NEWS FROM ALL NATIONS.

THE war in Spain is approaching a crisis.

A MAN in Indianna is said to have 17,000 oat skins for sale.

NORFOLK, Va., has contributed $1,269.87 to the Lee monument fund.

SIX horse thieves were lynched at Solomon Valley, Kansas a few days ago.

LANDS in the black belt of Alabama have doubled in price the last year.

THE number of Celestials who emigrated to California last year was 18,144.

FIFTY illicit stills have been destroyed in South Carolina during the month.

ONE hundred and forty thousand tons of coal is the stock on the Port Richmond piers.

THE new axe factory at Huntingdon Pa., will have a capacity of three hundred axes a day.

LARAMIE, Wyoming Territory, is developing quite a gold mine, and puts a $2,000 brick in the Centennial.

A SAN FRANCISCO Grand jury has refused to indict a girl for shooting the man who disgraced her.

How is this for hotel business? Over $22,000 were taken in one day at the Palace Hotel, San Francisco.

AN anti-opium society has been organized in India, to discourage the propogation and use of the drug.

PROFESSOR John Tyndall is soon to marry the daughter of Lord Claude Hamilton, an English nobleman.

IT is now asserted that Prince Milan has no intention of withdrawing from the direction of affairs in Servia.

A FORMIDABLE emigration movement to Brazil of the French-speaking people of New York, is taking place.

THE Pennsylvania Republican State Convention has been called to meet at Harrisburg on the 29th of March.

THE non-taxpayers of Mississippi already represent nearly one-fourth of all the property in the State.

THE Portugese Chamber of Peers has voted the abolition of slavery in St. Thomas and Gulf of Guinea.

A SPECIAL envoy from the Emir of Bokhara has arrived at Tashkend to explain the recent armaments of Bokhara.

MANY Spanish families exposed to the contests between the Alfonsists and the Carlists are taking refuge in France.

THE Episcopalians of Philadelphia have begun a movement in behalf of a system of free pews and free churches.

PATRICK DONOHOE, publisher of the Boston *Pilot*, has suspended payments. Liabilities, $308,000; assets, $216,000.

THE Turkish iron-clad squadron has received orders to sail immediately to Crete, where disturbances are apprehended.

THE Republicans of Mschigan will choose delegates to the Cincinnati convention, on the 10th day of May, at Grand Rapids.

THE Alderman of Hartford, Conn., have voted to expand $10,000 on the streets immediately, to give employment to destitute laborers.

THE Boston *Daily News* has suspended publication. It was once owned by E. D. Winslow. About $200,000 were sunk trying to get it started.

THE insurrection against the Russian in Turkestan has become more serious, and Russian reinforcements have been asked for.

ON Sunday afternoon thieves entered Christ Church, on Green street, Philadelphia, and tore up and carried off 50 yards of carpet.

A PROMINENT Hebrew rabbi of Baltimore is suspected by his flock of being at heart a Christian, and he is likely to be put on trial for the offense.

A SISTER of the late General Meade, who commanded at the battle of Gettysburg, has been appointed a copyist in the pension office in Washington.

IN the workhouse at south Boston on Thursday, two convicts quarreled, and one of them struck the other on the head with a bottle killing him.

THE Japanese Commissioners to the Centennial, five in number, arrived in San Francisco on Monday. They will remain in San Francisco for a few days.

GREAT preparations are making at Naples for the carnival, which will last from the 20th to the 28th of February—the first sine the overthrow of the Bourbons.

THE Southern Life Insurance Company, at Memphis, has gone into bankruptcy. Something in the neighborhood of seventeen hundred thousand dollars will insure its creditors against loss.

JERSEY CITY school-girls chased a loafer who had insulted them, on Wednesday and beat him with their satchels until he called upon a policeman for protection.

AN indictment has been found against Winslow, the Boston forger, so that he may be arrested if he enters a country with which the United States have an extradition treaty.

THE Posen *Courier* says that Cardinal Ledochowski will be interned at the fortress of Torgau, becauses he refuses to obey the Government's order prohibiting him from residing in his diocese.

SOUTH CAROLINA proposes to engage in the cultivation of jute, the coast lands being very favorable for it, while the planters are becoming tired of raising sea island cotton and rice.

A PROMINENT Brooklyn lawyer is said to have defrauded clients to the amount of nearly one hundred thousand dollars, and the papers in a civil suit against him are being made out.

SEVENTEEN dollar's worth of dishes disappeared from the eyes of a Richmond family in three weeks, and the hired girl could remember breaking nothing but the axe handle and the back gate.

WALNUT logs are in such demand that a man who recently purchased a farm of 250 acres near New Albany, Ind., for $10,000, received an offer of $8,600 for 120 large walnut trees growing on the place.

IT is estimated that over 500 tons of rock fell the other day from the point south of the Bridal Vail, Niagra Falls. The tremendous shock created quite a sensation among those who happened to be in the vicinity.

