

The Fenian rebellion seems utterly "stamped out." The British Government is too strong to be overcome by a mere unorganized mob.

Connecticut holds her General Election next Monday. The canvass is vigorous and bitter, but both parties seem confident of success—as usual in that close State.

We are glad to be able to announce that the bill to charter the Wellsboro and Lawrenceville Railroad, has passed the House. It is to be hoped that the Senate will at once concur in the action of the House, and so give Tioga county an opportunity to develop its resources.

STROCK WITH DEATH. The reptile "possesses great tenacity of life, and dies hard. This tenacity of life is owed to the coarseness of organization which characterizes the family. It so happens that the higher the order of terrestrial being, the more fragile, and the more susceptible to destructive influences the creature.

The so-called Democratic party received its death-burial in 1860, and its spasmodic fury from that day down to this constitute the phenomena of the dissolution of that organization. Its tenacity of life is remarkable, but not more so than Universal Evil, of which it constitutes a part. It is not more tenacious of life than Kingcraft, its European correspondent principle, and like that principle its destruction is approaching, surely, if not swiftly.

To the good man Death comes to disspate the mists which interpose between mortal vision and the Better Land; and good men stand on the narrow shores of Time with pure thoughts and more elevated conceptions of Life, its objects and end. But to the bad man Death comes as the shadow of a great and terrible evil, draping past, present and future in the gloom of despair, and such men stand on the shores of Time demoralized, beset by the evil conceptions of an evil life, and with their minds filled with obscene blasphemous.

Such is the condition of the "Democratic" party at this time. We shall not exaggerate, or aught down in malice. The exact truth spoken of the literature of that party will constitute the conclusive evidence of the Justice of the charge.

To the evidence: With a single exception, the Wayne Co. Herald, every paper published in the interest of that party, of which we have knowledge by observation, publishes obscene jests, and stories so indecent in description and so broad in their humor, that no father or mother wishing to preserve the purity of their children, can reasonably afford to permit such vehicles of filth and obscenity to enter their houses. We have laid carefully away several of these papers, either of which, produced in Court, would convict the publisher under the statute. Some of the dirty jests which seek in their columns eulpaæ Tom Brown, and might cause a blush, as well as a laugh, around a bar-room.

What is this but a concerted effort to destroy the very germ of useful manhood and womanhood in the youth of this country? The work is consistent with the object of that party, it is true. It endeavored to overthrow the Government by force and arms, and failed. It then resorted to assassination; the revered Chief of the nation fell, but the nation still survived. Then it debauched the President, and endeavored to deliver the Government into the hands of open traitors, and failed. We say that in the concerted and systematic debauching of the young, lies the last hope which that party can indulge for the overthrow of civil liberty in America. For civil freedom can exist only where public and private virtue characterize the masses.

stolid heroism upon the gallows drop. For this reason we have seldom published the criminal proceedings of our local tribunals; and when we have done so, have always had cause to regret it. A journalist inevitably makes mistakes, however sharp watch he may observe. It is not of these occasional lapses that we have written; but of the constant practice of a large majority of the so-called Democratic papers in the country, which scatter their filth broadcast over their respective fields of labor. It is an evidence of the demoralizing influences of death upon the consciences of bad men.

The mistake of these journalists lies in mistaking dirt for wit, and prurient narrations for news; they likewise mistake coarse personalities for sharpness. We have heard much said about the disappearance of great men from the Stage of public affairs, and doubtless it is true in so far as it is a fact that great men die as well as little ones. But no man can peruse the debates in the Pennsylvania Legislature and retain very serious forebodings of the extinction of the race of great men. Having a leisure hour the other day, we took up the official organ of that body and read a speech delivered by Mr. G. O. Daise, member for Clinton, Cameron, Elk, and McKean counties. The debate was upon a bill to amend the School law, and especially upon an amendment prohibiting the employment of teachers of intemperate habits. We shall admit that Mr. Daise is a man of good intellectual abilities, rather above the average of central Pennsylvania politicians. Indeed after reading his speech against sobriety, for that is what it amounted to, we were very nearly ready to admit that he is a specimen of budding greatness.

Mr. Daise seems to have been called out by some remarks by Mr. Mann, of Potter County, who advocated sobriety as a prime requisite to a good teacher. Mr. Daise chose to discover in the amendment an attempt to legislate against the interests of the people. And he opposed it with much zeal if not with discretion. Whether it be true, as Mr. Daise with an originality remarkably striking, declared, that the more you touch the whiskey question, the more people will drink, or not, we leave the public to decide; but when Mr. D. declares in a speech before the representatives of the Commonwealth, that in Potter county "they have female teachers employed to ferret out who drinks whiskey, and are sometimes obliged to kiss you to tell how your breath smells,"—we opine that he copies the unmitigated blackguardism of the journals of his party. Potter county needs no defence at our hands. Her people are famous for their intelligence as for their virtue. Her female teachers are entitled to common respect, at least, and Mr. D.'s remarks are an insult to them, if they are of any worth or signification whatever.

