

and Mansfield, this limestone also... The Mansfield iron ore is found at several points on Pickle hill, also on Whipple hill, Blazy's hill, and near the Elmira road, three miles east of the village. The same vein makes its appearance at Roseville, Knoxville, etc., and I have seen it cropping out near Le Roy, in Bradford county, and have found it near Spang, McKean county—where it is a superior article. Besides the above, there are, at Mansfield, and lower down, two or three other veins. A small vein occurs in the hill back of the Normal School, and another vein—still lower down, and a much better quality ore—is exposed in the bed of the Tioga river, on John Cole's farm. In the language of one of our citizens, "Mansfield has iron enough to make every man an iron horse."

Those who may wish to collect the fossils, or acquaint themselves with the geology of this section, will find the greatest geological now living—Fossils—many species of marine shells, and stems of terrestrial plants. But perhaps the best locality in the county, is in an excavation of the railroad at Tioga. This spot was once visited by Sir Charles Lyell, of England—one of the greatest geologists now living—Fossils—large numbers of marine shells, and stems of terrestrial plants. But perhaps the best locality in the county, is in an excavation of the railroad at Tioga. This spot was once visited by Sir Charles Lyell, of England—one of the greatest geologists now living—Fossils—large numbers of marine shells, and stems of terrestrial plants. But perhaps the best locality in the county, is in an excavation of the railroad at Tioga. This spot was once visited by Sir Charles Lyell, of England—one of the greatest geologists now living—Fossils—large numbers of marine shells, and stems of terrestrial plants. But perhaps the best locality in the county, is in an excavation of the railroad at Tioga. This spot was once visited by Sir Charles Lyell, of England—one of the great tide of eury.

Coal Trade for 1899.

The *Miners' Journal* publishes its annual statistics of the coal trade of the United States for 1899.

The whole supply of anthracite sent to market

In 1899, was 19,231,336 tons.  
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Decrease in 1899, 189,500 tons.  
Increase in 1899, 189,500 tons.

Making the whole increase in anthracite and bituminous coal embraced in our table, for the year 1899, 401,201 tons, against 1,339,813 tons in 1898.

The whole supply of anthracite mined in the United States in 1899, we give as follows:

Official quantity of anthracite sent to market 19,231,336 tons.  
Consumed in our regions (estimated) 15,721,356 tons.

Bituminous, (official) including 25,318 tons imported 3,117,328 tons.  
Bituminous mined and consumed in the United States in 1899, not embraced in our tables (estimated) 11,000,000 tons.

Total product for consumption in 1899, 29,339,014 tons.

In 1898 was 103,111,157 tons. In 1899 it was 71,900,000 tons, showing an increase of 31,211,141 tons in ten years. Our consumption seems small compared with the consumption of Great Britain, which is not as large in territory as the States of Pennsylvania and New York. With ample protection to our home industry, our annual coal product will increase in a very short time equal to that of Great Britain.

To give stronger comparison of our trade with that of Great Britain, we can state that the whole product of anthracite and bituminous coal in the United States in 1899, was 29,339,014 tons, showing an increase of 31,211,141 tons in ten years. Our consumption seems small compared with the consumption of Great Britain, which is not as large in territory as the States of Pennsylvania and New York. With ample protection to our home industry, our annual coal product will increase in a very short time equal to that of Great Britain.

Of the total product of 15,721,336 tons anthracite furnished in 1899, 9,000,000 tons were consumed on the lines of the different transporting companies short of tide water, leaving but about 9,000,000 tons that reached tide. Of this quantity, there was not less than 7,000,000 tons sent to New Jersey and markets east of New Jersey. Besides the consumption of New Jersey, the quantity of anthracite consumed in the United States in 1899, was 17,163 tons, including 17,162 tons sent to foreign ports, shipped south of Pennsylvania.

In Gen. Cameron the soldier always had a firm friend. We give below his remarks made recently in the United States Senate, on presenting a petition from some of the surviving soldiers of the war of 1812.

"I am also requested to present a petition signed by twenty of the soldiers of the war of 1812. These twenty persons have lived the united period of fifteen hundred and ninety-five years. The oldest among them is ninety years of age, and the youngest, I believe, seventy-two. I know some of these old men. I remember when they were full of vigor and usefulness. Most of them are now as well as very old. They ask for some recognition of their services. They believe, as I believe, that when they volunteered to serve the country in the war of 1812, they were men who have received large pensions since. They offered their lives. Many of them I know lost their fortunes. In presenting this petition I desire to ask for it not only the earnest but the careful attention of the Committee on Pensions. I trust that these few men will be taken care of now before they die. In a few years more none of them will be left, and then we can read no more history of the war of 1812. The patriotic men of the country there by giving a small pension to these soldiers. I move that the pension be granted to the Committee on Pensions."

