Bradford Reporter.

H. F. MARSH, EDITOR.

Towanda, Pa., Feb. 23, 1882.

THE *Free Press* says the new administration is composed of fossils. There was a time when we had an objection to being a fossil, even in a political stratum; but if the *Press* is right, we will fossilize a year or two in Frelinghuysen's place, if the *Press* man will go down and wake him up and get him out of the Secretary's chair.

THE probabilities are that Alaska will have a territorial government and some little care from the United States. If all accounts of the present condition of our adopted child are true, there is good reason to believe that Alaska made a mistake when she chose a new guardian. Russian government, even if strict and harsh, is better than none, and would protect the inhabitants from the adventurers that since its annexation have plundered it.

YEAR by year civilization advances, and one after another the abuses which shame the age are abolished. Slavery, the curse of so many nations, is gradually dying out, and the enlightenment of the times is a guarantee of the final victory of humanity over this crime. A recent dispatch from Cairo says the Egyptian Ministers have decided upon the total abolition of slavery in Egypt, and no doubt her example will be followed by other nations where the evil is still retained.

BRADY and the Dorseys have at last been indicted by the Grand Jury, on a charge of conspiracy to defraud the government on Star Route Mail service. It is to be hoped that all the men who have been stealing from the government will be found out and dealt with as any other thieves are. Stealing from the United States has come to be regarded by many as honorable, and a few convictions, followed by sentences to the penitentiary, would be a valuable lesson to those political log rollers who confuse robbery with sharp contracting.

THE Chinese are again commanding the attention of Congress. A bill has been reported to the House to prevent their immigration and prohibiting their importation as laborers for twenty-five years. The bill is defended on the ground of public interest, and opposed as contrary to the policy of the founders of American government. The immigration question is one of the important questions which this country must meet; and the wholesale emigration of paupers and criminals from the old countries ought to be restrained and put under the supervision of competent commissioners.

THE terrible disaster last week at Chester shows how little people know of the dangers lurking in manufactories using unknown material. A score of people were killed by an explosion caused by something which even Prof. Jackson himself cannot explain. All that is known is that the explosion occurred and the people were killed. About half the victims were looking at the fire from curiosity, as is usual when a building is burning, and the firemen were working at a hopeless task, as there was no chance to save the building. Among the sad things about this calamity are, that it might have been avoided had there been any knowledge of the manufactory's contents, and that the men sacrificed were doing no good.

THE great discoveries of the last century and the many improvements made, lead many to ask what can be done in the coming years to parallel the achievements of the past. With steam and lightning working for man, and a thousand less important agents helping him, it seems scarcely probable that the next century can equal its predecessor. But the great improvements in electrical machinery in the last year show that in that department of natural science, at least, there must be great and important advances; and it is safe to predict that in a few years electrical light will be common in every city and village. It may be that it will be some time before the apparatus will be perfect enough to make its use practicable in every household, but the day will come, and this is doubtless only one of the many improvements which the future hides.

ONE of the evils of the time is the extravagant use of adjectives in conversation; what is technically termed "gush." 'Isn't it too perfectly beautiful for any earthly thing," and "How deliciously lovely," are applied with reckless improvidence to the most ordinary articles. The evil is growing and, especially among ladies, is developing in conjunction with an assumed æstheticism. Men are less given to the abuse; but they may make large improvement in their selection of apt words, free from extravagance. If one has an idea it does not add to it to have it sandwiched with four or five superlative adjectives, and if he is talking without one, the use of them only makes the fact more glaring. Good, plain English, free from unnecessary words, is best to express any thought; and if people would always remember it, and that the excessive use of adjectives is an evidence that the user lacks culture, perhaps there would be an improvement.

CONGRESS AND THE TARIFF.

One of the questions that like Banquo's ghost will not "down;" but which insists on perpetually coming up to annoy the Democrats and a few Republicans who refuse to work with their party, is the tariff question. It refuses to keep quiet, and timid Congressmen who fear to express an opinion, tremble whenever the subject of the tariff comes up for consideration. Members from Pennsylvania, if they represent their constituents, have little trouble, for the citizens of the Keystone State are practically unanimous on this subject. A protective tariff is necessary for every one in this country; but the arguments in its favor apply with especial force in a State like ours, which depends on coal and iron mines, and manufacturing for her wealth.

