Bradford Reporter.

Towanda, Pa., April 21, 1881.

THE witness O'BRIEN, alias LINDSAY, who swore that he knew the mythical H. L. MOREY, was sentenced in New York on Thursday to eight years' imprisonment at Sing Sing for his perjury.

THE Rhode Island House, Thursday, 33 to 21, postponed the prohibition bill till next session. One member stated that he had been offered one hundred dollars to vote against the prohibitory law.

AT the inauguration of the new oil exchange in Titusville, measures will be taken to erect in that city a monument to Colonel DRAKE, the discoverer of oil. The sum fixed by the committee as the cost of the monument is $15,000.

THE Harrisburg *Telegraph* says that THOMAS MCCAMONT, chief clerk of the State Department, will take the chief clerkship in the Auditor General's office. Major S. A. Losch will be promoted to chief clerk in the State Department, and the vacancy, it is said, will be filled by J. BRIGGS MYERS, of Venango county.

THERE are two States in the Union to which the Chinese have not yet penetrated—Vermont and North Carolina. The census returns show that in all the other States and Territories there are only 105,463 Chinese all told. There is not half as much danger at the present writing from the invasion of the Asiatics as there is from Mormonism.

THE steady progress downward of all American government rates of interest, where the liabilities are honestly paid, is shown by the passage at Harrisburg of a Funding bill authorizing a $10,000,000 loan at four per cent. It is gratifying to know that the State credit is so good as to leave no doubt that the whole loan will be readily taken at par.

THE Anti-Treating law of Wisconsin has been pronounced null and void. It was a law that was not on the statute book, which was amended in the interest of good morals and temperance. The reformers meant well, but there wasn't anything to reform. The mammon of unrighteousness will now be wholly given over to hospitality.

AN order will soon be issued by the Postmaster-General, declaring that all publications issued in violation of the copyrights granted by the United States are unmailable matter. The question was brought to the attention of the Department several weeks ago by Mr. CLEMENS (Mark Twain), who complained that certain publishers in Canada were reprinting one of his works there and disposing of it in the United States at a price below that charged by the American publisher.

GOVERNOR N. G. ORDWAY, of Dakota, now in Washington, has issued an address to the public requesting aid for the homeless sufferers by the Missouri floods. He suggests that postmasters in large towns and cities should solicit subscriptions and make reports and remittances to Hon. G. H. HAND, Acting Governor at Yankton, and Hon. J. R. SANBORN, Mayor of Yankton, or to himself at Washington, D. C. He states that full details of the sufferings have not yet reached the public.

THE Treasury Department has received a large number of requests for the blanks which are required to be presented by holders of six per cent. bonds desiring to extend them at three and a half per cent., according to the recent decision of the Secretary. A number of bonds have also been received. It is not deemed advisable at this time, to make public the names of the corporations or individuals desiring to extend the six per cent. bonds, or the aggregate amount of the extensions applied for.

THE disclosures that are oozing out in respect of the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE's connection with the Nihilists, go far toward sustaining the theory that the conspiracy originated very near to its Imperial victim. The fact of a tunnel, giving evidence of about two years' work, starting from beneath the Duke's residence and running in the direction of the Czar's Winter Palace, should have been disclosed by a Nihilist confession, is, to say the least of it, an awkward revelation for the incarcerated noble.

THE Philadelphia *North American* most truthfully remarks: "ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, the savior of the Union, and the liberator of the slaves, was punished with assassination by a miserable Southern fanatic. JEFFERSON DAVIS, President of the Southern Confederacy, escaped punishment for his misdeeds, was set free, and has ever since been suffered to preach treason and defend slavery, and to foment new troubles on sectional issues. This is called at the South Yankee despotism."

CONGRESS is to be asked to make some provision for honoring the day on which the present flag of the United States was adopted. Surely it is not proposed to make a national holiday of the event. "Honor the flag," is a very good, sound and patriotic maxim, but when it comes to honoring the day on which it was made, there is no telling where this kind of thing is going to end. Somebody will be hunting up one of the needles used to sew the original article with. Trivial celebrations tend to lower the dignity of other national events, and should not be encouraged.

IT is stated that a new and terrible disease has broken out among the Chinamen employed on the Canada and Pacific Railroad in British Columbia. A Chinaman sat down, apparently perfectly well, to dinner, when his feet began to swell. The swelling extended up his legs and body, reaching vital parts in ten minutes, causing the abdomen and chest to expand to unnatural proportions. He tumbled down dead in less than fifteen minutes from the time the disease attacked his feet. More than one hundred have been carried off in this way. The whites are alarmed, and in some instances the foremen have fled.

A RUMOR has been started by some men about Washington that the New York Custom House is to be "nationalized" and Senator DAVID DAVIS, of Illinois, made Collector. If we catch the idea behind this scheme to nationalize, it means to give the same political complexion to the New York Custom House that DAVID DAVIS has. It means to prevent the Republicans from running a great department of the civil service by giving its patronage to a turn-coat Republican who has identified himself with the Democrats in the Senate. This is a brilliant specimen of Democratic reform and statesmanship. We scarcely think the nationalization will occur under this administration.

