Bradford Reporter.

H. F. MARSH, EDITOR.

Towanda, Pa., Feb. 9, 1882.

VALEDICTORY.

In assuming a share in the control and the editorial management of the BRADFORD REPORTER, a word of greeting to its patrons, its political friends, and to the people of the county generally, is necessary. What the paper has been in the past, the people of Bradford county know as well as I. For over forty years the REPORTER has been the leading paper of the county, and there are not a few who have read it every week during the four decades of its life; and to these, and also to the many who from careful reading for years are well acquainted with its value, any history by me would be useless. For many years the late E. O. GOODRICH gave the paper his personal supervision, and its success under his management is the best evidence of his ability as an editor and his popularity as a man. To the many friends of Mr. GOODRICH no stronger, more enticing promise could be made than to conduct the paper as it was conducted during the years when, as a resident of Bradford county and as editor of the BRADFORD REPORTER, he exerted his influence as an editor and as a man for the benefit of the party to which he belonged and of the people with whom he was associated. His work is too well known to require eulogy, and gains nothing from compliment. It was well done, and it received the deserved approval of many who, not knowing him personally, yet missed him when he left the editorial chair for a position in Philadelphia; and, when he left both in obedience to a command which none may disobey, they mourned him as a friend. To his personal friends, and to those who knew him only as the editor of their family paper, we say that we trust the REPORTER may not be unworthy of him, and that it will honorably perpetuate his memory.

During the years of his absence it was but natural that the paper should be in many ways a disappointment to his friends, and that some warm supporters should withdraw their patronage; and when, three years ago, Mr. GOODRICH took charge of the paper, he found some difficulty in building it up and making it what it had been in former years. That the effort to regain its popularity and influence was largely successful, the present circulation and business attest; and had Mr. GOODRICH lived and been able to devote his time to the paper, it would have no doubt taken the place it lost by his absence. A little over a year ago his death put a stop to his efforts, and since that time the paper has been conducted by CHAS. H. ALLEN, with J. E. HITCHCOCK as business manager. M. H. COBB also rendered valuable assistance in the editorial department. These gentlemen have endeavored to follow the course marked out by the former editor, and they have reason to be proud of their success; for, notwithstanding the paper has been for sale and its patrons uncertain as to its future course and whom they were benefiting, the REPORTER has been fairly sustained and has received a reasonable welcome. So much I have thought proper to say of the past; now of the future.

The BRADFORD REPORTER will be, as heretofore, a Republican paper, conducted in the interest of the Republican party, and as I believe will best promote its success and influence. That our State and National interests demand the continuance in power of that party I firmly believe, and will use every honest endeavor to secure that result. Taking no part in factional fights, and standing aloof from any contest between discordant elements in the party, I shall aim to make the REPORTER the representative of Bradford county Republicanism—a paper for the whole party, which shall reflect the common sentiments of Republican voters throughout the county and State. Laboring for unity in the party, for the success of its measures and the election of its nominees, the paper will be the earnest, consistent advocate of such action as it is thought will best effect, in any honorable way, those results.

In the matter of local news, no effort will be spared to make the REPORTER, as its name indicates, a general reporter of everything of interest that occurs in the county. Local correspondents will be secured who will furnish items from every neighborhood, and by special attention to this department we hope to keep our readers accurately informed on all matters of home interest.

Matters of general interest from the country at large will be condensed from the daily papers and given such space as their importance demands, and whatever news can be gleaned from the doings of the world shall be given to our readers. All that work can do shall be done to make the REPORTER a complete family paper in local intelligence, personal mentions, agricultural information, general news and fireside reading; useful alike to the farmer, the politician, and the business man.

The paper is owned by its managers, and they hold themselves responsible for every word in it not credited to some other person or paper. Nothing will be printed which they think will injure any innocent person, and its columns will not be used as a vehicle for transporting scandal. Public news will always be published, but malicious personal attacks will not find place. It will be a public newspaper and not a private letter writer.

I am not among those sentimental persons who believe a country newspaper can reconstruct the world, and abolish all the evils in politics, business and religion; but I think it can help. I believe it should lead, not follow, in an effort to improve as well as instruct its readers; that it should make every home where it is read wiser, happier, better; that it should be newsy without coarseness, bright and attractive without bitter personalities. How far the REPORTER may, in its future course, come up to my ideal of a country newspaper, remains to be seen; but I hope it may be found useful and entertaining. And I trust the relations between the people of Bradford county and myself will be as pleasant as they now promise to be.

