# Bradford Reporter.

Towanda, Pa., Feb. 2, 1882.


## VALEDICTORY.

The REPORTER establishment having within the past few days been sold, with this issue of the paper the connection with it of the undersigned as its Managing editor, will cease. It has grown to be a custom, that on retiring from the position of editor of a newspaper, for the person so retiring to indulge in remarks, more or less extended, in a review of the history of such paper's past. This custom I shall refrain from following, save to a very limited extent.

Those who have been patrons and readers of the REPORTER during the nearly forty-two years of its existence,—and there are not a few such—or those who have perused its columns for a less period, know best whether its weekly visits to them have brought pleasure, or otherwise. They are likewise the best judges as to whether it has been a fearless champion of the principles it professed and the causes it espoused—a denouncer of Wrong, a defender of Right. So far as it is concerned, that which has been written, has been written. That which might be written now could not—at least, ought not—alter the verdict which this community alone can render as to whether its course has been such as to deserve commendation or otherwise. Whether it has been an element of strength in developing, building up, and maintaining the interests of the community in which it has lived and grown; or, whether, on the other hand, it has been a source of weakness and a stumbling block in the path of Progress. If what the many have said, and say now, is a fair index of public opinion of what it has been in the past, and is at present, then the verdict in favor of the REPORTER'S past conduct, is such an one as those who have so long owned and controlled its columns may be justly proud.

Three years ago, this present month, the undersigned became associated with the late editor and proprietor—Hon. E. O. GOODRICH—as one of the editors of the paper. The establishment had been leased for a number of years, and had just come again under Mr. GOODRICH'S control. As to the condition of its affairs then, it is unnecessary at this time to speak. Suffice it to say, its relations with the public were not such as to bring pleasure or profit to its owner. As Mr. GOODRICH was the occupant of a government position at Philadelphia, and necessarily much of the time a resident of that city, he could not, of course, give the paper his personal supervision, and as a matter of necessity, the immediate charge of conducting it fell upon the associate editor. Mr. GOODRICH, as is well known to the readers of the REPORTER, was not only a clear, logical writer, but he was a versatile one as well. It is not to be wondered at, then, that, under his editorship the paper rapidly regained the standing that it had lost. But a few days beyond one year ago, Mr. GOODRICH suddenly sickened and died. It is unnecessary to say that his loss to the REPORTER was irreparable. His heirs were so situated that for them to continue the publication of the paper, for any length of time, was deemed unwise, and the office was offered for sale; but not until Saturday last was the property disposed of—JOHN E. HITCHCOCK, who for the past three years has been one of the publishers of the paper, and Mr. HOWARD F. MARSH, of Wellsboro, who will next week assume editorial charge and direction of the paper, becoming the purchasers. Since Mr. GOODRICH'S death the undersigned has been charged with the conduct of the paper, and to the best of his ability has endeavored to keep it up to the high standard it attained under Mr. GOODRICH'S editorship. How far I have succeeded in that endeavor the patrons of the paper shall judge. I did the best I could, and am satisfied with my labor. If there has been mistakes in its management, I desire to be alone held responsible therefor. If the paper has been worthy of patronage, readable and entertaining, I desire to share the credit of its so being with the many friends who have by contributed articles done so much to make it so, and whose names I would gladly mention were I permitted so to do.

For the words of praise and commendation, so freely bestowed upon the REPORTER during the past twelve months, I am truly grateful, as I know are the heirs of the late proprietor to all those who have by their good words and patronage helped to build up and sustain the paper.

For the new management I solicit a cordial and hearty support, which I have no hesitancy in saying that I believe they will deserve, and I hope that under their direction the REPORTER may be a far better and more prosperous paper than it has ever been. In severing my connection with the paper as its Managing editor, I embrace the opportunity to return to the Press generally my sincere thanks for kind words spoken and favors shown. To all friends and patrons of the REPORTER, I tender my best wishes for their present and future prosperity.

CHAS. H. ALLEN.

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ACCORDING to a German statistician, France has the largest public debt, England the most capital, the United States the greatest income and Italy the heaviest taxes.

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REPRESENTATIVE HARMER, of this State, has introduced a bill providing that any person who has served faithfully in the postal service for twenty-five years, or who, after a continued service of ten years, shall become physically or mentally disabled, shall then receive, for the remainder of his natural life, an annual pension equal to two-thirds of his annual salary at the time of his retirement. The bill is accompanied by a detailed statement, showing that a similar practice prevails in Great Britain, the Netherlands, Russia, France, Italy and Luxembourg.

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THERE are many things which the Government ought to have done within the last decade which it left undone, hesitating to spend the money for the purpose. There need be no more hesitation now that its resources are so ample, and the necessity of the work is endorsed by men of all parties. Hence, if Congress makes liberal appropriations this year for proper purposes we hold that it will be acting wisely. When a government can afford to spend money in a legitimate way, it ought to do it, for it is by the judicious expenditure of money that the people are benefited, prosperity and revenues are scattered over the land.

