NEWS FROM ALL NATIONS.

—They are going to organize a Flower Mission in Brooklyn.

—They are talking about having a zoological garden in Cincinnati.

—Coarse red hair indicates powerful animal passions, together with a corresponding strength of character.

—The manufacturers of pig iron are to have a meeting on Thursday the 28th of May, in Philadelphia.

—The German Crown Prince and Princess will visit Queen Victoria at the Isle of Wight in July.

—The Pennsylvania Railroad annually carries 10,000,000 tons of freight and 6,000,000 passengers.

—A society for the cremation of the dead has been formed in London, and is advertised in the *Athenæum*.

—The London *Times* has just been compelled to pay about $250 damages for libel. It still continues publication, however.

—The Brooklyn *Argus* is trying to make itself popular by saying that the Brooklyn ladies are the loveliest in the world.

—Ah Leck, a Chinaman, was buried in Chicago on Thursday. Ah Sin and Yu B. Hugh were among the pall bearers.

—Chicago is angry because General Sherman moves his headquarters to St. Louis. Of course.

—Square-toed shoes and that same square Colorado potato bug are announced as "coming."

—The would-be assassin of Senor Pity Margall at Madrid was a priest who had just been released from a lunatic asylum.

—Mr. H. P. Kidder, of Boston, announces that the subscriptions for the Sumner memorial fund now amount to $13,077.60.

—Mrs. Belva A. Harris has been admitted to practice before the Court of Claims in Washington, beginning with a $100,000 suit.

—A Chicago school-boy got up to recite an "original piece," and he told about Mary's little lamb. He was lambed.

—The courts have decided that Council Bluffs, Iowa, is the terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad, instead of Omaha.

—The Boston *Globe* has discovered that the name of the new Massachusetts Senator combines cleanliness and cremation—Washburn.

—General Burnside has been invited to make a speech on the 4th of July at Knoxville Tennessee. He has accept the invitation.

—"An overflowed widow with three children" advertises in the New Orleans *Picayune* for her lost cow that disappeared with the flood."

—It is proposed to make stage scenery fire-proof by using wire cloth instead of canvass, and iron frames instead of the wooden ones now employed.

—A young lady is of opinion that it takes more hard study to discover the front of a new spring hat than would win a case in the Supreme Court against a railroad.

—A Louisville man complains that his wife is an inflationist. She blows him up every day, and makes him circulate until he actually feels that he is beyond redemption.

—Mrs. J. Edgar Thompson has her dresses made in Paris. On a recent invoice this lady paid $600 customs duties, and it was only a trunk full. Foolish

—Major Poore has received from the executor of Senator Sumner a locket containing some of the hair of the deceased, and bearing his monogram.

—Stephen Mitchell, of Glasgow, Scotland, has bequeathed the sum of £700,000 for the founding and maintenance of a free library in that city.

—The *Catholic Review* informs Mayor Kelley, of Richmond, that if he persists in his friendship to the common school system, no bishop will give him absolution.

—A Wyoming paper delicately announces that its charge for marriage notices is "just what the ecstacy of the bridegroom may prompt."

—The steam canal boat the City of New York, arrived at New York from Buffalo on Saturday with 7,500 bushels of corn on board.

—The tannery of Messrs. Holcomb & Co., near White Haven, was destroyed by fire on Monday. Twelve thousand hides were burned. The loss is $75,000.

—Williamsport is growing apace. Over six hundred thousand dollars worth of new buildings are now in course of erection there.

—Small tomatoes are said to be making their appearance, labelled very high for us to indulge in them for some time yet.

—The latest style of shuffling off this mortal coil, was performed by one Martin Hagerty, in Philadelphia, who suicided last week by taking two bottles of hair dye.

—F. G. Eldridge, an American merchant of Calcutta, has been appointed a member of the legislative council of India. He is the first foreigner who ever received this mark of distinction.

—Only two sophomores of all the three classes in Bowdoin College were on parade Saturday morning, all the rest of the students having signed an argument not to attend military drill.

—Panama advices says that Gonzola, the commander who inflicted the outrage upon the British Consul, Magee, is getting well and preparation are making for his trial. He will probably be shot.

—A smart young gentleman in Buffalo, aged four years, recently tied crape to the door knob to see if the carriage would take them out riding as it did the family across the way.

—The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's new steamer was launched at Chester on Wednesday, in the presence of immense crowds of people. The new vessel is 5,500 tons burden.

—A kiln of Babylon ordered cremation for his subjects, and built for the practice the first furnace, but Messrs. Shadrach, Meschench and Abednego wouldn't cremate.

—The Sumner family, which gave Massachusetts Colony a Governor, and was represented in our time by Senator and General Sumner, migrated in 1604 from Bicester, in Oxfordshire, England.

—The late Rev. Thomas Binney, by his will, directed that no attempt may be made or sanctioned by his family or friends to write a life of him, as he wishes to be only mercifully remembered by God.

