THE REPUBLICAN.

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

JUDSON HOLCOMB, Editor.

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

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

THURSDAY, FEB. 2, 1882.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY COMMITTEE FOR 1882.

CHAIRMAN—W. J. YOUNG, Towanda.

Alba—George H. Webb.
Albany—
Armenia—D. D. Alexander.
Asylum—A. L. Thomas.
Athens Boro, 1st Ward—Dr. Richell.
" 2nd Ward—Geo. E. Davis.
Athens Twp., 1st District—Frank S Morley.
" 2nd District—
" 3rd District—Clarence Blood.
Barclay—C. H. Johnson.
Burlington Twp—Y. L. Morgan.
Burlington Boro—C. A. Ford.
Burlington, West—Isaac McKean.
Canton Twp—Daniel Innes.
Canton Boro—F. A. Owen.
Columbia—James H. Strong.
Franklin—H. B. Kilborn.
Granville—
Herrick—Henry Blocher.
LeRaysville—Geo. W. Brink.
LeRoy—LeRoy Holcomb.
Litchfield—Chester McKinney.
Monroe Boro—H. W. Rockwell.
" Twp—J. D. Cummings.
New Albany—Daniel Brown.
Orwell—Wm. Pickering.
Overton—A. Strevey.
Pike—M. E. Warner.
Ridgebury—E. A. Cooper.
Rome Boro—Alexander Keefe.
" Twp—
Sheshequin—U. L. Horton.
Smithfield—E. E. Chamberlin.
South Creek—S. B. Pettengill.
South Waverly—
Springfield—Finley Hubbard.
Standing Stone—
Sylvania—
Terry—J. H. Schoonover.
Towanda Boro., 1st Ward—I. McPherson.
" 2nd Ward—C. H. Allen.
" 3rd Ward—L. Elsbree.
Towanda Twp—Geo. H. Fox.
Towanda, North—D. T. Foster.
Troy Boro—O. P. Adams.
" Twp—William Verbeck.
Tuscarora—William Shumway.
Ulster—G. B. Rockwell.
Warren—Howell Howell.
Wells—G. H. Grinnell.
Wilmot—Geo. F. Ingham.
Wilsham—T. E. Weller.
Wyalusing—James Donahoe.
Wysox—S. J. Ross.

The names for several districts have not yet been handed to the chairman by the delegates. They are requested to do so at their earliest convenience.

Elsewhere we publish a St. Louis telegram of January 28th, by which it will be seen that at the suggestion of Senator Cameron it is proposed to decorate each of the 306 who fought with the Grant column at Chicago. The bronze medals, weighing nearly a pound each, are already struck and are soon to be distributed among the faithful. In view of the methods employed to compel the Pennsylvania delegation to violate the wishes of a large majority of their district constituencies, the medals are commemorative of an event that reflects dishonor rather than one of honor. No chapter in the history of the Republican party has done so much to distract and divide the organization as this event. Will Senator Cameron, John Cessna, William H. Armstrong, and others whom we might name of the Pennsylvania delegation at Chicago, feel that they are wearing a badge of honor when they place these medals conspicuously upon their waistcoats? In the light of recent political events, public opinion, we opine, will not so regard them. It is not an event in which the whole Republican party feels a pride. The question is who is humiliated?

WANTS A NEW TRIAL.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 28—Shortly before five o'clock this afternoon Mr. Scoville filed with the clerk of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia the papers upon which he bases his motion for a new trial. Not being familiar with the practice in this District Mr. Scoville concludes to file two motions, to assure himself against the possibility of being deprived through any legal technicality of the right of review by the Court id General term.

The papers filed in support of the motion are: The prisoners affidavit of Frederick H. Snyder as to the finding of a newspaper under circumstances indicating that it had been read by the jury: the affidavit of J. W. Guiteau, stating that he is acquainted with the signatures of the five jurors whose names are written on the margin of the newspaper said to have been seen by the jury, that he has seen them write their names, and believes the writing upon said newspaper to have been made by the jurors named, and the affidavit of Mr. Scoville setting forth the newly discovered evidence upon which he basis his motion for new trial.

