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, MARCH 16, 1882.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

Pursuant to a resolution of the Republican Standing Committee of the County of Bradford, the Convention of the Republican party of said county will convene at the Court House, in the Borough of Towanda, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of APRIL next, at 1 o'clock p. m., to elect delegates to represent the Republicans of Bradford County in the Republican State Convention to be held at Harrisburg on 10th day of MAY next, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the Convention.

The Committees of Vigilance of the several election districts will call primary meetings at the usual places of holding delegate elections for their respective districts for SATURDAY, APRIL 1st, 1882, to elect by ballot two delegates to represent each district in said County Convention.

The Delegate Elections in the Borough, and in Athens Township, First District, will be organized at 6 o'clock p. m., and be kept open continuously, to close at 8 o'clock p. m. In all other Township Districts from 3 p. m. continuously until 5 o'clock p. m., at which time they shall close. The votes shall then be counted and the result certified by the proper officers of said meetings to the Chairman of said Convention, and a copy delivered at once to the delegates-elect.

The Committees of Vigilance are requested to give written or printed notice of said primary election, and to carefully observe the above rules in conducting the same.

W. J. YOUNG, Chairman.

GEORGE W. BRINK, Secretary.

VIGILANCE COMMITTEES.

Alba Borough—C. B. Lawrence, W. M. Foss, C. M. Churchill.

Albany Township—Miles Osborn, Alonzo Benjamin, William Weed.

Armenia Township—George Covert, Richmond Sweet, Charles Green.

Asylum Township—Mahlon Hicks, Benjamin Kerrick, Geo. W. Kilmer.

Athens Borough, 1st Ward—M. N. Nevins, F. L. Kinner, J. P. Blood.

Athens Borough, 2d Ward—D. W. Tripp, E. M. Frost, J. M. Ely.

Athens Township, 1st District—W. A. Plummer, Geo. D. Miller, Wright Dunham.

Athens Township, 2d District—J. Field, Axel Knapp, Dr. Frank Keyes.

Athens Township, 3d District—W. H. Flory, M. C. Chapman, John Woodworth.

Barclay Township—John H. Davis, John Ditchburn, Henry V. Duggan.

Burlington Township—W. P. Lane, P. P. Burns, Harvey Spencer.

Burlington Borough—S. M. Dickerman, C. E. Campbell, John McKeeby.

Burlington West Township—John Campbell, Alfred Blackwell, Samuel Whitehead.

Canton Township—J. C. Roupp, Charles B. Taylor, Clark Brown.

Canton Borough—M. E. Lilley, J. S. Grimm, Charles Hooper.

Columbia Township—H. E. Young, Hollister Burleigh, Clark Palmer.

Franklin Township—Stern McKee, A. B. Crandall, O. L. Smiley.

Granville Township—H. H. Heald, Geo. Barnes, Smith May.

Herrick—R. S. Hillis, James Newell, George Titus.

LeRaysville Borough—Dr. C. S. Dusenberry, J. P. Bosworth, Asa Nichols.

LeRoy Township—S. B. Morse, Robert Mason, M. M. Griswold.

Litchfield Township—John F. Struble, A. D. Munn, M. E. Armstrong.

Monroe Borough—D. M. Hinman, E. B. Young, A. R. Owen.

Monroe Township—Charles Northrup, Judson Blackman, Harvey Cummings.

New Albany Borough—J. W. Wilcox, S. D. Stersgere, S. S. Ormsby.

Orwell Township—Wesley Robinson, Eastman Workizer, Seldon Chubback.

Overton Township—C. M. Williams, C. Streevy, Jas. Molyneux.

Pike Township—L. A. Bosworth, W. W. Doolittle, Wm. B. Stevens.

Ridgbury—D. H. Larrison, P. C. Brown, C. C. Thompson.

Rome Borough—B. G. Wilmot, E. P. Seeley, Leonard Whitaker.

Rome Township—Charles Forbes, W. W. Moody, S. O. Allen.

Sheshequin Township—W. S. Elsbree, Frank Vought, Wm. Snyder, jr.

Smithfield Township—D. W. Lane, E. J. Lewis J. M. Eames.

South Creek Township—Fred Moore, Samuel Thompson, Harry Chase.

South Waverly Borough—C. E. Pendleton, D. L. F. Clark, W. H. Plum.

Springfield Township—Wm. Wigesten, W. A. Brown, Edson Harkness.

Standing Stone Township—John O. Huff, P. B. Landmesser, Byron Vanness.

Sylvania Borough—Charles Waldo, Horace Alexander, James Bristol.

Terry Township—J. B. Horton, Shubal Bowman, Hiram Terry.

Towanda Borough, 1st Ward—James Bryant, Perrin Pennypacker, Charles Brown.

Towanda Borough, 2d Ward—J. B. Felton, L. B. Coburn, John Dean.