THE Easton *Free Press* thinks, and so do we, that in every county of this rich State there should be an institution for the nurture and education of what are now pauper children in poor houses. Economy demands this. The old paupers in the poor houses are those mainly who have been reduced to poverty by crime. They are thoroughly bankrupt in morals. They teach the poor children in the almshouses all the vice current and take a vicious delight in so doing. These children become the criminals who fill the jails. A bill was introduced into the Legislature this winter, forbidding the sending of destitute children to poor houses, but it failed of passage because it did not provide for their support anywhere else. It clearly would be cheaper to educate these children to useful trades than to support them as criminals in jail. A bill providing for their maintenance and the teaching of trades to them would, we believe, meet with general approval.

THERE has been a fundamental difference in the management of educational enterprises in the Northern and Southern States from the beginning. In the North free common schools have been sustained by the State or by local taxation, while collegiate education has been left to the support of private benefaction. In the South the States have endowed universities, but popular education has been left to shift for itself. The result is apparent in the more general diffusion of education at the North and in a superior class education at the South. But, with the changes resulting from the abolition of slavery and the necessity of popular education growing out of the political enfranchisement of the negroes, the Northern system of common school education is making rapid advances in the Southern States. But one of the immediate needs of the South is better educational facilities for women. A few good female schools properly endowed so as to extend aid to deserving students would do wonders in building up and maintaining a proper standard of instruction and in furnishing what is so greatly needed—competent teachers to carry on the good work of common school education.

ALL FOR PRESCRIPTIVE RIGHT.

Men change frequently; and manners; but the issues joined in political struggle change less frequently. Men commonly say that the old issues are dead; and that parties should not seek to revive them, but should create new issues. It would be as reasonable to say that certain wants of civilized humanity are outworn, and that the world should create new wants. Neither wants nor issues are made to order. Both are results of development, and they arise in the same way that all logical deductions arise; that is, they are the legitimate outcome of something postulated. A variety of questions are engaging the attention of public men to-day, but of them all not one is new. They are all old questions, and men have been fighting over their solution for as many years as man has endeavored to maintain organized society. Are we to dismiss questions which men wrangled over two hundred years ago because they wrangled over them? Or does somebody say that these questions were settled then, or later, and hence should be dropped out of controversy?

Men can feel sure of some things, but they can never feel sure that a question has been settled. In fact, questions which relate to the progress of peoples are never settled, and can never be settled so long as man progresses. Chattel Slavery no longer legally exists on this continent. But what was chattel slavery? It was only a gross formulation of the prescriptive right of the few as against the many. We abolished slavery, but the doctrine of prescriptive right stands as firm to-day as ever. And the war now made upon MAHONE in the Senate is now a part in defense of an alleged prescriptive right of a few men in the old slave area to control the action of every citizen in that region, first, and by that control to exercise a broader control of national destiny.

If men ask how we know this we can only say, that from the moment of LEE's surrender no Southern man has been permitted to own himself politically there except at the cost of ostracism, and frequently worse. Do men think that this is a war upon MAHONE? Ostensibly it is; really it is only a phase of the war waged successively upon LONGSTREET, ORR, MOSBY, and others who have had courage and patriotism enough to drop the Lost Cause' forever and go forward to a new and better order of things. Certainly no more reputable man than LONGSTREET was living when the South revolted. Morally he was the equal of LEE. Just as morally he was the superior of every other man who became prominent in the rebellion. MOSBY does not suffer in comparison with the average of the Southern leaders as a man, while in comparison with him the South has not a Senator to-day who does not suffer. The same is true as regards Senator MAHONE. He is better than any man who has arisen to revile him. In none of these cases was it the man upon whom war was waged and is still waged by the Democratic leaders. It is a denial of the right of a Southern Democrat to own himself. It is a war waged in defense of prescriptive right on the part of Democratic and rebel bosses.

Thus it becomes the duty of Republicans to stand firmly by their proposition to reorganize the Senate. To do so may involve the party in a national quarrel in behalf of such men in the South as, though not Republicans, certainly do demand that the election franchise shall be free and fair, and that when a man votes his vote shall be counted as cast. That demand was made by the Republican party in its youth, and in enforcing it the party has spent nearly every hour of its existence. In enforcing that demand it overthrew the Democratic party. But it relates to one of the questions which are never settled. It is our business as Republicans to urge that demand at all times and with all our force as a party of intelligence and of progress. We cannot do less and not prove false to our principles. We must join with us all men who are ready to make a struggle for a free ballot and a fair count. They may be Democrats, or otherwise, and they may exist in the South or elsewhere. But wherever they may be it is our duty to announce to them that the Republican party is with them, and will remain with them until the demand shall be complied with. Moreover, against the assumed prescriptive right of any set of men to deny to any citizen the exercise of any of his legal rights, the Republican party is bound to unalterably set its face.