ARTHUR P. DEVLIN, an anti-Catholic lecturer, attempting to speak at Biddeford, Me., on Monday night, was driven from the platform by a mob, which gained possession of the hall. He had been mobbed once or twice before in New England.

THOMAS BRIDES, a Philadelphia rough, was shot in that city on Monday evening and killed, by a tavern keeper named James Falby. Brides had fired several times at Falby, with a pistol, without effect, when Falby shot him dead with a shot gun.

IT is proposed that the oldest surviving soldier of the war of 1812 shall ring the old State House bell on the Fourth of July, 1876, and that Mrs. Lucretia Mott be called upon to raise the American flag on the dome of the Main Exposition building on the same day.

THE Sheriff of King's county, New York, has just received an execution on a judgment for $156,000, rendered in favor of the creditors of ex-Governor, Sprague, of Rhode Island. No property has as yet been found by the Sheriff which could be attached.

A DISAGREEMENT is reported between M. Outray, a French financial agent to Egypt, and the Khedive, who favors the English capitalists in the matter of negotiating for loans. The mission of M. Outray to Egypt, which was for the purpose of fostering French influences is regarded as a failure.

JOHN STELLWAGON, the bankrupt of Buffalo, who suspended on Monday of last week, drowned himself on Saturday night. His body was found in the Erie basin, partly out of the water, and frozen and there was about $4000 in the pockets. The assets of this bank were $11,000 in excess of the liabilities.

GENERAL MCCLELLAN some time ago was tendered the position of Chief Engineer of the Brazilian Government, at a salary of $20,000, gold, per year, and declining it, recommended Colonel John Mechan, his assistant in the New York Department of Docks, as the best man for the work. Colonel Mechan was appointed.

POPE PIUS and Cardinal Antonelli are both in a precarious condition—both old men—the first the oldest Pope that ever occupied the chair of St. Peter; the second the hardest-worked man in Rome, and both soured and disappointed with the condition of civil affairs around them. If the men should die at once, the Roman Church would be greatly embarrassed for the time.

Bradford Reporter.

EDITORS:
E. O. GOODRICH, S. W. ALVORD.

Towanda, Pa., Thursday, Feb. 10, 1876.

MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE, HARRISBURG, Feb. 1, 1876.—In pursuance of a resolution of the Republican State Committee, adopted at a meeting held in Harrisburg this day, a Republican State Convention, to be composed of delegates from each Senatorial and Representative district to the number to which such district is entitled in the Legislature, is hereby called to meet in the city of Harrisburg at 12 o'clock noon on Wednesday, March 29th, 1876, for the purpose of Nominating an Electoral Ticket and of electing Senatorial and Representative delegates to represent the State in the Republican National Convention to be held at Cincinnati, Ohio, on the fourteenth day of June, 1876. By order of the Com.

HENRY M. HOYT, Chairman.
A. WILSON NORRIS, Secretary.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The next Union Republican National Convention for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, will be held in the city of Cincinnati, on Wednesday, the 14th day of June, 1876, at 12 o'clock noon, and will consist of delegates from each State equal to twice the number of its Senators and Representatives in Congress, and of two Delegates from each organized Territory and the District of Columbia.

In calling the convention for the election of delegates, the committees of the several States are recommended to invite all Republican electors, and all other voters, without regard to past political differences or previous party difficulties, who are opposed to reviving sectional issues, and desire to promote friendly feeling and permanent harmony throughout the country by maintaining and enforcing all the constitutional rights of every citizen, including the full and free exercise of the right of suffrage without intimidation and without fraud; who are in favor of the continued prosecution and punishment of all official dishonesty, and of an economical administration of the Government by honest, faithful and capable officers, who are in favor of making such reforms in government as experience may from time to time suggest; who are opposed to impairing the credit of the nation by depreciating any of its obligations, and in favor of sustaining in every way the national faith and financial honor; who hold that the common school system is the nursery of American liberty, and should be maintained absolutely free from sectarian control; who believe that for the promotion of these ends the direction of the Government should continue to be confided to those who adhere to the principles of 1776, support them as incorporated in the constitution and laws, and who are in favor of recognizing and strengthening the fundamental principle of national unity in this Centennial Anniversary of the Republic.

EDWIN D. MORGAN,
Chairman Republican National Committee.
WILLIAM E. CHANDLER, Secretary.

STANDING COMMITTEE.

In conformity with the resolution of the last Republican County Convention, the Chairman has named the following Standing Committee for the present year. The delegates from several districts have failed to send the name of a committeeman:

GEO. D. MONTANYE, Chairman.

G. W. Kinney, John F. Satterlee, Asa Nichols, Judson Holcomb, Benjamin Karrick, F. W. Keyes, Isaac D. Soper, Freeman Sweet, John H. Grant, Alfred Blackwell, Theodore Pierce, Ward Warren, James Hurst, A. D. Munn, H. L. Case, L. D. Prince, W. S. Kinney, M. Tracy, P. J. Dean, John Gordan, C. H. Weller, Charles Thompson, Wm. N. Foster, R. E. C. Myer, John H. Orcut, O. D. Kinney, M. S. Culver, Wm. H. Rockwell, R. W. Darling, George H. Fox, George Webb, Chas. L. Shepard, Wm. L. Scouten, C. H. Webb, Aaron Ely, Timothy Gustin, H. H. Brown, Wm. Bunyan, C. T. Able, Lacy Stevens.