We agree with Mr. Mann, that a man, or woman, who takes a glass of liquor as a beverage, is not fit to teach school. To this Mr. D. took exception, and pronounced this poser. "Where would the gentleman put Daniel Webster?" He not fit to teach school? Mr. Mann's reply to this is not recorded; but we reply that we put Daniel Webster among the list of brilliant men who fill drunkard's graves; and furthermore say, that in our opinion, he was no more fit to teach school than we are to lecture on temperance and the blessings of a virtuous life. He was a licentious, intemperate man; and his example is one which ought to be covered up away from public gaze. Great intellectual gifts, unless coupled with a superior moral nature, are a curse to any people, and a disgrace to the annals of a man. Mr. Daise, like many another public man, has much pride of intellect. We can tell him of a better, because deliverer pride, pride of character. Without this pride, without moral impulses exceeding all other impulses, no man, or woman, is fit to teach school. Great men do not find congenial labor in the school room. They fall to comprehend the nature of human growth as it relates to the development of the individual. They comprehend the nature of national growth, or the growth of man in the aggregate. We now refer to the great men as they exist in popular estimation.

With that other and strikingly original remark of Mr. Daise, that the first miracle performed upon earth was the manufacture of wine from water, we will deal briefly. In the first place it was not the first miracle done on earth. The Old Testament is full of accounts of miracles performed by the Jewish leaders, priests, and prophets. And not this only, but Christ performed many miracles prior to that of the Cana marriage feast. However the citation is taken from the Bible, we recollect something of the sort having been used twenty years ago to check the progress of temperance reform. Mr. Daise resides in Clinton county, where a man who can write his name remarkably is suspected at once of designs upon the stables, as well as upon the integrity of the dominant party there. Much must be forgiven the gentleman on that account. But we doubt if there is a dealer in poor whiskey in Tioga county, so far behind the age as to advocate liquor selling on the strength of the example of Jesus Christ.

Mr. Mann is entitled to public gratitude for his unwearied efforts to mitigate the evil of the liquor traffic. Verily he bath his reward. No sooner did the Military Reconstruction measure become a law, spite of the President's veto, than every copperhead sheet denounced it as a bill to organize hell in the South." Laying aside political prejudice, we should say that the organization of hell in the South took place many years ago; and that the proposition to put that region under military rule savors of a healthy and vigorous crusade against organized hell. History will doubtless so name it. This fierce denunciation had barely reached the rural districts, when a startling report came up from South Carolina. It narrated how that there had been held in the Capital of that State, a grand mass Meeting without distinction of color, at which the rebel General Wade Hampton, white, and Rev. David Wickard, colored, met and addressed the people from the same platform, and in honor of the enfranchisement of the colored race.

The indignant howl of the Northern admirers of Southern aristocracy was not yet reached our ears. Nevertheless, we stand in a listening attitude, expectant, but undismayed. The telegraph does not inform us whether Wade Hampton, Jr., and Daniel Pickens were publicly married at the close of the meeting; but according to Copperhead logic such must have been the inevitable consummation of the whole matter. For the allegations of these political economists is that equality of civil privilege involves social equality. Under this rule we must look for the union of the First Families of South Carolina with the Last Families of Lower Guinea. And this, we presume, is what our opponents mean as "organizing hell in the South."

We suspect, however, that the number of amalgamated marriages in North Carolina will not be increased by the enfranchisement of the colored man. The South Carolina meeting is an omen of permanent peace; it foreshadows the acceptance by the South of the terms offered by Congress. CONGRESS. March 15. The Senate adopted a concurrent resolution prohibiting the sale of spirits and malt liquors in the Capitol. [Thank God for that!] The supplementary Reconstruction bill was taken up and debated. The House considered the report of the Committee to investigate the Custom House frauds in the port of New York. The report discloses a shocking case of official corruption at the port, and must make President Johnson sick of this New Friends.

March 18. The credentials of Mr. Thomas, the new Maryland Senator were presented in the Senate, and Senator Johnson asked that he be sworn in. The credentials were referred to the Judiciary Committee after discussion. It was alleged against Mr. Thomas, that he had been expelled from the Maryland bar, and declared for secession in 1861; that he had repeatedly denounced the Senate of the United States as a body of traitors, etc., etc. The House supplementary Reconstruction bill was taken up and passed, with amendments. The New Hampshire members elect of the House were sworn in. The House passed the Senate Concurrent resolution prohibiting the sale of liquors in the Capitol.