[We are unable to publish the basis of the motion in full for want of space.]

Hon. Clarkson N. Potter died at his home in New York city on Monday last, from Bright's disease and apoplexy. He was 56 years of age and leaves three daughters and two sons. His illness was of long duration, and for several days before his death he was unconscious. The deceased was a member of Congress, serving three terms. He was a son of Bishop Potter, of Pennsylvania, and a grandson of the late Doctor Eliphalet Nott, of Union college, a brother of the Rev. Dr. Henry Potter, rector of Grace church, New York city, whom he closely resembled.

The Wilksbarre, Pa., post office fight has ended in a complete victory for Congressman Scranton, the President having nominated A. S. Orr in the place of D. Smith, the old incumbent. Senator Mitchell has received information that a delegation will go to Washington this week to oppose Orr's confirmation.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Editorial Correspondence.

THE GREAT NATIONAL MURDER TRIAL has ceased to be the topic of newspapers and correspondents. Since the prompt rendering of the verdict of "Guilty in manner and form as indicted," by the jury on Wednesday evening last, due announcement of which was made in the REPUBLICAN of last week, the prisoner has been treated as a convict. Before he left the court room he attempted to utter a malediction upon the court and jury, but was cut short by a deputy marshal who seized him by the shoulder and ordered him to shut his mouth, saying: "You are a convict now and you must be quiet or we will put you in a straight jacket." This seemed to bring the prisoner to a realizing sense of the situation, and his whole demeanor became perceptably changed. By consent of the Warden of the jail on Thursday following the verdict, he was allowed to send out his last address to the American people. Since that time he has been cut off from communication with the outside world. No visitors other than his counsel and members of his family are allowed to see him.

His counsel have prepared and filed in the court of Saturday last,

REASONS FOR A NEW TRIAL,

but a time has not been fixed for arguments upon the application. It is not believed that there will be a new trial or that the court in general term will overule Judge Cox in any of his rulings or his charge to the jury in this most memorable ease. The wisdom of his course in relation to the leniency given to the prisoner during the trial, is now very generally admitted. All sorts of rumors are flying relating to the reasons that will be urged by Guiteau's counsel for a new trial, one of which is that the jury was furnished with the daily papers and read the comments of the press unfavorable to the prisoner. Another is to the effect that one or more of the jurors held conversations with outside parties during the trial. Both these allegations are stoutly denied by all the jurors as well as by the deputy marshall who was detailed to wait upon the jury and was constantly in their presence.

The delay which can be caused through legal methods adopted by the counsel for the criminal, may put off the day of execution until some time next summer, but that he will ultimately be hanged, unless he dies from some other cause prior to the day fixed by the court, there is no manner of doubt.

Monday Fedruary 27th, has been fixed by a concurrent resolution of the two houses of Congress for the observance of

THE GARFIELD MEMORIAL OBSEQUIES.

On this occasion both houses will meet in joint session in the hall of the House. The arrangements of the order of the solemn ceremonies are under the direction of a Joint Special Comittee of the two houses. Hon. James G. Blaine will deliver a most elaborate eulogy on the life and character of the lamented martyr President, and will be followed by other speakers, who are to be chosen by the Committee from among the Senators and members of the House. Tickets of admission will be issued to Senators and members of the House to be by them given out to a number equal to the seating capacity of the floor and galleries of the House, but not half of the people who will be pressing for admission will be able to get in to the chamber.

THE PRESSURE FOR APPOINTMENT

continues lively, and there seems to be no abatement of the number of men who are willing and anxious to serve their country in official position. In almost every case there are a number of contestants, and in some instances all fail, for the reason that the bad stories they tell of each other discredits them all. Congressman Scranton has scored a point in securing the appointment of his man as postmaster at Wilkesbarre, after a long and bitter contest, over the heads of Hoyt, Palmer, the *Record*, and other leading politicians backed by one of Pennsylvanian's Senators.