H. F. MARSH.

MEETINGS are being held in Europe and in this country condemning the Russian persecution of the Jews, by which many hundred families have been reduced to beggary and numbers of persons killed, with other atrocities seemingly without excuse. Chickering Hall was filled to listen to the speeches of Wm. M. Evarts, Dr. John Hall and others, who censured in strong terms the action of the Russian government. The Jews have been an injured race for centuries; but the absurd disabilities that in most of the foreign countries prevented them from holding office and from exercising those rights of property and citizenship without which there is no protection from insult and danger have been removed, and in England, where they were once in special disfavor, we have seen the Jew (Beaconsfield) as the *de facto* head of the government. Russia is, as usual, a century behind the times, and is indulging in the heathenish persecutions of the dark ages. But it will not be long, even in that country, before people who obey the laws and live as good citizens should, will be protected from the cupidity of rulers and subjects by laws made, if necessary, by the peremptory command of more enlightened nations.

AT last GUITEAU is sentenced and we hope the public will hear no more of him except an item June 30th, headed "hanged." Since the day he made himself forever infamous by his brutal assassination of President GARFIELD he has, by his disgraceful exhibitions in court, by blasphemy, insolence and every bad act which a fiend could imagine, kept the people of this country in a state of continual anger. His hatred and malice have been surpassed only by his measureless egotism, and even after sentence had been pronounced his vanity and self assurance caused him to repeat, for the thousandth time, his infamous assertion that "he was God's man acting under His direction, and that he was sure of His assistance." The people can bear this outburst with better grace than any of the former ones, because it is the last. The tedious trial is over, and the sentence, justly his due, is pronounced. The danger of disagreement is past and with a sigh of relief and satisfaction we notice the retirement of the assassin from the public gaze and cordially commend him to the punishment which his infamy merits.

INDICTMENTS have been found against the conductor and brakeman who figured in the Spuyten Duyvil disaster, charging them with manslaughter in the fourth degree. In returning the bills the Grand Jury suggest that the use of kerosene lamps and stoves in railroad cars is dangerous and ought to be abandoned. The stoves could be dispensed with by the use of steam, but how the cars could be lighted in the present state of the electric light is a question the Grand Jury might have found considerable difficulty in answering. The terrible deaths caused by fire from stoves in cars ought to induce the railroad companies to replace them by safe heating apparatus; and if they will not do it voluntarily then our legislators should compel them to by law.

CONGRESSMEN are considering the expediency of giving every member a clerk at a salary of $1200, per year. Will not some Congressman kindly consider country editors and introduce a bill allowing them, say two clerks and a private secretary, with a cashier, treasurer and about twelve hundred shares in a national bank. Useless and expensive bills for the benefit of undeserving persons must be voted down, but if Congress wants fame and the satisfaction which comes from a righteous, liberal act, let them pass a bill for the benefit of honest editors.

BLAINE's letter of invitation to the independent nations of the American continent to join the United States in a Peace Congress has been the subject of considerable remark and controversy. The earlier publications are said by the ex-Secretary to be incorrect and incomplete, but the later ones are endorsed. That the scheme is theoretically good no one can doubt, but how far a Congress would be able to prevent Chilian insurrections and Peruvians rebellions may well be questioned.

PHILADELPHIA is agitated on the question of electric lights and insurance. The electric light company have run their wires over the roofs of the buildings instead of under ground as expected, and the insurance companies claim that the hazard is so much increased that they will cancel the policies unless a largely-advanced rate is paid. The new discovery is having some difficulties, and it will probably be some years before gas is supplanted.

THE deadlock at Albany has been broken at last by the election of CHARLES E. PATTERSON, the caucus nominee of the Democracy. Tammany at last voted for him, and this of course elects him. For six weeks the people of New York waited for the two factions of the Democratic party to make a trade and get ready for legislative work, and all men of both parties will be glad that the senseless quarrel is over and the Legislature is ready for business.

GUBERNATORIAL candidates are multiplying. The latest whose name is mentioned is Judge Henderson, who has recently retired from his position as Judge, and no sufficient excuse is found except a supposed desire to be Governor. The list of names already presented is large, and the voters ought to have a good man to vote for in November, and we have no doubt they will.

DEMOCRATIC FINANCIERING.

If there is any one question that more clearly than another discloses Democratic incompetency, it is the financial question; and he is a brave Democrat who will promise to find, in all the record of his party, one single vote upon a money question of which he is proud. The Democracy have no financial policy, except it be to oppose the Republicans, and the positions assumed have one after another been vacated as the intelligence of the people repudiated them. When the nation's life depended upon the suspension of specie payments and the issuing of greenbacks, the Democrats declared the measure illegal and unconstitutional, and refused to support it. After the Rebellion was over and the greenback had served its purpose in saving the nation, the Republican party put forward a bill to resume specie payments, believing that business would be better and safer relieved from the disquieting effect of a continually changing value of paper currency. Greenbacks were very nearly at par, and about the only persons to be injured by the bill were a few Wall street gold-gamblers, while business men, professional men, farmers, in fact every class of persons except these gamblers, would be benefited. The Democrats by a characteristic somersault placed themselves in opposition to this bill and labored for the continuance of the illegal, unconstitutional currency that had so offended them when it was necessary to protect the government from ruin. Their ideas had changed; they had been converted, as it were, and the things they once hated they now loved. An irredeemable paper currency had become a national necessity, and the interests of the people demanded it. We were no longer drifting away from the bearings of our ancestors and introducing a shameful heresy when we called a promise to pay, money, and the resumption of specie payments would be national bankruptcy. The Republican party passed the bill, and the prosperous times since have proven its wisdom.

