Bradford Reporter.

Towanda, Pa., March 3, 1881.

IT is expected that all the Republican Governors of States will be in the procession at the inauguration of GENERAL GARFIELD as President.

OHIO proposes to try how public flogging will affect the manhood of wife beaters, a bill providing a post for this purpose is now under discussion.

THE number of ballots taken in the contest for Senator just closed at Harrisburg (36) was the same as in the convention which nominated GARFIELD.

THE Texans are so pious that they will not permit a telegraph office to be open on Sunday in their State. The next thing we shall know, they will have passed a law providing for the punishment of murder and assassination.

TWENTY years ago, this week, Baltimore swarmed with assassins watching to kill ABRAHAM LINCOLN, then on his way to Washington to be inaugurated President, and he was compelled to enter the National Capital in disguise.

SENATOR-ELECT MITCHELL is tall and has a well rounded but not corpulent figure. His head is covered with thick, slightly-curling hair, in which there are traces of gray. His face is round and ruddy, and his expression is frank and good-natured.

IN Nebraska, at the late election, a Winnebago Indian was refused the right to vote. The Indian has put in a claim for $6,000 damages, and the state courts will now have to determine whether, under the fourteenth amendment, Indians have the right to vote or not.

WHAT constitutes the weight of an average dozen of eggs, is the mathematical problem that is just at present agitating the minds of the Maine legislators. The hens in that region of country lay eggs of such a diversity of size that the old method of selling by count has become a delusion and a snare.

THE death of Senator CARPENTER, of Wisconsin, will probably throw the organization of the United States Senate into the hands of the Democrats. That body will organize on March 4th, and will consist, if all its members are present, of thirty-seven Democrats, thirty-six Republicans, one Independent, DAVIS, of Illinois, and one unknown, MAHONE, of Virginia.

THE disposition shown by some members of both factions in the party to "claim" the new Senator-elect is contemptible. Let the animosities of the late struggle be forgotten for the present, and give Mr. MITCHELL a fair chance to show what manner of man he is. He is a young man, with a fair record so far; and has every inducement that a man can have to act fairly toward all interests in the Republican party.

ANOTHER attempt is to be made to secure an international standard of value for gold and silver. France takes the initiative this time, and has invited the nations of the world to join her in a conference. Consul General WALKER, of Paris, will represent the United States. Mr. WALKER was the agent of the government for several years in endeavoring to negotiate a monetary treatment with the European powers.

CONGRESS, at its next session, will be asked to revise the pension laws, which are now said to have been framed more in the interest of the Washington lobby, composed of claim agents, than for the real benefit or protection of pensioners. It seems to be too much to believe that such a lobby could wield such a control, but the record of the last and the present Congress contains ample evidence of the potency of all kind of evil influences.

REPUBLICANS need cherish no illusions as to the composition of the next senate, for DAVID DAVIS appears to have finally come down off the fence, and General MAHONE has had a good deal of the starch taken out of him—first, by his political fiasco last fall, and more recently by his crushing defeat in the railroad fight. Both, in all probability, will train with the Democrats after the 4th of March; but their majority will not be large enough to encourage the Democratic senators to commit any serious extravagance.

EVIDENCE of what Southern Democrats expect of the Federal Government is always abundant when an appropriation bill is before Congress upon which they can engraft an amendment for money to be spent in the South. It's the only thing that interests a Southern Democratic statesman, this getting money out of the National Treasury, except always the effort of the same men to prevent the collection of revenues for the Federal Government in the South. When the river and harbor bill reached the Senate, last week, the first touch it received was in the shape of $1,500,000 amendments tacked to it by Democratic Senators.

PREDICTIONS having been frequently made that the colored people of the South would by reason of Democratic brutality towards them seek a refuge in the very lowest regions of the Southern States, and thence proceed to Mexico, it is now ascertained, by the experience of all the years since the emancipation proclamation, that instead of turning their faces Southward the colored people either go North or to the Northwest. Changing the inspiration that westward the star of empire takes its course, the colored race moves with Anglo-Saxon in that direction where he never was enslaved, avoiding intuitively all contact with the Spanish race by whom he was first enslaved, and which still clings to the barbarous custom of bartering in his flesh.

THE bill now before the Legislature, sensibly remarks the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, providing for the trial of justices of the peace and clergymen who perform the marriage rites for minors is lacking in one particular, as is the law punishing those who sell liquor to minors. Girls who are minors, or at least ninety-nine out of every hundred, know it is not lawful for them to be married without their parents' consent. Why, then, not make the law cover a punishment for minors to violate it? In the case of marriage, as in that of selling liquor, minors often impose on clergymen and justices of the peace and landlords by representing themselves as of age, and thereby get what it is illegal to give them. If the laws were passed to punish the minors as well as justices of the peace, ministers and landlords, minors would not be so anxious to violate it.