Towanda Borough, 3d Ward—Dr. E. H. Angle, Frank Smith, Will Jennings.

Towanda Township—R. A. Bostley, H. M. Davison, Carey Horen.

Towanda North Township—Bishop Horton, John Lane, Windfield Sluyter.

Troy Borough—John Fletcher, H. M. Beales, B. A. Long.

Troy Township—Thos. Manley, John E. Strait, Emory Johnson.

Tuscarora Township—Nathan Strickland, Lester Smith, Charles Taylor.

Ulster Township—James Mather, Thos. Howie, Charles Cole.

Warren Township—A. A. Abel, N. E. Kingsland, R. L. Beardsley.

Wells Township—Geo. Knapp, Wm. Johnson, Morris Shepard.

Wilmot Township—John E. Quick, Daniel Lly, Hiram Meeks.

Windham Township—Lot Shoemaker, Jerre Jakeway, A. Boardman.

Wyalusing Township, 1st District—Alden Lyon, Irvine Homet, H. P. Garlord.

Wyalusing Township, 2d District—George Peet, Henry Rockafeather, Wm. Biles.

Wysox Township, 1st District—George Pool, Aaron Eudy, Albert Lane, jr.

Wysox Township, 2d District—E. C. Bull, F. H. Owen, Bird Shores.

A plough firm in Pittsburg is receiving so many orders from the West Indies that the hands are compelled to work extra time.

Virginia has a colored giant who is nineteen years old. His feet are sixteen inches long.

Going! Going! Gone! The Philadelphia detective force. All hail to the *Press*.

The rumors of General Grant's financial failure are denied in positive terms by his most intimate friends.

The *Press* is successful in its raid on the thieving Central detective force of Philadelphia. By an edict of Mayor King, they stopped not on the order of their going, but got.

The "crushing out" process, the favorite resort of party bosses to compel refractory kickers against the collar to put it on and wear it, no longer has its terror. The bosses themselves are on the outside, and nobody fears them or their threats. Our next State Convention will represent the people, and the collars of the bosses will be cast aside and rejected.

The history of civilized governments from the earliest period, shows that under the reign of monarchs and kings, the personal temper and moral or immoral principles and habits of the reigning sovereign, for the time being, was manifest in the administration of the government. So it is with respect to our own government, the personal habits, the moral or immoral principles of the Executive has had their influence upon his administration. This fact is known and recognized by the people. In the late lamented President Garfield, the deepest affection and confidence of the best elements of the people were centered on account of his moral sentiments and genuine sympathy with the great heart of the American people.

Mayor King, of Philadelphia, by his dismissal of the Central detective police force of that city, against the members of which the *Press* had furnished undisputable evidence of their complicity with thieves and burglars, has shown that with him reform is not mere mockery. The *Press* has led the van, and stands at the head in Philadelphia of all the papers of that city in the effort to establish valuable reforms in the interest of the people, and Mayor King has nobly seconded its efforts. The best citizens of Philadelphia rejoice in the success of the work. The success of the *Press* as a reform organ, entitles it to respect, and its advice in regard to reform affecting the Republican party should be heeded by party leaders.

The Massachusetts Senate has just defeated a bill designed to give women municipal suffrage—the right to vote at municipal elections. Some of the best of the Massachusetts newspapers have been strong advocates of this measure. If there is any place where woman suffrage should be granted it certainly is Massachusetts, where there are many more women than men and where thousands of women have no one to represent them in any way. They are compelled to maintain themselves and have as active and direct an interest in the expenditure of public money as many men have. Woman suffrage, however, would be a very unequal thing.

Governor Pitkin of Denver smiled upon a reporter who asked him whether he was Grantish enough to want a third term. "Sir," said Mr. Pitkin, "I want no third term, for a very good reason—I must get back into business and replenish an empty purse."

Alexander H. Stephens has received from friends in Georgia many expressions of hope that he would consent to allow his name used in the gubernatorial canvass, with assurances that the honor would be accorded him by common consent, and he has expressed his gratitude for this mark of confidence, but his determination to leave political life is finally fixed.

Mason's counsel is getting up petitions for his pardon all over the country, and they are being signed by thousands. It is stated that a petition signed by a hundred thousand citizens of Chicago, has been forwarded to the President.

Count von Moltke, Germany's greatest military strategist, thinks the invasion of England through the proposed Channel tunnel a sheer impossibility. "You might as well," he exclaimed to a distinguished Prussian officer who had mentioned the subject, pointing to his library door—"you might as well talk of invading her through that doorway."

The "checkiest" woman in America hails from the state of Kansas. She writes a letter to the people of Chicago representing that she is in dire distress, and requests that each and every resident of the city shall send her "only a dime." Estimating the population of Chicago at 600,000 she expects to receive $60,000.

At the Savannah (Ga.) city election on Monday the Republicans elected every candidate upon their ticket in every ward. The majority is the largest in many years.