When Secretary Windom extended a large number of maturing five and six per cent. bonds at three and one-half per cent., thus saving the Treasury several million dollars a year, the Democrats denounced the act as illegal and said he was exceeding his powers, and that Congress would annul the beneficial measure which had so materially lessened the burdens of tax-payers. Last Friday, after a long, exhaustive debate, sixteen Democratic Senators voted in favor of the Funding bill, which contained a clause validating the act, and but thirteen against it. The act was unquestionably legal, and some of the Senators refused to vote for the clause making it valid, because it was useless; yet there can be no doubt that had a vote been taken when the Secretary first extended the bonds, a majority of the Democratic Senators would have declared it illegal. Public sentiment has sustained the act; the ablest lawyers and statesmen have affirmed its legality, and at last the Democracy give it a half-hearted endorsement.

It is believed that the Democrats have no financial policy, and that, with their usual consistency and love of change, they assume a new position whenever an opportunity offers to assume any position upon any phase of the money question. There is this peculiarity about their conduct, and by some unchartable persons it may seem to indicate something which may be dignified by the name of policy: Every position they have taken has been opposed to the best interests of the people, and it maintained would have entailed ruin or loss upon the nation. Look over the record and see where the United States would have been to-day if the Democratic theories had been carried out when the Rebellion was in progress. Let the tax-payers count the millions which the Democratic party would have scattered by their foolishness, and then find, if they can, a name for the hash of antagonistic positions and theories which have characterized the action of Democratic financiers.

AFTER every fire, accompanied by loss of life, newspaper men come out with heavy leaded articles entitled "Death Trap" and other appropriate headings, and for a few days the public are kept alive to the dangers that lie in the improperly arranged buildings, with which our cities and villages too are crowded. This is all very well, and probably does much good in arousing the people to examine such dangers, but the remedy is with the people themselves. Let them elect municipal officers who will do their duty and compel owners to make proper provision for escape in case of a fire, and the work is done that the papers are clamoring for. As in other cases the remedy is forgotten, and we shall probably see a quiet indifference until some large hall or opera house in our country reiterates the teaching of Vienna.

THE proposed sale of Guiteau's body is creating considerable comment from the press, and Mr. Scoville is getting himself into great disrepute. The exhibition of the corpse of our President's assassin is something so repulsive to public decency and to all morality, that an exhibitor would soon find less profit than danger in his infamous show. The people are tired of Guiteau. All they want now is his hanging and burial out of sight, where his insufferable egotism and indecency may be forgotten, and the insults which he has so liberally furnished be punished by the forgetfulness which he dreaded. It is to be hoped Judge Cox will exercise his discretion in disposing of the body and prevent further scandal.

THE Mormon question continues to agitate the public mind, and numerous solutions of the difficult problem are suggested, the best being the complete destruction of Mormonism. It is a disgrace to American civilization, contrary to law, and no good reason can be given for the patient forbearance exercised by our Government regarding them. Their infamous career and unnatural religion have made Utah a shame and a disgrace to our Nation, and the people are growing tired of the reproach. Let the Government crush this religion that grants free license to prostitution and teach the Mormons respect for law, if they are not affected by milder restraint.

THE name of Senator Davies, of Towanda, is suggested as the Republican nominee for Lieutenant Governor. No better man could be placed upon the ticket. He is a good lawyer and perfectly familiar with the practices of the Senate, and therefore would make an excellent presiding officer. He is a staunch Republican, whom no injustice can drive from the party ranks. He represents a county that gives one of the largest and most reliable Republican majorities and which has not recently been honored by a State office. No selection on the State ticket would gratify the Republicans of this county more than the selection of Mr. Davies for Lieutenant Governor.—*Wilkes-Barre Record.*

THE Two-Cent Letter Postage bill introduced by Representative Hill will be popular with the masses, and about the only way its popularity can be increased is by an amendment making the postage one cent instead of two. But Congress will do well to remember that last year the receipts from the postal service were considerably less than the expenditures, and unless they can devise some way of reducing expenses there seems slight economy in the reduction.

STATE NEWS.

—A mad dog was shot in West Chester Friday.

—Hiram Bleim, of Montgomery county, is the father of twenty-four children.

—Erie expects to have a return of $600,000 from ice stored there, during the coming summer.

—The colored schools at Norristown have been closed and the pupils transferred to the public schools.

—The councils of Wilkesbarre have passed an ordinace to prevent the importation of rags to that place.