POSTAL SERVICE PENSIONS.

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

The duty devolves upon the present Congress of fixing the basis of Congressional representation and the reapportionment under the new census. Several bills have been presented in the House and referred having relation to this subject, but no further action has yet been taken. It will no doubt be late in the session before a reapportionment bill will be passed.

J. H.

In rsply to an address the other day by the City Council of Ottawa, the Marquis of Lorne said: "The possibility of a national existence for Canada is recognized." The advocate, of Canadian independence regard these words as suggestive.

The First Assistant Postmaster-General opposes the bill to reimburse postmasters for losses incurred through a misunderstanding of the laws. He holds that these losses are due to carelessness or disobedience of orders, and would take from three to four millions out of the treasury.

An Indian, convicted of killing a Mexican, was shot at Hemioselio, Mexico, on Friday, in the presence of a large crowd. He sat on his coffin and faced the soldiers unflinchingly.

JUDGE COX'S CHARGE,

A CLEAR AND IMPARTIAL PRESENTATION OF THE LAW GOVERNING THE CASE.

He commenced by saying that the Constitution provides that, in all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right of a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury, in the State or District where the crime shall have been committed; that he shall be informed of the cause and the nature of the accusation against him; that he shall be confronted with the witnesses against him; that he shall have compulsory process to obtain witnesses in his favor, and that he shall have assistance of counsel in his defence. Those provisions were intended for the protection of the innocent from injustice and oppression, and it was only by their faithful observance that guilt or innocence could be fairly ascertained. Every accused person was presumed to be innocent until the accusation was proved. With what difficulty and trouble the law had been administered in the present case, the jurors had been daily witnesses. It was, however, a consolation to think that not one of those guarantees of the Constitution had been violated in the person of the accused.

At last the long chapter of proof was ended; the task of the advocate was done, and it now rested with the jury to determine the issue between public justice and the prisoner at the bar. No one could feel more keenly than himself the great responsibility of his duties; and he felt that he could only discharge them by close adherence to the law as laid down by its highest authorities. Before proceeding further he wished to notice an incident which had taken place pending the recent argument. The prisoner had frequently taken occasion to proclaim that public opinion, as evidenced by the press and correspondence, was in his favor. Those declarations could not have been prevented except by the process of gagging the prisoner. Any suggestion that the jury could be influenced by such lawless clattering of the prisoner would have seemed to him absurd; and he should have felt that he was insulting the intelligence of the jury if he had warned them not to regard it. Counsel for the prosecution had felt it necessary, however, in the final argument to interpose a contradiction to such statements; and an exception had been taken on the part of the accused to the form in which that effort was made. For the sole purpose of purging the record of any objectionable matter he should simply say that anything which had been said on either side in reference to public excitement or to newspaper opinion was not to be regarded by the jury.

The indictment charged the defendant with having murdered James A. Garfield; and it was the duty of the Court to explain the nature of the crime charged. Murder is committed where a person of sound memory and discretion unlawfully killed a reasonable being, in the peace of the United States, with malice aforethought. It had to be proved, first, that the death was caused by the act of the accused; and, further, that it was caused with malice aforethought. That did not mean, however, that the Government had to prove any ill-will or hatred on the part of the accused toward the deceased. Wherever a homicide was shown to have been committed without lawful authority, and with deliberate intent, it was sufficiently proved to have been done with malice aforethought; and malice was not disproved by showing that the accused had no personal ill will to the deceased, and that he killed him from other motive—as, for instance, robbery, or through mistaking him for another, or (as claimed in this case) to produce a public benefit. If it could be shown that the killing occurred in a heat of passion, or under provocation, then it would appear that there was no premeditated attempt, and, therefore, no malice aforethought, and that would reduce the crime to manslaughter. It was hardly necessary, however, to say that there was nothing of that kind in the present case. The jury would have to say either that the defendent was guilty of murder or that he was innocent.