THE death of Senator CARPENTER is a public misfortune. It brings to a full stop a brilliant career. He was not a model for saints to worship at any time in his life. He had his weaknesses, like Clay and Webster and other popular men who have risen to distinction in this country, but he had also their great virtues. In his worst politics there was a dash of patriotism. He could stand like a rock against the surging tide of partisanship when occasion demanded it. He was so good a lawyer that statesmanship came easy to him, and the breadth of his sympathies made him hale fellow with his countrymen from Louisiana to Maine. It will be a long time, in the ordinary vicissitudes of public life, before the Northwest will be able to send back to Congress the peer of the dead man whose bones are soon to be laid in the soil of the State which he honored and which honored him.

SINCE the Egyptian obelisk in Central Park is a permanent fixture there, and can be utilized only by looking at it—in that respect differing from things which may be carried from place to place and put to practical use in various ways—the United States does not part with a very valuable piece of property, considered in a pecuniary point of view, in giving it to the city of New York. The obelisk cost the Government nothing, as it was a gift from the Khedive in the first place, and the whole expense of transporting it across over five thousand miles of sea and setting up where it now stands, amounting to $102,576, was borne by Mr. VANDERBILT. So far as this great historical monument is capable of any really beneficial ownership—except as a mere mass of stone, interesting for its antiquity but unintelligible to those who would interpret the characters upon its surface—it will be realized by him who shall at some time hereafter read its sealed secret and force its dumb lips to speak.

THERE is nothing in the election of JOHN I. MITCHELL to take the place in the United States Senate which WILLIAM A. WALLACE will vacate in one week from to-morrow for the Democratic party, says the Harrisburg *Telegraph*. He is a radical Republican. Born, raised and educated in a region where love of Republican principles, as these are related to equal rights and impartial justice, are a feature of men's religion, Mr. MITCHELL will afford the Democracy no consolation under any circumstances. There is no emergency which can occur that will attract him to them. He is Republican on all questions of state, whether they be those of protection for labor, or devotion to the national honor—a Republican who believes in the supremacy of the national authority and who will shrink from no responsibility to make that authority felt by the poorest and richest man in every part of the country. In such a man the Democratic party will find no pleasure or profit.

THE FINANCIAL FLURRY.

The excitement that prevailed in business circles during the latter half of last week and which has not entirely subsided, had its origin in an attempt by Congress to legislate in deliberate contempt of the well known laws of trade. We are aware that an outcry is raised against "goldbugs," national banks, and "bloated capitalists," to use the slang of persons who only guess at finance, and guess very stupidly at that, but the outcry is as silly as the persons who assist to swell its volume. The public is entitled to have the facts connected with the case.

A very important fact, and a fact that is entitled to rank first in the series, is that the national banks were as the right arm of support to the nation from their establishment to the close of the war, and have rendered signal service in upholding public credit from the first to the present moment. A cognate fact is, that in rendering such national service they have incurred the hatred of the politicians of the South and of the leaders of the Democratic party everywhere. The national banks will never be forgiven by the Democratic leaders. Whenever an opportunity has offered those leaders have struck at the system, and the Funding bill is only the latest assault upon the national banks under the guise of refunding the high rate bonds in securities bearing a lesser rate of use.

The advocates of the Funding bill are endeavoring to represent the banks as opposed to a 3 per cent. bond, and they say that their resistance to the bill comes from their indisposition to part with any of their present profits. That the business community entertains serious doubts of the ability of the nation to float 3 per cent. bonds at par must be admitted, because it is a fact. But it is not a fact that the surrender of circulation which commenced when the Funding bill passed the Senate was due to the 3 per cent. bond provision. Under the law as it stands the banks are enabled to reduce or increase their circulating notes at will, upon the deposit of legal tender notes with the Treasurer of the United States. The intention of the law is that the banks shall be able to decrease their liabilities when the demand for money is slack, thus defending against a currency volume greater than the legitimate business needs of the community. It was intended to render the currency elastic, and at the same time to prevent the investment of a surplus currency in wild-cat enterprises. Experience has proved the wisdom of the law, and under its operation business has taken on a stability greater than it ever had before in this country.

But the fifth section of the Funding bill repeals this feature of the present law, and compels the banks to redeem their own circulating notes across the counter if they would reduce the volume. It is necessary to say that the notes of a bank are scattered widely over the country, and that no bank could get possession of any considerable part of its circulation in years of effort. Hence the proposed law locks up the bonds which banks have deposited to secure their notes, and deprives their owners of the command of their capital. Is it necessary to say that no business man would consent to do business on a capital which he could not command at will? Would any man of sense permit any other party to control his capital and surplus if he could prevent it? The answer is "no." That is not the way men do business who know what business means. The banks are surrendering their circulation and recalling their bonds in strict compliance with a well-known law of finance. That law is that every business must be able to command its resources or prepare for bankruptcy. The banks are reducing their liabilities, as they are bound to do when danger threatens from any quarter. In defending themselves they defend every man who has a dollar invested in legitimate business. They are doing what they can to keep the currency dollar at par, and that is in the interest of every man who works with his hands or with his head. If any man is so pickled in stupidity as to imagine that the banks can be destroyed without pulling down the entire fabric of business he is not worth the trouble of expostulation. No great interest can be singled out for slaughter without carrying destruction into every department of enterprise. A blow aimed at any manufacturing interest which relates to the common prosperity will be felt everywhere. The man of capital will feel it, and the man who works will feel it. For, whatever demagogues may say, all enterprise is interdependent, and what affects one branch must affect every other in degree as it is far-reaching and important.