CHARACTERISTIC.

One of the distinguishing features of the Grange is "reform," and the members as a rule are striving to carry this principle into operation. Judge of their surprise, therefore, on reading in the legislative proceedings that VIC. PIOLLET had been in Harrisburg boring the Legislature for an appropriation of $50,000 to aid in erecting a building for the especial accommodation of Patrons during the Centennial Exhibition. The grangers believe in paying for what they get, and do not wish the State to furnish them board and lodging should they visit Philadelphia during the coming season. PIOLLET is said to be quite largely interested, pecuniarily, in the "job" of putting up the Grange building in Philadelphia, hence his anxiety for State aid. The people refused to entrust the finances of the Commonwealth to his keeping at the last election, and their servants in the Legislature will hardly comply with his demand for a "loan" of $50,000 for his special benefit, although Maj. TERRY has introduced a bill for the purpose.

THE public debt statements for the month of January marks a decrease of over a million and a half. In these times of dull business and official extravagance it is no small thing to reduce the public debt, month after month, without distressing taxpayers. With continued Republican ascendancy, increased vigilance and economical management the public debt will rapidly diminish.

HILL, of Georgia, who has come to the front as the Democratic Confederate leader in Congress, is the same man who offered the following resolution in the Confederate Congress at Richmond.

Resolved, That every person pretending to be a soldier or officer in the United States, who shall be captured on the soil of the Confederate States after the 1st of January, 1863, shall be presumed to have come here for the purpose of creating an insurrection, and to abet murder, and that unless satisfactory proof be adduced to the contrary before a military dourt, before which his trial shall be had, he shall suffer death.

RECENTLY discovered important evidence by the executors of OAKES AMES' estate is said to show that ex-Vice-President COLFAX received none of the proceeds of the famous "S. C." Credit Mobiler check given by the former. What a universal swallowing of nasty words will ensue by the Democratic papers, in the event of his vindication.

THERE was just one Democrat in the United States Senate who voted in favor of investigation the liquor traffic. Any interferance with the "crathur" receives no encouragement at the hands of the Democrocy.

ANOTHER denial. President GRANT authorizes a denial of the story that he has recently quarreled with Secretary BRISTOW. The fact that the New York *Sun* was among the first journals, if not the first, to give the story publicity, rendered a denial of it unnecessary.

AN IMPORTANT BILL.

The following is a copy of a bill which has passed the Senate and been reported from committee in the House. It will be seen that it opens the way to large bills of cost to the county, by allowing all petty cases to be taken into Court instead of being determined, as at present, by municipal officers. Parties arrested for drunkenness or disorderly conduct under the provisions of borough ordinances, may appeal from the decision of the burgess or police justice to the Court of Quarter Sessions. We believe the bill of doubtful expediency, and hope the House will defeat it:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That in all cases of summary conviction in this Commonwealth, or of judgment in suit for a penalty before a magistrate or court not of record, either party may appeal to the court of quarter sessions of the county in which the conviction or suit may be had; and mayors, aldermen, justices of the peace and burgesses of the respective cities, boroughs and counties of this Commonwealth shall furnish to the appellant or appellants a certified copy of transcript of the proceedings which shall contain an intelligible synopsis of the evidence producee by the parties, or either or any of them, and said appellant or appellants shall present the same, together with his or their petititions, setting forth the facts relied upon, to said court of quarter sessions within ten days from the date of such conviction or suit, *or at the next session of said court*, and if such transcript and petition shall exhibit sufficient grounds for a rehearing of the case or complaint, the said court of quarter sessions shall appoint a time for that purpose, and the determination of the said court shall be final and conclusive; *Provided*, That the appellant or appellants in all such cases shall have the right to enter bail in a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars and not less than one hundred dollars, to be approved by the magistrate, or the said court of quarter sessions, conditioned for his or her appearance at the time fixed by the court of quarter sessions for the rehearing as aforesaid; *And provided further*, That such appellant or appellants snall pay to such magistrate a fee of one dollar for the copy or transcript of the proceeding as aforesaid; *And provided further*, That it shall be competent for the said court of quarter sessions to affirm, increase or diminish the sentence or judgment of such magistrate, or discharge the defendant or defendants according to the justice of the case.

A DIGNIFIED JUDGE.

