NEWS FROM ALL NATIONS.

—Gold closed in New York yesterday at 113.

—There are 4,504 persons in the Philadelphia almshouse.

—Reading's hat factories turn out over 2,000,000 hats a year.

—Allentown has a school debt of $120,000 and a city debt of $330,000.

—Since Sept. 7, 1798, 2,367 persons have been naturalized in Berks county.

—A lad but ten years old is in the Milwaukee jail charged with stealing a horse.

—There are thirty-four vessels waiting off the Delaware Breakwater.

—Chester, Delaware county, has a population of 14,997.

—All Minnesota's Congressmen are Republicans.

—The amount of gold dug in California last year was $[illegible].

—The people of Pennsylvania are [illegible] taxed by [illegible].

—The first shad are selling in Philadelphia at $[illegible] a pair.

—Lancaster talks of hiring Revivalists to do her work for a job.

—During 1873 seventy-one persons were murdered in Philadelphia.

—The people of Reading are numerously [illegible] has advanced 10 per cent.

—The patrons of Industry have [illegible] in Wisconsin except three.

—A petition to prevent the killing of [illegible] has been presented to the Illinois legislature.

—The Minnesota legislature has passed a bill for the relief of the extreme southwestern counties.

—A grand inter-State exhibition of [illegible] in Indiana will be held in [illegible] this year.

—The Illinois Legislature has a [illegible] on its hands.

—A [illegible] of four children were [illegible] in Philadelphia.

—Dancing is a cheap pasture in [illegible] Mass.

—The Department of Agriculture [illegible] to be a cabinet office.

—Oil of the crew of the Virginius [illegible] in Washington.

—The Philosophical Society of Cincinnati [illegible] 1848 with 18 members.

—Highwaymen in Broadcloth and silk hats succeeded in collecting money between Newport and Jersey City from the steamboats at Newport.

—The amount of stock of the Midland Railroad subscribed by New York [illegible] $7,625,[illegible] and is enough [illegible].

—The Maryland Legislature [illegible] Commissioners [illegible] support of [illegible] from Baltimore.

—[illegible] Kansas [illegible] shops [illegible] Sawyers were [illegible] The [illegible] 1873.

—It may seem to be a paradox [illegible] declare that there are [illegible] the proprietors of [illegible] Courier.

—British capitalists, during the [illegible] 1873, invested in cash paid up in the [illegible] Company £15,000. This [illegible] that Philadelphia is [illegible] organization.

—Tools are wanted in Chicago, [illegible] Chronicle says, however, that [illegible] Tool Importers. The hoes are [illegible] and are not to be [illegible].

—The Boston *Post* says: "The [illegible] are thought to be owing, to [illegible] general punishment in the [illegible].

—A Congressman in New Hampshire [illegible] Sunday that it was folly to [illegible] churches without bells and little [illegible].

—Thirty women have been appointed [illegible] within the last three months. [illegible] it can be natural to them [illegible] the employ.

—"Where were your children [illegible]" asked the counsellor of a Cortlandtite. "They were down stairs, sir, and [illegible] in the street," was the hard answer.

—Mr. James Cornelius, the oldest citizen of Lewisburg, died a few days ago. He was [illegible] numbered 115. He of whom are still living.

—Mrs. Joseph Brady, of Schuylkill county, weighs 357 pounds, and considers herself thinner. When in good condition her weight is 528 pounds.

—Mrs. Richard Shaw, of Clearfield, has had her left arm amputated, in order to get rid of a very troublesome and painful cancer earlier herself.

—An Erie man paid $10 and costs for the privilege of allowing his poor horse to stand for two hours on the street without covering, during a severe storm.

—It cost James Mattox, of Lawrence county, ten days' time and $1,500 in cash to learn that James Cox, of Schuylkill county, could beat him at pigeon shooting.

—The whisky war in Ohio continues. Preparations are making by the women for a raid in Dayton. In many sections of the state the stills are all closed.

—There is no telling what that hit-bitten elephant will do next, since it has indicted a Connecticut man for shooting his wife, thinking it was a hitch for a stray cat.

—There were 1,675 births, 632 marriages and 1,277 deaths in New Haven, Conn., last year. The principal diseases were consumption, cholera infantum and brain fever.

—The soldiers' monument at the Soldiers' Home in Dayton, Ohio, is nearly completed. It will be unveiled on the 7th of July next, when Mrs. Mary Lowell Putnam, of Boston, will deliver an address.

—The wife of a certain clergyman in New York city receives all marriage fees. She stipulated before her own marriage that this should be regularly done, and uses the money to dress herself and daughter.