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THERE is no country in the world growing richer and faster than this. The rate of interest in wealth is two millions of dollars a day. The annual increase of wealth in the United States is estimated at eight hundred and twenty-five millions, while the annual accumulation in Great Britain is three hundred and twenty-five millions; in France three hundred and seventy-six millions, and in Germany only two hundred millions. Annual incomes reach the highest averages in this country and Great Britain—one hundred and sixty-five dollars.

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THE Norristown *Herald* has not the most exalted idea of the Reformers of Philadelphia, judging from the following: "The Philadelphia Reformers don't think Mr. James Dobson, the carpet manufacturer of Manayunk, quite worthy the high honor of a seat in the city councils. He is good enough in himself, but then he is the Republican nominee. These people are a little hard to please. When they are not objecting to the Republican party on the ground that it makes bad nominations, they are objecting to good nominations on the ground that they were made by the Republican party."

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THIS is the way the Williamsport *Bulletin* looks at it: "Men who engineer independent political movements almost invariably belong to a class that have lived strictly within party lines, until something has occurred to dishearten or disgust them. All at once their disappointed spirits assume airs and would have the public believe that they are disinterested, only looking for the good of the dear people. The Union County reformer is a type of this character. From boyhood an ardent partisan, he secured support from political friends, that to-day he discards, assuming that they are all wrong and he right. Every subsequent step, however, proves that he is groping in the dark."

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## REPUBLICAS DUTY.

Individually and collectively Republicans have to remember that it is never far from any man or any party to quarrel. The man who seeks a quarrel never seeks in vain. The man who goes to his enemies for counsel is never far from a misunderstanding with his friends. At this time there is reason to bear these homely facts in mind. For there are quarrelsome times. No party is at peace with itself. There is, in fact, much less rancor and bitterness between parties than there is between party factions. Neither of the two great parties is at peace with itself. Even here in Pennsylvania the Democratic party is divided, and the only reason why it seems to be more united than our own party is that it is a party in a state of expectation. Having nothing to divide it has nothing to wrangle over except nominations, and until it has fair hopes of success at the polls it cannot get up a very warm quarrel over nominations. For parties seldom struggle very hard to see who shall enjoy the luxury of defeat.

But if you will notice political happenings you will find that the state of the Republican party in Pennsylvania is a sort of a barometer by which to gauge the prevalence of faction in the Democratic party. When, as now, there is a faction fight in the Republican party, the spirit of faction discloses itself in the Democratic party. It is plain that with the Republican party united the Democrats cannot expect to elect anybody in this State. With the Republican party divided Democratic prospects improve and Democratic hopes revive. The object of the Democratic press is therefore to foment discords among Republicans. This is natural and not to be complained of. Where Republicans are in a minority they encourage factional quarrels among Democrats. It is a part of political management, adopted by all parties, to weaken the opposition in every way possible.

It is natural therefore that Democratic editors and orators should make the most of the quarrel among Republicans. When certain Republicans arise to protest against the "bosses" the Democrats encourage them to fight it out to the last gasp. At the same time the Democratic party is most abjectly subservient to its "bosses." But this makes no difference. The object of its leaders and managers relates to fomenting divisions in the ranks of their opponents. They are not opposed to "bosses," but only to Republican "bosses." We shall not at this time discuss the "boss" question, because we have urged the masses of the party to speak for themselves in the only way they can do it effectively. If they will do that all that is offensive in "Bossism" will disappear.

What we want to say is this: A large number of State officers are to be elected next November. Among them, a Governor. The name of Gen. BEAVER has been mentioned in that connection. But no sooner was he named than the Democratic editors raised a cry that BEAVER was the choice of the bosses. The object being to excite the prejudices of a portion of the Republican party against Gen. BEAVER. It is necessary to create a split in advance of the Convention. Whether Gen. BEAVER is acceptable to to the leaders of the Republican party or not we do not know. But supposing the contrary to be the fact, and supposing him to be selected by the masses of the party we should expect the Republican "bosses" to support him. But now we are informed by the Democratic and brevet Democratic press that State Treasurer BUTLER is the proper man to be nominated by the Republicans. How long will he be regarded as the proper man? Suppose that a boom for BUTLER should spread over the State, how long would it be before the obliging Democrats, who take the trouble to instruct Republicans who to nominate, would discover that BUTLER would be acceptable to the "bosses?" And then what? Why, then Republicans would be warned not to nominate BUTLER.

Our friends will see by this that Democrats do not want any Republican nominated who can unite the party. They want a man nominated who will divide the party. The lesson is plain. In politics and in war, do what the enemy does not want you to do, and refrain from doing what the enemy wants you to do. Select good men, men not mixed up in faction fights. Select Republicans who believe in the party because its policy is wise and generous. Select men who will not be the tools of anybody, bosses or anti-bosses, but who will discharge the duties and exercise the powers devolved upon them in a conscientious manner. There is no dearth of such men. Talk it over, express your preferences, and then elect delegates to voice your collective will. Meantime let the Democrats blow their horns.