The calibre of the men Luzerne County democracy elevates to important positions, may be judged by the following discription of Judge HANDLY's mode of conducting business while on the bench. The account is copied from a letter to the *Scranton Republican* of the 1st inst:

Judge Handley presided over one of the courts at Wilkes-Barre last week and a number of cases were tried before him. I desire to call your attention, and that of the public to two charges delivered to juries by Judge Handley. They deserve to be published, and I will vouch for their genuineness, having taken them down in my memorandum on the spot. The first was in the case of Commonwealth vs. Andrew Schoan. growing out of the obstruction of a street in your city. Considerable evidence was taken both sides, including the testimony of surveyors and as to the proper lines, of surveys, and altogether it was evidently a case of some importance to the people of one section of the city of Scranton. And this was the "charge" with which Judge Handley handed the case to the jury:

Gentlemen of the Jury—If I were the thirteenth man on the jury *I would not convict the defendant.* You may do as you please. If you convict you have nothing to say about costs. If you acquit you may say whether the prosecutor or the defendant shall pay the costs, or you may put them upon the county, Swear a constable.

This may have the appearance of a burlesque, but it is the charge verbatim. The other charge referred to was in a perjury case and is even more conspicuous than the above. Here it is—also verbatim:

Gentlemen of the Jury—There is no perjury in this case. The good Lord for reasons best known to himself has thought fit to conceal from the counsel on both sides what constitutes perjury. *The parties in this case are but slightly above animals.* The best thing that could be done would be to make each party pay half the costs. *It is a pity they cannot both be sent to jail for three years.* Swear a constable.

It is a wonder that people who have important interests at issue in our courts shrink from trusting them to trial before a judge who makes such an exhibition of himself?

Yours, EXETER.

THE Northern apologists for the barbarity of Andersonville and other prisons in the South, during the war, generally attempt to paliate the enormity of their crimes practiced there by asserting that the Confederate authorities gave to the Union soldiers all the subsistance they could, that the people themselves were actually starving and that there was little or nothing left for the support of the non-combatants at home. This statement will not bear examination. PHELP's life of GRANT states that during SHERMAN's march to the sea, 13,000 head of cattle, 10,000,000 pounds of corn, 1,217,627 rations of meat, 918,000 of bread, 483,000 of coffee 581,534 of sugar, 1,146,500 of soap, 137,000 of salt and 10,000,000 of fodder were taken. This teeming abundance was found in a country where thousands of Northern Soldiers had been deliberately put to death by the lingering tortures of starvation, rebel officers in some instances looking at the poo beings as they actually gnawed the flesh from their arms in their dying agonies.

SENATOR CHRISTIANCY, of Michigan, was married Tuesday in Washington, to Miss LILLIE LUGENBEEL lately a clerk in the Treasury Department. It is to be presumed from this that the Senator favored the 365 bond bill.

COMPLIMENTARY.

Hon. J. M. McGREW, who was last summer appointed Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department, has been confirmed by the Senate, notwithstanding the malicious opposition made by interested parties. Mr. McGREW has for years been connected with the Post Office Department, and has always stood high as a competent official, and his promotion to the responsible position of Auditor was at the request of the Postmaster-General and the Secretary of the Treasury. The following resolutions, adopted at a meeting of the employes of his department, will illustrate the esteem in which the Auditor is held by his associates:

WHEREAS, The Hon. J. M. McGrew, after having had repeated charges made upon his personal and official integrity, all of which have been shown by the most searching investigations to be utterly groundless and malicious, was, on the 1st inst., confirmed by the Senate to be Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department; and whereas, in our opinion, by this action of the Senate, Mr. McGrew's administration of the affairs of his office has been indorsed as wise and just, and his personal and official character completely vindicated; therefore, be it

Resolved, That as employes of the office of Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department, who have been daily witnesses of the untiring zeal and devotion to the interests of the Government, which has distinguished the official career of Mr. McGrew, we desire to express our earnest and sincere gratification upon the occasion of his confirmation by the Senate, and to announce our convictions that his elevation to his present position is but the just reward of his long public services, his undoubted merit, inflexible integrity, and rare ability.

Resolved, That we tender Mr. McGrew our earnest congratulations, coupled with the hope that his health may be speedily and fully restored, and that he may long continue to occupy the position he fills so efficiently and satisfactorily.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, properly engrossed and signed by the officers of this meeting, be presented to Mr. McGrew.

THE ROBBERS' CAVE.

A dispatch from Scranton brings to light a singular mode of carrying on the butchering business without capital. Two men, DALY and ROLAND, have for some time been suspected of stealing cattle, but what became of them has been a mystery. The police, however, at last succeeded in discovering the headquarters of the thieves, and describe their scene of operations as follows:

