Bradford Reporter.

Towanda, Pa., July 21, 1881.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

The friends of STEPHEN STRICKLAND, of Wysox, will present his name to the Republican County Convention as a candidate for the nomination for the office of County Commissioner. Jun9tc*

Republican County Convention

Pursuant to a resolution passed by the Republican County Committee, in session, Friday, June 24, 1881, the Convention of the Republican party for 1881 will convene at the Court House in Towanda Borough, on TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, at 1 o'clock, P. M., to make the following nominations for county officers, to wit:

One person for Sheriff.
One person for Prothonotary, &c.
One person for Register and Recorder, &c.
One person for Treasurer.
Two persons for County Commissioners.
Two persons for County Auditors.

And for the transaction of any other business that may come before the Convention.

The Committees of Vigilance of the several election districts will call primary meetings at the usual places of holding delegate elections for their respective districts, for SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3d, 1881, to elect by ballot two delegates to represent each district in said County Convention.

The delegate elections in the Boroughs will be organized at 6 o'clock, P. M., and be kept open continuously, to close at 8 o'clock, P. M.: in the districts of Barclay, North Towanda and Athens District No. 3, from 5 o'clock, P. M., continuously until 7 o'clock, P. M., at which time they shall close; and in all other Townships from 3 o'clock, P. M., continuously until 5 o'clock, P. M., at which time they shall close. The votes shall then be counted and the result certified by the proper officers of said meetings to the Chairman of said Convention and a copy delivered at once to the delegates-elect.

The Committees of Vigilance are particularly requested to give at least three weeks' written or printed notice of the said primary elections, and to carefully observe the above rules in conducting the said primary meetings.

Only Republicans can participate in said meetings.

E. J. ANGLE, Chairman.
J. M. ELY, Secretary.

VIGILANCE COMMITTEES.

Alba—C. L. Crandall, Jefferson Loughhead, G. W. Carman.
Albany—W. L. Kinyon, O. W. Fawcett, Andrew Wickizer.
Armenia—Richmond Sweet, William Kinch, Eugene Dumond.
Asylum—Thomas Kinsley, Fred Cole, B. C. Chilson.
Athens Borough, 1st Ward—S. C. Hall, F. K. Harris, E. W. Davis; 2d Ward—E. Mercur Frost, Geo. A. Kinney, Fred. R. Welsh.
Athens Township, 1st District—L. O. Snell, Frank E. Weller, Chauncy S. Wheaton; 2d District—Azel Knapp, Benj. Middaugh, James Mustart; 3d District—H. G. Spalding, John F. Ovenshire, R. M. Hovey.
Barclay—C. H. Johnson, C. W. Tidd, John H. Davis.
Burlington Township—C. B. Wheeler, W. H. Gustin, E. R. Selleck.
Burlington Borough—Clarence Ford, Gus Essenwine, John McKeeby.
Burlington West—W. D. McKean, Horace Rockwell, Delos Rockwell.
Canton Township—A. J. Conklin, H. Cuttin, W. T. Lawrence.
Canton Borough—E. J. Cleveland, John S. Mix, E. H. Thomas.
Columbia—G. L. Gates, George Cornell, H. E. Young.
Franklin—O. L. Smiley, J. E. Spalding, Merritt Gay.
Granville—H. W. Jennings, Hiram Foster, Adam Innes.
Herrick—C. L. Stewart, N. N. Barnes, T. A. Fee.
LeRaysville—G. W. Bailey, E. A. Carl, C. J. Vanfelder.
LeRoy—Robt. McKee, Wesley Wilcox, Leroy Holcomb.
Litchfield—W. E. Armstrong, H. D. Morse, Obed Vanduzer.
Monroe Township—J. W. Irvine; Wm. A. Kellogg, B. K. Benedict.
Monroe Borough—Dwight Dodge, Dr. Rockwell, D. J. Sweet.
New Albany—S. W. Wilcox, George Wilcox, J. C. Fowler.
Orwell—Oliver Gorham, J. O. Alger, A. G. Frisbie.
Overton—Orange Chase, Lewis Rhinebold, Manning Matthews.
Pike—E. S. Skeel, John Elsworth, Morgan Thomas.
Ridgbury—Geo. Miller, A. E. Sterton, Adelbert Griswold.
Rome Borough—Orson Rickey, C. H. Stone, M. L. Maynard.
Rome Township—J. E. Gillett, Isaac Adams, Hugh McCabe.
Sheshequin—O. F. Ayers, W. S. Elsbree, T. M. Vought.
Smithfield—Diton Phelps, Henry Hamilton, O. B. Sumner.
South Creek—John F. Gillett, Cyrus Burke, Andrew Brink.
South Waverly—John Mahoney, Jno. B. Thompson, Wm. H. Plum.
Springfield—Wm. Brown, Lee Stacy, Perry Harkness.
Standing Stone—Peter Landmesser, Myron Kingsley, Wm. Stevens.
Sylvania—W. L. Scoutin, Lander Gregory, Heman Burritt.
Terry—C. P. Garrison, J. H. Schoonover, Geo. H. Terry.
Towanda Borough, 1st Ward—Judson Holcomb, L. Harris, Daniel Savercool; 2d Ward—Edward Frost, J. Andrew Wilt, C. Manville Pratt; 3d Ward—George S. Estell, W. F. Dittrich, James Hees.
Towanda North—Allen Simons, Bishop Horton, Addison Hicks.
Towanda Township—H. M. Davidson, R. A. Bostley, Geo. Fox.
Troy Borough—B. B. Mitchell, Geo. O. Holcomb, W. F. Chilson.
Troy Township—L. T. Weller, Alva Cooper, Charles Manley.
Tuscarora—Patrick Mahoney, A. J. Silvara, Jas. Lewis.
Ulster—C. G. Rockwell, J. G. Howie, Charles Vincent.
Warren—Cyrus Bowen, D. A. Sleeper, John Morris.
Wells—Morris Shepard, Wm. Relyea, Wm. Johnson.
Windham—T. S. Lawrence, Job Shoemaker, Martin Wheaton.
Wilmot—Dr. Quick, Richard Arey, Daniel Eley.
Wyalusing—C. A. Stowell, N. A. Frazer, C. C. Smith.
Wysox—M. B. Caswell, Geo. Pool, S. J. Ross.

