NEWS FROM ALL NATIONS.

MASKED dinners are a new kind in Parisian society.

SO FAR Hendricks is Kentucky's favorite for the St. Louis nomination.

ALL of the decayed roots of the old Boston elm have at last been removed.

THE drive of cattle from Texas during the present season will number about 300,000 head.

NORMAL education in Kansas is now concentrated by an Act of the Ligislature at the State University.

MORE than one thousand head of cattle died in the neighborhood of Pioche, Nev., during the late storms.

RUSSIA contains 12,313,558 children between seven and fourteen years of age, and only 69 per cent. go to school.

THE Legislature of Ohio has adjourned, after a session of 101 days, which is the shortest session in fifteen years.

ALEXANDER McCLURE, editor of the Philadelphia *Times*, has been indicted for libelling A. McKay, the naval contractor.

THE duties on 19,122,138 pounds of sugar withdrawn from bond at the port of Boston in March, amounted to $414,427.-38.

THE delegates to the Cincinnati Convention will number 754, and the majority required for the Presidential nomination is 378.

A NUMBER of parties who went to the Black Hills have settled there permanently, having found grounds for so doing in a new cemetery.

THE Ohio Senate has passed a bill providing for holding Congressional elections in that State hereafter in November instead of October.

BLAINE delegates have been elected from Baltimore county to the Maryland State Convention—a triumph for the Fulton party in that State.

FOR the first time since the death of President Lincoln, eleven years ago, the anniversary of his assassination, occurring last week, fell on Good Friday.

LATE indications in connection with the newly-discovered lead mines in Kansas promise well, the deposit being generally rich and near the surface.

BOSTON has been mulcted again in a suit for damages for personal injuries. This time Elizabeth E. Moulton recovers $2,583 for slipping into a coal hole.

THE population of Philadelphia, according to the census taken on the 3d of April, is 817,448, a gain of 143,426 in five years, as compared with the United States census.

P. A. JENNINGS, the commissioner from Queensland, New South Wales and Tasmania to the Centennial Exhibition, has arrived at San Francisco from Australia.

THERE are said to be over a thousand pupils in each of the forty-two school buildings in Chicago; the 36,983 school children of St. Louis are distribute among 51 buildings.

THE Democratic journals of Mississippi assert that all the Democratic Representatives from that State except Mr. Lamar, who has been elected United States Senator, will be re-elected.

THE Boston *Advertiser* notes that at the opening of the Centennial Exhibition many distinguished persons are expected, including ex-Governors, ex-Mayors, expressmen and ex-hibitors.

GENERAL SABERT OGLESBY, commanded the division of General Jackson's army nearest the river at the battle of New Orleans, is still living in Texas. He was one hundred years old last February.

CAPTAIN J. W. LAMAR, of Buffaloville, Spencer county, Ind., has in his possession a neat little cabinet of black walnut made by Abraham Lincoln while he was still a lad and a resident of that county.

RAILROAD conductors in Ohio have recently had police powers conferred upon them, by an act of the Legislature, for the arrest of three-card monte men. Why not have the same plan adopted everywhere?

IT will cost the South Boston Gas Light Company $30,000 to settle the claims for damages growing out of the Federal St. explosion, the matter having been arranged without resorting to the Courts.

THE fifty-seventh anniversary of the institution of Odd Fellowship in this country will be observed on the 26th in Baltimore by a grand procession of the various lodges of that city, orations, banquets, etc.

DETROIT is about to lose one of its most polished citizens. The *Free Press* says a bootblack of that city starts for Philadelphia next week, and calculates to make twenty miles a day when he strikes a plank road.

THE Boston *Journal* says that Harvard College will send a representative crew to contend with the oarsmen from Cambridge and Oxford, England, in the eight-oared race, if the latter row at the Centennial regatta.

WINSLOW is reported to have written to a friend in Boston to the effect that if the government fails to extradite him he shall return to this country as soon as he is released and that he will "make it hot" for some of his old friends.

EX-SENATOR BEN WADE of Ohio, whose preferences in the matter of Presidential candidates have been doubtful, has written a letter approving of Hayes, and promising to support him strenuously in the Cincinnati Convention.

THE Ohio House of Representatives has just passed two praiseworthy bills, one compelling railroad conductors to eject gamblers, and another forbidding the employment of children under fourteen years of age as gymnasts or public singers.

THE regular army of the United States consists of 23,346 members, of whom the officers, including the professors and cadets at West Point, number 2,816. There are ten regiments of cavalry, five of artillery, and twenty-five of infantry.

