

Orleans County Monitor.

The Monitor is printed every Monday afternoon. Subscription price \$2.00 in advance.

GEO. H. BLAKE, - - - Editor. BARTON, VT., SEPT. 4, 1876.

FOR PRESIDENT, RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, WILLIAM A. WHEELER, OF NEW YORK.

FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS, GEORGE W. HENDEE, of Montpelier.

FOR SENATORS, HORACE FAIRBANKS, of St. Johnsbury.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES, MORTIMER PROCTER, of Rutland.

FOR JUDGES, JOHN A. FAY, of Montpelier.

FOR CLERKS, WILLIAM W. GROUT, of Montpelier.

FOR ATTORNEYS, W. H. BOWELL, of Montpelier.

FOR SHERIFFS, FREDERICK H. HOLDEN, of Montpelier.

FOR DEPUTY SHERIFFS, W. H. CHASE, of Montpelier.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET, W. H. BINGHAM, of Stowe.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET, J. C. DOW, of Albany.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET, HENRY JENNY, of Albany.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET, E. A. STEWART, of Montpelier.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET, J. L. EDWARDS, of Montpelier.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET, GEORGE ROBINSON, of Montpelier.

Read over carefully the Republican ticket at the head of these columns, and have the names familiarized, so there can be no deception.

Town meeting to-morrow! Beware of split tickets! The regular Republican ticket is printed on colored paper.

TO THE POLLS. The Republican State committee have issued a stirring address to the Republican voters, to attend the polls on Tuesday, and assist in swelling the Republican majority in Vermont to thirty thousand.

This is simply a wilful, malicious lie. Camp never made any such remark and never entertained any such idea.

By the way, why didn't you get up the county ticket nominated by the Republicans, in your last issue? It would have looked well along side of the other nominations set at the head of your editorial column.

OUR DEMOCRATIC LETTER ANSWERED. We very cheerfully give space to a lengthy communication from a "Democrat," which may be found on our first page.

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Government did establish an internal revenue system which was onerous, and at the same time issued bonds, interest bearing and non-interest bearing. Necessity compelled the United States to run in debt, or repudiate debts already contracted, and surrender to the South.

The loyal North was not only willing to fight rebellion, but to borrow money and pledge its honor for the payment of the same. The unloyal North was opposed to borrowing, and the same class has always howled about paying the debts.

The doctor may object to the national banks, but unless he can show some better system, we shall be constrained to think that he is wrong, and the majority are right in thinking that the present system is better than no system, or any the doctor is likely to suggest.

The next point the doctor undertakes to make is in regard to our statement that the Democrats will receive the entire Catholic vote north, and the vote of every state that composed the old southern aristocracy.

In our article which the doctor scalped upon his "philosophical" scalpel, we stated in substance that Tilden strength will be found only in those states controlled by old rebel influences at the South, and in the North in those states where the Catholic vote will be given solid for the Democratic nominees.

The doctor doesn't deny the above fact, but undertakes to show that there is nothing to be feared from having the government in the hands of those who own their places to the old rebel voters and the influence of a powerful church.

Those who remember the statements made by Alexander H. Stevens in his great speech against secession; those who know the undeniable truth that the South did always rule the party; and those who have watched the sycophantic zeal of the present Democratic members of congress and the Democratic party to do obedience to the South, will have some fears that it is not a safe time to put the nation into the hands of that party, notwithstanding the doctor's opinion to the contrary.

The doctor speaks of the bugbear of popery. Let us bring his anti-aristocracy principle to bear on this bugbear. To all intents and purposes one man, Pope Pius IX, makes the religion and the politics of this powerful church in America, and we have no aristocracy that compares with it.

This venerable aristocrat in Rome, through his cardinal, bishops and priests says to his subjects, "Vote for Tilden," and they will do it. Not to stop to discuss the question whether one man, at home or abroad, should have a right to prescribe politics for three or four millions of people in this great republic, we can tell the "philosophical" Democrat that such minds as those of Bismarck and Gladstone in Europe, Geo. Wm. Curtis, S. I. Prime, D. D., and a host of others in America, have serious doubts about the propriety of having this element a powerful factor in our government.

