NEWS FROM ALL NATIONS.

—Hundreds of Cleveland mechanics are out of work.

—Kansas raised 4,000,000 bushels of potatoes last year.

—Public libraries in Minnesota are to be opened on Sunday.

—Gift concerts, and the like, are hereafter to be suppressed in Chicago.

—The very wet weather in England this season has spoiled the fox hunting.

—The poisonous snakes of India are said to find 20,000 human victims a year.

—East Utica N. Y. is going to build a hospital on a grand scale.

—Samuel Sinclair, late publisher of the *Tribune*, has gone into bankruptcy.

—The local Legislature of Manitoba opened at Fort Garry Wednesday.

—The tariff on Atlantic cables will be reduced from $1 to 75c. per word after May 1.

—An old lady described a genius as "a man what knows more'n he can find out, and spills vittels on his clothes."

—St. John, N. B., recently shipped to Hayti a cargo consisting of twenty-three good-sized dwelling-houses, made in sections.

—An Iowa man sold his wife to one of his neighbors an officiated at the marriage ceremony.

—The Commerce Committee have agreed to the River and Harbor bill. It appropriates about five millions.

—Among ladies in London, writes a fashionable correspondent, there is a perfect rage for black silk stockings.

—A London edition of the *Atlantic Monthly* is to be published by Frederick Warner & Co.

—Goldwin Smith like many others, is not a believer in Froude's historical correctness.

—San Diego, Cal., is luxuriating on green peas and ripe tomatoes, while Santa Barbara prides itself on its fine strawberries.

—Eleven new Hungarian banks, it is reported, are to be formed, under government concession, with a capital of $38,000,000.

—Gamblers commit mayhem in Buffalo by biting off fingers; in Troy, by chewing noses.

—The Paris *Liberte* has discovered a suicide club. Whoever draws the almond from the cake, at the annual spread, is the victim.

—Twenty prisoners broke jail at Lebanon, Pa., on Friday night and escaped over the wall by forming their bed-clothes into a rope.

—Thomas Hinchee, of Wisconsin, lately had his feet so frozen that amputation was necessary. He had previously lost both hands in the same way.

—It is stated that the extortions in the Harbor Master's Department, New York, which were exposed a year ago, are again practised upon shipowners and others.

—"What is the best attitude for self-defence?" said a pupil, putting on the gloves, to a well-known pugilist. "Keep a civil tongue in your head," was the significant reply.

—A Temperance orator, in a recent speech at Ottawa, said that Canada expended $13,000,000 a year for rum, and yet the Dominions charged with having no enterprise.

—Georgia propores to buy Stone Mountain and build a State Penitentiary, at the same time selling enough granite to New Orleans—$2,000,000 worth—to pay the cost.

—A rich iron mine is reported to have been discovered about a hundred miles from Duluth, on the northern shore of Lake Superior.

—Copenhagen papers record the death of Prof. Frederick Sibbern, who has filled the chair of philosophy in the Danish University since 1813.

—The estimate is made that since, and including the Chicago fire, the United States have lost over $300,000,000 by great fires in various cities.

—The shoemakers of London have challenged those of Paris to try which can do the most and best work in a given time for a wager of £100.

—Prince Lina has been made attache of the Germany Embassy, Paris. It will be recollected that the price recently married an American lady, Miss Parsons, of Ohio.

—The Boston Common Council have passed an order to open the public library on Sunday by a vote of 47 years to 10 nays, and the order will be carried into effect to-morrow.

—The tunnel on the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad, distant fifteen miles from Binghamton, has at last been completed. The tunnel was commenced twenty years ago.

—John Castello, of Binghampton, track-walker on the Erie Railroad, has been in service eleven years and has made the distance of 61,219 miles.

—The innocent people of Manheim, Pa., give and receive mutilated beer-keg stamps under the impression that they are fractional currency.

—Passaic Village N. J., is out of money, and the warrants of the treasury cannot be cashed. This village is fast learning the ways of a first-class city.

—Chester county is the proud and happy possessor of the oldest man in Pennsylvania—Ezekiel West, born in March, 1765. He chops wood, etc.

—The public library of Cleveland, Ohio, has been increased during the past year by the purchase of 1401 additional volumes, making a total of 13,058 now in the library.

—A reward of $500 has been offered by the authorities of Weehawken for the detection of the murderer of the unknown man found in the Elysian Fields.

—About $6,000 collected, from the General Government a year ago, being a balance due Nebraska on account of land sales, appears never to have reached the treasury of that State.

—Stokes, under sentence of death for the murder of Fisk in New York, has been refused a new trial and application for a stay of proceedings has been made to the Supreme Court.

—A car in the middle of a freight train on the Hudson river road jumped the track last Tuesday, and ran on the ties five miles before discovered. It crossed five culverts in its run.

—Lansingburg, New York, has a haunted house, but the lady who occupies it says the ghosts are incited by the man of whom she bought the house, and who wants to get it back again.

—In December 2,037,600 cigars were manufactured and sold in the York, Cumberland, and Perry district—the largest number ever made and disposed of before in the district in one month.

—The Unitarians are about to erect in the central part of London a public hall, at a cost of $150,000 toward which subscriptions to the amount of $55,000 have already been received.

—A flock of seven sheep was buried in snow in Nebraska, recently, and after remaining ten days were discovered by the steam from their heated breaths rising through the drifts.

—The hotel in which the Genova Tribunal sat is visited by curious people every day, and the particular room in which "the things was settled" is gazed upon with the greatest interest.

—Great Britain will raise the $14,500,000 to pay the Alabama award out of the ordinary revenues of the country during the ensuing year, and probable have a small surplus besides.

—Chaff is worth for feed, twice as much as straw. Oat chaff stands first, wheat next, and cows will very readily eat and thrive on it when wetted and sprinkled with meal. The chaff should be husbanded with care.

—Mr Bonar, the English plenipotentiary in Switzerland, lately attempted to rescue a lady who had broken through the ice at Berne. He and several others were also precipitated into the water and with difficulty saved.