The General says he is not a speaker; but we have often noticed that he never speaks unless he has something to say. It is a shame that these old veterans had not been cared for, and we earnestly hope that this injustice will not be suffered longer.

At last the ratification of the XXVth amendment is complete. The Legislature of Georgia has given it its approval, and the twenty-eight Mississippi States are secured, with Texas, Missouri, and others still in reserve. We wait only the admission of the Georgia Representatives and Senators to count the XXVth Amendment a part of the fundamental law of the land.—*Tribune*.

**The Agitator.**  
WELLSBORO, PA.  
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 9, 1870.

There is a prospect of our license law being amended so as to submit the question to a vote of the people of each election district. This would be a great improvement upon our present law, which imposes an unpleasant duty upon the courts, breeds a deal of unfriendly feeling, and is a very uncertain and unsatisfactory way of settling the question.

J. J. Wright, colored, was recently chosen a Justice of the Supreme Court of South Carolina, by her Legislature. We note this as an evidence of progress. After the train was left by way, even Democracy cries: "Off break."

The Legislature has flatly refused to publish any record of its proceedings. We are glad to be rid of the useless expense of publishing so much trash as has usually appeared in the Record; yet we think a brief digest should be published, so that the people have a right to demand it. Can it be that our representatives refuse to let their light shine "because their deeds are evil?"

THERE IS A BILL pending in Congress, which, if it become a law, will be of importance to quite a large number of soldiers. Under the bounty law, as it now stands, some of those who enlisted in 1861, under the order made by general order of the war department pledging a bounty of \$100, have been deprived of the bounty, where they did not serve at least two years. But in 1861, this original \$100, was limited to such as should serve two years. The new law proposes to pay it to all who enlisted under the President's proclamation, prior to July 22, 1861, provided they were honorably discharged; and if any such have died since discharge, then the bounty will be paid to the representatives mentioned in the law. Sometimes men become unfit for duty without any fault of their own, and were discharged before serving two years. This bill will pass.

Senator Brokaw has introduced into the State Senate a very important bill, relating to the manner of electing county Auditors and Commissioners. It is intended to secure representation of minorities, by allowing each elector to distribute his votes as he sees fit. The important provision in this particular is as follows:

Sec. 3. In the triennial elections of county Commissioners and county Auditors, each elector shall have the right to cast his vote for one of the candidates for the office of county Auditor, and for one of the candidates for the office of county Commissioner, and the candidate who receives the highest number of votes shall be declared elected.

As there are three Commissioners and three Auditors to be elected, each elector has three votes which he may give as he sees fit. The elector may vote for one of the candidates for the office of county Auditor, and for one of the candidates for the office of county Commissioner, and the candidate who receives the highest number of votes shall be declared elected.

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matter all at once became plain—the truth, so long slumbering there in the healing waters of a living spring, dawned upon his penetrating mind, and Minerva stood forth the predestined seat of Justice of a county never before known to mortal man, nevertheless, all the time existing in the infinite mind. Some men are born great, some greater; this is Peter the Great. Him we worship as the greatest clairvoyant of modern or of ancient times; and we bespeak for him the love, adoration and allegiance of the good people of Canton; for their beautiful village is not to be invaded by the blind goddess with all her suite, and she is still to continue all quiet, peaceful and happy in her rustic loveliness, only a couple of miles distant from the marble temple and the clay of courts in that city yet to be.

Mr. Niles will oppose this bill, he has informed us, from first to last, and we hope will be defeated. There has never been a doubt about the wishes of our people upon this subject; and we call again upon our members to stand firm throughout. Our people will not tamely submit to this invasion, and will be disposed to hold all their representatives to a strict accountability.

Mr. Herdick is at Harrisburg urging the passage of the bill, we are told, with all the determination and force with which he acts in all things. How far he will succeed in influencing the Legislature, we cannot say;—that he bent upon passing the bill at all hazards, is no certain. The other new county movement, in the western part of the State, has already succeeded in the Senate, and this result would seem to indicate a disposition to trade both ways, and to forward a similar result in our own case. Let us see.

The proposition now is to include Liberty, Union, Ward, Fall Brook, and part of Morris; the line, it is said, coming within some seven miles of Wellsboro. Why not take in Wellsboro, also? Quite a sum could be realized in taxes from this place, and that would make the burden all the lighter for the other townships. We apprehend that this grasping demand is made with a view to compromising at last, by only taking what was included in the first proposition—Union, Ward, and a small part of Sullivan. That will not do, gentlemen. It is too transparent. No, we thank you. Rather give us an opportunity to attend court at Minequa—it would only be about thirty miles across the mountains—and then we could quaff the healthful waters of the famous springs.

