

Bradford Reporter

Towanda, Pa., June 4, 1881.

Both Houses of the Legislature have occurred in fixing the date for adjournment on Thursday next, June 10th.

PRESIDENT GARFIELD, Friday, appointed VOLNEY W. SMITH, of Arkansas, United States Consul at St. Thomas.

COMMISSIONER NORT, the dwarf, died in New York on Wednesday last week, of Bright's disease, aged thirty-six years. His wife survives him.

The President has appointed BENJAMIN P. DAVIS, of Massachusetts, to be Deputy Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, to succeed Mr. Moore, whose resignation was requested.

The International Grand Lodge of Good Templars is in session at Topeka, Kansas, last week. The reports of the officers show the order to be in a prosperous condition. There are 78 grand lodges and 210,145 members. It was decided to hold its next annual session at Charleston, N. C.

A BILL was introduced in the Senate on Friday last, whose provisions should be located in the order to be in a prosperous condition. There are 78 grand lodges and 210,145 members. It was decided to hold its next annual session at Charleston, N. C.

SPRINTERS BLAINS has been officially informed from the State of a certain Washington, that tops which are colored by means of poisonous substances are liable to seizure by French customs officers, unless, unless which have been issued with a view of preventing their sale in France, on account of such coloring being injurious to the health of children.

SECRETARY HUNT Friday forwarded instructions to Commander Cooper, commanding the United States steamer Albatross, now at Norfolk, Virginia, to prepare his ship with all dispatch to proceed on a cruise in search of the missing crew of the Greenland, Iceland, and the coast of Norway, and as far as the Northern coast of Spitzbergen, if it is possible to get there without endangering the vessel.

By forty applicants for citizenship in the revenue machine service, a certain three came up for examination. Of these there were thirteen physically disqualified and sixteen who failed in mental ability or culture. That only four should pass would seem to indicate either that the tests are unnecessarily severe or that education is a matter of the highest importance. The matter is very serious consideration.

THE BRITISH OUTRAGE ON AMERICAN FISHERMEN. WASHINGTON, May 29.—Secretary Blaine and Mr. Thornton, the British Minister, concluded their prolonged negotiations relative to the outrages upon American fishermen at Fort-Beaufort, N. B., in January, 1878, at a later date, at Cape Breton. The American claims for losses by the fishermen aggregated \$100,000. The agreement by the British government to pay \$150,000 sterling, and this government will give a receipt in full. The money will probably be paid sometime this week and promptly distributed among the rightful owners, who mostly reside at Gloucester, Mass.

Accident on the Pennsylvania Railroad. TRENTON, N. J., May 30.—A dreadful accident occurred on the Pennsylvania Railroad at Bear Swamp, four miles from this city, this afternoon. The train which left New York at 1:30 p. m. on Monday, and which was running at full speed, went into an open switch. The train consisted of an engine, baggage car, sleeping coach and three other cars. The sleeper did not leave the track until the train was in the open switch. The three other cars left the track and one turned completely over.

Confederate Bonholders. LONDON, May 21.—The yearly meeting of the bonholders of the Confederate States Railway was held today at the Cannon Street Hotel. The general tenor of the speeches was to the effect that, although the bonholders had no legal claim on the American Government, something had to be done for the friendly appeal were made. The speakers seemed to base their hopes on the fact that the Bank of England still held some residue of the loan.

A Terrible Thunder Storm. LEANSON, Pa., May 31.—A terrible thunder storm passed over the northern part of the county this afternoon. John Senger, a bricklayer, who was working in a field with five other men, was struck by lightning and instantly killed. He leaves a wife and five children.

Struck by Lightning. BOSTON, May 31.—During a severe thunder storm at Salem, last evening, the lightning struck the house of J. Colbert. His son Frank was killed and two other children were killed senseless.