—One of the galleries in the French National Assembly is to be set apart for the representatives of the foreign press, who have hitherto had special accommodation provided for them.

—The coldest day, except one, for a hundred years, was Thursday Jan., 31 according to the averment of Professor Loomis, of Yale College, who has kept a record that extends back for that length of time.

—An earthquake occurred at Lebanon a few days ago. At least the Lebanonites thought that an earthquake had occurred until the phenomenon was found to have been caused by the explosion of a lot of cinders at one of the iron mills.

—The body of a young lady [illegible] placed in the receiving vault of [illegible] cemetery for daily inspection, as the doctors are by no means certain of her death. The indications of a trance are the freshness of the countenance and the pliability of the [illegible]

Bradford Reporter

EDITORS:
E. O. GOODRICH. S. W. ALVORD.

Towanda, Thursday, Feb. 13, 1873.

"MINNEQUA COUNTY."

Peter Herdic has at last got his bill for the erection of Minnequa county, introduced in the House of Representatiaes. Buckalew's boy, is the "rooster" who is willing to father the iniquity. When we call attention to the fact that, last winter, Mr. Brockway was one of the bitterest opponents not only of this scheme, but all other legislation asked for by Herdic, publicly charging that gentleman with using money to influence members, our readers can draw their own conclusions as to what *arguments* Peter has used to secure the influence of the "Boy."

The new county scheme is so well known to our readers that it is scarcely worth while to refer to it. The proposition to erect a new county is in flagrant violation of the provisions of the spirit of the Constitution and an outrage upon nine-tenths of the property holders within the bounds of the proposed county. The only object Mr. Herdic and his hired backers have is the advancement of personal interests, and the gratification of a few ambitious politicians.

We do not believe the Legislature will give any attention to a swindle so patent, but it is plainly the duty of our citizens to see that remonstrances are circulated in every township and forwarded to our Members at once.

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How the States Rank.--The official figures of our national census for 1870, just promulgated, show that the following States maintained the same rank at that date which they held in 1860: New York, first: Pennsylvania, second; Ohio, third; Illinois, fourth; Indiana, sixth, Virginnia, which was fifth in 1860, is now tenth, and Missouri, which in 1860 was eighth, is now fifth. Massachusette maintains her old rank of seventh, and Tennessee drops from tenth to ninth. Most of the Eastern States have fallen behind somewhat, while nearly all the Western States have advanced considerably. The population of our own Commonwealth is 3 521,951. which is an increase of 615,736, or twenty one per cent. during the past decade, against an increase of 502,024, or thirteen per cent. on the part of New York during the same period. The entire increase of the United States from 1860 to 1870, was 7,114,050, of which this State furnished almost one-twelfth, contributing a larger actual increase than any other State in the Union, with the exception of Illinois.

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☞ Democratic instincts and proclivities are hard to change. For instance, the Waynesburg *Messenger*, a staunch Democratic organ, is exceedingly anxious that the law which provides for keeping the public schools of Green county open for five months in the year be changed to reduce the time to four months, because the interests of agricultural pursuits require the reduction of time. Was there ever such a plea? It is equal to the argument of the Berks county Solon, who, when the bill providing for the free school system was under consideration, opposed it vehemently, because education made boys and girls "sassy."

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☞ The following proceedings had in the House of Representatives, on the 29th, indicates the temper of that body on the temperance question. We are proud that one of our Representatives had the honor of introducing the resolution :

> Mr. Myer, of Bradford, introduced a resolution providing that no spirituous, vinous, or malt liquors shall be kept or drank in the House, or in any of the rooms connected therewith. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 92 yeas to 3 nays. Those voting against it were Messrs. Josephs, Porter and Smith, of Philadelphia.

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☞ Simmons, the slayer of Duryea, has been indicted by the New York grand jury for murder in the first degree, and he has been placed in safe keeping. The Coroner had decided, on the strength of the verdict of the inquest, to admit Simmons to bail in $10,000 ; but while Simmons and his bondsmen were on hand to give the required security, the matter was acted on by the grand jury, and the deputy sheriff, armed with a warrant, arrested the murderer at the moment he was about to step forth into the street with nothing to fetter him but his bond.

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Biennial Elections and Sessions.—The Constitutional Convention having adopted, as part of the new Constitution now in course of construction, the section of the Legislative report providing for the biennial election of members of the Legislature, it follows in consequence that, should the Constitution be ratified by the people, we shall have, after that event biennial sessions of the Legislature. Representatives will be chosen every other year, their terms commencing the first Tuesday of December next after the election.

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☞ During the ten months ending December 1st, 489 railroad accidents occurred, by which 245 persons were killed and 799 injured. One hundred and three accidents occurred in November.

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☞ The old bell which was rung in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, when the Declaration of Independence was proclaimed, has been replaced on the old timbers.

DEATH OF EX-GOV. GEARY.

The whole country was greatly excited on Saturday last over the announcement of the sudden death of Ex-Gov. John W. Geary. He had just returned from New York where he had been on business, and was apparently in his usual robust health. He sat down to his breakfast without showing the least sign of indisposition, and while preparing some food for his little son who sat by his side, threw back his head and expired immediately and without a struggle. The great loss is deeply felt not only in Harrisburg, but all over the State, unfeigned grief is manifested. Like other men who have filled important stations, Gov. Geary, undoubtedly, had his enemies ; but they were few in comparison with his friends, and now that he has departed, all will unite in lamenting the loss of a good man, who, whatever his errors, endeavored faithfully, in every position he held, to discharge his duty honestly and well.

We have not space here to refer in detail to the various responsible positions occupied by the deceased. Suffice it to say his life was a busy one. Although cut off in the prime of life, he has left a record of civil and military achievements of which the oldest statesman and warrior might be proud.

His age was fifty-four years. The funeral will take place to-day, under the auspices of the State authorities. The Masonic and other civic organizations of Harrisburg will participate. Gen. Jordan has also issued an order directing the 5th Division of National Guards to be present. The National Union League, of which Gov. Geary was President, will also be represented at the funeral.