—It is said in Wilkesbarre that Judge Stanley Woodward would accept the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Twelfth district.

—George DeHuff, a German shoemaker, living in Chester, beat his wife so badly on Sunday because she threw his beer out of the window as to break her arm and destroy the sight of one of her eyes.

—The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will build a link to connect with the Reading. The new line will leave the main stem at Cherry Run, near Hancock, and, passing around the base of North Mountain, run to Chambersburg.

—John Coolbaugh, a stage driver in Wyoming county, was bitten by a rat while feeding his horses, the effect of which was to swell his wrist and arm in a most frightful manner, causing apprehension that amputation would become necessary.

—G. W. Bailey, of Waverly, Lackawanna county, met with a very singular accident on Wednesday morning of last week. While on the way to his store he slipped, falling heavily and breaking his arm; and while being helped into the house one of his assistants lost his footing and Mr. Bailey again fell, fracturing the thigh bone near the hip joint. His injuries it is thought will prove fatal, as internal inflammation has supervened.

CONGRESS.

The Committee on Epidemic Diseases reported favorably, with amendments, the bill for the distribution of pure vaccine virus to the people. The amendments appropriate $15,000 to enable the National Board of Health to supply the pure article at cost price, and require that the proceeds of the sales shall be paid into the Treasury quarterly. The bill passed. The Funding bill passed the Senate by a vote of 38 to 18. Five Republicans and 13 Democrats voted against it. A bill has been introduced to reduce the postage on letters and sealed packages to two cents for half an ounce or under; four cents for over half an ounce and under two ounces; and for each additional two ounces or fraction thereof, two cents. Referred. The Committee on Pensions reported a bill granting Mrs. Garfield, Mrs. Polk and Mrs. Tyler, widows of Presidents, pensions of $5,000 a year from September 19th last. Placed on the calendar.

SATURDAY.—In the House a resolution was passed to pay ex-Sergeant-at-Arms Thompson $8,000 for expenses incurred in connection with the obsequies of President Garfield; a joint resolution was reported, requesting the President to give notice to Great Britain of the termination of certain provisions of the Treaty of Washington; the Post Office Appropriation bill was considered.

MONDAY.—The House Committee on the Judiciary met and heard the reading of the report of the majority of the committee in regard to the distribution of the Geneva Award Fund. It is understood that the minority of the committee will prepare a report in favor of the creation of a commission to dispose of the question of distribution. The House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds authorized favorable reports to be made to the House on pending bills providing for the construction of public buildings as follows: At Denver, Colorado, $200,000, reduced from $300,000; at Scranton, Pennsylvania, $100,000, reduced from $300,000; and at Peoria, Illinois, $225,000, reduced from $400,000. Mr. Burrows, (Michigan) moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill defining the qualification of Territorial Delegates in the House of Representatives. [It provides that no person who is guilty of bigamy or polygamy shall be eligible to a seat in Congress as a Delegate from any Territory.] The House was in a very inattentive mood, and when the Speaker put the question, there were few responses. He, however, declared the motion carried, and the bill passed. It was only then that a burst of laughter apprised many members of the measure which had been adopted.

—Rev. E. C. Miline, pastor of Trinity church, Chicago, at which Robert Collyer formerly officiated, in his sermon Sunday morning abandoned his belief in a personal Deity and the immortality of man. The announcement created intense commotion among the congregation.

—There has been but one inch of snow in the Missouri Valley this winter, and on Thursday the thermometer at Bismarck, D. T., registered 71 degrees above zero.

Sentenced at Last.

Judge Cox overruled the motion for a new trial and after a vehement speech by Guiteau, filled with insolence and blasphemy he proceeded to pass sentence, addressing the prisoner as follows:

You have been convicted of a crime so terrible in its circumstances and so far reaching in its results that it has drawn upon you the horror of the whole civilized world and the execrations of your countrymen. The excitement produced by such an offense made it no easy task to secure for you a fair and impartial trial, but you had the power of the United States Treasurer and of the government in your service to protect your person from violence and to procure evidence from all parts of the country. You have had a fair and impartial a jury as ever assembled in a court of justice. You have been defended by counsel with a zeal and devotion that merit the highest encomium, and I certainly have done my best to secure as fair presentation of the defence. Notwithstanding all this you have been found guilty. It would have been a comfort to many people if the verdict of the jury had established the fact that your act was that of an irresponsible man. It would have left the people the satisfying belief that the crime of political assassination was something entirely foreign to the institutions and civilization of our country; but the result has denied them that comfort. The country will accept it as a fact that that crime can be committed, and the Court will have to deal with it with the highest penalty known to the criminal code to serve as an example to others. Your career has been so extraordinary that people might well at times have doubted your sanity. But one cannot but believe that when the crime was committed you thoroughly understood the nature of the crime and its consequences—[Guiteau. I was acting as God's man]—and that you had moral sense and conscience enough to recognize the moral iniquity of such an act.

