THE REPUBLICAN.

JUDSON HOLCOMB, CHAS. L. TRACY, } PROPRIETORS.

JUDSON HOLCOMB, Editor.

"Reasonable taxes, honest expenditures, competent officers, and no stealing." — Harper's Weekly.

☞ Entered in the Post Office at Towanda as SECOND CLASS MATTER.

THURSDAY, JAN. 26, 1882.

THE ADMINISTRATION.

President Arthur, it is generally acknowledged is acting prudently, cautiously, and thus far, wisely in his administrative policy. In selecting men for responsible position in the federal service, he has followed the policy of his lamented predecessor, and shows a determination to recognize all elements of the Republican party. He is proceeding with extreme caution. When men are suggested for prominent and responsible positions, as in the case of Ex-Senator Sargeant, of California, for Secretary of the Interior, he waits after their candidacy is announced for the returning response of public sentiment. If favorable, he acts in response to it, if unfavorable the applicant is rejected. The public responses to the suggestion of Mr. Sargeant's appointment were extremely unfavorable, and it is now conceded that he will not be appointed. He does not stop to inquire whether the applicant is classed with this, that or the other faction of the party, but is he a Republican, is he capable, honest and acceptable to the people? This is a safe and wise rule, and if followed will keep his administration from public scandal and the bad odor that grows out of bad appointments.

There is some dissatisfaction expressed by public men who thought they would be able to dictate the policy of his administration in the matter of appointments, and by this means bring the party again under their control. They are disappointed, while the Republican party is becoming more united and stronger through their disappointment. No Republican has a right to complain, while the party is treated as a material unit, and no ostracism is exercised against any portion of its membership because of disagreements in matters pertaining to party policy only. Men may honestly disagree upon details and methods of organization, while they fully agree and are in perfect accord upon the fundamental doctrines of the party. In such case, one is as good a Republican, so far as the question of his politics go, as the other, and so President Arthur has shown a disposition to regard it. If he pursues this course his administration will grow stronger and stronger in the popular estimation of the people. Thus far he has happily disappointed those who anticipated a one-sided and proscriptive policy toward a large element of the party.

ALLEGHENY To The FRONT.

The Republicans of Allegheny county have set the ball rolling for popular representation in our approaching State Convention. When the Standing Committee of the county met last week to provide for choosing delegates to the State Convention, it was confronted with a petition signed by several hundred of the most influential and wealthy business Republicans of the county, asking that the delegates to Harrisburg be chosen by Legislative and Senatorial district delegate conventions representing the Republican sentiment of their districts, and protesting against the continuance of the practice which had prevailed of the County Committee selecting a side-pocket delegation to go to Harrisburg and misrepresent their constituents in the interest of personal rule. The Committee wisely acceded to the demands of the petitioners and called separate district delegate conventions to choose delegates to Harrisburg. This is the first fruit of the movement inaugurated by the Continental Hotel Independent Conference for reform within the party. Allegheny is a very proper place for the first impetus. It is a principle for which, as our readers will bear witness, we have long contended. We hope to see the precedent followed by the Republicans of every county in the commonwealth. We hope to see the Republicans of Bradford pursue the same course. It will be in time to call a delegate County Convention the first week of May court to choose delegates to Harrisburg. Let such a delegate convention be called, and delegates sent to Harrisburg who will correctly represent the Republicans of Bradford in the interest of party harmony and party success. Republican Bradford is an important factor in our State politics, and we hope to see such a policy pursued as will effectually silence the Wolfe disaffection so far as our county is concerned. Place the party in position to claim the support of every honest element of Republicanism, and then we can appeal with confidence for their support of our party nominees.

READ the able letter of Hon. Edward McPherson to the Philadelphia *Press*, in which he argues strongly in favor of calling State conventions at a later date in the season. He does not, of course, seek to change the action of the Committee in calling the Convention for the 10th of May this year, as that is a fixed fact, but he aims at the adoption of a fixed rule to be operative in the future, to call our State nominating conventions as late as the first of August.

Francis Murphy, the temperance lecturer, is at work in Scotland.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Editorial Correspondence.

THE GREAT MURDER TRIAL NOT ENDED.

When we closed our letter of last week it was generally supposed that the arguments in the Guiteau murder trial would close and the charge of the Court would be given to the jury before the end of the week, but such was not the case and the trial is yet prolonged. Mr. Scoville, for the defence occupied five days in making his plea, closing on Friday afternoon. There is a general expression of disappointment in regard to the manner in which Mr. Scoville treated the case. He showed irritability and at times was extremely discourteous to the opposing counsel. He traveled out of the record to make the most bitter personal attack upon President Arthur, Grant and Conkling. The attack far transcended the legitimate functions of a counsel defending a criminal on trial, even for his life, and in making it he evidently injured his case. His associate counsel, Mr. Reed, took occasion to dissent from Mr. Scoville's line of argument, and to disclaim all sympathy with such a view of the case as attempted to hold those men personally responsible for the murderous act of Guiteau. At the close of Mr. Scoville's argument on Friday afternoon, Judge Cox announced that upon mature deliberation he had concluded to give the prisoner an opportunity to speak in his own behalf. The District Attorney also withdrew his objection, and the prisoner said he would occupy two hours in addressing the jury on Saturday morning.