A MAN named Miller has been arrested at Chester, Pa., who has been taking advantage of the religious excitement in different parts of the country to advertise stereoscopic views of the Holy Land in religious journals. In answer to his advertisements he received large sums of money for which he made no return.

A COUNTERFEIT five-cent piece is in circulation which fails to be genuine only because it is not issued by a United States mint, as it contains the full amount of metal in weight and fineness. It is said that the five-cent pieces cost the Government only half a cent apiece.

LAST Wednesday morning a tank of oil containing twelve thousand barrels at Bear Creek station, on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, was set on fire and exploded by lightning. At last reports oil amounting to fifty-five thousand barrels was burning and a loss of about $100,000 had been caused.

THE Greensburg, Pa., *Democratic Times* of the 6th instant says: "It is reported that a Glasgow, Scotland, iron firm have purchased the coal underlying the Kemp farm, south of this place, and during the coming summer will erect a large number of coke ovens and manufacture coke on an extensive scale for shipment to Scotland."

THE Judiciary Committee of the Massachusetts Senate has unanimously reported that the bill legalizing the marriage between James Parton and Elen Willis Eldridge ought not to be rejected on account of any doubt as to its constitutionality, and a majority of the same committee recommended that it was expedient to pass the bill.

IN GERMANY the movement for the higher education of women and for the opening up of new avocations is making headway by means of the foundation in various towns of first-rate grammar schools for girls, equal to those for boys, as well as by the exertions of the different Frauen-Vereine, or women's associations, which recently met in a delegates' conference.

A GEORGIA darkey was found with a pistol in his pocket the other day, fined $50, and sentenced to a year's hard labor in the chain gang, under an obsolete law against concealed weapons. It would be a curiosity to know how many of the jury and other officers of the court were carrying seven-shooters in their pockets at the moment this heavy judicial decision was reached.

THE Lancaster *Express* finds in an old book, dated 1772, and entitled "The Universal American Almanack and Yearly Magazine," the following curious old advertisement: "The Lancaster Stage-waggon sets off from Rudolph Bonner's, at the King of Prussia, in Market-street, on Friday, and arrives at Taffytaffer's at the Buck in King street, Lancaster, on Saturday; each passenger paying ten shillings, and leaving Lancaster on Monday, comes into Philadelphia again on Tuesday, each passenger paying the same price."

Bradford Reporter.

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

Towanda, Pa., Thursday, April 20. 1876.

ONE RAY OF HOPE.

Now that one step has been taken in the right direction, let Congress go forward in the good work and pursue the plain course to honesty and the full payment of the floating debt that remains unprovided for. It should be a great cause for rejoicing with every true and right-minded person in this Government that we are to be relieved of the due-bills of less denomination than one dollar, and no longer to be in the humiliating position of having government due-bills for ten cents without provision for payment. A $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. bond due in fifty years would sell for par in gold, and in any event the floating debt should be paid if a 5 per cent. bond is sold, which would yield a direct profit of over 5 per cent. in taxes, at the least possible rate, on the bank that furnishes the circulation. If the banks furnish the circulation the taxes will be 15 per cent. on the circulation, which would leave a profit to the people of 10 per cent. over 5 per cent. bonds if issued to pay the floating debt. It would be necessary for the banks to have more capital compared with the circulation if they were to redeem in gold, and they now average $\frac{1}{4}$ more capital than circulation, and are taxed on the whole capital, and there is no reason to fear that the banks will have any more advantages under the present law than the interests of the people demand, as competition will regulate that, and the people will not be annoyed with too many banks, and the dividends will probably be sufficient to induce the necessary amount of capital to do the business of the country

SO MUCH is said now-a-days about assessing employees of the Government, for political purposes, and ignorantly too, that it may not be out of place to state that no *assessment as such* has ever been made by authority of any Republican National or other Central Committee. That, of the contributions made by office-holders, over eighty per cent. has always gone to pay printers' bills; that not over fifteen per cent. of all the Government employees have ever paid a dollar to any such fund; and that the name of no man has ever been presented for dismissal in consequence of such non-payment.

AN EXPENSIVE LUXURY.—While the industrial interests of the nation are suffering for want of needed legislation, a Democratic House is wasting its time in following up every floating rumor that is likely to pan out a scandal against some Republican official, who may have occupied some position under the Government during the past fifteen years. Thus the nation is suffering to the tune of millions, while the Democrats are trying, at the public expense, to manufacture political capital for the Presidential campaign.

WE HAVE no sympathy with that class of Republican journals that are continually prognosticating evil of the leaders of the party. The Republican party has had some bad leaders, but the rank and file are not long in finding them out and retiring them. As a rule, we know that our leading Republican politicians are honest and patriotic, and had more heed been paid to their councils in the past few years much of the corruption and scandal that has resulted from improper appointments would have been avoided.