DISPATCHES from Yankton state that the Missouri floods are subsiding, but the ice is piled from ten to thirty feet high on the banks. Thousands of people are rendered homeless, and all they possessed has been swept away. Of the twenty houses on Green Island only one remains. The flood season, however, has but just commenced, for the entire Missouri slope is buried in snow. Yankton is about destitute of fuel and coal oil and short of provisions. The damage to steamboat property will reach $60,000, including the sinking of the Western and the Santeville. The steamers Peninah, Nellie Peck, Belle Helena, Black Hills, Josephine, Rosebud, Meal and Big Horn are all lying high up on the ice and far inland. They are damaged to the extent of $30,000, but will be put afloat as soon as the weather will permit.

THE incorporators of the Chicago Belt Railroad have recently applied to the Secretary of State of Illinois for a new charter to enable them to transfer both passengers and freight, the former charter applying to the transfer of passengers only. The capital stock will be $5,000,000, and the road will run in a semi-circle around the city, from South Chicago, at from four to five miles distance from the city limits. It will be twenty-seven miles long, and will cross seventeen railroads. It is the intention to charge one dollar a car for the transfer over a short or long distance. As seventy-six thousand cars of flour and grain alone were transferred to Chicago last year, it will seen what traffic is open to the Belt Road. Only two or three of the intersected lines are opposed to its construction.

THE Minneapolis *Tribune* published an extract from a private letter of ex-President HAYES to the editor in reference to statements impugning his consistency in respect of temperance principles. He states that, being convinced that the use of intoxicating drinks in this country is not safe, especially in political life, he determined, with the warm approval of Mrs. HAYES, who has been a total abstainer from childhood, to continue in the White House the habits of their own home, where liquors are never used. He says he was not a total abstainer when he became President, but during the last three years of his term he became one, and shall remain so.

MR. CHARLES HEATH, now residing in Walden, Mass., has sent a long statement to the Boston *Advertiser* in reference to the destruction of his property in Caldwell Parish, La., on the Guachita river, ten miles below Columbia. His case was referred to by Mr. DAWES in the recent debate. He says the first trouble was in 1877 or 1878, when he and his brother refused to employ white overseers, and were accused by their neighbors of a willingness to divide their land with the negroes. Last Christmas his whole place was burned by an incendiary fire. It was worth, with improvements, $25,000.

THE wonderful increase in population in South Carolina during the last decade is explained by a Connecticut man now temporarily residing in that State. He has become acquainted with twenty families belonging to the select society of Charleston and Columbia that average over fourteen children each, the number ranging from ten to twenty-six to a family. One family boasted of twins two successive years, and another had twins two successive years and triplets the third. The only thing that surprises the visitor is that the increase only amounted to 300,000 during the ten years.

THOSE bibulously inclined should take warning from the experience of the men in New York who narrowly escaped death a few days ago through the mistake of a drug clerk in mixing their drinks. If drinking liquor is actually necessary to a man's existence, he should follow the example of the late ARTEMUS WARD, and always take it "straight," and thus avoid all the dangers necessarily attending the mixture of strange compounds. The worst of it is that this poisonous blunder was a temperance beverage.

IS good time the manufacture of silk may be counted among established Pennsylvania industries. At Scranton there is a flourishing silk establishment, and a factory is in process of erection at Allentown. The people of Hawley have raised $75 to procure the transfer of a factory to that place, and two public meetings have been held at Mauch Chunk for the purpose of raising money to begin silk manufacture there under the management of a French gentleman who understands the business.

THE hurricane that visited Mississippi on the 13th crossed the Mississippi river at Commerce, and proceeded eastwardly to Hernando, cutting a path two hundred yards wide, and laid waste forests, houses and bridges. A great number of negro cabins, full of occupants, were blown down, without a single case of injury to the inmates. The storm, as far as known, killed four persons. Some people were picked up and whirled several hundred yards through the air by the wind, but escaped without material injury.

THE Chief of the Bureau of Statistics reports that there arrived in the customs districts of Baltimore, Boston, Detroit, Huron, Key West, Minnesota, New Bedford, New Orleans, New York, Passamaquoddy, Philadelphia and San Francisco, during the month ended March 31, 1881, 48,234 passengers, of whom 44,125 were immigrants, 2,285 citizens of the United States returned from abroad, and 1,824 aliens not intending to remain in the United States.

A TERRIBLE storm swept the northern part of Drew county, Arkansas, on the 15th inst., leveling houses and trees, and destroying human and animal life. ALDEN HILL (colored) was struck by flying timbers and killed. A colored woman was blown into a tree-top, where she was found dead, with a baby in her arms, the latter being uninjured. Two white women are reported to be dangerously wounded. Others are reported killed, or wounded.

IT is test case at Milwaukee on Saturday to determine the legality of the celebrated anti-treating law of Wisconsin, it was found that the law was inoperative because of an error in the text of its supposed enactment, the bill as drawn specifying the repeal of an old law that was dropped when the State statutes underwent their recent revision. Judge MALLORY held the law to be inoperative and void.