"It is situated at Peckville, a sparcely-populated suburb of the city, where, several months ago, they rented an old abandoned saw-mill, beneath which they constructed a huge pit, where they have carried on their butchering business. To this subterranean slaughter-house they conveyed the stolen cattle and prepared them for the market. It offered the very best advantages for the business, being completely hidden from public gaze and never resorted to only at the dead of night. It was discovered by Chief Boice at midnight on Tuesday, when he was watching in the neighborhood of Roland's boarding-house for some of his confederates. Shortly after 12 o'clock the officer saw a man with a lantern emerge stealthily from the boardhouse and cross a piece of waste ground. He followed at a safe distance, and after going about a quarter of mile was astonished to see the man with the light suddenly disappear into the earth. He stood in complete amazement for a time, and finally concluded to go to the spot where he saw the light vanish. On drawing close to it a faint, flickering light was emitted from what appeared to be a cave, and the officer, guided by it and drawing his revolver, slowly descended a series of steps, rudely made in the side of the pit. On going down he was startled by the appearance as well as by the unwholesome odor of this underground slaughter-house. An astonished rustic, with pitchfork in hand, stood amid a heap of hides revealed in the dim light of the lamp, and regarded the midnight intruder with wonder and dismay. He was alone, and surrendered very easily when told by the officer that he was wanted as a witness in an important case at Scranton. The weird scene that met the officer's gaze in the robbers' cave surpassed anything he ever read of or experienced before, he says, and it seemed like some charnel house in which the crime of murder would as readily be committed as that of butchering stolen cattle. The community there find a good deal of relief in the fact that the robbers have been caught."

WHEN JEFF DAVIS was President of the Southern Cenfederacy he issued a proclamation from which the following is an extract:

"I pronounce and declare Benjamin F. Butler to be a felon deserving capital punishment. I do order that he be no longer considered or treated as a public enemy of Confederate States of America, but as an *outlaw* and common enemy of mankind, and that in the event of his capture, the officer in command of the capturing force do cause him to be *immediately executed by hanging*. And I do further order that no commanding officer of the United States taken captive shall be paroled before exchanged until the said Butler shall have met with due punishment of his crimes. That all commanding officers in the command of said Butler are declared not entitled to be considered as soldiers engaged in honorable warfare, but as robbers and criminals deserving death, and that they and each of them be, whenever captured reserved for execution."

And yet Mr. POWELL, with the other democrats in the House, voted to include Mr. DAVIS in the Amnesty bill, in order to place him back in his seat in the U. S. Senate, a place vacated by him in order to lead the rebellion.

THE Democrats of the First Ward are in trouble. The "ring," which met last week and nominated ward officers, were so unscrupulous in the manner of conducting business, that many of the honest men of the party openly declare they will not support the ticket. THEODORE HEBERT has already announced himself as an independent candidate for inspector, and will undoubtedly be elected.

THE Coal Mines in the Lehigh regions have all suspended operations for four weeks, thus depriving 60,000 laborers of employment for that time.

LETTER FROM HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 8th, 1876.

The work of the session may now be said to be fairly under way. About 250 bills have been introduced in the House and nearly as many in the Senate. At the rate bills are disposed of now it will take at least six months to clear the calendar. Thus far the Sessions have only been two hours daily—from 11 a. m., to 1 p. m., the remainder of the time being devoted to considering bills in committee. Of course, after a time, when most of the bills shall have been reported, much more time will be devoted to sessions and work will progress much faster.

Since I wrote you last, the bill of last session providing "for the erection of new counties in this Commonwealth," has been read in place in the House and reported from committee. This bill will in all probability be defeated, from the fact that it must be passed upon by the same body that defeated it last session. The bill on the same subject which was read in place in the Senate some time ago, is stil in committee, and will not be reported before next week. The people of your county may rest reasonably certain that no bill can be passed this session liberal enough in its provisions to divide old Bradford.

The "Boom Bill," that bone of contention in sessions past, is again on the tapis. This time the Senators discuss its merits first, and have, I believe, passed it to second reading, with an amendment fixing the rate of boomage at one dollar per thousand. There is said to be no doubt but that it will pass third reading in this shape. The House will not be so tender with the Boom companies, but will pass the bill as originally drawn, reducing the tolls to ninety cents per thousand. I presume the bill will pass finally fixing the rate at about ninety-five cents, which will give the Susquehanna Boom Company at Williamsport a gross income of $200,010.00 per year, instead of $263,960.57, which has been their average annual income for the past nine years. That such an income as this at the expense of the lumbermen of the West Branch should have flowed into the coffers of Herdic & Co. nine years by authority of law, is a disgrace to past Legislatures, as well as to some of the present Senators.

A bill providing for the payment of costs when an appeal is taken from the justice of the peace, has been defeated in the House. Another increasing the pay of Arbitrators to two dollars per day has also been defeated.

Col. Piollet and others of "The Patrons Centennial Encampment Association," were here a few days ago asking an appropriation of $50,000 in aid of their enterprise. Maj. Terry has since read a bill in place which provides the appropriation of this amount. The Colonel says the Association will pay every cent of this money back to the State. I am told that many of the stockholders object to this arrangement, and assign as a reason for this objection that it is unfair to the stockholders, because an agreement to refund this money makes the loan received from the State preferred stock, and of course must be paid before a dividend can be declared. A prominent Granger from Chester county is now here, who says his Grange has voted a unanimous disapproval of such an appropriation; he says a very large majority of the Grangers in his county are opposed to asking for such a loan. The lawyers of the House, I am told, will oppose the bill on constitutional grounds.