The Legislature met on Monday evening, and after passing some appropriate resolutions, adjourned until Thursday evening. The various State departments will be closed on Thursday, by direction of Gov. Hartranft.

A post mortem examination by eminent physicians was held. Neither the brain nor heart showed any signs of having been affected, and the conclusion reached, was that he died from sheer exhaustion.

Governor Geary's brain was large, weighing 56½ ounces. The maximum weight of the adult male brain is about 64 ounces and the minimum 34. The brain of the celebrated French naturalfst, Cuvier, weighed 64 ounces.

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THE GREELEY WILL CASE.

On Monday, at White Plains, New York, at the opening of the Greeley will case, Judge Hart said he had received a note from Miss Ida Greeley, and which had been approved by her sister, in which they begged to withdraw from a contest which their opponents were determined to wage over their father's grave. Contestants then proceeded to prove the will made by Mr. Greeley in 1871, without further opposition. It was stated Mr. Greeley left property estimated to be worth $206,000 which, with the estate of Mrs. Greeley, would amount to $225,000.

The following is the note of Ida Greeley relative to the proving of her father's will :

> No 12 Cottage Place, Jan. 10.—Dear Judge Hart, I am so much distressed by the report of yesterday's proceedings at White Plains, that I must withdraw from a contest which our opponents are determined shall be waged over my father's grave. For not even to carry out his last wishes can I permit a memory which is infinitely dear to me to be so descrated. With best thanks to yourself, Mr. Nelson and Mr. Choate, for the very kind efforts which you have all made on behalf of myself and sister, I remain, with much respect, very truly yours,
>
> Ida L. Greeley.
>
> I join my sister in the sentiments of this letter. Gabrielle Greeley.

Mr. Choate remarked that he had received a communication from the Children's Aid society, stating that if it should transpire that Mr. Greeley's estate had been impaired in value since 1871, and that will should be admitted to probate, they would abate proportionally their claims to the legacy.

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☞ The Eric Railway Directors announce that the new ten million loan authorized last week, has been all placed and taken up in the London market, and the improvements of the road, for which the money was obtained, will be begun in the spring.

The directors ordered a dividend of 3½ per cent. on preferred and 1¾ on common stock.

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☞ The Grand Jury of Dauphin county, at its late session, recommended that a large number of the applications for license be rejected by the court. The recommendation was promptly acted upon by His Honor, Judge Pearson. The report of the Grand Jury sets forth that the direct cost to the county resulting from the liquor traffic is over $50,000 per annum.

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☞ The Credit Mobilier scandal does not abate. We have faith that most of the members of Congress against whom Ames has made charges, will be able to prove themselves clear, but if a thorough and fair investigation does not vindicate them, we say let them suffer the consequences. "Hew to the line, let the chips fall where they may."

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☞ A correspondent of the *Beaver Radical* suggests J. D. Cameron as a successor to Secretary Boutwell, in case the latter should resign his position as Secretary of the Treasury. The suggestion is a good one, and should a vacancy occur, we sincerely hope the President may act upon it.

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☞ The celebrated English thread maker, has moved has establishment to this country, and at Pawtucket, R. I., now has a large thread factory where he employs three hundred persons.

THE LEGISLATURE.

But little business of public or local character has yet been transacted by the State Legislature. Below we give such legislative items as we believe will be of interest to the readers of the REPORTER:

Mr. Myer, from the Committee on Ways and Means, having reported Senate bill No. 91, entitled "An act authorizing an additional appropriation from the appropriation for the common schools of last year to enable desiring orphans of soldiers to be sent to the State Normal Schools," asked that the House proceed to the consideration of the bill.

The House went into a committee of the whole, Mr. Brockway in the chair.

The bill was read, considered, and passed finally as reported.

The following bill, introduced by Maj. DARTT, has passed both Houses and been signed by the Governor:

That the clerks of quarter session of the several counties of this Commonwealth are hereby authorized and required to make a certificate from the returns of the several counties of the vote cast "for" and "against" license under and by virtue of the act entitled "An act to permit the voters of the Commonwealth to vote every three years on the question of granting license to sell intoxicating liquors," approved the twenty-seventh day of March, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and seventy-two, and any supplement thereto; and the said clerks shall file the certificates so made by them among the records of said courts, and said certificates when so filed shall have the same force and effect for all purposes, whether made up from sealed returns sent by mail or otherwise, or from presentation of judges of elections in person: *Provided*, The certificates so made by said clerks shall show the whole number of votes cast in each election district in said counties "for license" and "against license" and also the majority "for license" or "against license" in said counties: *Provided also* any returns heretofore made on license in counties that have already voted on the question of license or no license, are hereby legalized.

The following bills have been introduced:

Mr. DARTT, a bill entitled A supplement to an act entitled An act to incorporate the Athens Savings Bank, approved May 25, A. D. 1872. (Banks).

Mr. MYER, a bill entitled An act to authorize the election of two constables in Pike township, in the county of Bradford. (Judiciary Local).

Also, a bill entitled An act to authorize the burgess and town council of the borough of Monroe, in the county of Bradford, to build a lockup. (Municipal Corporations).

The following bill changing the legal rate of interest has been read in the House:

That from and after the passage of this act it shall and may be lawful for any person or corporation within this Commonwealth to contract to pay or reserve discount at any rate, and to contract for payment and receipt of any rate of interest not exceeding twelve per cent. per annum: *Provided, however*, That no greater interest than six per centum per annum shall be received in any action, except when the agreements to pay such greater rate of interest shall be in writing.

The second section was read as follows:

SEC. 2. This act shall not be so construed as to affect any action pending or existing right of action, and all laws or parts inconsistent herewith be and the same are hereby repealed.