The doctor says: "The present temper of the people is for reform." True, but the great majority north of Mason and Dixon's line do not desire that particular kind of reform which will be inaugurated by that party which produced and sired all the woes that make reform a necessity to-day. Nor do we believe that the party which fought against us south and worked against us north, during the rebellion; that party which has triggered every wheel of progress, opposed the constitutional amendments, the civil rights bill, and every measure which has been instituted for the protection of the loyal blacks of the south; that party whose policy, principles, law and gospel have been nothing else than opposition to republicanism and a longing, painful anxiety to get hold of the reins of government, deserve to be placed in power, this fall. Nor do we desire such a reformation in these United States as would be brought about by that party which in one session of congress has had impudence enough to introduce into congress bills amounting in the aggregate to more than two billion dollars, for damages resulting to those traitors who compelled the north to fight four years for their submission. We all ask for reform, but the present state of affairs is better than political suicide.

The doctor says: "The true issue for the true citizen is whether this nation is to remain a democratic republic, or to be permanently transformed into a population of workmen, ruled over by an oligarchy of capitalists and lawyers." If an oligarchy of capitalists and lawyers is not too silly to need answer, we have only to say that Samuel J. Tilden is a noted lawyer, and a capitalist estimated to be worth six million dollars.

Again, the doctor says: "S. J. Tilden has always been a man of unimpeachable integrity and a fierce foe to corruption." Such statements look a little absurd and may be swallowed by "philosophical" democrats, but they don't go down with those who have known and studied the career of Mr. Tilden. Pshaw, doctor! The ally of Tweed, the counsel for Oakes Ames in his credit mobliar affair, the man whom Horace Greeley castigated through the columns of the Tribune, for planning and executing a scheme which counted in thousands of fraudulent votes in N. Y. city, the man who deliberately swore that his income was only \$7,133 that he might evade paying the income tax, and afterwards as deliberately swore that he received \$20,000 in two suits in which he was a counsel, a "foe to corruption." (?) Such talk is simply ridiculous. "Fought the Tweed ring from the start." Why didn't he come out and show up the iniquity of that ring before the N. Y. Times unceremoniously exposed it?

The doctor suggests a course of reading for our study, and says: "You should never join with those who seek to misrepresent, etc." We thank him for his suggestion, but have some of Samuel J. Tilden's works which he seems never to have read, in our library, and propose to quote from them in our answer to his (the doctor's) absurd statement that Tilden was "an early and active freesoiler, and that no word or act of his has ever shown him other than a friend of freedom and his country."

On the eve of the presidential election in 1860, when Lincoln was a nominee, this Samuel, the false prophet of modern times, wrote a very lengthy letter to a friend in New York on the political issues of that day. (We prefer Tilden to Tilden to Hoskins on Tilden, and so quote Mr. Tilden.) He says: "On the attempt to solve the slave problem according to our (Northern) ideas, we should break up the constitutional compact between us, (the North and South), we should fail of establishing our policy and become the authors of the most transcendent calamity any generation ever inflicted upon mankind?"

Again: "For we should see and feel that it was no more our moral right to interfere with slavery in a southern state than in Brazil."

Not to quote further, his whole long letter was a wall of woe, and written in the sole interest of the slave voter. If the doctor or our readers have any doubt on the point, let them obtain the New England News Co., Boston, "Three Secession Movements in the U. S.," and they will receive a pamphlet that will show more of the "true inwardness" of Sam. Tilden than is healthy for his honor or presidential prospects.

We refer to only a few of the doctor's foolish statements. "Mr. Tilden worked against the plank in the Democratic platform in 1864, which declared the war a failure, etc." Mr. Tilden was on the committee, and in regard to his actions before that committee, we prefer the statements made by the different members of that committee to the statement of Mr. Hoskins.

Mr. Brown, a member of the committee, said there was no difference of opinion among the members of the committee. Mr. McKean said the sentiments of the committee are alike. Several other members said, "Whatever difference of opinion may exist as to the resolutions, they are as to the phraseology and not the sentiment." So the committee say that Mr. Tilden favored that infamous resolution. One thing is certain: Mr. Tilden, if he did not favor the resolution, had not the moral courage to stand up in convention and oppose it.

If the doctor has undertaken the job of clearing up Mr. Tilden's record, his seed and fruit business will suffer entire neglect for the next two months. The job is too large.