GUITEAU SPEAKS.

On the opening of the Court on Saturday morning, the prisoner was given a seat in the witness box. His shackles being removed, he unrolled a large bundle of papers, and made some preliminary remarks, the substance of which we extract from the *Star's* report as follows:

"If the court please, gentlemen of the jury. The prosecution pretend I am a wicked man. Mr. Scoville and Mr. Reed say I am a lunatic. I certainly was a lunatic on July 2d, when I fired on the President, and the American people generally think I was and I presume you think I was. Can you imagine anything more insane than my going to that depot and shooting the President of the United States? You are here to say whether I was sane or insane at the moment I fired that shot. You have nothing to do with my condition before or since that shot was fired. If you have any doubt of my sanity at that moment you must give me the benefit of the doubt and, acquit, *i. e.*, if you have any doubt whether I fired that shot on my own account or as the agent of the Deity. If I fired it on my own account I was sane. If I fired it supposing myself the agent of the Deity, I was insane, and you must acquit. This is the law as given in the recent decision of the New York court of appeals. It revolutionizes the old rule, and is a grand step forward in the law of insanity. It is worthy of this age of railroads, electricity and telephones, and it well comes from the progressive state of New York. I have no hesitation in saying that it is a special Providence in my behalf. I took it [illegible]

"THE GREATEST MAN OF THE AGE"

Some of the people of America think me the greatest man of the age, and this feeling is growing. They believe in my inspiration and that Providence and I have really saved the nation another war. My speech setting forth in detail my defence was telegraphed Sunday to all the leading papers in America and published Monday morning. And now I am permitted by his honor to deliver it to you: Only one mistake occurred in it, and that was my fault. I sent out a Christmas greeting, and the first paragraph of my speech was taken from a printed slip and I omitted to erase the words "Christmas, 1881," which appear a few lines from the top of the speech. The sentence improperly reads: "To-day, Christmas, 1881, I suffer in bonds as a patriot." The words "Christmas, 1881," should have been erased. And here I desire to express my indebtedness to

THE AMERICAN PRESS

for the able and careful way they have reported this case. The American press is a vast engine. They generally bring their man down when they open on him. They opened on me with all their batteries last July because they did not know my motive and inspiration when I shot the President. Now, that this trial has developed my motive and inspiration, this bitterness is gone. Some editors are double-headed. They curse you to-day and, bless you to-morrow, as they imagine public opinion is for or against you, which shows a very low grade of character."

THANKS ALL AROUND.

After expressing his thanks to the officers of the Court, the police and military, his counsel, brother and sister, and saying he intended to reward his counsel with ample fee, he said: "I return thanks to the honorable Court, and to this bright jury for their long, patient attention to this case. I am not here as a wicked man, or as a lunatic. I am here as a patriot."

THE PRISONER READS HIS SPEECH.

The prisoner then read his speech from a newspaper. The day being dark, a lamp was placed on the railing for his benefit. As he read he frequently emphasized a sentence by repeating it, and he made occasional explanatory interjections. Once he stopped and turning to his torn coat sleeve, said: "There is the mark made by Jones's bullet when he shot at me in the van as I was going home to jail one day."

THE PRISONER WEEPING.

At one point after reading a passage from his speech expressing faith in the Deity, whether he lived or died, he began to cry like a school boy. He put his handkerchief to his face for a moment, and then recovering his equanimity went on with his recital.

He had to pause frequently owing to his inability to decipher the fine print of the newspaper. He held the paper in his left hand, and followed the print with the forefinger of his right hand, though he occasionally used his right hand for gestures.

THE JURY AMUSED.

The jury, who have not had the opportunity of reading the speech, seemed to enjoy it. At one or two passages several of the jurymen were convulsed with laughter. This was the case especially when the prisoner read extracts from his mail. When he came to recite the lines from the song of

"JOHN BROWN'S BODY"

inserted in his speech he started to sing it, but broke down in a laugh at the end of the first line, and read the remaining lines in his ordinary tone of voice.

When he came to the part of his speech complimenting Judge Cox he turned around so as to face the Court. Then he resumed his former position, facing the jury.

A BOW TO THE JURY.

He finished the reading at 12:15, just two hours after he began. When he had read the last sentence he made a polite bow to the jury.

Judge Cox asked if Judge Porter would be able to go on to-day.

Mr. Corkhill said he would not, as his physician had advised him to wait until Monday.

The court then adjourned till Monday morning.

Judge Porter, for the prosecution, will commence the closing argument in this great murder trial, this Monday morning. His speech will probably occupy two days, and the charge of Judge Cox to the jury may be delivered on Wednesday next.