THE QUESTION OF INSANITY.

In order to constitute the crime of murder, the assassin must have a reasonable sane mind; in technical terms he must be "of sane mind, memory and discretion." An irresponsible insane man could not commit murder. If he was laboring under a disease of the mental faculties to such an extent that he did not know what he was doing, or did not know it was wrong, then he was wanting in that sound mind, memory and discretion that was a part of the definition of murder. In the next place, notwithstanding this presumption of innocence, it was equally true that a defendant was presumed to be sane and to have been so at the time the crime was committed. That is to say, that the Government was not bound to show affirmatively as a part of its proofs that the defendent was sane. As insanity was the exception, and as the majority of men are sane, the law presumed the latter condition of every man, until some reason was shown to believe the contrary. The burden was, therefore, on the defendant, who set up insanity as an excuse for crime, to produce proofs in the first instance to show that that presumption was mistaken, so far as it related to the prisoner. Crime, therefore, involved three elements, the killing, malice and a responsible mind, in the murderer. After all the evidence was before the jury, if the jury, while bearing in mind both those presumptions (that is, that the defendant is innocent till he is proved guilty, and that he is sane till the contrary appears), still entertained what was called a reasonable doubt on any ground, or as to any of the essential elements of the crime, then the defendant was entitled to the benefit of such doubt.

MALICE AFORETHOUGHT FULLY ESTABLISHED.

With reference to the evidence in this case very little comment was required by the Court, except upon one question, the others being hardly matters of dispute. That the defendant fired at and shot the deceased President was abundantly proved. That the wound was fatal had been testified to by the surgeons, who were competent to speak, and they were uncontradicted. That the homicide was committed with malice aforethought (if the defendant was capable of criminal intent or malice) could hardly be gainsaid. It was not necessary to prove that any special or express hatred or malice was entertained by the accused toward the deceased. It was sufficient to prove that the act was done by deliberate intent, as distinct from an act done under a certain impulse, in the heat of blood and without previous malice. Evidence had been exhibited to the jury tending to show that the defendant admitted in his own handwriting that he had conceived the idea of "removing the President," as he called it, six weeks before the shooting; that he had deliberated upon it, and came to a determination to do it; and that about two weeks before he accomplished it he stationed himself at certain points to do the act, but for some reason was prevented. His preparation for it by the purchase of the pistol had been shown.. All these facts came up to the full measure of the proof required to establish what the law denominated malice aforethought.

WAS GUITEAU RESPONSIBLE.

The jury would find little difficulty in reaching a conclusion as to all the elements that made up the crime charged in the indictment, except, it might be, as to the one of sound mind, memory and discretion—but that was only a technical expression for a responsible, sane man. He now approached that difficult question. He had already said that a man who is insane in the sense that makes him irresponsible, cannot commit a crime. The defense of insanity has been so abused as to be brought into great discredit. It was the last resort in cases for juries to bring in a verdict of acquittal when there was a public sympathy for the accused, and especially where there was provocation for the homicide according to public sentiment, but not according to law. For that reason the defense of insanity was viewed with disfavor, and public sentiment was hostile to it. Nevertheless, if insanity were established to a degree necessary, it was a perfect defense for an indictment for murder and must be allowed full weight.

It would be observed that in this case there was no trouble with any question about what might be called total insanity, such as raving mania or absolute imbecility, in which all exercises of reason is wanting, and where there is no recognition of persons or things, or their relations. But there was a debateable border line sanity and insanity; and there was often great difficulty in determining on which side of this line a party was to be put. There were cases in which a man's mental faculties, generally, seemed to be in full vigor, but where, on one single subject, he seemed to be deranged. A man was possessed, perhaps, by a belief of something absurd which he could not be reasoned out of (what was called an insane delusion); or he might have some morbid propensity, seemingly in harsh discord with the rest of his intellectual faculties and moral nature. Those were cases which for want of a better term, were called partial insanity.

