Bradford Reporter.

Towanda, Pa., Dec. 1, 1881.

THE Cabinet maker will ere long mourn a lost occupation.

THE Lebanon *Courier* wants the Hon. JACOB G. HEILMAN, of that county, nominated as the Republican candidate for Secretary of Internal Affairs.

THE enemies of President ARTHUR are really nonplussed; they can find nothing in his administration, so far, to find fault with. Even their inventive genius seems to be at fault.

AMONG the valuable statistics of the tenth census we find the area of Pennsylvania given as 44,985 square miles. Center county is the largest in the State, with 1,230 square miles.

THE health of ALEXANDER H. STEVENS is said to be better than it has been for three years. He now weighs ninety-four pounds, while at one time he barely tipped the beam at seventy-three.

SECRETARY KIRKWOOD, on Saturday, in the name of the President, accepted the resignation of Commissioner MARBLE, of the Patent Office, to take effect as soon as his successor shall be qualified.

THE chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee has issued a call for a caucus in the House of Representatives on December 3d, at noon, to nominate a candidate for Speaker and candidates for the other elective offices.

EX-SENATOR WALLACE is being mentioned as the probable candidate of the Democracy next year for Governor. Should he be nominated there would be occasion for the Republican candidate not permitting grass to grow under his feet.

ESTIMATES made from information gathered by the Medical Academy of Paris fix the number of doctors in various parts of the world at 189,000. Of these there are 65,000 in the United States, 26,000 in France, 32,000 in Germany and Austria, 35,000 in Great Britain and its colonies, 10,000 in Italy and 5,000 in Spain.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR has set down heavily on a certain class of journals by not doing anything they can possibly find fault with. They are almost dying to hear of some mistake he has made; but so far have not been gratified. The Lancaster *Inquirer* thinks the President should take pity on them and commit some indiscretion.

WILLIAM H. ENGLISH, proprietor of the Indianapolis opera house, has caused the arrest of four minstrel performers, known to the profession as the "Big Four," for breach of an engagement, which, according to his statement, caused a loss to him of $300. ENGLISH will be remembered as the man who ran for Vice President on the Democratic ticket in 1880.

GRAPE culture has made so much progress already in our New England, middle and western States, and the increase from year to year is so extraordinary, that some enthusiastic agriculturists may be excused for seeing looming up in the future the possibility of America becoming as great in this branch of cultivation as she already is in so many others. In the Atlantic States grape culture seems to offer many sources of profit sufficient to compensate for the transfer of grain culture from those States to the far west.

THE New York Brewers are again in the pillory for the use of poisonous ingredients in the production of beer, and Commissioner RAUM, who is agitating the matter, declares that the so-called beverage of Gambrinus is an adulterated compound entirely unfit to drink. It is but a short time since the brewers professed to give a statement of what they made their beer from in New York, but it appears from recent reports that there are some things they either forgot to mention or kept back from the public on purpose.

THE total Greenback vote in this State is about 17,000. The Philadelphia *Record* charges that the Chairman of the State Committee attempted to sell the organization on the State ticket. It points to the fact that the Greenback vote disappeared in Luzerne and other counties in that section, where NOBLE's majority was larger than given Democratic candidates for some years, as evidence that NOBLE's bar'l was tapped to some purpose, and wonders how long the decent members of the Greenback party will consent to be bought and sold by the leaders.

THE geographer of the tenth census reports the water area of the United States at 11,500 square miles of rivers and smaller streams, 23,900 of lakes and ponds and 17,200 of coast waters, bays, gulfs and sounds, making an aggregate surface of 56,600 square miles. He fails to give an estimate of the average depth and doesn't attempt to reduce the fluid to gallons, barrels or hogsheads, but even without this valuable aid at computation, and in view of the growing tendency to economize in water as a beverage, sufficient quantity is disclosed to justify the hope that the price of milk need not necessarily advance hereafter, even in dry seasons.

WE most heartily endorse the following from the Lebanon *Courier*: "A verdict of $3,338 has been found against an editor named CHASE, up in Lackawanna county, for a libel on Mr. SCRANTON. We know little of this particular case, but that there is too loose a pen wielded by many connected with the sensation press of the country is a fact to be deplored. There is a certain class of papers whose specialty is the assailing of the character of public men, "without rhyme or reason;" and a pity it is that a perverted taste among the people causes the slanders to be enjoyed, and incites to further indulgence in the wicked and unmanly work. A man's character can be well judged by the papers he is found reading."

THE committee appointed by the National Grange waited upon Commissioner LORING last week and presented the resolutions embodying the idea that the Department of Agriculture should be elevated to a higher plane, with a Cabinet officer at its head, and that it could best promote the interests of agriculture by being kept aloof from all other interests. Commissioner LORING in reply said that he had advocated an enlargement of his department, so as to include those interests which were intimately and to a great extent inseparably allied to agriculture. He could not personally urge any action looking toward making his a Cabinet office. He left that to the country and to legislation the which the agricultural interests may demand.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL JAMES' annual report has been made public. He recommends a reduction in the salaries of postmasters, a re-distribution of the sums paid for railway mail service, and a change in the rates charged for third and fourth class matter, merchandise and miscellaneous printed matter. By the aid of these and other reforms, he announces that letter postage can be reduced from three to two cents in the next three years. The Postmaster-General also recommends post office savings banks, cheap money orders at the rate of three cents for sums of $5 and less, with other important reforms. Through the exposure and stoppage of the Star Route frauds, $1,147,757 has been saved to the Department.

MR. A. M. GIBSON, who claims to be a special attorney for the United States in the matter of the Star service investigation, has submitted a report to the Acting Attorney General, which was last week made public. Mr. GIBSON says at the outset: "For manifest reasons it would not be prudent in this report to disclose all the facts discovered by the investigation pursued by the representatives of the two departments, or to indicate a tithe of the evidence, which must be reserved for the courts of justice." The document is nevertheless of great length, and would fill about twenty ordinary newspaper columns, exclusive of its accompanying "exhibits." Among other charges which are alluded to is the matter of sixteen routes which General BRADY granted allowances for expedition in 1877, the contract price being $184,544.24, and the extra allowances $197,946.16. Cases are also cited where the increase was at the rate of 56$\frac{1}{6}$ per cent., and the additional work about 38$\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. The granting of retroactive allowances, in direct violation of law, is also charged.