Surface indications do not show that either Butler or Beaver has made much progress of late towards securing the Republican nomination for Governor of Pennsylvania.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Editorial Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, D. C. MAR. 13th, 1882.

SENTENCE OF SERGEANT MASON.

The finding of the Court-Martial in the case of Sergeant Mason, tried under military law for firing into the jail of the district of Columbia with intent to kill Guiteau, while doing guard duty at the jail in September last, has been approved by General Hancock, the Department Commander, and is now made public. He is found guilty of the charge of firing the shot with intent to kill. Also of the charge of violation of military discipline. The sentence imposed by the finding of the Court-Martial is imprisonment in the penitentiary for eight years, and a forfeiture of all pay and Army allowances and dismissed from the service. The sentence is regarded, outside of army circles, extremely severe, and the expressions of disapproval are vehement and very general. The case now rests with the President, and the only hope for Mason, is that he will mitigate the sentence or grant him full pardon. Already public meetings are being held expressing sympathy with Mason and petitions are flowing in upon the President for his pardon.

It would seem that the dignity of the Army might have been maintained by a sentence less severe for the crime of making a futile attempt upon the life of one of the most dastardly wicked criminals known to the annals of crime.

The following from Toledo, Ohio, is a specimen of the telegrams received here announcing the circulation of petitions for the pardon of Mason:

"A petition to President Arthur for the pardon of Sergeant Mason was circulated here to-day. It has already received the signatures of a large number of prominent business men. The grounds presented for the exercise of Executive clemency are the excitement under which the shooting was done and the claim that punishment enough has been suffered to meet the demands of military discipline."

THE CHINESE MUST GO.

The Senate, Thursday last, passed the anti-Chinese Bill, entitled "A Bill to enforce treaty stipulations relating to Chinese." The bill is not prohibitory of Chinese emmigration, but restrictive, and repeals the clauses of the Burlingame supplemental treaty of 1868, which guarantee the unrestrict right of the Chinese to come to this country and return at will, "for the purpose of curiosity, of trade, or as permanent residents." The bill now is in the hands of the House, where it will meet with bitter opposition from the Representatives of the Eastern States while those from the West and the Pacific States will be actively for its passage. It has not in any sense assumed the place of a party question.

The final vote in the Senate was as follows: yeas—Messrs. Bayard, Beck, Call, Cameron, of Wisconsin, Cockrell, Coke, Fair, Farley, Garland, George, Gorman, Hale, Harris, Hill of Colorado, Jackson, Jonas, Jones of Nevada, Miller of California, Miller of New York, Morgan, Pugh, Ransom, Sawyer, Slater, Teller, Vance, Voorhees, Walker,—29. Nays—Messrs. Aldrich, Allison, Blair, Brown, Conger, Davis of Illinois, Dawes, Edmunds, Frye, Hoar, Ingalls, Lapham, McDill, McMillan, Morrell,—15. Absent and not voting 32.

ALCOHOLIC LIQUOR TRAFFIC—THE LIQUOR COMMISSION BILL PASSED BY THE SENATE.

The Senate on Friday, by a vote of 34 to 14, passed a bill to regulate the liquor traffic. It provides for the appointment by the President and confirmation by the Senate of a commission of seven persons, not more than four of whom shall be of the same political party, nor be advocates of prohibition, to hold office not exceeding two years, who shall investigate the alcoholic liquor traffic, its relation to revenue and taxation, and its general economic, criminal, moral and scientific aspects in connection with pauperism, crime, social vice, the public health and general welfare; and who shall inquire as to practical results of license and prohibitory legislation. The commissioners are to serve without salary, and to report within eighteen months after the passage of the act. An appropriation of $10,000 is made for their expenses.

The vote in detail is as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Aldrich, Allison, Blair, Coke, Conger, Davis of Illinois Dawes, Edwards, Ferry, Frye, Garland, George, Groome, Hale, Harrison, Hawley, Hill of Colorado, Hoar, Lapham, McDill, McMillan, Mahone, Maxy, Miller of California, Mitchell, Platt, Plumb, Rollins, Sawyer, Sewell, Sherman, Teller, Walker,—34.

Nays—Messrs. Bayard, Beck, Hampton, Harris, Jonas, Jones of Florida, Morgan, Pendleton, Pugh, Ransom, Slater, Vance, VanWyck. Vest,—14. Absent and not voting 28.

Of the thirty-four affirmative votes 24 are Republican, and 10 Democrat. Of the absentees—9 Republicans who would have voted in the affirmative were paired with 9 Democrats who would have voted in the negative, so that really the affirmative vote classified politically, would be 33 Republicans and 10 Democrats. Of the negative votes, 13 were Democrats and one Republican, to which add the nine absentees paired with Republicans and the negative vote would be 22 Democrats and one Republican. The vote is a very clear indication of the political status of the two parties on the question of the traffic in alcoholic liquors. While the measure is not decisive of any prohibitory action, it is a step in the right direction, and further legislation will depend very much on the character of the report of this commission.