LETTER FROM CALIFORNIA. UNION GARDENS, NEAR STOCKTON. Ed. Monitor: Perhaps some of your readers will be interested in California matters, and I give you some facts in relation to wheat, fruit, etc. Wheat is the great staple of the State. The great fields are ploughed by gang ploughs, four to six in a gang. After the wheat is sowed there is nothing more done to it until harvest time. The wheat is cut by a machine called a "header," which clips off the heads and leaves the straw, from 12 to 18 inches in length, standing. The header cuts the same as a mowing machine, but the swath is from 12 to 18 feet wide. When the heads are cut off they fall on to a wide belt that runs just behind the knives, and are carried by an ingenious arrangement behind the machine and emptied into a large wagon. When the wagon is filled another one is put in its place to be filled while the first is being unloaded. The machine is easily handled by the driver, who steers it and drives the four horses attached to it. The wagon into which the heads are brought from the machine also requires four horses with two men, so that a full team consists of five men, twelve horses, two wagons and a header. The wheat having become perfectly dry before it is cut is put in huge stacks from 40 to 70 feet in diameter and 15 to 25 feet high. By an arrangement of ropes and pulleys at the stack and a false bottom in the wagon, the load is taken up on a derrick or horse power and swung to its place on the stack in less time than it takes to tell about it. A large header will cut fifty acres a day and it will be placed in stacks by sun-down. So vast are some of the wheat fields that it requires 25 of these machines a full month to cut them over.

The threshing is done by steam power at the rate of 2000 bushels a day; the wheat is put in sacks holding 100 pounds, and is sold by the hundred weight. The present price, \$1.45 per hundred. Long trains of cars and numbers of barges are being daily loaded with wheat to be sent to San Francisco and thence all over the world. The present year's crop is, perhaps, not quite an average, and the farmers will have little if any profit if they sell their crop at present prices. The wheat business having paid enormously, during the past year, is now being overdone, and we are of the opinion that the amount raised in this vicinity will decrease hereafter.

The fruit crop is excellent, and of course, the abundance makes the prices low. I have a little fruit garden of twelve hundred fruit trees near the city, in which I raise apples, apricots, peaches, pears, plums, quinces, figs, nectarines and hundreds of grape vines. There are twenty varieties of pears and nearly

as many of grapes. The grapes are ripe, and will remain so until December. I could invite all your readers to a feast of fruit and then scarcely know that any one had been in my garden. Some of my pears and apples will be fresh and sound until next June. We have an abundance of melons and every garden vegetable grown, so you see we are not liable to have a famine in 1876.

The climate is delightful; most of the year just warm enough for health and comfort. During the early summer it was unusually hot, but for the last four weeks the thermometer has been up to ninety only five times. During the middle of the day fresh and cool breezes ameliorate the heat and the nights are cool, with the mercury from 50 to 55 in the morning. M. F. BLAKE. August 22, 1876.

THE CENTENNIAL. PHILADELPHIA, August 26th. I dislike to make any unpleasant comparisons, but very much on the principle that "Every dog has his day," so every one of the original thirteen States is to have its own special justification on the Centennial grounds. Thursday was New Jersey's day, and the little State did herself credit. It is not much of a walk from any part of it to Philadelphia, so everybody went. The Pennsylvania road did the fair thing in the matter of reduced fares, and alone carried nearly 10,000 patriotic Jerseymen to their destination. Altogether some 25,000 attended, including Gov. Bedle and staff. The order of exercises included an appropriate address in Judge's Hall, and a banquet to which ample justice was done.

A lesser but no less interesting event of the week, is the visit of over one hundred young Chinamen, who are at school in various institutions about Hartford, Conn. and Springfield, Mass. They range from eight to fifteen years of age, wear a blue uniform, and are chaperoned by Commissioner Yung Wing. They all speak English, and show intelligence and curiosity, in no way below the average of their years.

All of them, down to the minutest urchin, wear pig tails, of which they take no less care than Ah! Whatizname, that fat, smooth faced, heathen, who presides over the Chinese Exhibition in the Main Building, and who, so says rumor, will bear off a celestial young American bride to the Celestial Empire, at the close of the show.