The members of the Executive Committee of the County Standing Committee appointed by the Chairman, are:

E. M. Tuton, I. McPherson, F. F. Lyon, B. T. Hale, J. M. Ely, James Terry, W. S. Kinney, A. K. Lent, James Mather.

The Committee to take into consideration and report at the next County Convention whether any change be necessary in the representation at our County Conventions, is:

John N. Califf, George Brown, N. W. Waldron, J. H. Shaw, H. W. Thomas, Milton Loomis, C. L. Squires.

Two thousand acres of wheat were destroyed by fire near San Jose, California, on the Fourth. The fire was started by fire-crackers.

THAT Cincinnati Judge who fined two men fifty dollars each for carrying concealed weapons deserves a medal. Reform is needed in other things besides politics.

JUDGE CLIFFORD, of the United States Supreme Court, has undergone the amputation of one foot for gangrene. He is at his home in Portland, Maine, and his recovery is considered doubtful.

THE Democratic State Convention of Ohio met at Columbus on Wednesday of last week. JOHN W. BOOKWALTER was nominated for Governor. The resolutions adopted declare in favor of a tariff for revenue, levied and adjusted in its details with a view to equity in the public burdens, and the encouragement of productive industries without creating monopolies.

A Columbus, Ohio, dispatch says: "From the official July estimates from the Boards of Agriculture of Ohio, Illinois, Michigan and Iowa, received by Secretary CHAMBERLAIN, of the Ohio Board, the following shortage in wheat is reported, as compared with the crop of 1880: Ohio, 12,000,000 bushels; Illinois, 36,000,000; Michigan, 14,500,000; Iowa, 17,000,000. Total shortage for four States, 80,500,000 bushels."

MR. BLAINE's conduct is a rebuke to those evil-hearted or short-sighted persons who have been doing their best to poison the public mind against the Vice President. The Secretary of State has taken particular pains to show, both by word and deed, the confidence he has in Mr. GARFIELD's distinguished associate, and that this confidence is not misplaced those who know Mr. ARTHUR best are well aware.

THE Attorney General has decided that the statutes do not contemplate the transfer to the Commissioners of a soldiers' home, of any part of the estates of deceased soldiers except money, and the soldiers' home is not entitled to the bounty of land warrants belonging to the estate of deceased soldiers and which remain unclaimed for a period of three years, subject to the death of soldiers.

GENERAL GARFIELD once wrote the following eloquent sentence: "When two hundred and fifty thousand brave spirits passed from the field of honor through that thin vale to the presence of God, and when at last its parting folds admitted the martyr President to the company of the dead heroes of the Republic, the nation was so near the veil that the whispers of God were heard by the children of men."

A LETTER from Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD has been published, in which that gentleman, to whom belongs the credit of having started the GARFIELD fund, expresses the desire that the fund should be national in its character, and be raised by promiscuous subscriptions from the general public. Contributions, large and small, are accordingly invited. The widow's mite and the check of the millionaire will be received with equal readiness.

THE Philadelphia *Record* of Saturday gives a lengthy description of the Moorfield Kennel, near Belmont Park, Philadelphia, where Mr. ALFRED H. MOORE has $75,000 invested in dog flesh, and where everything is fitted up in the most complete way for their comfort and health, including Summer and Winter houses, hospital, bath, walk, &c. The list of dogs embraces some of the champions of the world, and one at least is valued at as much as $10,000, while several others have cost Mr. MOORE up in the thousands.

THE Naval Board, of which Admiral JOHN RODGERS is president, convened by order of Secretary HUNT to investigate and report upon the condition and wants of the navy, with a view to its reorganization, has commenced its session at the Navy Department. It is the purpose of the Board to make a most critical investigation covering the entire field of modern naval architecture, gunnery and armor, and to prepare an elaborate report which will be embraced in the annual report of the Secretary, and presented to Congress for its consideration and action.

NO CESSATION is visible in the immigration which began early in this year to pour upon our shores. The wonderful feature of this movement is that it is largely composed of the better classes of the lower orders of Europe: of men who never eat unearned victuals, and who have been able to make themselves comparatively comfortable in the old world, and now come to the new to improve that condition. Such people can better appreciate the prosperity of the new world than any other classes in Europe, and their coming here will consequently be of greater benefit to trade and commerce.

CAPITALISTS do not often err in their judgment as to demand for its aid, and, therefore, the construction of a new railroad from New York to Chicago, following closely the route now run by the New York Central and the Lake Shore roads, indicates that the freight of the future will be enormous. By the time this road is finished at least three million more people will be scattered over the West, additions to our population made by immigration. This large number of people, added to those already there, will increase freight tonnage in both directions at least one-half more than it is now, showing thereby that an additional road can easily be supported. The facts are self-evident and capitalists fully appreciate them.

THE TRAGEDY AND ITS LESSON.

It is only when some great calamity is brought home to the American People that they recollect their likeness to other peoples. We have thought it natural, and perhaps unavoidable, that the potentates of the old world should sit their thrones in fear and trembling. Attempts upon the lives of European monarchs have been regarded by the American people as the necessary outcome of hereditary rule and arbitrary laws. Neither press nor people have regarded such violence in Europe exactly in its true light. When assassination has been attempted it has been customary to warn the rulers that they were reaping the fruits of a long course of tyranny, and some have expected that the assassin would, in time, vacate every throne in the civilized world.