PENSIONS.

Remembering that at every national and congressionrl election the Democrats are profuse in their professions of friendship for the soldiers, I made a careful examination of the records of the last Congress to find how many bills granting pensions were passed by the Democratic House, during that term. I find the total number to be eighty-eight.

In comparison with the above Democratic record, I find that at this early stage of the session, the Committee on Invalid Pensions has reported favorably on about 150 cases of applications for pensions, and this Republican House has already passed eighty-two bills granting individual pensions.

To show which party is the true friend of the soldier, it is only necessary to refer to the facts of the record. The Committee on Invalid Pensions of the last Congress was composed of nine Democrats, among whom were several ex-Rebel Brigadiers, and six Republicans. As Beltzhoover, Democratic member from York, Pennsylvania, in giving a reason to one of his constituents why he could not pass his bill for a pension, "there was too many ex-Rebel Brigadiers on the Committee and they did not look with favor on bills to pension Union soldiers." The Committee in the present Congress is composed of nine Republicans, six of whom were officers of the Union Army, four having been Brigadiers, and two Colonels, and six Democrats. Really it does make a difference, and our ex-union soldiers when asked to vote the Democratic ticket should note the fact.

J. H.

Congress and Tariff Legislation

The Democrats graciously agree that a vote shall be taken on the Tariff Commission bill if they are permitted to offer amendments. This means a general scrimmage on the whole question of the tariff, but better that than not at all. What the people demand is some definite action on the question of a Tariff Commission, and if Congress cannot make up its mind to pass the bill, then it ought to be gotten out of the way, so as to make room for other tariff measures. The Protectionists do not object to a full discussion of the whole tariff question if desired, but if they are wise and stick together they will vote down all amendments which will hamper the Commission in its work, or limit the scope of its inquiries. What is needed is a tariff revision formed after a full and free inquiry by a competent Commission, left free to follow its own judgment. If Congress does not like its work, it can amend it, but it should not send it to that work burdened with instructions.

While the majority of the House are held responsible for the legislation of a session, the latter may fall very far short of representing the majority's real purpose and desire. The rules seemed to be framed with a view to retard rather than facilitate legislation, and they so shackle a majority that they can make but little headway except by the grace of the minority. When other resources of opposition fail, a strong minority, such as the Democrats now have, can always filibuster and prevent a vote, and this they never hesitate to do when earnestly opposed to any pending measure. A majority of the present House are undoubtedly in favor of some tariff legislation, not only this session but early in the session. Perhaps there are not a majority at present who wish the same thing, but more than half are certainly opposed to the do-nothing policy which the present situation indicates as imminent. In the mass of bills with which forty or more industrious committees deluge the House at every session the most important measure may be easily buried out of sight unless consent can be obtained for taking it up out of its regular order. Such is the position of the Tariff Commission bill at present. It can only be taken up by the grace of the Democrats, and the Republicans have done well, under the circumstances, in making this concession and obtaining leave to take up the bill at an early day.—*Philadelphia Press.*

Caving in of a Mine.

WILKESBARRE, March 10.—One of the largest mine caves that ever occurred hereabouts took place at the Baltimore mines above this city to-day. The surface was first disturbed on Wednesday, but it was not until to-day that the cave became formidable. This afternoon the vein of quicksilver underlying the surface in this vicinity, and the wet mud which covers it, were rushing into the opening with a roaring sound, as of a storm-tossed sea. A large force of men have been all day vainly striving to fill the gap by throwing huge logs into it. A portion of the mine will be thrown idle by the accident, and excessive quantities of gas will be accumulated therein.

Congressman Jones, of Nevada, only comes to the rescue of the country at long intervals, says the Springfield *Republican*. Since he got Grant up to the point of vetoing the inflation bill, he has only twice delivered his vast mind of its burden—once in favor of the silver bill, and now again in behalf of the doctrine of the inalienable supremacy of the white race and the incorrigible degeneracy of all others.

The son of Senator Voorhees of Indiana has just been admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of that State. The Senator's health is failing.

CONDENSED NEWS.

The amount of specie exported from New York on Saturday was $750,000.

The Secretary of War has approved of General Hancock's order in the Mason case.

Ex-Governor Tilden's name heads a long list of subscribers to the Garfield Memorial Hospital Fund.

The Secretary of War Tuesday ordered ten thousand rations to be sent to the sufferers by the flood at Shawneetown, Ills.

John Russell Young, rumor says, will soon marry Miss Julia E. Coleman, a niece of ex-Governor Jewell, of Connecticut.

It is stated that the President has decided to send a message to Congress recommending a bill making the vaccination of immigrants compulsory.

Mormonism has cropped out in Maine where the Latter Day Saints have established a third church, having three new preachers.

