Bradford Reporter.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

Towanda, Pa., Jan. 13, 1881.

THE Republicans of the Connecticut Legislature, in caucus Tuesday night, nominated Gen. HAWLEY for United States Senator by acclamation.

HON. EUGENE HALE, Friday, received the unanimous nomination for United States Senator from the State of Maine by the Republican caucus.

TUESDAY night the Republican members of the Ohio Legislature held a caucus and nominated Secretary SHERMAN for United States Senator, by acclamation.

ON the seventh ballot of the Michigan Republican Senatorial caucus Thursday, O. D. CONGER received fifty-nine votes to fifty-seven for J. J. BAGLEY, and Mr. CONGER was made the unanimous nominee.

AN approximate statement made by the Superintendent of the Census gives the population of the United States at 50,000,000. Fifty millions and more of people! Why, mama, fifty-nine million dollars, why, this is a country worth talking about!

THE caucus of the Republican members of the Legislature, to nominate a candidate for United States Senator, will be held at Harrisburg this, Thursday evening. Just whom the choice will fall upon in what no one seems to know at this writing.

IT is proposed to erect a new State by dividing Missouri, the new commonwealth to be called West Missouri. The boundaries of the new State will include the Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Congressional districts—51 counties in all. Their total vote for President was 192,713. Of this, HANCOCK had 95,665. The proposed new State, it is believed, would be Republican in 1884.

WILLIAM P. FIRBY, esq., late editor of the *Albany Ledger*, died at San Antonio, Texas, a few days ago, whither he had gone about two weeks since for the benefit of his health, which had become very feeble in consequence of an attack of "quick consumption." He was attacked with one of the fevers incident to that climate, and in his weakened condition, was unable to bear up under it. He leaves a wife and one child to mourn his death.

MR. J. C. C. WHALEY, proprietor of the *Clinton Democrat*, Lock Haven, died on Friday evening after a painful illness. Mr. WHALEY was a member of the present Legislature from Clinton County, and is the second member of that body to die. He was a southerner by birth, and spent some time in Washington. He located in Lock Haven a number of years ago, and was greatly respected for his genial manners and fine qualities as a newspaper man.

THE riot loss bill will again come before the Legislature this winter, but in an entirely different shape from that of its former appearance. The Commissioners of Allegheny county have given notice that application will be made to the General Assembly for an act to indemnify the county in the amount paid for property destroyed in the riots of 1877. Allegheny county has settled the claims upon her for those losses, and will now deal directly with the Legislature.

BEFORE another Presidential election comes around it is highly probable there will be no August, September and October States to indicate which way the political tide is running. The Alabama and Tennessee Legislatures will likely change their State and local elections to November. The holding of two general elections in a Presidential year is a needless expense, and tends to make our quadrennial election too long. It will be a great relief when all the States vote in November.

WE cannot hope for anything quite so improbable as that the Democratic party will take the advice of JEFFERSON DAVIS, and stick to a principle for the principle's sake. When the party does that it cannot rally half its vote, but it will be nearer victory than it has been for a good while even then, because it will attract to its ranks in a few campaigns good men from other parties. But this the Democratic party cannot do. It has for forty years been fighting for offices and not principles.

THE stocks of wheat in elevators in the Northwest are said to be larger this winter than ever before, and what is worse the grain cannot be moved on account of the ice blockade. The railroads are said to be short of motive power and fuel as well as cars, while frost and snow have greatly obstructed work. The Northern Pacific Railroad has 500,000 bushels in its elevators, the St. Paul (Minnesota) and Manitoba has 2,000,000, and at various other points in Dakota and Minnesota there are enough than 6,000,000 bushels waiting to come forward to market.

IN relation to the Chinese forged letter *Truth* published Thursday morning an open letter directed to JAMES A. GARFIELD, President-elect, stating that after a searching investigation, it was satisfied that the Morey Chinese letter, which was first given to the world through its columns was a base forgery, and intimating in strong terms that certain members of the National Democratic Committee were the authors of the infamous forgery. *Truth* also publishes a long and exhaustive editorial on the letter and promises to make startling revelations in the future. The publication caused intense interest in political circles.

ONE of the ablest and purest Republicans in the South has been honored by President HAYES in the appointment of General NATHAN GOFF, Jr., as Secretary of the Navy, for the remainder of Mr. THOMPSON's term. General GOFF was a Union soldier and served with bravery, rising to high rank and distinction. His lot has been cast in a Democratic State in times of strong partisan prejudice, but he has always commanded the confidence of its people irrespective of party, as is shown by the run that he made for Congress, which he cut down a Democratic majority from 1,590 to 143. It is a pleasure to see such men brought to the front.