But this is a free country, with a system of government which cannot become the agent of tyranny unless the people decree it. We have not yet been one hundred years a nation. Our nationality dates from the adoption of the Constitution and the election of George Washington President. Within that time one President has fallen by the hand of the assassin, and attempts have been made upon the lives of two others. And our fortunes have been cast in an exceptionally favorable period of human history. We have not come up to our present proud preeminence in the natural way. We had not to wrestle with barbarism within. Compared with nations of the east we have no history. Our ancestors brought civilization and many of its triumphs with them. We entered upon an improved estate in the very beginning of national existence. Yet within our first century the hand of the assassin has been directed against authority three several times. This has hardly been exceeded in the most despotic country within the same period.

From this we are to learn, if not too proud to learn, that crime has no especial habit. It is like a pestilence; wherever the conditions serve crime has its lurking-places. And though it has been customary to refer such crimes to the oppressions of the many by the few, we are unable to make such reference when the assassin plies his dreadful business here. These crimes are all committed in the name of liberty and the people. But we know that in fact neither liberty nor a civilized people require the services of assassins. We may learn from history that deadly assaults upon the representatives of authority have never widened the area of liberty or struck a chain from the limbs of any people. One assassination of which much account has been made—that of JULIUS CÆSAR—furnishes the history of all. CÆSAR was nobler than the age in which he lived. He came into power when national morals were at the lowest ebb. He had grand conceptions of what Rome should be but having no colleagues of equal nobility and greatness he was compelled to set up as an autocrat or sink into the mire in which Rome wallowed. In trying to raise Rome from its abject prostration he offended against the demagoguery of his time. And his death was a natural and logical sequence of his sublime effort. Whatever may have been the hardships entailed upon a people sunk in effeminacy and vice by his vigorous administration, we have only to study the fortunes of Rome from the hour CÆSAR was murdered to know that they declined from that hour until the nation passed out of history into oblivion.

But we have a canonized BRUTUS all the same. The world took a narrow and superficial view of the work of CÆSAR. It took a dangerous view of the act of BRUTUS. In so much as it has taught that it is ever right to reform governments by assassination upon that teaching rests the responsibility for all the assassinations, or attempts to assassinate rulers, from that day to this. There is no room for assassins in history. One and all they are outlaws who use the sacred name of liberty and people to excuse their depravity. And they are all cowards. Liberty owes, and can owe nothing to cowardice. It is the offspring of courage, of patience, of unwavering faith in God and love to man.

THE STATE TREASURERSHIP.

We are glad to observe that the candidacy of our townsman, Hon. W. T. DAVIES, for the nomination for State Treasurer, is very favorably received and generally endorsed by the Press throughout the State, and that his prospects for receiving the nomination are becoming brighter every day. A careful and well posted Philadelphia correspondent of the New York *Times*, writing under date of July 12th, thus speaks of Mr. DAVIES' prospects for the nomination—if nominated there isn't the shadow of a doubt as to his election:—

The State Convention, postponed to a date so late—though quite early enough—that there will be but a brief canvass of 60 days, will meet at Harrisburg on Thursday, the 8th of September. Its only business, besides adopting a platform, will be to nominate a candidate for State Treasurer. Under the Constitution, no person is eligible as Treasurer for two consecutive terms, and the present incumbent, the Hon. Samuel Butler, of Chester county, who was elected in 1879 by a majority approaching 60,000, and who has made an excellent officer, is, therefore, barred out. Several candidates are prominently named, however, State Senator George V. Lawrence, of Washington county, being among those first spoken of. A more probable selection, however, now appears to be the Hon. W. T. Davies, of Bradford county, who also is a member of the State Senate, being elected in November last for a second term of four years. Mr. Davies, like Senator Lawrence, stood out of the caucus last winter, with the other Independents, his section of the State being ardently devoted to Mr. Grow, and he adhered to the movement to the end, being greatly gratified with the final selection of Mr. Mitchell. Notwithstanding this action, however, Mr. Davies was, up to last January, a close friend of Senator Cameron and Mr. Quay, and they would probably not be unwilling now to give him a cordial support. No other person seems to be so seriously proposed as a candidate. It is likely, too, that his associates in the anti-Oliver movement would stand by him very cheerfully. The most prominent of them in the Senate were John Stewart, of Franklin county, Dr. Joseph Thomas, of Bucks, C. S. Kauffman, of Lancaster, and J. W. Lee, of Venango. Messrs. Stewart and Lee may be set down as two of the men certain to be in the front of any movement for a change in the leadership and organization of the Republican Party of the State.

THE Easton *Free Press* is of the opinion—and we think the opinion correct—that "while GUITEAU ought to have the full benefit of the law relating to lunatics, the law ought to provide that any person who kills another by plan and deliberation shall be hanged, no matter whether the murderer's ancestors have all been crazy or whether the murderer himself is generally crazy. Anybody who is sane enough to plan a murder, and base enough to commit a murder when not in a frenzy, is a proper subject for the gallows and should dangle hence, paying blood for blood, in every fairly ascertained instance. This seems to be the kind of murderer GUITEAU would be if the President should die. The object of society in punishing murder is to prevent it. A lunatic sane enough to love life is sane enough not to commit murder if it is to cost life in expiation beyond peradventure. Every man is morally accountable who is mentally capable of scheming and executing. The rule ought to be to make a terrible example of every man who takes life, and to this rule there should be no exception but in cases of absolute idiocy and frenzy at the moment the act is committed. Apart from idiocy and momentary frenzy, irresistible impulse to commit murder is a great big joke on criminal jurisprudence. An irresistible impulse lasting for more than thirty seconds, ought not to save a murderer from capital punishment. These remarks have no relation to killing in self-defence or justifiable homicide."