GUITEAU OBSTREPEROUS.

On Friday last as the prisoner was being taken out of the court room at recess he stopped to speak to Mr. Scoville, when Bailiff Tall attempted to move him along. Guiteau turned angrily and said to Tall: "Behave yourself."

"Come, come," said Tall, impatiently, trying to push the prisoner.

"Let me alone," shouted Guiteau. Mind your own business."

Tall having applied some force to Guiteau the latter with his manacled hands, struck the officer in the breast, when he was at once seized by the officers and hurried out of the court room.

COMMITTEES AT WORK.

There is not much of material interest yet to note in the way of legislation. A large mass of bills have been introduced and referred to the appropriate committees, but few have yet been reported back. In the Senate the bills introduced number 928 and in the House 3,200, making over 4 000 bills already before Congress. More than two-thirds of this entire number are in the nature of private claims for relief and for pensions.

WITHOUT LEADERSHIP.

In either body of Congress there is not since the departure of Blaine, Conkling and Garfield, any Senator or member of the House who stands out as a recognized leader of the body of which he is a member. In the House, Hon. Wm. D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, Ex-Secretary Robeson, of New Jersey, Mr. Hiscock, of New York, on the Republican side, and Ex-Speaker Randall and S. S. Cox, on the Democratic side stand well in the front, but neither has as yet developed the capacity to lead the House. Mr. Robeson on Thursday tried his hand at it in an effort to pass the resolution reported from his Committee on Rules, proposing to increase the number of members of several of the most important Standing Committees of the House, and made a signal failure. The purpose of the supporters of the resolution was to appease some dissatisfied members, by placing them on more important committees in case of its passage. The House defeated it by a very decided majority.

In the Senate Mr. Sherman and Mr. Edmonds, may perhaps be called leaders, but neither have demonstrated their capacity to an extent that entitles either of them to be called the leader of the Senate.

In my next I will write more especially relating to pending measures of legislation.

A national convention for the promotion of the

RIGHTS OF WOMEN

has been in session during the past week in Lincoln Hall, this city. Many of the ablest women, advocates of female suffrage, the right to sit on juries, etc., engaged in advocating their cause, have been present. They have attracted more notice and more respectful attention than ever before.

A number of prominent men who have espoused their cause were present and took part in their deliberations. Senators and members of Congress were frequently seen in the audience.

The President of their convention invited persons in the audience to submit any proper questions that might suggest themselves to their mind for their consideration, and stated that they would receive attention during the discussion. They were asked to write them out and send them to the chair of the President.

The question, "Suppose a woman with a young baby was drawn on a jury, what would she do?" was submitted. This was answered by Mrs. Lockwood as follows: She said, "Why, just the same as the old man if he had a young baby. [Laughter.] When men are drawn on the jury and cannot serve they are excused. It should be remembered that there were, perhaps, 100,000 women in this country

WHO NEVER HAD A BABY,

and never will have one, and jurors could be obtained from them. And it should be remembered that there were many women whose children are out of the way."

This is but a sample of the many puzzling questions submitted for discussion, and they were generally very sharply answered in keeping with the spirit in which they were asked.

On the whole, there is no doubt that the cause of womans' rights is making progress and gaining substantial strength. J. H.

Joel Chandler Harris, the clever chronicler of Uncle Remus' sayings, has sketched out a serial story, "The Romance of Rockville." He is also writing a story of old slave life in the South.

W. J. Young, Esq., has been appointed Chairman of the Republican County Committee for the ensuing year by J. Holcomb, Chairman of the last County Convention. The names of the County Committee will appear in our next issue.

THERE appears to be a chronic disposition on the part of certain Washington correspondents, notably of the New York *Tribune*, to belittle and find fault with Congress. It will be time, when legislation is matured and the Republican majority in the lower House has made its record upon important public measures, for the *Tribune* to censure, if censure is deserved, but until then it would be far better for the credit of the *Tribune*, to strengthen and build up, rather than to sow seeds of dissension, calculated only to create prejudice and weaken the power of Congress to achieve good results.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTIONS.

WHY THEY SHOULD BE HELD AT A UNIFORM DATE—REASONS FOR PREFERRING A LATE DATE.

To the Editor of The Press:

SIR: An allusion in the West-Chester *Republican*, reprinted in *The Press*, to the position I took in the late meeting of the Republican State Committee, touching the date at which our Republican State Convention should be held, prompts me to indicate the reasons why I preferred a much later date than that selected. A discussion of this question, now that it has been relieved of all personal interests, may be of service in helping to reach right conclusions.

First—I favored the cultivation of a sentiment in favor of substantial uniformity of date for our State Conventions, so as to avoid these annual controversies and the suspicions which naturally grow out of them to put upon abundant notice all candidates and the friends, and to escape the irritations which have repeatedly come from the fitful changing of the season for the meeting of the Convention. Such action would have an immediate quieting effect upon the whole party.