The National Association of Veterans of Mexico will hold a grand reunion at Cincinnati, September 14th, the invitation extended by the committee of councils of that city last week being accepted. The national association has by resolution decided to hold its meetings in the future on the 14th of September, the anniversary of the repatriation of Mexico to the American army. Great interest is being manifested by the public, and it is expected that a large number of veterans will be present to the number of 50,000 men, which will be a most gratifying feature of the occasion. It will have a tendency to show the missing politicians who have made a facial fight against the Mexican veteran cause in Congress that the entire soldier element of the country is in hearty sympathy with the men who have claimed the right of just recognition of their services to the nation.

The unveiling of the statue of Admiral Farragut in Madison Square, New York, took place Wednesday last week, with the unveiling of the statue of the admiral, exercises consisted of prayer by the Rev. Henry C. Porter; addresses by Mr. Charles F. Maclean, chairman of the Committee of Arrangements; presentation of the statue by the Secretary of the Navy on behalf of the Farragut Monument Association; unveiling of the statue by Admiral MELANCTHON SMITH, U. S. N.; music and Admiral's salute; acceptance of the statue and the Mayor's music; oration by Mr. JOHN H. CHAMBERLAIN, benediction by the Rev. WILLIAM M. TAYLOR, pastor.

SIXTEEN years after General Grant repudiated the Confederate army at Appomattox, says the North American, and told them to take their horses home and plow their fields, a member of the Southern National Assembly, in a speech before the church objects to sending fraternal greetings to the Northern Assembly, saying that the latter body should take the initiative, having never apologized for alleged wrong done by it to the Southern Church. Were some Southern blanketing like that, it would be only just and reasonable. But when a minister of the gospel of Jesus Christ, the "Prince of Peace," so far forgets his sacred calling, it is not only painful but disgraceful.

REMARKS of the Philadelphia, Pa., Journal: "It is about time that Democratic condemnation of Secretary Wixson for his three-and-a-half per cent. refunding measures should stop. It was not the least bit unparliamentary for him to continue the fires and smokes without a Congressional act of special authority, for the best reason is that which governs the world, there is much less of the trouble about Mr. Wixson's simple government of the nation's finances than about the elaborate red-tape process of a Congressional statute. The very essence of republicanism is the saving of trouble by delegating authority from the many to the few, whom the many can trust."

THE CURSE OF PATRONAGE. The American people may with profit pause and contemplate the political situation. The President lately entered upon his office before he was confronted by great difficulties. Toward Gen. GARFIELD there could have been no serious personal hostility. It is a Republican in the most pronounced kind, has never been anything else, and has never shown any weakness whatever in his political career. Not a man in the Republican party had less any doubts of the political soundness of the President. Added to this confidence there has been an almost universal belief that his great efforts would be to administer his great office in the interest of the whole country. And there is no doubt in the mind of candid persons as to that even in the midst of a season of excitement.

At the bottom this trouble is dynamic. That is to say—the question of control was raised as soon as the President was inaugurated. But as no dynasty ever was self-sustaining, so this question of control was made to depend upon the distribution of place as a reward to retainers, and the exclusion of non-retainers, from position as a sort of punishment. To the unpracticed, the privilege of distributing the ninety odd thousand positions in the civil service appears to be very desirable. Experienced persons know better. There has been no President since the nation was born who did not feel the weight of the responsibility as a curse. Every party that has ever had the patronage in its bosom has found it a curse. The service itself is a necessity. The ordering of the service is a heavy responsibility, and every party upon whom this responsibility has been laid has at last been constrained to admit that the burden was too heavy to bear. Soon or late the breaking strain is reached, and when that happens the responsible party is dismissed.

The Republican party cannot hope to escape the operation of the law unless it abandons methods which have brought all parties which have preceded it in power to grief. The President entered upon his duties with this fact in mind. And his policy was shaped to check dynastic rule. So long as one or two men in a Commonwealth were permitted to wield the Federal patronage for their own aggrandizement in their respective jurisdictions the rule of factions in the party was inevitable. The President decided to ignore factions by apportioning place with an even hand. It was not an easy thing to do. A weak man would not have done it. But the President is a strong man. He is also a conscientious man. The way in which his honest efforts were met and resisted is now history. But there is no shadow of turning in him. He will pursue this policy and he will succeed.

