

The present and next generation what is left of our magnificent public domain. Look at some of our donations to railroads. We have granted the Texas lands amounting to 18,000,000 acres—larger than that included in the States of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut. To the Northern Pacific we have granted 47,000,000 acres—a tract of land larger than New York. That State has 83,000,000 acres, Pennsylvania 30,400,000, East and West Virginia but 39,263,280. The thirteen original States embrace 230,000,000 acres, and yet we have given to corporations of one kind and another land equaling that of the area of the States; and if we undertake to place our hands on these gigantic corporations the people are told that they are seeking to oppress (the innocent and outrage the virtuous.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION CONCERNING RECEIVERS.
The New York Herald says the Supreme Court of the United States has just affirmed a principle of law relating to receivers that may well arrest public attention. It has heretofore been a recognized principle that a suit to recover possession of property in the hands of a receiver could be brought only by consent of the Court appointing the receiver. The Supreme Court now holds that this rule applies to all manner of actions, and that a receiver, operating a railroad cannot sue on an ordinary money demand without the consent of the Court that appointed him. From this doctrine Justice Miller dissenteth. When the rule thus extended originated the common function of a receiver was to wind up the affairs of a defunct corporation. But now railroads are regularly operated by receivers, and the ordinary business of a common carrier is carried on by them. The practical functions of the receiver do not differ from those of the president. In its business relation to the people the corporation is the same under a receiver as under a president. But according to the Supreme Court its status is wholly changed and the rights and remedies of those dealing with it are widely different. While a corporation managed by its own officers may be used as an individual, yet when the road passes into the hands of a receiver, although without any change whatever in its business functions or plan of operation, no claim can be enforced against it except by the permission of the Court appointing the receiver. This is a striking limitation of the rights and remedies of those who brought into business relations with corporations under receivers, and it places in the hands of a single person a vast power which must be looked upon with jealousy, especially when it is remembered that receivers are so often but the creatures of congressional stock-jobbers and that the judges appointing them have not always escaped suspicion.

MR. SCOVILLE CHARGES THE MURKIN TO THE SOUTH.
Washington, January 18.—Mr. Scoville this morning entered upon the third day of his address to the jury.
Mr. Scoville directed attention to the question of politics connected with the case, and his remarks were listened to with a great deal of attention and interest. He said there were no reasons "back of" his prosecution that would never have been brought into a court of justice. He would have been taken after the fact, and there until he died. Back of this story there is something which I have had to contend with, though you may not know or will feel the pressure of before you go to the jury. I say, and I say it without fear that the movers of this prosecution were political politicians, who were feeling that they were in a position to take their own infamy by casting the blame on this insane man. I say that such men as Congressmen, Senators, and others who made war without justification on that dead President whom they have thus lauded and glorified in—indulged their state of things and manufactured that deplorable and unjust political feeling that prevailed on this insane man's reason left its throne and he did that which he should not do. He was not a murderer, but a victim of the passions of those who were his counsel and his conduct. I did not intend to say this when I first entered the case. Then I expected a fair and impartial trial. I supposed that there would be a jury of gentlemen who would represent the part of the gentleman who represents the United States Government, and they would be fair and impartial. I supposed that I would have the good fortune which I asked for, and which was granted to me. I was entitled to a fair trial, and I was entitled to a fair trial in their verdict. I supposed that we would have that which I came to Washington for, to wit: a fair and impartial trial. I was entitled to a fair trial, and I was entitled to a fair trial in their verdict. I supposed that we would have that which I came to Washington for, to wit: a fair and impartial trial. I was entitled to a fair trial, and I was entitled to a fair trial in their verdict.

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—TO BUY—
—CLOTHING—
—OAK HALL—
Sixth and Market Streets,
Philadelphia.

THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE IN AMERICA
VALENTINES & CO'S STORES
A FULL LINE OF EVERY KIND OF GOODS.
RUBBER GOODS, HATS, COATS FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, BOOTS AND SHOES, FOR THE HOLIDAYS, GREEN COFFEES, TEAS, ROASTED COFFEES, OATMEAL—Domestic and Imported. OF THE IMPROVED we have McCann's Irish, which there is none better.

Not Burnt Out Yet
—BUT OPENED OUT IN—
NEW QUARTERS.
WITH EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS, AND ALL GOODS MARKED DOWN, IN THE HOTEL STORE ROOM.

C. Dinges
Is now ready for his old customers, and as many new ones as may feel disposed to give him a lift.
The fire has not done great damage to the goods still on hand, yet they have been
MARKED DOWN
All the same, to close them out and make room for
New Goods.
GOODS AT COST! GOODS BELOW COST!
Come and see and try us for
19 Jan 5t

J. MONROE TAYLOR
ESTABLISHED 1864
GOLD MEDAL
THE BEST
113 WATER ST., NEW YORK.
Thousands of people who have purchased articles offered in market, are now buying in using J. MONROE TAYLOR'S Gold Medal Preparation. They are guaranteed strictly pure and superior to any other in market. Ask your grocer for them, and do not get put off with any other until you give them a trial.

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