THE approximate estimates of the population of cities and towns sent out by the census bureau show that there are twenty cities which have over a hundred thousand inhabitants, and sixty-four that have over thirty thousand. In 1870 there were fourteen cities with over a hundred thousand population, and thirty-six with over thirty thousand. New York, Philadelphia and Brooklyn hold the same relative position, and in the order named. Chicago has risen from fifth place to fourth, and Boston steps to the fifth from the seventh place. St. Louis drops from the fourth to the sixth place. Baltimore is seventh, Cincinnati eighth, San Francisco ninth and New Orleans tenth. The cities that have passed a hundred thousand in the last decade are Cleveland, Pittsburg, Jersey City, Detroit, Milwaukee and Providence. The increase in population noted in the census of the several Eastern and Middle States is almost entirely in the cities and towns, showing a strong townward tendency among all classes. This is owing to the demand for labor in the towns and cities, and the many advantages they offer to the social and intellectual advancement of the people.

THE House, Friday, without a quorum, passed a bill to pay a citizen of Macon, Georgia, $2,100 for fuel used by a portion of the Army in Georgia between April 22 and July 27, 1865. At the time mentioned the war was not at an end, although actual hostilities ceased before July. No proof was adduced or pretense made that the claimant was a loyal one. The report in favor of paying the claim was made in the last Congress, by Mr. SHELLEY, of Alabama. In this Congress it was made by Mr. SAMFORD, of the same State. It was based entirely upon the idea that the SHERAN-JOHNSTON armistice of April, 1865, which was promptly revoked by General GRANT, ended the war. The precedent created by the passage of this bill is a dangerous one, and will be used hereafter as a basis for demands amounting to millions of dollars, for hundreds of similar claims have been filed. It appears after all that "rebel claims" are not a myth. Had General HANCOCK and a Democratic Congress been elected last November all of these claims would have been prosecuted, and most of them successfully. If the Republicans in the House had been vigilant they could have defeated the bill, which they allowed to pass, and which will take from the Treasury money that ought not to be paid out on such a demand.

CONGRESS AND ITS WORK.

There was some reason to expect that, admonished by the severe rebuke administered by the people in November, the Democratic majority in the House would settle down to the legitimate work of the session. Certain measures were demanded of this Congress. First—provision for refunding the debt which is about to mature in bonds at a lower rate of interest; and second—provision for defraying the cost of carrying on public business. The necessity of providing for the redemption of the maturing debt—some five or six hundred millions—was recognized by all men of business. The means for redeeming this large volume of bonds can only be secured by borrowing. As a borrower the government expects to be preferred, owing to the superiority of its securities, and it is of the greatest importance that it shall be preferred. Such preference rests wholly upon superiority of credit. The Republican party found the nation with a ruinously depressed credit and in the throes of civil convulsion. From that low point the same party has brought national credit to the highest point it ever reached and has maintained it at that point by the sheer force of a policy based on the known laws of trade.

It is, of course, very important to maintain national credit at the point to which it has been raised. But unless we fulfill our contracts with creditors that will be impossible. In framing a refunding bill the chief concern should have been to make the loan a complete success, and to place it at the lowest rate of use in the nature of things possible. Mr. WOOD framed a refunding bill arbitrary in terms, and giving no discretionary power to the Secretary of the Treasury. There are grave doubts of the practicability of placing a loan of $500,000,000 at 3 per cent, unless the term shall be at least twenty years. Some part of the loan could no doubt be negotiated at 3 per cent with a shorter term to run. The probability of placing such a loan at a low rate just now is so uncertain that to fix that rate arbitrarily will necessarily be an experiment. Worse, it would be a doubtful experiment. And if the Secretary should be unable to borrow at that rate an amount sufficient to redeem the 5 and 6 per cents as they mature, the government will be in default, and like all defaulters must pay the penalty in an impaired credit.

Now it seems to us very plain that in order to remove the effort to borrow beyond the realm of doubtful experiment we must give the Secretary certain discretionary power. It would be proper to fix a maximum limit of rate and leave him to negotiate anywhere below that rate. He may be trusted to borrow at the lowest rate possible, because he is directly responsible to the people, and borrowing at favorable rates is always a credit to a financial agent. Secretary SHERMAN has shown an ability quite exceptional since he has been at the head of the Treasury Department. He has conducted the enormous work of refunding the debt with a success which has raised his reputation everywhere among commercial nations to a very high point. Were Mr. WOOD's bill to become a law without considerable amendment the Secretary would be seriously embarrassed, and the embarrassment would reach the new administration. Unless we can borrow money to refund it follows that we must go on paying 5 and 6 per cent interest on a vast sum until a Congress with more brains and patriotism shall assemble and afford relief.