The responsibility for this disturbance in the business centres rests upon a reckless Democratic Congress, which cannot rule, and so attempts to ruin. Its hatred of the common weal is undying, and its rapacity is insatiable. The Funding bill is the highwayman's "Stand and Deliver," formulated in law, and not the less robber because it operates under an act of Congress. The country must not deceive itself. Congress cannot lock up the capital of the business interests, or in any way embarrass those interests, without pinching every man who labors for a livelihood. It may be said that Congress does not care for that which would be true enough. But the people do care for it, and it is for them to cry "halt!" when men bent on producing a crisis in business misuse the power which is passing away from them forever.

HARRISBURG LETTER.

Special Correspondence of THE REPORTER.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 26, 1881.—The sixth and last week of the Senatorial fight commenced on Monday the 21st inst., when the thirty-third ballot was taken in a very slimly-attended joint convention, with the following result: Beaver 27, Wallace 19, Bayne 21, Schofield 2, McGrath, Baird and Shiras 1 each; total, 72. No quorum. The absentees had not returned, and very little interest was manifested in the proceedings. On Tuesday the 22d inst., there was a much larger attendance at the convention, when the thirty-fourth ballot was taken and resulted as follows: Beaver 57, Bayne 49, Wallace 69, Reyhorn 4, Henry 7, Kirkpatrick and Hewit 2 each, Schofield 3, Brewster, Curtin, Shiras, Dick, Graham and Baird 1 each; total, 199. During the afternoon of Tuesday there was a good deal of talk to the effect that a compromise was about being made, and a Senator would certainly be elected this week. The same story had been heard so often that people were not disposed to give this latest news much credence; still every one hoped for the best, and the result of the meeting of the peace commissioners, known to have been called for that evening, was awaited with anxiety. The committee met at 8 o'clock. Every member seemed to possess a secret, and the general impression prevailed that the dead-lock was about to be broken. Representatives of the press, against whom the doors were closed at previous sessions, were admitted and cordially welcomed. After a brief season of whispering, Senator Cooper asked that the friends of Gen. Beaver withdraw for a short consultation, and the twelve retired to an adjoining room, where the situation was vigorously discussed. It was understood in advance that Mitchell would be the outcome of the conference, although the friends of other candidates among the Beaver men fought resolutely for their favorites. Three ballots were taken by the Beaver men, resulting in choice of John I. Mitchell, after which they returned to the room in which the general meeting was held. As soon as the Beaver people withdrew Senator Stewart suggested to the supporters of Bayne that they also have a consultation among themselves, and they retired to a room on the opposite side of the corridor, leaving the reporters in possession of the main committee room. In the caucus of the Independents Senator Lawrence made a speech in favor of Shiras and suggested that they give him their solid support on the first three ballots. Wolfe and Niles advocated Mitchell, Lee spoke for Schofield, and McKee for Henry. It was agreed that if the Beaver men showed a disposition to support any of the parties named the Independents would fall into line, and with this understanding they returned to the conference.

On reassembling, a vote was taken in the full conference, but there was no excitement, no exchange of opinions, and when the President directed the calling of the roll the silence was almost painful until the first vote, upon which so much depended, was cast. The first name on the list was that of Representative Billingsly, of Washington county, who responded in ringing tones with the words, "John I. Mitchell." Immediately every face was aglow with a pleasant smile, and when the voice of Senator Davies, of Bradford, also rang out "John I. Mitchell" in response to his name, everybody felt that the stubborn dead-lock was broken at last. The twenty-four votes of the committee were cast for Mitchell, and when Wolfe, the last on the list, voted the members sprang to their feet and the meeting broke into a hearty cheer. Then ensued a scene of wild enthusiasm. Members clasped hands and embraced each other in a delirium of delight. Wolfe and Herr, Davies and Cooper, Stewart and Keefer and the rest fraternized, and it would be difficult to imagine a more stirring scene. Representative Niles, of Tioga, addressed the members of the conference. He congratulated them on such a happy outcome of the contest, and said that he and John I. Mitchell had been boys together. Cheers were then given for Beaver, Bayne and Mitchell, after which it was hurriedly decided to hold a general caucus of Republican Senators and Representatives in the morning at 9 o'clock to ratify the nomination.