On Friday last commissions were issued from the state department to the following persons: ALBERT A. OUTERBRIDGE, of the county of Chester, as reporter of the divisions of the same court of this state for the term of six years from May 5, 1881. JAMES W. OVEL, of the county of Pittsburgh, as associate judge of the separate orphans' court of the county of Allegheny until the first Monday of January, 1882, upon an act approved May 5, 1881. JAMES P. EWER, of the county of Chester, as a member of the state board of agriculture for the term of three years from the twenty-fourth day of January, 1880. PETER HECKMAN, of the county of Washington, as commissioner of that part of the national road lying between the Montgomery river westward and the line of the state of Virginia, for the term of three years from the first day of June, 1881.

The Harrisburg Patriot Monday last says: JOHN P. CHESTER, of Marietta, and SHERMAN WEAVER, of Olney, superintendents of the fish hatchery and propagating houses at the places mentioned above, have gone to Havre de Grace for the purpose of securing 2,000 young shad to be placed in the Susquehanna river at various points between the heat waters of that stream and the Columbia dam.

The New York Mail's Washington special of Tuesday says: "It is stated that so strong is the evidence connecting Ex-Senator DOWNEY with the Star Route frauds, that a detective is shadowing his house here, in which he is abiding his life here, in which he is abiding his life here, in which he is abiding his life here."

Since no administration can evade the responsibility which attaches to the distribution of patronage the true policy of a President is to purify the service. Whatever is wrong must be corrected and the men who have been active in wrong practices as well as they who have weakly submitted to the perpetration of such practices, must be sent back to private life. When a place—man has been so long in place that he regards the position as his in fee, he has served too long and should be suspended. Long continuance in office renders men conservative. They may see that evils exist yet be too indolent, or too much involved in the evils themselves, to take a single step toward rooting out those evils. In all cases of that kind the true remedy is change. Not change for the sake of change, but change with a view to renovate and reorganize. The entire civil service demands reorganization. But new measures demand new men. There can be no purification of the service under old incumbents. Frequently they are a part of the evils complained of, and where this is the case the demand for change is imperative.

We cannot abolish the civil service. It is a necessity. But its defects are not necessities. We cannot abolish human nature, yet it leads the way to a weary dance. What then? Are we to suffer it to leap about upon a single wrong making a single effort to direct its energies? By no means. We have to set bounds to its tendencies and improve it as a servant. And similarly we must take the civil service as it is and go to work to make it better. That is the policy of the Administration and the people should give it an earnest support.

That our contemporary, the Scranton Republican, fully endorses the position of Mr. HULLS, in reference to the Normal Schools of this State, is quite evident, judging from the following, which we clip from that paper of the 28th instant. The Republican remarks on the costly character of the Normal Schools of the State as illustrated by the fact that they are now asking an appropriation of two hundred and sixty thousand dollars for current expenses for the next two years. It is reasonable to ask what return does the State receive for this expenditure? Mr. HULLS further asks that the State should be made to pay for the cost of the Normal Schools for the next two years. Mr. Colburn then withdrew the proposition for the present, to wait for a full House. Adjourned until Tuesday morning.

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The Governor, on Tuesday, appointed George W. Harrison, of Philadelphia, to proceed to England and continue in preparation the remains of William Penn for shipment to Philadelphia. The House on Tuesday afternoon passed the following bills finally, and they were sent to the Senate for concurrence: To provide a remedy for the recovery of property by aliens, when the possession has been parted with by mistake. Regarding the satisfaction of mortgages when the legal presumption of the payment of the same exists from the lapse of time, and no satisfaction of record appears. An act supplementary to an act authorizing the formation of partnership associations, in which the capital subscribed shall alone be responsible for the debts of the associations, except under certain conditions, providing for the protection of such partnership associations. To repeal an act relating to sealers of weights and measures. To repeal an act authorizing clerks of markets to weigh butter, etc. To repeal a provision of an act authorizing the acquisition by the several counties in this Commonwealth from the use of the county bridges erected over rivers, creeks or rivulets, and for the abolition of tolls thereon. The judicial appointment bill was taken up as the special order at 5 o'clock. Mr. McCaughan moved to amend by including Fulton County, as amended by the House committee, the bill makes a separate district of Fulton and Adams. The amendment was intended to restore it to the shape in which it came from the Senate. After some discussion among the members from the counties interested, the yeas and nays were called for on the following: To amend the act agreed to—yeas 69, nays 77. The bill was discussed in committee of the whole until nearly 7 o'clock, when without disposing of the bill the House adjourned to 9 a. m. on Wednesday.