Beyond this, the provision of the WOOD bill which requires national banks to deposit 3 per cents to secure circulation, must work to contract the currency. The banks cannot continue to pay heavy taxes on capital, circulation and deposits, and lock up their capital in 3 per cent bonds. Not even a bank can long afford to do business at a loss, and nothing is more certain than that any bank can do better than invest its capital in bonds whose earnings will not much exceed the taxes it is bound to pay. Hence, if pushed to the wall, the banks will reduce their circulation, and the reduction will be so much of the currency volume taken from the channels of trade. Nobody need be told that we have no appreciable excess of currency over the current demand at this time. It is doubtful if even the withdrawal of one hundred millions from the volume would not precipitate a crisis. But Congress has shown a disposition to tamper with the prosperity which we now enjoy. What we know of the Democratic leaders does not reassure us in the least. That they do not sympathize with the country in its desire to secure a prosperous season is well known. And it is not too much to assume that if by any legislation they can embarass the new administration they will not hesitate to do it. Failing to capture the government in 1860 they sought to ruin it. Failing to capture it in 1880, why should they have any scruples about bringing Gen. GARFIELD's administration into straits, and thus invite that commercial disaster out of which Democracy always hopes to regain control of national affairs.

THE annual report of J. P. WICKERSHAM, Superintendent of Public Instruction in this State, gives the following statistics of the Soldiers' Orphan Schools in operation: Chester Springs, Chester Co., two hundred and nineteen children; Dayton, Armstrong County, 198; Harford, Susquehanna County, 210; Lincoln Institution, Philadelphia, 108; Mansfield, Tioga County, 224; McAllisterville, Juniata County, 168; Mercer, Mercer County, 295; Mount Joy, Lancaster County, 312; Soldiers' Orphans' Institute, Philadelphia, 300; Uniontown, Fayette County, 189; Whitehall, Cumberland County, 236; Loysville Home, Perry County, 70; Butler Home, Butler County, 19. Besides these there were in scattered homes and receiving out-door relief, 31 others, making a total under the care of the State of 2,580. The number at the same time last year was 2,431, the increase being 149. There are also about 200 applications on file that have been acted on and accepted, and the children are waiting admission. The cost of the system for the past school year was $351,431.59, and the appropriation $360,000, leaving an unexpended balance of $8,568.80. The whole ordinary cost of the system from the beginning to May 31, 1880, $6,313,526.80. The extraordinary expenditures amount to $25,395.13. As the law now stands no children can be admitted after June 1, 1882, and three years after all the schools are to close. Should the law be unchanged the appropriation to be made for the support of orphan schools for the next two years cannot be very materially reduced. For the year 1881 $360,000 will be needed, and for 1882, $340,000, making in all $700,000.

ALLEGHENY County is still maneuvering to evade the responsibility for the riot losses, and will probably succeed. To this end two bills will be offered in the Legislature. The first will provide for the relief of the county from a debt of $2,500,000 on the basis of an actual expenditure of $2,600,000. This bill will be laid before the Supreme Court of the State for adjudication on the question of constitutionality, there being a provision in the Constitution that the State shall not pay a debt incurred by any municipality or county. The other bill proposes to make the riot losses general. Under an act of the Legislature, Allegheny and Philadelphia Counties are liable for losses occurring by riots within their limits. By the proposed bill this law will be repealed. The County Commissioners are very sanguine of the success of both measures. They have the support of the best legal talent of the State.

In his report, just issued, the Director of the Mint shows that the available amount of coin and bullion in the country November 1, 1880, was $612,203,603, of which $453,882,692 were gold, and $158,320,911 were silver. Of the gold $375,323,881 were in coin, of which $62,167,141 were in the United States Treasury, $112,777,602 in banks, and $200,379,138 were in private hands. Of the silver coin $47,684,559 in standard dollars, and $24,629,489 in fractional silver, were in the Treasury, $5,330,357 in the national banks, and $75,233,239 in State banks and general circulation. In answer to a correspondent's inquiry in this connection we state that the gold from Europe if in United States coin goes into circulation but if in foreign coin it is held on deposit or sent to the Mint for coinage.

ECKLEY B. COXE, Democratic State Senator elect from Luzerne, declined to take the oath on the organization of the State Legislature, on the ground that he had used money for election purposes not authorized by law during his canvass. He read a lengthy address, setting forth the facts of the case and the law as he now understands it. If the statement was made in good faith, and the facts are as set forth, Mr. COXE has an unusually tender conscience, for which he deserves credit; and he is receiving a good deal of applause from the press of the State. It is quite possible, however, there may be a full-sized African in that innocent looking wood-pile, and it would perhaps be better to await developments before giving too hearty an endorsement to the honorable Mr. COXE.

THE affairs of the pension bureau are about as difficult to handle just now as those of any other department. Of the appropriation of $56,000,000 made for pensions by congress a few weeks ago, nearly $27,000,000 must be devoted to arrearages. This calls for another appropriation of about $2,000,000 for the deficiency. It is anticipated that the enormous expense added to the government's burdens by the arrearage pension act will more than counterbalance the decrease accomplished by the refunding of the public debt into 4 per cent. bonds. Commissioner BENTLEY begins the new year by paying $3,000,000 of claims that have passed muster.