A bill for the revision of the tariff is before the Senate; and in some form must pass Congress during the present session; and members may well be careful of their votes upon what is the most important question in American politics. Just what the committee should do and of whom it should be composed, are questions upon which there must necessarily be a difference of opinion; but there can be no doubt that a general, thorough investigation which shall give the legislators knowledge of the subject ought to be made. After the work of the committee is done, then Congress must impose such a tariff on all important articles of import that come in competition with American manufactures as shall protect the American articles. This country is too young for free trade, and too young for a "tariff for revenue only." The industries demand protection and the men who are advocating free trade are working for a cause that, if successful must inevitably close manufactories and mines, cheaper labor, farm values; everything in fact; and change thousands of men from consumers to producers. The policy of free traders is short-sighted and unreasonable, and is, as Senator Frye well said, a compliance with British ideas for British benefit. America, paying her workmen good, living wages cannot compete with the pauper labor of Europe. The laborers of the Old World unable to purchase land, and with only the choice of paying unconscionable rent or working at beggar wages, will always manufacture articles cheaper than can be done here, and we must either stop manufacturing or give American labor protection, by making a duty equal to the difference between the value of labor here and in competing countries.

That a nation should be self supporting, independent of other nations and able to sustain himself by the production of every necessary article, is a cardinal principle of political economy. A government or party that is opposed to a policy which will preserve this independence, does not deserve the support of any intelligent man; and yet a majority of the Democratic members of Congress are in favor of free trade, or a tariff which will practically destroy our manufactures and depend upon foreigners for our supplies. The tariff question is not local, as Gen. Hancock thought, but general. All parts of our country are affected by it, and the farmer in the West who ships his wheat east for the use of the employes of the mills, has a better market, and obtains a better price for his grain than he could if free trade shut the mills and forced the laborer to become a grain raiser. The voters of every State demand careful, conscientious action upon this question by their representatives; and they demand, too, that they shall come out in a manly way and support some policy. The non-committal, afraid-to-vote Congressman, who waits and dare not express an opinion until a measure has been successful, will not answer the demands of the American voters upon this question. Members of Congress should know the wishes of the men whom they represent and then vote accordingly, if they wish to do their duty or deserve the commendation of those who elected them.

Forty-five Democrats have pledged themselves to vote against the bill for the revision of the tariff; and Mr. Vance, of North Carolina made a weak speech in favor of free trade. A great many Democrats will vote that way, but the Republican party will pass the bill, and when election comes again the Democracy will see that the party which protects the laboring man, and legislates for America and not for England, will get the support of the intelligent voters whose interest have been protected. "Tariff for Revenue; Free Trade" and other Democratic watchwords are becoming terms of reproach and a Congressman who has the misfortune to belong to that party will do well to think before he votes against America's safeguard.

THE Supreme Court has reversed the decision of Judge Pearson who held that the legislators of Pennsylvania were only entitled to one thousand dollars for their services and that "salary" meant a fixed, round sum for a specific term. Justice Sharswood delivered the opinion of the court. He says: To justify a court in pronouncing an act of the legislature unconstitutional and void, either in whole or in part, it must be able to vouch some exception or prohibition clearly expressed or necessarily implied. The doubt is to be resolved in favor of the constitutionality of the act. This rule of construction is so well settled by authority that it is unnecessary to cite cases. Where the contention is as to the meaning of the word, the rule is that if any meaning, technical or otherwise, will sustain the exercise of the power, it is sufficient. On the other hand, if the strict and legal meaning would have the effect to limit or destroy, while some proper acceptation of the word would support the act, it must be resorted to. He then goes on to show that both words, salary and wages, mean necessarily the same, and that the constitution did not mean to prohibit a per diem allowance when the word salary is used. This is probably good law; but there ought to be some check upon members of the legislature and something to keep them at work; and the restraint upon prolonged sessions imposed by Judge Pearson's decison was the best which could be devised. One of the legislators in commenting on this case, said if the Philadelphia members and others who went home over Sunday had remained, and all had kept at work, one hundred days would have been ample time to do all the business which was done. With this decision there will be little to hurry legislation and sessions will probably grow longer in the future. It is suggested, however, by the court, that absentees may be made to forfeit their *per diem* pay and thus all will receive equitable compensation for their labor.