THE consular reports received in Washington show that the efforts now being made in Europe to create a prejudice against American pork and ham, are due to the fears of business men that the protracted heavy drain of gold from the Old World to the United States, may eventually result in a serious disturbance of the monetary balance between the two hemispheres.

ALL of the Nihilists, except HESSY HELFMANN, condemned for connection with the CZAR's assassination, namely: RUSSAKOFF, MICHAELOFF, KIBALCHITCH, JELEABOFF, and SOPHIE PEROFFSKY, were hanged at St. Petersburg, Friday morning. MICHAELOFF's rope broke twice. Order was not disturbed. There was an immense concourse of spectators.

THE importance of employing educated physicians is strikingly illustrated from time to time by the disastrous results that accrue from the mistakes made by unpracticed and unlearned novices in medicine. The latest example has occurred in New Haven, where a man lost his eyesight by an overdose of belladonna pills—taking two and two-thirds grains.

SECRETARY KIRKWOOD, Thursday, appointed ex-Congressman PRICE, of Iowa, to the position of Chief Clerk of the Indian office. The office being without either a Commissioner or Chief Clerk, this appointment virtually places Mr. PRICE in the position of Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the position to which he has been nominated by Presiden GARFIELD.

THE class of immigrants pouring into this country at the present season is far above the average in social and material condition. The superintendent of Castle Garden states that a single banking house in that city has cashed drafts aggregating $100,000 for immigrants by the three last German steamships.

HARRISBURG LETTER.

Special Correspondence of THE REPORTER.

HARRISBURG, April 16, 1881.—The session of the Senate on Monday evening the 11th inst., was occupied exclusively in reading bills the first time. Among those thus disposed were an act establishing a Superior Court for this State; creating a loan of $10,000,000 at 4 per cent. interest to redeem maturing loans of the Commonwealth; preventing the use of fancy types in printing tickets used for balloting; also, amending the State Constitution so as to reduce the number of members of the House of Representatives to 150.

The House session of Monday evening was the scene of another circus performance, and no doubt interfered with the entertainment given by Mr. Coup under convas at the same time in another part of the city. The exhibition on the hill, although free to the spectators who are unfortunate to get in, is expensive to the taxpayers, while it is hardly fair competition. The managers of Coup's clowns and animals are at heavy expense for license, advertising, etc., while the State pays all the cost of the hill show.

The House performance opened quietly but firmly with a continuation of the scalping or hair-raising act, in which the State officers are the victims and the statesmen the heroes. Mr. Fenlon, Democrat, of Cambria, came to the point first, asking unanimous permission to offer two resolutions which were unanimously passed. The first resolution requests the State Treasurer to furnish the House with a detailed statement of all the moneys received and deposited by the Attorney General on claims due the State during 1879 and 1880. The other calls on the Auditor General to state all claims due the State that passed into the Attorney General's hands for collection for 1879 and 1880, and also a detailed statement of all accounts and settlement made by the Attorney General for the same time. Several bills were introduced, among them one to prohibit the granting of insurance policies except to relatives or creditors.

Mr. Morrison, of Lawrence, offered a resolution endorsing the administration of President Garfield, and requesting our Senators to confirm his appointments without unnecessary delay. After a noisy wrangle (it would not be right to call it discussion), continuing about an hour, the yeas and nays were called for the third time on the motion to proceed to the second reading and consideration of the resolution, when it was decided in the negative—yeas 52, nays 78. Messrs. Marsh and Taylor voted in the affirmative, Mr. Hillis in the negative.

After all the bills on first reading had been disposed of, the House adjourned until Tuesday morning.

In the Senate on Tuesday morning the 12th inst., the bill to empower courts of common pleas to issue writs of mandamus on State officers was passed finally. The purpose of the legislators in passing this bill now is to enable them, or some one of their number, to bring the salary question or the Attorney General's opinion on the subject before the Supreme Court, which body having the last guess on all legal matters, attaches some importance to what it may give out.

Senate bill to increase the salaries of the judges of the Supreme Court $1,000 was passed finally—yeas 28, nays 7.

Among the bills which passed the House finally on Tuesday the 19th inst., were the following: Granting pensions to surviving veterans of the Mexican war; amending an act extending the powers and authority of county auditors; an act to authorize the appointment of trustees to make partition of decedent's real estate; requiring school directors to allow teachers the time and wages while attending annual county institutes; to enable foreign insurance companies and joint stock companes to hold real estate in this Commonwealth; an act to protect fruit gardens, growing crops, etc., and to punish trespass. On Welsh's bill to provide for the payment of laborers at regular intervals the yeas were 108 to 51 nays.