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SPEAKING of the recent utterance of Jeff Davis, the Philadelphia *North American* uses the following strong language: "We have no doubt but that the American people will heartily endorse the *American's* sentiments: "Human experience has taught that there is a time in all cases when "forbearance ceases to be a virtue," and that point has not only been reached but passed in the case of that arrant rebel and chief of the alleged confederacy, Jeff. Davis. Not content with his treason and the subsequent acts of barbarity to which he lent his aid, and regardless of the mercy shown him by the government he had attempted to overthrow, he is still, in the face of the prosperity of his late dominion under the patrouage of the old flag, using every occasion which offers to spread anew the seeds of discord and discontent among his former followers. There is no fear of his advice being followed to any great extent by the people who have accepted the consequences of the war, but his treasonable mutterings are an outrage, and should be suppressed; and if his good sense is not sufficient to prevent his utterances on every favorable occasion which presents itself, such measures should be taken that no opportunity for their dissemination would be given him."

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UNDER the apportionment bill as agreed upon by the House Committee on the Census, Alabama will have 8 Representatives; Arkansas 5, (gain 1;) California 5, (gain 1;) Colorado 1; Connecticut 4; Delaware 1; Florida 1, (loss 1;) Georgia 10, (gain 1;) Illinois 21, (gain 2;) Indiana 13; Iowa 11, (gain 2;) Kansas 6, (gain 3;) Kentucky 11, (gain 1;) Louisiana 6; Maine 4, (loss 1;) Maryland 6; Massachusetts 12, (gain 1;) Michigan 11, (gain 2;) Minnesota 5, (gain 2;) Mississippi 7, (gain 1;) Missouri 14, (gain 1;) Nebraska 3, (gain 2;) Nevada 1; New Hampshire 2, (loss 1;) New Jersey 7; New York 34, (gain 1;) North Carolina 9, (gain 1;) Ohio 21, (gain 1;) Pennsylvania 29, (gain 2;) Rhode Island 1; (loss 1;) South Carolina 6, (gain 1;) Tennessee 10; Texas 10, (gain 4;) Vermont 2, (loss 1;) Virginia 10, (gain 1;) West Virginia 4, (gain 1;) Wisconsin 8. Whenever a new State is admitted the Representatives assigned to it shall be in addition to the number 320. Various amendments will be offered when the bill comes up in the House. Mr. Tillman, of South Carolina, will propose that the number of Representatives be 730.

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SOME years ago the State of Maine abolished the death penalty as a punishment for murder in the first degree. It would seem that the experiment has not been a success in that State, as the number of murders in the State have largely increased since the new law went into effect. The Attorney-General of the State has made a report, in which he says the number of convictions for murder during the last year have exceeded the number of convictions during the entire three years preceding the abolition of the death penalty, and he recommends the restoration of that form of punishment. Whether or not the crime of murder is less frequent in States where hanging follows conviction is a matter of dispute, but it is certain that the frequency of atrocious crimes is constantly on the increase, and that the present treatment of criminals does not check them in the commission of crime. It is a subject that is worthy of the consideration of Congress, and a committee to consider the best means for the prevention of crime will soon become a necessity, even if the time has not already come.

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THE sixteenth annual session of the Department of Pennsylvania, Grand Army of the Republic, commenced in Williamsport Wednesday of last week, with about 800 delegates present. The annual reports submitted by the department officers show that thirty-nine new Posts were organized during the past year, with a net gain of 3022 members, and that the financial condition of the Order is good. The Encampment closed on Thursday. John M. Vanderslice, of Philadelphia, former Adjutant General of the Department, was elected Commander. In the evening a camp fire was held. An address of welcome was delivered by J. O. Parker, Esq., and responded to by General Wagner and others.

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THE Bucks county Republican committee has formally endorsed Hon. Geo. Lear for the nomination to the Supreme Bench.

## PHONETIC LANGUAGE.

Very much has been said and written during the past twenty-five years in favor of a reform in our system of spelling, but until the centennial year very little progress was made in that direction. Several associations in support of the movement had been organized in different parts of the English-speaking world, and in 1876 a convention was held in Philadelphia which combined these different associations, and a plan of work was agreed upon. Since that time many documents have been issued in the reform type, and many converts have been made to the phonic system.

By the new system, each elementary sound must have a character to represent that sound, and no other. The alphabet will then contain 42 letters, and each letter will have its own, unvarying sound. Reformers differ as to some of the plans for introducing the system, and it is not our intention to discuss any one of the many systems proposed, but to speak of spelling reform for itself alone, and the advantages which will attend its use. While we regret any departure from the old forms, we believe in the good sense and economy of the new.