The most radical temperance legislation of recent years has been passed in such strong Republican States as Iowa and Kansas.

Gambetta is not a good-looking man but coarse heavy and gross in figure. The lower part of his face is like Gen. Butler's, but his voice is as powerful as Webster's.

A Washington correspondent estimates that the government has expended $223,891,000 during the last ten years in fighting and taking care of the Indians.

The shifting house at Waddell's mine, near Wilkesbarre, was burned Saturday night. The magazine, containing fifty pounds of powder, was blown up, but no one injured.

At a recent meeting of the Lycoming County Republican Committee a motion to instruct the delegates chosen for State Treasurer Butler for Governor was defeated—23 to 9.

The State Executive Committee of the Greenback-Labor Party of Pennsylvania has been called to meet at Harrisburg on Wednesday, March 29, to fix the time and place for holding the next State Convention.

John B. Gough's last engagement for the present season will be filled in Baltimore, about the first of next month, and he will then, it is reported, retire permanently from the lecture field, in which he has been so prominent a figure for forty years.

The opinion of some of the officers at the Washington barracks is that influence will be brought to bear to secure Sergeant Mason's pardon, and that the member's of the court martial are confident that executive clemency will be extended.

A bill has been reported to the House in favor of granting prize money to the survivors of the Monitor which disabled the Merrimac. The officers and crew of the sloop Cumberland, which was sunk by the Merrimac, now ask for prize money.

A lawyer out West received a letter from a man in Oswego who wanted a divorce. The letter concluded as follows: 'While I was taking a bath, my wife slipped out of the house, ran to the train, and eloped with him. She has been waiting for this opportunity nearly two years, I am convinced." Perhaps if he had bathed oftener, she would not have seized the opportunity.

A Brutal Murder.

A terrible tragedy is reported from Great Bend. It occurred at an early hour Tuesday evening, and has thrown the unusually quiet order-loving people of that prosperous little hamlet into a great state of excitement. The story is a short one, and points another moral against the use of intoxicating liquors. John Decker, a young man hardly arrived at manhood, and Michael Cooney, another young man, with others, had been drinking in saloons about the place, when a quarrel arose between the two former. Hot words were followed by a proposition to settle the controversy by a fight, and the two repaired to the street to have it out. But before they had a chance to get at each other, Dennis Cooney, a brother of the last named, joined in the dispute, and, after a few words, drew a knife, and stabbed Decker, piercing his heart, killing him almost instantly. As soon as Cooney saw the result of his passionate blow he fled, but was afterwards captured. Cooney is about thirty-five years of age, and is said to be a hard character. When the murdered man's body was taken to his home, his mother was very much overcome, fainting thirteen times before she came at all composed.

The curse of dishonest handicraft is making itself felt in the far West. Several of the Colorado towns have lately been startled by the sudden collapse of new buildings, to which the citizens were just beginning to point with pride. The other day at Pueblo the front of a new and pretentious brick store tumbled into the street just as the roof was about to be put on. When the architect who designed the building heard of this he sent a commission of experts to investigate the cause. They reported that the design of the building was all right, but that the bricks were poor and the bricklayer had neglected to use enough mortar to hold them together. It may be taken, perhaps, as a sign of progress that Pueblo has bricklayers as incompetent and conscienceless as any of their fellows in the East, but if the Colorado towns expect to live they might as well start right. With us bad work is not a sign of progress, but of decay. The name of this town suggests a reference to the Indian builders, from whom it is evident that the bricklayers of Pueblo could learn a useful lesson in their craft.

SERGEANT MASON.

SENTENCED TO BE DISHONORABLY DISCHARGED AND IMPRISONED FOR EIGHT YEARS.

The following is the finding of the court martial in the case of Sergeant Mason, who shot at Guiteau in September last:

GENERAL COURT MARTIAL.

Sergeant John H. Mason, Battery B, Second Artillery.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, N. Y. H. MARCH 10, 1882.

General Court Martial Orders No. 26.

1. Before general court martial which convened at Washington Barracks, D. C., by virtue of paragraph 2, special orders No. 168, series of 1881, and paragraphs 1, 2 and 3, special orders No. 24, current series, from these headquarters, and of which Lieut. Col. Henry R. Mizner, tenth infantry, is President, was arraigned and tried Sergeant John A. Mason, battery B, second artillery.

Charge—Violation of the sixty-second article of war.

Specification—In this, that First Sergeant (now Sergeant) John A. Mason, battery B, 2d artillery, having been ordered, with his battery, from Washington barracks, for guard duty at the United States jail in the city of Washington, D. C., and having arrived at said jail for said duty, did, thereupon, with intent to kill Charles J. Guiteau, a prisoner then confined under the authority of the United States in said jail, wilfully and feloniously discharge his musket, loaded with ball, cartridge, at said Guiteau, through a window of said jail into the cell then occupied by the said Guiteau. This at the District jail, Washington, D. C., on or about September 11, 1881.