—The Marquisd' Ourches, who lately died at Paris, founded a prize of 20,000 francs to be awarded by one of the members of Paris Institute to whoever discovered the most certain sign of death in a human being.

—Pennsylvania stock dropped to 47½ on the rumor that Mr. J. Edgar Thompson was hopelessly ill. When it was announced that he wasn't ill, the stock went up to 48½.

—If the improvements are carried to a successful completion in ten years the capital of the American nation will be the most handsome city in the world.—*English Tourists in Washington.*

—A New Orleans woman wears a bustle made of Government bonds. Her husband looks over the report of the bonds marked in the evening papers before going home from the club, to see if her back is up.

—A Mississippi man has recovered $25,000 from the Southern Railroad for killing his wife, and is preparing to invest in another matrimonial speculation. He says it beats cotton planting all hollow.—*N. Y. World.*

—A man at Joilet Ill., has been testing the endurance of potato bugs. He placed some in a bottle eight months ago. They have been exposed to the extremes of winter and summer, have had nothing to eat, and are still living.

—A gentleman in Lafayette, Indiana, on being asked to take a drink recently, said he preferred, if agreeable, to take a loaf of bread. The treater accordingly bought a ten cent loaf, which the gentleman had sent to a needy family.

—Adeline Patti, the fair Marquise of Caux, is said to be growing enormously fat. Several cabinet councils have been held at St. Petersburg about it, and the Czar offers a liberal reward for the discovery of any means to thin her out.

—The wife of ex-Governor M'Cook, of Colorado, died in Washington on Tuesday of typhoid pneumonia. She had been in the capital several months with her husband, who is awaiting the result of his nomination to the Senate for Governor of Colorado.

—The *Delaware County Republican* (Chester,) of Friday, informs us that "Edward Hancock of Marcus-Hook, caught 6,000 shad in a gill-net, one day during the present week. This is the greatest number that has been taken in a single day on the Delaware, for many years."

—Michigan papers are boasting of a girl in that State who has a great-father and great-grandmother, two great-grandfathers and a great-grandmother on her father's side, and both grandparents, a great-grandfather and great-grandmother and a great-great-grandmother on her mother's side.

Bradford Reporter

Towanda, Thursday, May 28, 1874

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

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

The Republicans of Pennsylvania will hold a State Convention at Harrisburg, at noon, on Wednesday, August 19, 1874, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Lieutenant Governor, Auditor General, Secretary of Internal Affairs, and Judge of the Supreme Court.

The representation of the several counties in this Convention will be based on the apportionment of Senators and Representatives made by the present Legislature, each Senatorial and Representative district being entitled to delegates equal in number to its representation in the Legislature under said apportionment.

BUSWELL ERRETT, Chairman.

EZRA LUKENS, JOHN M'CULLOUGH, } Secretaries.

CONGRESSIONAL.

We print in another column a communication from Wyoming county, recommending Hon. F. C. BUNNELL as the candidate for Congress from this district this fall. While we have the highest regard for Mr. B., and will support him with the greatest pleasure should he be the nominee, yet we believe Bradford county entitled to the candidate for Congress the coming term. We are the largest county in the district, and poll by far the heaviest Republican vote. Indeed, without our large majority the result in the district would be exceedingly doubtful. Either of the gentlemen in this county mentioned in connection with the nomination, would make a good congressman, and receive the united support of the party. We believe when the conference comes to meet the nomination will be unanimously conceded to Bradford, as in justice and equity it should be.

THE LATE LEGISLATURE.

The adjournment of the legislature has given occasion to many of the press of the State to indulge in the usual indiscriminate criticism and abuse of that body. While there were, undoubtedly, unworthy men in both branches, we believe taken as a whole they were a most creditable assemblage, and that their labors for the most part will meet the approbation of the people of the State.

The session was somewhat prolonged, owing to the new order of things under the new constitution. Many new general laws had to be framed to meet the requirements of the new constitution, to do which the old statutes had to be examined, and the utmost care observed in order to make the new enactments conform to the present fundamental law.

In addition to this important and laborious work, the State had to be apportioned into legislative and judicial districts, which is always a most difficult task.

A careful examination of the proceedings will satisfy any one that the labor performed was immense, and of such a character as should command the approval of the entire people of the Commonwealth.

While on this subject, we feel it a duty to especially commend the course of the members from this county. Their votes were always in favor of retrenchment and reform, and not the shadow of suspicion of corruption attaches to any of their acts. Our people should be proud of the record of Messrs. MYER and WEBB, who were recognized leaders of the House, and whose legislative course is as creditable to our county as to the members themselves. With such a delegation Bradford need not fear losing the high position we now occupy at the State capitol.