THE arrivals of immigrants at Castle Garden, New York, for the year up to the present week, have been 319,247. This is exclusive of all deaths and births, and is the largest number that ever arrived in one year.

THE report of Adjutant General LATTA in relation to the military establishment of Pennsylvania, is a document of considerable interest to the people of the State and especially to the citizen soldiery. The service is in good condition, and is gaining in proficiency and effectiveness from year to year. He highly recommends the system of encampments, and favors a longer time and more stringent regulations. General HARTRANFT also warmly recommends the encampment service, and favors paying the troops a reasonable compensation for the time devoted to it. The Inspector-General expresses much satisfaction in view of the progress made in rifle practice and favors measures calculated to promote competition among the marksmen in the various regiments throughout the State.

CAREFULLY compiled statistics show that last year there was constructed 5,839 miles of new railroad in the country, against 3594 in 1879, 2,243 in 1878, 1,044 in 1877, 2,283 in 1876, 1,164 in 1875, 1,808 in 1874, 3,607 in 1873 and 7,065 in 1872. The roads have been built at an estimated cost of $30,000 per mile, making over $175,000,000, and most of this money has been expended upon lines west of the Mississippi. It would not be surprising if the construction of railroads this year should be as great as that of 1872, for the capital is ready for the extension of all the Southwestern lines and the completion of the Northern Pacific.

THE enormous volume of business transacted in 1880, is shown by the returns of the New York clearing house. The exchanges reached an aggregate of $38,614,448,223—an amount fourteen times as great as the National debt ever was. The business of 1879, which surpassed that of any previous year in the history of the clearing house, was exceeded by fully one third.

THE cultivation of Havana seed tobacco is crowned with perfect success in many States in the Union. Connecticut's production, though small, is pronounced unrivaled in texture and color. Ohio and Wisconsin also produce very fine qualities. In the latter state ten thousand acres are now grown. The growers of the plant intend to double their produce next year.

THE trustees of the State Lunatic Asylum, held a meeting at Harrisburg, and appointed Dr. J. C. GERHART, of that city, Superintendent, for ten years, vice Dr. JOHN CURWEN, who has held the position for thirty years.

OUR HARRISBURG LETTER.

Special Correspondence of THE REPORTER.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 8, 1881.—The first week of the legislative session of 1881 has passed into history, and the last hours of the old year, as well as the first of the new one, will long be remembered by all who had an opportunity to participate in the scenes enacted here since the crowd commenced gathering, on Wednesday the 29th ult. Of course the election of a United States Senator to succeed Mr. Wallace, which will take place on Tuesday the 18th inst., has overshadowed everything else, and will continue to do so until a choice is made. It is one of the impossibilities to give a full and correct account of all that has been going on here for the past ten days in the space usually allowed to a newspaper letter, but I will endeavor to jot down such items of information as will enable the several thousand intelligent readers of the REPORTER to form some idea of what has been transpiring during the time indicated at the State Capital; and to this end will commence with the Republican caucuses which met on Monday evening.

The centre of great interest was the caucus of Republican members of the House to nominate candidates for speaker and other officers. B. L. Hewitt, of Blair county, had been adopted by the friends of all candidates for Senator as a candidate for speaker, Messrs. Wolfe and Mapes, the especial champions of Mr. Grow, being very enthusiastic in his support; while he was equally acceptable to Col. Quay, Chris Magee and other gentlemen known as machine or ring managers, who are energetically opposing the Susquehanna county statesman. Early on Monday morning some ill-advised, mistaken friends of Mr. Grow had the hotels, lamp-posts and other public places placarded with a huge poster calling a preliminary caucus of "the field against Mr. Oliver," to meet at the U. S. Hotel at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. This was throwing down the gauntlet to the "field," and the men composing it took the thing up. Only 42 members reported, and this was not considered a first-class showing for the candidate for Senator who had all along been considered by far the most formidable in the race. His case was in the hands of fearful blunderers or criminally designing schemers. Well, this preliminary conference got through in about an hour, and as one of its results, Isaac D. M'Kee, a pronounced Grow man, was presented at the general caucus in the evening as a candidate for chairman. Maj. Jno. M. Pomeroy, of Franklin county, was presented by the "field" for the same position. On a call of the roll it appeared that Mr. M'Kee had 51 votes and Mr. Pomeroy had 69 votes. Comment is unnecessary. While no one claims that all the men who voted for Pomeroy will vote against Grow, it is now understood by all that this call for the meeting of the "field against Oliver" was a mistake. It was a sort of betrayal of fear of the strength of the latest candidate brought out, and certainly weakened the chances of the man who had developed the strongest support and was regarded by many as the favorite of the honest masses of the Republican party. After Mr. Pomeroy had been chosen chairman the work of the caucus was promptly despatched, to the satisfaction of the gentlemen who had elected him. Mr. Hewitt was nominated by acclamation for speaker, and the same kindness was extended to Harry Hulin, of Philadelphia, for chief clerk; Samuel A. Losch, of Schuylkill county, and Maj. Jno. C. Paul, of Allegheny, who had been candidates, both withdrawing. Everything worked smoothly. It was a kind of a political love-feast. The other nominations made for officers of the House were Jno. D. Patterson, at present mayor of the city, for resident clerk, and George Pearson, of Mercer, for reading clerk. A resolution was passed directing Chairman Pomeroy, who had been elected by Grow's opponents, to appoint a "slate committee" of fifteen to nominate or parcel out the remaining officers of the House. On this committee were Billingsley, of Washton, chairman; Yarger, McCleery and Graham, of Philadelphia; Long, of Jefferson; Hill, of Indiana; Colborn, of Somerset; Snader, of Lancaster; Garrett, of Delaware; Montgomery, of Mercer; Hoyer, of Montgomery; Myers, of Venango; Morrison, of Lawrence; Marshall, of Huntingdon, and Myer, of Snyder county. Not a man from any of the counties in Mr. Grow's section of the State was entrusted with the giving out of the numerous soft places about the House—and these places, it is well known, have a wonderful influence in controlling votes. After the adjournment of the caucus the supporters of Oliver were in a very good humor. This much is given on the fight for Senator, up to the point indicated, without any feeling for or against any one, but as a correct statement of facts, that the reader may comprehend as far as possible the exact situation. The man whom the people of Bradford county, in common with those of many other sections of the State, would so much delight to see occupy a seat in the United States Senate, it is more than likely now will not be elected; and if this shall be the result, the disaster will be justly chargeable to the stupid blundering of his managers more than to any other cause. Indeed, there are many who freely express the opinion that Wolfe championed the cause of Grow with the deliberate intention of having him slaughtered, that he (Wolfe) might be made Senator himself.