LENT has come again, and for forty days there will be a lull in society, and people will rest up for the season commencing at Easter. A great many keep Lent from religious convictions, and others because of social relations with those who do observe it, so there is an almost general observance of the time, and the experience of this country seems to be that year by year more are affected by it. Many things are said for and against the season of fasting, but the majority of mankind are probably in favor of it and benefited by it. To many the keeping of Lent is undoubtedly a mere form, without significance or value beyond mere physical rest, and to these Easter comes as one of the greatest blessings of the year. But there are some who do not "lose in form the spirit," and who keep the fast days reverently as days for spiritual improvement; and to these the Lenten season is one of moral growth and advancement. That it is well for every one to have a special season when he will examine himself to see what advance he has made, morally, is certain; and as few are likely to do this unless there is some time set apart by a stronger law than mere personal election, we must admit that there is reason to be thankful for the form which, in the Episcopal and Catholic churches, establishes a period of rest and abstinence. But valued only by its beneficial effect upon health, it deserves commendation; and those who consider it a mere form, as in too many cases it is, may see in the rest and quiet which it brings a benefit that the tired votaries of fashion at least should be thankful for. It comes in mid-winter when parties, entertainments and balls have tired out all who habitually attend them; and to all classes it brings a few weeks of comparative freedom from the demands of society; weeks when work may be done which the tyrannical requirements of society would prevent at other times, and when needed rest may be obtained.

IF any young man wants to obtain education in the manly art of self-defence let him go to college. There he will find ample opportunities for learning, and, what is better, an abundant field to display his knowledge. The last row was at Lafayette between the sophomores and freshmen, and required the whole police force of Easton to suppress it. Perhaps these little disturbances teach reliance and fit the young men for the battle of life, and they at least prevent the diseases common to the terribly worked student who nominally fill the college halls.

THE Star Route men are complaining that there is personal malice in their prosecution. Perhaps so; but there was more general malice in their transactions than their most bitter enemies can furnish in the private line.

Personal Notes of the Great.

—Joaquin Miller lives a hermit's life in New York city, occupying rooms at the top of a house and doing his own cooking.

—Mr. Longfellow's seventy-fifth birthday is to be celebrated at Portland, on February 27, by the Maine Historical Society.

—The widow of President Polk, says the *American*, of Nashville, has not the means to keep up the home left to her by her husband in trust for the State of Tennessee.

—It is said that Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll is afraid that his enemies will report his dying words falsely, and so he has arranged that a stenograper shall take them down verbatim.

—The Wisconsin Legislature has repealed the famous Anti-Treating law, passed last winter, which was declared unconstitutional by a Milwaukee Judge and has always been a dead letter.

—Mrs. Mary Clemmer, the writer, is, it is reported by a correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, about to contract a second marriage. She is finishing a book which contains, she thinks, her best work.

—The poet Whittier is feeble, and has of late grown exceedingly deaf. He no longer lives in the old family house at Amesbury, Mass., but at Danvers, in a large, square house, amid a group of oaks and pines.

—Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt have built a cottage at St. Johnland, L.I., in memory of a deceased daughter. It is to be a home for orphan girls, has twenty-six beds, and Mr. Vanderbilt is to pay all running expenses.

—Peoria, Ill., is agitated by a story that President Arthur is paying marked attention to Miss Ida Farrel, only daughter of a prominent citizen and a local belle, who is visiting Bob Ingersoll's family in Washington.

—The Washington *Post* suggests that President Arthur ought to make James Gordon Bennett consul at large for this country. "He is developing a useful habit of telegraphing instructions to Mr. Frelinghuysen every time he sees anything going wrong."

—Mrs. Garfield has received from Mrs. Scoville, the sister of Guiteau, a letter beseeching her to intercede in behalf of the assassin. The gist of the plea is that the man who did the shooting was crazy. The conclusion is: "Forgive, even as Christ shall forgive us all."

—Herbert Spencer's long meditated journey to America is now definitely fixed. He sails August next, and intends to be absent three months. He visits Canada and also possibly California. He has refused all proposals to lecture, his design being solely to see the country and people without any ulterior object.

—Mr. Blaine's oration, of which his friend Garfield is to be the subject, is looked forward to with much interest in Washington. Eloquence of the Ciceronian pitch is expected by his friends and feared by those who think that he is too well appreciated. Of the 1,500 tickets of admission to the House on the day of delivery, Mrs. Garfield will distribute twenty-five and the orator as many. Each Senator and member will have three extra tickets.

STATE NEWS.

—Wm. H. Armstrong has been confirmed by the Senate as commissioner of railroads.

—The construction of the Pine Creek railroad is bitterly opposed by the Pennsylvania Company in Lycoming county, and especially in Williamsport.

—Postmaster W. G. Barry, of Osler, Cameron county, has been convicted of false pretences and sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the Erie County Prison.

—It is reported in Buffalo that the Fall Brook Coal Company is to operate the new road to be built under the Jersey Shore charter between Williamsport and Stokesdale. The Buffalo *Express* says the Fall Brook Company has ordered thirty new engines for this purpose, and that all the western-bound passenger trains of the Reading will pass through Corning, from Corning by the Syracuse, Geneva and Corning road to Lyons, thence west by the New York Central.