When the bill was under discussion in the House, Hon. E. R. MYER, of this county, made the following remarks:

Mr. MYER. This question has come before this House very unexpectedly, so far as I am concerned, at least, and I have listened with great interest to those who favor the passage of this law. But I cannot help but believe that they mistook the fact as to where the difficulty exists in this country in regard to money or its uses. I do not believe it is because of the rate of interest we pay in Pennsylvania. I do not believe that the rate of interest has ever, at any time in the history of this great Commonwealth, kept any considerable large amount of capital out of the State, or prevented its development. The present condition of Pennsylvania does not justify these gentlemen in taking that position in discussing this question, nor is it a fact that the people of Pennsylvania are petitioning for any change in our usury law.

There is no interest I believe, asking for this change at this time, except men who have money to lend. The poor in the rural districts, as has been represented by several gentlemen, are not interested in the passage of this bill, but are interested, if interested at all, in maintaining the present rate of interest in this Commonwealth. Sir, I hold that if any gentleman wishes to cheapen the rate of interest there is but one way, in my judgment, in this country to do it—or two, perhaps. One is to increase your circulating medium in the country, to let the people have money regulated by the demand of the commercial interests of this country, not fixed by any positive enactment which says to the people you shall have so much money, and no more; but let that question be regulated by the commercial and business interests of this great Commonwealth. If you appeal to the Congress of the United States to have as much money as is necessary to transact the business of this nation, the rates of interest will be reduced. I regret that gentlemen here have found it necessary to argue in favor of this bill that it is necessary to pass it in order to make men honest.

Now, sir, if this position is true, it is the duty of this House to pass a law that will punish these men for—impliedly at least, violating the oaths they took when they became directors and officers in those institutions, and agreed to the rate of interest at six per cent, as it is in this Commonwealth. That kind of legislation will be far more appropriate than to justify their desires by wiping off the restrictions upon interest in this Commonwealth.

Mr. Speaker, I trust this bill will not pass—though I do not propose to discuss more fully at present the questions that have been raised in this House in regard to the matter—none of which I think will be taken in defense of the measure. I shall certainly myself vote for the amendment of the gentleman from Philadelphia—being in favor of keeping the interest law of the Commonwealth as it stands at present. With all respect I say this, and all deference to the opinion of the Governor of New York, which don't appear according to the newspapers to have met with universal favor. And I am sorry to see that the Governor of our own State has fallen into the same error.

SPAIN.

A Republic Declared.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Secretary Fish this evening received the follow-dispatch from Minister Sickles:

"At nine o'clock to-night the Cortes adopted a Republican form of government by a vote of two hundred and fifty-nine in the affirmative, and thirty-two in the negative."

DISPATCH TO THE REPUBLICANS OF PARIS.

VERSAILLES, Feb. 11.—M. Quinit, a Republican deputy in the Assembly, has received a dispatch dated Madrid at noon to-day, signed by Senors Feguers and Castelar, announcing that the Republic will be proclaimed in Spain this evening.

THE EXCITEMENT IN LONDON AND PARIS.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—Midnight.—The abdication of King Amadeus is the all-absorbing topic in London and Paris. The view is considered gloomy and a bitter civil war inevitable.

The last, dispatch received from Madrid was dated at one o'clock this morning. The failure to receive dispatches is regarded as ominous.

J. DANALD CAMERON.—Don Cameron, as he is familiary called, is perhaps the brightest, shrewdest business man of his age in the State, and one of our most deserving Republicans. The party owes more to him for success in the last campaign that to any other Republican in the Commonwealth. He is a gentleman of fine education, of broad views, frank in his manner, and of generous impulses—qualities that command the respect and win the confidence of men everywhere, and would soon have acquired commanding influence in the United States Senate.

General Grant could not select a better successor to Secntary Boutwell, and if he is going to give Pennsylvania a position in the cabinet, let him put Don Cameron in the Treasury, and the department will be administered as well, or better, than it has since the days of Washington and Hamilton. It is doubtful, however, if Mr. Cameron would accept, as it would require him to give up the Presidency of the Northern Central Railroad, now, with its Washington connection nearly complete, one of the most important roads in the country, and the active management of the banks, mills and factories with which he is connected.—*Correspondence of the Beaver Radical.*

LETTER FROM HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 10, 1873.

REPORTER: To those of your readers who visit the capitol frequently my pen and ink sketches must be exceedingly dull. It is not for their especial benefit of instruction I venture to write; for well I know that my pen is not sufficiently graphic to delineate men and things in such colors as to be interesting. But a large proportion of your readers have not the privilege for various reasons, well known to themselves, of seeing in what manner their money is expended, or personally to know how those to whom they have delegated a "little brief authority" deport themselves, at the Capitol of the State government. If I can aid in affording this latter class a little information, or a pastime in reading for it, I ought to be satisfied, whether they are cheated or not.

For some years past, it will be recollected, the State has been appropriating money pretty liberally in the construction of what is known as the east wing of the Capitol. The work is completed, and contains the Committee rooms below—where the real deliberations of legislation are had—with the State library in the room above. The structure is 63 feet by 115. The members of to-day fail to see how it was possible for their predecessors to transact the business "in committee," in the little dark corners then used. The present rooms are spacious, well warmed and ventilated, and with all the appliances necessary for their deliberations. But it is to the Hall above I would invite your readers, and while we are ascending the broad winding stairway leading to it, I would say that this room is the pride of the old Commonwealth, and as we pass into the library, don't utter any loud exclamations of surprise and joy, as I did, because you see posted on the pillars before you, "no loud talking permitted." Here is where the members go for information, and as you perceive several in various parts of the hall, perfect silence is needed. Immediately before you in the centre of this vast hall which is skylighted, and richly carpeted, stands the Goddess of liberty, chiseled in pure white marble, looking sadly, but it is to be hoped not despondingly, upon the legislature below. The pedestal on which she stands forms a desk, in a book on which you may register your name. "Traveling east" we approach the Battle piece of the second day's fight at Gettysburg by Wendereth, which is just now attracting much attention. It looks painfully natural. Gen. MEADE and staff occupy a central position, and they are looking with anxious solicitude over the field of carnage. Close by you, is reclining a captain in the arms of a comrade who is holding a bottle to his nose. He has fainted, and it is necessary to restore him to consciousness before the surgeon, who is standing by with the paraphnaalia of his office should commence the work of amputation, which was the almost universal resort in the army. The captain has a shattered leg, his bosom bare, his boot ripped open, and lying on the ground. Upon the whole, the painting is a success. The boxes of the sanitary commission, the wounded, all the horrors of the battle field, are so grouped and presented as to prove conclusively that "the surest, deadliest foe to man is man," and that our swords are not yet turned into plowshares, nor our spears into pruning hooks.