Prisoner. That's a matter of opinion.

Your own testimony shows that you recoiled with horror from the idea. You say that you prayed against it. You say that you thought it might be prevented. This shows that your conscience warned you against it, but by the wretched sophistry of your own mind you worked yourself up against the protest of your own conscience. What motive could have induced you to this act, must be a matter of conjecture. Probably men will think that some fanaticism or a morbid desire for self-exaltation was the real inspiration for the act. Your own testimony seems to controvert the theories of your counsel. They have maintained, and thought honestly, I believe, that you were driven against your will by an insane impulse to commit the act, but your testimony showed that you deliberately resolved to do it, and that a deliberate and and misguided will was the sole impulse. This may seem insanity to some persons, but the law looks upon it as a wilful crime. You will have due opportunity of having any error I may have committed during the course of the trial passed upon by the Court in banc, but meanwhile it is necessary for me to pronounce the sentence of the law that you be taken to the common jail of the District, from whence you came, and there be kept in confinement, and on Friday, the 30th of June, 1882, you be taken to the place prepared for the execution, within the walls of said jail, and there, between the hours of 12 M., 2 P. M., you be hanged by the neck until you are dead. And may the Lord have mercy on your soul.

As the last solemn words fell from the Judge's lips the prisoner echoed them; but in a far different tone of voice, for it was in a voice of passionate hatred that he cried out: "And may the Lord have mercy on your soul. I had rather stand where I am than where that jury does or than where your Honor does. I am not afraid to die. Contound you," he cried, violently struggling with the Deputy Marshals, who were endeavoring to repress him, "leave me alone. I know where I stand on this business. I am here as God's man, and don't you forget. God Almighty will curse every man who has had anything to do with this act. Nothing but good has come of General Garfield's removal and that will be posterity's idea of it. Everybody is happy here except a few cranks. Nothing but good has come to this nation from his removal. That is the reason the lord wanted him removed."

Mr. Scoville took an exception to the judgment and sentence of the Court; and while this was being noted the prisoner sat tapping nervously with the tips of his fingers upon the table. Then he broke out again wildly:

"I'd rather a thousand times be in my position than be with those devils who have hounded me to death. I will have a flight to glory, and I am not afraid to go. But Corkhill and the others are. There is no let up on Corkhill, the Scoundrel. He has a permanent job down below. I will go to glory whenever the Lord wants me to go, but I will probably stay down here a good many years and get into the White House. I know how I stand on this business, and so does the Lord, and he will pull me through with the help of two or three good lawyers, and all the devils in hell can't hurt me."

Then Court then adjourned.

The Funding Bill.

The Funding bill as passed by the Senate.

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to receive at the Treasury and at the office of any Assistant Treaurer of the United States, and at any postal money-order-office, lawful money of the United States to the amount or $50 or any multiple of that sum, or any bonds of the United States bearing 3½ per centum interest which are hereby declared valid, and to issue in exchange therefor an equal amount of registerd or coupon bonds of the United States of the denominations of fifty, one hundred, five hundred, one thousand and ten thousand dollars, of such form as he may prescribe, bearing interest at the rate of three per centum per annum, payable either quarterly or semi-annually at the Treasury of the United States. Such bonds shall be exempt from all taxation by or under State authority and be payable at the pleasure of the United States. Provided that the bonds herein authorized shall not be called in and paid so long as any bonds of the United States heretofore issued bearing higher rate of interest than three per centum and which shall be redeemable at the pleasure of the United States, shall be outstanding and uncalled. The last of the said bonds originally issued and their substitutes under this act shall be first called in. And in order of payment shall be followed until all shall have been paid. The money deposited under this act shall be promptly applied solely to the redemption of the bonds of the United States bearing 3½ per centum interest; and the aggregate amounts of deposits made and bonds issued under this act shall not exceed the sum of $200,000,000 The amount of lawful money so received on deposit as aforesaid shall not exceed at any time the sum of 25,000,000. Before any deposits are received at any postal money-order office under this act, the postmaster at such office shall file with the Secretary of the Treasury his bond, with satisfactory security, conditioned that he will promptly transmit to the Treasurer of the United States the money received by him, in conformity with regulations to be prescribed by such Secretary; and the deposit with any postmaster shall not at any time exceed the amount of his bond.

Section 2.—Any National banking association now organized, or hereafter organized, desiring to withdraw its circulating notes upon a deposit of lawful money with the Treasurer of the United States, as provided in section 4 of the act of June 20, 1874, entitled "An act fixing the amount of United States notes, provided for a distribution, of National bank currency, and for other purposes," shall be required to give thirty-days notice to the Controller of the Currency of its intention to deposit lawful money and withdraw its circulating notes; provided that no more than $5,000,000 of lawful money shall be deposited during any calendar month for this purpose; and proving, further, that the provisions of this section shall not apply to bonds called for redemption by the Secretary of the Treasury

Section 3.—That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to authorize an increase of the public debt.