DEPRECIATION OF CREDIT.—Witnesses called to testify before the House investigating committees have been selling their claims against the Government, to the brokers in Washington, at ten per cent. discount. If the credit of Uncle Sam depreciates ten per cent. in a few months, with only the House of Representatives Democratic, how much would it depreciate if the entire Administration was in the hands of Democracy? We leave this for the reformers of the Pendletonian school to cipher out.

WE HOPE that some of our timid Republican cotemporaries who have listened to the insinuations of the Democratic press that the Republican delegation to Cincinnati were to be manipulated by the CAMERONS and that the presentation of HARTRANFT is simply a trick, will note the report of a *Herald* correspondent who recently interviewed Senator CAMERON, and was informed by that gentleman that he [Gen. C.] was for HARTRANFT all the time.

DEVELOPMENTS now being made in the House of Representatives at Harrisburg, prove that the new Constitution has not put an end to all corruption in that body. The Boom bill which recently passed the House, it is charged, was carried by bribery and the use of large amounts of money by the lumbermen. One member has testified that ex-Senator BECK, of Lycoming county, gave him $300. Such is Democratic reform.

THE latest attempt to blast the character of a public official is the shallow, trumped-up charge against Mr. BLAINE, to which a western newspaper has lent itself. The motive is so transparent that the falsehood will fail of its purpose. Mr. BLAINE will not be destroyed by accusation. If the proof exists, out with it.

THE BELKNAP impeachment trial was formally opened by the Senate on Tuesday last.

A. T. STWART'S WILL.

NEW YORK, April 14.—The will of the late A. T. Stewart was filed in Surrogate's office this afternoon. The following is the text of it:

In the name of God, Amen. I, Alexander T. Stewart, of the City and State of New York, being of sound mind, memory and understanding, do make, publish and declare this my last will and testament, viz:

First. All my property and real estate of any and every kind and description and wherever situated, I give and devise and bequeath to my dear wife, Cornealia M Stewart, her heirs and assigns forever.

Second. I especially appoint Henry Hilton, of the City of New York, to act for me and in behalf of my estate in managing, closing and winding up my partnership business and affairs, and I empower him, in respect thereto, as fully as I may or can or am authorized to do in any way by the articles of copartnership of the firm of Alexander T. Stewart & Co.

Further, I authorize and direct said Henry Hilton, while so acting in behalf of my estate, and in my place and stead, to exercise a sound discretion in bringing my said partnership affairs to a termination, and discharging all obligations therewith, trusting to his judgment that he will so act in respect thereto as to avoid, as far as can be avoided, any loss to those connected with me in business, for which service and as a mark of my regard, I give to said Henry Hilton one million dollars.

Third. Revoking and annulling all other wills by my hand, at any time heretofore made, I do declare this to be my last will and testament, and I do appoint as executors hereof my dear wife, Cornealia M. Stewart, and my friends Henry Hilton and William Libby, all of the City and State of New York.

In witness whereof, I, the said Alexander T. Stewart, have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal this 27th day of March, in the year 1873.

ALEXANDER T. STEWART.

Signed, sealed, published and declared by the testator in the presence of each of us as his last will and testament, and we, in his presence and in the presence of each other, and at his request, have signed our names as subscribing witnesses to said execution.

Wm. P. Smith, Thirty-fourth street and Fifth Avenue, New York City; W. H. White, 228 Fifth Avenue, New York City; E. E. Marcy, M.D., 396 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

In the codicils appended to the will he directs his executors to pay out, as legacies, sums varying from $5,000 to $20,000 to various persons, amounting in the agregate to about $200,000. To all his employees who have been in his service over twenty years he leaves $1,000, and those over ten years $500.

A letter appended to Mr. Stewart's will, dated March 29, 1873, and addressed to his wife, contains the following in regard to his intended public charities.

It has been, and is, my intention to make provision for various public charities, but as any scheme of the kind I propose will need considerable thought and elaboration, I have made my will with the codicils in their present shape to guard against any contingency, knowing I may rely upon you in supplying all deficiencies on my part. I hope and trust my life may be spared so that I may complete my various plans for the welfare of our fellow beings which I have already initiated, but should it be ruled otherwise, I must depend upon you, with such aid as you may call about you, to carry out what I have begun. Our friend Judge Hilton, will, I know, give you any assistance in his power, and to him I refer you for a general understanding of the various methods and plans which I have at times with him considered and discussed.

THE MARTYR PRESIDENT.