Second—The date fixed should be so late as always to be after the adjournment of the Legislature, and of Congress, for the manifest reason that until those bodies adjourn, no one can foretell the form which the issues of the campaign may assume. Our party has, at times, been placed in a grotesque position as to public questions by the premature meeting of conventions.

Third—The date should be late enough to permit the election of delegates to the Convention *at the regular county conventions called to select county tickets.* A few of the county conventions are held in June; most of them in August; none of them so early as April, or even May. A convention called for April or May means, therefore, the election of delegates by county committees, or, as the only alternative to an extra county convention, the election of the delegates by the county conventions in the preceding year. An election of delegates a year ahead is objectionable, because delegates cannot then be chosen with direct reference to the candidates for the nomination, and are liable to be "set up" by managers for a purpose not suspected by the conventions themselves; while, an election by county committees, it is apparent, does not give the best expression of the popular choice. A convention at a late date in June would harmonize the practice of a few of the counties, but one held late in August would permit *all* to send delegates fresh from the people. For this, no earlier date is adequate.

Fourth—A late Convention would insure a short, sharp, and vigorous campaign, giving no time for decay of interest; and in the present season it would have had the add-d advantage of giving the threatening coalitionists less than three months, instead of six, to perfect their plans of assault upon the Republican lines.

Fifth—The only argument made against on August Convention is the necessity of making a registration of voters sixty days in advance of the election, and this, it is claimed, requires a Convention so early as to permit the gathering of money for the sending out of poll-books and the payment of taxes. The registration must be made by the first Monday in September. But there is not much force in this, because each County Committee is in general charge of its county; the City Committee of Philadelphia takes care of itself; and the chief responsibility of a State Committee is in giving direction to these local organizations. Three weeks of time between the State Convention and the completion of registration would give ample time for this branch of the State Committee's work. As to funds it is well known that no committee has ever been able to collect from private sources any considerable am unt until after the close of the watering place season, and that contributions from officials are never gathered till within two months of the election. Besides, payment of these taxes can be made *at any time prior to one month before the election.* Surely then, there is not in this objection enough to outweigh the manifest advantages of having a Convention at such time as to enable all the counties to take separate and intelligent action respecting it; and thereby to cut up by the roots the foundation on which rests the superstructure of complaints that the Conventions have been so managed respecting date as to throttle the people. This is a dangerous impression to get abroad; and it is worth a serious effort to cure it, even if it cannot be proved to be wholly without cause.

Sixth—An incidental advantage in this date would be that the State Convention would be held in sight of the election, and under the influence of the ideas which the campaign involves. It is a wholly different thing to hold it at six months' distance, when nobody is thinking of the election except the exclusive political class. The rank and file of the voters are entitled to have their judgment felt as to nominations which are useless, unless approved by them, and this cannot be had when, from the preoccupations of business, their attention is not fixed upon, and cannot be held to political movements.

Seventh—*If there could be made in* our party a common law that its State conventions—except, of course, in the Presidential year—be held not earlier than a late week in August, I feel sure that an important step would be taken in the way of removing existing and preventing future discontent. I admit that partizans of candidates would thereby be compelled to endure some additional months of anxiety, but this is better than the "hurrying up" of conventions in order "to have the thing settled." I did not expect the State Committee at its late meeting to adopt these views, because the members had generally committed themselves to April, May or June, but I venutre to throw out these ideas in the hope that on further thought some good to the Republican party would grow out of them, and it is possible that discussion may prove that they are sound.

Very respectfully,

EDWARD MCPHERSON.

Washington, Jan. 16, 1882.

Enoch Pratt, one of the solid business men of Philadelphia, and President of the National Farmers' and Planters' Bank, has formally proposed to the Mayor and City Council to establish and endow a "free circulating library for the benefit of the whole city" at a cost of over $1,000,000, provided the city will grant and create an anuity of $50,000 per annum, forever, for the support and maintenance of the library and its branches. Mr. Pratt in his letter to the Mayor says that he has already, in pursuance of his plan, contracted for the erection of a fire-proof building on his Mulberry street property, capable of holding 200,000 volumes, which will be completed in the summer of 1883, at a cost of $225,000. This he will deed to the city, and he will donate in money the additional sum of $833,000 on the condition mentioned. He proposes that a board of nine trustees be incorporated for the management of the "Pratt Free Library." No trustees or officers to be removed on religious or political grounds.

The library will have four branches in the different sections of the city, and will be established with the Peabody Library, which is said to contain the finest collection of classical works in the country. Baltimore will, with the Pratt Library, possess ample educational facilities for the public, free of charge.

In the case of Graves, for the murder of Soden, on trial at Newark, N. J., Judge Depue recently instructed the jury that moral insanity is simply a depravity. The test of insanity is the ability of the accused to dist nguish between right and wrong. The burden of proof is on the prisoner.

The meeting of the Pastors' Union, composed of Presbyterian, Baptist and Methodist pastors of Rochester and vicinity, on Saturday discussed the subject of Mormonism, and resolved to hold a public meeting soon in that city in opposition to the system, with a view of awakening public interest against it. A committee of arrangements was appointed.