PROSECUTIONS have been made in a number of counties throughout the State of physicians who neglected or pettishly refused to register as the law directs. Some of these physicians assumed to set themselves above the law, and to defy it, but in all these cases the law was too strong for them. The trouble in all such cases is the efforts of a man or a number of men to decide that a law is wrong. No man or set of men can do this. That is the business of the court of last resort. Lower courts are bound to enforce all statutes until they are pronounced unconstitutional, and this the physicians who attempted to ignore the registration act have discovered. It is also complained by some physicians that bogus diplomas are presented to the prothonotaries. This may be so, but as the matter now stands, prothonotaries are the only authority to judge of the genuineness of such instruments. Whether these officers do this intelligently or not, is no question for the faculty to decide. They have the authority to make the judgment in the premises, and so the courts decide. All that all physicians have to do is to apply for and make a registry, and when they fail in this, they are liable to the fine.

THE PARTY TRIPLICATE.

The uninstructed observer might conclude that the Republican party in Pennsylvania has a superabundance of material after reading the post election address of Mr. WOLFE and the resolutions adopted by the gentlemen who met at the Continental hotel the other day. Parties in duplicate are not so uncommon as to excite much remark. Parties in triplicate are not so often observed, however. We do not know of any political party so great numerically that it can afford to divide itself in even two parts, and in that condition expect to appear formidable to a well organized opposition. The returns of the November election conclusively show that had the Democracy been united and well led they would have been able to carry off the fruits of victory. The Republicans won, partly because they were well organized, and partly because the Democrats were divided in sentiment and in action.

The Republicans of Pennsylvania cannot afford to maintain a state of war within the party. The entire membership of the party is needed to give moral force to the victory. The old proverb touching a house divided against itself applies to political parties as forcibly as it does to nations. It does not follow that there can be no difference in opinion in a nation at peace with itself. We know better than that at the outset What does follow is that our united purpose is absolutely required to preserve national integrity. Unity of purpose and differences of opinion are strictly compatible. There was a very wide divergence of opinion among the founders of the republic, but with it all there was a singleness of purpose made entirely evident to any one who reads history for instruction. There was very little in common, so far as opinion was concerned, between the Federalists, led by HAMILTON, WASHINGTON and ADAMS, and the early Republicans led by JEFFERSON and BURR. But so far as the Republic was concerned all of these men were practically united, each professing, and no doubt sincerely, save as to BURR, to desire nothing so much as the success of the newly born nation. They differed respecting policy, and time has shown that there was room for differences of opinion in that respect.

There is the same reason for differences of opinion within a party. Such differences prevailed in the Republican party from the beginning. Even during the war Republicans differed widely as to the policy of emancipation. They differed, yet, their purpose being the same, the effect was not destruction to that harmony in action which alone can render a party formidable to its opponents. At this time the quarrel between Republicans does not relate to the general policy of the party. Republicans differ in opinion somewhat as respects the policy of the party in the nation. But the quarrel is not over such divergences in opinion. The quarrel relates to leadership, to management, to dynasties. It is not a new quarrel, but on the contrary one as old as the history of organized society. It is a war without armistice and sometimes without truce. It is not peculiar to any civilized land but is common in all such lands. It is not peculiar to the Republican party but common to all parties in all times. We hear a great deal of the quarrel in the Republican party of Pennsylvania because it is the majority party. But in fact there is a much more formidable quarrel going on in the Democratic party of this State, and the quarrel is between the dynasty of WALLACE and that of RANDALL. But as the Democratic party is a minority party the fulness of the conflict is never comprehended by the general public. Were the Democrats to get the lead in Pennsylvania the public would witness a party quarrel that would quite put the present unpleasantness in the Republican party out of mind.

The kind of conflict prefigured by the resolutions of the Continental Hotel meeting is certainly legitimate. It is announced as a struggle for the mastery within the lines of the party. It is not a new departure, however, but an old conflict, to be conducted with system. It is an organized struggle for the mastery. How it may be determined we cannot foretell. But if carried on as announced it cannot be destructive of party life. It may impair the power of individuals in the party. It may affect the leadership. But it cannot weaken the party as an aggressive force. It is one of the movements within party lines which are bound to develop themselves after a long term of rule. To deprecate it is to deprecate the inevitable. It is one of the conflicts which determines the survival of the fittest in party management, and it will be just as well to take it for what it is.

AN important question has just been decided by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of the appeal of Mr. J. B. STARK from the decision of the District Court at Williamsport. The suit involved a matter of some eighteen thousand dollars, the plaintiff being the Second National Bank of Wilkes-Barre. Mr. STARK had indorsed certain notes, and the drawee having failed, proceedings were instituted against the indorser, who in defense alleged usury on the part of the plaintiff. The judgment of the District Court was against Mr. STARK on the ground that a charge of usury could not be maintained against National Banks in Pennsylvania under the 30th section of the National Banking Act, as many of the State banks had a right to issue currency under their charters and to charge dis count rates ranging from six to ten per cent., and in some cases even more than this. The judgment of the District Court has now been affirmed by the highest court of appeal. The question is similar to that involved in the case of TIFFANY vs. the National Bank of Missouri, 18th WALLACE 409, and decided by Mr. Justice STRONG. It contains a principle of great importance to business men generally, and establishes the fact that he who contracts with a National Bank for a high rate of interest cannot escape the obligation by raising the question of usury.

PENNSYLVANIA now finds it will be to her interest to pay more attention to her orchards than her farmers have been doing for some years past. We do not produce fruit enough for the soil, and the reason is that we do not place enough importance on our orchards, as the interest deserves, and can be made to pay. The Eastern counties of the State have been heretofore supplied with apples from the State of New York, and this winter the stock comes almost exclusively from West Virginia or Ohio. This ought not to be the case, and there is no reason for it, save that our farmers are indifferent in the care of their orchards, and that the cultivation of fruit trees is not made a specialty, as it ought to be. An orchard can be made pay better than if the ground it covers were put in grain or vegetables. This fact is thoroughly understood in regions like West Virginia and Northern New York, where the cultivation of fruit is pursued with great profit.