Those who have taught in primary grades and used the phonetic system, have been surprised at the progress made by their pupils while using the phonic type. They spell and represent words quickly and accurately, and readily recognize and pronounce new words at sight. In the schools of Germany, where the spelling is nearly phonetic, the children learn to read and spell as much in one year as our own pupils learn by the alphabet, word or sentence method in three years. The children in our schools are becoming familiar with words, and learning to recognize them readily at sight, until they are 14 years of age. The skill of the teacher and the methods of instruction being equal, the children of Germany have the same knowledge at the age of ten. Thus four years of school time are *stolen* from the children and devoted to the painful drudgery of spelling. These statements are by no means idle speculation, but are given on the authority of those who can vouch for their accuracy.

Children are taught to use reason and judgment in their school-work, but woe to the child who attempts to use reason in spelling. Of necessity, the characters must be arbitrary, but the unsystematic system which underlies the combining of these strange hieroglyphics, only leads the child farther from the idea which he is trying to express by means of letters. If we would have our alphabetic writing faithfully and intelligbly represent spoken speech, we *must* reform it.

By our last census we learn that there are 5,658,144 persons in the United States over ten years of age who can neither read or write. It is fair to presume that of the remainder, one-third cannot read well enough to get much practical benefit from their knowledge in this direction. Thus we see that the printed matter of the day reaches only about one-half of our population direct. The phonetic system would remedy a great part of this evil. Those who spend only three or four years in school, and who now obtain only a *smattering* of knowledge, would become tolerably fair readers in that length of time. The printed page would have more power in the land; the people would be elevated intellectually and morally, and a higher grade of civilization would be the result.

As an educational agency, the press stands among the most powerful; many even claim that it is the greatest in the world, and when printed in phonetic type it would certainly do much more towards removing ignorance and superstition. These facts have already been recognized by Christian missionaries, and the American Tract Society was at one time asked to print copies of the Bible in the reform type for distribution.

Actual experiment has shown that 25 per. cent. would be saved in writing and printing by dropping the silent letters alone. Professor F. A. March, of Lafayette College, says "we throw away $100,000,000 a year paying printers and publishers for sprinkling our books and papers with silent letters." We pay our primary school teachers $10,000,000 a year for the extra work which our present system requires, and which might be given to other and better educational work if our spelling was reformed and placed on a scientific a basis as other branches of study.

Many who are opposed to the reform claim that it cannot be brought about successfully. We do not deny that there is some basis for the argument, but believe that the objections which are raised against it can be satisfactorily answered. Many were opposed to the revision of the New Testament. The edition now universally recognized was translated from the original and issued in 1611, and it bears upon its pages many errors and inaccuracies which the research of the present age has brought to light. The progress of the times *demanded* its revision; no one will deny that the work has been satisfactorily done, nor are there any good grounds for believing that the year 1900 will not find it almost universally recognized.

It is urged that our literature will be lost, but this argument loses its force when carefully considered. The works of Chaucer are read with but little difficulty by students, and we would have little difficulty in reading our present literature were our language phonetic. Only scholars and students read our standard literature as it is, and they could easily find the *way* if they had the *will*. But there would be little necessity for even this work. With printing presses in almost every city, village and town in the land, a score of years would be sufficient for the re-printing of every standard English work from the new type.

That our roots would not be lost is obvious to all. Roots are based upon sound, and not upon the characters which represent them; and as no *sounds* will be changed, *roots* will bear the same relation to our language that they do now. Philologists are not, as many suppose, opposed to phonetic spelling, because the matter for philological study depends upon the changes which take place in living language from year to year, and these changes are of necessity recorded in written language. Professor Max Muller says that "if our language followed the pronunciation of words it would in reality be a greater help to the critical student of language than the present uncertain and unsystematic mode of writing."

It is well known that our written language is more difficult to learn than any other language on the face of the earth. As our government welcomes to its shores emigrants of every race and nationality, we should have a language which could be easily learned and used, as it would tend to unite them and give them a greater interest in their adopted country. As it is, years are spent in becoming familiar with our written language after learning the spoken. It appeals entirely to the memory in its peculiar combination of characters, and requires much memorizing before we can correctly spell the most common words.

The movement for phonetic spelling is supported by our best educated men and women. Many of the leading educational associations have endorsed it; several State legislatures have appointed committees to examine into its feasibility, and a bill has been introduced in Congress to constitute a commission which shall report upon the amendment of the orthography of the public documents. Several papers are now published in the interests of phonetic spelling, and as the people become more familiar with its practical utility they will be more interested in its adoption.

The new edition of Worcester's Dictionary, issued in 1881, gives a large number of amended spellings. I-l-a-n-d is given in its proper place as the earlier and *correct* spelling of *island*; r-i-m-e is given as the correct spelling of *rhyme*—the present spelling of the word being a modern blunder, started by the notion that it is a Greek word like *rhythm*; a-k-e spells *ache*, and Milton's s-o-v-r-a-n is down as the true spelling of *sovereign*. Many like etymological blunders are discussed and corrected, and we believe that this is but a beginning of more thorough reforms in the same direction.