There is evidently a screw loose somewhere in the working of the pardon-mill in New York. It is a pity that the same screw is not loose in some of the other mills, and that some other governors are not as pressure-proof as Governor Cornell.

George William Clason, who is a journeyman printer, set the type and read the proof for the first book of poems published by William Cullen Bryant, died at his home in Milwaukee last Sunday morning, aged 90 years.

If a man prefers death by small-pox to being vacinated, there wouldn't be a particle of ground for complaint if by his choice he were not endangering other and more valuable.—*Boston Herald.*

Thurlow Weed, in his reminiscences sent to the Chicago Press Club, describes Rochester in 1842 as a village of 900 inhabitants, indifferently paved, and worse lighted, with stumps of trees standing in the streets.

Guiteau has had all the dues of an American citizen during this trial, and the verdict ought, and probably will, give him all his due as the murderer of an American citizen.

Hon. Wm. M. Evarts, Carl Schurz, Dorman B. Eaton and others will, it is said, form an anti-Machine Association in New York City.

A gentleman residing in the vicinity of Rome, Ga., tells of a scene which he recently witnessed. He was standing in his yard and observed a hawk flush a covey of quails just above his house. The birds flew rapidly toward a canebrake lying a short distance below his residence, four of them being so frightened that they dashed themselves against the house with such violence that they dropped to the ground dead. The gentleman picked up the dead birds, and saw the live ones land safely under cover, the hawk failing to put his claws on a single bird.

The prosecuting officers in Washington are now only awaiting the termination of the Guiteau trial to bring the Star Route cases before the grand jury.

GUITEAU'S TRIAL.

As in last weeks issue, our editorial correspondence contains a graphic account of this great state trial up to Monday, when Judge Porter began the closing argument for the prosecution.

Judge Porter was ill the latter part of last week and was in a weakened condition on Monday. We give such parts of his speech as are most interesting and our space will allow.

After sketching the circumstances leading up to the crime, and pointing with furious language to the damning wickedness of its execution, Judge Porter turned his attention to the prisoner and proceeded to depict his character as a beggar, hypocrite, robber, and swindler—a lawyer who never won a case. No court or jury failed to see in him a dishonest rogue, and such men cannot win cases. He has left the trail of infamy in a hundred directions. Judge Porter said the prisoner was a man who, as a lawyer, has such notions of morality, that when he had taken debts to collect he collected them by dogging the debtor, but he held them against his client; a man who is capable of blasting the name of a woman with whom he had slept for years and still recognized as his wife; a man who, when he was tired of this woman, pretending to be a Christian and believer of the Bible, looked in the book and read, 'Thou shalt not commit adultery,' and then deliberately committed adultery with a street-walker; a man who pushed himself into the fellowship of Christian associations as a follower of the Savior, after years of foul fornication in the Oneida Community.

Reviewing the principle events of the prisoner's life, Judge Porter showed up the infamous bent of his nature. Alluding to the assassin's disputes with his brother in Boston, where he struck the latter in the face, he said this was the first and last time this coward ever struck a blow in the face. This coward had always struck from behind. After showing who and what the murderer was, Judge Porter described his victim, and paid a glowing tribute to the services of the lamented President. The claims of the prisoner to be a praying man were considered and the hollow mockery of the claim was shown.

"The prisoner says he prayed for weeks. Why, if he had made up his mind, unalterably, to kill the President on the first of June, did he still continue to pray up to the very act of the murder?"

'What was he praying for?' continued Judge Porter. 'A man who claimed to have received Divine inspiration himself, prepares his defence in advance, for the act, to do which he was Divinely inspired! A believer in inspiration, he would himself alter the inspired book and substitute for it a book of his own. That he did not shoot the President on the first ordination was due to his coward heart. Had he done it on that occasion he would have been torn to pieces and he knew it. On that occasion the President was surrounded by his Cabinet and friends. His son, not yet strong, but who would have been urged at such a time with God-given strength to defend his father, was also by his side. The assassin's crave heart failed him, and he said, "Not yet; at some other time." Judge Porter graphically rela ed the dogging of the President [illegible] church, and the incidents or accidents on each occasion that balked the assassin. President Garfield's visit to Secretary Blaine's house, dogged by the assassin, was also vividly portrayed. 'It was at night,' said the speaker—'dark as that night when the devil first whispered this crime in the assassin's ear, that he lay in hiding in an alley—why, with an inspired command of God resting upon him to kill the President, and with pressure that would have made him do it if he died the next minute, at any time after June 1st—why did he not kill him then? Because, he says, it was too hot,' and he thought he would do it some other time. Because this politician thought he could become the idol of the Stalwarts and of the Republican party; because he had so carefully laid the foundation of his defence against the crime, and for his protection from the mob violence, that he might safely commit the act in the light of day. This careful man—careful of his own safety—made every provision, even his own conveyance to jail, and after he had seen his victim fall, turned and ran—ran where? Where could he run?