AS THE case proceeds, it becomes more and more apparent that GUITEAU is not a man of perfectly sound mind. It does not, however, follow, because he is to a certain extent crazy, that he is not criminally responsible for the murder with which he is charged. For that to be the case, it must appear either that he did not know what he was doing when he shot President GARFIELD—a proposition which is hardly conceivable—or that he was incapaciated by mental disease from controlling his actions. If he appreciated what he was doing, and willed to do it, he is sufficiently sane to be adjudged guilty. The mere fact—if it were a fact—which remains to be proved, that he considered himself the agent of Providence, would not exculpate him from a crime so deliberately committed as President GARFIELD's assassination.

SOME newspaper articles having been published in Boston relative to JAY GOULD's alleged selfishness and other unamiable qualities, the widow of JAMES FISK, jr., writes from that city to the New York *Herald* to make public her opinion about Mr. GOULD. Whatever he may be to other people to her he has been a just and generous man, she calls him her great friend, and she implies that since her husband's death she has needed a friend. He is entitled to the benefit of her testimony and she seems to give it gladly and gratefully.

ACTING Assistant Surgeon LAMB, who performed the autopsy upon the body of the late President GARFIELD, has published a statement refuting the rumors that there was any carelessness or want of method in conducting the examination. He details the processes by which the dis covery of the bullet was reached, and explains that to medical experts there could be no possible difficulty in assigning it its proper position, although it had been removed with the internal organs. He thoroughly vindicates the conduct of the autopsy.

COL. QUAY is said to be in dead earnest in his advocacy of GROW for Governor. The Independents, or the Continental Hotel branch of them, are violently opposed to him; but it is questionable if the bosses of that movement can carry many of the people with them against GROW. He would make a good Governor, and after all that is what the people want.—*Lancaster Inquirer.*

THE Norristown *Herald* says: "Now that Mr. QUAY has spoken favorably of GALUSHA A. GROW as a candidate for Governor, the "reformers" begin to accuse Mr. GROW of a "corrupt bargain." They should provide themselves with looking-glasses and contemplate the only honest men in the world.

THE Minnesota Legislature has adopted articles of impeachment against ST. JULIEN COX. Eighteen of the twenty charges against "His Honor," are for drunkeness on the bench. In his court at least justice was blind—drunk.

ONCE more the rumor is circulated that the Pope is contemplating the expediency of leaving Rome. It is a rumor which may safely be discredited. He may threaten to leave, but he will continue to stay.

THE Pittston *Gazette* is of the opinion that "the position of the WOLFE people, as defined by their spokesmen, is more absurd than that of the digusted juror who wanted to control his eleven stubborn companions."

AN exchange rises to remark: "The Democrats have discovered that the grapes which hang over the Speaker's desk at Washington are very sour.

THERE are more Independents under the Pennsylvania sun, CHARLES SPYKER WOLFE, than are dreampt of in your philosophy.—*Philadelphia Press.*

LET the campaign against the speculative life insurance agents be short, sharp and decisive. The people desire reform.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR now occupies the White House.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 25, 1881.—The Thanksgiving observances are over, the prayers ended and the sermons forgotten. While the aroma of the Thanksgiving bird has faded into thin air and his oyster stuffing become an "unsubstantial pageant," the clans have been gathering at the Capital and the scramble for the Speakership commenced.

As an overture, we may devoutly return thanks at this popular time for giving thanks, that Sam. Randallism is safely put away in its little grave, and with it the niggardly and sniveling marplots like him. Nothing that will follow, nothing that human ingenuity can suggest, would be more nauseating to the public than the blatant hypocracy of this entire brood of alleged statesmen. They were barnacles on the body politic, and thank God they are gone.

The candidates for the Speakership that are already in the field are somewhat numerous, if not notorious. First comes Mr. Kasson, of Iowa; next Mr. Hiscock, of New York; Mr. Keifer, of Ohio; Mr. Burrows, of Michigan, and Mr. Dunnell, of Minnesota.

General Keifer has been for some time quietly waving his banner at the Ebbitt, waiting for the Thanksgiving matinee to be over before opening his quarters. The General's greatest recommendation is that he hails from Ohio, and the inference left is that he must necessarily be fit for anything under the sun. But as Ohio has had her innings and has used them pretty effectually, it may be deemed proper by those who happen to reside outside that the State take a recess for a little time at least. This fact probably will not very much enhance the General's chances for election.

With regard to Mr. Dunnell, of Minnesota, about all that can be said of him is that he has a long beard, a big voice, and has been a member of the House for the last ten years. In his strife for the Speaker's gavel, it will probably not be forgotten that he was one of those who advocated the salary-grab and pocketed his share of the back pay as eagerly and as coolly as did boss Randall, whom he now desires to succeed. With the money safely in his pocket, it will be remembered that then followed his celebrated despatch to his business man at home to "Commence to haul sand." That sand he will probably find to be an obstacle that will be seriously in the way of his march to the coveted chair.

Of Mr. Hiscock it is said that he is a gentleman and a scholar, and can "speak well on any subject;" is a polished man of the world and in every way competent in point of ability for the place. But not to put too fine a point upon it, it will be claimed that New York has had her share of the feast. She has carried of the President, Secretary of the Treasury and the Postmaster General, and to give the Speakership would, in the minds of a great many, be a little too much like stacking the cards. The West will, as a matter of course, demand and insist upon having a show, and from those that are supposed to be best informed upon the subject it is thought that the contest will finally come down to Hiscock, of New York, and Kasson, of Iowa. Mr. Hiscock has not yet put in an appearance "on the dark and bloody ground," but it is understood is at home busily at work. He has committed himself to ultra-protectionist views, and on that issue will openly conduct his campaign. If this is made the direct issue when the members arrive from all sections, it will be hard to predict the result.

On H street near Wormley's celebrated cafe, Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, has fixed his quarters and has defiantly thrown his banner to the breeze. With regard to his aspirations it appears that he is not inclined to say much, but prefers watching events and lending now and then a helping hand to his canvass. With regard to experience and ability, Mr. Kasson is without question the best candidate in the field. He has served eight years in the House, most of the time on important committees, and his ready powers in debate and remarkable parliamentary talents prove that he can handle the chair to the entire satisfaction of all. As a hard money apostle he has been consistent and persistent, is aggressive, and believes in a lively and liberal policy for internal improvements, and heartily recommends legislation looking toward the revival and protection of our merchant marine commerce.