MR. GALBRAITH MCMULLEN, the centenarian, took part in the Fourth of July services at Erie. The *Dispatch* says that he is 103 years old, being born in 1777, one year after the birth of the Republic. He was brought up within easy distance of Mount Vernon, and frequently came in contact with the father of his country, the immortal WASHINGTON. He was a young man turned 20 when the first President of the United States died, and he took part in the national manifestations of sorrow at the great patriot's death. Among other celebrities he met in his youth were ANTHONY WAYNE, LAFAYETTE, General MEAD and Commodore PERRY. He came to Erie before the war of 1812, in which he took a part. In 1814 he was in the "village," as he still calls Erie from memory, and leaving it that year he never saw it again until Sunday, but could not recognize it.

ONE ELECTED.

The legislature of the State of New York, in joint convention, after many days of fruitless endeavor, succeeded on Saturday last in electing one United States Senator. The successful gentleman is the Hon. Warner Miller, the caucus nominee for the long term, in place of Mr. Platt. The vote was as follows: Kernan 47, Miller 76, Fish 9, Chapman 2, Daniels 1, Adams 1, Starin 2, Tenney 1, Wheeler 4, Talcott 1, Bliss 1. Necessary to a choice, 73. The joint convention has as yet been unable to elect a successor to Mr. Conkling. The vote on Tuesday was as follows: Potter 45, Conkling 18, Lapham 68, Woodford 1. Necessary to a choice, 72.

An unusual number of casualties from lightning are taking place this summer, many of which are fatal. The Philadelphia *Record* says that it is worthy of remark that, while important discoveries have been made in electricity within the last hundred years, the phenomenon of lightning is but little better understood than it was centuries ago. The thunder which accompanies lightning has not yet been satisfactorily accounted for, nor has the snap attending the electric spark. Thunder is said to have never been heard more than fourteen miles from the flash. How far away a stroke of lightning is may be determined with sufficient accuracy by allowing a mile for every five seconds between the flash and the report. Light being supposed to travel at about the rate of 200,000 miles a second is practically instantaneous for short distances, while sound travels in the same time only about 1,100 feet. Timid people will not infrequently find counting a good way to reassure themselves when a thunder storm is raging. If the interval between the flash and the report is fifteen seconds the danger is three miles away from them. A person in the immediate neighborhood of a flash of lightning hears only one sharp clap, which is particularly sharp when an object is struck by it. If the observer himself is struck he does not usually hear any report at all. A person at a distance hears the same report as a prolonged peal, or as several successive peals. It is a tolerably well-established fact that many persons killed by lightning are struck by the returning stroke, which comes out of the ground in the vicinity of the spot which receives the original stroke, and is in every respect as dangerous.

Although a genuine Kentucky Bourbon, and one who hates the Republican party worse than he does his Satanic Majesty, Henri Watterson, editor of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, has still some of the better traits of human nature left in his bosom. A man is not altogether bad at heart who can write so touchingly, sympathetically and eloquently of him who was struck down by the assassin's bullet. In referring to the appalling crime, Mr. Watterson uses this impassioned language:

> "A people's President, the kindest and simplest of human beings—but four months in office and for the most part immured in the sick-room of his wife—two amiable and charming types of our system, our civilization and our race—two gentle and pleasing illustrations of what an honest, aspiring boyhood and girlhood, going hand-in-hand, may achieve from the humblest beginnings in this land of ours—separated for a few days—are about to meet for a little holiday; good, Christian people their hearts full of thanks to God for sparing the life of the weaker; plain, unpretending offsprings and representatives of the people, and no crowns, nor uniforms, nor escortage—a sweet, July morning, and the children peeping over wistfully into his coming Fourth—pistol! a flash, a bullet; a flash, another bullet—and, with peace and plenty all around about, and not a private enemy in the world, and not an act or a word to wrong or injure any living thing—this happy hearted man—girdled by that sovereignty only which doth hedge an honest citizen—is shot down like a dog or a Czar!"

The tragedy at Washington has provoked a countless number and an infinite variety of thoughtless and foolish suggestions; but the most foolish and the most thoughtless that has yet come to our notice, says the *North American*, is to the effect that should General Arthur, by the happening of a contingency, which is not now contemplated, be placed in the Presidential chair, it would be his duty to hold office until arrangements had been made for the organization of a provisional government, and then to resign, thus, without rhyme or reason, involving the country in the tumult and excitement inseparable from a general election. General Arthur's duty under the circumstances described would be directly the opposite of that. It is defined by the Constitution, and he could not abandon it without being guilty of a gross betrayal of public trust, nor without plunging the nation into the whirlpool of political agitation.

A statement issued by General Hazen, Third Assistant Postmaster General, shows the increase in the issue of postage stamps, stamped envelopes, newspaper wrappers and postal cards, including issues for official use, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, over those of the preceding year. The number of postage stamps issued was 954,128,440—value, $24,040,643, the increase in number being 78,446,470, and in value, $1,625,715. The total number of postage stamps, newspaper and periodical stamps, stamped envelopes, newspaper wrappers, postage due stamps and postal cards issued for sale to the public for the year ending June 30, 1881, was 1,499,773,508—value, $34,483,519,99, the increase in number being 136,349,456, and in value, $2,551,000.11. The total of all issues, including official stamps, was 1,504,311,552—value, $34,625,451.91. The largest per cent. of increase was in postal cards, reaching 13.2 per cent.

The winding up of Guiteau's career is a warning against allowing too much liberty to so-called harmless lunatics. His insanity took the shape of delivering absurd lectures on religious services when he could gather an audience, and of publishing absurd religious tracts when he could obtain credit at a printing office, and might have served as a type of the class of harmless delusions. But it took only a series of disappointments to convert him into a murderer. The peculiarity of his case is not that he attempted a murder, for crimes of violence attempted or committed by men who have been for years the victims of mental disease, and who are considered wholly inoffensive until too late, are among the events of daily occurrence. It would be better as a precaution to put all lunatics under some restraint.