Judge Porter eulogized President Garfield, as the soldier, lawyer, and statesman, and said, so high was his reputation, that he had been elected to the Presidency by a vote so clear and strong that all the people said 'amen.' That was the man against whose life the prisoner had been plotting for six weeks—plotting "without malice," he said—plotting with no counsel except the fiend of darkness, who prompted the crime.

Judge Porter adverted to the constant interruptions of the prisoner, his false claims of sympathy, and that the press was with him, and said: "I have yet to see a single American newspaper that has a word to say in his defence."

Large Fire at Atlanta, Ga.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 21.—A fire broke out about 1 o'clock this morning in the five-story candy and cracker factory of Frank E. Block. Owing to lack of water the flames gained rapid headway, and soon spread to all the adjoining buildings. Seven buildings were destroyed, and the losses on stocks and buildings will aggregate $500,000. The fire was not subdued for three hours, during which time it had full sweep at all the buildings in the locality.

Jas. Wickham, a drover of Virginia, stopping at the hotel, perished in the flames this morning.

Dinnie Dunlap was a three-card-monte man attached to a circus. A greenhorn whom he had swindled out of $200, at Assumption, La., complained to a justice, who not only issued a warrant, but went to the tent to serve it. Dinnie was operating on another victim, and he quietly offered the justice $20 not to interrupt him for ten minutes. The proposition was declined. Then the gambler angrily drew a revolver, but the justice fired quickest, killing him instantly, and cooly recovering the $200 from his pocket. The gambling privilege of that circus is for sale.

Judge Jere S. Black is now visiting Chicago for the first time. It is truly a trip for recreation and pleasure. He is emphatic in his statement that he is out of politics.

CONDENSED NEWS.

That restless monarch Dom Pedro of Brazil is going to Europe next year on a pleasure tour.

A dinner was given in honor of Hanlan, the oarsman, at the London Aquarium, on Saturday last.

P. T. Barnum is said to be worth $3,000,000—which may be the greatest advertising effort of his life.

The population of Chicago, according to the latest statistics, is about 630,000 an increase of 125,000 since the census of 1880 was taken.

Large quantities of turnips, carrots, onions and celery are expected to arrive at New York from foreign countries during the next few days.

About $40,000 a year are now paid out in scholarships, loans and other pecuniary aids to poor students at Harvard. About one-eighth is paid to students of theology.

The Senate Committee on Pensions has unanimously agreed to report a bill granting Mrs. Lincoln $15,000 in cash immediately, and also increasing her pension to $5,000.

Major Arthur, the President's brother, who has been on hard duty out in Montana, is to be stationed at Governor's Island, New York, and enjoy a taste of civilization.

A graceless scamp named Elwood Haines stole a valuable gold watch from Miss Watson, of Erie, Ind., while they were both among the penitent sinners around the alter in the Methodist Church last Sunday.

"Stonewall" Jackson's sole daughter, Julia, is to be married to a Mr. Frank Baker, of Baltimore, whose father is worth his million dollars. Miss Julia is half North Carolinian by her mother's side.

Honford M. Burr, a freshman at Amherst College, is afflicted with variloid. A number of his classmates have been exposed to the disease, and there is considerable excitement. One of the Professors' houses, in which Mr. Burr roomed, has been quarantined.

A clever young man of New York ordered $30 worth of coal sent to a beloved pastor's residence, gave a check for $60 and got the change. The coal was sent, the beloved pastor was surprised, the check was forged; "and the greatest of these is charity."

Luke Francis, a prominent farmer near Laporte, Ind., fell last spring and broke his arm. Later lightning struck his barn and consumed it and over $2,000 worth of property. Then rheumatism laid him up for a time, and Thursday morning he fell on his door-step and broke both arms and one leg.

The report of the Census Bureau shows that the oyster business of the entire country is undergoing a serious diminution, unless something is done to protect the beds, great commercial loss is predicted as well as scarcity in this article of food.

A young man living in Leadville shipped to his little brother in St. Louis as a Christmas present a choice donkey of the diminutive species known as the Mexican burro. The agent, in [illegible] that the transfer, concluded that "burro" meant "bureau" and reported accordingly to his superior, "one bureau missing and one jackass over."

A Kentucky sheriff is in a queer fix. He has a murderer to execute next Friday, but the man has just had the small-pox and is now down with hemorrhage of the lungs. The Governor refused a reprieve on account of the small-pox, and the sheriff fears that if he continues in the same mind, the murderer will have to be carried to the gallows.

Quincy, Ill., is excited over a decision of the State Supreme Court that the Board of Education has no right to maintain a separate school for colored children, as has been done there since the war. A majority of the board are Republicans, but they had all voted against mixed schools, and some people think the decision imperils the public school system of the city.