THE present Congress has not done much in the way of rendering "aid and comfort" to the ex-soldiers of the late war. Last week, however, a move was made in their favor, which will more than likely "bring forth fruit." The House Military Committee authorized Mr. GUNCKEL to report a bill to equalize soldiers' bounties, which he has done. The bill has been long and carefully considered, the committee having taken testimony of the Paymaster-General, Controller, Second Auditor, and others. It provides for the payment of $8.33 per month for all the time of service, deducting bounties already paid. In case the bounty should amount to $100 or over, the soldier may, at his option, take a warrant for 160 acres of land, for which he may, without residence or settlement, obtain a patent. It also provides that widows or minor children of those who enlisted for a period less than one year, and were killed or died in the service, shall receive $100 bounty. This class has never been provided for before. This bill, it is believed, is so framed as to cover all deserving cases, and yet is so well guarded as to make the total sum required much less than was called for by any previous bill.

We need hardly add that we hope this bill will become a law, and the sooner, the more satisfaction it will render to those whom it is intended to ben fit.

CERTAIN leading Democrats of the country held a meeting at the head quarters of the Manhattan Club in New York a few days ago, the object of which was to revive and reorganize the Democratic party. But it proved a dead failure. In referring to it the Springfield *Republican* says:

"The demonstration has fallen flat. A few hundred well-dressed gentlemen have done justice to a toothsome collation, imbibed a certain quantity of champagne, and listened to sundry more or less entertaining and edifying speeches. Wherin the Democratic party is the better for the performance, does not yet appear; it seems to be very much where it was before.

EPISCOPALIANS.

The Episcopal church in the diocese of Pennsylvania has been in session in Philadelphia during the past week. The "low church" party seemed to be in the minority, as Dr. NEWTON, one of the most earnest and zealous divines in the church, was defeated as a delegate to the General Convention by a High Churchman.

Bishop STEVENS, in his address, was outspoken and emphatic in his denunciation of the Rituralistic tendencies of a portion of his flock. He said he had reached the deliberate conclusion that the so called Catholic Rituralistic party was schismatical in that its inevitable tendency was to rend asunder the Church. It was thoroughly disloyal, libellous, *anti-Protestant;* it established a tyrannous priestcraft, and it was revolutionary. As yet the opinions and practices of this system were confined to a few persons, but these few were aggressively active in their efforts to persecute the unwary and to lead captive silly women. But because it was small it should not be overlooked. What might be the action of the next general convention no one could foretell. One thing was demanded, and that was clear-cut speaking on the subject of Rituralism. It was a grave question, which the next convention had to settle in how far it was ready to go, not in the general revision of the Prayer Book, but in giving such wise relief as would ease the mind of many good men as to misused and perverted terms, and protect the Church from the false teachings and beguiling ritual. "I should not be a faithful watchman on the walls of Zion, I should be recreant to my consecration vow," said the Bishop, "if, seeing and hearing and feeling these things, some of which are doing their evil work in our midst, if I did not solemnly warn you, who are committed to my oversight by the Holy Ghost, of the peril and error, and urge you to stay, as far as you can, this incoming evil by a more diligent teaching of the truth as it is in Jesus, and the more faithful exposure of these covert, but the yet fascinating errors."

TUNKHANNOCK, MAY 18, 1874.

EDITOR REPORTER: Wyoming County, since its organization, has been left out in the political wet. When Luzerne was a part of the Congressional District to which it belonged, that county universally gobbled up the lion's share. Then came Columbia, with her Democratic Leslie's and McReynolds', and Wyoming has been universally ignored, except as it could gather the crumbs as they fell from the tables of the two great political parties.

Wyoming County was organized in 1842—thirty-two years ago. From that time until the present, it has been represented in Congress by gentlemen from other counties, with the exception of the unexpired terms of Chester Butler and Ulysses Mercur. The former was filled by John Brisbin, and the latter by Frank C. Bunnell.

Brisben was elected in 1850. He was opposed by Gen. N. L. Dana, at present Law Judge of the Luzerne county courts. He was run as an independent candidate; and, in point of talent and fitness, was infinitely superior to the successful man. Party discipline, however, prevailed.

I presume Mr. Bunnell would not object to receiving the Republican nomination, and it seems fitting that it should be accorded him. It has never been the custom with any political party to drop a good man, nor is it expedient to do so, especially upon the plea of locality. Mr. Bunnell threw himself into the breach at a time when defeat seemed certain and inevitable. His popularity, especially in his own county, saved the election to the Republican party. He is not tainted with the Credit Mobilier or salary-grab abominations, and his entire course through the session proved him to be the honest and capable gentleman his neighbors have always credited him with being.

We ask from the other counties of the district, that courtesy which seems to us just and proper. Give us Mr. Bunnell as our candidate for Congress, and we will roll up for him here in Wyoming county such a majority as will astonish friends as well as foes. C.