The Republican Senators also met in caucus on Monday evening and nominated Mr. Newell, of Philadelphia, for president pro tem.; Thos. B. Cochran, of Lancaster, for chief clerk; Samuel E. Negle, of Montgomery, for journal clerk, and Wm. A. Rupert, of Crawford, for reading clerk.

At 12 o'clock, M., on Tuesday, the hour fixed by law for the meeting of the General Assembly, the House and Senate were both called to order by the proper officers, and the organization of the two bodies was effected by the election and qualifying of the Republican nominees for the various offices above indicated—they receiving the support of the Republicans, while the Democrats voted for Faunce, of Philadelphia, for speaker of the House, and Hall, of Elk county, for president pro tem. of the Senate. The Governor's message was received and read in both Houses, when they adjourned until Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock.

In the House on Wednesday, Mr. Billingsly, chairman of the slate committee, made a report containing the names of the subordinate officers, pasters and folders (some 29 in number), which was adopted by a *viva voce* vote, and the organization was thus completed. In this list the name of Valentine Saxton, of Bradford, appears as an assistant doorkeeper. I have not the pleasure of an acquaintance with Mr. Saxton, but hope he will bear the honors thus thrust upon him in a becoming spirit—that he will not cease to remember his poor relations, if he has any, and that he may be able to withstand all the fascinations and blandishments of the brigade of sweeping women whom he will have in charge. I was an "innocent young man from the country" myself here thirty years ago, and know something about the temptations which beset the unwary.

After a session of about an hour, devoted to routine business, the House adjourned until Wednesday morning next at 11 o'clock.

In the Senate on Wednesday the session continued about forty minutes. A resolution was adopted that the returns of the late election for Auditor General be opened in the House in the presence of both branches, at noon on Thursday, the 13th inst.

It was ordered that the sessions hereafter commence at 11 A. M. and close at 1 P. M., except on Friday, when the session shall be from 10 A. M. to 12 M.

A resolution was adopted providing for a new standing committee of eleven on insurance.

Senator Nollen, of Lehigh, introduced his bill of last session to permit witnesses to testify in criminal cases.

Adjourned until Wednesday next at 11 o'clock A. M.

The Republican caucus to nominate the candidate for United States Senator will meet on next Thursday evening, and as you don't care about speculations I will not indulge in any.

CUSSEWAGO.

STATE NEWS.

—The silk mills now being erected at Hawley will employ 1000 hands.

—There are 1500 watches made every month at the Lancaster Watch Factory.

—It is denied that the body of Snyder, who murdered the Gogtes, has been stolen.

—Peter Duber, of Green Ridge, Schuylkill county, fell down stairs on Saturday and broke his neck.

—At Fairview, on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, Patrick Conroy was cut in two on Saturday by an engine.

—Bethel M. Custer, of Ridley township, Delaware county, recently lost five valuable colts from eating turnips.

—An iron steamboat 200 feet long and 75 feet wide is to be built at Allegheny City for service on Chautauqua Lake.

—The 7-year-old son of Peter Jobes, living near Waynesburg, was crushed to death on Friday by a log rolling over him.