Dennis O,Donovan, a priest of Brownsburg, Ind., was excomunicated by Bishop Chatard because of contumacy, he refusing to take up a collection of $300 to relieve the church of debt, the claim being that the congregation had once paid the money to Father Logan, a former priest. O,Donovan has instituted suit against the Bishop for $50,000 damages on the ground that he has been deprived of all his faculties, rights and power of earning and obtaining a livelihood as a priest of the Catholic Church, for which he had spent many years in preparing himself.

Indigent Soldiers and Sailors.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The House Committee on Military Affairs has reported favorably on the bill to establish a home for indigent soldiers and sailors at Erie, Pa. This is a proposition of the State of Pennsylvania to donate to the United States 102 acres of land in Erie, known as Garrison Hill, upon which is a large and commodious building erected by the State for the marine hospital upon condition that the United States convert the same into a National Soldiers' Home, and maintain the same for the benefit of indigent soldiers and sailors, especially those who are excluded from other like institutions. There are of this class of soldiers now in the State of Pennsylvania about 700, and in each of the other large States probably as many, thus making the number that would be entitled to the benefits of this home, if established, several thousands.

Ex-Secretary Blaine will now devote most of his time to his coal railroad in West Virginia. Ex-Senator Chaffee is said to have $200,000 in the same road; Senator Davis, of West Virginia, $500,000; Elkins the same; Bayard a little; Windom considerable; and Mr. Blaine probably $200,000. It runs from the Baltimore and Ohio to the source of the Potomac, and thence south, leading to a country rich in timber and coal.

Women will still be appointed postmistresses, rumors to the contrary notwithstanding. There is no reason why a capable and efficient woman is not entitled to take charge of Uncle Sam's mails.

Legal Advertisements.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Bradford County, and to me directed, I will expose to public sale, at the Court House in Towanda Borough, on

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1882,

at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described property, to wit:

No. 1. One lot, piece or parcel of land, situate in Wysox township (lots Nos. 5 and 8 of Block No. 8 of Mercur, Morgan & Moody's sub-division of East Towanda,) bounded north by lots Nos. 4 and 9 of Block No. 8, east by Pennsylvania avenue, south by lots Nos. 6 and 7 of Block 8, and west by Bradford street; all improved, no buildings. Seized and taken into execution at the suit of Morgan & Moody's administrators vs. John S. Kennedy and Margaret Kennedy.

No. 2. ALSO—One other lot of land, situate in LeRoy township, bounded north by lands of Robert Mason, east by lands of Mary Kellogg, south by Towanda creek, and west by lands of Clarence Minard; contains 75 acres, more or less, 65 improved, with 1 framed barn and 1 orchard of fruit trees thereon. Seized and taken into execution at the suit of John Wheatly vs. Thomas A. McCraney.

No. 3. ALSO—One other lot of land, situate in Pike and Herrick townships, bounded north by lands of Joseph Roe, Horace Porter K. Lent vs. J. J. Webb, administrator of M. B. Owen (deceased) and Archibald Coleman; east by land of said Archibald Coleman, Hollett Titus and others; south by lands of Hollett Titus, Gurdon Stanton and Thomas Peet; west by lands of said Thomas Peet, Eliza Thomas, Asher Bolles and Joseph Lee; contains 58 acres, more or less, about 25 improved, with a framed dwelling house, framed barn, a saw mill with machinery and fixtures, water privilege and right of way thereto belonging to the same. Seized and taken into execution at the suit of Zophar Platt vs. Jason Fassett.

No. 4.—ALSO—One other lot of land, situate in Canton township, bounded north by lands of Horace Webster, east by land of S. H. Lindley, south by Towanda creek, and west by lands of the estate of Roswell Rogers, deceased, and Warren Cook; contains 100 acres, more or less, all improved, with 1 framed house, 2 framed barns, 1 tobacco house and orchard of fruit trees thereon. Seized and taken into execution at the suit of Pomeroy Brothers vs. David Lindley and Solomon Lindley.

No. 5. ALSO—One other lot of land, situate in Towanda Borough, bounded north by lands of Mr. Cooper's estate, east by William street, south by lands of James McCabe, and west by Main street, with 1 framed house and other outbuildings thereon. Seized and taken into execution at the suit of L. L. Moody's administrator and William H. Morgan's administrator vs. J. M. Mitchell.

No. 6. ALSO—One other lot of land, situate in South Waverly Borough, bounded as follows: Being lot No. 112 according to plot and survey made for D. L. F. Snyder by Ruston Smith; contains 43 4-10 perches, and being 66 feet on a street on the north side, 179 feet on the west side, 179 7-10 feet on the east side, and 60 feet on the south side; all improved. Seized and taken into execution at the suit of The Bradford Loan and Building Association of Athens township vs. C. W. Farley.

No. 7. ALSO—One other lot of land, situate in Wysox township, being lots Nos. 4 and 5 of Block No. 14 of Mercur, Morgan & Moody's sub-division of East Towanda, bounded north by Coleman's Block and lots Nos. 1, 2, and 3 of Block No. 14, east by Bradford street, south by Lemuel street, and west by Towanda avenue and lots Nos. 1, 2 and 3 of Block No. 14; all improved, no buildings. Seized and taken into execution at the suit of Morgan & Moody's administrator vs. J. P. Cummiskey.