—The Boston *Post* asserts that the action of the city railroad companies in throwing the snow from their tracks along the streets is putting the city in serious peril from fire, as the engines cannot travel.

—The round houses of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in Harrisburg, accommodate eighty-eight locomotives, independent of the room on the main tracks leading into them.

—A London physician, after a laborious collection of the statistics of the trade, concludes that the opportunity of constant tippling shortens life an average of three years and a half.

—Election expenses are light, sometimes and in some places, in England, it seems; for John Bright only had to disburse $135 to become a member of Parliament for Birmingham.

—An effort is making to get a Board of Government Ship Inspectors appointed, on the ground that English and French Lloyds discriminate unfairly against American wooden ships in favor of iron ones.

—The Episcopal Convention at Milwaukie has adjourned *sine die*, without electing a bishop. The choice will have to be made at the next session of the diocese in June.

—An important case between the St. Louis bridge company and the Keystone bridge company of Pittsburg has been amicably settled by the representatives of the two corporations. The St. Louis bridge company will pay the Keystone company $250,000 retained percentage on the estimates of the work made as it progressed.

—Governor Woodson, of Missouri, offers a reward of $2,000 apiece, dead or alive, for the men who robbed the passenger, express and mail train on the Iron Mountain Railroad at Loch Hill Jan. 31st. In addition to this, it is understood that the government of Arkansas has offered $2,500, making an aggregate of $7,500.

—A young man in Pittsburg, described as intelligent, well educated, comparatively wealthy and engaged in a good business, became infatuated with the "Circassian beauty," Zelima Agra, now exhibiting in that city, and wanted to marry her. His suit not prospering, he lost his reason and has been sent by his friends to the insane asylum at Dansville.

Bradford Reporter

Towanda, Thursday, Feb. 19, 1874.

EDITORS:
A. G. OLMSTED. S. W. ALFORD

THE GRANGERS.

Those who have watched with any degree of interest, the movement throughout the country of the Farmers in the organization of Granges, must have remarked with anxiety the attempt of "played out" Republicans and moribund Democrats, to identify themselves with this highly laudable undertaking, manifestly with the intent to better their political fortunes by making an unwarrantable use of the organization which has grown so rapidly in numbers and significance. The Democracy particularly have placed great hopes upon the political revolutions to be brought about by the united operations of the Grangers, in casting their votes for candidates to be selected from the nominees of the different parties, and have made high calculations as to the advantages to be secured to the Democracy by division to be thus made in the ranks of the Republican party.

It is no fault of the Grange movement that political adventurers and broken down and aspiring politicians (who have failed to secure a proper popular appreciation for their own merits) have attempted to identify themselves with the movement, and in an unusually manner put themselves forward as the exclusive champions of the Farming interest. It is one of the evils insepurable to every popular uprising which bids fair to be successful, that disreputable characters who have, on the skirts of political organization, are the readiest to endeavor to thrust themselves prominently into office and popular favor. This has been so with every reform or political revolution for years, and probably will continue to be the case, so long as there are so many unprincipled men, who look upon party organization as so much machinery to be used only for the attainment of selfish ends.

The Grange movement has long since attained an importance that attracted the attention of the class of unscrupulous politicians to which we refer. They saw, the large number of Granges already organized, with their numbers and powerful membership, an element which, could it be used for political purposes, would have a controlling influence, and might be made the means of personal aggrandizement. None were quicker to make this discovery, nor more ready to endeavor to pervert the objects of the organization into political channels, than the leaders of the defunct Democratic party. Despite the repeated declarations that the organization was not political in its character, an attempt has been made to give it a political significance not warranted by the facts, and to array it in antagonism to other interests, in utter perversion of the true interests of those who have combined for mutual improvement and benefit.

The National Grange has just closed its session at St. Louis, and put forward a declaration of the principles of the Grange movement and the objects desired to be attained. The following is a brief summary: They desire to develope a higher manhood and womanhood; enhance the comforts and attractions of homes; strengthen the attachment to pursuits; foster a mutual understanding and co-operation; maintain inviolate the laws; reduce expenses, individual and co-operative; to buy less and produce more in order to make farms self-sustaining; to diversify crops and sow no more than can be cultivated; to condense the weight of exports; selling less in the bushel and more on beef and in fleece; to discountenance the credit system, mortgage system, fashion system, and every system tending to prodigality and bankruptcy. To buy and sell and act together for mutual protection; to avoid litigation as much as possible by arbitration in granges; to suppress prejudices, and unhealthy rivalry; to dispense with the surplus of middle men; to facilitate in every possible manner cheap transportation to the seaboard or between home points.