In accordance with the arrangement indicated above, there was a rush in the direction of the State Library, where the general caucus of Republican members was held, on Wednesday morning at 9:30 o'clock. The sunshine streamed through the windows and the greetings of men long held apart by the vexed Senatorial question were of the most sunny and cordial character. It was the first time during the contest that the Regulars and Independents came together in party caucus to forget their factional quarrels and be known henceforth only as Republicans. In the absence of Senator McNeill, Senator Herr, of Dauphin, was chosen chairman upon Mr. Cooper's motion, and briefly stated the object of the meeting. Senator Greer, as chairman of the compromise conference, reported that after having done their best for the interests of the party, the members of the committee had unanimously agreed in recommending the nomination of Hon. John I. Mitchell, of Tioga, for the United States Senate. He, therefore, moved that Mr. Mitchell be the party nominee, recognizing in him a stalwart Republican, a legislator of experience, a lawyer of ability and a man of the people, whose election would meet with popular approval. Mr. Greer's remarks were applauded, after which Senator Stewart, on the part of the friends of Colonel Bayne, said that they had also united in making the nomination of John I. Mitchell in the hope that it would be approved. This announcement was greeted with great enthusiasm, in the midst of which the nomination was made in the full caucus by acclamation, when the convention adjourned with cheers.

When the joint convention met in the Hall of the House at noon the building was packed with people. The ladies' gallery was thronged with the fair sex, and the corridors were crowded with an eager multitude anxious to witness the election of a United States Senator. Precisely at 12 o'clock Representatives Provins and Rice, in accordance with their daily custom for the past five weeks, informed the Senate that the House was ready to go into joint convention for the purpose of balloting for United States Senator. Then the procession was formed, headed by the Sergeant-at-arms bearing aloft his silver-tipped mace of ebony, and the Senators crossed the corridor to the House of Representatives, where the members rose to receive them. Speaker Hewit surrendered the gavel to Lieutenant Governor Stone, and the convention settled down for the thirty-fifth and last ballot. Senator Cooper, with an expression of thanks for the vote General Beaver had received, withdrew his name, and Senator Newmyer withdrew the name of Colonel Bayne. Balloting was then begun, the Republican column, with two exceptions, coming up solid for John I. Mitchell, and the Democrats voting for William A. Wallace. The result was as follows: Total vote cast, 244; necessary to a choice, 123; John I. Mitchell, Rep., 150; William A. Wallace, Dem., 92; Benjamin Harris Brewster, Rep., 1; Wayne MacVeagh, Rep., 1. Lieutenant Governor Stone declared John I. Mitchell elected United States Senator for six years from the fourth of March next, after which a volley of applause broke all over the hall, extending into the galleries and through the surging crowd in the corridors. The President then directed the making out of four certificates of the election, as required by law. These were signed by Lieutenant Governor Stone and by Senator Thomas, teller on the part of the Senate, and Representative Kneass, teller on the part of the House, after which the joint convention, having finished its labors, adjourned without day.

The two exceptions, above noted, were Ruddiman and Law, of Philadelphia; the former of whom voted for Brewster, the latter for MacVeagh.

In the Senate on Tuesday the 22d inst., bills were passed finally requiring school directors to attend county institutes and appropriating money for the erection of a memorial column on the battlefield of Cowpens.

In the Senate on Wednesday the 23d inst., Mr. Davies introduced a bill providing that in civil action for libel the defendants may enter a general plea of justification, and if the alleged libel be matter proper for public investigation or information, it shall be a question for the jury to decide, under the instruction of the Court, whether the publication complained of is substantially sustained by the testimony, and if so sustained there shall be no recovery of damages.

The Lieutenant Governor then laid before the Senate the certificate of Eckley B. Coxe as Senator from the Twenty-first Senatorial district. The returns were read and Mr. Wolverton offered a resolution that a committee of three be appointed to wait on Judge Pearson to ask his attendance here to swear in Eckley B. Coxe.

Mr. Seamans: I am here to object to the gentleman taking the oath of office and a seat on this floor. At the election for Senator in the Twenty-first district in last November, Mr. Eckley B. Coxe was returned elected. At the meeting of the General Assembly he was present and refused to take the oath of office. This refusal to take the oath left that district without a representative. The Lieutenant Governor then issued a writ for a new election. Mr. Coxe was again returned. Mr. Seamans then related Mr. Coxe's reasons for not taking the oath, and read article 8, section 9 of the Constitution, which says "that any person who shall, while a candidate for office, be guilty of bribery, fraud, or a willful violation of any election law, shall be forever disqualified from holding an office of trust or profit in this Commonwealth." Mr. Seamans then offered a resolution that the credentials of the same be referred to a committee of seven, who shall have power to send for papers and persons in investigating the case.

The discussion took quite a wide range and was continued until the hour of adjournment, but no conclusion was reached. Mr. Davies opposed the appointment of the committee.

The discussion in this case was resumed on Thursday, nearly every lawyer in the Senate taking part. During the debate on that day, Mr. Davies remarked that he thought Mr. Coxe's wealth and his name made the crime the more heinous, but that has nothing to do with this case—it should rest on the fact that we have no jurisdiction.