—An ore containing 10 per cent. of tin is said by the Wellsboro *Agitator* to have been discovered near that place.

—The brewery of F. Lober & Bros., in Allegheny, was destroyed by fire Saturday. Loss, $45,000; insurance, $17,000.

—Richard Curry, aged 35 years, and formerly from Titusville, was burned to death accidentally near Bradford on Monday.

—The Pennsylvania Steel Works at Harrisburg, which have been idle since June, 1879, were started up on Tuesday last.

—The twenty-second annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Fruit Growers' Society will be held at Gettysburg on the 19th of January.

—A well on the southwest line of the Dent oil lands, near Bradford, has struck salt water twelve or fifteen feet in the sand.

—J. D. Patterson, Mayor of Harrisburg for three successive terms, sent in his resignation from the office on Wednesday evening.

—The pistol with which Benjamin K. Bortree killed Henry W. Shouse, at Honesdale, has been handed over to the family of Bortree at their request.

—Mrs. Elizabeth Bullock, aged lady living in Thornbury, Delaware county, was accidentally burned to death on Saturday last by her clothing catching fire.

—The State Editorial Association will probably meet in Harrisburg on Thursday, January 13, to elect officers and fix the time and place of the summer banquet.

—Thomas Swieger, school teacher, 20 years of age, of Spring township, Columbia county, was found dead in bed Friday morning. He retired the night before in usual health.

—The lumbermen and bark peelers of the northern counties have driven out the deer, and the result has been that more of these animals have been killed this year than any season before.

—Ex-Congressman L. A. Mackey is prominently mentioned as successor to the late Representative-elect Waley, of Lock Haven, who died just before taking his seat in the Legislature.

—John Gilston ran away from his parents, at Upland, Delaware county, when a young man. Last week he returned, after an absence of forty years, to find of all his relatives only one brother alive.

There is said to be a little piece of land where the Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland State lines come together, which is in no State at all, being bounded on three sides by the three State lines.

—At the bridge works of Cofrode & Saylor, Pottstown, a full night force of men has been engaged. It has been usual to extend the labors of the day into the night, but now two sets of men are employed.

—The deep snow is quite acceptable to the lumbermen and tan-bark producers of Wayne county, as it makes log and bark transportation easy, and they will be ready for the opening of navigation when it comes.

—Five men engaged in cutting ice at Allentown broke through and fell into the river Friday. Four of them were rescued, but Milton Geary was drowned. Deceased was a single man, twenty-eight years of age.

—The Coroner's jury in the inquest on the body of John Flynn, killed in the collision at Lamokin on Thursday night, rendered a verdict implicating James De Knight, the switch-tender, and he was committed to jail.

—The officers of the Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad purpose building a branch from near Brodhead's station to Nazareth, if the citizens of the latter place show enterprise enough. It would become an important coal and iron shipping point.

—The Bradford Era's summary of oil operations in the Bradford field developments down to the present time shows that 9188 wells have been drilled. Of these 139 were dry, 213 have been abandoned, and 8845 are now producing. The list of dry holes and abandoned wells is declared to be incomplete.

—A. J. B. Berger, of Easton, has lately completed a line of his elevated railway in Berks county, beginning at a point known as Red Lion station, on the Catasauqua and Fogelsville Railroad, thence over mountains and across chasms, turning angles of various degrees, to a nest of Bessemer ore beds, known as the Guiterman and Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company's mines, about two miles distant from the railroad. Since its completion the road has been working well.

—The boiler explosion at the Allentown Rolling Mill on Thursday night was more disastrous than at first supposed. Eight employes in the mill have died from their injuries since the explosion, viz: Frank Gallagher, Patrick McGee, Dennis McGee, Charles McCloskey, Hugh Herrity, James Roarty and Cornelius Feury. This, with John Shanks killed instantly, makes nine men already dead, and three others are expected to die shortly. The cause of the explosion is still unexplained. Coroner Troxell has opened an investigation.

GENERAL NEWS.

—There were forty-one deaths from diphtheria in Brooklyn last week.

—There were 649 births, 183 marriages and 778 deaths in New York city last week.

—William Bay, charged with embezzlement at Chicago, was arrested at New Orleans on Saturday.

—At Ammonsville, Texas, on Thursday night, Jacob Weis shot and fatally wounded Ferdinand Charbula.

—Saturday, the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans, was celebrated in that city by the firing of salutes.

—The colonization Society of the Catholic Diocese of Montreal has settled 1100 Montreal families in the Ottawa Valley.

—It has been decided to postpone the unveiling of the statue of Admiral Farragut, recently erected in Washington, until April 21.

—Owing to the scarcity of coal at Albany, N. Y., prices have gone up to $7 per ton for stove size Lehigh and $6.50 for Lackawanna.

—Warren Longmore, aged 9 years, has been indicted by the Grand Jury at Machias, Me, for the murder of Freeman Wright, aged 8 years.