Some two weeks ago Mr. Fenlon, in the House, introduced a resolution asking Attorney General Palmer for a statement of the commissions received during his term of office, the amount retained, and the amount of surplus turned over to the State Treasurer. The House at the time was not in the best of humor, owing to the opinion of the Attorney General on the salary question, and the resolution went through with a whoop in which reformers and all joined. Mr. Fenlon is a radical Democrat of the Cambria county school, and if the resolution had the effect of putting the Attorney General in a hole it was fish for his net, so to speak. The resolution was not placed officially in the hands of the Attorney General for several days after its passage, but on its receipt he immediately began the preparation of a paper going over the whole ground and giving all the information asked for. This answer was presented to the House on Tuesday evening before it adjourned, and on motion of Mr. Wolfe its reading was deferred. This report may be summarized as follows: Amount of claims received in 1879 and 1880, $261,631.74; amount collected on claims and appeals, $470,703.84; amount paid into the treasury, $470,703.84; amount of commissions collected during years 1879, 1880 and 1881, showing amount retained and amount of surplus paid into the State Treasury; commissions collected for year ending first Monday of October, 1879, that being date of annual settlement as provided by law, $7,585.50; October 6, 1879, by payment into State Treasury of surplus commission as the law provides, $585.50; amount earned and retained, $7,000; commissions collected for year ending first Monday of October, 1880, $8,040.87; October 4, 1880, by payment into Treasury of surplus commission as the law provides, $1,040.87; amount earned and retained, $7,000; commissions collected from October 4, 1880, to date, $7,238.98; by payment of surplus into State Treasury as the law provides, $238.98; amount earned and retained, $7,000; commissions total surplus commission paid in, $1,865.35. He remarks that the commission of 5 per cent. allowed the Attorney General is imposed as a penalty on delinquent taxpayers in addition to the amount of the tax due the Commonwealth. In no case does the Attorney General receive any part of the money due the Commonwealth for taxes as commission.

The whole paper is regarded as a direct refutation of the stories set afloat of fabulous sums received and retained by Mr. Palmer during his term of office, and is considered as satisfactory by everybody. If the design was to confound him it has fallen lamentably short of the mark.

In the Senate on Wednesday the 13th inst, the following bills passed finally: To secure to operators and laborers engaged in and about coal mines, manufactories of iron and steel and all other manufactories the payment of their wages at regular intervals and in lawful money; creating a commission to revise the revenue laws of the Commonwealth; appropriating $200,000 to establish two iron industrial schools, one in eastern and one in western Pennsylvania (considered on third reading), giving soldiers' orphans the preference as scholars; authorizing the State Treasurer to place the name of Mary Kelly on the pension rolls of the State, a widow of William Kelly, a soldier of the war of 1812. Some inquiry was made about this latter bill, but when it was vouched for by Senator Davies, who said that he knew it to be a proper, meritorious case, it passed unanimously.

At the Wednesday evening session of the Senate twenty-two bills passed second reading, among them being an act to provide for trial by jury in cases against justices of the peace, clergymen, ministers and other persons, for joining in marriage persons under the age of 21 years.

In the House on Wednesday morning the chief clerk made a report of the state of business. Seven hundred and ninety-one bills have been introduced, including Senate bills reported. There have been reported from committees, 561 House bills, and 49 Senate bills; total, 610. There are in the hands of committees, 161 House bills, and 20 Senate bills; total, 181. On first reading calendar there are 71; second reading, 254; third reading and final passage, 32; total, 373. Bills passed finally, 52; defeated in the House, negatived by committees, and declared unconstitutional, 165. The whole number of bills acted upon by the House and finally disposed of to date, 217.

CURSEWAGO.

STATE NEWS.

—A silk factory is to be erected at Mauch Chunk.

—Diphtheria prevails to an alarming extent in Pike county.

—At a recent temperance revival in Bradford 1200 persons signed the pledge.

—The Jackson Hotel and two adjoining buildings were destroyed by fire at Huntingdon on Friday. Loss, $5000.

—It is expected that 2,000,000 tons of coal will be produced yearly in the newly-opened bituminous region of Centre county.

—Jane Buehler, who was reported to be 114 years of age, died at Pottsville on Thursday.

—W. D. Lamphier, living near Eldred, McKean county, was accidentally drowned in the Allegheny river on Wednesday, of last week.

—A Miss Buckley has announced herself as a candidate for Register and Recorder of Armstrong county on the Republican ticket.

—The Field's Fishing Club, of Williamsport, deposited 25,000 young trout in Gray's run last week. Fishing will not be allowed in the creek for two years.

—Mrs. Smeltz, wife of a coal miner living in Plum township, Allegheny county, Sunday committed suicide by jumping into a well. Domestic infelicity was the cause.

—John McHale, sixteen years of age, while at work in the Union Stove Works in Pittston, Friday afternoon, was instantly killed by the bursting of an emery wheel.

—C. R. Woodin, of Berwick, has made arrangements with the saloon keepers of that town by which, for a pecuniary compensation, they agree to abstain from the sale of intoxicants.