Plea—To the specification, "Not guilty;" to the charge, "Not guilty."

Finding—Of the specification, 'Guilty,' of the charge, 'Guilty.'

Sentence—To be dishonorably discharged from the service of the United States, with the loss of all pay and allowances now due or to become due to him, and then to be confined at hard labor in such penitentiary as the proper authority may direct for eight (8) years.

II. The proceedings, findings, and sentence in the foregoing case of Sergeant John A. Mason, battery B, second artillery, are approved, and the sentence will be duly executed. Subject to the approval of the Secretary of War, the penitentiary at Albany, N. Y., is designated as the place for the execution of so much of the sentence as relates to confinement at hard labor. He will be held at Washington barracks until orders are given in regard to his disposition.

III. The general court martial which convened at Washington barracks, D. C., by virtue of paragraph 2, special orders No. 168 series of 1881, and, paragraps 1, 2, and 3, special orders No. 24, current series, from the headquarters, and of which Lieut. Col. Henry R. Mizner, tenth infantry, is president, is hereby dissolved.

By command of Major-General Hancock.

WILLIAM D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Minister Garnett's Death.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The State Department is informed of the death of the Rev. Henry Highland Garnett, United States Minister to Liberia, which occurred at Monrovia on the 13th of February.

[Mr. Garnett was born a slave on the estate of Colonel William Spencer, in Maryland, in 1816. He escaped to the Free States when a mere lad, and at the age of twenty-seven graduated from the Oneida Collegiate Institute and entered the theological school at Troy, New York. He was for many years pastor of the African Presbyterian Church, in New York, and was a gifted public speaker and an eloquent preacher. One of the few colored men to attain an eminent position in New York City, he was second to Stephen A. Douglass in national reputation. In politics he was an earnest Republican and was a delegate to the National Conventions at Cincinnati and Chicago. One of President Garfield's last official acts (signed July 1) was to appoint the deceased Minister to Liberia. It is said that Dr. Garnett's grandfather was brought from the country which is now Liberia, about a hundred years ago, by slave-dealers, and that his daughter, Mrs. Barboza, a missionary, has for some time past lived and labored among the native Africans in the very place whence their ancestor was torn.

Buffalo Bill says that the heirs of Philip Cody, his grandfather, are suing for about fifty acres of land in the Sixteenth ward in Cleveland. The property is nearly all on Euclid avenu and valued at $1,600,000.—There are seven heirs, the children of two sons of Philip Cody. The latter died at Cleveland in 1848, and was of unsound mind. Three years previous he deeded away his vast paoperty, then mostly farm land, for a mere song. Only lately the heirs came into possession of this knowledge, and have begun a suit against each person who owns property on the disputed land. Many offers of compromise have been made, but none were accepted.

"Shall I Shoot You, Sir?"

A certain well-kuown lady living upon the avenue recently found herself and family of little ones compelled to pass the night without the protection of a man in the house, her husband being in the North. Being a good shot, she was not alarmed, however, but put her revolver handy when she retired at night. About midnight she heard a noise as if some one was trying to get into the house. She went softly on to the gallery, revolver in hand, and sure enough there was a man down at the window prying open the shutter with a long knife. After watching him for a moment undecided what to do, knowing that if she chose she could kill him, she leaned over the railing and called out: "Shall I shoot you, sir?" The astounding question caused the man to stop work. He turned and looked up at her, but made no pretense to run. She then fired at him, and he retreated to the fence, where he insolently regarded her in the moonlight. The brave little woman, not a whit discouraged, then determined to show him that she could scare him if she pleased, so, taking good aim, she put a tiny bullet through the rim of his hat. In less time than can be told the would-be burglar was over the fence and out of sight.—*New Orleans Picayune*

A Memorial Tribute Presented to Mrs. Garfield.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, Feb. 22.—C. A. Withers, James D. Campbell, B. F. Knipe, and Ferdinand D. Schwartz, the committee appointed by the ex-confederate soldiers resident in Cincinnati and its vicinity, arrived here this morning, bringing with them the memorial tribute to the late President prepared for Mrs. Garfield. The resolutions are framed in Tennessee colored marble, highly polished and cut from a single block about two feet square. The United States coat-of-arms is inlaid in Mexican onyx at each corner. The committee called upon Mrs. Garfield this forenoon and formally presented the testimonial. C. A. Withers, formerly adjutant-general of General J. H. Morgan's staff, made the presentation address, as follows:

'It is with mingled feelings of gratification and regret that I have the honor, madame, of presenting to you this memorial of the ex-confederate soldiers of Cincinnati. It is gratifying that we can truthfully and feelingly unite our voices to commendation of the lamented dead with those of the many thousands of a common people, and the occasion which called for such sentiment is painful in its recollections, and as fully deplored by the people of the South as by those of any other section of the country. The unanimity with which these resolutions were passed and the expressions conveyed therein speak more than any words of mine, and you can rest assured, madame, that in them is voiced the tribute of all the old soldiers of the South to the sterling worth of the late President.'