The jury must determine whether, at the time the homicide was committed, the defendant was laboring under any insane delusion prompting and impelling him to do the deed. Naturally, they would look first to any explanation of the act that might have been made by the defendant himself at the time, or immediately before or after. Several papers have been laid before them that had been in the prisoner's possession, and that purported to assign the motive of the deed. The Judge then cited several extracts from Guiteau's different statements as to the motives which led him to commit the crime, growing out of the political situation.

The jury had now before it every thing emanating from the prisoner about the time of the shooting. There was nothing further from him until three months afterward. And now he would pass to consider the import of all this. The jury would consider, first, whether this evidence fairly represented the feelings and ideas that governed the prisoner at the time of the shooting. If it did, it represented a thing which he (Judge Cox) had not seen characterized in any judicial utterence as an insane delusion. They would consider whether it was evidence of insanity, or whether, on the contrary, it showed an ample power of reasoning and reflection on the arguments and evidence for and against, resulting in the opinion that the President had betrayed his party, and that if he were out of the way it would be a benefit to his party, and would save the country from the predominance of their political opponents. So far there was nothing insane in the conclusion. It had doubtless been shared by a good many heated partisans, who were sane people, but the difference was that the prisoner reached the conclusion that to put the President out of the way by assassination was a political necessity. When men reasoned, the law required them to reason correctly, so far as their practical duties were concerned. A man might believe a course of action to be right, and the law might forbid it as wrong, nevertheless he must obey the law, and nothing could save him from the the consequences of the violation of the law, except the fact that he was so crazed by disease as to be unable to comprehend the necessity of obedience.

THE QUESTION OF RESPONSIBILITY.

The jury would bear in mind that a man did not become irresponsible by the mere fact of his being partially insane. Such a man did not take leave of his passions by becoming insane. He might retain as much control over them as in health. Whenever this partial insanity was relied on as defense it must appear that the crime charged was a product of the delusion or other morbid condition, and connected with it as effect with cause, and that it was not the result of sane reasoning which the party might be capable of, notwithstanding his limited and circumscribed disorder. Assuming that that infirmity of mind had a direct influence on crime, the difficulty was to fix the character of the disorder which fixed responsibility or irresponsibility in law. It would be well to say a word to the jury as to the kind of evidence by which courts and juries were guided in this difficult and delicate inquiry. The subtle essence, called mind, defined, of course, ocular inspection. It could only be known by its manifestations. The test was as to whether the conduct of the man and his thoughts and emotions conformed with those of persons of sound mind, or whether they contrasted harshly with it. By that, a judgment was formed as to a man's soundness of mind, and for that reason evidence was admissible to show conduct and language that would indicate to the general mind some marked a sane man, and which were only explainable on the theory of insanity. There were strange things in his career; and whether they were really indications of insanity or could be accounted for by his ignorance of men, his exaggerated egotism or by his bluntness of moral sense, it might be difficult to determine. The only safe rule, however, was for the jury to direct its attention to the test of criminal responsibility, namely: Whether the prisoner possessed the mental capacity at the time the act was committed to know that it was wrong, or whether he was deprived of that capacity by mental disease. There was one important distinction which the jury must not lose sight of, and they must decide how far it was applicable to the case. That was the distinction between mental and moral obliquity.

In conclusion Judge Cox said: "And now, gentlemen, to sum up all I have said to you, if you find from the whole evidence that at the time of the commission of the homicide the prisoner was laboring under such a defect of his reason that he was incapable of understanding what he was doing, or of seeing that it was a wrong thing to do, as, for example, if he were under the insane delusion that the Almighty had commanded him to do the act, then he was not in a responsible condition of mind, but was an object of compassion and should be now acquitted. If, on the other hand, you find that he was under no insane delusion, but had the possession of his faculties and had power to know that his act was wrong; and if, of his own free will, he deliberately conceived the idea and executed the homicide, then whether his motives were personal vindictiveness, political animosity, a desire to avenge supposed political wrongs, or a morbid disease for notoriety, or if you are unable to discover any motive at all, the act is simply murder, and it is your duty to find a verdict of guilty as indicted; or (after a suggestion from Mr. Scoville to that effect) if you find that the prisoner is not guilty by reason of insanity, it is your duty to say so. You will now return to your room and consider your verdict."