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NEW YORK MEMORANDUM. At noon on Tuesday both houses of the New York Legislature proceeded to ballot for persons to fill the vacancies in the United States Senate, occasioned by the resignations of Messrs. CONKLING and PLATT. In the House the result was as follows: For Senator in place of CONKLING—CONKLING, 26; JACOBS, 47; WHEELER, 15; CROWLEY, 15; CORNELL, 6; WADSWORTH, 2; ROBERTS, 8; MILLER, 11; EVARTS, 2; EDICK, 1; FOLGER, 2; WHITE, 2; CHAPMAN, 1; TREMAIN, 2; FENTON, 1; WARD, 1; POMEROY, 1; DUTCHER, 1; ALDRICH, 2. No candidate received a majority and the house then voted for the successor of PLATT, as follows: DEFEW, 14; REMAN, 47; PLATT, 21; FOLGER, 6; LAPHAM, 1; CORNELL, 12; CROWLEY, 3; EVARTS, 5; MARTIN, 2; MILLER, 3; FRANCIS, 1; POMEROY, 1; WADSWORTH, 2; TREMAIN, 2. The Senate vote for United States Senator in place of PLATT: PLATT, 8; DEFEW, 7; KERNAN, 7; WARNER MILLER, 3; SHERMAN, 3; ROBERTS, 1; EDWARD G. LAPHAM, 2; JOSEPH H. CHAPMAN, 1; JUDGE NOAH DAVIS, 2; WILLIAM A. WHEELER, 1; GEORGE H. SHARPE, 1. The Senate then voted for the successor of CONKLING as follows: CONKLING, 9; ROBERTS, 5; JACOBS, 6; GEORGE H. BRADLEY, 1; FOLGER, 2; CORNELL, 3; WHEELER, 4; THOMPSON, M. POMEROY, 2. No one receiving a majority the Senate adjourned.

HARRISBURG LETTER.

HARRISBURG, May 24, 1881.—In the legislative week of this week commenced with a session of the House on Monday morning, the 22d instant. On motion of Mr. Riddiman, the consideration of the mandamus bill was postponed until Tuesday morning. Mr. Law moved to fix special orders for the delinquent tax bill on Wednesday at 12:05 on second reading, and on the following Tuesday at 12:05 on final passage. The motion was lost for lack of a two-thirds vote—yeas 74, nays 43. After several unimportant motions were disposed of, Mr. Colburn called up the Senate resolution fixing May 29th for final adjournment. Mr. Graham moved to amend the resolution by changing the date to the 25th of May. Mr. Hackett further amended to make June 9th. Mr. Colburn then withdrew the proposition for the present, to wait for a full House. Adjourned until Tuesday morning.