Mrs. Garfield by a great effort repressed her emotion, while the aged mother of the late President wept freely. The ladies were both clad in the deepest mourning.

THE LATE PRESIDENT'S WIDOW.

her voice trembling with emotion, replied to the address of General Withers as follows; "Gentlemen, I am very grateful to you and to those from whom this beautiful gift comes, for its sake and for the sentiment expressed." The ladies then examined the memorial gift and expressed their admiration of the frame to Mr. Knipe, its maker, who said: "My heart went out in sympathy for the President. I volunteered to make that frame, and I made it so that it may remain a standing testimony of the Southern sentiments." General Withers added: 'And, moreover, we want to show these Northern politicians that we ex-confederates are not as black as they try to make us out.' The younger Mrs. Garfield responded: 'It had always been the General's greatest wish that there be no North or South. His earnest desire was to see a united country, and had he lived——.' Here her grief overcame her and the sentence was unfinished. After a brief silence courtesies were exchanged and the visitors withdrew and drove to Lake View Cemetery to visit the vault wherein General Garfield's body reposes.

The Campbell-Downs Mystery.

The Great Bend *Reporter* of this week says that a lady of that place visited Binghamton a few days ago and consulted one of the clairvoyants in regard to the Campbell-Downs tragedy. A valuable amount of light was thrown upon the mystery, providing it proves true. The "known-everything" was minute in describing the death of the old lady in accordance with the accepted version of her disappearance. She had been, the "seer" said, poisoned almost to death, when Ed. Downs finished the diabolical work by clubbing her. The bloody deed was to be concealed by consigning the remains of the victim in Lizard Pond, about two miles from the Downs home, but daybreak prevented, and the body was doubled into a box and buried under a walk leading from the barn to the house, face downward. The astrologist was sure the body would be discovered where she had indicated, and told her Great Bend visitor if it was not found by following her directions, she would go herself and point out the exact spot. No investigation has been made of the spot as yet, which would indicate that there was not over-much confidence in her inspiration, but the *Reporter* says search will be made to test the truth of her powers of divination.

Mormonism.

SALT LAKE CITY, March 11.—The legislation adjourned *sine die* last evening. In the closing speeches there was a tacit recognition of the fact that the day of polygamous legislation was now forever passed, and their final adieu to the halls, where for twenty-five sessions they had upheld the standard of theocracy, was not without a certain dignity and pathos. Down to the passage by the Senate of the Edmunds bill the legislature was disposed to treat lightly all attempts at interference either by Congress or by the governor. Since that they have become aware that a crisis in their history is upon them. The younger, and monogomous element would probably have met it by concession, if possible. The older and polygamous element has had no thought save to stand on what they deem their rights, whatever the consequences.

In the memorial to Congress against legislation and in the calling of a State convention to organize Utah as a State and apply for admission into the Union, the country has their ultimatum. So passes the last chance polygamy had to strike its colors. There is nothing left but for Congress to move immediately to its work. The legislation of the session was unimportant. Both sides agree that the governor exercised his absolute veto power with good judgment. In almost every instance his suggestions were adopted, and his approval thus secured.

On one point, however, the Governor and the legislature could not agree. The Governor held it his duty under the United States statutes to nominate certain territorial executives officers, whom the legislature assumed to elect under a territorial law, passed when Brigham Young was Governor. The legislature refused to concede the point, declaring that there were no vacancies in the said offices. The Governor and legisletnre, however, parted with a mutual interchange of compliment.

Four candidates for Governor are expected to be in the field in Maine at the next election, representing the Republicans, Fusion Greenbackers, Prohibitionists and straight Democrats.

RUM'S WORK.

DEATH IN A PRISON OF GENERAL WILLIAM W. WRIGHT.

PHILADELPHIA, March 13.—All that was mortal of General William W. Wright, a noted civil engineer, lies cold and still in Moyamensing prison. The man had once been a hero; men had marched to death and victory under his leadership. Friday the sun, streaming at certain intervals through the grated prison windows, fell upon the blotched and bloated features of a common drunkard. This man, who had fought side by side with Sherman on the great march to the sea, died alone in a prison cell Thursday night. Rum had done an awful work. Wednesday night he was arrested at Third and Spruce streets for lying drunk on the pavement. He was sent to Moyamensing prison for twenty-four hours by Magistrate List, but before he had served out the time he was found dead in his cell.

HIS BRILLIAT RECORD.