The Sinking Fund bill has passed the Senate with amendments which the Democratic House refuse to concur in, so the members of both branches of the Legislature are doomed to carry empty purses until a committee of conference can adjust the matter.

A bill was read in place to-day by Mr. Moscrip, prohibiting cattle and horses from running at large in your county. There is a general bill now before the House on the same subject, which, if it passes, will render the passage of a local bill unnecessary.

A resolution has passed both Houses today providing for an adjournment on the 11th until Wednesday evening the 16th; this is to enable the members to attend the municipal and township elections.

JACQUES.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

THE SCHOOL-BOOK QUESTION.

MR. EDITOR: With your permission I will answer, as briefly as possible, the communications in the last two REPORTERS signed "T." If "T" were the well-paid tool of a New York publishing firm for the purpose of keeping the present series of text-books in use in our county for another decade of years, he could not be more partizan in discussion, more unfair in his treatment of the subject, or more disrespectful to the nine teachers composing the committee, or to the Association appointing them. Were he a demagogue bidding for versatile votes or for popular applause, it seems to me he could not more wilfully mistate or more vehemently misrepresent, this subject.

1st. "The change is uncalled for." "There is no general dissatisfaction expressed with the books now in use." With the History, which is published in Philadelphia, he grants there is dissatisfaction. Has this learned man mingled with teachers? Has he heard the expressions of teachers in different parts of the county? Does he know that the work of change had commenced already in our county? Does he know that in two or three of the largest graded schools the directors, at the suggestions of teachers, had already thrown out several of the text-books that ten years since were recommended by the Association? Does he not know that the Association was driven to this step to pursue uniformity, or rather, to secure it? Those districts adjacent to the above schools were making like changes. Which is the better—to remain with the text-books we now have and have one series here and another there, or for the Association to recommend a series of books, so that when localities desire to change there may be a uniformity in the matter? Had it not been that in some localities Readers had already been changed and that change was contemplated in other places, the committee would have remained silent on the subject of Readers. The uniformity in the county was becoming merely nominal. "T" does not desire uniformity more earnestly than the nine teachers—"those uneasy spirits," "those would-be leaders"—appointed by the Association.

2d. "If any one will take the trouble to compare the books recommended with those now in use, either as to their contents, quality of make-up, or price per page, he will find there is nothing to be gained by a change in any of these particulars." Expense first. The present series of Geographies, not including the Physical, contains three books, the aggregate cost of which is $3.10; the committee recommended a series containing two books, the aggregate retail cost of which is $2.25. It needs only to be said in regard to the Geographies as to quality, that they are edited by Arnold Guyot, the greatest geographer in America, and probably in the world; that these books have received the emphatic endorsement of nearly all the scientific men of the country, and that the series is used in every normal school in this State, either in part or whole. The binding is in no way inferior to that of Mitchel's. Next, Readers. The aggregate cost of Sander's series is $6.38; of the Edwards & Webb's Analytical Series, $5.18. Sanders' series is such an excellent series (?) that the publishers (Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co.,) have recently published a series of readers called the "Graded Series." Why they should publish a new series when they have already-published Sander's Series for years, the public can easily surmise. The series recommended are not alone cheaper, but they are equally as well bound and gotten up in every way. They contain analyses of pieces, and they are the acknowledged leading series as regards the word method, which every teacher knows is receiving a remarkable degree of attention throughout the country. The length of our article precludes a further discussion under this heading. We only wish to show how accurate in statement, deep in research and candid in statement, our friend "T" has been.

3d. The "compact which was entered into some time ago by the leading educators of this district," &c. What educators made this "compact," and when? I am afraid "echo" will have to answer. Can our *accurate* friend mention one book that is used uniformly in this Normal school district, or in which there is anything approaching uniformity?

4th. "Advantages of Mansfield graduates." Our Superintendent tells us that they (the graduates) do not equal two per cent. of our teachers. Of course, conform the educational interests of this county to meet the needs of this two per cent., even if you have to adopt some of the books recommended by the committee to accommodate them, which will be necessary, since I am told that some of the books recommended by the committee are used at the Normal school.

5th. Expense. The exchange will in most cases be a source of profit to the people at once. Take, for instance, Guyot's Elementary Geography; retail price, 75 cents less 50 % exchange=37½ less 10 %, if the exchange is made direct with publishers=34 cents. How many parents will be the losers if the worn, dilapidated Geography is exchanged for a new one by the payment of 34 cents—if the parents are able to pay the 34 cents, if not the firm cannot collect when there is nothing to collect? Suppose the child has no Geography; the parent buys a new one for 75 cents less 33⅓ %=50 less 10 %, if the exchange is direct=45 cents. There are the same introduction rates on all the books; the above is selected only as an illustration. Every series of books recommended is cheaper than the one now in use, except Grammar, which is the same. The saving in the price of the books recommended and in getting them at introduction rates, will balance the entire expense of change in two years, to say nothing of the advantage of substituting new books in the places of old, worn-out books.