When eight thousand artisans of Sheffield put their signatures to an anti-free-trade petition, and demand that the British Government so far abandon its present policy as to take appropriate measures to promote and protect its domestic industries, it ought to be a straw of sufficient size to indicate pretty plainly to the gentlemen who want a "tariff for revenue only" in this country, which way the current of public opinion is setting. Sheffield has suffered very severely from the loss of foreign markets, that loss being partly due to the competition of American manufacturers and partly to the operation of the protective tariff which other countries have so generally adopted. Nor is it any less significant that the Cobden Club has abandoned its annual dinner in favor of expenditures for the dissemination of free-trade documents. They must feel that the props are slipping from under them.

The Secretary of the Navy has prescribed the following regulations to govern the appointment of civil engineers in the United States navy. Candidates shall be between the ages of twenty-five and thirty-seven years, and will be required to pass a satisfactory physical examination before a medical board; also a professional examination. Applicants desiring to be examined must apply to the Secretary of the Navy in time to appear by the 1st of September next. Good moral character, evidence of American citizenship, and of professional knowledge of two years' experience will be required. The candidates who pass satisfactory examination will be averaged by the Board in the order of their relative merit, and unless there be some special reason to the contrary, the appointments to the vacancies then existing will be made accordingly.

Science has made some wonderful advances within the past few years, and we ought not, perhaps, to be surprised at any alleged discovery which does not involve a contradiction. The proposition of Professor A. Graham Bell to locate the bullet in President Garfield's body by means of extremely sensitive electrical apparatus is rather surprising, nevertheless, and most people will be inclined to regard the experiments very much as they would those of a diviner with a rod of witch-hazel in a search for hidden springs of water. It will not do to be too incredulous, however. Professor Bell brought the telephone out of deeper gloom than that which seems to surround the search for Guiteau's bullet. Should his experiment succeed the importance of the discovery can not well be overestimated.

Another visionary authority unites with Mother Shipton in pronouncing that the end of the world will take place in this year of grace, 1881. In the fourteenth century there lived Leonardo Aretino, an Italian author. He had fixed in his writings the exact date of the end of the world. The fatal day is November 13, 1881. According to this distinguished authority, the destruction of the earth and its inhabitants will occupy fifteen days. The cataclysm will begin by an uprising of the waters. This theory, says an exchange, has been supported by later scientists, who have discussed the possibility of both continents being submerged in some remote future. The human race, before perishing, will lose power of speech. All will be dead before the final day—the fifteenth of November.

STATE NEWS.

—Several families in Bradford have been made sick from eating canned corn beef.

—Dickinson College, at Carlisle, will reach its centennial anniversary in 1883.

—Sebastain Hachn has struck a thirty-six barrel oil well in his garden at Titusville.

—Subscriptions are being taken at Butler for a glass works to be located at that place.

—Seventy five acres have been set out in tobacco plants near Waynesburg, Greene county.

—The Scranton Steel Mill the building of which will commence in a few days, will employ 500 men.

—There are four shoe factories in operation at Orwigsburg, Schuylkill county, employing 168 hands.

—The creamery interests in Bucks and Montgomery counties are talking of forming a board of trade.

—An Indian axe head weighing nearly eight pounds, has been presented to the Bucks County Historical Society.

—It is now ascertained that the Allentown silk works will require the expenditure of $70,000 to complete them.

—Lewis Rockwell, ex-Sheriff and Treasurer of Pike county, who was 103 years old, died at Milford on Thursday.

—The Lackawanna Coal and Iron Company's blast furnaces at Scranton are to be enlarged and otherwise improved.

—Clayton Miller, of Reading aged 14 years, will die of lockjaw, caused by injuries received July 4 from a toy pistol.

—Galeraith McMullen, of Venango county, is over one hundred years of age, and possesses exceptional physical powers.

—Michael Cannon, Michael Brannogle, and James Dorsey, all of Harrisburg, are suffering from serious injuries inflicted by toy pistols.

—Bark peeling is going on in Tioga and Potter counties to a greater extent than has been known for years, and the price paid for the article is larger than ever before.

—No arrests have yet been made of the murderers of Captain Maurice Healey, who was shot down by Mollie Maguires over two weeks ago, near Dunbar, Fayette county.

—The ork-works of George W. Dodge & Son at Lancaster, were destroyed by fire on Friday morning. Loss $30,000; covered by insurance. Several firemen were hurt by falling walls.

—A Philadelphia guardian charged $500 for administering an estate of $469. The ward was a girl and he wanted her to pay him the difference out of her own earnings. The court cut down his bill to 85.

—Dr. Germer, Health officer of Erie, sent a can of devilled ham swarming with trichinoisis to Rochester to be examined with the aid of a microscope. This was several weeks ago. It has been discovered that the can fell into the hands of a depot laborer, who ate the ham. Thus far he has experienced no ill effects from it.

A Heavy Haul.

New York, July 15.—This afternoon, at the Grand Central depot, three men, apparently peddlers, stole ten thousand dollars in bills from the Express safe in the office, and escaped.

IN OPEN DAYLIGHT.

Investigation shows that the robbery at the Grand Central depot to-day was committed boldly in the street. The money was being taken to the bank by a brewer's clerk, and when near the depot his wagon was run into by a vend's wagon containing three men. The supposed peddlers sprang from the wagon. Two attacked the clerk, while the third took the reins. In an instant they had seized the package of bills, and jumping back into their wagon drove furiously by, the silver falling in the street.

A Disastrous Fire.

Bradford, Pa., July 15.—Another disastrous fire took place in this city about two o'clock this morning, destroying nineteen buildings, mostly stores and hotels, the U. S. Exchange office and one oil well. The fire commenced in a building opposite the Riddel House, and burned from the railroad to Welch street, burning the whole region with the exception of three buildings. The Riddell House and Union depot were saved by hard work and a good fire department. The streets were filled with thousands of people. There was no wind; if there had been Bradford would have been doomed.