Let us turn from this sickening exhibition, and observe in the various cases around the hall and in the gallery above, tastefully and accurately arranged, the 40,000 volumes which constitute the State Library of Pennsylvania, which probably has no equal in magnificence in any of the States of the Union.

Allow me to say that the million appropriation, originating in Ways and Means was called up by Mr. CROSS, of Beaver, referred back, and again reported, having been reduced one half. Philadelphia is of course deeply interested, but more, I think, from the mean conduct of New York in trying to break up the Great Anniversary, than from any real selfishness. If the anniversary is to be celebrated, Philadelphia is the place. While we are willing that Fanuiel Hall shall be allowed her claims as the "cradle," liberty herself was *born* and "proclaimed throughout the land" from the old State House in Philadelphia. New York can boast her surrender to the British!

There is really, as your correspondent affirms, little legislation of importance beyond the centennial and the rate of interest, both of which will doubtless be "argued" this week. As to the Division Scheme, there is not, in my judgment, much danger to be apprehended. HERDIC's audacity repels. If members desired to be in the shamble, they dare not, for HAMAN no longer sits at the King's gate. If I can read men rightly, there are few in this assembly susceptible to the influence supposed to be used by Mr. HERDIC. If they were, no argument against the mutilation of one of the bravest and best counties in the State could avail. The members against the scheme are a unit. They are decidedly able men. And for one, I should shrink from the thongs which will be so unmercifully applied by them to members who would dare be so recreant to their plain duty.

ENWAY.

* * *

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

Political demagogues are continually attempting to create a rivalry between capital and labor. In truth, there is no antagonism between the capitalist and laborer. The one is necessary to the other, and work together and cannot do otherwise. The following article from *Blackwood's Magazine* contains much truth:

If we were to express their union invidiously, we would say that they both combine together against the consumer. If he can get his article sold at a profit, it is all one to the capitalist how much of the price of producing it goes in wages and labor. If he has laid out a thousand pounds, and realizes by his sales eleven hundred, what matters it to him how much of that thousand pounds has been expended in wages, as separate from raw material, carriage, agency, rent of premises and other expenses?

To deprive capital of its natural fruits, its profits, has indeed been the great object, and the mighty ambition of the host of intellects, many of them of high calibre, which have wasted themselves in the attempt to invent artificial or communistic systems to supercede the natural laws of trade and social order. But though they have sometimes bent human creatures to their will, so far as to get the aid of multitudes to experiment upon their schemes, there is something so subtle and at the same time so strong in capital that it always eludes their grasp, and unless it be locked absolutelely up or destroyed, finds its way to the place where it will get free action. Co-operative manufacturing societies were one method of giving the working men the benefit of capital without its possession. These were received with almost unanimous welcome—all classes bade them God-speed, though the experienced doubted mightily the possibility of their success. There was something, however, so innocent, so pleasant and hopeful-looking, about such schemes, when compared with the tyranny and cruelty of the trades union, that even those who doubted most would have been glad to admit that their apprehensions had been groundless.

The public heard much of the success of these schemes at first. There is generally, from the enthusiasm of the projectors, some chance of success in a large new scheme. But as anything tending to affect the position of the great body of work-people, the co-operative system has dropped into oblivion. It may be noticed, by the way, that this has been sometimes confounded with a different realization of co-operation which has been more successful—the co-operative store. The co-operative manufactory and the co-operative store are radically distinct. The one is an institution to manufacture goods and sell to all the world; and it is hard to see how it is to be accomplished by a hundred men with less capital than it can be accomplished by one. The co-operative store is a clubbing together of people to buy their necessaries, and it may be their luxuries of life, at the wholesale price, in the belief that by saving thus effected they will be able to pay for the expense of management, and at the same time be served at a price below that of the retail dealer. It is understood that many of these stores have been suceessful, and our impression is that their success has come from their teaching people with small incomes to pay for their goods in ready money, instead of obtaining and paying for credit.

* * *

AN IMPORTANT SUBJECT.

We find the following letter in the Binghamton *Republican*, and altho' written sometime since, transfer it to our columns. The subject of a railroad connection crossing this county from east to west is one which interests almost every citizen, and should be agitated until the object is attained:

TOWANDA, PA., Dec. 11, 1872.

EDITORS REPUBLICAN:—In view of the interest manifested by the capitalists of Binghamton in favor of railroad connection with the coal fields of Bradford and Sullivan counties, Pa., and thence with the Northern Central Railway of Pennsylvania, for the purpose of forming a through line connecting Boston, Albany, and Binghamton, by this route, with Pittsburg, Pa., and the great West; as a citizen of Towanda, I have thought proper to call the attention of the Broome county people, through your paper, to certain facts with which perhaps they are not fully acquainted.

The people of central Bradford have long felt an earnest desire for a combination with the railroad interests of Boston, Albany, and Binghamton, for the purpose of building a road through Bradford county to accomplish the connections above indicated, and also to serve a local purpose very much desired for the convenience of her citizens. For these reasons, any encouragement offered by parties in the State of New York looking to the building of a road through central Bradford, making the connections referred to will meet with a hearty co-operation on the part of capitalists in Bradford county.

The direction of the road in our county would run northeast and southwest. The route most desired by the people, and in fact I may say the only route that meets with such favor with capitalists as to insure success, is one starting from the Northern Central Railway in the southern part of Bradford, either at Canton or Granville Summit and running down the Towanda Creek to Towanda, and there crossing the river and running up the Wysox Creek to such point as the Binghamton interests might desire it to diverge northeast to accomodate their wishes in making a connection at the New York line.