—A movement is on foot in Naval circles looking to the abolition of the Navy Yard at League Island, Penn., and the improvement of other yards. It is understood that Senator McPherson, of New-Jersey, will introduce a bill in the Senate with that object in view.

—One evening last week, while the sophomore class of Lafayette College was marching to the Opera House Hall to hold a banquet, the freshmen class suddenly fell into line in front and endeavored to drown with tin horns the music of the sophomore band. A terrible din was kept up for several squares, when the sophomores suddenly broke upon the freshmen and a general college rush ensued. A number of hard blows were struck on both sides and hats and clothing torn. The Chief Burgess, a number of policemen and Town Councilmen endeavored to quell the disturbance, and finally the parties were separated. Two freshmen and a sophomore were arrested and locked up. The students then joined forces and endeavored to get their comrades out, but the police refused to give them a hearing. Several lawyers were obtained and after an hour's talk the prisoners were released on bail for a hearing in the morning.

—Eighteen persons were killed and many more injured, some fatally, by an explosion during the burning of the old Porter homestead, at Second and Welsh streets, Chester, Friday morning. The killed were firemen and others who were assisting in the work of extinguishing the flames. The injured were citizens who, with throngs of their fellows, surrounded the structure, watching the ruin being worked by the fire. The old house was used for the manufacture of fireworks by Samuel Jackson, who had occupied the place for twenty years. At about half-past seven o'clock Charles Van Horn, a young man, who had charge of the works during Mr. Jackson's absence, stirred up a fire that had been burning in a stove in one of the second-story rooms all night, and while in the cellar chopping kindling wood, an explosion of rockets occurred, followed by fire, which almost instantly communicated to other parts of the house. An alarm brought out the Chester Fire Department, and while water was being thrown on the flames another explosion took place, but injured no one. Believing that all the explosive material had been removed, several firemen climbed to the roof of a small extension of the main house and began chopping through the roof and throwing water through the windows. They had been so engaged but a short time when a third explosion occurred, blowing them high in the air and killing them instantly.

GENERAL NEWS AT HOME AND ABROAD.

—The stock market at St. Paul is flooded with illegal Dakota bonds.

—It is stated that the coronation of the Czar has been postponed until September next.

—Forty-five extra carriers were required in New York on St. Valentine's day. Cupid must be working up a boom in the Empire State.

—General Hancock ordered a court-martial to meet at Washington, Monday, for the trial of Sergeant Mason on the charge of shooting at Guiteau.

—There is great distress among the people of Sweden, the mildness of the weather preventing them from the transportation of produce by means of sleighs as usual.

—Postmaster-General Howe has revoked so much of the postal laws and regulations as require flour to be inclosed in sealed envelopes before being put into metal boxes for transmission in the mails.

—New Orleans is rapidly filling with strangers to be present during the carnival season. Since Monday efforts to obtain rooms at the hotels have failed and more than $50 per week is charged in many cases for eligibly located rooms outside.

—Three hundred and twenty thousand bushels of wheat were sold last week in the St. Louis market for immediate export. It will go to New Orleans and thence to Liverpool at once, the ocean freights and tonnage having already been arranged.

—The Pope has addressed a very grave letter to the Italian bishops commanding them, in view of the dangers surrounding the Church, to increase their activity, to encourage Catholic societies among the laity, to develop the Catholic press, and to advocate boldly the temporal independence of the Pope.

—The Ministers of Egypt have decided in principle upon the total abolition of slavery. In view of the execution of the decision, Kader Pasha has been appointed Governor of the Soudan, and a special department for the province will be created at Cairo. Detailed instructions relative to the slave trade and slavery are now being prepared.

—Mr. McKinley, of the Garfield Memorial Committee, says that the indications are that the services will be of extraordinary interest. About 1,400 tickets are issued upon the capacity of the hall of the House of Representatives, in addition those furnished to members of the two houses. Mrs. Garfield and Mr. Blaine were given twenty-five each.

—The entire French coast is about to be lighted by electricity which as far back as 1875 was employed in the lighthouse near Havre. It is now thought that the development of the new system warrants its general use on the French coast. Forty-two lighthouses are to be provided with electric lights and with steam trumpets for fog-signals, at a first cost of about $1,500,000 and an annual expenditure of about $60,000 for maintenance.

—A statement has been published that the Adjutant General of the army has rendered the decision that all soldiers who enlisted between June 22, 1861, and August 6, 1861, were entitled to bounty, and as a consequence the War Department has been flooded with letters asking for information on the subject. Adjutant General Drum states that there is not the least ground for the publication, as no such decision as the one referred to was ever made.