They are not enemies of railroads, navigable and irrigating canals, and are opposed to communism and agrarianism; are not enemies of capital but oppose tyranny of monopolies, and long to see the antagonism between labor and capital removed; are opposed to excessive salaries, high rates of interest, and an exorbitant per centage of profits in trade. They will advance the cause of education by all just means; they say the Grange is not a political or party organization; that no Grange can discuss political or religious questions, call a political convention, nominate candidates, or even discuss their merits in meeting, but it is the right of every member to do all in his power, legitimately, to influence for good the action of any political party, to put aside bribery, corruption and trickery, and to see that none but competent, faithful and honest men are nominated for positions of trust; we also desire a proper equality, equity and fairness, the protection of the weak and a restraint upon the strong; justly distributed burdens and justly distributed power. They appeal to all good citizens for co-opperation in the efforts toward reform until the last vestige of tyranny and corruption is removed.

Relief of any of oppressed and suffering brotherhood, is an abiding principle. Last but not least, they inculcate a proper appreciation of the abilities and the proper sphere of woman, as indicated by admitting her to membership and position in the order.

To this platform of principles every right-minded man, whether he till the soil, or toil in the workship, can readily and heartily subscribe. Its objects are such as commend themselves to every one. If the Grangers can succeed in practically and universally establishing their principles as the rule of personal and governmental action, they will appreciate to the millennium. But whilst we can hardly hope to see the liberal and comprehensive doctrines above laid down as the regulating power in the country, yet we know no reason why much good cannot be the result of efforts thus making to ameliorate the condition and advance the interests of the Farming community. The attempt itself is grand in its conception, and so far as we can judge, has been worked out up to the present time, with great judgment and the absence of sordid and personal motives.

The great danger to the Grange movement is the one we have just pointed out. Confined to its original purpose, as set forth in the declaration of its principles, it will command the respect of all classes of industry, and secure the support of all intelligent agriculturalists. The attempt to pervert it into political channels, or use it to advance personal ends, will bring certain disaster. We notice with much pleasure that several Granges have been organized in this County, and we observe in the list of names made public, as being connected with them, many of our best Farmers, and upright and reliable citizens. But we also notice with apprehension that men are putting themselves prominently forward as the champions of the Farming interest, who against political conduct justly gives rise to the suspicion that they have ulterior objects at heart, and that it is not so much the good of the Farmers they desire as it is to build the success of the Democratic party.

While we deem it our duty thus to speak a word of warning, we are under no apprehension that our Farmers can be guiled into support of men or measures they have so often rebuked in the past. Our Farmers are eminently a reading and thinking people—in point of intelligence comparing favorably with any section of the land. They are not to be seduced by specious promises, nor humbugged by pretentious assumptions. We predict that those active Democrats who are congratulating themselves upon political advantages to be gained through the organization of Granges, are counting without their host, and will find that our Farmers are not quite the fools they have set them down to be.

To the Farmers we say: organize your Granges. Endeavor zealously to secure the benefits to yourself and the community that would accrue from the full adoption of all the measures promulgated in the declaration of the National Grange. For the accomplishment of this desirable end you shall have our sympathy, and the co-operation of our columns. Any measure that advances the prosperity and happiness of the Farmer promotes the interests and well-being of the whole community, and will meet our earnest and cordial support. We also say watch closely for attempts to make a political machine of the Granges, and stamp at once with your disapprobation those who seek to divert the organization from its proper and legitimate purposes, and prostitute it for selfish and political ends.

Since the explicit and emphatic declaration of the National Grange, that their order has no political character, the democrats have not been so anxious to aid the farmers in removing their burdens. Nearly every democratic member of Congress voted against the following declatory resolution, offered by Mr. SMITH, Rep. of Ohio, in the House the other day:

"Whereas the Constitution of the United States provides in express terms that Congress shall have power to regulate commerce, with foreign nations among the several states, and with the Indian tribes; and whereas this provision of the Constitution imposes upon Congress power and duties of such high moment to the common commercial interests of the people of these States as the citizens of one nation as to have been a leading cause for the formation of the Union itself; therefore,

Resolved by the House of Representatives, That, in the judgment of this House, it is within the constitutional power of Congress by law so to regulate commerce among these States as to protect that portion of our internal commerce which is among the several states from all unjust or oppressive tolls, taxations, obstructions, or other burdens, whether imposed by railroad companies or by combinations thereof, or by other common carriers when engaged as the instruments of such commerce of the people; that the present condition and magnitude of the commerce among these States are such as to demand the prompt and wise exercise of the power and duty declared in the preceding resolution."