The distance to be traversed in Bradford would be about fifty miles, and the grade easy, and the cost of construction of the road comparatively light. At Towanda it would intersect with the Sullivan & Erie Railroad, running to the Sullivan Anthracite Coal field, and with the Barclay Railroad, running to the Bradford Bituminous Coal fields, and at its southern terminus with the Northern Central Railway. The Sullivan & Erie, will soon be extended from the mines in Sullivan to Muncy, twelve miles south of Williamsport on the Northern Central, forming a short route to reach the Shamokin Anthracite Coal fields at Sunbury. By the Northern Central, from Canton, Williamsport would be reached forty miles south, thence by the Philadelphia & Erie road west, a distance of twenty-seven miles to Lock Haven, a connection would be formed with the Tyrone & Lock Haven road which with the Pennsylvania Central from Tyrone, form a direct connection with Pittsburg and the west, making a middle through route from Boston via. Albany, Binghamton, Towanda, Williamsport, Lock Haven, Tyrone, and Pittsburg to the great west.

Arrangements will, I am informed, be made by our capitalists during the present winter, for the building of that part of the road required to make the connection in Bradford county, and such legislation as may be necessary to secure the right of way will be accomplished during the session of the Pennsylvania Legislature, provided assurances are made by the New York State interests that the road will be built to connect with the Albany & Binghamton road at Binghamton, from Binghamton to the Pennsylvania line. I am aware that a project looking to building a road from Binghamton to the Pennsylvania line, reaching the headwaters of the Wyalusing creek in Susquehanna county, thence down the Wyalusing to its mouth, and there crossing the Susquehanna eighteen miles east of Towanda, and thence into Sullivan county, tapping the Sullivan Anthracite Coal fields, and connecting with the Sullivan & Erie at the mines, has been agitated. Such a proposition cannot meet with much favor from the mass of the people of Bradford, because it would only run along the border of our county, and would be of little local value as a connection of one extreme of our county with the other, and the connections formed would be unimportant, in comparison with those contemplated by the route which the people of central Bradford have in view, and which I am confident they are determined ere long to build.

H.

* * *

BUFFALO, Feb, 11.—The jury, after hearing the medical testimony, decided that Gaffney was perfectly sane, and he will be hung in the jail yard on Frsday. Drs. Gray and Vanderpool said Gaffney's was the weakest case of affected insanity that ever came under their observation.

Hill, the night watchman, testified that Gaffney offered to bribe him several times to inform him of the opinion of the physicians.

* * *

☞ We are happy to announce that the recent illness of Gen. CAMERON was only the result of a severe cold, and that he is able to attend to his official duties again.

New Advertisements.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

CHAMBERLIN'S

—IS—

HEADQUARTERS

For anything in the line of

JEWELRY,

SILVER AND PLATED WARE,

CHEAP AND BEST FRENCH CLOCKS,

GOLD AND SILVER AMERICAN AND SWISS

WATCHES.

SPECTACLES,

EYE GLASSES,

OPERA GLASSES,

And a 1001 other things.

Towanda, Dec. 18, 1872.

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR!

FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR

TO ITS NATURAL VITALITY AND COLOR.

Advancing years, sickness, care, disappointment, and hereditary predisposition, all turn the hair gray; either of them disposes it to fall off prematurely, and either effect is unsightly and unpleasant to behold. Dr. AYER's consummate skill has produced an antidote for these deformities, which has won gratitude for him from multitudes of women and men. His HAIR VIGOR sometimes reproduces lost hair; and always restores to faded and gray hair its natural color, with the gloss and freshness of youth. The comparatively few bald and gray heads that we now see, are those who have not yet discovered the virtues of AYER's HAIR VIGOR for renewing the hair. The fresh and youthful hair we see on older heads is often the product of his art. If you are disfigured, or made old, austere and ugly, by gray hair, restore its youthful color, and with it your features to their original softness and agreeable expression.

Sold by all Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines,

PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists,

AND SOLD ALL ROUND THE WORLD,

DR. H. C. PORTER, SON & Co., Wholesale Agents. Towanda, Pa., and for sale by dealers throughout the county.

Dec. 7, 1872.—1yeow.

New Advertisements.

LETTERS REMAINING IN THE

Postoffice, Towanda, Pa., Feb. 12, 1873.

Angle Maggie
Ambe Lena
Allen Dr A H
Allen Samuel H
Bright Annie
Brown Henry
Blake Mary
Barnes & Waterman 2
Burk James
Brown Wm
Benjamin David
Bennett Sarah
Bennis Martin
Branch Henry A
Bowman Matilda
Carroll Ellen
Curran Dan
Carey Mary E
Crane Eugene
Carey James H
Callahan James
Crowley Ann
Chilson Horace
Coles B
Cummings Stephen
Chapman L B
Davis Henry
Dunn James
Demorest Wm O
Fitten Ella 2
Fitz Thomas
Goodenough J D 2
Gorham Merinda
Guiry Mary
Gilson Wesly
Gearheart O D
Herring Solomon
Huntley Riley
Harris Rev Wm
Harris James
Jackson Electa
Jennings Bertie
Kellan Wm
Keeler J G
Kilborn H A
Kinnin Rosella
Kennada Bridget
Kirwan James
Landon George
Lynch Hannah
Lynch Michael
Lynch James
Lynch Mattie
Moran Anna
Mack Thomas
Moore Matilda
Morgan Mary L
Mosier Julia
Maloney Michael
Madden Patrick
McNamara John
Morgan Joe
Morgan Myra
Mabe J
Mabe Albert
Northrup Savellon
Owen G W 2
O'Hearn Michael
Posey Ruth
Phillips Thomas 2
Patterson J L
Post John R
Rockwell Geo
Bonnan Wm
Richardson Horace
Rudy Frank
Randolph Byron F
Bay Katie
Ridgway Burr
Smith John
Scanlon Ellen
Smith Mathew
Smith A C
Sullivan Mary
Scouten Chas R
Stephens Hattie
Satterlee John F
Simons Reuben
Smith Mrs F E
Stephenson Wm E
Stevens Mahlon
Smith Dr D D
Smith Maggie
Shores Johanah
Smith Josephine
Scoville Means
Towner Dr E
Vanness I T
Wardell Josie
Wells Israel
Wagner Mary
Wheaton Mary J
Walborn Margaret
Walsh Mary
Welch Wm
Whipple Frank E
Welch Frank

Persons calling for above letters will say advertised, giving date of list.