—One of the provisions of the Anti-Polygamy bill passed by the Senate is that any man living in a State or Territory within the United States who is found cohabiting with more than one woman shall be deemed guilt, of a misdemeanor. The penalty is fixed at $300 fine, or imprisonment for six months or both. The bill further provides that no polygamist or bigamist shall have the right to vote in any election, or to hold office under the Government, even if he be elected.

—A terrible fire occured at Haverhill, Mass., last week nearly destroying the city as will be seen by the number of houses burned out. One hundred and eight shoe manufactories, twenty-six sole leather firms, eight shoe trimming firms eight leather firms, two National banks, one savings bank, four machinists, three patternmakers, two leather board firms, five hair dressers, four eating saloons and some fifty others, making exactly two hundred and eighty-two in all. Twenty-five hundred men are thrown out of employment.

—The United Presbyterians are deeply exercised over the question of instrumental music in the churches. The old Scotch traditions are against it, but time has modified the judgment of the American branch of the Church on the subject. After a long agitation of the question a vote is now being taken of the ministers and elders of the various U. P. Churches on the repeal of the rule prohibiting instrumental music in public worship. One hundred and forty ministers have voted thus far, ninety-five being in favor and forty-five against. Of elders, forty-nine favor the repeal and fifty-seven oppose it. The total majority in favor of music is, therefore, sixty-two as the vote now stands. Thirteen Presbyterians have acted on the question. In Philadelphia seven votes were cast in favor of repeal and sixteen against.

Matters of General Interest.

A State Banquet.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The President last evening gave a State dinner to the Diplomatic Corps. It was notable in being the first State dinner; the first in the refurnished, repainted and repapered Executive Mansion; the first in four years to the foreign legations, for whom during the three years of his Presidency, Mr. Hayes gave an annual party in place of a dinner; and the most elegant in certain of its appointments known in many years, at the Mansion. The White House was brilliantly lighted within, and all the parlors thrown open, disclosing as one entered the promenade hall a lavish wealth of floral decorations in each. Potted plants adorned every conceivable niche for them in halls and parlors and the spacious East Parlor, in the center of which the President stood to receive his guests, was a gorgeous vista of fragrance and bloom. The mantles were banked with flowers and fans, and side posts twined with garlands, and chandeliers decked with smilax.

Adjoining the East Parlor the Green Parlor showed well in its new furniture, and was in some sort a memorial room, containing on its mantle the silver Hiawatha boat, a relic of the centennial presented to the White House by Mrs. Grant, while against the wall leaned the newly framed portrait of Mrs. Hayes, the gift of temperance ladies. Thro' the right and left doors of the Red Parlor the guests passed into the State dining room, where costly exotic plants and imposing bouquets of flowers were the mantle and wall decorations. The sideboards contained the dishes to be used, which were the quaint set designed by Theodore Davis and manufactured at Limoges under the order of Mrs. Hayes, costing $3,000. The table was set for thirty eight guests, and, there were seven wine glasses at each plate.

The Presidential seat was at the middle of the north side of the table. At his right were the following guests, reaching round to the Secretary of State who faced him on the south side: Mrs. Preston, wife of the Haytian Minister, whom he escorted, Mr. Allen, the Hawaiian Minister, Madame Zamacona, wife of the Mexican Minister, Mr. Outrey, the French Minister, the Baroness de Fava, wife of the Italian Minister, Senor Martinez, the Chilian Minister, Miss West daughter of the British Minister, the Charges d'Affairs of Venezuela, of Germany and Japan, Mr. de Bille, the Danish Minister, Senore, Elmore, Minister resident of Peru, the Belgian Minister, Miss Allen, daughter of the Hawaiian Minister, the Minister of Bolivia, Madame Barca, wife of the Spanish Minister, Count Lawenhaupt, the Swedish Minister, Madame Outrey, the Secretary of State. On the President's left, reaching around to the last named gentlemen, were Mrs. Frelinghuysen, who was escorted by the Haytian Minister; Mr. Preston seated at her left; the Viscountess Roguiers, of Portugal, and others. Only the heads, or acting heads, of legations were present. The menu was elaborate and the dressing of the ladies sumptuous in the extreme. After the dinner, which lasted from half-past seven until nearly eleven, the President sent many of the floral decorations to the charity ball, in progress at Masonic Temple.—*Phila. Press.*

The Chinese Immigration.