Unveiling of the Lincoln Statue.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The flags over both the Senate and House of Representatives are at half-mast today, in memory of Lincoln. The procession did not pass by the Capitol until nearly two o'clock, and the ceremonies did not commence until an hour after the appointed time (one o'clock). There were hundreds of persons about the Capitol to see the procession pass, while thousands had proceded to Lincoln square. There was an immense assemblage at the Park, and the statue covered with canvass was the greatest object of interest, many being impatient for the unveiling. After the arrival of the procession, Professor Langtson, who was selected by the National Lincoln Monument Association to preside, took the stand, with those who were to take part in the exercises, and the invited guests. President Grant, who was unexpectedly present, with a number of his Cabinet, at the appointed time, unveiled the statue by pulling the ropes.

The President's appearance was greeted with loud cheers.

After the statue had been unveiled a salute of 37 guns was fired.

DESCRIPTION OF THE MONUMENT.

The monument stands on a granite pedestal, ten feet in height, is of bronze, and colossal in size, the statue of Lincoln being twelve feet in height. The martyr President is represented standing beside a monolith, on which is the face of Washington in bas relief, and he holds in his left hand the proclamation, while his right hand is stretched over the figure of a slave, to whom his eyes are directed. This latter figure is especially fine. The slave is almost prostrate but apparently just about to rise, the chain which shackled his limbs being sundered, and his face is lighted up with an expression which indicates wonder and joy. The physical development of the slave, his muscles clearly defined, gives evidence of hard labor. On the base of the monument is "Emancipation," which would seem superflous in view of the story being so vividly portrayed by the design.

The statue was designed and executed by Thomas Ball, an American sculptor, residing at Florence, Italy. The origional cost of the monument was $17,000, and this sum, with the expense of transportation, etc., have been paid by the colored people, the first money for the object being contributed by Charlotte, a colored washerwoman of Marietta, Ohio, on the morning following the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, April 14th, 1865, and this contribution was followed by other subscriptions, especially by the colored troops.

MRS. STEWART has disposed of her late husband's interest in the mercantile business, together with a large amount of real estate, to Judge HILTON, for $1,000,000.

LETTERS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

The Democracy and their Investigations—Preparations for Belknap's Impeachment—The Appropriation Bills—The Tariff Bill Completed—A Tribute to the Memory of Abraham Lincoln.

WASHINGTON, April 13, 1876.

Congress continues to drag its slow length along. With its numerous investigating committees all busily engaged in the manufacture of political capital, it looks as if the session would be prolonged well into the hot season. So busily are they at work in setting up the political pins, the material interests of the country have been disregarded and abandoned. Instead of looking to the legislative wants of the people and providing measures of relief for the paralyzed industries of the country, the entire session so far, has been frittered away in the hungry pursuit of imaginary frauds and corruptions. To tickle the imagination of the masses during the next six months with an appearance of frugality and simplicity is the one particular object now aimed at. But earnestly as they have looked and labored for political capital with which to enter into the presidential contest, so far their efforts have been idle and fruitless. Hordes of witnesses all winter long have swarmed around the Capitol, summoned from every direction to give testimony before investigation committees, but when brought before them were found to possess no knowledge whatever of the subject under investigation. In support of these committees nearly a million dollars of the public money has already been wasted, a great part of which has been expended upon witnesses who were glad of the opportunity of spending a few weeks at the Capitol while their expenses were being so generously borne by the Government. At no time in the history of the country has there been so extravagant a waste of the public money as there is now, in these series of idle investigations, that will without question end as they began—in smoke. To give some idea of their enormous cost, we need only to refer to the Spencer investigation which cost the Government over twelve thousand dollars; to the Schneck investigation which cost nearly ten thousand dollars; to the War Department investigation which cost over twenty thousand dollars, and to the other investigations in the various Departments which so far has cost over two hundred thousand dollars. Any number of others might be named, but these will be sufficient to show with what an immense expense these investigations are attended. With these undeniable facts before them, will the masses of the people justify and sustain the Democracy in such a wholesale expenditure of the public money? and for no purpose other than the manufacture of political capital.