The yeas and nays being ordered, the yeas were 171 and the nays 64, so the resolution was adopted. It is a fact, significant of the position of parties upon this question, that 158 of the affirmative votes were Republican, and but 13 were Democrats, showing most conclusively to what party the people are to look, and upon what power they are to depend for protection of their rights and the material interests of the country involved in this subject,—a fact of which all Grangers will do well to take heed, because it covers, substantially, the objects and purposes at which they are aiming, and for the promotion of which they are organized. But ten Republicans voted against it, only one of these being from our own State. Not a single Democrat from Pennsylvania is found in the affirmative. Gen. ALBRIGHT, one of our members-at-large, stands first in the list of ayes, and is followed by Mr. SCOFIELD, Dr. STRAWBRIDGE (our member) and other Republicans of our State, on the right side.

According to Democracy, there is no power anywhere to effectively regulate railroad monopolies; and having put this doctrine in practice whenever they had the opportunity they would not have done anything for the Grangers if the latter had been foolish enough to place their party in power. To do the Democrats justice, they have not generally professed their willingness to do anything but repeal all the Tariff laws, and we are not surprised that the Grangers have not been able to see how they could be assisted by this Democratic panacea for all possible human ills.

FEMALE MORAL SUASION

Lectures on the subject of Intemperance, local option laws, legislative penalties, temperance societies, and the vast array of statistics and floods of eloquence depicting the evils of drain-drinking, have failed to shake the throne of King Alcohol or weaken his power over his miserable and degraded subjects, but the ladies of Ohio are now engaged in a crusade which at least has the merit of novelty, even if it has not accomplished all the good claimed by those who favor it.

It appears that some zealous Temperance lecturer suggested a woman's perseverance and a woman's prayer as two powerful agents with which to wage a war upon the evil of Intemperance, now so prevalent in the land. His suggestion met the approval of his hearers, and a plan was forthwith organized for carrying out this good proposition. A women's league was organized, composed of praying women, many of whom it may be readily believed, had been sufferers from the traffic they desired to suppress. The plan of campaign was carefully and cunningly laid to work. No notice of their coming was circulated—but the word was whispered at the rest of the evil and the effort was to entirely close up the rum traffic. Saloon keepers and druggists, who not only sold liquor for medicinal purposes, but as a beverage, were regularly visited and requested to desist. At first the requests appeared both impertinent and ridiculous. In some cases insolent replies were given, but urgency was the usual order. Refusals to comply with the requests, however, were general. Persons who were then asked and granted, should have begun the solemn ordering of those who the members of the League claimed to be. The visitors knelt down on the floor and offered prayers of such earnest kind the most obdurate old hardened dealer could not fail to be affected thereby. They would pray for him, for his family, and for his patrons, and then close by praying that in their task they might never waver and they had been crowned with success. Singing and Bible readings constituted a part of their religious exercises. Their resort to prayer began to tell. Here and there a rumseller would declare his inability to withstand against such powerful influences, and would signify his willingness to close out. Some would become frightened, declaring their belief that unless they conformed to the wishes of these praying women, heavenly wrath of God would be hundered upon them. Every new victory for these warring women added to their number and to their strength.

Like an epidemic the example has spread throughout the State. Nearly every town has witnessed the strange scene of earnest, praying women, holding their exercises in the groceries, or if denied that privilege, standing for hours in the rain and mud, in front of the premises, praying and singing for the conversion of the liquor-dealer. Marvellous accounts are published of the effects of these efforts, in closing the bars, and stopping the sale of intoxicating drinks. The movement has also spread throughout Indiana and Illinois, and latest accounts show no diminution of the work and no lessening of zeal.

WHAT A MISPLACED COMMA DID.—The comma (,) that little dot which is a very insignificant thing to the eye, sometimes plays an important part in language. Though the rules for its use, like its relatives, are somewhat obscure, nevertheless its function in some cases is very clear and of considerable moment, as has been discovered in a law of congress passed in 1872. In the tariff bill which went into effect that year there was a large addition to the free list, and among the article added were "fruit plants, tropical and semi-tropical," designed to encourage their importation and cultivation. But in the process of engrossing or transcribing the bill to be officially printed, a comma was interpolated between fruit and plants, whereby all fruits were put on the free list. The custom officers, if they, "minded their p's and q's," did not mind the comma and went on collecting the duties. At length some lynx eyed importer discovered the comma, and demanded that it should be recognized, and the customs officers had to stand on the order of Prosody and pass fruit free. The result has been, that about $3,000,000 have been illegally collected through this interpolated comma, at which Uncle Sam will have to stop and count more than once, and refund. The ways and means committee will report a bill to expunge the comma, and thus remand fruit back to the list of dutiable articles. This will prove a most expensive comma.

KING LUNALILO, of the Sandwich Islands died at Honolulu, February third, of a bronchial disease.

PHILADELPHIA ELECTION.