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The Governor, on Tuesday, appointed George W. Harrison, of Philadelphia, to proceed to England and continue in preparation the remains of William Penn for shipment to Philadelphia. The House on Tuesday afternoon passed the following bills finally, and they were sent to the Senate for concurrence: To provide a remedy for the recovery of property by aliens, when the possession has been parted with by mistake. Regarding the satisfaction of mortgages when the legal presumption of the payment of the same exists from the lapse of time, and no satisfaction of record appears. An act supplementary to an act authorizing the formation of partnership associations, in which the capital subscribed shall alone be responsible for the debts of the associations, except under certain conditions, providing for the protection of such partnership associations. To repeal an act relating to sealers of weights and measures. To repeal an act authorizing clerks of markets to weigh butter, etc. To repeal a provision of an act authorizing the acquisition by the several counties in this Commonwealth from the use of the county bridges erected over rivers, creeks or rivulets, and for the abolition of tolls thereon. The judicial appointment bill was taken up as the special order at 5 o'clock. Mr. McCaughan moved to amend by including Fulton County, as amended by the House committee, the bill makes a separate district of Fulton and Adams. The amendment was intended to restore it to the shape in which it came from the Senate. After some discussion among the members from the counties interested, the yeas and nays were called for on the following: To amend the act agreed to—yeas 69, nays 77. The bill was discussed in committee of the whole until nearly 7 o'clock, when without disposing of the bill the House adjourned to 9 a. m. on Wednesday.

REPRESENTATION IN THE NEW NATIONAL CONVENTION. In accordance with the order of the National Republican Committee, plans and suggestions have been solicited in regard to the methods to be adopted for selecting delegates to the next National Convention. Several plans have been received by the Committee. That of WILLIAM E. CHAMBLER, of New Hampshire, is as follows: The Republican National Convention of 1884 shall consist of four delegates-at-large from each State and two delegates from each Congressional District, all to be chosen at popular conventions in such manner as the Republicans of each State may determine, provide the delegates from each Congressional District shall be the choice of the Republicans within the States for the election of delegates to the National Convention shall be held at least one month before the time for the meeting of the National Convention. Notices of contests may be given to the National Committee, accompanied by full printed statements of the grounds of contest, which shall also be made public; and preference in the order of hearing and determining contests shall be given by the convention according to the dates of the receipt of notices and statements by the National Committee.

The plan of JOHN A. MARTIN, of Kansas, differs from that of Mr. CHAMBLER: That the Republican National Convention for 1884 shall be composed as follows: First, each State shall be entitled to four delegates-at-large. Second, each Congressional District shall be entitled to one delegate. Third, in addition to delegates-at-large, each State shall be entitled to representation in proportion to its Republican vote—that is, one delegate for every 12,000 Republican votes polled at the Presidential election of 1880, or fraction of over one-half that number.

At a meeting of the National Committee at the Arlington Hotel, at Washington, Messrs. CHAMBLER and McPHEESON submitted amendments to the Republican National Convention of 1884 shall consist of four delegates-at-large from each State and two delegates from each Congressional District, all to be chosen at popular conventions in such manner as the Republicans of each State may determine, provide the delegates from each Congressional District shall be the choice of the Republicans of that district, in a convention held within the district for the purpose of selecting delegates to the National Convention. The convention with the States for the election of delegates to the National Convention shall be held at least one month before the time for the meeting of the National Convention. Notices of contests may be given to the National Committee, accompanied by full printed statements of the grounds of contest, which shall also be made public; and preference in the order of hearing and determining contests shall be given by the convention according to the dates of the receipt of such notices and statements by the National Committee.

Mr. GORHAM's suggestion is as follows: The Republican National Convention of 1884 shall consist of a number of delegates from each State, equal to twice the number of its Senators and Representatives in Congress; and the Republicans in each State, should direct the manner of choosing the delegates. No conclusion having been reached by the Committee, further opinions of Republicans and full additional discussion are solicited, which will be daily considered at a future meeting of the Committee, to determine and to provide how the several Congressional Districts shall elect delegates to a National Convention. The general inclination is to a representation by Congressional districts, as has been the case. To that plan will be attached certain provisions, which will render representation effective and Republican. The whole subject is now open for discussion and recommendation.