The House of Representatives, under the rule of the Democratic majority, opened the session with a great flourish of trumpets about reform in expenditures. With reckless impetuosity they at once began to find fault with, and cut down the Appropriations as *regardless as they* were *ignorant* of the results. Instead of looking to the business wants of the country, providing measures of public benefit, and attempting the settlement of the great financial questions at issue, their time has been entirely occupied with useless investigations and petty retrenchments, which they are stupidly expecting to palm off on the public as measures of genuine reform. The great unwashed majority of the House do not seem to possess the ability of defining any particular line of policy, or grasping at any higher order of legislation other than the mere making of an onslaught on the salaries of government employes, and proposing to reduce the clerical force in the various bureaus of the executive Departments. By mouthing about economy and retrenchment, and prating about the good time coming, the public mind may possibly be diverted for a time, but how the languishing industries of the country are to be stimulated by discharging a few moneyless men and homeless women from employment, is a kind of philosophy that we are free to confess we cannot well comprehend. If the leaders and self-satisfied reformers of the Democrtic party are expecting to be restored again to the confidence of the people, they will have to give evidence of a higher legislative capacity than that of recklessly slashing into appropriations, bringing the wheels of government to a stand still, and then ostentatiously calling it reform and economy. They will find that the illusion is altogether too thin; and the public are not going to be deceived by any such shallow pretences. Week after week is allowed to pass away while the people are anxiously waiting and watching, and still no practical legislation is attempted, no internal improvements proposed, and no relief from the monetary pressure entertained. Nothing in fact has been done or attempted to be done by this precious set of legislators except acting the part of demagogues and howling themselves hoarse about frauds and corruptions.

If something more than has been done, is not accomplished before Congress adjourns, it would have been just as well for the Democracy and far less expensive to the country, to have allowed some dozen or so of their political bummers to have "set up the pins" for the coming political campaign. It would have saved the country an enormous expense and relieved the Randall-Cox-school of reformers and performers of the necessity of "speaking their pieces," and parading themselves before a somewhat captious but critical public. While the public is both amused and amazed it would seem from the grandiloquent manner of these gentlemen, as if they thought that Congress had met for no purpose other than to afford them an opportunity of forwarding their personal ambitions, and devising plans how the Democracy may again be restored to power.

To the Democracy, the investigation policy has evidently become the great anchor of their hopes to which they are clinging with a tenacity bordering on desperation. On the slightest pretext, no matter how frivolous, investigations are ordered, and week after week rolls away in the vain endeavor of bringing to light some mystesious work of peculation for which the Administration may be held responsible. To bring distrust in the minds of the people, and to fasten obliquity upon the Administration and the Republican party, is, however, no more than may be expected from the crowd of rebel confederates that are now sitting in judgment, and are crying aloud against the party that stood in protection of the Government to which they so desparately sought to destroy.

In the proceedings of the Senate there is but little of interest. Preparations for the impeachment of ex-secretary Belknap are quietly going forward but without any particular excitement or commotion. The lachrymose Clymer has wiped away his tears and relapsed again into silence, and very soon the unfortunate minister of War will have passed into the obscurity from which he was taken where he doubtless will have plenty of time to contemplate and philosophise upon the decline and fall of his greatness.

With slight amendments the executive and legislative appropriations have been nearly all passed by the House as they came from the hands of Committees. Whether it be in anticipation of the reductions which these bills make provision for, or from some other cause not generally known, the official axe is again in motion and quite a number of the clerks in the Departments are being daily decapitated. In the Treasury by reason of several states having an excess of their quota, the work of decapitation is being commenced and will doubtless continue until a proper maximum is reached.

Whoever imagines that the life of government clerk is one continual flow of unalloyed sweets, of "Love among the roses," and that he is ever "Just as happy as a big sunflower," need only to make the trial to have that beautiful illusion most effectually dispelled. From the very hour that he enters the portals of the ponderous piles of government granite, the fear of dismissal like the sword of Damocles, is ever suspended over his head, which, with others must eventually find its way into the official basket, as very few ever possess the courage to resign.

The committee of Ways and Means on Tuesday last, finished the tariff bill. During its consideration there was a strong debate over the duty of tea and coffee, and the proposition to retain it in the bill was defeated by a vote of six to five. The bill as reported comprehends almost an entire revision of the tariff. It is considered a sort of nondescript bill, neither free trade nor protective. Its adoption, which is not at all likely, it is said, would throw some fifty thousand laborers out of employment.

In accordance with a recent act of Congress the several Departments of the Government were closed yesterday, it being the anniversary of the assassination of President Lincoln. It was made the occasion of unveiling a colossal statue in bronze of the martyred President, which had recently been erected in Lincoln park a few squares east of the Capitol. The statue represents Lincoln erect, with the proclamation of emancipation in his left hand, while his right is outstretched over the kneeling figure of a slave from whose limbs the shackles have just been stricken. Upon the basis of the monument is the word "Emancipation." The exercises attending the ceremonies of unveiling were of an unusual character. The original cost of the monument was twenty thousand dollars, and the first contribution to the fund was five dollars, given by a colored washerwoman, of Marietta, Ohio, on the morning after the assassination. M.