The resolution to refer the case to a committee was then defeated by a *viva voce* vote, when Mr. Coxe, who is said to be several times a millionaire and a prospective Democratic candidate for Governor, presented himself and the oath of office was administered to him by Judge Pearson.

No business of general or special importance was transacted in the Senate on Friday. The bill to organize the State Hospital at Warren created considerable discussion and occupied the greater part of the two hours' session. The debate was on an amendment to reduce the rate for boarding inmates from $2.50 to $2.00 per week. The motion was finally voted down and the bill went over, when the Senate adjourned until Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock.

In the House on Friday, after a little circus performance in reference to placing the bill repealing the office of Recorder of Philadelphia, which had been reported negatively, on the calendar,

Mr. Billingsly offered a resolution that when the House adjourns, on Wednesday, March 2d, it be until the following Monday at 7 P. M.

Mr. Ruddiman offered an amendment that the members shall not be paid any salary during the recess.

Mr. Clark raised the point of order that the salaries are fixed by law.

Mr. Ruddiman spoke in defense of his amendment.

The Chair ruled that it was not germane.

Considerable confusion ensued at this point, and motions were made to adjourn, to postpone the resolution, etc., half a dozen members being on the floor at once. Finally the Chair hammered the House into silence, and Mr. Ruddiman again spoke in behalf of his amendment.

The Chair announced that it had not changed opinion from the argument of Mr. Ruddiman, but was willing to submit the question to the House. On Mr. Ruddiman's amendment the yeas were 26 and the nays were 115, and that settled it so far as members are willing to take a holiday and draw their salary while doing so.

Before the original resolution could be acted on the House adjourned until Monday evening.

CUSSEWAGO.

STATE NEWS.

—Frederick S. Kahl was crushed to death at Lancaster by a fall of frozen earth.

—An attempt was made recently to rob the residence of the late Bayard Taylor.

—The Pottsville rolling mill, operated by Charles M. Atkins, did a business of $3,000,000 in 1880.

—David Ross, of Amwell township, Washington county was killed on Tuesday by a falling tree.

—Disease in the form of sore mouth is prevailing among the sheep in Greene county with fatal effect.

—Charles Apple, a brakeman, fell from a train near Meadville on Thursday last, and was instantly killed.

—Many of the wharves along the Schuylkill are piled with ice to the height of ten and twenty feet.

—Miss Mary B. Mifflin, was accidentally shot and killed at the residence of her father, in Columbia, Thursday.

—Mrs. Ann Walker, aged ninety-nine years, died in Coventry township, Chester county, on Sunday, the 20th inst.

—John Buzza, a highly respected citizen of Phœnixville, has suddenly disappeared. He was to have been married in two weeks.

—Mrs. John Wilcox, of Titusville, attempted to kindle a fire with kerosene on Wednesday and was so badly burned that she will die.

—Barney Gallagher, a rolling mill employe at Allentown, was run over by an engine at East Pennsylvania Junction on Saturday and killed.

—The demand of the moulders in three of the Pittsburg stove foundries for an increase in their wages of ten per cent. has been agreed to by the proprietors.

—The 14-year-old son of Jacob Weltner, living near Gray's Landing, Greene county, was burned to death on Thursday. His clothing accidentally took fire.

—Frederick Brendinger died in New Hanover township, Montgomery county, on Tuesday, in his 70th year. He had been Postmaster of that place for forty years.

—James Young, an employe at the Pittsburg Water Works, was caught in the machinery on Saturday and had both arms torn from the sockets. He will probably die.

—The Swedes who come to this country seem to prefer the interior and western parts of Pennsylvania for permanent settlement, to any State or Territory in the United States.

—The burning of the barn of Mr. Seth Graybill, in Penn township, Lancaster county, on Thursday, by which $12,000 worth of stock was lost, is known to have been the work of an incendiary.

—The stone barn on the farm of Fritz Hartman, in Gwynedd township, Montgomery county, was burned by an unknown incendiary on Friday. Eleven head of stock perished in the flames.

GENERAL NEWS.

—The losses on cattle in the great Western ranges are estimated at half a million head.

—B. R. McKennie died Thursday died at Edgefield, Tenn. He was the oldest editor in the State.

—Hon. P. W. Strader, formerly in Congress from the First Ohio district, died at Ashtabula on Saturday.

—The opera festival of the Cincinnati College of Music closed on Saturday. The total receipts were $40,000.

—John Bateman Smith, editor of the Pulaski (Tenn.,) *Citizen*, died on Wednesday night, of last week.

—The Maine House of Representatives on Wednesday, of last week, unanimously voted to expel Thomas B. Swan, the member from Minot.

—The Great Western Glass Works, at St. Louis, were damaged by fire on Wednesday night, of last week to the extent of $10,000 or $15,000.

—Charles B. Gillis, son of Judge Gillis, was called to his door on Wednesday night, of last week, at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, by some person unknown and shot dead.

—Colonel William May, private secretary of General Smith, Police Commissioner at New York, died Friday of rheumatism of the heart. He was 53 years of age.