S. W. ALVORD, P.M.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.—By virtue of an order issued out of the Orphan's Court of Bradford County, the undersigned executor of the estate of JARED PHELPS, late of Smithfield, deceased, will expose to public sale on the premises, SATURDAY, March 8, 1873, at 10 o'clock, a.m., the following described property: Beginning at cor. of lands of N. Prince in centre of highway leading from Smithfield Centre to Burlington Borough; thence north 2 deg. west 15 45-100 per. to another cor. of said Prince's land in centre of said road; thence by lands of H. Phelp's estate north 82½ deg. east 37 55-100 per. to a cor; thence by land of Wm. H. Phelps south 6½ deg. east 3 2-10 per. to a cor; thence by lands of Orrin Ruffin and others south 82 3-4 deg. west 243 8-10 per. to a cor; thence north 7 deg. west 37 5 10 per. to a cor; thence by lands of said Prince north 83 deg. east 183 per. to a cor; thence north 1 deg east 23 5-10 per. by land of Prince to a cor; thence north 83 deg. east by land of said Prince 18 7-10 per. to place of beginning, containing 68 acres and 4 perches, more or less, with the appurtenances.

TERMS.—$100 to be paid when the property is struck down, $500 on confirmation, and the balance in three equal annual payments thereafter with interest from confirmation.

HARRY PIERCE,
Executor.

Feb. 12 w6

A MAGNIFICENT PRIZE, Surpassing all previous offers. Each subscriber to Demorest's Monthly Magazine, at Three Dollars a year, will be presented with a premium of two elegant Chromos, companion pictures of the two most desirable and popular subjects in America—the Falls of Niagara and Yosemite Falls. Size of pictures, 10½ by 12½ inches.

These elegant Chromos, copied from beautiful pictures painted from nature by one of the first artists in America, give the most popular views of those interesting and sublime objects, and are faithful reproductions of the originals. The Grand Old Niagara, with its immense body of water falling one hundred and sixty feet, sending up dense clouds of spray to reflect in brilliancy and beauty the vivid colors of the rainbow, is so clearly depicted that, in immagination, you hear its mighty roar. The Yosemite, with its lofty mountains towering to the silvery clouds, and its stupendous falls of sixteen hundred feet, impressing with its awful grandeur, and filling the mind with delight and wonder.

These two Chromos are the best pictures ever published for ten dollars, and will be sent mounted and varnished, by mail as a premium to each yearly three dollar subscriber to our Monthly Magazine.

Reader, just think, two beautiful Chromos of Niagara and Yosemite.

These pictures are veritable gems, and worthy of being enshrined in an honored place in our homes. They will be presented to yearly subscribers on receipt of Three Dollars, and eight cents for postage with your full name and address.

Every home in America should possess these invaluable illustrations of art and beauty, and no person of taste and enterprise can afford to be without the Model Magazine, which has been greatly enlarged and now contains the essentials of all others, including the useful, the entertaining and the beautiful, with original stories, poems and popular music by the best authors, the only reliable fashions (including full size patterns), home matters in all their details, gardening, architecture, and all the utilities, beauties and novelties of literature calculated to make our homes useful, attractive and happy—profusely illustrated, and a splendid volume for binding for the centre-table at the end of the year. Single copies 25 cents. Splendid inducements for agents and premiums for clubs. Address W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, 838 Broadway, New York.

Feb 12

JAN. 28, 1873.

FAIRBANKS' PLATFORM

AND COUNTER SCALES,

DEXTER & CHAFFEE'S

FEED CUTTERS,

THURBER'S ANTI FRICTION

METAL,

MANILLA & SIRAL HAY ROPE

—AT—

Codding, Russell & Co.'s,

TOWANDA, PA.

MERRY CHRISTMAS COOKING

STOVES,

TRIBUNE COOKING STOVES,

EXCELSIOR RANGE

With Patent Warming Oven,

FLUTING MACHINES

And SCISSORS,

CEMENT, LIME, LATH,

SHINGLES,

And all kinds of

BUILDING MATERIALS,

From a 10 cent Door Latch up.

LAMPS, LAMP CHIMNEYS,

SILVER PLATED WARE,

GAS FIXTURES,

GAS FITTING AND PLUMBING

Of all sorts, by workmen who cannot be excelled if equalled by those from any other locality.

CODDING, RUSSELL & CO.

Towanda, Jan. 30, 1873.

FROST & SONS make the best Extension Table in the world.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FURNITURE first made at FROST & SONS.

Miscellaneous.

TAYLOR & CO.

Beg to call attention this week to the extraordinary inducements they will offer in all their departments.

DRESS GOODS,

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,

NOTIONS,

HOSIERY AND GLOVES,

LADIES' MISSES & CHILDREN'S

SHOES,

HATS AND CAPS,

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS,

DOMESTICS,

FLANAELS, &c., Cc.

☞ A decided reduction has been made in our prices, and we cordially invite purchasers to examine our stock.

TAYLOR & CO.

Towanda, Nov. 13, 1872.

SLEIGHS! SLEIGHS!!

SLEGHS.

I have on hand a large assortment of

PLEASURE SLEIGHS and

CUTTERS.

WHICH I WILL

SELL CHEAPER

Than any other establishment in the country.

SLEIGHS AND CUTTERS

Of every description manufactured to order on short notice.

JAMES BRYANT.

Towanda, Dec. 10, 1872.

JEWELRY! JEWELRY!

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEARS

HUGUENIN BROTHERS,

AT THE OLD STAND FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY
A. M. WARNER.