—The botanical department of the Cornell University has recently received a donation of $10,000 from Hon. H. W. Sage, of Ithaca, N. Y.

—Five Italians employed in a barber shop at New York were arrested on Saturday night for endeavoring to pass counterfeit ten cent pieces.

—Robert Smith, the Lunenburg murderer, who was sentenced to be hung on the 20th inst., on Saturday escaped from the jail at Lunenburg, N. S.

—Hon. F. M. Cockrell has been nominated by the Democratic caucus of the Missouri Legislature to be his own successor in the United States Senate.

—A statement prepared by the Director of the Mint shows that the distribution of silver dollars from the New Orleans Mint during the last six months was $7,507,000.

—A working clock-maker of Birmingham, England, has informed the Russian Embassy at London of an alleged Nihilist plot to construct infernal machines in England for use in Russia.

—Mrs. Clara Eastman, 29 years old, a neice of Elizabeth Thompson, the philanthropist, was found dead in bed when her room was visited to call her to breakfast on Saturday, at Stamford, Conn.

—It is announced by the chairman of executive committee on inaugural ceremonies that reduced railway fares have been arranged for organizations visiting Washington for the coming ceremonial.

—Governor Long, of Massachusetts, was inaugurated Thursday. His message shows that the debt of the State is $32,799,464. It calls for an appropriation to enable the State to participate in the Yorktown centennial.

—Senator Ferry introduced a bill Friday to promote the efficiency of the life-saving service. It proposes the establishment of thirty-five additional life-saving stations and houses of refuge on the Lake and Atlantic coasts.

—A collision occurred on the Troy and Greenfield Railroad at the east portal of the Hoosac Tunnel Thursday afternoon between an express and accommodation train. The engines were badly damaged, and one passenger was slightly hurt.

—Captain James B. Eads arrived at St. Louis from Mexico Friday morning, and will leave for Washington in a day or two. There he will present his plan for a ship railway across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec to Congress, and ask for aid in carrying it out.

—In the case of Robert Samuel Bowden, charged with forgery in Ireland, the President's extradition warrant was received in New York Thursday and the prisoner was delivered to the custody of the Londonderry detective Maxwell on board the steamer Baltic.

—It is stated that there is a movement on foot in California looking to the appointment of Major General McDowell, now commanding the military division of the Pacific, as Secretary of War. The prime movers are prominent civilians, who are acting without the knowledge of General McDowell.

—Four men engaged in varishing barrels in Peter Doelger's brewery, on First avenue, New York, were so seriously injured by the explosion of a varnish vat that it is not thought they can survive. It appears that a lamp was incautiously brought too near the inflammable fluid, when the vapor took fire and an explosion instantly followed.

—At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce in New York Thursday resolutions were passed urging the speedy distribution of the balance of the Geneva award; referring to the protective tariff which prevented the importation of tea-lead into Japan, and advocating the prohibition of pooling and combinations of railroads in regard to freight rates.

—The Postmaster General has issued a circular to all railway companies impressing upon them the importance of substituting safety heaters for the stoves now in use in railway post-office cars, to prevent danger of fire in case of accident. He also requests that in view of recent disasters saws, axes and a hatchet be placed in each mail car.

New Advertisements.

FOR SALE.—A second-hand engine (8x12) and boiler; in running order, except smoke-stack. Will be sold cheap. Enquire of Johnson & Co., Towanda, or the subscriber.

O. F. AYER.

Sheshequin, Pa., Jan. 10, 1881*.

SHESHEQUIN VALLEY MILLS

The undersigned has purchased and put in thorough repair the above Mills, and is prepared to do all kinds of Milling promptly and satisfactorily. Sawing cheaper than the cheapest. It will be made an object to those wanting work in this line to call at these Mills.

O. F. AYER.

Sheshequin, Pa., Jan. 10, 1881-2mos*.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Estate of Isaac F. Bullock, deceased. Letters of administration on the estate of Isaac F. Bullock, late of Springfield township, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, have been granted to James H. Webb, residing in East Smithfield, in said county, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay.

JAMES H. WEBB, Administrator.

Jan 13, 1881.

IN THE MATTER OF THE FINAL account of John Irvine, committee of Rebecca Stevens, a lunatic. In the Court of Common Pleas of Bradford County, No. 277, February Term, 1872.

The final account of John Irvine, committee in the above case, filed November 8, 1880; and said account will be presented to said Court for final confirmation and allowance on THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10TH, 1881, unless cause be shown why said account should not be finally confirmed and allowed by the Court.

GEO. W. BLACKMAN, Prothonotary.

Towanda, Jan. 13, 1881.

SOCIAL HOP.

A Social Hop will be given at GRANGE HALL, Asylum, Penn'a, on

THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 20, '81

Music—Johnson's Orchestra. Bill—Floor, 75 cts.; Supper, 75 cts. Special care taken of horses.