THERE is cause to apprehend that the United States will yet lose the Russian Mennonites, who had recently made extensive preparations for immigration to Dakota territory, and in whose behalf a bill exempting them from military service is now before congress. The Russian government has become alarmed concerning the threatened loss of so valuable a portion of the population of the empire, and has sent to them General TODLEBEN, the celebrated defender of SEBASTOPOL, to effect a compromise. Gen. TODLEBEN is authorized to stipulate that the military laws of the Russian empire shall be mitigated in deference to their religious opinions. They shall not be required to perform active service in the field, but the recruits furnished by them shall be employed in the military hospitals. What effect this offer will have remains to be seen. An advance party of the Mennonites has already arrived in New York, and it is probable that their arrangements for emigration from the Crimea are already so far completed that they cannot abandon them. In that case Russia will lose and the United States will gain a colony of industrious, order-loving, and virtuous inhabitants whom any country might be glad to welcome.

JAS. H. WEBB.—AS MR. WEBB is not a candidate for renomination this fall, no one will charge us with endeavoring to "set things up" by copying the following very complimentary notice from the Venango *Citizen*. The county loses much more than Mr. W. does when he is left at home:

"I cannot refrain from speaking at this time of that noble Legislative veteran, James H. Webb, of Bradford county. He is one of the true, honest and able members of the House, who are above even the suspicion of harboring corrupt motives. He was Speaker of the House in 1871, and is an excellent parliamentarian. The defeat of the notorious Peter Herdic, of Williamsport, in his attempts to pass a bill for the formation of new counties of so liberal a character that he could form a new county out of parts of Bradford, Tioga and Lycoming, can in a great measure be credited to Mr. Webb. A weaker, less faithful member would have succumbed to the great inducements presented by the wily Peter to accomplish his designs. Webb cannot be bought, frightened or flattered into betrayal of the interests of his constituents. If the people of Bradford county are sensible they will re-elect him next fall."

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

The Civil Rights Bill, as it passed the Senate, reads as follows:

That all citizens and other persons within the jurisdiction of the United States shall be entitled to the full and equal enjoyment of the accommodations, advantages, facilities, and privileges of inns, public conveyances on land or water, theatres and other places of amusement, and also of common schools and public institutions of learning or benevolence supported in whole or in part by general taxation; and of cemeteries so supported; and also the institutions known as agricultural colleges endowed by the United States, subject only to the conditions and limitations established by law, and applicable alike to citizens of every race and color, regardless of any previous condition of servitude.

SEC. 2. That any person, who shall violate the foregoing section, by denying to any person entitled to its benefits, except for reasons by law applicable to citizens of every race and color, and regardless of any previous condition of servitude, the full enjoyment of any of the accommodations, advantages, facilities, or privileges in said section enumerated, or inciting such denial, shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of $500 to the aggrieved thereby, to be recovered in action on the case, with full costs, and shall also for every such offence be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not more than $1,000, or shall be imprisoned not more than one year.

Provided, That the party aggrieved shall not recover more than one penalty, and when the offence is a refusal of burial, the penalty may be recovered by the heirs-at-law of the person whose body has been refused burial. And provided, *father*, that all persons may elect to sue for the penalty aforesaid, or to proceed under their rights at common law and State statutes, and having so elected to proceed in the one mode or the other, their right to proceed in the other jurisdiction shall be barred. But this provision shall not apply to criminal proceedings either under this act, or the criminal law of any State.

SEC. 3 That the District and Circuit Courts of the United States shall have, exclusive of the Courts of the several States, cognizance of all crimes and offences against and violations of the provisions of this act, and actions for the penalty given by the preceding section may be prosecuted in the Territorial District or Circuit Courts of the United States, wherever the defendant may be found without regard to the other party, and the District Attorneys, Marshals, and Commissioners appointed by the Circuit and Territorial Courts of the United States with powers of arresting and imprisoning and bailing offenders against the laws of the United States, are hereby specially authorized and required to institute proceedings against every person, who shall violate the provisions of this act, and cause him to be arrested and imprisoned or bailed as the case may be, for trial before such court of the United States or Territorial court as by law has cognizance of the offence, except in respect of the right of action accruing to the person aggrieved, and such district attorneys shall cause such proceedings to be prosecuted to their termination as in other cases; provided that nothing contained in this section shall be construed to deny or defeat any right of civil action accruing to any person, whether by reason of this act or otherwise.

SEC. 4. That no citizen possessing all other qualifications which are or may be prescribed by law, shall be disqualified for service as grand or petit juror in any court of the United States, or of any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, and any officer or other person charged with any duty in the selection or summoning of jurors, who shall exclude or fail to summon any citizen for the cause aforesaid, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be fined not more than $1,000.

SEC. 5. That all cases arising under the provisions of this act in the courts in the United States shall be reviewable by the Supreme Court of the United States without regard to the sum in controversy, under the same provisions and regulations as are now provided by law for the review of other causes in said court.