—Frank Bearer, a cabinetmaker, aged 60, was Sunday arrested at Pittsburg, charged with a felonious assault upon a 6-year-old niece of George Neihansen, whom he enticed into his shop.

—Abram Johnson, a survivor of the war of 1812, died in Wayne county a few days since, at the age of 108 years. He commanded a company of Oneida Indians during the war and married a daughter of one of the chiefs.

—Rev. Dr. Colman has placed $1000 in the hands of the Trustees of Lafayette College as an endowment for prizes in Biblical studies. This is the first endowment of the kind in the history of the college.

—A wood-pulp paper mill has been put in operation at Lock Haven which utilizes the slabs and edgings of the lumber mills. A heavy paper is manufactured, suitable for flour sacks, which is turned out at the rate of a carload a day.

—Mrs. Michael Flanegan, fifty-two years of age, residing at Pittston, was found burned to death at her home on Thursday. She was alone in the house, and it is supposed her clothing ignited while she was asleep near the fire.

—Another remarkable case of insurance swindling has recently been discovered in Schuylkill county. In this case a man, who had been on the verge of the grave with consumption for the past two years, was insured on the morning of his death for $7000 in seven policies of $1000 each.

—A large barn on the farm of John Eichelberger, near Harrisburg, was destroyed by fire Friday morning. All the live stock and contents were burned. It is supposed to have been the work of a tramp who had permission to sleep in the barn. The man is not to be found. Loss $10,000; partly insured.

—Advices from Pittston, Pittsburg, Pottsville, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Erie, Titusville, Altoona, Chester and Easton say that spring trade has begun in earnest in all those places. Purchases are being made with a freedom indicative of a plenty of money. Lumbermen are infusing a new life into places along the Susquehanna. The Marietta *Times* says that money is plenty, and the merchants in good humor all along that river.

—James H. Kemp, engineer at the Nottingham shaft of Charles Parrish & Co., was presented on Thursday with a leather watch, chain, key and vest hook, all of the most artistic workmanship, in consideration of his having made the best hoist of coal on record on Monday last. A barrel of beer was tapped, and there was a general jollification. The prize day's work aggregated 2280 tons, sufficient to load 400 railroad cars, which would make a continuous train a mile and three hundred and twenty feet in length.

—While James Coons was driving along the turnpike near Mine Hill Gap on Thursday a blacksnake, which was lying in the road, attacked his horse, biting him in the leg and at the same time winding himself around the limb. The horse was stricken with terror and dashed off at the height of his speed. After running a considerable distance he ran into a brush fence, where he became fast. A search for the cause of the horse's fright brought his snakeship to light, still tightly coiled around the leg of the maddened animal. It was killed and found to measure four and one-half feet in length.

GENERAL NEWS.

—The rush to Europe this spring is said to be unprecedented.

—Princess Louise will visit Saratoga Springs during the coming summer.

—Hamilton Howard, Consul to Puerto Cabello Venezuela, died on Saturday at Rochester, N. Y.,

—Miss Sadie Spencer, while walking on the railroad track at Red Oak, Iowa, Thursday, was struck by a train and killed.

—Five thousand one hundred and seventeen emigrants arrived Tuesday at New York, the largest number on record in one day.

—The Western Nail Association at Pittsburg, on Wednesday, agreed to advance the price of nails from $3 to $3.15.

—The bill to reduce one-half the excise tax on life insurance companies has completed its passage through both branches of the Massachusetts Legislature.

—During a thunder storm on Wednesday of last week, Dallas Alexander, a young farmer, living near Eot Springs, Arkansas, was killed by lightning.

—J. G. Uncer, dispatch clerk in the Cincinnati post office, was Friday arrested for robbing the mails of letters containing money. He was caught in the act, and is held for trial.

—The Governor of Vermont has refused a further reprieve in the case of Royal S. Carr, under sentence of death at Montpelier, April 20, for the murder of a half-breed Indian in 1879.

—Fifty hands were Thursday thrown out of employment by the burning of a flax mill in Frye Village, Andover, Mass., occupied by the Smith & Dove Manufacturing Company. Loss, $75,000.

—A San Francisco dispatch says: "During Saturday night and Sunday it rained from Yreka in the north to Santa Barbara in the South. The rainfall was very heavy, especially in the central and southern part of the State, where it was most needed."

—The officers and soldiers at Fort Adams, R. I., have presented Ida Lewis, the keeper of the Lime Rock light-house in Newport harbor, with a solid silver teapot as a reward for her bravery in saving two soldiers from drowning in that harbor last winter.

—The Governor of Massachusetts and Council have refused the prayer of Stearns K. Abbott, sentenced to be hanged on the 22d instant, for the murder of Mrs. Crue in January, 1880, that his sentence be commuted to life imprisonment, and he will accordingly be executed.

—An accident occurred on the Chicago and Northwestern railroad, seventeen miles south of Milwaukee, on Saturday night, which threw the engine of a passenger train from the track. The engineer, fireman and seventeen passengers were slightly injured, but not seriously.