—The President will give a state dinner to the members of his Cabinet on Saturday evening, February 11.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Court convened at the usual hour on Monday, Hon. P. D. Morrow presiding. The criminal docket was called, but the Court House was moderately well filled.

In charging the Grand Jury Judge Morrow referred to the poor ventilation of the Court House, and suggested a report by them on the question. It is a fact apparent to every one who remains long in the room that it is very imperfectly ventilated. The oppressive air frequently produces headaches, depression and a general tiredness, feeling that is convincing evidence of the unhealthiness of the place, and the necessity for improvement. If Bradford County cannot afford a new Court House it is not to much too ask that the health of court, counsel, jurors, and witnesses, be protected by the proper ventilation of the old one. The expense would not be large, and we hope the Grand Jury will recommend the immediate improvement of its present condition.

The matter of the Susquehanna Bridge Company was called up and after argument the petitioners were given leave to make a new petition and commence *de novo*, although the year has not elapsed since the original petition. Athens, like Towanda, wants a free bridge, and the proceedings to obtain it are being vigorously pressed.

The Grand Jury found true bills in the following cases not tried:

Samuel Vanderpool; Judson McCormick, larceny. Alma Mallory, keeping a bawdy house. In the case of Adam Snyder, charged with violations of the liquor law; and Henry Campbell, assault and battery, the Jury returned not a true bill, and the prosecutors to pay the costs.

Henry Compton, charged with assault and battery, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to pay a fine of $20 and costs.

William Brown pleaded guilty of larceny, and was ordered back to the County Jail.

Sherman Bentley was found guilty of larceny.

William Shields and John Quinn, charged with stealing cigars, were acquitted.

The murder case came on for trial Wednesday morning, and the prisoners, Andrew J. Mann, Susan Mann and Alice Burr, being arraigned, pleaded not guilty. Most of the forenoon was taken up in selecting a jury. One of the jurors in answering a question as to his reading about the case said "he didn't read the county papers, but read romantic papers." He was excused. District Attorney Fanning opened the case for the Commonwealth. He is assisted by Deles Rockwell. The defence is conducted by Frank Drake and Albert Morgan. Owing to lack of space a large part of our court report is omitted.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.

The following resolutions were adopted by *Austinville Lodge, No. 326, I. O. O. F.*, February 4, 1882:

WHEREAS, Almighty God has in His infinite wisdom been pleased to remove from our midst our beloved brother, Past Grand I. H. M. Ferguson, we, his associates, actuated by a deep sense of gratitude to the departed for his past valuable service to this Lodge, deem it fitting to testify to the fraternal esteem in which we have ever held him by offering some slight expression of respect to his memory; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the death of Past Grand H. M. Ferguson, this Lodge can keenly realize the loss of one of its most active, earnest, useful members. Always laboring to promote and protect its best interests, and whose wise counsel was eagerly sought in our Lodge, and always appreciated.

Resolved, That the unblemished integrity and many virtues of the deceased justly endeared him to all in this community as a worthy citizen in every respect, while his purity of character and benevolent disposition ever extended towards relieving his fellow-men, proved him a true Christian.

Resolved, That in this hour of their most painful affliction, we tender the family of the departed our sincere condolence, hoping that they may find consolation in the conviction that their sad bereavement may be his eternal gain.

Resolved, That an All-Wise Providence doeth all things well, and that the affectionate husband has found eternal grace and happiness in the enjoyment of a blessed immortality.

Resolved, That the foregoing be entered upon the minutes, and as a further mark of respect that a copy of the same be sent to the family of the deceased, and also published in the county papers.

JOEL R. WATKINS,
JAMES W. HUBBARD, } Com.
E. S. HULSLANDER,

Council Proceedings.

The regular monthly session of the Town Council was held Monday evening, Feb. 6, 1882.

Present Burgess Alger, in the chair, and Councilmen Gordon, Keeler, Rahn and Spaulding.

On motion of Mr. Spaulding, the minutes of the last regular and special meetings held during the month of January were approved as recorded by the Secretary.

The Burgess appointed Mr. Gordon on the finance committee in place of Mr. Holcomb.

Mr. Spaulding presented a petition for a street lamp, to be placed at or near the East end of Watts's lane on York Avenue. Referred to gas committee.

Mr. Spaulding also presented a petition for a side walk on the East side of Second street, from Grant to Olive Street. Referred to street committee.

Chief Engineer Coolbaugh, laid before the Council some samples of hose, and recomended the purchase of 500 feet of new hose on the ground that much of the old hose could not be relied upon to be effective in saving property in case of fire. On motion the Council authorized the purchase of 500 feet of new hose.