The result of the election in Philadelphia on Tuesday last, settles the question of the political status of that city. Under the provisions of the new constitution and the stringent election law, the Republican candidate for Mayor, WM. STOKELY, was elected by a majority of ten thousand! This glorious victory was achieved in the face of the most violent and unscrupulous opposition of Col. FORNEY and the *Press*. FORNEY's treachery to the Republican party did no harm, as the honest masses of the city of Brotherly Love are true to the great principles of the organization, and have administered such a castigation as he will not soon forget. May such be the fate of all traitors to the cause of freedom and progress.

SETTLED AT LAST.

The Great scientific Enigma Solved—The Autopsy of the Siamese Twins Developed the fact that Death would have Resulted to each Had they Been Severed in Life.

The examination of the remains of Chang and Eng, which has been proceeding very quietly in this city at the College of Physicians, has been heretofore confined to taking casts of the different important and curious formations of various parts of the bodies, photographing the remains, and duly injecting of chloride of zinc, to prevent the bodies from decomposing.

Yesterday the long looked for and anxiously awaited

AUTOPSY COMMENCED

The dreaded scalpel was first used on the connecting band between the two brothers. The abdominal cavities were entered for the purpose of examining the visceral. This investigation was attended with most gratifying success, and the physicians were rewarded in their efforts in finding that the lungs, heart, pancreas liver, spleen, and alimentary canal were excellently developed in each, and that all the parts above named resembled those of ordinary mortals.

Approaching the band, the lower portion of the ensiform cartilage or breast bone, in each joins by doubling or bending on, making almost a long union with a distinct joint, at the central point of union, on which the bodies hinge freely. This joint is somewhat similiar to, but not so complicated as that at the elbow.

The band at the smaller part has a circumference of nine inches, and when the link was stretched, and the twins were stood as far apart as possible, there was a space of eight inches intervening. Yesterday the skin of each body was cut through posteriorly, and thrown back from the band and adjacent structures, exposing superficial and deep fascia or fatty tissues in the rectus muscle of each. The great question, of whether they could have been separated in life was

SETTLED IN THE NEGATIVE.

by various abdominal sections which were made. The peritoneum or membranous lining of the belly in each was found to enter the band, and four pouches or *culs-de-sac* overlapped each other at the centre of the band. The most marked feature here was the presence of two such pouches from the body of the larger brother, Chang, the upper one shorter than the lower, but each lapping one from above and the other from below the single pouch of Eng. An almost exact idea of the arrangement of these *culs de-sac* may be obtained by holding the first joint of the fore finger between the thumb and finger of the other hand. The

ASTOUNDING AND CURIOUS FACT

was developed that a line passing down the centre of the band would sever all three of these pro'ongations, and open the peritoneal cavity of each liver. If the knife had been used in life, death would therefore most probably, if not necessarily, resulted.

The examination yesterday and last night also showed that there was a portal or liner circulation through the heart, as was seen from the passage of the injecting matter used in embalming. The abdominal organs be close contact with these pouches, but are not continuous into them.

To day most important investigations will take place by making deep sections into the band with the view of ascertaining the umbilical connections bearing on physiological manifestations in the foetal life of beings.

To morrow night the formal report will be made before the Fellows of the college, upon which occasion admission will be granted only to those who are so fortunate as to be in possession of special cards of invitation.—*Philadelphia Press.*

DARING BURGLARY AT QUINCY, ILL.

A Bank robbed of $100,000 in Currency.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—Great excitement was created at Quincy, Ill., this morning, by the discovery that the Fst National Bank had been entered and the vault robbed of about $100,000 in currency, belonging to the bank, besides a quantity of bonds and valuable papers, and it is said, a large amount of special deposits

The bank was entered by cutting through the hall floor of the second story, immediately over the vault. The burglars then made a breach through three feet of masonry. They then cut the rivets of a sheet of boiler iron with which the vault is lined, and decended into the vault.

The safes inside, containing money, bonds and valuable papers, were charged with powder, and, by means of a small rubber hose, a train was carried to the top of the safe, where a small pistol, screwed to an old ledger, was arranged so as to set it off.

A string attached to the pistol passed out of the window of the second story to the street below. The clock in the bank stopped at 2:17 A. M., at which time it is supposed the burglars fired their train. The door of the safe was wrenched from its hinges. There is no clue to the perpetrators, but one McCoy, recently connected with a variety show, has been arrested on suspicion.