—John Doherty and Peter Lorendo, each aged 9; Matthew Powers, aged 11, and Peter Hughes, aged 14, were Saturday captured at Lawrence, Mass., while perpetrating a robbery, and afterward they confessed that they had committed a series of recent robberies which had greatly excited the community.

—Advices from Bagdad state that the ravages of the plague are terrible, though not extending beyond the sanitary cordon. Four thousand inhabitants quitted Nedjed and encamped in more salubrious localities. Medjed and Djuhara were burnt on the 8th inst. The disease has become most virulent, the afflicted dying in ten hours after being attacked.

—Friday morning Charles Pieronnet, a freight conductor on the Laramie division of the Union Pacific railroad, murdered the roadmaster, C. H. Graves, at Laramie City, Wyoming Territory. Both men were married. Pieronnet called Graves out of the telegraph office and shot him dead. The murderer was arrested. The excitement is high and threats of lynching are made.

—The body of Miss Nancy Boyle, aged eighteen years, was found Friday in a school-house about six miles from her home in Westport, N. Y. She had been missing for the past six weeks. There are evidences that she had been foully dealt with and murdered and her body then thrown through a window of the school house. The young lady was highly respectable and much esteemed. There is no clue to the murderer, and much excitement prevails.

—The triennial session of the Society of the Cincinnati, at Charleston, S. C., closed on Thursday night. The following officers were elected to serve the ensuing term: President General, Hon. Hamilton Fish, of New York; Vice President General, William A. Irving, of Pennsylvania; Secretary, General G. W. Harris, of Pennsylvania; Assistant Secretary, General R. L. Manning, of Maryland; Treasurer, General John Schuyler, of New York; Assistant Treasurer, General Herman Burgin, of New Jersey.

Matters of General Interest.

Alarming Floods in Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE, April 16.—Alarming floods are reported at Fon du Lac. The river is a raging torrent, and at five P. M. had overflowed its banks and submerged a great many streets. The entire western portion of the city is under water, which is still rising. Families in the Third, Fourth, Sixth and seventh Wards have been compelled to vacate their premises, and the lumber yards along the river are converted into floating woodyards. The narrow guage tracks are under water, and several washouts have already resulted. The damage will be immense, and it is impossible to estimate it now, as the flood just seems to be coming. None of the city bridges have been washed away. In some localities the streets are being navigated with boats.

At Watertown, Rock river has risen five feet during the past few days, causing a sudden break up of the ice, which comes down in large masses. The bridges leading to Oak Hill Cemetery and Boughton were swept away to-day. The river is still rising and threatening much damage.

The rivers all through the southern half of Wisconsin are rising remarkably fast. The trains on all the lines are more or less delayed. In almost every town considerable damage has been done.

Panama Canal.

PANAMA, April 6.—Mr. Gaston Blanchet, representing Messrs. Convrux and Hersent, contractors for the building of the canal, leaves today for New York. Mr. Blanchet has pushed his surveys and examination of the proposed route for the canal with great vigor and earnestness for the past two months. He has at present seventeen brigadiers in the field, and has secured reports covering the entire ground. It would appear that distance can be saved and easier cutting secured by changing the terminal points on both sides of the Isthmus. The mouth of the Miindi river is now approved as the entrance on the Atlantic, and the Rio Grande entrance on this side will, it is said, be abandondd for the small bay on the north side of the city, where the Panama Railroad is situated. A central depot at Gatun, and the mouth of the river Chargres deepened to allow the passage of vessels of ordinary draft to that point. Houses have arrived from New Orleans and New York, and will be erected at different points on the line for the use of employes, to serve as hospitals, etc.

On Fire for the Fourth Time.

WILKESBARRE, April 17.—For the fourth time the Wyoming Valley Hotel has been threatened with destruction. About eleven o'clock this morning fire was discovered and when the department arrived upon the scene the flames already had spread from the little wooden shoe shop adjacent to the hotel to the dwelling of John Wells Hallenbeck on the north and to the Valley House on the south. Already quite a number of tourists are passing through this section and the register shows a number of guests. The north wing of the hotel was on fire and the main hallway and stair egress was a scene of excitement. After a stubborn fight the flames were quenched. The damage to the different properties is several thousands, but the hotel will continue to do business The parlors and sleeping rooms and dining room are in good condition.

An Easter Surprise in Luzerne County.

HAZLETON, Pa., April 15.—Yesterday there came to town a man and wife from Hollywood—Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Thomas. The wife is about 35 years old, and has during her wedded life given birth to five children, singly. They came to do shopping, and while they were making purchases the woman complained of feeling unwell. The husband said they would conclude their purchases and then ride home. While standing at a store counter an hour or more later Mrs. Thomas was suddenly taken ill and before aid could be given gave birth to two babes. She was immediately cared for and two doctors summoned. They had barely arrived when two more babes were ushered into the world. All were still-born. The mother is doing very well.

Death of Lord Beaconsfield.