—A. S. Mitchell, an old and well-known journalist, died at Hot Springs, Ark., Thursday evening of pneumonia. Mr. Mitchell edited the *Intelligencer* and the *Evening News* of St. Louis as early as 1850.

—Robert Hadfield, 67 years of age, formerly one of the editorial staff of the Buffalo *Courier*, and afterward clerk for Mayor Schen, committed suicide at Buffalo Thursday by shooting himself through the head during a fit of temporary insanity.

—On Thursday the parents of three children named Shutter, residing at Stephenville, N. Y., locked them in the house and went off to enjoy a visit with a neighbor. While they were abroad the children played with the fire, and one of them was burned to death.

—On Saturday night, while the members of the New Lebanon (N. Y.) Shaker community were attending services, burglars entered their houses and carried away between $600 and $700 in money, $1500 in Midland Railroad bonds and five silver watches. No arrests have been made.

—Dr. Arthur Clifford, son of ex-Governor Clifford, of Massachusetts, while returning from a short trip to New York with Dr. Ira Russell, on Saturday, shot himself through the heart on a Ware River train between Barre Plains and Winchendon. He had been demented for some time.

—Dr. Francis Carter, the leading physician of Columbus, O., and Dean of the Sterling Medical College for many years, died on Saturday, after an illness of forty-eight hours, aged 67 years. Mrs. Carter was in Washington, as a guest of the White House, when notified of her husband's death.

—William Pickett on Saturday shot Martin Ross dangerously through the lungs, at Waverly, Lafayette county, Mo., and Ross then shot and killed Pickett. Both were respectable young farmers, and the shooting arose from an alleged insult offered by Ross to Pickett's wife. Pickett had been married six months and Ross was the only son of a widow.

—A fire at Wilber, Neb., on Saturday, destroyed Horman & Co's general merchandise store, the Saline County Bank, Holub's saloon, Sheldon & Co.'s saloon, Swanzick Brothers' Hardware store. Loss, $20,000.

OUR NEW SENATOR.

What the Press Says of Him.

As a United States Senator he will not be the representative of a clique or clan of Pennsylvania Republicans, but of the whole party. He belongs to the class of brave men who imbibed their Republicanism in the Union army, fighting the hosts of treason and rebellion in the field. He is thoroughly honest and honorable, and will be one of the youngest men in the Senate. Those who know Mr. Mitchell best are convinced that there is yet much in him that will develop in the Senate.—*Independent Republican (Rep) Montrose.*

No mistake has been made in the choice of Mr. Mitchell. Of commanding personal appearance, genial, affable, a close reasoner, deep thinker and possessing good oratorical ability, a careful student of political affairs and of unerring good judgment, he will fill his seat in the Senate with becoming dignity and usefulness. As Democrats we are proud and happy, and have good reason to be. Tioga county and Wellsboro are greatly honored. Let everybody rejoice.—*Wellsboro Gazette (Dem.)*

HE is as conversant with the needs of the State as any man within its borders. And few, if any, have a better knowledge of State politics. Solid rather than brilliant, a reasoner rather than an enthusiast, should the occasion arise when Pennsylvania needs a tongue in the Senate, he is capable of voicing its will in a manner that will command attention there. We congratulate Pennsylvanians upon yesterday's work at Harrisburg.—*Philadelphia North American, (Rep.)*

THE termination of the senatorial struggle in Pennsylvania by the selection of a man acceptable to both factions is most fortunate. Mr. Mitchell is not, as is stated by the mischief-makers, an anti-Cameron man. He is a Republican, and a good friend of Senator Cameron's. The opposition press would have the public believe that every Republican in Pennsylvania who is not the thick-and-thin partisan of that gentleman is ready to join a ku-klux klan for his destruction. Senator Cameron like every leader of any power, has many ardent admirers, who are attached to him to such a degree that his will is their law. But these do not constitute the power which has sustained him and his father before him. They have been supported by the great body of the party, because they have had the sagacity to understand and the wisdom and patriotism to obey the desires of that majority. The election of Mr. Mitchell gives Pennsylvania a united power in the Senate, for her two Senators will not be found differing on any matter touching national, State, or party interests. This harmony will not detract from the dignity or independence of either Senator.—*National Republican, Washington, D. C.*

WE believe he will fill the vacancy created by the retiring Wallace with credit, and conclude the honor is worthily bestowed."—*Scranton Republican, (Rep.)*

He is not a factionist and will be the representative of the whole party. His election is a very satisfactory outcome of a disagreeable quarrel.—*Tunkhannock Republican, (Rep.)*

The new candidate will make a Senator who will be in every way worthy of his party and his State.—*Pittsburg Commercial Gazette, (Rep.)*

THE choice of Congressman Mitchell is a good one. He is a man of high personal character, of large legislative experience of much professional ability and of stalwart Republicanism.—*Evening Bulletin.*