Quite a large and enthusiastic meeting of Census clerks was recently held at the Bureau for the purpose of inaugurating steps for getting the sense of the entire force as to the advisability and feasibility of presenting Gen. Walker, the Census Commissioner, a handsome and substantial testimonial of their high esteem. Such action is doubtless eminently proper on the part of the clerks whom the General was instrumental in appoin[illegible] to place, and that they should in some manner show their gratitude and appreciation of such services is all right.

Under the great civil service reformers, the Hon. Carl Schurz and one R. B. Hayes, Gen. Walker, with a great flourish of trumpets, was appointed to this important position. Not for the reason that he was extraordinarily competent nor that he was in any way in sympathy with the principles of the Republican party was he selected, but simply because he was a civil service advocate and had previously held the position. The result of this appointment, as is usual in all such cases, was a god-send to the "unterrified" heroes and howlers of Washington and elsewhere, who were crammed by the score into this Bureau. A livelier den of anti-administrationists and "lost cause" patriots could not well be found.

There is another fact in connection with the Census Bureau which it may be proper to mention. Instead of the census being completed at an expense of not above three millions, as estimated, over four millions of dollars have been expended and the work very far from being done. Extravagance and bad management have marked the career of the Commissioner at every step, and now he tenders his resignation, leaving his successor to ask for another appropriation and more time to complete the work.

Such are some of the results of the so-called civil service reform which so many appear to be in love with. The theory is very beautiful in the perspective and many love to prate about statesmen in its advocacy rising above partisanship, but when put into practice the results have proved to be anything but satisfactory. If the Republican party, which during the past two decades has carried the country safely through all of its perils, cannot find within its own ranks suitable officers in the administration of the affairs of the Government, who believe in sustaining Republican principles, then its usefulness has certainly ceased. While an attempt is being made to place the civil service humbug again before the people, it will not, however, find the support it received under the past administration. The rewarding of friends in place of enemies will not probably be so much in the fashion as it has been.

The smoke of the battle has lifted. All the counties have been heard from, and the Bourbon party of old Virginia, with all its sins and transgressions, is numbered among the antique—is dead and buried. An empty treasury, roofless school-houses, common whisky and promises to pay—this is the epitaph for the headstone of a party whose grave should be where the floods shall rise and its tides wash the corpse far out to sea.

At the close of the war the State of Virginia was handed over to the Conservative party. No radical had a hand in the management or even a voice in the legislation of the State. The school fund was stolen, the credit of the State sunk below par, and the name of proud old Virginia was a by-word and a reproach in every monetary circle. But the Virginia Bourbon was a promising animal; he promised and funded, promised and cajoled until the patience of his creditors was exhausted. Disgusted and worn out with promises the liberal-minded men of the State arose in their might, and the result was that Bourbonism is buried out of sight. The occupation of the long-haired Bourbon is gone. Filled with hog and hominy and saturated with corn juice, he will no longer saunter through legislative halls and court-house greens, talking loud and smelling louder, while he discusses the affairs of the nation and d——s Republicanism generally. M.

STATE NEWS.

—Enormous flocks of wild pigeons continue to fly in parts of Berks county.

—Perry county officials are coming down on the unregistered practitioners of medicine.

—The tobacco crop of this State is estimated by the Board of Agriculture at 22,025,000 pounds.

—In two days last week there were shipped from Pittsburg by water 10,773,500 bushels of coal.

—The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad has ordered fifty new engines, eight of which are for passenger trains.

—Godfrey Williams, a colored man in Phoenixville, is the owner of a watch which once belonged to Jeff. Davis' father.

—Peter A. McCabe has been appointed by the Governor Sheriff of Schuylkill county, in the place of M. C. Scanlan, deceased.

—The necessary funds to secure an organ factory at Easton have been subscribed, except $200, which is certain to be added soon.

—About thirty representatives of the grave-yard insurance companies met in Harriburg Thursday for the ostensible purpose of curing some of the evils associated with the management of those institutions.

—The largest tannery in the world is just being completed at Morris, Tioga county. Three engines and ten thirty-two-feet boilers will furnish steam and force the machinery. It will grind one hundred cords of bark a day.

—The iron bars on the doors of the cupola of the Bessemer department of the Pennsylvania Steel Works, broke Thursday. Calvin Auner, Fred Yost and Isaac Conred were caught by the rush of molten metal and terribly burned, Auner, it is supposed, fatally.

—Colonel Thomas Steers, who recently had been engaged in the work of forwarding an extension of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway, died at Dean's Station, Colorado, a few days ago. He was born in Centre county, this State, in 1818, and afterwards lived at Lancaster. He was much liked by Thaddeus Stevens and had many other friends in Pennsylvania.

—Detective Somers of the Lehigh Valley Road, arrested Jacob Fisher, of South Easton, on a charge of tampering with a switch on the Easton and Amboy Road one night last week and throwing a passenger train from the track. Fortunately no one was injured. Fisher's motive, it is said, is revenge, as he was discharged some time ago from the company's employ.

—There is considerable excitement in the oil circles of the Titusville district on account of an old oil well which in former years produced five barrels per day starting up afresh and flowing 400 barrels a day, after having been drilled sixty feet deeper. The well is located near the Insane Asylum at Warren, Pa. A new well, estimated at 200 barrels, was also struck on Wednesday on lot 438, Sheffield district.

—A charter was issued at the State Department Harrisburg, last week, to the Conewago and Clarion Railroad Company, with a capital of $1,000,000. The new road will run from a point on the south bank of the Clarion River in Jefferson County, where the Mahoning and Susquehanna railroads intersect to Warren, Pa. The directors are Lieutenant-Governor Charles W. Stone, Henry E. Brown, William H. Copeland, Henry J. Miller of Warren and C. Powell Karr, B. F. Reifsmider and Theodore E. Smith of New York.

—By the consolidation of six railroads into one Pittsburg was last week given a new line, connecting that city directly with Lake Ontario at Charlotte at the mouth of the Genesee River. The six lines cemented in this union are the Rochester and Charlotte, the Rochester and Pittsburg, the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg, the Great Valley and Bradford, the Bradford and State line, and the Pittsburg and New York. The Allegheny Valley Low Grade Divison and the Pittsburg and Western are two links of the whole line from Pittsburg to Lake Ontario retaining separate organizations.