London, April 19—5.30 A. M.—Lord Beaconsfield is dead. He had a very serious relapse during tonight, and died peacefully at 5 o'clock this morning. He was perfectly conscious to the last.

New Advertisements.

MILLS.—The undersigned having leased the old Saulsbury Mill, would solicit the patronage of the community. Custom Work done immediately and in good order. All leaks in the Mill have been repaired and hereafter it will be kept in good order. Feed, Flour, Meal and Bran constantly on hand. Cash paid for grain at Masontown. HENRY W. WELLS.
Monroeton, June 17, 1880.

LIST OF LEGAL BLANKS

Printed and kept on sale at the REPORTER OFFICE at wholesale or retail.

Deed.
Mortgage.
Bond.
Treasurer's Bond.
Collector's Bond.
Lease.
Complaint.
Commitments.
Warrant.
Constable's Return.
Articles of Agreement, 2 forms.
Bond on Attachment
Constable's Sales.
Collector's Sales.
Execution.
Subpœna.
Petition for License.
Bond for License.
Note Judgement.
Note Judgement Seal.

L. ROSENBAUM & SONS,

201 East Water Street,

ELMIRA, N. Y.,

WILL HAVE THEIR

Spring Exhibition

—OF—

SPRING BONNETS and ROUND HATS

—ON—

Friday and Saturday

APRIL 15th AND 16th,

☞ *EVERY ONE IS INVITED TO ATTEND THE SAME.*

Elmira, N. Y., April 14, 1881.

Legal.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Bradford County and to me directed, I will expose to public sale, at the Court House in Towanda, on

Thursday, April 28th, 1881,

at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described property, to wit:

No. 1. One lot, place or parcel of land, situate in Albany township, bounded north by lands of John Smith and others—line, east by land of Benjamin VanDyke, south by lands of Warren Ayers and the public highway, and west by the public highway and lands of J. M. Hatch; contains 49 acres, more or less, nearly all improved, with 1 old house and an orchard of fruit trees thereon. Seized and taken into execution at the suit of A. E. Benjamin's use vs. *Lr. N.* Vergason.

No. 2. ALSO—One other lot of land, situate in Albany township, bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the east line of the Sullivan and Erie and Sullivan Railroad 24 feet north of a barn owned by the parties of the first part; running thence south 2° east along said railroad 24 perches to a post corner; thence north 88° east to a post corner on the east bank of the south branch of the Towanda creek 12 perches; thence north 18° east 18 perches to a post corner; thence south 88° west 8¼ perches to a corner in the centre of the said creek aforesaid; thence north 2° west 16 perches to a corner in the centre of the creek; thence south 88° west 3¾ perches to the place of beginning; contains 101,574 square feet of land, more or less, all improved, with 1 water grist mill, 1 carding machine, 1 framed dwelling house 1½ stories and stable and few fruit trees thereon. Seized and taken into execution at the suit of Nathaniel W. Horton vs. J. S. Campbell, D. B. Mosier, Simon Mosier et al.

No. 3. ALSO—One other lot of land, situate in Athens Borough, bounded north by old south line Borough of Athens running from the Chemung to the Susquehanna rivers, where it run before said Borough was extended in 1855, and by lands of Horace Williston and on all the other sides by the said rivers, viz: easterly by the Susquehanna river and westerly by the Chemung river—including all the lands within the forks of said rivers lying southerly of the old Borough line of Athens; supposed to contain about 500 acres, more or less. Being and intending to be property known as the "General Welles farm." Being the same premises conveyed by James H. Welles and wife to Henry S. Welles by deed recorded in the Recorder's Office, in deed book No. 50, page 224, &c.; and by said Henry S. Welles and wife to said party of the first part, by deed recorded in deed book No. 50, page 223, &c.; about 440 acres improved, with 1 large stone dwelling house with woodsheds, outbuildings, &c., attached, 3 framed barns with cow or stock stables, 1 horse barn, 1 wagon house, 1 corn house and granary, 1 hog house, 1 hog house, &c., and an orchard of fruit trees, a nursery of young fruit and ornamental trees, together with a large quantity of raspberry and other small fruit trees thereon. Seized and taken into execution at the suit of F. C. Hewitt, executor, to use of Geo. L. Bradford, vs. A. H. Spalding, surviving executor of George H. Welles, deceased, and Eliza A. Buchanan, wife of Thomas Buchanan, Terre Tenants, and all other Terre Tenants.

No. 2. ALSO—One other lot of land, situate in Springfield township, bounded north by lands of A. B. Cramer, east by lands of S. S. Taylor, south by lands of G. W. H. Crowell, and west by lands of William Cory; contains 100 acres, more or less, about 80 improved, with 1 framed house, 1 framed barn and shed and wagon-shed attached, 1 old framed barn, 1 framed hog pen and 1 orchard of fruit trees thereon. Seized and taken into execution at the suit of E. Pomeroy's use vs. Lyman W. Graham.

No. 3. ALSO—One other lot of land, situate in Wyalusing township, bounded north and west by the