**LETTER FROM HARRISBURG.**  
JANUARY 28, 1870.

ED'S AGITATOR.—It is an acknowledged principle in philosophy, that large bodies move slow, and require momentum against their ponderosity; so with our Legislature, only reverse the proposition. The vast intellect of that body has been exercised to its utmost tension for the last few years, in the Herculean effort, of prescribing or inventing some method by which the daily proceedings of both Houses might be given to the public through a printed record. Suffice it to say that the matter was finally brought to a vote on Thursday last and the proposition defeated by a large majority, and for fear that this "Banquo's Ghost," might again raise his disembodied form and shake his gory robes before their astonished gaze, it was moved by Mr. Webb, that the vote just had might be reconsidered—hoping the count would be voted down—which was done and the failed project forever settled and this terrible incubus removed from the minds of our noble reformers. And intelligent constituency will now pass their verdict upon their actions and say whether they are willing to be kept in the dark as to the action of their servants, or the proceedings of our Legislature; but I will say in honor to those members from your district, that they stood manfully for a published record, claiming that up to that part of the State, they are a reading people and appreciate all means of information. There is a public bill before the Legislature prohibiting lawyers from holding the office of Justice of the Peace, which if it should become a law, would deprive the people of the legal fraternity in Tioga county; also a strenuous effort to organize a new county out of parts of Bradford, Lycoming and Tioga, but it looks now as if it would be a failure, unless Mr. Herdick's prolific genius shall invent some new and better reasons, or discover other ingredients in his already wonderful Hygiene, Medicated spring at Minequa.

News of a general character which would be interesting to your readers, very scarce here, consequently, you will please make due allowance for the manner and substance of this epistolary correspondence. In regard to the action taken by the members from Tioga county, in connection with the record proceedings, it is proper to say that the House, in conjunction with the Senate, raised a committee to make some arrangements about publishing the records of each branch, and the Hon. J. B. Niles was appointed chairman of the House committee; and after giving the matter a fair investigation, and having been notified by the speaker that some action was necessary, as both Houses, so far, had lived in violation of the Constitution in not publishing their proceedings—they reported the most feasible and economical plan and contract that could be made, at the lowest price bid therefore, which report of the committee was immediately ratified in the Senate, and defeated in the House by a large negative vote, and the matter disposed of as before stated. The Senate has passed, at different times, concurrent resolutions for the publication of the Governor's message, inaugural address, Treasurer's report, Auditor General's report, and Railroad reports, and School reports, which has been as persistently voted down in the House, the Democrats voting in a body against the measures and some of our tremendous returners and reformers, on the Republican side, joining with them for the sake of holding their dear constitutions to another election term, or perhaps for the reason that they have very few constituents that can read.

A Bill has been introduced in the House by Mr. Niles, to enlarge the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace in Tioga county, extending thereto the provisions of the Erie county bill which is generally conceded to be a very good thing, and it is being extended to many

other counties. It allows justices to call a jury, and dispose of all the minor offenses, and saves the county in some cases, and the parties in others, a good deal of unnecessary expense.

Should there in the future legislation of the session, be anything that would increase the people of your county, I will keep you fully informed of the same.

With these few remarks and hurried sentences, still believing in the intelligence of the masses, still almost hoping against hope, still guided by the north star to the final goal of freedom, believing in the constitutionality of the 16th and 16th amendments, the right of women to wear the pants and Brigham Young to worship according to the dictates of his own conscience, I am yours, etc., "X—27."

**JUDGE HERDICK.**—We had the following concerning Hon. Edward Herdick, who many years ago sat upon the bench in this county, in the *Montrose Republican*, which we insert as a matter of interest to some of our readers who know the Judge in the old times. The writer says:

"Many of our old readers will remember the tall, dignified form of Judge Herdick, to long the President Judge of Susquehanna and two or three other counties westward. Some of those who attended our courts when he was seated upon the bench, and who were satiated by those venerable associates, Thomson and Dimock, knowing that the latter had been removed by death, suppose the former is no more. Judge Herdick, however, is still living, at his modest but lovely home on the banks of the Susquehanna, at Athens, in Bradford county. Though now in his eighty-second year, he is erect as of yore, and loves to converse with his old acquaintances especially. Enjoying the fruits of early care and industry, he takes little interest in the contests of the day for wealth or for honor; but in the bosom of his surviving family, and in the society of books and papers, he is a potent man of vigorous old age. His health is better than it formerly was, and though he was the weakest of a large family of children, he has outlived them all—thanks to his calm and equable temperament and the good providence of God. I called upon him during the past month, and he made very many inquiries of old friends and acquaintances in Susquehanna county, whom he had known, and had pleasant memories of a large number."

**STATEMENT**  
Of the Receipts and Expenditures of the County of Tioga County for the year 1869.

**RECEIPTS.**

County tax, 1869, \$33.38  
Ratification, 27.05  
Mills, 1.07  
County, 1868, 12.49  
County, 1867, 12.49  
County, 1866, 12.49  
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