Matters of General Interest. A Filial Father. A despatch from Hawley, Wayne county, this state, on Wednesday of last week, tells of the following horrible story: "A filial father" has been started out of its usual home by a most brutal and atrocious crime. The criminal is Joseph White, a carpenter by trade, who was on Monday arrested on a charge of assault perpetrated by him on his wife, who is about thirteen years old. White is a widower about forty-five years old. He has three daughters, the oldest of whom is out at service. The two younger ones are home, and the victim of the brutal father has been keeping the house and doing the work. According to her story, as told to the justice of the peace at Hawley, this is the father's second outrage against the laws of decency and paternity. He was taken to Honesdale on Monday evening and placed in jail to await the action of the grand jury. The girl is a bright little maiden, and her story was told in a straightforward manner. The father is reported to have virtually confessed the crime, and the utmost excitement and indignation are felt against him.

Enle and Nephew. CHARLESTON, W. Va., May 20.—On Friday John Nalley challenged Geo. Nalley his nephew to fight a duel. They were met at Campbell Creek Saturday. George was shot in the mouth before he fired. It is thought that he cannot recover. Both are miners in good circumstances. They quarreled about family matters.

A Daring Robbery. NORTONVILLE, Kas., May 31.—Three masked men entered a store here last night, and with revolvers and pistols, compelled the proprietor, clerks and customers to keep quiet. They took from twelve to fourteen thousand dollars from the safe, and after working some unsuccessfully on an iron box containing two thousand dollars more, stole off.

Tral for Embezzlement. BUFFALO, Pa., May 31.—The case of Joseph Bork, ex-City Treasurer, indicted on the charge of embezzling two hundred dollars, valued at one thousand dollars each, was called for trial to-day. Bork's counsel made an ineffectual attempt to have the indictment quashed.

Limit for small parcels, can be paid by the government. In the interest of the great number of widows, orphans and disabled soldiers whose claims are involved, the newspapers of the country are requested to circulate the following circular, the greatest publicity.

By order of the Secretary of War. R. C. DAVIS, Adjutant General. Life and Fire Insurance. The following act of importance to life and fire insurance companies has been approved by the governor: That all life and fire insurance policies upon the lives or property of persons within this Commonwealth, whether issued by companies organized under the laws of this state or by foreign companies doing business therein, which contain any reference to the application of the insured, or the constitution, by laws or other rules of the company, either as forming part of the policy or contract of the parties thereto, or having bearing on said contract shall continue to have effect as if the policy or contract were attached to said policy or contract copy of the application signed by the applicant and the by-laws referred to, and unless so attached and accompanying the policy no such application, constitution or by-laws shall be received in evidence in any controversy between the parties to or interested in the said policy, nor shall such application or by-laws shall be considered a part of the policy or contract between such parties from the date of the receipt of May, A. D. 1881.

THE SLEEPING MAN IN HIS BED. ALLENTOWN, Pa., May 29.—The condition of the sleeping Hungarian is daily growing more critical, and it is believed that a few days more will result in his death. He is as helpless as a child and has again ceased to partake of food, nutrition being now given him through his nostrils, and the access on his head has become a recurring source. The doctor in his case has been ascertained to be a genuine fracture. A complete statement has been received from Charlottesville, Virginia, in which is given a history of the fall treatment of a Hungarian, bearing the same name as this one, who is now lying in bed, and who seems to account for the condition of Gymbler. In the event of his death the doctors will in all probability be charged with the injury and make examinations of his body and give a certificate.

Accident on the Pennsylvania Railroad. TRENTON, N. J., May 30.—A dreadful accident occurred on the Pennsylvania Railroad at Bear Swamp, four miles from this city, this afternoon. The train which left New York at 1:30 p. m. on Monday, and which was running at full speed, went into an open switch. The train consisted of an engine, baggage car, sleeping coach and three other cars. The sleeper did not leave the track until the train was in the open switch. The three other cars left the track and one turned completely over.

Confederate Bonholders. LONDON, May 21.—The yearly meeting of the bonholders of the Confederate States Railway was held today at the Cannon Street Hotel. The general tenor of the speeches was to the effect that, although the bonholders had no legal claim on the American Government, something had to be done for the friendly appeal were made. The speakers seemed to base their hopes on the fact that the Bank of England still held some residue of the loan.