LETTER FROM HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, April 15th, 1876.

On Tuesday evening last the Democrats held a caucus for the purpose of fixing the time for the final adjournment of the Legislature; after considerable discussion a resolution was adopted fixing May 5th.

The event of the caucus was Mr. Plummer's attack upon Speaker Patterson, in which he said Patterson had the ambition of Napoleon and the intellect of Blind Tom, and many other things of a scathing character. The Speaker spoke in his own defense. No other member took the trouble to defend him.

The new county bill has gone to rest for this session, having been defeated on its final passage in the House on Wednesday, yeas 74, noes 87. It is to be regretted that no bill has been passed this session.

The fact is the bill has been killed by its friends, the amendments having been offered by men who were clamoring for new counties, and the bill was voted down by men in the same interest. It is doubtful whether Minnequa, Titusville, Scranton and Corry can ever agree to sleep four in a bed, with little Troy in a crib alongside. On account of Herdic's long experience in Legislative practice the crib does not Rock-well.

The bill preventing cattle and horses from running at large in the county of Bradford, passed 2d reading yesterday.

Senate bill, No 175, An Act relating to the assessment of damages arising from the opening of roads &c., also passed 2d reading. I understand this bill is of much interest to your county, and especially to Herrick Twp., where the opening of a road depends upon the passage of this bill. As the bill has already passed the Senate and 2d reading in the House, it will very soon become a law.

The Committees of the Senate and House to investigate the Boom Bill are still at work, and have elicted some ugly facts, which very seriously implicates at least one Senator, and several members of the House.

What the committees will recommend in their reports is not yet kown, but it is believed that the expulsion of one member, and perhaps more, will be recommended. Representative Lynott of Luzerne, went before the Senate committee yesterday and testified that he had received $300 from the Hon. John B. Beck of Williamsport, for his vote, and passed the same over to the Chairman—Senator Dunkle—who now has it in his possession.

The committee on Centennial affairs are invited to visit the buildings and grounds on the 29th of this month.

A resolution has passed both Houses to adjourn sine die, on May 5th. JACQES.

RESUMPTION AND THE GRAIN TRADE.

A writer in the REPORTER, who signs his communication with three stars, has given us some valuable statistics, which are always acceptable to the public even when they do not prove the writer's theory. It has been said that "figures do not lie;" but the history of the last few years shows that if figures do not lie, they do not always tell the truth. Especially is this the case with the figures furnished by many of the grain-dealers of Chicago and other great grain markets of the West, who, when deisrous of "bearing" the market and buying at low prices, have practiced putting false bottoms in their elevators, so that an elevator which really contained but ten bushels appeared to contain ten thousand, and that seemed to prove their stories of glutted markets and overflowing granaries to be true. Then they have always had a fashion of deceiving or bribing newspaper reporters, and of influencing the editors to print just such reports on the grain trade as they desired to have published.

In reviewing the article referred to, we shall reverse the usual order of proceeding and begin at the last end, where the writer says that "the accumulation of wheat in store at the present time in this country is 16,400,000 bushels, against 12,100,000 same time last year. These figures may be correct, but they are figures furnished by the *Produce Exchange Reporter*, and still later reports from the same source give the amount of wheat "in sight" at 15,000,000 bushels; same time last year at 11,000,000. When we consider that the roads for the greater part of the winter have been so muddy at the West that farmers have not been able to draw their grain to the railroads, and that consequently the bulk of last year's crop is still in the farmers' hands waiting for the roads to become passable, we should receive these figures denoting overflowing elevators with considerable allowance. When the greater portion of last year's crop is still in the producers' hands, it is for the interest of the warehouse men to create the impression that their bins are nearly full and but little export demand. Farmers should obtain all the information they can about the state of the markets, both in this country and Europe, and it is proper to read all the estimates of the Department of Agriculture and of the newspaper men, but it is not safe to place implicit confidence in any of them, or expect infallibility from fallable men. A safe rule for farmers is to sell their grain as they have occasion for money to pay taxes and store bills. Of course, all are not able to hold their crops; some must sell soon after harvest to make payments on their lands or pay for improvements; but those who are able should be the Pharaohs to keep the surplus corn through the time of plenty and low prices until the time of need. They can as well afford to risk the dangers of fire, the loss of interest, and the wastage by rats as the grain-dealer, for the shrewd dealer will not buy except at a price which leaves a wide margin for profit after making due allowance for all these contingencies.