A claim was presented by James J. O'Brien for damages resulting from a fall while crossing the street from the North West corner of Third street and Ward Avenue, and it being evident that the down fall was caused by slipping on the ice, it was moved and carried that Mr. O'Brien's claim be laid on the table.

Bills amounting to $460.79 were approved by the finance committee and ordered paid to wit:

For gas for month of January,	$88.90.
Police,	92.00.
Special Police near small-pox Hospital,	109.00.
Other expenses connected with do.	31.05.
Fire Department,	42.70.
Coal for lock-up,	13.62.
Labor,	10.58.
Material for streets,	26.24.
Rent of cattle pound,	13.00.
Stationery,	.90.
Miscellaneous,	66.80.
Total.	460.79.

POLICE REPORT FOR JANUARY 1882.

Arrested and tried before Burgess Alger Jan. 16, John Dickinson, by Burns, drunk and fighting. Fine and cost, $4.75. Paid.

Chas. Warren, by Burns, drunk and disorderly. Fine and cost, $2.70. Paid.

Arrested and tried before Justice Codding Jan. 17th, W. V. Pool, arrested by Britton, drunk. Fine and cost, $2.75. Paid.

Jan. 23d, Michael McCarty, by Burns, drunk. Fine and cost, $2.70. Paid, $1.95.

Jan. 23d, Jos. Pooh, by Burns, fighting. Fine and cost, $2.70. Committed.

Jan. 23d, Mat Laughlin, by Burns, fighting. Fine and cost, $2.70. Committed.

Reports filed and on motion the Council adjourned. J. KINGSBURY, Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Bradford County Agricultural Society was held at Mercur Hall, Monday, February 6th, 1882.

After the meeting was called to order, and under the call of Reports, the Secretary, J. A. Wilt, made the following report:

RECEIPTS.

Life membership certificates, 19	$190 00
Annual membership, 127	127 00
Admission tickets, 6068	1262 00
Permits granted—A. C. Heverly, $1 0.50; C. S. Fitch, $15 60; A. C. Heverly et al. G. A. R. Encampment, $15 00	182 50
From sale of forage	5 00
From Bradford County	100 00
	$2104 50

EXPENDITURES.

Paid police service	$48 50
Work and labor	187 62
Gatekeepers and assistants	47 50
Ribbons and rosettes	12 37
Hay, grain, etc	93 58
Printing, stationery, dlp's, &	106 40
Material and merchandise	72 22
Rent on ground to Strickland	20 00
Wyoux Band	25 00
Insurance	4 00
Miscellaneous, not classified	40 60
Secretary for services	75 00
Buildings	111 13
	$831 93
Premiums on horses	$122 00
Cattle	120 50
Sheep	39 00
Swine	42 00
Poultry	16 75
Dairy products	31 00
Farm products	21 50
Vegetables	20 00
Fruits	24 50
Flour and meal	1 00
Canned and dried fruits, etc.	24 50
Farm implements	5 00
Manufactured articles	16 00
Leather	5 00
Merchandise and music	17 00
Painting and fancy work	17 00
Needle work, etc	38 25
Millinery	3 50
Flowers and grasses	22 00
Editorial	20 00
Blacksmithing	15 00
	$671 70
Total expended	$1503 63
Net profit	$601 07
Paid on the real estate	500 00
Leaving balance	$101 07
Last year the account of the Treasurer was overdrawn to the am't of	$154 64
This year's balance	101 07
If all orders drawn were presented and paid the Secretary would be indebted to the Treasurer	$53 57

The Treasurer reported that his accounts agreed with the report of the Secretary.

There remains in hands of the Secretary orders for premiums not called for as follows:

1879	$1 50
1880	6 00
1881	72 20
	$79 70

A resolution was adopted that all orders not called for on or before April 1st, 1881, should be canceled and revert to the Society, and that rule 21 as published in premium list would hereafter be rigidly adhered to. [Said rule is as follows: "Premiums not called for in three months will be considered as reverting to the Society for its use."]

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, J. E. Piollet; Vice-Presidents, I. A. Park, B. Laporte, J. Towner, M. F. Ransom, Daniel Bradford; Secretary, J. Andrew Wilt; Corresponding Secretary, James H. Codding; Treasurer, H. B. Morgan; Managers, G. H. Vandyke, E. J. Eastabrooks, H. D. Morse, Hugh McCabe, Geo. B. Mills, C. L. Stewart, Geo. H. Fox, A. J. Webb, L. J. Culver.

By vote it was decided to hold an agricultural meeting in Towanda in the first week of May.

Local Correspondence.

ASYLUM.

Our Guiteau sympathizer has at last become reconciled to the verdict of the jury.

Mr. N. N. Moody has fitted up his shoeshop for a grocery and is now getting in a full line of tobacco and groceries, which he is offering very cheap. The report that W. Moody & Son, and N. N. Moody have formed a co-partnership to carry on the mercantile business at this place is probably not correct.