—There is being built on Babb's creek, in Tioga county, an immense tannery, which, when completed, will be the largest in the country, and probably in the world. The hemlock bark on 40,000 acres of land in the vicinity of the works has already been contracted for, and will be ground in the six bark mills, which will have a capacity of 100 cords per day. The dry-house, which is not yet completed, will hold 40,000 hides, besides affording room for twelve large rollers, and the other work of finishing leather for market. A railroad will be run to the works from Arnot. Over 200 hands will be employed in the different departments.

—A despatch from Easton, under date of the 22d ult. says: The Clinton branch of the Easton and Amboy Railroad, extending from Lansdown to Clinton, was formally opened Thursday. Nearly all of the officials of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, Easton and Amboy road, and the Wyoming, Mahanoy and Hazleton divisions were present. A special train on the Valley road from Mauch Chunk that morning was met at Landsdown by an excursion of school children from Clinton, to which all returned, and the road was then declared formally opened. Regular trains will be started this week, connecting with all trains on the Easton and Amboy road. Clinton is a large milk shipping, agricultural and mining depot, and hitherto all traffic of freight or passenger had to be by vehicle.

GENERAL NEWS.

—Senator Anthony sent every member of the United States Senate, as well as every living ex-member of that body a Thanksgiving turkey.

—District Attorney Herrick, of New York, has given notice that he will move the bribery case of Senator Sessions for trial at the January term.

—A collision took place Thursday afternoon near Savanah, Georgia, between a freight and a lumber train, causing the death of six train hands.

—In the Criminal Court Friday afternoon the Grand Jury reported the indictment of William Jones for assault with intent to kill Chas. J. Guiteau.

—Captain Charles W. Kennedy, who has crossed the Atlantic three hundred times, was given a complimentary dinner in New York on Tuesday evening.

—Mrs. Dunmore, Guiteau's divorced wife, has arrived in Washington from Leadville, Colorado. She was subpœnaed by the Government, and has already expressed her disbelief in Guiteau's insanity.

—Rear Admiral John C. Howell, who was recently detached from command of the European station, has been placed on the retired list of the navy, he having reached the age of sixty-two years. His retirement promotes Commodore J. C. Beaumont to the rank of Rear Admiral.

—The stage between San Antonio and Corpus Christi was stopped near Oakville on Frday night by two masked men, who rifled the mail of everything valuable. One of the highwaymen is described as being tall and the other short. They are thought to be the same men who robbed a stage near Laredo recently.

—A new census of the population of France is about to be taken. The Ministry of the Interior has decided that "Freethought" shall be classified as a religious sect. That word will therefore appear on the census papers handed in by the side of the word Jew, Catholic, Protestant. This will probably be the first national recognition of free-thinkers as a distinct body.

—The resignation of Assistant United States Treasurer Hillhouse, of New York, has been received at the Treasury Department and placed on file. General Hillhouse desired that it should take effect on December 1, but has consented to hold the office until his successor qualifies. Several Wall street bankers, brokers and business men propose to present General Hillhouse with an appropriate testimonial of their appreciation of his public service.

—Prof. F. B. Hough, chief of the division of forestry, Agricultural Departpartment, has just returned to Washington after seven months' exhaustive examination of the schools of forestry in the various countries of Europe. He will shortly make a report, with recommendations to Congress for planting, preservation and maintenance of forests on the prairies and desert lands of the United States.

—A house near Memphis, Tennessee, was left in charge of a fifteen-year-old girl a few days ago, and shortly after the departure of the family a tramp made his appearance and demanded admittance. The girl warned him to stay out, but he persisted, and as he entered through the door he was greeted with two shots from a revolver in the hands of the guardian of the house. Both shots took effect, and the wounded and thoroughly-frightened scamp made his escape as rapidly as possible.

A Woman on a Cow-Catcher.

NEW YORK, November 26.—A strange circumstance occurred on the Orange express of the Erie Road last evening. The train only makes one stop between Jersey City and Greenwood. The fireman got off of his engine to oil up at the latter station. As he was passing around to the front of the locomotive he saw a woman lying on the pilot. The attention of Conductor Ennis was called to the fact and the woman was put in the baggage car and taken to Melrose. She was scratched about the face and her head was bruised She had evidently been drinking and it is a mystery to know where she was picked up. The engineer knew nothing of the matter until the woman was found by the fireman. Her name was Bridget Coaley and she said her residence was Paterson. The supposition is that she must have been picked up at Paterson, where the train runs at a slow rate of speed. She was poorly clad and this morning was doing well. It was a perilous ride of thirty miles and it is a miracle how she maintained her position on the pilot of the engine without being thrown off. There are a great many short curves and the train runs at a high rate of speed.

One Voice

all over the land goes up from mothers, that says: "My daughters are so feeble and sad, with no strength, all out of breath and life at the least exertion. What can we do for them?" The answer is simple and full of hope. One to four weeks' use of Hop Bitters will make them healthy, rosy, sprightly, and cheerful.

THE GUITEAU TRIAL.

Mr. Scoville Wednesday continued and concluded his opening address for the defence in the Guiteau trial. He read several letters written by the defendant years ago, in order to show that his mind was disordered. Several witnesses were examined, who narrated actions of the assassin that were intended to create a belief of his insanity. A physician swore that he had been requested to examine Guiteau and had come to the conclusion that he was crazy and dangerous. Two other witnessess testified that Guiteau had impressed them as an insane person. The assassin was more than usually refractory; he persistently interrupted the proceedings by his comments, and at times appeared to wish to say something to cause laughter. The spectators apparently met him half way and displayed a strange levity for such an occasion.

FRIDAY.

Judge Cox Friday showed a consciousness that the proceedings of the Guiteau trial had hitherto been conducted without regard to the proper dignity of a court of justice. He warned the spectators, under penalty of having the court room cleared, that there must be no manifestations of feeling, and he threatened to have Giteau gagged unless he behaved himself. The assassin apparently paid little heed to the threat; and constantly interrupted the proceedings with his comments and observations, and was not gagged. Guiteau made a statement in which he repeated his blasphemous assertion respecting his partnership with the Deity. He said that certain newspapers which abused President Garfield must share with him the odium of the assassination, and he threatened to expose the record of his former wife if she appeared as a witness against him. Testimony was taken in support of the theory of insanity.

SATURDAY.