Garfield Gaining.

ON THE ROAD TO HEALTH!

Considered Out of Danger!

As the best indication of what the President's condition has been during the past week, we append the daily reports furnished the consulting physicians—HAMILTON and AGNEW—by the attending physicians It is quite evident that the physicians, while not saying so emphatically, are nevertheless very positive that the President will recover :

DAILY REPORTS.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 13, 1 P. M.—The febrile rise yesterday afternoon was less marked, and occurred at a later hour than on the previous day, and to-day for the first time the president's morning temperature fell to the normal point. The general progress of his symptoms appear more favorable than hitherto. During the last twenty four hours he has taken thirty-two ounces of milk and one ounce of rum. This morning he had also a slice of milk toast, and chewed the breast of a woodcock, but did not care to swallow the meat. He had last night one-quarter of a grain of sulphate of morphia hypodermically (in no twenty-four hours during the past week has he received more than a single dose of this quantity), and slept well during the night. This morning he received ten grains of the bi-sulphate of quinia. Yesterday at 9 p. m. his pulse was 104, temperature 102.4, respiration 24. To-day at 8.30 a. m., pulse 90, temperature 98.5, respiration 20; 1 p. m., pulse 91, temperature 100, respiration 22.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 14, 1 P. M.—The President has continued to progress favorably during the last twenty-four hours. The febrile rise yesterday afternoon was again less than on the previous day. He has taken since our last telegram, twenty-nine ounces of milk with one ounce of rum in divided doses as heretofore, besides a small slice of milk toast. This forenoon, and at noon to-day, a small sandwich of scraped raw beef with two teaspoonfuls of Valentine's beef juice and one ounce of Toky wine of 1868. The medication has consisted of a single hypodermic injection of one-quarter of a grain of sulphate given last night, and ten grains of bi-sulphate of quinia at 8 a. m. to-day. We administered yesterday at 6 p. m. an enema of soap and water, which was promptly followed by a copius movement of a normal consistency and color.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 15, 1 P. M.—The President continues to do well this afternoon. The fever daily is less marked. A smaller quantity of milk was given, and solid food was substituted and relished. He has had less rum and at intervals of several hours some Tokia wine, in all about two ounces and a half of the latter. Last night his hypodermic injection consisted of three-sixteenths of a grain of morphia only, which proved sufficient to secure rest. This morning we have altered the dose of sulphate of quinia to three grains, to be taken three times daily.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 16, 1 P. M. — The President progresses steadily towards convalescence. During the last twenty-four hours he has had but one-eighth of a grain of sulphate of morphia (in a single hypodermic injection at bedtime). He slept well and this morning expresses himself as feeling quite easy. The quinia is continued in 3 grain doses three times daily. He is taking a still larger proportion of solid food, with more relish than hitherto, and some old port wine has been substituted for the Tokay, its flavor being preferred by the patient. The febrile rise yesterday afternoon was less than on any day since you saw him. At 7 p. m. his pulse was 98; temperature, 98.5; respiration, 20. This morning, at 8.30 a. m., pulse, 90; temperature, 98.5; respiration, 18. At 1 p. m., pulse, 94; temperature, 98.4; respiration, 18. Hereafter our daily dispatches to you will be sent after the evening consultation.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 17, 8 P. M.—Since our dispatch of yesterday the President has done as well as our hopes then indicated. He has had a single hypodermic injection of an eighth of a grain of sulphate of morphia (at bed time) and slept well. Quinia in three grain doses has been continued, as has also the plan of nourishment hitherto reported. His bowels have been kept free by enemas. The wound is dressed with antiseptic precautions twice daily. There is now a free discharge of healthy pus. The afternoon fever both yesterday and to-day has been comparatively slight.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 18, 8 P. M.—Shortly after our dispatch of yesterday, the President received a hypodermic injection of one-eighth of a grain of sulphate of morphia. He slept well during the night. To-day, however, he was not quite so comfortable as yesterday. A slight gastric disturbance was noted toward noon, in consequence of which the quantity of nourishment was temporarily diminished. This was followed by rather more afternoon fever than yesterday, but the difference was not great, and it is thought to be merely a temporary fluctuation.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 19, 8 P. M.—Last evening the President received a hypodermic injection of a grain of sulphate of morphia, and slept well during the night. He continues to take sulphate quinia in three grain doses, thrice daily, and has enemata when required. As anticipated, the increased fever of yesterday proved only temporary, and he has had a better day to-day, than any since he was injured. The wound looks well and is discharging healthy pus freely.

GUITEAU'S STORY.

How He Dogged the President Told in an Official Narrative.

WASHINGTON, July 14. — United States District Attorney Corkhill has furnished the following statement for publication, in order to correct certain erroneous assertions which have been made relative to Giteau, the would-be assassin of President Garfield: The interest felt by the public in the details of the assassination and the many stories published justify me in stating that the following is a correct and accurate statement concerning points to which reference is made:

The assassin Charles Giteau, came to Washington city on Sunday, Mar. 6, 1881, and stopped at the Ebbitt House remaining only one day. He then secured a room in another part of the city and has boarded and roomed at various places, the full details of which I have. On Wednesday, May 18, 1881, the assassin determined to murder the President. He had neither money nor pistol at the time. About the last of May he went to O'Meara's store, corner of Fifteenth and F street, and examined some pistols asking for the largest calibre. He was shown two similar in calibre and only different in price. On Wednesday, June 8 he purchased the pistol which he used, for which he paid $10, he having in the meantime borrowed $15 of a gentleman in this city on the plea that he wanted to pay his board bill. On the same evening about 7 o'clock he took the pistol and went to the foot of Seventeenth street and practiced firing at a board, firing ten shots. He then returned to his boarding place and wiped the pistol dry and wrapped it in his coat and waited his opportunity.