Quite an excitement was caused last week by the report that Dr. ——— had said that a young man by the name of Pool living in the edge of Terry township had the smallpox and had it bad: two other physicians were afterward called and pronounced the disease the itch, which somewhat relieved the minds of the timid. D.

Asylum, February 6th, 1882.

TROY TOPICS.

The lecture on Wednesday night was the fourth entertainment in the Y. M. C. A. course, and was one of the best they have yet given us.

C. F. Sayles has received his commission as Post-Master for the next four years, and his past conduct during twelve years will be continued to the entire satisfaction of the public.

Johnson and Manley go to Towanda this week with loads of people to attend the Mann trial. About forty people have been subpoened as witnesses in and about Leona.

Charles Cooper has returned from Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, where he has been admitted to the bar. He will remain here till spring.

The country schools in this section are fast drawing to a close, and most of them have been very satisfactory.

Hon. Deles Rockwell gave an address before the Troy Farmers' Club last Saturday, in which he described Texas, its people and customs in a very interesting manner. Mr. Rockwell should lecture on this subject, for it is full of interest, and he evidently observed matters closely while there. The Club expressed their appreciation of his address by a hearty vote of thanks.

John H. Grant, Esq., is improving his property on Elmira street, by extensive repairs.

Our community extend their heartfelt sympathy to Mr. E. B. Parsons, who mourns the loss of his excellent wife. Mrs. Parsons was a lady of fine qualities in every respect. Her charity was broad and practical, and her generous nature made her a most valuable friend to the poor. Words poorly express the praise due such a character as hers, but her works of charity and kindness will long keep her grateful remembrance. Rev. S. L. Conde, of Tunkhannock, and Rev. G. P. Sewell conducted the funeral services.

SMITHFIELD LOCALS.

EDITORS BRADFORD REPORTER:—Good sleighing for a few days at least.

Not long since, we read in the Athens *Gazette* that the Smithfield correspondent for that paper (S. Zone) felt it in his bones that one of our prominent men was soon to be married. "Zone" is a good prophet, for last Tuesday one of our merchants, of the firm of Newman & Allen, brought a charming bride from Wilkes-Barre.

One week ago last Saturday, we were called upon to part with our old neighbor and friend, J. L. Jones. The deceased was an accommodating neighbor, a kind father and benevolent Christian gentleman.

Protracted meetings are still continued at the Christian Church, and at the Baptist Church some of the time.

Mr. Phœnix, of Alba, is now preaching at the Christian Church. Very much interest seems to be manifest.

Last Wednesday evening it was our privilege to attend a donation party at the M. E. Parsonage, for the benefit of the Rev. Mr. King. The evening was all that could be desired, and the house was filled to its utmost capacity. The good sisters had made ample provision for a large number, and some were compelled to go away unsatisfied as far as the chicken pie was concerned at least.

We understand that about $95 were donated by Mr. King's many friends. A silver watch was presented by Mr. and Mrs. Waldron.

Since Mr. King commenced his work for the present year, about thirty-five persons have been converted by his labors.

The exercises at the Graded School last Friday afternoon were very interesting. The little folks especially did well.

Quite a variety of books and papers are provided for the use of the scholars at the Graded School.

Some of our teachers are anticipating a trip across the (mighty deep), Susquehanna to Rome, Friday, to attend the Teachers' Association. It is desired that the June session shall be held at this place (Smithfield).

The Literary and Library Association is to be postponed one week till Monday night next. Miss Kittie Downey is to read the next number of the Literary Leaves. We expect that Kittie will give us a good paper. No more for the present. Jo.

February 5, 1882.

ATHENS NOTES.

Much sickness prevails in the country around us, mostly pneumonia and kindred diseases, caused by colds, etc.

We regret to hear of the death of Hezekiah Parsons, a worthy citizen of Litchfield, formerly a resident of Athens township. He was a young man, and leaves a widow and three children to mourn his departure, besides many friends and acquaintances.

Mr. John Morley, of Green's Landing, is recovering from a severe attack of the same malady—pneumonia. Alton Phelps, of Athens township, is also sick of the same disease, with chances favorable for recovery.

Two cases of small-pox are reported from South Waverly—Mr. Hineen and a young lady living near him.

J. L. Elsbree lost a valuable horse recently from the prevalent disease—pink-eye.

Our ice men have secured a good supply.

There is promise of activity among the candidates for local offices in this place and the township.

Our citizens are deserving of much credit for recent acts of charity in providing for worthy people in need of assistance, and they have promise of reward.

We are sorry to say good-bye to Mr. Allen, of the REPORTER, for it has given good satisfaction under his management, but we extend a hand to the new management, and wish them abundant prosperity.

Mr. Ryan, our efficient County Superintendent, passed through town on Monday, accompanied by his wife. He is a welcome visitor at the