The proceedings in the trial of Guiteau were marked Saturday by greater decorum, so far as concerned the spectators, than they have been on former days, owing in a great measure to the exertions made by Judge Cox and Marshal Henry. The prisoner, on the other hand, continued to supplement the testimony of the witnesses by remarks and contradictions in his usual style. Among those called to the witness stand were Senator Logan and Mrs. Scoville, the prisoner's sister. It is thought that the testimony on the part of the defence—with the exception, perhaps, of that of Mrs. Scoville and the medical experts—will have been presented before the middle of this week.

MONDAY.

Mrs. Scoville, sister of Guiteau, concluded her testimony Monday, and J. W. Guiteau, the assassin's brother, was called to the stand. He refused to admit that his father was insane, but declared that he had recently become convinced of the prisoner's insanity. Other witnesses gave testimony in support of the theory of insanity. Guiteau took advantage of a pause in the proceedings to denounce as "cranks" the newspaper men who have condemned his clownish conduct in the court-room. Toward the close of the session the assassin was sworn as a witness, and identified some letters written by himself in former years.

TUESDAY.

The whole time of the Court was occupied on Tuesday by Guiteau's testimony, and he had not concluded when the Court adjourned for the day. He entered into quite an elaborate history of his life. There was a large crowd of spectators present.

Medical Experts Forming Opinions.

WASHINGTON, November 27.—The experts in insanity have been holding meetings to-day to satisfy themselves with regard to Guiteau's responsibility. This forenoon they went to the jail and spent two hours with the prisoner, drawing from him the story of his life, which he gave them very freely. Early this evening they assembled in the Red Parlor of the Ebbitt House. There were present Dr. Henry Stearns, of Hartford; Dr. Theo W. Fisher, of Boston; Dr. Charles H. Nicholls, of Bloomingdale; Dr. Theo. Diamond, of Auburn; Dr. Walter Channing, of Brookline; Dr. Samuel Worcester, of Salem, Mass.; Dr. Pliny Earle, of Northampton; Dr. J. H. McBride, of Wisconsin; Dr. James G. Kernan, of Chicago; Dr. Charles F. Folsom, of Boston; Dr. John A. Rice, Dr. A. M. Shew, of Connecticut, and Dr. Kempster, of Wisconsin.

Mr. Scoville, John W. Guiteau and Dr. Rice, the physician who examined Guiteau several years ago and pronounced him insane, were present by invitation in the early part of the evening. They were questioned with regard to the facts in Guiteau's life and exhibited letters illustrating the peculiarities of character of the prisoner. After they were examined and departed, the experts closed their doors and remained in consultation until a late hour.

The doctors are reticent about the meeting, but it is understood that the proceedings were entirely informal, and that there exists a wide difference of opinion among them regarding the responsibility of the assassin for his acts.

What Guiteau Will Do.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Times* visited the assassin in his cell Sunday and gives the following account of what he saw and heard there: "Your correspondent visited the assassin Guiteau in his cell today. A large crowd of ladies and gentlemen gathered at the jail, but few of them were permitted to see the prisoner. During the morning about fifteen experts on insanity were there to examine him. In the conversation which followed Guiteau said the trial was progressing satisfactorily to him; that he was certain of acquittal by the jury; that when he got on the witness stand he would soon convince them that he removed the President under inspiration. Even the lawyers, he said, were friendly to him, and he mentioned Colonel Corkhill and Mr. Davidge by name as having no desire to convict him. He was asked what he should do supposing the jury said he must hang. 'I would go upon the scaffold without fear,' said he. 'If the Lord wills it I will obey His commands without complaint. I will cheerfully go. It may not be in this generation, but the odium attached to my name will be removed. I will be regarded as a patriot and the savior of the nation from civil war. My name will go down in history with Lincoln's and Grant's.' He was asked what he would do if acquitted. 'I will go into the lecture field as soon as I am out. I would make $50,000 the first year. I would pay all my debts and board bills and start life again. I would go out to Indiana and marry that hundred-thousand-dollar girl who recently advertised for a husband.'

Eleven government experts held a consultation to-night at the Ebbitt House. The discussion was favorable to Guiteau's insanity. Without arriving at a definite conclusion they adjourned.

Matters of General Interest.

The Mints.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The Director of the Mint reports that the gold and silver received and operated upon by all the mints and assay offices during the last fiscal year exceeded by more than $50,000,000 the receipts of any previous year. It amounted to $226,225,000, of which $193,371,000 was gold and $32,854,000 silver. The increase was due to the continued influx of gold from abroad, over $95,000,000 of the amount deposited being from that source. The coinage facilities of the mints have been tested to their full extent in converting this bullion into coin. The gold coinage amounted to $78,734,000. The coinage of silver was confined to the value of silver bullion required to be coined by the law authorizing the coinage of standard dollars, 27,638,000 of which were struck. Of the subsidiary coins $12,000 were coined, of the baser metals, or minor coins, $405,000. In addition to the coinage the mints assay offices manufactured bars to the amount of $100,750,000 of gold and $6,542,000 of silver. The purchases of silver bullion for the coinage of silver dollars amounted to 22,137,000 ounces, at a cost of $22,579,000. The total coinage of standard dollars since the passage of the act for their coinage, has been up to November 1st, $100,673,000, of which $34,096,000 are in active circulation. The net wastage of the fiscal year is $12,200. The production of gold in the United States during the year is estimated at $36,500,000, and of silver $42,100,000. The amount of gold consumed by manufacturers and jewelers was over $100,000,000, and of silver $3,500,000. At the end of the year the gold circulation was $440,000,000 and of silver $171,500,000. On Nov. 1st the amount of specie available for and awaiting coinage, including that in circulation, was of gold $563,000,000 and of silver $186,000,000.

Briber and Bribed Indicted.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Contractor Bratt was indicted to-day on the charge of bribing government officials and defrauding the government. Ex-Deputy Auditor Lilley was also indicted on the charge of accepting a bribe.

Large Fire at Augusta, Ark.

AUGUSTA, Ark., Nov. 29—The business portion of the city, comprising fifty building, was burned last night. Loss $200,000, Insurance $75,000. The post-office, two hotels and a newspaper office were consumed. The fire started in a saloon.

A Massacre in Indiana.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 24.—A two days' battle between two factions of countrymen, led by rival saloon keepers, has just ended at Fisher's Station, Indiana. The fight continued night and day. Stones, pistols, knives and pool balls were freely used. Benj. Bouch was beaten to death by Hamp West, a saloon keeper. West was afterward beaten to a pulp and Andy Farrell, a saloon keeper, was horribly mangled. Thirty-two others were wounded, some fatally. One man was found in the woods at midnight dead. There is a reign of terror in the town, and a sheriff's posse found Farrell, blood-stained beyond recognition, patrolling the street in front of his saloon armed with a gun. All is quiet to-day.