RIGHTS OF RAILWAY PASSENGERS.—The Sunbury *American* gives the following summary of an interesting contest with a railroad company: "Mr. VANKIRK bought a ticket at Northumberland for Williamsport, and went as far as Milton and returned. Afterwards he inquired of the ticket agent whether the ticket would still be good between Milton and Williamsport, and was advised that it was good. He subsequently started for Williamsport, and bought a ticket to Milton, and after leaving that place tendered the first ticket to the conductor, who told him that he could not ride on that ticket. Mr. VANKIRK offered to pay if his ticket was returned him, which the conductor refused to do, and ejected Mr. VANKIRK from the cars at a desolate point during a heavy rain storm. Mr. VANKIRK walked to the nearest station, where he was detained for some hours; besides injuring his health, he being an aged person, it involved a loss of business to him. The court below decided that he was not entitled to recover. The Supreme Court has reversed that decision, and the case will again come before the court below."

TERMS EXPIRED.—With the expiration of the Legislature last Friday, expired the terms of eleven Senators, viz.: F. D. COLLINS, Luzerne county, Dem.; WM. MCSHERRY, Adams, Dem.; WM. WALLACE, Clearfield, Dem.; B. B. STRANG, Tioga, Rep.; JAMES M. WEAKLEY, Cumberland, Rep.; LAFAYETTE FITCH, Susquehanna, Rep.; E. W. DAVIS, Philadelphia, Rep.; JAS. L. GRAHAM, Allegheny, Rep.; M. S. HUMPHREY, Allegheny, Rep.; HARRY WHITE, Indiana, Rep., and A. K. McCLURE, Philadelphia, Liberal Rep.

SENATOR CUTLER, of Erie was chosen Speaker of the State Senate *adinterim*. He will perform the duties of that position at the next session until the Lieutenant Governor takes the oath and assumes the duties of his office as President of the Senate.

BEAUTIES OF BUCKALEW'S CUMULATIVE VOTING SYSTEM.

The practical working of the system of cumulative voting, which has been a hobby of BUCKALEW for some years past, or ever since his party forfeited their claims to the suffrages of the people, is illustrated in the election of Directors of a corporation in Lancaster county recently:

There were seven Directors to elect, and the holders of a majority of the stock, suspecting nothing of what was going on, gave one vote for each share of stock to the seven men agreed upon by themselves. The holders of a minority of the stock took the other track and 'cumulated' their votes, casting seven votes for one Director for each share of stock. By a judicious combination of their forces, they were enabled to give more votes for a majority of Directors than either of the seven men had who were voted for by the majority of stockholders. The minority thus captured the board and obtained control of the corporation. To show how this matter was worked, let us suppose that there were 1,000 shares of stock, and that the majority held 600 of them. They voted these 600 shares by giving 600 votes each to A, B, C, D, E, F, and G. The minority holding only 400 shares, divided as follows: The holders of 100 shares gave seven votes for each share to H, thus securing him 700 votes; the holder of another 100 did the same for I, giving him 700 also, and the holder of the other 200 did the same for K and L. Thus H, I, K, and L, representing only 400 shares, had 700 votes each, while the other seven, representing 600 shares, had but 600 votes, and only three of them could be elected. The minority was thus, by this supreme blunder, rendered superior to the majority. This is 'cumulative' voting, and 'minority' voting is no better. Cumulative voting makes 400 superior to 600, and minority voting makes the minority equal with the majority, in cases where there are but two to elect.

The system is anti-democratic, and totally antagonistic to the principles of republican government.

THE certificate of the marriage of NELLIE GRANT is engrossed upon parchment, in connection with five other documents. On the upper left-hand corner of the sheet is a copy of the license, written in a plain, bold hand, and empowers any minister of the Gospel to marry ALGERNON SARTORIS to NELLIE GRANT. Below this is the clergyman's certificate that he has married them. On the upper right hand corner the clerk of the court certifies that he gave the license. Below this the judge of the court identifies the clerk. Still lower the Chief Justice identifies the judge, and last, the Secretary of the State certifies to the existence and offical character of the Chief Justice. Thus in all there are not less than six certificates engrossed upon the sheet. This document was rendered necessary by the law of primogeniture of England, and will be deposited in the archives of the court in the Parish in which the happy couple reside. They had determined to live in this country, but the death of SARTORIS' elder brother and the consequent entailment of a large property, renders his presence across the water necessary.

GEN. CAMERON has introduced an important bill in the Senate, looking toward the construction of canals &c., by which to afford chief transportation. The bill directs the Secretary of war to cause to be executed a survey of the Susquehanna river from Chesapeake bay to the New York State line, and from that line through Seneca lake to the New York canal and to lake Ontario, with a view to ascertain the feasibility of steamboat navigation between these points by dams, locks and canals.

A BILL passed the Legislature during the last days of the session, providing for the appointment of stenographers in the several Courts of the States. It authorizes each of the several counties of the Commonwealth to appoint a stenographer to report the court proceedings in full and such report shall be deemed and held to be official and the best authority in any matter of dispute. Compensation of stenographers is fixed at $10,00 per day but not to exceed $1,200 per year, to be paid by the county or counties forming the Judicial District.