Glorifying Their Defeat.

BRONZE MEDALS WEIGHING A POUND FOR FOR ALL WHO SUPPORTED GRANT'S THIRD TERM.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 28th.—The *Post* despatch published the following this afternoon: About two months after the Chicago Convention the suggestion to have a medal struck to commemorate the steady voting of the Grant phalanx was made by Don Cameron, and after a consultation with Roscoe Conkling, Chauncy I. Filley, and others, the order was given to J. M. Kershaw, of this city, to strike three hundred and thirty bronze medals. The matter was to be kept a profound secret, and Kershaw was enjoined to silence. He has been working on the medals for several months and they are now completed, and within a few days days will be sent to Chauncey I. Filley at Washington, who will superintend the distribution of them. The medals are perfectly round, 2¼ inches in diameter, 3-16 of an inch thick, and weigh nearly one pound. On the face of the medal is a profile head of General Grant, surrounded by a wreath bearing a record of the Grant ballots arranged in a circle. Inscribed in the centre of the reverse side are these words: "Commemorative of the thirty-six ballots of the Old Guard for Ulysses S. Grant for President, Republican National Convention, Chicago, June, 1880." Each medal is to be inscribed with the name of the member of the "Old Guard" to whom it is sent, of whom there were 113, and the remainder of the 330 will be sent General Grant and a few Stalwart friends.

PAYING SEVEN HUNDRED MEN AN HOUR.—Paymaster J. H. Wilhelm, of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, handles more than $5,000,000 each year, which is paid to more than 14,500 different individuals. It requires considerable skill, says the Easton *Free Press*, to handle such an amount of money quickly and correctly, and Mr. Wilhelm has perfected a system of payment which is acknowledged to be simpler and better than that in use on any other road. There is no red tape at all about it. The pay roll of the various divisions made up by the roadmasters are sent to the central office in Mauch Chunk, where they are audited. These rolls are put together in the form of a book, and the names of the men are numbered and so arranged as to show at a glance where each man works, what he does, and what amount is due him. Small envelops containing the proper sums are sealed, and on them are written the number and the initials of the employee to whom they belong. When the car stops the men crowd around, the assistant calls the name and number of an envelope, the paymaster selects it from the box in which the packages are placed in regular order, the man mentioned answers "here," holds up his hands, the paymaster tosses him the envelop, he grasps it thrusts it into his pocket and goes off contented. No receipts are taken, yet so perfectly does Mr. Wilhelm's system work that he has made nearly 200 payments and handled nearly $100,000,000, no man has ever tried to collect his month's salary a second time. Another striking thing is the peculiar trust and confidence reposed in Mr. Wilhelm by the men whom he pays. Last Saturday over 1,400 men were paid by him, each one receiving a sealed envelope, and each one of them thrusts the envelope into his pocket without examining its contents, perfectly satisfied that Mr. Wilhelm's honor was a sufficient guarantee. This system of payment enables Mr. Wilhelm to pay 700 men in an hour without a balk or a mistake, and the paymaster of the Pennsylvania railroad acknowledges that it is far superior to the old receipt system still in use on that road.

Strawberries are reported to be abundant at Jacksonville, Florida.

Edward Fox, colored, aged 9 years, has been committed for trial on nine charges of incendiarism and three charges of burglary, at Flushing, L. I.

While a funeral procession was crossing the track at the Highlands near Boston, on Satureay last, a train struck the hack, killing the driver and severely injuring four of the occupants.

It is stated that Senator Hawley proposes to amend the funding bill by requiring the national banks to give thirty days notice when withdrawing their circulation, and not more than $6,000,000 to be withdrawn in any month.