The Committee on Education and Labor reported favorably to the House a bill to prevent Chinese immigration. The bill is practically the bill of last session, which passed the House by a two-thirds vote, and which President Hayes vetoed because it abrogated part of the Burlingame treaty. Last year, Minister Angell and two commissioners negotiated a treaty with China, which left Congress free to deal with the question satisfactorily. Mr. Page's bill will be considered at an early day. It prohibits the importation of all Chinese laborers for a period of twenty-five years. It allows no immigration, but permits Chinese who come to the United States for education or pleasure to enter the country, and allows all Chinese who are now here to go to China and return thence. There will be opposition to the bill, on the ground that it is proscriptive and against the policy of the founders of the government.

Fast Cruisers for the Navy.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—An important conference was held at the Navy Department last week in regard to the proposed re-organization of the navy. There were present Secretary Hunt, the members of the Congressional Committees on naval affairs, the Naval Advisory Board, Admiral Porter, Rear-Admiral Ammen and the heads of all the Bureaus of the Navy Department. A general interchange of views was had and the tenor of the remarks was favorable to the views expressed in the last annual report of the Secretary of the Navy.

It was agreed that the necessities of the service require prompt and liberal action on the part of Congress, and Representative Harris submitted the draft of a proposed bill, which seemed to meet with general favor, providing for increasing and improving the navy. It was the general expression that the larger of the proposed new vessels should be constructed first, and the others built as the needs of the service require it.

The bill referred to contemplates the construction of large sized fast cruisers, at a total cost of about $9,500,000, and includes one vessel of not less than 5,780 tons; two of not less than 4,500 tons; two of not less than 3,050 tons; one ram, one torpedo gunboat, one cruising torpedo boat and one harbor torpedo boat. The bill authorizes the Secretary of Navy to employ an expert in naval architecture, steam engineering and ordnance, for his assistance and advice in this matter.

Secretary Hunt spoke in person at the meeting last evening, and urged with genuine eloquence the necessity of building up the navy and encouraging the merchant marine. "Our relations on the Isthmus," he said, "reached a critical point. We cannot afford to give up our rights to retain its control to any foreign power. It seems too well settled that with our vast possessions on the Pacific increasing rapidly in population and in development, we should have some sure mode of communication across that Isthmus, which we may call our own, and which we must at least for a time manifest our ability to protect. In order to afford such protection the consideration of the nucleus of a navy becomes imperatively necessary.

Admiral Porter expressed his entire approval of the Secretary's position.

The Star Route Cases.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Judge Snell, of the Police Court, delivered his decision in the cases of the United States against Cabell, Dickson and Minnix this morning. In defining the functions of a committing Magistrate the Court, among other precedents, cited the action of Justice Marshall in the Aaron Burr case to strengthen his position in assuming that his powers in the matter in question were ministerial and not judicial. The Court then proceeded to define the common law meaning of the term conspiracy, which, he said, was the combining of two or more persons to effect an illegal purpose, and added that the illegal act of any one of such conspiring parties bound all to equal responsibility before the law. The Court reviewed that portion of the testimony which evidenced the relations between Mr. Cabell and Messrs. Dickson and Minnix, respectively, and the various bond transactions which took place between the above named defendants and said that these relations and these transactions were of such a nature as to demonstrate the existence of a conspiracy to defraud the government, and he would therefore decide, that they should be held in $1,000 bonds each to appear before the grand jury. The Court then adjourned.

OMAHA, Feb. 16.—Judge Dundy, presiding over the United States Court at Lincoln, Nebraska, where the trial of Corbin and Iddings, in the "Star route" cases, has been in progress for several days, yesterday morning directed the jury to return a verdict of acquittal, which they accordingly did. The government had completed the examination of its witnesses, the defence had not offered any testimony and the prosecution had utterly failed to show any wrong doing of the accused. The verdict gave universal satisfaction, as the defendants are well known and respected citizens.

BUSINESS LOCAL.

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☞ COUNTRY PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers for sale his hand press with a complete outfit for a Country Printing Office. Material in good condition. For terms inquire of E. V. INGHAM, Laporte, Pa, 9-4t

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☞ REMOVAL.—J. S. ALLYN has removed his Undertaking Establishment from Bridge street to rooms on Main street, over TURNER & GORDON'S Drug Store, and WOODFORD & VAN DORN'S Boot & Shoe Store. A full line of Undertaker's Goods from the cheapest to the best. jan27,'81. J. S. ALLYN, Agent.

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☞ This is no apology for whisky drinking; it is a medicine that cannot be used to intoxicate; it produces a tonic effect, as well as acts as a cathartic. In fact Simmons' Liver Regulator is pronounced an unexceptionable medicine.

TOWANDA MARKETS.