General Wright's career was brilliant from the beginning. In 1848 he became connected, as civil-engineer, with the Pennsylvania railroad company, and did good service with the surveying party that ran the experimental lines over the Allegheny mountains. In 1843 he went over to the Turtle creek division of the road, with headquarters at Greensburg. Leaving the employ of the company in 1854, he was appointed revision engineer of the Honduras interoceanic railway survey, which was made by John C. Trautwine in 1857. After remaining with Trautwine until the surveys were completed, he traveled about the world until the breaking out of the war of the rebellion, during a part of which he served as chief of the engineering corps of the army of the Potomac, with the rank of general.

IN SHERMAN'S MARCH TO THE SEA.

He was a particular friend of General Sherman, who admired his dash and fine executive abilities. In Sherman's march to the sea General Wright had command of a large force of men detailed for pioneer duty and was often brought in close contact with guerillas and portions of the confederate armies. With the army of the Potomac he had special charge of the construction and protection of burned bridges, a work for which, by reason of his dashing bravery, he was especially well fitted. At the close of the war he built several large bridges and various public works. He had charge of the plans and construction of the Kansas and Missouri bridge at Leavenworth and the bridge at Atchinson, Kansas.

THE TYRANNY OF DRINK.

Five years ago he was a candidate for chief engineer and surveyor of the city, but was defeated. He was connected with the De Lesseps party that visited the isthmus of Panama two years ago, being chosen by Count De Lesseps as the American engineer of that expedition. When the party returned to New York it was announced that General Wright would make the principal address at a banquet given in honor of the canal scheme. When the time came for the address General Wright was not to be found. In the course of an hour word was brought to the banquet hall that the speaker of the evening was helpless from intoxication. Since that time he had remained in obscurity, sinking lower and lower, by reason of his appetite for strong drink, until the end of the tragedy was reached Thursday night. General Wright was unmarried. He has relatives in Adams county and at Wayne Station on the Pennsylvania railroad.

The recent flood in the Mississippi has been terrible. The stream that is ordinarily from two to three miles wide has been stretching out to a breadth of one hundred and fifty miles, taking thousands of dwellers by surprise, and causing great distress on every hand. Arkansas, Mississippi, Tennessee, and Louisiana are flooded and it is doubtful, whether one half of the inundated sections can be recovered in time to seed this year. Besides farmers are without stock, implements, fence, and have no ability to purchase. Tennessee has 5,000 sufferers within its boundaries, now being aided. The South is responding to some extent with help and the Government assisting, so it is probable there will be no danger that the sufferers will not get the assistance they need. The losses entailed will be fearful.

One of the most deplorable conditions of society in New York is said to be drunkeness among women, which has grown to be so common as to attract attention in 'high' as well as 'low' life. The number of women arrested for inebriety and disorderly conduct is greater now than at any time known to police annals in that city; while the intemperate habits in the higher ranges of society is deplored and feared by all people of refined sensibility.

Judge Lathrop, receiver of the Central Railroad of New Jersey and President of the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Company, died suddenly, of heart disease at 9 o'clock Friday night at Madison, N. J. The offices along the line of the railway have been ordered to drape their buildings in the customary tokens of respect.

The Worst is Over.

MEMPHIS, March 14.—The water is declining at all points down the river. At Helena the river is falling two or three inches every twenty-four hours. The overflow in the city is passing off in like ratio. It is generally conceded that the backbone of the flood is broken and the worst is over.

Two hundred and twenty-eight new doctors were turned out of the medical school at Baltimore last week.—*Ex.* Now look out for yellow fever or some other first-class epidemic in the vicinity of the "Monumental City."

A Beneficial Action.

The worn look and miserable feelings of those closely confined in mills, or at desks or work-tables, are caused by weak Stomach, Kidneys or Bowels, and shows the necessity for some mild tonic to build them up. No one need suffer thus who will use Parker's Ginger Tonic; for without intoxicating it has such a beneficient action on these sluggish organs and so cleanses the poisonous matters from the system, that rosy cheeks and good health and spirits are soon brought back again.—*Express.* See adv. Mr14-4w.

It is useless to deny that the brightest and fairest fall easy victims to consumption, and equally fruitless to ignore the fact that decline has its origin in many cases in neglected catarrh. Sanford's Radical Cure is a pure, sweet, balsamic specific. Mr2-1m.

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, MARCH 31st, A. D. 1882,

at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following described property, to wit:

No. 1. One lot, piece or parcel of land, situate in Athens township, bounded north by lands of Bowman and Splan, east by lands of H. Williston's estate and Abram Hunsiker, south by lands of Smith and Griffith and the party of the first part, and west by lands of James McArdle; contaire 250 acres, more or less, about 200 improved, with 1 framed house, 2 barns and sheds attached, 1 hog house and milk house, and a few fruit trees thereon. Seized and taken into execution at the suit of William Garlock vs. C. Hunsiker.

No. 2. ALSO—One other lot of land, situate in Litchfield township, bounded north by lands of Joshua Merrill and Fred