A BIG battle has taken place in Cuba, between General BASCONES with 5,000 men and the rebels under STANTA LUCIEN, the Cuban commander-in-chief. The battle lasted seven hours, and was a victory for BASCONES, his loss being fifty killed and one hundred and eighty wounded.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

—On the 16th, Judge KELLY offered the following resolution in the House:

"*Resolved*, That the Senate concurring, that the members of the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States will assemble in Congress Hall, at Philadelphia, to inform joint session on Monday, the 6th day of September, 1874, in commemoration of the assembling of the delegates chosen and appointed by the several colonies and provinces in North America, to direct and hold a congress in Philadelphia on that day, on Monday, the 5th day of September, 1774, and that the Hon. James G. Blaine, Speaker of the House of Representatives, be invited to preside over the meeting, and the Hon. Henry Wilson, Vice-President of the United States, be requested to deliver an address appropriate to the occasion."

—H. BUCHER SWOPE, U. S. District Attorney for the Western District of the State, died in Pittsburgh, on the morning of the 15th inst. He had long been troubled with a lingering disease and had just been re-appointed to office. He was also editor and principal proprietor of the *Pittsburg Evening Telegraph*.

—THE ELECTION LAW AMENDED.—The Senate on Tuesday passed, and the Governor has approved the House bill amending the present election law. As this amendment makes some material changes in the law of the third class, we extract the following from the act referred to, and the sections of the law affected, are declared to be necessary only to perform such duties as are now required by law of assessors, but certain holding of elections, registration of voters, and the "power of assessors to administer oaths" which are duties to be performed by the officers of the election district, the assessors for purposes of valuation shall be assessors for the holding of elections and the registration of voters." Here are two amendments that it concerns election officers to make themselves familiar with: "The returns of the election of township and borough officers," instead of being directed to the prothonotary of the court of common pleas of the proper county, as directed by the act of 30th January, 1874, must be directed to the clerk of the court of quarter sessions of the proper county." A genuine certificate of election in such elections therefore, will be conclusive evidence of the facts mentioned therein; and where the person offering to vote claims the right on payment of the receipt for such tax, if signed by the proper officer, shall be the evidence thereof; if such person do not produce such receipt, then the payment of the tax may be proved by the oath of such person, or other evidence, at the discretion of the judge and to whom such tax was paid."

—The Auburn *Sheriffs* convention recently. There is a proposition before Congress to repeal the tax on bank checks and matches. We should be but too glad to see the repeal at a proper time, but certainly cannot be done at present without putting it on something else where it might be still more oppressive. It is expected, it is shown, would take from the Treasury $7,100,000. The revenue from bank checks is $1,600,000, from lager beer, $2,500,000. Should the law be repealed, the amount that must be raised to make up the revenue, which have already been parcelled, would make an aggregate amount of $5,100,000.

—The Doctors have decided that twin monstrosities need neither a Christ nor a Judas to have been created during the reign of the Prince without causing death to both. This monstrosities will not avail the dead brothers very much.

—What a pity it is that the whole country cannot rise above the little jealousies of location, and unanimously and heartily join in the Centennial celebration at Philadelphia in 1876. New York began with a scow of business, it was not treated in the commercial metropolis, about which there was no fitness at all; and now Boston is in the sulks, doubtless for a similar reason, and refuses to contribute a dollar. All this is petty and contemptible. Philadelphia is the proper place. It was there that Freedom was born in the Declaration of Independence. In that city is the very building from which this great charter of Liberty was promulgated. There, also, is the point of the bell which rang out its jubilant tones the glad tidings of great joy to all the people. There, also, let this celebration be held, and let all the people, with one accord, unite in giving to it the magnificent character which its importance demands.—*Chester Advertiser.*

—Dr. BEKE, the English traveler, recently that he has discovered Mount Sinai. It is situated a day's journey northeast of the village of Akaba Arabia at an altitude of 5,000 feet above the level of the sea. Dr. BEKE says he found the remains of animals that had been sacrificed. He also found similiar inscriptions, which he copied.

—President GRANT has selected the lot he will occupy for his new Washington residence on retiring from the Executive Mansion. It is located at the intersection of P and Thirteenth streets, and now is occupied by the *Herald* will release, charging him with Clericism.

—The Illinois Senate has put itself on record on the side of protecting trusting humanity. It has passed a bill making drunkenness or drivel officials during their hours of employment a criminal offence. This is right. No man has the right to fill no responsible a position and then put himself in an unfit condition to discharge its duties. As, in this case, it endangers the lives of passengers, to get drunk is a crime against humanity, as well as a virtual breach of contract, which demands that the man shall be in his sober senses. The act should also extend to all men in official positions.

LOCAL OPTION.

After crying down the Local Option law for months the liquor-dealers and their rippling friends are now petitioning the Legislature for its unconditional repeal.