REPORTED BY STEVENS & LONG, General dealers in Groceries and Produce, corner Main and Pine Streets.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 22, 1882.

	PAYING.	SELLING
Flour per bbl		$7 00 @ 8 50
Flour per sack		$1 75 @ 2 15
Corn Meal per 100		1 65 @ 1 75
Chop Feed		@ 1 75
Wheat, per bush	$1 25 @ $1 30	@
Corn	74 @	@
Rye	70 @	@
Oats	45 @ 47	@
Buckwheat	75 @	@
Buckwheat Flour	$2 75 @ 2 00	@
Clover seed		6 00 @
Pea Vine clover		@ 6 50
Timothy, western		$3 25 @
Beans, 62 lbs	@ 3 00	@
Pork, mess	@ bbl. $20 00 @	$22 00
Lard	@ 12	15 @
Butter, tubs	28 @ 33	@
Butter, Rolls	27 @ 30	@
Eggs, fresh	24 @ 25	@
Cheese		@ 18
Potatoes, per bush	110 @	@
Beeswax	20 @ 22	@
Peaches, dried	12 @ 16	@

CORRECTED BY H. DAVIDOW & BRO.

Hides	06 @ 07½
Veal Skins	75 @ $1 25
Deacon Skins	40 @ 60
Sheep Pelts	$ 75 @ 1 50

☞ PHOSPHATE FOR SALE.—Mr. A. B. Smith, of Ulster, Pa., is agent for Bradford County for the sale of Bowker's Grain Phosphate, acknowledged by those who have used it to have no superior as a fertilizer for all kinds of crops. For particulars address

feb-9-5. A. B. SMITH, Ulster, Pa.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned, under the last will and testament of Elizabeth J. Thomas, late of Pike township, deceased, all persons indebted to the estate of said decedent are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and all having claims against said estate must present the same duly authenticated to the undersigned for settlement.

WM. T. DAVIES,
H. HOWELL,
Pike, 23feb52. Executors.

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

MICHAEL ROUSE,
PATRICK BYRON,
New Albany, 23feb52. Administrators.

INSOLVENT NOTICE.—To all whom it may concern: Take notice that I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Bradford County for the benefit of the insolvent laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and the Court has fixed upon MONDAY, MAY 1st, A. D. 1882, at the Court House in the Borough of Towanda as the time and place of hearing, when and where you can attend if you think proper.

23feb1882-w3. MURTEY MCASCY.

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

ANN SEYMOUR,
Administratrix, with the will annexed.
Feb. 2, 1882.

INSOLVENT NOTICE.—To all whom it may concern: Take notice that I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Bradford County for the benefit of the insolvent laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and the Court has fixed upon MONDAY, MAY 1st, A. D. 1882, at the Court House in the Borough of Towanda as the time and place of hearing, when and where you can attend if you think proper.

23feb1882-w3. TIMOTHY SULLIVAN.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Court of Quarter Sessions, in and for the County of Bradford, on the 6th day of MARCH, 1882, to have viewers appointed for the purpose of laying the bridge of the Susquehanna Bridge Company at Athens, Bradford County, Pa., taken as a County Bridge, as provided by the Act of General Assembly approved the 8th day of May, 1876, and the several supplements thereto.

EVANS & MAYNARD,
7feb82. Attorneys for Petitioners.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned upon the estate of John C. Parks, late of Sheshequin twp., deceased all persons indebted to the estate of said decedent are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and all having claims against said estate must present the same duly authenticated to the undersigned for settlement.

JAMES G. PARKS, Administrator.
Sheshequin, Pa., February, 16, 1882-w6.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—In re the estate of Joshua Vought, deceased. In the Orphans' Court of Bradford County.

The undersigned, an Auditor appointed by the Court to distribute the fund in the hands of the Administrator as shown by the first and final account will attend to the duties of his appointment, on FRIDAY, FEBRUARY the 24th, 1882, at 10 o'clock A. M., at his office in the Borough of Towanda, when and where all persons having claims on said fund must present them or be forever barred from coming in upon the same.

JOHN W. CODDING, Auditor.
Towanda, Feb. 2, 1882-w4.

GOLD. Great chance to make money. Those who always take advantage of the good chances for making money that are offered, generally become wealthy, while those who do not improve such chances remain in poverty. We want many men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. Now is the time. You can do the work properly from the first start. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. Expensive outfit furnished free. No one who engages fails to make money rapidly. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. Full information and all that is needed sent free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. 23feb82.