THE Judicial Apportionment bill was amended before the adjournment of the legislature, changing Judge ELWELL's district. Instead of leaving it a double district with an additional Law Judge, Sullivan and Wyoming counties were made a separate district. The law does not go into effect until after the next election. In the meantime, Judge INGHAM will act until the first of January. If the people of the new district are wise, they will elect him for the full term next November.

WE never saw the apple trees so covered wit blossoms as they are this season. Old trees with scarcely any life in them are no exception. Every tree in large orchards are frequently crowded with blossoms. If this season at least in this rrgion, does not give us plenty of apples, we shall wait in vain for one that will. The same promise of an abuncance comes to us from nearly all over the country. The same is the case as to peaches, pears and cherries.

THE Chicago police have found a den where forty boys are kept in charge of an old scoundrel who is training them to beggary. He sends them out in the morning with the understanding that each boy returns at night with fifty cents, or partakes of a flogging in default. The ages of the boys range from seven to ten years, and most of them are hired out by their parents for one dollar a week to their intellectual employer.

THE WEDDING AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

The long-talked-of marriage of Miss NELLIE GRANT came off at the White House on Thursday last, the happy bridegroom being a Mr. SARTORIS, of England. The ceremony was performed in the East Room of the Executive Mansion, by Dr. TIFFANY, of the Metropolitan M.E. Church. By request of the President, the invitations were issued without any reference to his official position, and but few were invited who would have been omitted under other circumstances. Reporters and correspondents were rigidly excluded. We are aware that our young lady readers at least will be interested in knowing some of the particulars of the grand affair, and we append the following, selected from the daily journals:

Punctual to the hour, the invited guests entered the East Room, and arranged themselves in full view of the platform.

The toilets of all the ladies were of the richest description, and there was a profusion of point lace, variously worn. The scene was unusually brilliant, a large display of flowers, with their fragrance, adding to the charm of the interesting occasion. The bridal party passing thro' the Blue room, entered the East room. Their presence immediately hushed the company to silence.

The approach was announced by music from the Marine Band. First came Mr. Sartoris and Col. Frederick D. Grant, the only groomsman, next the bridesmaids, and two by two, the President and Miss Grant, Mrs. Grant and her two sons, Ulysses and Jesse. These were followed by the relatives of the family. On reaching the platform the President transferred his daughter to Mr. Sartoris, who, with the bride, ascended the platform, where the officiating minister was in waiting to receive them, and then they took position under the floral wedding bell.

The President and Col. Grant, together with Miss Barnes, of the bridesmaids, were the only other persons near the bridal party on the platform, Mrs. Grant and her two boys standing in front of, and the remaining seven bridesmaids on the side of, the structure.

The bride wore a white satin dress, elaborately trimmed with point lace, tulle veil, and her hair was adorned with orange blossoms. The dress of the groom was in the latest style, with the conventional white neck-tie.

The bridesmaids were Misses Barnes, Fish, Drexel, Dent, Porter, Conkling, Sherman and Frelingnysen. They were dressed in white colored silk covered with white illusion, with puffs and pleatings, caught up with flowers. Their sashes were of the same mnetrial as the dresses. Four of these ladies were distinguished by pink roses, and the other four by blue flowers.

All things being in readiness, Rev. Dr. Tiffany proceeded with the ceremony according to the form of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Every one preserved marked silence and listened attentively to every word, though at the same time closely watching the manner and countenance of the bridal pair.

The ceremony over, the minister was the first to kiss the bride. She immediately turned to her father, who embraced and kissed her. Then her mother approached and kissed her daughter, as did also her brothers and numerous relatives and female friends. The newly-made husband enjoyed his share of hand shaking and orally expressed congratulations.

Among the most costly gifts was a dessert set of eighty-four silver pieces, by Geo. W. Childs, and a complete dinner set, by A. J. Drexel, of Philadelphia, the combined cost of them being probably $4,500; Secretary Fish, a large silver tankard; General and Mrs Sharpe, of New York, a ring with stone cameo set with diamonds; Postmaster-General Cresswell, a very handsome silver ice cream service; Ex-Senator Cattell, a diamond ring, fine stones, L. P. Morton, of New York, an emerald and diamond ring—these two rings are probably worth $1,000 each; Secretary Robeson, a toilet set and side pieces, brass, elaborately finished, of the style of Louis XIV; A. T. Stewart, of New York, the largest size lace pocket handkerchief, such as sell for $500; Gen. Babcock, an elegant Valenciennes lace fan, with smoked pearl frame, with the monogram of the bride in gold. Mr. Sartoris presented his bride a large and choice collection of flowers.

The present of the father of the bride is $10,000.