As civilization advances, old methods and forms must be improved. As a nation, the United States has made remarkable progress in manufactures, inventions, arts, sciences, and literature. With the advancement in these directions, there is a growing demand for more written and printed matter; and although we write and print more now than ever before in the history of the world, and although improvements have been made in almost every direction, yet our system of spelling, which dates back to antiquity, has not been overhauled and improved for centuries. Its antiquity is the thing which we prize most highly, and for that reason we suffer the inconveniences which attend it. The people demand a shorter system, easily learned and easily used; and we trust the day will soon come when they will shake off the shackles which bind them to their old idols, and gladly adopt the new, scientific and sensible system.

McK.

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OF all the bills now before Congress for filling vacancies in the office of President and Vice President, that of Mr. M'Coid, of Iowa, is the most original and comprehensive. It provides for the convening of the Electoral colleges of several States chosen at the last election for President and Vice President to fill such vacancies. This differs from all the measures yet offered, and has the merit of referring the subject back again to the people for a choice, where it belongs.

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THE statement that Governor Hoyt was about to issue a call for an extra session of the Legislature appears to have been made without any foundation. The Governor says that he has no intention of putting the State to the expense of an extra session, and particularly as nothing has occurred which would warrant such action on his part.

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A LARGE number of members of the Republican standing committee of Snyder County have declared in favor of Hon. CHARLES HOWER, of Selinsgrove, as the candidate for the nomination for Supreme Judge, and the delegates to the State Convention have been instructed to use every honorable means in their power to secure this object.

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THE debt of the United States backed as no national debt in the world is upheld, as for every dollar of indebtedness now existing against the Federal Government there is an acre of land as collateral. We are paying our indebtedness at a rate which no nation of the world ever liquidated what it owned.

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A BILL has been introduced into Congress by Senator Brown, of Georgia, allowing every Senator who is not the chairman of a committee to keep at public expense a private secretary, whose salary shall be $1,200 a year. The cost to the government should the bill become a law would be about $500,000 annually.

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THE independent movement in politics seems to be gaining strength in some of the Southern States, and notably in North Carolina. Senator Ransom is reported as believing that if the change goes on for another half year as it has the last, that bourbonism will be demoralized past all recovery.

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THERE has been no time set as yet for the Garfield Memorial services at Washington, at which Mr. Blaine is to deliver the eulogy on the late President. It is understood, however, that the Congressional committee having the matter in charge will ere long fix a day.

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SENATOR Logan has introduced a bill in Congress setting aside the revenue derived from the tax on whisky (some $60,000,000 annually) for the purposes of education, and to distribute the money equitably among the States and Territories for educational purposes.

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CANNON, the Mormon delegate to Congress from Utah, it is now believed, will secure his seat, on the only merit there is in his case, that of being legally entitled to it, because he had a majority of votes cast in his favor at the last election.

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DIVORCE and murder trials are now nearly all the cases heard by the Illinois Courts. It is estimated that in 1880 twenty-five hundred divorce cases were heard in that State, of which over half were granted.

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THE convenience of the money-order system o the public may be gathered from the fact that from New York alone the amount transmitted in this way, last year, was $53,99 ,768.

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IT is now stated as a certainity that the President will within the next two weeks send into the Senate a large majority of all the important nominations now claiming his attention.

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SIX men are to be hanged in this State on one day in May next. That will be an exhibition well calculated to make every honest and even dishonest man reflect.

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LEBANON county proposes presenting to the Republican State convention the name of Hon. Jacob G. Heilman for Secretary of Internal Affairs.

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THE President has accepted the resignation of Mr. J. Stanley Brown as private Secretary, and Mr. F. J. Phillips has been appointed to succeed him.

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A CORRESPONDENCE has just been made public in which State Treasurer Butler formally announces himself as a candidate for Governor.

## STATE NEWS.

—Arrangements are being made to erect five new beese factories in Crawford County the coming season.

—The spiritualists of Erie have applied to the courts of that county for a charter of incorportion under the laws of the State.

—George Dietrich, of Mauch Chunk, has a cat which plays with a canary bird, and is always ready to defend it against other cats.

—Widow Graff and two sons, a very poor family living in Greensburg, received notice Friday of having been left a fortune of $500,000 by the death of a relative in Sweden.

—The Post-Office Department has been informed that the postmaster at Gratz has contracted the small-pox, and the sureties have been directed to remove the office and its effects to a safe place.

—Owing to the three vaccine farms at Chambersburg being unable to supply the demand made upon them for virus, a fourth establishment has been opened at that place, with all the conveniences necessary to conduct the business.

—A deficiency of $2,500 has been discoveied in the accounts of J. M. Reeder, ticket and freight agent of the Lehigh Valley Railroad at Allentown. Reeder was arrested on the charge of embezzlement, and has made a confession. He says he lost the money playing policy.

## GENERAL NEWS.

—The National Board of health has declared small-pox an epidemic in this country.

—General Grant has been elected a director of the Equitable Life Insurance Company in New York.