Have just received a large assortment of Jewelry of all the latest styles.

American and Swiss Watches,

Gold and Silver, from the cheapest to the best. Also a large assortment of

CLOCKS, GOLD, AND STEEL SPECTACLES

Remember the place, two doors south of Powell & Co.'s, Towanda, Pa.

Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry carefully repaired.

Nov. 20'72 HUGUENIN BRO'S.

TOWANDA COAL YARD,

CORNER RAILROAD AND ELIZABETH STREETS,

SOLE AGENCY SULLIVAN ANTHRACITE AND BARCLAY BITUMINOUS COALS.

ALSO ALL SIZES PITTSTON ANTHRACITE COAL

At Market Prices.

Aug. 11, 1872. WARD & MONTANYE.

WEEKLY ARRIVAL OF

ANTHRACITE COAL

On the Railroad, at Canal Street, which will be sold by the car load or less quantity, and delivered on reasonable terms. Please call at the Coal Yard.

JAMES WILBER, Salesman.

Aug. 29, 1872. L. S. CASE, Proprietor.

Miscellaneous.

THIRD ANNUAL COURSE.

I. O. OF G. T.

LECTURE COMMITTEE

Make the following announcements for the

SEASON OF 1872-3:

I.

ROBERT COLLYER,

Date,........................January 3, 1873
Subject—"The Inside Track."

II.

JOHN B. GOUGH,

Date,........................January 21, 1873.
Subject—"

III.

ANNA E. DICKINSON,

Date,........................February 19, 1873.
Subject—"What's to Hinder."

IV.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS,

Date,........................February 28, 1873.
Subject—"

E. H. CHAPIN and HENRY WARD BEECHER will be the other lecturers if their services can be secured. Otherwise other lecturers will be engaged.

SEASON TICKETS, $3 00

General Admission,..........................50 cents.
Reserved Seats,..............................75 cents.

For sale at Kirby's Drug Store.

COMMITTEE:

JNO. F. SANDERSON, L. B. FROST,
S. W. ALVORD, N. P. HICKS.

Towanda, Nov. 13, 1872.

TIME TABLE OF THE SULLIVAN & ERIE RAILROAD.—Taking effect on Monday, Nov. 11, 1872.

SOUTHWARD	STATIONS.	NORTHWARD
A. M.		P. M.
8:00	......TOWANDA......	4:00
8:10	BARCLAY JUNCTION	3:50
8:30	....MONROE.......	3:30
9:10	.......WILCOXS........	2:45
9:30	....NEW ALBANY....	2:25
9:50	.......MILLERS.......	2:05
10:20	......DUSHORE......	1:30
11:10	.......BERNICE.......	12:30
A. M.		P. M.

R. F. GOODMAN,
Gen'l Passenger Agent.

EVANS & HILDRETH'S

THIRD ARRIVAL OF NEW

DRY GOODS

PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.

STOCK THE LARGEST

WE OFFER FOR THE NEXT

THIRTY DAYS

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN

DRESS GOODS,

SHAWLS,

CLOAKS,

WATERPROOFS,

CLOTHS,

FLANNELS,

&c., &c.

Also a full line of

LADIES LINEN HANDKERCH'S.
" LACE "
" FANCY "
" EMBROIDERED.

LACE COLLARS.

LINEN COLLARS,

NUBIAS,

SCARFS;

And many other new goods suitable for the

HOLIDAY TRADE.

Please call and examine.

EVANS & HILDRETH,

Bridge Street.

Towanda, Dec. 10, 1872.

UNQUESTIONABLY THE BEST sustained work of the kind in the world.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

The ever-increasing circulation of this excellent monthly proves its continued adaption to popular desires and needs. Indeed when we think into how many homes it penetrates every month, we must consider it as one of the educators as well as entertainers of the public mind for its vast popularity has been won by no appeal to stupid prejudices or depraved tastes.—Boston Globe.

The character which this Magazine possesses for variety, enterprise, artistic wealth, and literary culture that has kept pace with, if it has not led the times, should cause its conductors to regard it with justifiable complacency. It also entitles them to a great claim upon the public gratitude. The Magazine has done good and not evil all the days of its life.—Brooklyn Eagle.

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

Splendidly Illustrated.

The Weekly is the ablest and most powerful illustrated periodical published in this country. Its editorials are scholarly and convincing, and carry much weight. Its illustrations of current events are full and fresh, and are prepared by our best designers. With a circulation of 150,000, the weekly is read by at least half a million persons, and its influence as an organ of opinion is simply tremendous. The Weekly maintains a positive position and expresses decided views on a political and social problems.—Louisville Courier Journal.

HARPER'S BAZAR.

The Bazar is edited with a contribution of tact and talent that we seldom find in any journal, and the journal itself is the organ of the great world of fashion.—Boston Traveler.

The Bazar commends itself to every member of the household—to the children by droll and pretty pictures to the young ladies by its fashion-plates in endless variety, to the provident matron by its patterns for the children's clothes to paterfamilias by its tasteful designs for embroidered slippers and luxurious dressing-gowns. But the reading matter of the Bazar is uniformly of great excellence. The paper has acquired a wide popularity for the fireside enjoyment it affords.—N.Y. Evening Post.

SUBSCRIPTIONS—1873

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Harper's Magazine, one year......................$4 00
Harper's Weekly, one year........................$4 00
Harper's Bazar, one year..........................$4 00

An extra copy of either the Magazine, Weekly, or Bazar will be supplied gratis for every club of five subscribers at $4 each, in one remittance, or six copies for $20, without extra copy.

Subscriptions to Harpers Magazine, Weekly, or Bazar to one address for one year $10, or two of Harper's Periodicals to one address for one year $7.

Back numbers can be supplied at any time.

Dec 18 Address HARPER & BRO'S, N.Y.

GROCERIES.—Fresh supply of best Syrups, Teas, Currents, Prunes, Rasins, Mixed Pickels, &c., at

W. A. ROCKWELL'S.

Oct 9, 72.