BEST business now before the public. You can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not needed. We will start you. $12 a day and upwards made at home by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. You can work in spare time only or give your whole time to the business. You can live at home and do the work. No other business will pay you nearly as well. No one can fail to make enormous pay by engaging at once. Costly Outfit and terms free. Money made fast, easily, and honorably. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 23feb82.

$66 a week in your town. $5 outfit free. No risk. Everything new. Capital not required. We will furnish you everything. Many are making fortunes. Ladies make as much as men, and boys and girls make great pay. Reader, if you want a business at which you can make great pay all the time you work, write for particulars to H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine. 23feb82.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—By virtue of an order issued out of the Orphans' Court of Bradford County, Pennsylvania, the undersigned, administrator of the estate of Adolphus Slater, late of Burlington township, deceased, will offer at public sale on the premises, on SATURDAY, MARCH 11th, A. D. 1882, at 1 o'clock P.M., all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate in Burlington township, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the southeast corner of Clark Slater's lot; thence southerly along the west line of L. M. Rundell's lot about 113 rods to a chestnut for a corner; thence westerly by lands of Philip Lynch 106 rods to a birch; thence on same line along the lands of said Philip Lynch and David S. Luther about 89 rods to a post and stones for a corner; thence northerly along lands of John Bolger 117 rods, more or less, to a post and stones for a corner; thence easterly by lands of Hiram Luther 20 rods to a hickory for a corner; thence northerly by lands of said Luther 39 rods, more or less, to a corner; thence easterly along lands of John Sheridan about 65 rods to a corner; thence southerly by lands of Clark Slater about 43 rods to a corner; thence easterly along the lands of the said Clark Slater about 106 rods to the place of beginning; contains 154 acres, more or less.

TERMS OF SALE—$250 on the property being struck down, $800 on confirmation, and remainder in one year with interest.

R. M. PRUYNE, Administrator.
Burlington, Pa., Feb. 16, 1862.

TRUTH ATTESTED.

Some Important Statements of Well-Known People Wholly Verified.

In order that the public may fully realize the genuineness of the statements, as well as the power and value of the article of which they speak, we publish herewith the *facsimile* signatures of parties whose sincerity is beyond question. The truth of these testimonials is absolute, nor can the facts they announce be ignored.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 10, 1881.

H. H. WARNER & CO.: *Sirs*—The undersigned, a member of the staff of Forney's *Progress*, has been a sufferer for years with kidney troubles. The use by him of your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure has been followed by beneficial results.

W. W. Brady

I know the gentleman whose signature is above, Mr. W. W. Brady, and I can say that any statement made by him deserves to be considered the exact truth.

W. W. Forney

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 5, 1881.

H. H. Warner & Co., Rochester, N. Y.:

GENTLEMEN: Having received from the use of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure very marked benefit, I can cordially recommend it to others.

A. G. Hendrick

(D. D., Professor of Greek in the Rochester University and New Testament reviser).

Thousands of equally strong endorsements—many of them in cases where hope was abandoned—have been voluntarily given, showing the remarkable power of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, in all diseases of the kidneys, liver or urinary organs. If any one who reads this has any physical trouble, remember the great danger of delay. Feb.16-82.

New Advertisements.

ANNUAL STATEMENT

—OF THE—

Receipts and Expenditures of Bradford County From January 1st to December 31st, 1881.

Expenditures.

To amount paid Auditors	$211 00	State Lunatic Hospital	$102 94
Bridge contracts	5,056 64	Copying Indices, Register's Office	22 00
Bridge repairs	2,664 19	Auditing accounts Prot's and Reg's offices	91 00
Bridge views	127 00	Copying Judgment Docket, Prot's office	191 00
Bradford Coun'y Agricultural Society	100 00	Newlin & Armstrong, attorneys for Bradford Co. in two suits for Bradford Co. for the reduction of the State tax	35 56
Constables for making returns to Court and attending at elections	802 48	Expenses of Towanda Bridge—plank	
Assessors	2,833 37	watchman, lights and repairs	321 75
Costs in Commonwealth suits	4,728 34	Elliott & Watrous, attorneys for Bradford Co. in the suits of Towanda Bridge Co. vs. Bradford Co. in 2 cases at Wellsboro	424 15
Counsel to Commissioners	50 00	Witnesses' costs and expenses for Bradford Co. as def't in 2 cases at Wellsboro	1,267 82
Crier and Tipstaves of Court	679 00	Court costs—witness' costs for plaintiff in 2 cases at Wellsboro, Towanda Bridge Co. vs. Bradford Co.	2,885 51
District Attorney	406 00	Judgment and interest from date that County took possession of the bridge	21,600 00
Election expenses