WATCHING HIS VICTIM IN CHURCH.

On Sunday morning, June 12, he was sitting in Lafayette Park and saw the President leave for the Christain Church, on Vermont avenue, and he at once returned to his room, obtained his pistol, put it in his hip-pocket and followed the President to church. He entered the church, but found he could not kill him there without danger of killing some one else. He noticed that the President sat near a window. After church he made an examination of the window and found he could reach it without any trouble, and from this point he could shoot the President through the head without killing any one else. The following Wednesday he went to the church-examined the location and the window and became satisfied he could accomplish his purpose and he determined, therefore to make the attempt at the church the following Sunday. He learned from the papers that the President would leave the city on Saturday, the 18th of June, with Mrs Garfield, for Long Branch. He therefore determined to meet him at the depot. He left his boarding-place about five o'clock Saturday morning, June 18, and went down to the river, at the foot of Seventeenth street, and fired five shots to practice his aim and be certain his pistol was in good order.

DETERRED BY MRS. GARFIELD'S LOOKS.

He then went to the depot and was in the ladies' waiting room of the depot, with his pistol ready, when the Presidential party entered. He says Mrs. Garfield looked so weak and frail that he had not the heart to shoot the President in her presence, and as he knew he would have another opportunity he left the depot. He had previously engaged a carriage to take him to the jail. On Wednesday evening the President and his son, I think, United States Marshal Henry, went out for a ride. The assassin took his pistol and followed them and watched them for some time in hopes the carriage would stop but no opportunity was given. On Friday evening, July 1, he was sitting on a seat in the park opposite the White House when he saw the President come out alone; he followed him down the avenue to Fifteenth street and then kept on the opposite side of the street up Fifteenth until the President entered the residence of Secretary Blaine. He waited at the corner of Mr. Morton's late residence, corner of Fifteenth and H. streets, for some time and then, as he was afraid he would attract attention, he went into the alley in the rear of Mr. Morton's residence, examined his pistol and waited. The President and Secretary Blaine came out together and he followed them on foot to the gate of the White House but could get no opportunity to use his weapon.

HIS OPPORTUNITY AT LAST.

On the morning of Saturday, July 2, he breakfasted at the Rigg's House about 7 o'clock. He then walked up into the Park and sat there for an hour. He then took a one-horse avenue car and rode to Sixth street, got out and went into the depot and loitered there, had his shoes blackened, engaged a hackman for $2 to take him to the jail, went into the water closet and took his pistol out of his hip-pocket and unwrapped the paper from around it, which he had put there for the purpose of preventing the prespiration from the body dampening the powder, examined his pistol carefully, tried the trigger and then returned and took a seat in the ladies' waiting room, and as soon as the President entered, advanced behind him and fired two shots. These facts, I think can be relied upon as accurate, and I give them to the public to contradict certain false rumors in connection with this most atrocious of atrocious crimes.

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A FEARFUL CYCLONE.

Devastation of Property and Loss of Life Mark Its Path.

NEW ULM, Minn, July 17.—Shortly before 5 o'clock this afternoon, a cyclone of the most terrific violence struck this town demolishing over one hundred buildings and killing or wounding upwards of thirty persons. Though other towns in the vicinity were visited by the storm to a greater or less degree of violence, the full force of the cyclone vented itself here. According to the evidence of eye witnesses, two tornadoes met right over this place and the work of destruction was accomplished in less than fifteen minutes. The course of the cyclone could be distinctly discerned and it seemed to be moving in separate volumes from the north and south. At 4:30 o'clock black clouds gathered with great rapidity. The thunder and lightning were terrific. The wind blew a hurricane, while the rain descended in blinding sheets. There was a moment's lull, and then a cyclone struck the town, almost destroying it, and then disappeared as suddenly as it came. Its effects are almost indescribable. Some houses were struck by lightning, others were lifted up bodily by the violence of the wind, and others were demolished by the flying debris from other buildings. Scores of dwellings and stores were nearly destroyed. Very few escaped uninjured. Many had the roofs blown off, or were so badly unjointed by the wind that they will have to be pulled down and rebuilt. The storm was most destructive in the north end of the city; whole bocks of frame buildings were swept away. Hardly a barn or stable escaped, and it is estimated over one hundred horses and cattle were destroyed. J. G. Randolph, mayor of the city, estimates the total loss at $500,000, and the lowest estimate is $350,000. Aside from loss of life the worst feature of the calamity is that none of the property destroyed is insured against accidents of this kind. Many have lost their all. The citizens have, however, without exception met the disaster bravely, and even cheefully, and are taking prompt and decisive steps to repair the damage, though all argue that next to the Indian massacre it was the most disastrous blow New Ulm has ever received. The streets are filled with the debris of the shattered buildings. The heaviest individual loss falls on J. Hoenstine who had just completed a brick brewery at a cost of $30,000. The building was entirely destroyed. No insurance. The eye witnesses say that the scene during and immediately after the storm was fearful to contemplate and beyond description. People who were out on the streets at the time were literally blown away and numbers were wounded by flying debris. As the victims of the sad catastrophe are scattered over a large area it is impossible to get an exact list of the killed and wounded, especially as the cyclone also visited West Newton and caused several deaths. The killed so far as known number fourteen and wounded twenty-four, some of whom are probably fatally injured. There are doubtless many others who have been overlooked in the general confusion. The cyclone devastated a stretch of country one mile wide and forty miles long and passed through the towns of West Newton, Severance, Palmyra, Wilmington, and Cairo. Gentlemen from Cairo say the storm was one of the most disastrous ever known in Renville county and that a large number of people have been killed and many injured.

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DARING DESPERADOES.