6th. Butler's Grammar. "T" in his second effusion tries to make a terrific onslaught on the Grammar recommended by the committee. Neither time nor the space allotted this article, nor the patience of the reader, allows us to fully answer this second article. Butler's Grammar does differ in some particulars from the grammars that we have been using. These changes, in the opinion of the committee, will aid our students in getting a true, accurate and practical knowledge of our language. "T" complains that 23 pages are taken up with preface, orthoepy, orthography, and other "worthless stuff." Mr. Kerl takes 74 pages for stuff equally as worthless.

Now as to the "miserable rehash of rhetoric, punctuation," &c. Mr. Kerl takes about 50 pages for the same, and the opinion which I have heard from teachers who have examined Butler's Grammar is, that that "miserable stuff" (?) in Butler's is far superior to that in Kerl's. I do not think "T" can find a first-class grammar without one or both of these miserable "rehashs" (I cannot find that elegant word in the dictionary, so do not know whether I spell the plural correctly or not). My own opinion is, that any grammar would be incomplete without definitions of these much-used terms. Comparatively few students study rhetoric in our common schools; where, then, are they to learn them? How are they, without this knowledge, going to study or parse intelligently any English classic? "Can read" was answered in last week's *Journal*; we cannot take time to re-discuss it. "One-half the examples and quotations * * could be omitted, and the book would be the better for it." "T" should keep in mind that the usage of our best authors is law in grammar, and that the sooner students search model English for authority in grammar, or for a better understanding of our mother tongue, the better. The attack on the definitions of pronouns, persons, &c., we leave for further discussion, as the length of this article precludes a further drain upon the patience of readers.

ONE OF THE COM.

CHANGE OF TEXT BOOKS.

MR. EDITOR: I notice in your paper some discussion on the recommended change of some of the books now in use in the schools of Bradford county. The change has long been desired on the part of teachers, nor are they in advance of various boards of education in the county, as they have already made changes for the very same books now recommended. Why? The books now in use from which a change is asked, never did give any desired results, nor has a ten years' use of the same only been considered in the light of so many very poor substitutes, and in many cases teaching positive errors. The wonder is not why a change is asked for, but why the books have remained in use so long, nor would they, only the desire for uniformity (a good thing, but not the best,) and that is now almost entirely broken outside rural districts. Such being the case, a committee was appointed, consisting of nine of the oldest and ablest teachers occupying the best places in the county, to select and recommend suitable books to take the place of the objectionable ones, and report at some public association. Said committee have, after careful inspection of all the prominent books of standing, and much and laborious investigation of the results obtained in schools where said books are used, recommended a list, retaining all the books now in use from which any satisfactory results have been obtained, and agreed upon certain other books to take the place of unsatisfactory ones. It is easy to find fault with what is done, but can any other nine agree upon any books beside these? I repeat no book is recommended to be changed only those that have, after long trial been generally condemned, and in most graded schools long since discarded, and their place taken by books much in advance. In fact, the books in use have been discarded by the publishing house publishing them, and new books being now recommended by them in their place. It is poor economy to use a poor book at all, and especially when much better ones can be obtained at much cheaper rates.

O.

* * *

EDITOR REPORTER: Sheshequin is not as yet without its troubles and perplexities, a seeming inevitable contrast to her smiling landscape. Our Commissioners complain of the town's poor no longer as a minority, but as a majority. The difficulties which arise in such a case are not a little perplexing to our sage Overseers. Each pauper is desirous of naming his future doom and bill of fare, which of course becomes a ruling necessity under the circumstances, or else the Justice of the Peace is sought for in considerable haste. To add a strange weirdness to the scene, one pauper has come to light who was supposed to be dead (figuratively speaking) four years ago, with a bill against the town of about three hundred dollars.