No. 8. ALSO—One other lot of land, situate in Wells township, bounded north by lands of D. Rockwell, east by lands of Harriet Spencer, south and west by lands of Hubert Johnson; contains 1 acre all improved, with an orchard of fruit trees thereon.

No. 9. ALSO—One other lot of land, situate in Wells township, bounded north by lands of William Canfield, Wade Beardslee, A. Updyke and H. Johnson; east by lands of H. Johnson; south by lands of D. Rockwell, H. Johnson, Michael Bennettand the public highway, and west by lands of G. A. Goff; contains 148 acres, more or less, about 120 improved, with 1 framed house, 1 framed horse barn and no orchard of fruit trees thereon. Seized and taken into execution at the suit of Delos Rockwell, guardian, ect., vs. Michael Smith.

No. 10. ALSO—One other lot of land, situate in Towanda Borough, bounded as follows: Beginning at the east side of Main Street at a corner 25 feet south of the steam planing mill lot; thence southerly along Main street 150 feet; thence south 14 10 rods to a corner about 134 feet to Barclay Coal Company's land; thence north 2 deg 36 min east 150 feet to the southeast corner of G. F. Mason's lot; thence along south line Mason lot about 128 feet to the place of beginning, with 1 double frame house, 1 framed barn, 1 coal office and coal sheds, tresseling and railroad track thereon.

No. 11. ALSO—One other lot of land, situate in Towanda Borough, bounded north by lands of O. D. Bartlett, east by Charles street, south by an alley, and west by the Henry Weston lot; being 46 feet front on Charles street and 98 feet deep, with 1 framed house and various outbuildings thereon.

No. 12. ALSO—One other lot of land, situate in Towanda Boro., bounded north by Bridge street, east by Third street, south by lands of Perrin Pennypacker and Orrin Wickham, and west by Charles Scott; about 89 feet front on Third street and about 250 deep, with 1 framed house and other outbuildings thereon. Seized and taken into execution at the suit of The Citizens National Bank of Towanda vs. James H. Pinney.

No. 13. ALSO—One other lot of land, situate in Ridgbury township, bounded north and west by lands of D. H. Burnham, east by public highway, and south by lands of Thomas Rice; contains 1 acre, more or less, all improved, with 1 framed house, 1 framed shop, and 1 framed shingle mill thereon. Seized and taken into execution at the suit of Sylvanus Vanbuskirk's administrators vs. Milton E. Cooper.

No. 14. ALSO—One other lot of land, situate in North Albany borough, bounded north by lands known as the Mary McAllister lot, east by Sullivan & State Line Railroad, south by lot this day (April 20, 1877,) conveyed by E. Overton, Jr., to James Saxe, and west by a 16-feet alley; being lot No. 8 of Block No. 7 on E. Overton, Jr., plot of the village of New Albany, with a partly finished framed dwelling house thereon. Seized and taken into execution at the suit of E. Overton, Jr., vs. S. W. Chapman.

No. 15. ALSO—Defendant's interest in a lot of land situate in Athens borough, bounded north by lands of R. A. Smith and Thomas Grantham, east by Main street, south by lands of W. G. Stephens, and west by the Susquehanna river; with a two-story framed dwelling house, outhouses, and a few fruit trees thereon.

No. 16. ALSO—Defendant's interest in one other lot of land, situate in Athens borough, being the undivided ½ part of that certain lot bounded north by lands of Anna Pearson, east by lands of C. W. Clapp, south by lands of John M. Pike, and west by Main street; no improvements.

No. 17. ALSO—All of defendant's interest in the lots numbered 94, 122, 152, 162, 182, 222, 262, 272, 280, 290, 301, 311, 321, 331, 361, 371, 381, 391, 401 and 404 in the plot of lands situate in the northern part of Athens borough, made for the late Judge Edward Herrick by Orson Rickey; no improvements. Seized and taken into execution at the suit of Edward P. Herrick, trustee vs. Edward Herrick.

No. 18. ALSO—One other lot of land, situate in Standing Stone township, bounded north by lands of Luke Dolan, east by the public highway, south by lands of Richard Jennings, and west by lands of William Grace; contains about 60 acres, about 50 improved, with a framed house, a framed barn, and an orchard of fruit trees thereon. Seized and taken into execution at the suit of N. O. Elsbree and E. T. Fox, administrators of L. L. Moody, deceased, vs. S. T. Bishop and Sarah E. Bishop.

No. 19. ALSO—One other lot of land, situate in North Towanda township, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the northeast corner of a lot now or lately in possession of Frederick Leavenworth; thence along line of same southeasterly 21 6-10 perches to a corner on line of lands now or late of J. F. Means; thence along line of same a northeasterly direction 3 7-10 perches