KANSAS CITY, July 17.—Information has been received here by an incoming Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific train of a daringly-planned and successful train robbery at Winston, on the Rock Island road, a short distance east of Cameron. The train robbers were six in number and were supposed to be under the leadership of Jesse James. The men boarded the train which leaves this city at 6 p. m. at Cameron. At Winston when the train stopped they stood up in the aisle of a car with drawn revolvers. One of the bandits advanced with a revolver in each hand towards William Westfall, the conductor, and ordered him to hold up his hands. The conductor was slow in complying with his demands and was shot through the heart by the desperado. One of the other men shot through the head John McCullough, a stonecutter, of Wilton Junction, who turned outward from his seat. The men then went through the train to the express car and overpowered the United States express Messenger Chas. Murray, who was intimidated into opening the safe, from which $5,000 was taken. The desperadoes then went to the engine and told the engineer to start his train. This he could not do on account of the automatic brake, and he was at once fired upon by the robbers. The engineer put out the light in the cab and crawled along the foot board to the pilot, and after extinguishing the headlight laid down on the pilot. The robbers made no search for him, but departed. No attempt was made to rob the passengers. The populace about Winston rose en masse and armed men are now seeking the desperadoes.

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—Colonel J. W. MEANS, of Towanda, Pa., has been granted a patent for a "bale tie," something useful in baling cotton.—*Elmira Free Press.*

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THE Toledo (O.) *Bee* says: Colonel J. Dorse Alexander, editor Barnesville (Ga.) *News*, has been cured of rheumatism, by the use of St. Jacobs Oil.

New Advertisements.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—In re the estate of Angelo M. Paresco, late of Loyola College, Baltimore county State of Maryland, deceased.

Letters of administation cum testamento annexo having been granted by the Register of Wills of the County of Bradford, in the State of Pennsylvania, to the undersigned upon the estate of the above named decedent, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement to

CHAS. C. LANCASTER, Administrator.
Loyola College, Baltimore, Md., July 21, 1881.-1w

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—S. B. Rogers vs. W. N. Hilton. In the Court of Common Pleas of Bradford county, No. 797, September Term, 1880.

The undersigned, an Auditor appointed by the said Court to distribute the fund arising from the Sheriff's sale of defendant's real estate, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in the Borough of Towanda, on TUESDAY, THE 23rd DAY OF AUGUST, A. D. 1881, at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where all persons having claims against said fund must present them or be forever debarred from coming in on the same.

JOHN W. CODDING, Auditor.
Towanda, July 19th, 1881.—4w

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ARCTIC HOUSE, OCEAN GROVE. Situated on Surf ave., near "Ross" Pavilion. Airy sleeping rooms and large dining room facing the ocean. Meals furnished excursionists. For further particulars address M. A. BULL. *w8

FARM FOR SALE—The farm situated in Towanda township, within one mile of the Court House, belonging to the estate of L. L. Moody, deceased, containing about 81 acres, will be sold August 1st, 1881, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Court House. It is a desirable property and will be sold on easy terms of payment. Any information regarding it may be obtained from N. N. BETTS, C. L. TRACY, N. C. ELSBREE or the undersigned.

E. T. FOX, Administrator.
TOWANDA, June 30, 1881.

FRENCH'S HOTEL, ON THE European Plan, opposite the City Hall, Court House and new Post-office, NEW YORK. PRICES REDUCED. This hotel has all modern improvements, including Elevators, Gas, Running Water, and Burglar-Proof locks on every door. It is convenient to all Theatres and within three minutes walk of both Elevated Railroad Stations. Horse Cars for all parts of the city pass the door. Special arrangements with excursion parties. Apr.28-m3.

EXECUTRIX'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned, under the last will and testament of Martha A. Horton, deceased, late of Terry Twp., all persons indebted to the estate of said decedent are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and all having claims against said estate must present the same duly authenticated to the undersigned for settlement.

ELIZABETH R. HORTON.
Executrix.
Terrytown, Pa., June 16, 1881-6w*

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MEDICAL SOCIETY MEETING.—There will be a meeting of the Bradford County Medical Society at the office of Dr. D. N. Newton, in Towanda, WEDNESDAY—AUGUST 3d, 1881, at 2 p. m.

July 21-w2. E. D. PAYNE, Secretary.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE. This College is *thoroughly furnished* for giving a superior education in *College and Eclectic Courses of Study*, and also in *Music* and *Art*. Heated by steam and furnished with an elevator. By reason of its endowment its charges are *unusually moderate.* Send for Catalogue to Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., Pres., Elmira, N. Y. July21-w6.

New Advertisements.

POWELL & CO.

Have just received 10,000 yards of Printed Lawns of the best quality and newest styles which they will sell at 9 cts. per yard.

Powell & Co.

Have just opened a large stock of Lace and Plain Buntings, with a large assortment of new styles of Worsted Dress Goods which they are offering at great bargains.

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Call attention to their new stock of White Goods, Dotted Swiss, Plaid Nainsooks, French Muslins, India Mulls, Victoria Lawns, Piques, &c., which are being sold at very low prices.

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Have just opened a very large and complete stock of Ladies Gloves, Hosiery, Lace Ties, Fans, Ruchings, Spanish Laces, French Laces, &c. Their Notion and Fancy Goods Department is now unusually full and complete, with all the new things in the market. The stock of Parasols and Sun Umbrellas is very large and prices very low. Silk Fringes, Girdles, Passamenteries, Dress Buttons, a large assortment just received.

POWELL & CO.

Have now in stock a large quantity of Ladies Linen Ulsters, all sizes and prices; also a full assortment of new Shetland Wool and Thibet Shawls.

Powell & Co.

Have a large assortment of Canton and Madras Dress Ginghams, just received; also large additions to their stock of Calicoes, Cretonnes, Furniture Prints, &c.