The Fruitless Arctic Expedition.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Lieut. Berry, of the Arctic expedition, submitted his report to the Secretary of the Navy to-day. It gives a detailed account of the voyage of the exploring ship from Herald Island and along the coast of Siberia, after the commander's report to the Naval Department, on September 27.

A Graveyard Insurance Company Being Overhauled.

HARISBURG, Pa., Nov. 29.—The Insurance Commissioners, believing that the State Capital Mutual Life Insurance Campany, doing the largest bussiness in the city, has not conducted its work in accordance with its charter has ordered a through examination of the company's books.

Debt Reduction for November.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The debt reduction for the currant mouth for will be large again: according to appearances at the close of business to day. The recipts so far have been $26,000,000, and the ordinary disbursements $14,000,000. In addition to this the interest payments for the month which have to be substracted amount so far to $3,700,000. This leaves with the returns of two days to count, something like $9,000.000 surplus for the month.

New Advertisements.

C. L. LAMB,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

105 North Franklin-st., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Special attention given to collections in Luzerne and Lackawanna counties. References: Hon. P. D. Morrow; First National Bank, Towanda.

FARMERS, LOOK!

New Machinery for Grinding Buckwheat at

AYER'S MILL.

Best Yield and Finest Flour Guaranteed.
Come on with your Grain.

O. F. AYER, PROPRIETOR.

Sheshequin, Pa., Oct. 27, 1881-m1.

COMMITTEE'S SALE.—By virtue of an order issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Bradford County, State of Pennsylvania, the undersigned, Committee of the estate of L. K. Pease, a lunatic, will expose to public sale on the premises, on THURSDAY, DECEMBER 22d, A. D. 1881, at 1 o'clock, P. M., said lunatic's ½ interest in the following described lot of land situate in Pike and Orwell townships: Beginning at a beech tree in line of land of C. Cook; thence north 2½° east along lands of. D. Ellsworth, H. Chaffee and I. Manchester 261 perches to a corner; thence south 15° east along lands of W. H Darling and Joseph Haigh 171 perches to a corner; thence south 66½° west 190 perches along lands of Joseph Haigh, Albert Conklin and John Black to a corner; thence north 37° west 50 perches to a corner the place of beginning; contains 140 acres and 20 perches of land.

Also at the same time and place, the other one-half of the above described land will be sold by the devisees of Ossian Pease, deceased, upon same terms and conditions, so that any person desiring to purchase the whole of said land can do so and obtain good and clear title for the same.

TERMS OF SALE—$100 of purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, one-half the remainder on confirmation of sale with interest on all unpaid, and the remainder with interest one year thereafter.

JOSEPH HAIGH,
Committee.
Nov. 24, 1881.

Legal.

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, Hon. PAUL D. MORROW, President Judge of the 13th Judicial District, consisting of the county of Bradford, has issued his precept bearing date the 10th day of September 1881, to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer, General Jail Delivery, Quarter Session of the Peace, Common Pleas and Orphans' Court at Towanda, for the county of Bradford, commencing on Monday, DECEMBER 5th, 1881, to continue three weeks.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the Coroners and Justices of the Peace of the county of Bradford, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with records, inquisitions and other remembrances to do those things which to their office appertains to be done; and those who are bound by recognizances or otherwise, to prosecute against the prisoners who are or may be in the jail of said county, are to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just. Jurors are requested to be punctual in their attendance, agreeably to their notice.

Dated at Towanda, the 1st day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, and of the Independence of the United States one hundred and sixth.

PETER J. DEAN, Sheriff.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that there has been filed in the office of the Register for the Probate of Wills and granting Letters of Administration in and for the County of Bradford, State of Pennsylvania, accounts of administration upon the following estates, viz:

The first and final account of Lark Bird, guardian of Mary Driscoll, a minor child of Dennis Driscoll, late of the township of Athens, deceased.

The first and final account of Lark Bird, guardian of Patrick Ambrose Driscoll now deceased, who was a minor child of Dennis Driscoll, late of the township of Athens, deceased.

The first and final account of Samuel Davidson, Jr., and I. L. Young executors of the last will and testament of Samuel Davidson, late of the township of Sheshequin, deceased.

The first and partial account of Jerome B. Parsons, sr., guardian of Mary S. Cross, Ida J. Cross and Franklin Cross, minor children of Thomas Cross, late of the township of Canton, deceased.

The first and final account of Adolphus Saxton and L. M. Leonard, executors of the last will and testament of Orlando L. Streeter, late of the township of Granville, deceased.

The first and partial account of David M. Rundell, administrator *pen dente lite* of the estate of Lorenzo M. Rundell, late of the township of Barlington, deceased.

The first and final account of John E. Finan and James North, executors of the last will and testament of Philip McDermott, late of the township of Albany, deceased.

The first and final account of Tamer A. Chaffee, guardian of Phebe G. Chaffee (now Mrs. James R. Titus), minor child of N. B. Chaffee, late of the township of Orwell, deceased.

The first and final account of Benjamin M. Clark, executor of the last will and testament of Stephen M. Latimer, late of the township of Burlington, deceased.

The first and final account of Louise H. Ackerman, guardian of Belle V. Ackerman, a minor child of Edward C. Ackerman, deceased.

The first and final account of William T. Davies, administrator of the estate of William Watkins, late of the Borough of Towanda, deceased.

The first and final account of Henry Westbrook, administrator of the estate of Joseph Sill, late of the township of Asylum, deceased.

The first and final account of N. N. Betts, administrator of the estate of E. O'Meara Goodrich, late of the Borough of Towanda, deceased, who was the administrator of the estate of O'Meara Goodrich Pope, late of the Borough of Towanda, deceased.

The second and final account of H. D. Freeman and W. A. Thomas, administrators of the estate of David Palmer, late of the Borough of Alba, dec'd

The second and final account of John Patterson and James Mason, executors of the last will and testament of James S. Patterson, late of the township of Ridgbury, deceased.