—The Governor of New York has issued a proclamation ordering a special election to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Wagner, to be held on February 28.

—Dispatches from various cities report that the Guiteau verdict was promptly bulletined and received by the people almost without exception with satisfaction and relief.

—The Secretary of the Navy has awarded medals of honor for personal valor to Quartermaster Henry J. Manings and Ship's Painter James McCarton, both of the United States steamer New Hampshire.

—Hon. Edmund Burke died at his residence at Newport N. H., last week aged seventy three. He was a member of congress from that district from 1829 to 1845, and was afterwards a Commissioner of Patents under President Polk. He was one of the most prominent lawyers and politicians in New Hampshire, and for many years editor of the Washington Union.

—Three convicts escaped from prison at Auburn, N. Y., Friday morning at three o'clock by sawing the bars of a hospital window near the wall, and reached the ground by means of a rope. One was re-captured. John D. Stiles, of Syracuse, sentenced to thirteen years, and Francis Crapo, of Jefferson county sentenced for two years, are still at large. A reward of $50 each is offered for their capture.

—Geo. Melius, the brakeman, and Geo. F. Hanford, the conductor, who were charged by the Coroners jury on Wednesday with being in part responsible for the recent railroad disaster at Spuyten Duyvil, were held to await the action of the Grand Jury yesterday in $4,000 bail each. The latter body will take the matter up as early as possible, and the Coroner has been requested by the District Attorney to submit the papers in the case to him.

## CONGRESS.

TUESDAY.—In the Senate, James W. McDill was sworn as Senator from Iowa; the bill for the relief of Mrs. Lincoln was passed; bills were introduced to amend the Revised Statutes for the punishment of bigamy, to make the Agricultural Department an Executive Department, to punish the unlawful certification of checks by the officers of the National banks, for the better protection of the mails of the United States, and to prevent discriminations as between shippers and consignees by railroads engaged in inter-State transportation. ... In the House the Fortification Appropriation bill was passed; a bill was passed admitting free of duty all clothing and other articles charitibly contributed for the relief of colored people who may have emigrated to their homes from other States; a bill was reported to establish marine hospitals at New Orleans and Galveston.

WEDNESDAY.—In the Senate, eulogies on the late Senator Carpenter, of Wisconsin, were delivered by Messrs. Cameron, of Wisconsin, Groland, Logan, Bayard, Edmonds and Davis, and appropriate resolutions were adopted..... In the house the bill retiring Justice Hunt on a pension was passed by a vote of 137 to 89..... Messages from the President were received..... Eulogies on the late Senator Carpenter were delivered.

THURSDAY.—In the Senate a bill restricting the immigration of Chinese laborers was reported from the Foreign Relations Committee; Senator Sherman spoke on his funding bill, and later the Senate by a vote of 23 to 45 refused to lay the bill on the table..... In the house the Senate bill granting an additional pension to the widow of Abraham Lincoln was passed; discussion ensued in regard to Americans imprisoned in England.

FRIDAY.—In the Senate several amendments to the Sherman funding bill was reported favorably..... In the house several private relief bills were passed, and the Post Office and Census Appropriation bills were reported.

MONDAY.—A communication from Collector Robertson relative to search warrants for the discovery of smuggled goods was sent to the Senate; a bill was introduced to provide for a water route to facilitate transportation between Lake Michigan and Lake Erie; the Refunding bill was further considered..... Bills were introduced in the House to prevent the unlawful occupation of the public lands; to regulate railroad fares; for the importation free of duty of iron ore from Canada; defining the powers and duties of the Mississippi River Commission; creating a channel through Sandy Hook bar; removing the duty upon newspapers, periodicals and magazines; to protect the Yellowstone National Park; to extend the postal money order system; for the admission of Arizona and Idaho into the Union as States. There were reported in the House the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill and a bill to regulate, limit and suspend the immigration of Chinese laborers.

## GUITEAU GUILTY.

### The Jury Promptly Convict.

#### The Closing Scenes in the Court-Room During Judge Porter's Argument—The Prisoner Impudent and Defiant to the Last, Etc., Etc.,