All the immediate relatives and members of the President's family gave handsome presents. The larger portion of the bridal gifts were from the house of Bailey & Co., Phila., and a number from Tiffany & Co., New York, and Shreeve, Crump & Low, of Boston. These presents were arranged and classified by Geo. A. Barnard, of the house of Bailey & Co., who came hither for that especial purpose. These were sent to New York by express, and placed on board the vessel in which Mr. and Mrs. Sartoris have taken passage to England.

Most extensive preparations were made on the steamship Baltic for the accommodation of Mr. Sartoris and wife during their passage to England. Captain Kennedy gave up his cabin on deck, which was fitted up as a boudoir for the bride and the ladies accompanying her. Rich Turkey carpet covers the floor, lace and crimson damask curtains hang at the windows, and from the ceiling are suspended several bronze lamps of antique pattern.

The furniture of this apartment is a lounge, which at night can be turned into a bunk, and an elaborately carved toilet stand. State room No. 1 was also secured for the party. It is almost as large as three ordinary rooms, and is so situated that no motion of the vessel is perceptible to its occupants. The room was entirely refitted. Only two of the berths remain, and these fold up into settees. The apartment will be used as a reception room.

The furniture is of walnut, and consists of two sofas, easy chairs, card tables, writing table and rack. The walls are covered with mirrors. The ceiling is snow-white, relieved with pink, and several statutes adorn the angles of the room.

Mr. Sartoris and bride will dine with the other cabin passengers, their seats being on either side of Captain Kenneky, at the head of the table.

The Baltic's passengers prepared a programme which is to supply amusement to the travelers each evening of their voyage, Sunday alone excepted, on which day divine services will be held by Captain Kennedy, in the main saloon.

TERRIBLE CONFLAGRATION!

A Whole City Swept Away!—Independence, Iowa, this Time.—Forty of the best Business Houses Burned.—Loss half a Million.

CHICAGO, May 25.—A dispatch says that the city of Independence, Iowa, was nearly destroyed by fire to-day almost the entire business portion being in ashes.

The fire broke out near a bridge on the south side of Main street, and fanned by a strong breeze went rapidly eastward, taking everything on both sides of the street.

Among the stores and business places destroyed are the following:

E. N. Welch & Co., grocers; A. J. Bowle, dry goods; R. E. Plane, hardware; Fisher Brothers, grocers; Hawton & Post, dry goods; Herrick & Henshaw and C. A. Clarke, jewelers; Moor & Chamberlin dry goods; Moss & Baum, dry goods; Kinne & Kenyon, hardware; the Independence *Conservative* office; August Meyers, dry goods; Small Brothers, drug store; Roberts & Taylor, hardware; Williams & Son, grocers; I B. Turner, millinery; Kettridge, bookstore; N. Whoell, boots and shoes, Burr Block.

Over forty of the best business houses in the city are gone and a number of dwellings, also the German Presbyterian church.

Curtiss & Burnett's store, Sherwood's livery, and the Postoffice escaped.

No estimate of the loss has been received, but it will hardly be less than $400,000.

ANOTHER MURDER MYSTERY.

MAUCH CHUNK, Pa., May 20.—A horrible murder was committed at Summit Hill last night. Kate Leinbach, a young and beautiful girl of 16, being enticed from her home and killed in some low brush just outside of town. The victim was the daughter of a widow. The body was not discovered until this morning, when a laborer stumbled over it as he went to his work. The only wounds were on the head, and they were evidently made with a stone. The crime is a dark and bloody one, the most mysterious of any ever committed in this region. The post-mortem examination revealed the fact that the young lady was in a delicate condition. This may serve as a clue which will fasten the crime upon the guilty party. The Coronor is now holding an inquest, but no evidence of importance has been elicited. There was no attempt at outrage. It is believed the murder was committed by the father of the child to hide his guilt. The people are greatly excited, and threats of lynching the murderer when he is caught are openly made.

BADGE OF THE GRANGERS.

As Grangers are becoming numerous in Bradford county, and as an organizations have been established in this vicinity the following description of the badge accepted by the National Grange, will be read with interests: "The vignette represents the sun rising in his majesty over the distant hills, and throwing light over the broad land and the tiller of the soil, its bright rays illuminating the path of the steadily increasing and gigantic organization which is so rapidly absorbing the intelligent agriculturists of the county, and whose object and purpose is 'Protection to Industry.' About the vignette, the American eagle, with outstretched wings, holds in its beak a scroll, upon which is written, '*Esto Perpetua.*' Grasped in the eagle's talons is the American shield, attached to which is the medallion or vignette, and on its sides there are horns of plenty, from which flow the fruits of the land. Sustained by cupids on either side of the medallion, stand the Husbandman and Matron, while about all and below all are two well-known figures, illustrating the fact that this Order, composed of the Tillers of the Soil, is supported by Justice and crowned by Liberty!"

TROUBLE IN TEXAS.

Indians on the War Path.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Reports from Fort Richardson, Texas, indicate that large bodies of Indians from the Fort Sill reservation are *en route* for the Texas border on a raiding expedition.