Great Fire in New York

THE "OLD WORLD" BUILDING BURNED—SEVERAL NEWSPAPER OFFICES BURNED OUT—MANY LIVES LOST—LOSS ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—A conflagration, which for its suddeness and the rapidity with which it spread has scarcely had a parallel in the city, broke out in the building formerly occupied by the *World*.

At ten minutes past ten o'clock this morning, flames and smoke were first seen from the upper windows, at the same moment men and women were to be seen crawling out of windows on to the ledges of the windows, and for a while it looked as though they must jump and run the chances of their lives.

HEART RENDING SCENES.

Meanwhile the roaring flames kept augmenting, and the position of the poor caetures became additionally perilous. The intense heat was driving them frantic.

One woman, well-dressed and apparantly young, who was standing on the ledge of a window in Beekman street, near William, stretched forth her hand imploringly. The heroic firemen tried to get a ladder to her, but before they could do so the flames took hold of her clothing and enveloped her in fire. She plunged back into the burning building.

Ellen Bell, the colored janitress, was cut off in every direction and climbed on the edge of a fifth-story window. She maintained her position for a few moments, when a blast of fire and smoke from the window struck her and whirling over several times in her decent she struck the pavement with a dull thud, a crushed mass. Strangely enough no blood followed the terrible fall.

THE FIRE UNDER CONTROL.

At 11:30 A. M. the fire is under control, and will be confined to the buildings mentioned. It is now feared that many lives were lost in the upper floors of the old *World* building, and the firemen and police are devoting all their energies to ascertain the facus.

THE BUILDING BURNED.

The block included the flatiron shaped building known as the *Times* and *World* building. The uptown section was occupied by the *Times* building, which was seperated from the downtown section or old *World* building by a solid 22 inch wall.

THE OCCUPANTS.

Only a portion of the *Times* building was occupied by the *Times* news paper proper, but there were scores of little offices scattered through the upper stories, of stenographers, lawyers, etc.

The "World" building was similarly honeycombed, and was occupied, besides on the ground floor, or former publication office of the "World," by a clothing merchant, the New York Packing and Belting Company, Willy, Wallack & Co. The upper floors were devoted to newspaper offices, including Pettingill's advertising agency, J. Storey's advertising agency, the "Scientific American," "Scottish American Journal," New York "Observer," "Turf, Field and Farm," and scores of more minor offices.

CASUALTIES.

S. Tracy, aged 40, a printer on the "Scottish American Journal," jumped from the third floor, broke his hip bone, and received dangerous internal injuries. He is in the hospital and will probably die.

Richard Bowie, a printer on the paper, jumped out of the third story window, and sustained compound fractures of both legs, internal injuries, and cuts on the head and face. He will probably die.

PERSONS REPORTED MISSING.

A. J. Tood, patent lawyer, and James H. Hunter, his clerk, are reported missing. A. M. Stewart has not perished, as reported, but was saved by an employe.

Cashier Gwinnell, of Pettingill's office, was last seen locking the safe. Ii is feared that he became a victim of the flames.

Three carpenters making repairs in the upper part of the building, have not been heard from.

D. B. McCormick, a printer, is also missing.

THE LOSS OF LIFE

Police Captain Tynan, in whose precinct the fire occurred, says he thinks no less than ten persons perished, and perhaps forty.

Edward R. Harris, Jeremiah W. Dennison, Joseph Cunningham, and Wm. Stubbs, who worked on the burning building, had not reached home at nine P. M.

Richard Tracy, who jumped from a third story window, died in an hospital.

THE HEAVY LOSSES.

The loss on the burned building is $200,000. The New York Belting and Packing Company's loss is $150,000. Willy Wallack, stationer, losses $75,000. The loss on the patent models, drawings, &c., in the office of the "Scientific American" is $100,000. The total loss by fire is $1,000,000.

The "Turf, Field and Farm's" loss is $50,000; and Pettingill & Co., advertising agents, $75,000.