THE Republicans of this State are to be heartily congratulated at the prospects of having a Senator whose selection will harmonize and vitalize the party, and who is in every way fitted to fill the office with credit to the party.—*Williamsport Bulletin, (Rep)*

THE fact that he was the willing choice of both wings of the party, while it shows that he has not been so prominent in the recent history of the party as to incur hostility on either hand, is at the same time a proof that he is generally deemed to have ability commensurate with the place and that his character is beyond reproach.—*New York Tribune.*

HE will enter the Senate uncompromised to an extraordinary degree, and if he is not a success as a Senator he will have nobody but himself to blame.—*Philadelphia Evening Telegraph, (Rep.)*

LET us give the new Senator a good send off, bury all differences and work together harmoniously.—*Philadelphia Evening News.*

WHILE not personally offensive to Cameron, he is considered a good enough Cameron man.—*Philadelphia Evening Post, (Dem.)*

John Mitchell is an able, brave, bold, self reliant man, of good judgment and strong common sense, and a warm friend of Senator Cameron. In his election the true Republicans of the State will have a united representation on the floor of the Senate.—*Harrisburg Telegraph, (Rep.)*

Mr. Mitchell is personally known to almost every man in the Northern Tier, and to know him one must admire his integrity, his manhood. He is able, conscientious and pure, and is just the man to represent the State of Pennsylvania in the United States Senate. With the Buffalo *Express*, we think "no mistake has been made in choosing him. He will represent his constituents and himself, but do so without quarreling with his colleague."—*McKean Miner, (Rep.)*

IT must not be fancied that Mr. Mitchell is made a Senator for the special purpose of fighting and antagonizing Senator Cameron. He is a compromise candidate, as well as independent of the machine, and the grand thing about the outcome is that he will, if he does what is expected of him represent the people and not the bosses. He will be the living, moving representative of a successful attempt of the people to crush the ring, and of a solemn warning to the bosses that henceforth they cannot succeed except by becoming the agents instead of the autocrats of the people.—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

THE Republicans of the State are to be congratulated over the satisfactory termination of their long Senatorial struggle. Mr. Mitchell is identified with neither of the factions which have so persistently divided at Harrisburg, but is acceptable to both and to the people of the State at large. He is a man of previous legislative experience, studious habits, unquestioned probity and more than fair ability. That Pennsylvania should select such a man for Senator may be considered a piece of fair good fortune.—*Philadelphia Press (Rep).*

THE people of the State may well congratulate themselves on Mr. Mitchell's election, for while he is a Republican of the strictest sect, he is a man of proved integrity and purity of life, a legislator of extended experience, an industrious and thorough political student, a man who forms his own opinions and has the courage to act upon them, a logical and forcible speaker and a discreet political leader. So far as the business and social interests of the people are concerned, he is in full accord with the most advanced Republican sentiment being a thorough protectionist, an able advocate of a sound financial policy, a strong friend of the public schools and an opponent of the pretensions of the great corporations which seem determined to control the business and shape the legislation of the country. It is safe to say that in the issue that is rapidly being made up between the grasping corporations and the people at large the new Senator will be found on the side of the common people, and he will prove a most efficient champion of the popular rights.—*Tioga Agitator (Rep).*

Matters of General Interest.

Death of Senator Carpenter.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.— Senator Matt H. Carpenter, of Wisconsin, died at his home in this city at 9:30 o'clock this morning, in the 57th year of his age.

Senator Carpenter's health had been failing for two years. Several times he had been down with no expectation of recovery, but naturally of a strong constitution, enabled him to rally. He had almost been a wreck, however, for the past six months. Though death was caused directly by Bright's disease, there was a general dissolution of the vital energies. Yesterday he improved considerably and it was expected he might again get about. During the night, however, he grew worse, and it was known he could not live. On Friday last he was out in a carriage and called on the President and at several departments. He went to bed the next day and never rose again.

Mr. Carpenter was born at Moretown, Vt., in 1824. Obtaining an appointment at West Point in 1843 he remained their two years and then entered the office of Rufus Choate and was admitted to the bar. He took up his residence in Wisconsin in 1848 and practiced his profession there. He held the office of Prosecuting Attorney of the State for several years. In 1869 he was elected to the United States Senate as the successor of Mr. J. R. Doolittle. At the expiration of his term a warm contest ensued, and he was defeated by Angus Cameron by the united votes of anti-Carpenter Republicans and Democrats. At the expiration of the term of Senator Howe in 1879 Mr. Carpenter was again a candidate for his old place and was successful.

Minnesota State House Burned.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 1.—Tonight, while both Houses were in session, an alarm of fire was sounded. The members, on rushing from the chambers, were confronted with falling firebrands from the dome of the capitol, which already was ablaze. A hook and ladder company hurried to the scene, and with the aid of ladders, the members all escaped, some being slightly singed.

The building burned rapidly to the ground. The loss on the building is $100,000. The Historical and Supreme Court Library is destroyed and cannot be restored. The records were all saved, however, as they were in vaults. One vault contains over two millions of State bonds, which are safe.