1. Because it has been condemned by a majority of the voters of the commonwealth.

2. Because it is unconstitutional.

3. Because it is inoperative.

Now it is time that everyone should know that this act has never been submitted to a vote of the people; and if it had been, the law is so manifestly just that it would be hard to imagine how any fair-minded man could have voted against it. The enactment does not enforce prohibition on any portion of the State, but only provides that such cities and counties as wish to rid themselves of the Rum fiend, and shield from ruin the rising generation in their midst, may have the privilege. And so long as there is but one city or county that desires the benefit of this act, it is their right to have it; and who that has the least sympathy for the wronged and suffering, or the faint at desire for the welfare of the rising generation, could ask the repeal of so righteous a law?

Do they believe it unconstitutional? Then why do they not in their sore distress take it to the Supreme Court instead of making so frantic an effort for its repeal?

But their principal argument is that it is inoperative, and hence injuring the temperance cause. How virtuous they have suddenly become! We read in such journals as are so blue in the whisky interests that this law is "sumptuary; that "it is not enforced anywhere in the commonwealth, and cannot be;" that "drinking and drunkenness have large y increased under its operation;" that "it should be repealed;" for "to break law is demoralizing, and no law has been so universally disregarded as this." Here we take issue with said journals. This law does not say what a man shall eat, drink or wear; but permits the people, by counties or cities, to say through the ballot-box whether or not the courts shall license a few to sell intoxicants as a beverage. There is nothing "sumptuary" in this, the *Argus* to the contrary notwithstanding. That drinking and drunkenness have increased under its operation we most emphatically deny. Where accepted, this law has almost invariably borne good fruit, notwithstanding the ignoble warfare made upon it in the Rum interest. It has revolutionized whole communities! Liquor men prove that they do not consider it a failure by their move for its repeal. It will readily be admitted that it has not accomplished all that could be desired. What criminal law ever did in one short year? Is it fair to attribute blame to the law or its friends?—for no one will deny that it would everywhere result in great good if observed. And is it not everybody's duty to observe it? We agree with the *Argus* man that "to break law is demoralizing;" but cannot go with him when, as a remedy, he would repeal the broken law. Such a course would inevitably destroy our whole criminal code. But why not, like honest and rational men, put the blame on the law breakers, and hold them up in their guilt before a dead and outraged people, instead of crying down the law, thus a tempting to pave the way for its violation with impunity. It must not be forgotten that laws are obeyed (if obeyed at all) through love of virtue, self-respect, etc., rather than fear of punishment. Laws, and especially those one under consideration, is the will and mandate of the people. All citizens legislate directly or indirectly, and thereby virtually agree to obey every law whether just as they would have it or not. And penalties are made only for those who are so deficient in self-respect and love of virtue, that for filthy lucre, or anything else, they will disobey and defy law. There is no other class of citizens that would so violate law, and attempt to trample down the will of the people. But we need not look in vain for the preparatory discipline that has fitted them for this lawless course. After dealing out a liquid that destroys men mentally, morally and physically; after smearing the young, innocent and pure, and bringing grey hairs in sorrow to the grave; after putting out the light and fire of once happy homes; after coining money out of broken hearts, and for the most selfish ends filling communities with sorrow and tears, after all this and more, could we expect them to voluntarily observe any law that would interfere with their lucrative business?

Formerly, when drunkard-makers were urged to give up their unholy business, they accused us of being equally responsible with themselves; but now that we have made it illegal to deal out sorrow and woe, who but themselves are to blame? Shame on the "temperance man" who can apologize for these criminals and ask the repeal of so just an act that they may more safely and successfully prosecute a business that does no good and an untold amount of harm. The friends of temperance are hard at work to overthrow the good we have done, and now, if ever, we should be active. The pulpit should speak out; the press and all temperance organizations should make their power felt. Legislators should demand and see to enforcement of the law, and people should be in a fit temper to act in respect. Let all do their duty in this matter, and the right will triumph, and the traffic will be overthrown.

SAM'L S. RUSSELL.

FROM THE INDIAN COUNTRY.

The Military Preparing for the Worst.

WASHINGTON, 16.—Major Chambers reports from Fort Fetterman that the Cheyennes and nearly all the Sioux have left the agency. Bands are reported plenty in Big Horn region and it is probable that the agency of the Sioux will be broken up. The Cheyennes and Arapahos from the agency are supposed to be within fifty miles of Fetterman, and intended to land on reservation to the Fort. Only Red Cloud and probably one other chief were left about twenty miles north of the agency with about twenty lodges. Maj. Daniel of the Third cavalry reports from Sidney Barracks, Nebraska, that the Indians who stole the stock from Reddington Ranche, near Potter Station, were followed until their trail crossed the North Platte. He starts in pursuit with a combined force from Cheyenne and Sidney.