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The court room was again filled to its utmost capacity at an early hour this morning. Judge Porter resumed his argument, and said that he should vary somewhat his original intentions, and in order to bring the case to a conclusion as quickly as possible, would simply touch upon a few salient points of the evidence. He said he believed John V. Gulteau to be an honest man, who came to contribute his means and evidences to save his brother's life, yet the truth from his lips must force upon the jury the conviction that on the 2d of July the prisoner was sane. He then contrasted the prisoners various swindling movements with the actions of the Apostle Paul, in the light of the prisoner's assumption that he, like Paul, was honestly engaged in doing the Lord's work. He then incidently spoke of the horror and detestation with which men of all parties and shades of opinion looked upon the prisoner and the unanimity with which they execrated his act. Guiteau, who had repeatedly interrupted before, now broke out with a torent of abuse. As Judge Porter proceeded, the prisoner's interruptions increased, and Mr. Scoville finally joined in with a protest and a demand that counsel be stopped. The Court decided against Mr. Scoville's application, and Judge Porter proceeded to demolish Col. Reed's picture of Charlotte Corday as an insane woman. Until the hour of recess the prisoner continued to interject vindictive abuse, and was roused to complete fury by the denunciations piled upon him by counsel. After recess Judge Porter made a hasty resume again of Guiteau's life, and claimed that its whole tenor was in accord with the assumption that revenge and the morbid desire for notoriety actuated the prisoner. He then passed to the question of the direct issue as to whether the prisoner was insane on the 2d of July. He pointed out the absurdity of the prisoner's claim that like the stroke of lightning all his insanity should vanish in an instant, after enveloping him completely day after day, for the purpose of murder; that it clung to him after the first shot was fired, and only worked itself off as I left him sane when he saw his victim sinking helpless to the ground. In conclusion, he called upon the jury to so discharge their duty that, by their action at least political assassination shall find no sanction to make it a precedent hereafter. He said, "I trust the verdict will be prompt; that it will represent the majesty of the law, your integrity, and the honor of the country; and that this trial, which has so deeply interested all the nations on the earth, may result as a warning (to reach all lands) that political murder shall not be used as a means of promoting party ends or political revolutions. I hope also that the time shall come, in consequence of the attention that shall be called to the considerations growing out of this trial, when, by an international arrangement between the various governments, the law shall be so strengthened that political assassins shall find no refuge on the face of the earth."

THE JUDGE'S CHARGE.

Judge Cox, then at 3:15 P. M. began to deliver his charge to the jury. In the course of a careful review of the evidence and the defence on the ground of insanity, he said the government was not bound to show affirmatively as a part of its proofs that the defendant was sane. Further on in his charge he said: "When men reasoned the law required them to reason correctly so far as their practical duties were concerned; when they had the capacity to distinguish between right and wrong, they are bound to do it. Opinions, properly, so called that is, beliefs resulting from reasoning, reflection and the examination of evidence, afforded no protection against the penal consequences of crime. In conclusion, he told the jury, in effect, that if they did not consider the prisoner insane at the time of the shooting; if they believed the crime sprang from a morbid desire for notoriety, or if they failed to find no motive at all, the act would be simply murder, and it would be their duty to find a verdict of guilty as indicted, or if they should find that the prisoner was not guilty by reason of insanity, they should say so. The charge was completed by 4:40 P. M., and the jury withdrew to consider the verdict.

THE VERDICT.

After the jury had been out about twenty minutes a recess was taken until half past five o'clock, and a number of the audience, who had been imprisoned since 9:30 o'clock, availed themselves the chance to get some fresh air. Within fifteen minutes after recess had been taken, the jury called to the bailiff in waiting that they were ready with their verdict, but were informed that Judge Cox had left the court-room. When the court reassembled, the jury at 5 35 P. M filed slowly in their seats. In reply to the formal inquiry of the clerk, their foreman announced the verdict as "Guilty as indicted." Mr. Scoville and the District-Attorney were at once on their feet, the latter exclaiming, "Wait till we have the verdict complete and in due form of law." The clerk then addressing the jury, said, "Your foreman says guilty as indicted; so say all of you?" "We do," they all responded. Mr. Scoville demanded a poll, which was granted, and as the last-called juror responded "guilty," the prisoner shrieked: "My blood will be on the heads of that jury. Don't you forget it!"

Mr. Scoville the applied to the Court for instructions as to his rights, and was informed by Judge Cox that he should have every opportunity; that the charge would be furnished to him in print, and he would be entitled to proper time to file his exceptions, and four days with which to move an arrest of judgment.

THE JURY DISMISSED.

Judge Cox then cordially thanked the jury for the manner in which they had discharged the duties. He said: "You have richly merited the thanks of your countrymen, and I feel assured you will take to your homes the approval of your consciences." He then dismissed them and ordered the court adjourned.

As the prisoner passed the reporters' table he called out: "The Court in Banc will reverse this business." The crowd outside yelled and jeered him as the van was driven rapidly away.

It is probable that Mr. Scoville will file a motion in arrest of judgment and for a new trial, but it is understood that the defence is by no means hopeful of any advantage from it.

If the judgment is affirmed, allowing for all possible interferences, the execution might take place in July.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Mr. Scoville, of counsel for Charles J. Guiteau, filed papers with the Clerk of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia shortly before five o'clock this afternoon in support of his motion for a new trial of his client. The papers filed consist of the prisoner's affidavit, setting forth that by reason of his confinement he is compelled to leave the application in the hands of his counsel, George Scoville, Esq.; the affidivit of Frederick Snyder, of Jersey City, which states that the affiant surreptitiously removed from a room in the hotel at Washington which had been occupied by one of the jurors a newspaper containing comments on the trial then progressing and written on by some of the jurors; an affidavit of J. W Guiteau in support of Snyder's statements; and the affidavit of Mr. Scoville setting forth newly-discovered evidence, and taking twelve exceptions as to the form of the verdict, the jurisdiction of the court, the comments of the court as to the conduct of the defendant during the trial, etc. It also alleges new evidence, being the observation of the prisoner by parties prior to the shooting, which led them to believe him to be of unsound mind. The complete bill of exceptions will not be ready for some days, and will be very voluminous.