The Legislature has but two days to sit. Market Hall is being fitted up for their accommodation.

Terrible Calamity at Scranton.

The Catholic Orphanage at Hyde Park was burned Sunday night. The building was occupied by the Sisters of Charity under whose charge there were forty children, aged from six to twelve. The boys and girls occupied separate dormitories on the third floor. At half-past eight that evening one of the Sisters showed the children to their rooms and locked the doors for the night. She then started to descend. When she reached the second story she discovered smoke issuing from one of the rooms. Opening the door she was driven back by a cloud of smoke. The fire was raging along the ceiling and making its way to the upper floor. The Sister darted up stairs and found the girl's room full of smoke. She took the girls to the lower floor and started for the girl's dormitory. Smoke was pouring into the hallway in blinding clouds. When half way up the Sister met a stranger. She attempted to pass him, but he refused to allow her, saying that the boys had been rescued and it would be dangerous for her to go back. She reluctantly returned.

An alarm was given soon after the fire broke out and brought out four fire companies. The flames were raging fiercely when the firemen got to work.

They were informed of the belief of the Sisters that some of the children were still in the building, and made every effort to reach the upper floor. In a short time the flames were beaten back. The door of the dormitories was opened, and seventeen victims were found beneath the cots, only two of them touched by the fire. All had evidently been dead some time. The cause of the fire is in doubt. There is intense excitement. The children nearly all have mothers living in this vicinity. They, being in destitute circumstances, took them to the Asylum to be cared for. The lamentations of the stricken mothers as they entered the room in search of their dead were heartrending.

The Dead Orphans.

SCRANTON, Feb. 28.—Coroner Leit commenced an investigation this morning in the case of the disaster at St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, in Hyde Park, where seventeen small children, fourteen boys and three girls, were suffocated last evening. The children were identified separately by two Sisters connected with the asylum. Many of the victims lay on the floor with blakened faces, disfigured foreheads and burned wrists. The asylum was next visited by the jury, and the dormitories inspected. The one occupied by the boys was greatly damaged by the flames, several large holes being burned through the floor. In the girls' room the damage was not so great, but the cots were disarranged, showing that the little ones must have experienced the most intense fright. The Coroner decided to postpone the full investigation until Friday morning.

Railroad Wreck.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Feb. 28—A coal engine came into collision with a passenger train on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, near Mahonoy City, this morning. Michael Reynolds, foreman of repairs, and a brakeman whose name is unknown, were killed. The passengers injured were Charles Morgan and Wm. Davis, the latter having his arm broken in three places and three ribs broken. The fireman of the empty engine was slightly injured. The accident is attributed to the dense fog prevailing at the time.

Heavy Failure.

MEADVILLE, March 1.—A sensation is caused by the failure of the dry goods establishment of DeForest Weld, with branches at Titusville, Warren and Jamestown. The failure was precipitated by the large executions obtained by H. B. Claflin, of New York, and the local banks, a judgment amounting to $160,000 having been entered. The total liabilities were estimated at about $250,000. Weld bought out Wm. H. Andrews, who will be seriously embarrassed by the failure, and his property jeopardized, if Weld is unable to meet his engagements. An execution has been issued against Andrews.

New Advertisements.

Burchill Brothers'

MARBLE WORKS!

Manufacturers of

MARBLE AND GRANITE

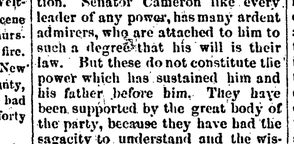
MONUMENTS

—AND—

TOMBSTONES

Main Street, Towanda, Pa.

[One door south of the Henry House.] Being practical Marble Workers ourselves, we can afford to sell cheaper than those who employ their labor. All work warranted and no defective marble used.



WIARD'S PATENT

NEW 1880 SERIES

Malleable Iron and Wood Beam Chilled

PLOWS

are offered to the Farmers of the country for the coming season with many valuable improvements.

THE WIARD is the strongest and most durable Plow in the market.

THE WIARD is the best for general purpose work, in both sod and stubble.

THE WIARD has the simplest and most complete adjustment for using two or three horses abreast,

THE WIARD is the best Plow extant for hard clay and stony ground.

THE WIARD rivals all other chilled Plows for cleaning in loose and adhesive soils.

THE WIARD cannot be excelled for Lightness of Draft.

Our Malleable Iron Beam is the only practical adjustable metal Beam made; is guaranteed against bending or breaking; is perfectly adjustable for 2 or 3 horses; over 20,000 in use, and not one in a thousand failed.

Our Jointers, Wheels and Handles are all adjustable.

Our Moldboards excel all others for fineness and uniformity.

Our Plows are warranted to any reasonable extent.

If you are going to buy a new Plow, be sure to give the WIARD a trial.

Having full faith, from past experience, that all that is claimed above for the WIARD PLOWS is true, I challenge severe test trials with *any other* plows whatever. Agents wanted in townships where I now have none. For circulars, prices and