The following is the latest telegram from the seat of war:

CHEYENNE, Feb. 11—*To Gen. Wm. T. Sherman, Washington*.—Major Camberlain, commanding Fort Fetterman, telegraphs he has just learned that already all the Indians have left the agency, after killing Red Cloud's son, who took them to return some stolen stock. The exterminatory forces will be at Cheyenne in three days, to start when ammunition and equipment arrive.

(Signed) E. O. C.,
Asst. Brigadier General.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

A Freight Train Demolished—7 Men Killed and Others Injured.

ALLENTOWN, PA., Feb. 16.—A terrible accident occurred between one and two o'clock this morning, near the State Department on the Lehigh & Susquehanna Railroad, by which three men lost their lives, and a large amount of property was destroyed and several persons sustained serious and perhaps fatal injuries.

A freight train, heavily laden, running at a high rate of speed, ran into a land slide, which had completely blocked the track. The engine jumped the track, and now hangs over the river. Eight cars were thrown from the track and piled up on each other, smashing freight of all descriptions, which was strewn along the road and market into the river.

No one of the train hands, so far as could be ascertained, escaped without some injury. The body of the engineer, Daniel Shannon, was found under the engine, considerably bruised. Otto Shannon, fireman, and Frank Ryan, brakeman, were badly scalded and bruised. Three other men are reported killed.

To add to the horror, the stove in the cabose set fire to the inflammable matter among the freight, and nine cars were burned.

INDEPENDENT GRANGERS.

Organization of a New York State Council.

ALBANY, Feb. 17.—The meeting some time since announced, for the organization of a New York State Council of Independent Grangers was held in this city to day, and an organization perfected on the basis of the "Declaration of Principles" prepared by the executive committee, with over fifty members, representing about thirty counties.

Temporary officers and an executive committee were appointed, which committee is to hold a meeting in reference to the constitution, ceremonies, &c., at an adjourned meeting to be held on Tuesday, March 4th.

The executive committee is composed of representative influential men of both political parties, and the number is to be considerably increased at the adjourned meeting. The organization is to be pushed rapidly through this and other States.

New Advertisements.

HEADQUARTERS
FOR
WATCHES, JEWELRY
AND
SILVERWARE!
M. HENDELMAN
Has opened a
NEW JEWELRY STORE, ON BRIDGE STREET
In the building formerly occupied by Young & Tiffany, with a large assortment of Gold and Silver
American and Swiss Watches,
Fine Gold Jewelry, Gold Sets,
CHAINS AND RINGS,
CHAIN BRACELETS,
BUTTONS, PINS, &c. &c. &c. &c.
A full line of SOLID SILVER and plated ware.
SPECTACLES AND EYE GLASSES
Of all kinds—Gold, Silver and Steel.
CLOCKS
From the cheapest to the best, and many other articles too numerous to mention, but to be seen by calling. M. HENDELMAN.
N. B. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired by practical workmen, and warranted.
Towanda, Nov. 10. '73

D. W. SCOTT & CO.,
BAKERS AND GROCERS,
First block Forth of Ward House.
We have added materially to our stock, and now offer a full assortment of
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.
We keep no books and no percentage for bad debts; therefore we can and will give you the lowest rates. All are invited to call and be convinced.
Towanda, Feb. 10, 1874. D. W. SCOTT & CO.

FOR SALE—A Farm of about 120 acres, on Sugar Creek, in North Towanda twp., four miles from Towanda Borough. It is in a good state of cultivation, well fenced and well watered. Thereon are two orchards, a good dwelling house, ice house, corn house, horse barn and a large hay and grain barn, built at a cost of about fifteen hundred dollars. If not sold within thirty days it will be for rent. For further information inquire of the subscriber.
JAS. FOSTER.
Feb. 6, '74—4w* North Towanda.

New Advertisements.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Bradford County, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House in the Borough of Towanda, on SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1874, at one o'clock P. M., the following described property, viz: All the right, title and interest of the defendants in and to the following described tracts of land, situate in Ulster township, Bradford county, viz: Beginning at a stone corner, thence south 100 perches to a stone and stakes; thence south 100 perches to a stone and stakes; thence west 160 perches to the place of beginning, containing 100 acres and 100 perches, more or less, about 25 acres improved, with a frame dwelling house, frame, *frame* barn and hard stable, with other out houses, and a never failing spring of water near the door and an orchard of about 100 bearing trees, and being the same land as conveyed to Lewis Lewis by Charles Chauncey et ux., and Henry Sherman, by deed of record in Bradford County, in Deed Book [illegible] page [illegible] and being the same premises conveyed to the said