These youngsters keep industriously at their sight-seeing, and will carry away with them a more intelligent impression of the Exhibition, than thousands of our own countrymen, who go through it in a superficial desultory way. Every noon the whole lot of them are gathered under the Yung Wing of the Commissioners alluded to, and taken to the American restaurant for a good dinner, at the expense of the Chinese Government, which, in fact, sent them here, proposes to pay all their expenses, during a fifteen years course of study, and then take them into its own employ.

Apologies to the rise in silk, to which I referred last week, the silk worms at Agricultural Hall, are attracting increased attention as representatives of the large class of strikers, whose action in refusing to turn out their full quota of work this season, brings wailing to every economical home.

These little fellows here don't act as though they were among the disaffected, but are working like beavers. The glass case containing them, which in one of the extreme aisles, is about four by five feet, and holds thousands of worms. From a cord in the corner, hangs a great cluster of cocoons, small, yellow, egg-shaped and hairy. In another corner, stands a bush full of cocoons, hanging just where the animals put them. Over the bottom of the case are strewn branches of the mulberry tree, which furnishes the sole food of these creatures, and their method of eating is as curious as everything else about them. Crawling onto a leaf, the silk worm—which looks like an ordinary caterpillar, only smaller—hangs his head over the edge and darning it up, shaves off a thin strip of leaf, as smoothly and easily, as a sharp plane works on a pine board. This strip, swallowed, the operation is repeated, till the worm has had his fill. With the young worms, this point is not reached till they have eaten apparently about twice their own bulk. To show everything in connection with these processes, there are also displayed a few of the silkmakers in their chrysalis state—and ugly enough they are to be sure. Like the cocoon, the chrysalis is nearly egg-shaped, more than one half being hard, brown and motionless. The remainder, which sets in this brown case, like one joint of a telescope in another, is plentifully endowed with joints, and on being disturbed, squirms and wriggles in a way that, as I heard one lady express it, "makes your back crawl." Finally, over a slight framework in the remaining corner, lies a bunch of the finished strands of silk, golden, glossy, and strangely beying their wormy origin.

Paid admissions are constantly on the increase. Although little more than half through, the amount of money already taken in, exceeds the total receipts of the Vienna Exposition.

Radix. In Rutland, about eighteen years ago, Norman Henry fell through a window while engaged in his labor as a painter, and injured his leg. A physician probed the wound and pronounced it free from danger, but the injured limb, a few days ago he went to a physician, who examined the sore spot, made an incision and took out a piece of glass more than two inches long by half an inch wide. It had moved through the flesh about a foot from where it entered.

but more because of the man who says it. His words are sober, sensible and weighty; there is very little partisan exaggeration anywhere in the speech; and old Republicans everywhere will feel the force of his arguments and appeals most powerfully. Altogether, it was the campaign document for the Republican side, and it is well worth everybody's reading. It gives one, moreover, a higher opinion of Mr. Bristow's intellectual power, than is commonly held. There is something almost Websterian in the simple strong power of statement which characterizes his speech."

Judge Stewart whom the Democrats took up as candidate for judge of Probate, comes out with the following letter which our readers can interpret as they choose: Lest my silence should be construed as approving, I wish to say in reference to my nomination as Judge of Probate by the Democratic convention at Newport on Thursday last, that while I believe the office should not be a political one, yet this nomination places me in antagonism to the regular nomination at Trenton. I desire to do nothing that shall hazard in any way the success of that ticket. E. A. STEWART.

The North Troy paper comments on Mr. Stewart's letter as follows: The above means: Democrats I love you just as long as you will vote for me. I will clasp you in my loving embrace and hold you there till after election, then you may go to the dogs. I want the office and in order to get it will wring, crawl and lallygag around any man as long as there are hopes of my getting his vote. For a number of years I have sucked pap, and now I do not know how to do anything else. I want you to vote for me though I hate to tell you in so many words. I am too lazy to go on to a farm and my mental faculties are not sufficiently strong to warrant me in undertaking anything else. And I leave the office the Express will lose quite an income. I accept your nomination indirectly.

State News. Rev. C. H. Hurlbert, President of Middlebury College, will deliver the address at the Franklin county fair, Sept. 28th.

The body of Willie Stone of Newbury, who was drowned lately, was found in the river about two miles below where his clothes were found.