Jan. 13-w1. GEO. FOX, Proprietor.

THREE VALUABLE FARMS

For Sale!

A Farm of 140 acres, four miles north of Chemung Village and one mile from Bingham Station on the G. I. & S. B. R.

A Farm of 137 acres, five miles north of Waverly, N. Y.

A Farm of 150 acres, four miles northeast of Waverly, N. Y.

Will be sold upon the *best possible terms.*

Apply to R. A. ELMER, Jan. 13, 1881-mos.1. Waverly, N. Y.

CHANGED HIS MIND!

J. OTTARSON,

THE UPHOLSTERER,

Thought of advertising with us, but business has picked up so since the Holidays, that he changed his mind about advertising. All that he wanted to say, was that if any one should send for him to repair, or make new

EASY CHAIRS, SOFAS, DIVANS, RECEPTION CHAIRS, CHURCH CHAIRS, OR CUSHIONS, LOUNGES, MATTRESSES, PLATFORM ROCKERS, SLIP COVERS, SOFA PILLOWS, FOOT RESTS,

One of those NICE, EASY,

DIAMOND ELASTIC SPRING BEDS,

(That are made to fit any bed), or anything in his line, they can depend upon getting just what they want, and that first-class, and charges reasonable.

Hoping to hear from you soon, I remain Yours Truly,

J. OTTARSON,

Upholsterer, South Side Bridge Street, Towanda, Pa., over Myer & Devoe's Market.

Towanda, Pa., January 13th, 1881-6mos.

CITATION.—In the matter of the estate of Griswold Owens, late of the township of Ridgbury, in the county of Bradford, and State of Pennsylvania, deceased. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to Juletta Owens (now Juletta Wilkinson), late township of Springfield, in said county of Bradford, Annetta Owens (now Annetta French), of Andover, state of Ohio, Ezry Owens (now Ezry Vomly), Mandala, Lasalle county, state of Illinois, heirs-at-law of Griswold Owens, deceased, and to J. H. Evans, of the township of Ridgbury, in said county of Bradford, and to all other persons interested, greeting:

Bradford County ss: You are hereby cited to be and appear before the Judge of our Orphans' Court, at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Towanda, in said county of Bradford, on the twenty-first day of February, A. D., 1881, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, then and there to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said Griswold Owens, deceased, or bid therefor, or show cause why the Court shall not order a sale thereof, situate in the township of Ridgbury aforesaid, at the appraised valuation put upon it by an inquest duly awarded by the said Court, and returned by the Sheriff, on the ninth day of September, A. D. 1880, to wit: Two lots containing in all 33¾ acres, at ten hundred and ninety-six 87-100 dollars, and hereof fail not.

Witness the honorable F. P. Morrow, president of our said Court at Towanda, the 20th day of December, A. D. 1880.

A. C. FRISBIE, Clerk of Orphans' Court.

I certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original rule.

P. J. DEAN, Sheriff.

January 5, 1881.

THE INDEPENDENT.

"The foremost religious newspaper of the United States."—JOSEPH COOK.

THE INDEPENDENT seeks the patronage of the public on three grounds, as follows:

1st. It is the largest weekly religious newspaper published in the world.

2d. It employs as contributors more able writers, at home and abroad, than any other weekly newspaper.

3d. It gives its readers a wider range of topics and more and fuller departments than they can find elsewhere in any journal.

THE INDEPENDENT contains 32 pages, neatly cut and pasted. It is printed from clear type (we stereotype the pages weekly, and, hence, every issue is really printed with new type) and on good paper, and mechanically it is unexcelled.

There is no question of prominence in religion, politics, science, education, finance, or any other department of human knowledge which THE INDEPENDENT does not discuss. It has regular departments devoted to Biblical Researches, Missions, Religious Intelligence, Book Reviews and Literary News, the Sunday School, Education, Science, Sanitary questions, Fine Arts, the movements of ministers, Personalities, News of the Week, Financial and Commercial matters, including Weekly Prices Current, Market Reports, Cattle Market, Drygoods Quotations, Flowers and Farming, and Insurance. In its religious department it gives news and statistics of all denominations of Christians, everywhere. In fullness, accuracy, and comprehensiveness this department is unequaled. Several pages of stories and poems, adapted to Old and Young, are given every week, with a column of puzzles.

From time to time Sermons by eminent ministers are published. The current topics of the day are discussed in our editorial columns, freely and vigorously. We are not afraid to state our opinions.

Our New Terms For 1881.

One subscription, one year, in advance.....$3 00
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One subscription with two new subscribers, all three in advance, in one remittance.... 7 00
One subscription with three new subscribers all four in advance, in one remittance....8 50
One subscription with four new subscribers, all five in advance, in one remittance....10 00
Any number over five at the same rate, invariably with one remittance.

These reduced prices (¢2 per annum, in clubs of five or more) are very much lower than any of the standard religious weekl