March 19.—A joint resolution to suspend further proceedings under the law relating to the conscription of men enlisted or drafted into the army was called up in the Senate, and postponed one day. The supplemental Reconstruction bill was reported from the conference Committee and the report agreed to. It provides that a majority of the votes cast by registered voters shall be necessary to ratify State Constitutions, and that a majority of such voters must have voted on the proposition. The House considered the Confiscation bill, and Mr. Stevens caused a lengthy speech in its favor to be read. Mr. Stevens was physically unable to deliver the speech, and the clerk of the House read it for him. After the reading he moved its postponement to the 18th of December next.

Tioga Co. Institute of Instruction. Pursuant to a public call, a meeting was held in Wellsboro, on the afternoon of Thursday, March 21st, for the organization of a Society for the acquisition and diffusion of useful knowledge upon all subjects which are of general interest.

Wines, liquors, cigars, foreign & domestic, green & dried fruits, canned fruits & vegetables, wood & willow-ware, children's toys, caps and carriages, glass & crockery ware.

Choice Flower and Garden Seeds, New Strawberries, Grapes, Bulbs, &c. B. M. WATSON'S OLD COLONY NURSERY, PLYMOUTH, MASS.

BY MAIL, PREPAID. Choice Flower and Garden Seeds, New Strawberries, Grapes, Bulbs, &c. B. M. WATSON'S OLD COLONY NURSERY, PLYMOUTH, MASS.

SOMETHING NEW. BECOMING convinced that the wants of the people of this and adjoining counties were not being met, I have constructed a new and improved Hot House for propagating Grape Vines, Flowers, and all kinds of Green House Plants.

NEW FIRM & NEW GOODS. \$10,000 WORTH OF PURE ENGLISH DRUGS AND PATENT MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, PUTTY, DYE STUFFS, &c., &c.

DRUG STORE. P. R. WILLIAMS & CO'S. We have on hand and shall always keep a large and well selected stock of everything in our line of goods; also

HARRAH'S NATIONAL GATE. ITS CLAIMS ARE: 1. The most common workman or farmer can build it.

TOOTH, HAIR, NAIL AND CLOTH BRUSHES, POCKET KNIVES, GARDEN IMPLEMENTS, COLGONE, COCO OIL, HAIR DYE, HAIR RESTORATIVES, AND HAIR WASHES; ALSO FLAVORING EXTRACTS ALL KINDS.

WINE, BRANDIES, GINS, AND RUM. For medical use, which we warrant pure, we also call attention to our large stock of

Paints and Oils. We do not hesitate to say that we have the largest and best stock of goods in our line ever kept in the county, and we will sell 20 per cent cheaper than any other establishment in Tioga Co. Call and examine our stock and prices before you buy.

NATIONAL GATE CO. KNOXVILLE, PA. March 27, 1887-4.

LOOK AT THIS! BULLARD & TRUMAN ARE NOW SELLING ALL WINTER GOODS OFF at cost, preparatory to putting in a nice SPRING STOCK.

OUR CLOTHING. In desirable at cost prices. We are getting up SUITS at the lowest possible prices and have given universal satisfaction. We have made this bargain sale for one week only, and will continue to do so. Order your CLOTHING

EMPERESS CLOTHS, MERINOS, &c. SELLING OFF AT COST. We have our usually nice assorted stock of PRINTS, DeLAINES, &c., SEWEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, STRIPES, DENIMS, &c., at the lowest possible market prices.

BOOTS AND SHOES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY AND GROCERIES, HATS, CAPS, &c. Call and see us. O. BULLARD, A. A. TRUMAN, Wellsboro, Feb. 27, 1887.

NEW ARRANGEMENT! NO. 2, UNION BLOCK, DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, MERCHANT TAILORING AND FURNISHING GOODS.

ON MONDAY MARCH 4, 1887. They expect to open out a new and choice stock of

What is the Matter? Is general debility troublesome? Is your blood impure? Is the whole body disordered and weak? Then get a bottle of the great Blood Purifier—It is Depurative Syrup of Serravallo's. It will be followed. Sold at Boys' Drug Store.

HAND POWER LOOM. (Patented 1865.) All persons interested in the introduction of a practical machinery into our country, are requested to investigate the merits of the FENDERSON'S HAND POWER LOOM.

A MERICAN WATCHES in Huntingdon. A Case from \$27.50 up to \$100.00.

PROPOSALS. PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL LAND SCRIP FOR SALE. THE Board of Commissioners now offer for sale 520,000 acres of Agricultural Land Scrip.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE. BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Tioga County, the undersigned Administrator of the estate of James Cowan, late of Lawrence, deceased, will on Wednesday the 10th day of April 1887, at the House of E. S. Farn, the heirs of Tioga, at 2 o'clock P. M. of said day, sell to the highest bidder for cash, the following property, to wit:

ON MONDAY MARCH 4, 1887. They expect to open out a new and choice stock of