Judge Cox will probably set a day early next week to hear arguments upon this motion.

District Attorney Corkhill states that he does not expect the motion will amount to anything. He expects that Guiteau will be sentenced and executed not later than June 30.

AN EMPHATIC DENIAL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The four jurymen whose signatures, it is alleged, appear on the margin of the copy of the extra Critic appended to the affidavits filed by the defence on Saturday, with their motion for a new trial, deny most positively that a copy of that or any other paper was ever in their departments at the National Hotel, and declare that they never had a pen in their hands during the whole course of the trial except to write autographs for outside parties, and that this was always done in the rooms occupied by the bailiffs in the immediate presence of those officers. The general impression with those who have examined into the matter is that it is a clever piece of forgery.

## GREAT FIRE IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan 31.—A conflagration, which for its suddenness and the rapidity with which it spread has scarcely had a parallel in the city, broke out in the building formerly occupied by the *World* and sother printing offices, entailing a loss of life at present undetermined.

At ten minutes past ten o'clock this morning, flames and smoke were first seen from the upper windows; at the same moment men and women were to be seen crawling out of windows on to the ledges of the windows, and for awhile it looked as though they must jump and run the chances of their lives. The fire was one of the most rapid and destructive that the city has seen in several years. The flames were first discovered on the Nassau street side, or end of the old *World* building, and within a few moments were bursting out from various parts of that side of the block, and even on Park Row. The cause of this extraordinarily rapid spread of the flames is at present unexplained. The block included the flatiron shaped building known as the *Times* and *World* building. The uptown section was occupied by the *Times* building, which was separated from the downtown section or old *World* building by a solid 22-inch wall. Only a portion of the *Times* building was occupied by the *Times* newspaper proper, but there were scores of little offices scattered through the upper stories, of stenographers, lawyers, etc. The *World* building was similarly honey-combed, and was occupied, besides on the ground floor, or former publication office of the *World*, by a clothing merchant, the New York Packing and Belting Company, and Willy, Wallack & Co. The upper floors were devoted to newspaper offices, including Pettingill's advertising agency, J. Storey's advertising agency, the *Scientific American*, *Scottish American Journal*, New York *Observer*, *Turf*, *Field and Farm*, and scores of minor offices.

Many loud reports like an explosion of musketry or small cannon proceeded from the burning building. Some of these were caused by the falling of safes. Others are believed to have been caused by the explosion of cartridges in one of the offices.

The loss of life is estimated at all the way from five to fifty. A search for the bodies is interfered with by the dangerous condition of the walls. Several of the valuable prizes won at the rifle matches were burned in the office of the *Turf, Field and Farm*. Richard Tracy, who jumped from a third-story window, died in a hospital. It is stated, on good authority, that five men and three women have perished, the rest having made their escape.


## New Advertisements.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—By virtue of an order issued out of the Orphans' Court of Bradford County, the undersigned, trustee of the estate of Darius Bullock deceased, late of Smithfield, Pa., will expose to public sale, on the premises, on SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1882, at 1 o'clock P. M., the following described real estate of said deceased, to wit: All that messuage and tract of land situate in the township of Smithfield, in said County of Bradford, bounded north by lands of W. A. Wood and H. C. Brigham, east by lands of H. C. Brigham, south by the public highway, and west by lands of W. A. Wood; contains 44 acres, with the appurtenances.

TERMS OF SALE—$100 on the property being struck down, and the balance on confirmation of sale.

E. G. DURFEY, Trustee.

Jan. 10, 1882.

EXECUTOR'S SALE. — There will be exposed to public sale by the undersigned, Executor of the estate of Joel Harris, deceased, late of Overton, Bradford County, Pa., at the house of said deceased, at the house of Herbert T. Basser, near the Weston Station, on the Barclay Railroad, in Monroe township, in county aforesaid, on WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8th, 1882, commencing at 1 o'clock P. M., the following described real estate: Beginning at a beech for southeast corner of John R. Jones's land; running thence north 5½° east 160 rods to a beech tree; thence north 2½° west 116 rods to a beech; thence south 38½° east 160 rods to a hemlock the northeast corner of Joh. Read's lot; thence along Read's lot south 2½° east 116 rods to the place of beginning; contains 112 acres, more or less.

ALSO—The other lot, situate in the same township, described as follows: Beginning at a beech the south corner of a lot targalled by James K. Pane to Johna ban Camp; thence south 3° east 116 rods to a hemlock; thence south 55½° west 106 rods to a stake and stones the southeast corner of Haythorn's lot; thence south 31½° east 116 rods to a stake and stones; thence north 58½° east 106 rods to the place of