The library of the "Turf, Field and Farm," the most valuable sporting library in the country and cannot be duplicated, was lost. The "Scientific American's" archives, patents, models and cuts, invaluable, were burned.

The building was owned by Orlando D. Potter, Presidentof the Singer Sewing Machine Company. It was for twenty-one years occupied by the "World," and was insured for $125,000.

THREE HUNDRED PERSONS OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.

It is estimated that three hundred men, women and boys were employed in the building.

CONDENSED NEWS.

Judge Blatchford, of New York, is now most prominently spoken of as Justice Hunt's successor.

General Robert B. Mitchell, ex-Governor of New Mexico, is dead.

Postmaster Grant, at Reading, Pa., has been deposed, his account being short $3,000.

The Garfield monument commissioners of this State have issued an address requesting subscriptions.

If the Democratic party will let him, Uncle Sammy proposes to be "vindicated" by the people. That will be the worst job yet undertaken, for reform.

A man named Moodie, recently married at Lauren Springs, N. C., shot himself dead, because his bride refused to pull his boots off!

The subscription book publishers are after Guiteau; no less than four "lives" of the assassin are announced in Boston alone.

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 Lee, Horace Porter 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 Rolles 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 66 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, J. Updyke and H. Johnson; east by lands of H. Johnson; south by lands of D. Rockwell, H. Johnson, Michael Bennetand the public highway; and west by lands of G. A. Goff; contains 148 acres, more or less, about 123 improved, with 1 framed house, 1 framed horse barn and an 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 o her 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 grist Cynthia mill lot; thence southerly along Main street 150 feet; thence south 84 deg 45 min east 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 framed house, 1 framed barn, 1 coal office and coal sheds, trestseling 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 other 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. Phinney.

No. 13. ALSO—One other lot of land, situate in Ridgbury township, bounded north and east by lands of D. H. Burnham, east by public highway, and south by lands of Thomas Buck; contains ½ an 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 Vanbustirk's administrators vs. Milton E. Cooper.

No. 14. ALSO—One other lot of land, situate in New Albany borough, bounded north by lands known as the Mary McAlister lot, east by Buffalo van & 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 Fearon, 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, 192, 222, 262, 273, 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 Bishop; 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. C. 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 to a corner; thence a northwesterly direction 21 6-10 perches to a corner; thence south 61 degs west 3 7-10 perches to the place of beginning; reserving to a former owner 15 feet in width from the north end of said lot for public use as a street; contains ½ an acre, more or less, all improved, with 1 framed house, outbuildings, and a few fruit trees thereon. Seized and taken into execution at the suit of John J. Webb vs. Michael Dermedy.

No. 20. ALSO—One other lot of land, situate in LeRoy township, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post the southwest corner of lot No 11, formerly owned by Patrick Greene; running thence east along south line of said No. 11 190 8-10 rods to a post the northwest corner of lot No. 9, now owned by Adam Innes; thence south along the west line of lot No. 9 and lot No. 4 138 9-10 rods to a post; thence west 140 8-10 rods to a post on east line of lot No. 3; thence north along east line of lot Nos. 6 and 7 138 9-10 rods to place of beginning; contains 109 acres and 69 perches, more or less. Seized and taken into execution at the suit of Isaac N. Misinger vs. Edward Folk.

No. 21. ALSO—One other lot of land, situate in Towanda borough, bounded north by Poplar street, east by lot of Mrs. Mary E. Stedge, south by lands of J. F. Means, and west by lands of Jas. Griswold, with 1 two-story dwelling house, outhouse and fruit trees thereon. Seized and taken into execution at the suit of E. W. Hale vs D. V. Stedge.

No. 22. ALSO—One other lot of land, situate in Albany borough, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the northeast corner of Main and May streets; thence north 4 degs 30 min east 50 feet to a corner; thence south 85 degs 30 min east about 100 feet to the switch on Sullivan and State Line Railroad; thence along said railroad switch 50 feet to a corner on May street; thence along said Main street west about 170 feet to the place of beginning; being lot No. 7