The writer of the three stars declares that this great accumulation of 16,400,000 bushels of wheat in this country "is to a great extent, if not wholly, *attributable to our depreciated currency.*" The dickens it is! We had always supposed that Great Britain, our chief customer, paid us for our wheat in gold, or manufactured goods at gold prices, and that she never asked us whether our paper money was at par, but whether our *wheat was good.* Her ships visit all parts of the world, and they buy wheat where they can buy the cheapest and pay good money, whether the seller uses iron money, brass money, paper money, or no money at all. Our farmers can have the grain trade of Great Britain if they will undersell Russia and Australia, but never without. Wet weather last harvest may have injured the quality of our wheat, but it was not damaged one iota by a depreciated currency. The author of the three stars would be a good witness for Clymer's investigating committee. He says, "It is much inside of the amount to say that $200,000,000 have been wasted [by the government] in the last few years," and the world still exists. Well, yes; the world still exists, and is likely to survive until the axletree wears out, or the general conflagration takes place; but it will be found that it is what the nation has saved, and not what it has wasted, that will assist us on the day of resumption. He says, "If $400,000,000 of the public debt were paid off in *good, reliable securities*, it is difficult to see where it would injure any of the interests of this or other countries." Paying debts when we have the money to do it with is always in order, and governments and individuals can engage in no more profitable business than paying their debts as fast as they are able. Our government has been doing this very thing ever since the close of the war, and is at it still. Besides paying the interest, about one-third of the principal of the national debt has been paid and canceled; and had not the hard times come on, which diminished the revenues, the process of extinguishment would have been greatly accelerated. Paying a debt with money we can understand, but paying in "good, reliable securities," as suggested by our friend of the three stars, is no payment at all. To pay "our floating debt in good interest-bearing bonds" might not "shock all the governments of the world," but it is hard to see how it would be of any benefit to the taxpayers to fund the greenbacks into an interest-bearing debt to grind us like a mill-stone for twenty, forty, or a hundred years.

Our friend will hardly be able to convince farmers that the present dullness in the grain trade is owing to a depreciated currency. They can remember obtaining two or three dollars per bushel for wheat a few years ago, when our currency was worth less in gold than it is now.

We are all in favor of resumption if it can be secured without incurring evils harder to be borne than those resulting from the present suspension of specie payments. A thing may be valuable, and yet it is possible to purchase it at too high a price. If we resume specie payments in 1879, the time fixed by Congress, it will be full as soon as the country can be prepared for it. CASTEAR.

BILIOUS disorders, Liver complaints, Costiveness, Dyspepsia, &c., are speedily removed by Dr. JAYNE'S Sanative Pills. Thirty years use has proved them superior to all other remedies for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended. In their action they are mild and certain, and may be taken at any time without risk from exposure.

Taylor & Co.

TAYLOR & CO!

WE ARE RECEIVING OUR NEW SPRING GOODS THIS WEEK. WE HAVE BOUGHT THEM AT THE LOWEST PRICES OF THE SEASON, AND WILL SELL THEM AT PRICES NEVER BEFORE EQUALED.

TAYLOR & CO.

Towanda, April 20, 1876.

Legal.

TREASURER'S SALE OF UNSEATED LAND IN BRADFORD CO.

In pursuance of an Act of Assembly passed the 13th day of March 1815, and other Acts of Assembly, will be exposed to public sale at the Commissioners' Office in the Boro of Towanda, on the 2d Monday of June, A. D. 1876, the tracts of unseated land described in the following list, unless the taxes are paid before that time:

Acres.	County Tax.	Road Tax.	School Tax.	Fees.	To Whoin Assessed.	No. of Acres Assessed.	Amt. of Tax.
					ATHENS TWP.		
90				1873	Gilson Joseph	h&l	90
35				1874	Desmond Henry	h&l	35
80				....	Faley Michael	2 lots	80
48				....	Gilson Joseph	h&l	48
51				....	Leonard A C	30	51
35				....	Ryan T B	1 lot	35
80				....	Rice Henry	40	80
					ARMENIA.		
72	1 20	96		1873	Crawford Hugh	30	2 88
					ALBANY.		
45				1873	Beeman N D	50	45
72				....	Brandslee D J	20	72
3 00				....	Wister Richard	200	3 00
80	2 00	2 00		1874	Beeman Jos Est	100	4 80
	2 00			....	Fraley James		2 00
24	60	60		....	Smith Ezra	25	1 44
					ASYLUM.		
8 20				1873	Smith Israel	335	8 20
1 27				....	Stekler Edmund	25	1 27
61				....	Vanderpool Samuel	15	61
1 20				....	Ward C L Est	200	1 20
					CANTON TWP.		
96				1873	Wheeler Benj O	2	96
					MONROE TWP.		
70				1873	McLean Bros	10	2 70
					OVERTON.		
27				1873	Barret James	30	27
57	98			....	Cahill W C	50	1 57
68	2 40	7		....	Fraley Timothy	60	3 15
49				....	Lantz George	40	49
1 22	6 09	1 22		....	McDonald James	100	8 48
1 17	5 83	1 17		....	Madden Patrick	100	8 17
1 08				....	Owens J W	100	1 08
	45	27		....	Barrett John		72
	4 00	2 60		....	Jackson Andrew		6 60
	1 65			....	Morris Eli	100	1 65
	4 20			....	McDonald Jas Jr		4 20
54	2 70	1 35		1874	Barrett James	30	4 59
72				....	Lantz George	50	72
1 08	8 10	2 70		....	Madden Patrick	100	11 88
1 44	10 80	2 25		....	McDonald James	100	14 49
1 44	10 80	3 60		....	Owens J W	100	15 84
1 08		2 70		....	Parks Elias	60	3 78
51	1 35	1 35		....	Towner Washingt'n	50	3 24
	1 35			....	Barrett John		1 35
	2 25			....	Cahill John	50	2 25
	1 35	2 35		....	Cahill W C	75	3 70
					ROME TWP.		
30				1873	Baxter Adoline	h&l	30
27				....	Beeman Alba Est	h&l	27
1 08				....	VanBrunt Wm	50	1 08
2 88				....	Whalen Ann	80	2 88
					SMITHFIELD.		
1 72				1874	Dibble M S	75	1 72
					SHESHEQUIN.		
51				1873	Couch James	5	51
					TERRY.		
96				1873	Cramond Henry	80	96
					TOWANDA TWP.		
72				1873	Lamoreux Isaac	lot	72
1 20				1874	Hicks Frederick	h&l	1 20
					TOWANDA NORTH.		
1 12				1874	Lee Wm	26	1 12
					TROY BORO.		
1 40	5 20	6 00		1873	Merry C T	lot	13 60
2 45	5 30	6 12		....	Taylor B H	8½	13 87
					WARREN.		
2 40				1873	D'ol, L'wis T'm's	100	2 40
					WYSOX.		
3 24	4 86			1873	Pierce Charles E	18 1	8 10
					WILMOT.		
90				1873	Lloyd Alphonzo J	50	90
50				....	Lan'ff Margaret	250	4 50
2 34				....	Overton Edward	120	2 34
1 91				....	Ralph Henry	100	1 91
1 80				....	Stone A J	100	1 80
44				1874	Donovan Michael	14	44
80				....	Lanning M	50	80
1 20				....	Stone A J	100	1 20
1 60				....	Welles C F Est	100	1 60

ALSO—In pursuance of the provisions of the act of General Assembly, passed the 29th day of April, 1844, section 41st, at the same time and place will be exposed at public sale the tracts or parcels of land or real estate designated in the following list, unless the taxes upon the same are paid before that time:

Acres.	Warrantee Name.	Amt.
	ALBANY.	
117	Barron, John Jr.	$ 1 28
93	Rush, Moses.	1 12
84	Wagner & Haines.	1 01
	BARTLAY.	
407¾	Adulum, John.	35 45
407¾	Biddle, Mark Jr.	35.45
23	Biddle, Wm. M.	11 88
136	Barron, John.	27 20
95	Biddle, James.	8 30
205	Biddle, James.	59 46
317	Barron, John Jr.	27 20
69	Baker, Wm.	6 56
120	Baker, Wm	37 70
114	Cunningham, D. H.	9 96
397	Collins, James.	34 47
153	Dundass, Thomas.	41 96
78	Dundass, Thomas.	6 21
131	Fullerton, Richard.	17 37
214	Gratz, Wm.	18 63
274	Graff, John.	20 48
170	Haga, George.	14 80
400	Hardy, James.	51 20
155	Hiltzemmer, Thomas.	13 52
155	Hiltzemmer, Jacob.	13 52
454	Hiltzemmer, Jacob.	65 84
229	Hardy, Andrew.	62 00
400	Hardy, Nathan	51 20
400	Hardy, Simon	51 20
150	Hardy, Paul	30 45
150	Irvine, George	12 00
300	Ladley, Andrew	26 10
400	Ladley, Peter	69 60
330	Ladley, Joseph	28 72
160	Reed, Collins	13 92
132	Shoemaker, James	17 48
355	Stuart, Walter	30 92
265	Stuart, Deborah	23 08
400	Siddens, Samuel	87 21