Senator Edmunds is sick, and has gone to Canada, for a two weeks' rest, but expects to stump Ohio, Indiana and Michigan, after the Vermont election.

The Lamoille valley fair ground company will hold their annual fair at Morrisville, Sept. 6th and 7th. On the last day an oration will be delivered, by Col. C. H. Joyce.

Victor Lawrence, of Concord, for attempting to steal a horse, was put under \$100 bonds, for appearance at County Court. Rather light, wasn't it, for trying to steal a good horse?

The Republicans of Middlebury, have nominated ex-Gov. John W. Stewart, as their Representative, at the County Convention held at Middlebury, last week. Mr. McKean has nominated A. B. Edwards, while Brandon Republicans, will vote for Col. N. T. Sprague, Jr.

The settlement of Burlington, have offered a reward of \$300 for the conviction of the parties who stoned the Republican procession in that city, the other day, wounding Dr. Geo. Nichols, quite severely.

A four horse team freighted with the guests of the Equinox House, Manchester, tipped over last Friday. Ten persons suffered fractured limbs, and others were bruised severely. Worse than an average railway collision.

The camp meeting beginning at Morrisville got one week ago last Monday, closed last Monday morning having had a successful session, though the attendance has not been as large as some years on account of the cold weather.

Thomas Hood, of Richford, a young man about twenty years old, experienced an attack of sunstroke two weeks ago. While attending camp meeting lately, he became a raving maniac, the doctors say from the effect of the stroke two weeks before.

On Monday sentence of death was passed at Pottsville, upon James Carroll, James Boyle Borriety and Hugh McGehean the assassins of Policeman E. F. Yost, of Tannanburg. They all protested their innocence of the crime for which they were condemned.

Tuesday morning of last week the house of William Laws, of Westford, Mass., was robbed of a box containing \$300 in money, three bank books, a file of legal papers, a gold chain and silver watch, belonging to Josephine Laws, and an overcoat belonging to Mr. Laws.

The family of the jewellers, Mellor, were recently absconded from Montreal, were arrested a Prescott, Canada West, en route to the States and the last \$15,000 worth of jewelry and valuable stones concealed in flower pots, ocar-nut shells, children's toys and boxes of soap.

A respectable-looking woman named Jones of Greenfield, N. H., was found insensible in the woods at Wilmington, Sunday evening, having, she said, been robbed and outraged in the morning, while on her way to visit friends in Somerville.

Abner Lowell, of Raymond, N. H., who has been imprisoned many times, mostly for brutal assaults upon women, is in jail again, charged with threatening to kill his daughter, assaulting the officer who arrested him, and burning the buildings of a Mr. Spencer.

One of the most sensible changes in the new postal law, which everybody will appreciate, is that which allows a person to write his or her name on a newspaper wrapper, and also the world "from," to let the party receiving it know who it is from, without violating the law. It allows the sender to write on a package the number and kind of articles it contains.

The result of the expedition against the Indians has been nothing. After the forces of Gen. Torry and Crook had united, they continued the pursuit, but no Indians were to be found. Sitting Bull and his entire force had crossed the Yellowstone and gone north. Two regiments, it is said, will be left in the valley during the fall and winter, and preparations made to resume operations against the Sioux early in the spring.

Six desperate criminals who had been confined in the Westchester County Jail at White Plains awaiting trial for flagrant offences, made their escape one morning last week. Three of them were, however, soon recaptured. The others are supposed to have crossed the State line into Connecticut. They escaped by prying open their cell doors with a bar of iron which they had concealed, struck down the turnkey and made off. One of them presented a revolver when arrested.

General News Items.

Com. Vanderbilt is just the same. Sandwich, Mass., claims a dog that chews tobacco and drinks whisky. Kill him. Mr. Ross has spent \$80,000 in hunting for his Charley.

Brigham Young has reduced his stock of wives to eighteen. Alfonso, the young Spanish monarch, is very active, studious, and an early riser. Burke, N. Y., has a ladies' Republican club, all organized and officered man-fashion.

London has five thousand miles of gas mains and upwards of fifty-four thousand lamps. Horatio Seymour has been nominated for governor by the Democrats. The New York merchants anticipate a good fall trade. Buyers are numerous and prices firm.