The second and final account of Aaron P. Allen, guardian of Lincoln Stevens, minor child of Manley Stevens, late of the township of Burlington, deceased, by George Allen, named as executor in the last will and testament of said Aaron P. Allen, now deceased.

The first and final account of Mary A. Clifton, administratrix of the estate of John Driscoll, late of the Borough of Troy, deceased.

The second and final account of Martha Kinner, Floyd L. Kinner and A. C Elsbree, administratrix and administrators of the estate of A. A. Kinner, late of the Borough of Athens, deceased

The first and final account of George Gard, guardian of George W. Rippeth, minor child of George W. Rippeth, late of the township of Wysox, deceased, by William H. Smith, executor of the last will and testament of said George Gard, now dec'd.

The first and final account of Lawrence Vought, administrator of the estate of Joshua Vought, late of the Borough of Rome, deceased.

And the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Bradford County, at an Orphans' Court to be held at Towanda for said County, on Thursday, the 8th day of December, A. D. 1881, at 2 o'clock P. M., for confirmation and allowance.

A. C. FRISBIE, Register.
Register's Office, Towanda Nov. 5 1881

ORPHANS' COURT NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that there has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court in and for the County of Bradford, State of Pennsylvania appraisements of property set off by executors and administrators to the widows and children of the following decedents, viz:

Estate of Obadiah R. Hemenway, late of the township of Sheshequin, deceased.

Estate of Eugene W. Learned, late of the Borough of Alba, deceased.

Estate of Thomas O'Leary, late of the township of Athens, deceased.

Estate of David Reid, late of the township of Barclay, deceased.

Estate of Erastus H. Manley, late of the Borough of Canton, deceased.

Estate of David S. Landon, late of the township of Canton, deceased.

Estate of Lawrence Antisdel, late of the township of Warren, deceased.

Estate of Edwin C. Oliver, late of the Borough of Troy, deceased.

Estate of Thomas E. Quick, late of the township of Wilmot, deceased.

Estate of E. O'Meara Goodrich, late of the Borough of Towanda, deceased.

Estate of Albert Judson, late of the township of Wells, deceased.

And the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Bradford County, at an Orphans' Court to be held at Towanda, for said County, on Thursday, the 8th day of December, A. D. 1881, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for final confirmation.

A. C. FRISBIE, Clerk.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—In re the estate of Francis Taylor, deceased. The undersigned, an Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bradford County to distribute funds belonging to said estate in the hands of H. L. Scott, administrator *pendente lite*, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the Borough of Towanda, on SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17th, A. D. 1881, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where all persons having claims on said fund must present them or be forever debarred from coming in upon the same.

JOHN W. CODDING,
Towanda, Nov. 22, 1881. Auditor.

ADMINISTRATRIX NOTICE. Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned, upon the estate of Horace Griswold, deceased, late of Wells township, notice is hereby given that all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said estate must present the same duly authenticated to the undersigned for settlement.

MRS. MARY GRISWOLD,
Administratrix.
Gillets, Pa., Nov. 17, 1881-6w*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, upon the estate of John Irvine, late of Wyalusing Twp., deceased, notice is hereby given that all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said estate must present the same duly authenticated to the undersigned for settlement.

EDWARD HOMET, Administrator.
Homet's Ferry, Pa., Oct. 27, 1881-6w.

APPLICATION IN DIVORCE.—To Charles Crosey. In the Court of Common Pleas of Bradford County, No. 354, May Term, 1881. You are hereby notified that Emma Crosey, your wife, has applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Bradford County for a divorce from the bonds of matrimony, and the said Court has appointed Monday, Dec. 5, 1881, in the Court House at Towanda, for hearing the said Emma in the premises, at which time and place you may attend if you think proper.

3-4w. PETER J. DEAN, Sheriff.

APPLICATION IN DIVORCE.—To John G. Poole. In the Court of Common Pleas of Bradford County, No. 48, Dec. Term, 1880. You are hereby notified that Estelle [illegible] Poole, your wife, has applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Bradford County for a divorce from the bonds of matrimony, and the said Court has appointed, Monday, Dec. 5, 1881, in the Court House at Towanda, for hearing the said Estelle in the premises, at which time and place you may attend if you think proper.

3-w4. PETER J. DEAN, Sheriff.

APPLICATION IN DIVORCE.—To Henry F. Rexford. In the Court of Common Pleas of Bradford County, No. 28, February Term, 1881. You are hereby notified that Ellie your wife, has applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Bradford County for a divorce from the bonds of matrimony, and the said Court has appointed Monday, December 5, 1881, in the Court House at Towanda, for hearing the said Ellie in the premises, at which time and place you may attend if you thing proper.

3-4w. PETER J. DEAN, Sheriff.

APPLICATION IN DIVORCE.—To James C. Curran. In the Court of Common Pleas of Bradford County, No. 64, September Term, 1880. You are hereby notified that Elmira Curran, your wife, has, by her next friend, D. S. Pratt, applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Bradford County for a divorce from the bonds of matrimony, and the said Court has appointed Monday Dec. 5, 1881, in the Court House at Towanda, for hearing the said Elmira in the premises, at which time and place you may attend if you think proper.

3-4w. PETER J. DEAN, Sheriff.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE. Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned upon the estate of James Lackey, late of West Franklin Twp., deceased, notice is hereby given that all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said estate must present the same duly authenticated to the undersigned for settlement.

JULIA LACKEY, Administratrix.
West Franklin, Pa., Oct. 22, 1881-6w*

APPLICATION IN DIVORCE.—To Martha S. Cannon. In the Court of Common Pleas of Bradford County, No. 273, May Term, 1880. You are hereby notified that Clinton M., your husband, has applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Bradford County for a divorce from the bonds of matrimony, and the said Court has appointed Monday, December 5, 1881, in the Court House at Towanda, for hearing the said Clinton M., in the premises, at which time and place you may attend if you think proper.

3-4w. PETER J. DEAN, Sheriff.

APPLICATION IN DIVORCE.—To Phebe H. Hoitler. In the Court of Common Pleas of Bradford County, No. 28, May Term, 1881. You are hereby notified that Isaiah B., your husband, has applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Bradford County for a divorce from the bonds of matrimony, and the said Court has appointed Monday, December 5, 1881, in the Court House at Towanda, for hearing the said Isaiah B. in the premises, at which time and place you may attend if you think proper.

3-4w. PETER J. DEAN, Sheriff.