Lone Wolf was on the war path to avenge the death of his son, killed last winter in a fight with the United States troops. At the last issue of rations and annuity goods to the Comanches, Kiowas and Apaches at Fort Sill about three thousand were present, and their behavior was very insolent. All were armed and mounted.

In forwarding this report Gen. Sheridan says this looks very much like an expedition into Texas to steal horses.

DEATH OF CONGRESSMAN MELLISH.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Hon. David B. Mellish, Representative of N. Y., who was removed to the government asylum for the insane for treatment about two weeks ago, died there about two o'clock this afternoon. He has required constant watching since his confinement, being at times very violent.

Speaker Blaine and Congressman Phelps of New Jersey visited him a few days since. He was unable to recognize them.

SALE OF BLOODED STOCK.

Another List of High-Priced Animals.

CHICAGO, May 22.—One of the most remarkable sales of blooded stock ever held took place here yesterday, being that of the celebrated Lyndal herd of short horns of Minneapolis. Fifty eight cows and twenty bulls were sold, the former aggregating $101,615, the latter $25,376. Buyers were present from every part of the Union, Canada and England. The bull, Duke of Hillshart, was sold for $14,000, and goes to England.

SENATOR STEWART of Nevada, is in favor of free schools. He has offered the following amendment to the Constitution:

ARTICLE 16. If any State shall fail to maintain a common school system, under which all persons between the ages of five and eighteen years, not incapaciated for the same, shall receive free of charge such elementary education as Congress may prescribe, Congress shall have the power to establish therein such a system and cause the same to be maintained at the expense of such State. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

BEFORE the Legislature adjourned finally on the 15th, the bill was perfected making Decoration Day a legal holiday. Bankers and persons transacting business with banks ought to remember that such a statute exists.

THE PREVENTION OF EXORBITANT FREIGHT CHARGES.

MILWAUKEE, May 22.—Governor Taylor issued to day a circular in which, after reciting the resistance of the Milwaukee, and St. Paul, and Chicago, and Northwestern Railroad Companies to the law recently passed by the Legislature fixing tariffs for the transportation of freight, he urged every citizen to pay only the amount the law prescribes for the services of these roads, and if they exact more to make complaint of such violations before justice of the peace and have them come up to the higher criminal courts. He requests all district attorneys to prosecute the roads if any such complaints reach them.

"OLEOMARGRINE."—What does that word mean you may ask? We reply by stating that it is the name for the new kind of butter made from kidney fat, milk, &c., This new production has attached much attention of late as it is entering into trade and promises to be quite an article of commerce. One of the establishments for making this kind of butter is situated at Bethlehem in this State. One of the local papers speaking of the "Oleomargrine" Company says:

"They invite the public to see the whole process of their factory in Monocacy block in Bethlehem, where everything is scrupulously clean. They use nothing but the purest and cleanest selected call and kidney fat, and milk and the same vegetable that most cheese and butter is colored with. The fat is cut fine and crushed and forced through a lot of small holes, to separate and break up the fattey cells, to be prepared for the separating tanks, which is heated by steam to a low temperature. The oil is taken off, separated, the tissues, &c., falling to the bottom. The oil now contains the stearine, and by becoming cool, would be of the consistency of lard, then it is yet in clean bags and the pure oil is pressed out, the stearine remaining in the bag, which is a beautiful clean white. When the oil is ready for the churn, it is mixed with milk and water and then churned, and the butter comes the same as any other butter, the same chemical change takes place, and it is the same, chemically. It is then salted and put down over night, and the next day it is worked over and put up ready for market. They are making about 300 lbs., a day, and sell it as fast as they can make it. They will soon be able to turn out 500 lbs. a day. We have tried it, and so have many of the families in these parts, and it is generally liked. It tastes well, looks well and sells well.

A NOVEL RAILWAY SCIP FOR FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.—In 1866 a sleepy traveler on the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad was carried by his point of debarkation, owing to the station not being called. He was a member of the Legislature and introduced a bill, where it was provided that conductors of passenger trains shall call out at each station, in a loud voice, its name and the length of time the train is to stop. For each failure to do so the road must pay a penalty of one hundred dollars. His declarations were printed and consist of two thousand five hundred counts, the aggregate of penalty amounting to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. This is the amount claimed for failure to call the names of the stations and two hundred and fifty thousand more is claimed for the failure to call the stopping time, making in all half a million dollars. The law is distinct, and it is not easy to see how the road can escape the penalty. The law provides that half the penalty shall go to the complainant.

New Advertisements.

A LIST AND CLASSIFICATION of persons engaged in the sale of goods, wares and merchandise in the county of Bradford, for the year 1874.

		CLASS.	LICENSE.
ATHENS TOWNSHIP,			
Moses Gettliman,		14	7 00
Anson Beidleman,		14	7 00
G M Hoyt,		14	7 00
R D Loomis,		14	7 00
Townsend