Boston Corbett, the soldier who shot Wilkes Booth, the assassin of Lincoln, is now a hatter in Cleveland, Ohio. The Atlantic mills at Lawrence, Mass., will start up September 14th, giving employment to two hundred operatives.

San Francisco is thoroughly scared by small pox. Thirteen cases developed themselves in an orphan asylum in one day. The 2,500 breweries in the United States produce yearly 285,000,000 gallons of malt liquor. Most of them have been built within the twenty-five years.

The total value of the Centennial buildings and their contents is estimated at the nice little sum of one hundred and four million dollars. "Wild Bill," who was lately killed in a Western saloon, is said to have caused the violent death of at least two hundred human beings.

The Washington monument will stand four hundred and eighty-five feet in the air, five feet higher than the boasted pyramid of Cheops in Egypt. Advice from Cape Coast Castle say that the King of Dahomey has confined all the Europeans at Whydah in their houses and threatens to massacre them.

The San Francisco grangers, who have taken a hand in the attempt to control the grain market, estimate the surplus of wheat, this season, at six hundred thousand tons. A physician advertises in the Meriden Conn., newspapers that he has no power over his appetite for alcohol, and that he will prosecute anybody who sells him any.

In the White Mountains, on the 22d, the family of Robert Backus, Postmaster at Boston Highlands, were thrown from a carriage and all badly injured. Mr. Backus seriously.

A late despatch from Japan states that the new railroad between Osaka and Kioto, thirty miles long, was opened this month and is now in regular operation. The commissioner of pensions is now paying the commutation price for artificial limbs, and those soldiers who lost legs or arms are receiving \$24 per month pension.

Work is being gradually suspended on all the public buildings in the country now partially completed, and hundreds of mechanics have been discharged, owing to the reduced appropriation. Delegates of the Methodist church, North and South have been in conference at Cape May during the last few days, and have agreed on a basis of union.

The large saw and planing-mill of Daniel Mason, at Portsmouth, N. H., one of the best furnished in the State, was burned by an incendiary, last Tuesday morning. Loss \$12,000, insurance small.

Colonel M. Eugene Thornton, of Georgia, who passed through the ordeal of eating thirty quails in as many consecutive days, is announced as a candidate for Congress in the Fifth district of Georgia.

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DR. A. J. FLAGG'S COUGH and LUNG SYRUP. A SAFE and SURE REMEDY. The Cough and Lung Syrup is the remedy that during the past three years has won for DR. FLAGG an extended reputation as a SPECIALIST FOR THROAT and LUNG Diseases. After so many years trial it can be truthfully said that it has NEVER FAILED, even in the WORST CASES. It is purely Vegetable, and its effects upon the system are at once SOOTHING and TONIC.

It Will Cure a Common Cold. In a few hours, and by drinking it up, but by removing it from the system. TRY IT. It will Cure a Chronic Cough, by soothing the irritated parts, and strengthening the system.

It Will Cure Consumption. Even after all other remedies have failed. In the earlier stages of this disease it will effect a speedy and permanent cure. In many cases of advanced Consumption its effect has seemed almost miraculous, restoring to full strength and perfect health the system, when physicians had given up as incurable. TRY IT.

It Will Cure Catarrh. More effectively than any other remedy, by simply removing the cause. TRY IT. It will Cure Irritability, by allaying all irritation of the system. TRY IT. It will Cure Asthma, affording immediate relief and perfect cure. TRY IT.

It Will Cure Ulcerated Sore Throat. TRY IT. It will Cure Loss of Voice, Night Sweats, Hectic Fever, and ALL Symptoms of Consumption. TRY IT. For every affection of the Throat and Lungs, it only needs a trial to convince the most skeptical of its wonderful curative properties.

Remember that it CURES COLDS, CURES COUGHS, CURES CATARRH, CURES CONSUMPTION. DR. Wm. M. LADD, a leading Druggist of Claremont, certifies as follows: For many years I have known Dr. A. J. Flagg as a successful practicing physician, and can assure the public that his representations relative to the Cough and Lung Syrup, are entirely reliable. I have never used it in my extended practice with marvellous success, and I know it to be all that he claims for it. Wm. M. LADD, M. D.

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