Politically, we have but little to boast of. We are going to elect a Justice of the Peace soon; candidates are numerous as ever, regardless of the trials and restless nights of their predecessors. Our Democratic friends appear somewhat uneasy in regard to the approaching Presidential campaign. When one speaks to them in relation to their ex-Confederate Cabinet in Congress assembled, they twist their heads and reply, "We are having exceedingly fine weather for winter, but the clouds appear to be gathering for a storm of some kind." One would naturally suppose that their political sky would be ever so clear at the present moment, since they have nearly the ex-Confederate Cabinet in Congress to guide their Democratic ship of State. We notice Alexander H. Stephens occupies a position on the important committee of Weights and Measures. This is the man who in 1860 pronounced the U. S. Government as being "the best Government on earth, and ought to be sustained;" and in 1861 he turned right about and exerted all his great mental powers to sustain said Government. In 1863 Mr. Stephens denounced the emancipation proclamation as "a most palpable or flagrant usurpation of power." In a speech delivered in Crawfordville, Ga., Mr. Stephens said: "At the beginning of the war the enemy had all the army, all the navy, all the revenue, all the credit, as well as the prestige of the name of the old Government, on their side. We were few in number compared with them; without a regiment or a ship, without a dollar and without credit, except as the righteousness of our cause inspired in the breasts of our people secured." This great statesman must have shut his eyes when Howell Cobb, a slaveholder from Mr. Stephens' native State, stole nearly six millions of dollars from the U. S. Treasury, which was probably converted to the use of the Provisional Government. Mr. Stephens must have been asleep when John B. Floyed, Secretary of War, scattered the army in remote fortresses in the West, leaving the forts in the slave-holding States defenseless, thereby placing twelve hundred cannon in the hands of the rebels. Mr. Stephens must have been in a State-Sovereignty swoon when the same Secretary Floyd caused one hundred and fifteen thousand arms of the most approved pattern to be transferred from Springfield, Mass., and from Watervliet, N. Y., to arsenals in the Slave States. Mr. Stephens knew all about the transaction at the time. Mark the deceit which this aristocratic personage exhibited to these poor, ignorant, but brave men of the South who fought the battles for these modern Tories. This is the class of men whom the Democratic party take pride in elevating to power as fit subjects to guide the ship which they so long sought to sink. We are almost persuaded to believe the remark which Mr. Stephens made in 1870, viz.: "That the Confederates will be honored as self-sacrificing patriots, and their heroes and martyrs in history will take places by the side of Washington, Hampden, and Sydney." Probably Booth and Wurts are the principal martyrs whom he had reference to. All that is lacking for the furtherance of this programme is the promotion of the Democratic party to absolute control of the Government, then the payment of the rebel debt and the pensioning of rebel soldiers will be inevitable. But we have the same faith in the interposition of Divine Providence as we had during the darkest hours of our national peril. OCCASIONAL.

Sheshequin, Feb. 5, 1876.

THE LANDIS TRIAL.

The Verdict "Not Guilty of Murder in the First Degree, in Consequence of Insanity."

BRIDGETON, N. J., Feb, 6.—The excitement in the Landis trial continues unabated. Yesterday it was greater than ever. In the morning the jury came into Court for the second time since they have had the matter under consultation, and asked for further instruction, which Judge Reed gave.

After which, Mr. Proud, the foreman, said there was no possibility of an agreement, and asked to be discharged. He further stated that the jury was divided on the last count in the indictment, manslaughter, they having already acquitted him of the charge of murder in the first and second degrees.

The judge refused to discharge them, and the jury retired to their deliberations.

They have been out ever since, and there seems to be but little hopes of their being able to agree. The latest rumor says that Landis is quite ill, and is suffering severely from mental dpression.

A VERDICT AT LAST.

At ten o'clock last night the Court House bell rang out the notification to all Bridgeton, that the jury in the Landis case had agreed upon a verdict, and in a moment an immense throng besieged the building within and without.

Judge Reed in a short time arrived, and sat upon the bench. The prisoner was brought into Court by Sheriff Hampton; he looked pale and anxious. The jury, a moment later, filed into Court and took their seats.

In reply to the usual question, the foreman, Mr. Proud, said: "We find the defendant not guilty, on the ground of insanity."

The effect of the verdict upon the audience was overwhelming. Applause and cheers were heard from all parts of the court room and the greatest satisfaction was shown.

Landis was too weak and excited to say anything. The news was at once carried all over town, and it was after midnight before anything like quiet was restored.

MOST DESTRUCTIVE FIRE FOR YEARS.

New York Injured About a Million and a Half.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—A fire broke out at 6:30 this evening at 125 Grand street, which proved the most destructive for years. The fire burnt through the entire block bounded by Grand, Howard, Broadway and Crosby streets, altogether about thirty buildings. Total loss is estimated at $4,500,000.

One firm, Cashin, Brunderett & Co., lace dealers, estimate their loss at a million and a half.

Five buildings on Broadway were saved and all on Grand street, except 125, where the fire broke out.

Two firemen, David Clute, foreman, and John H. Bush, assistant, were killed, and severals other injured by falling walls.

At one time it was feared that the heart of the city would burn. Great crowds congregated and much excitement prevailed. The fire was completely under control at half past ten.

DISGUSTED.—The N. Y. *Tribune* is already badly disgusted with the conduct of its Democratic alllies in Congress. Instead of going in for "civil service reform," they are filling every place at their disposal, small as well as large, with ignorant partizans—the more rebel the better. At this sickening spectacle the *Tribune* is forced to utter its lamentations in this way:

> The "clean sweep" makes progress. The library has been reformed. The Congressional restaurant revolutionized and one by one the old clerks are shoved aside to make room for ignoramuses whose qualifications are summed up in the statement that they are "good Democrats;" and perhaps it is quite as well that the country should take one good look at this party having a taste of power. There they are, with their noses in the trough. We have seen some pretty bad exhibitions at Wathington, but nothing so bad as this. May the good Lord deliver us from any such spectacle on a larger scale.

THE democracy find little comfort any where. *Harper's Weekly*, during the past year has frequently united with the opponents of the Republican party in finding fault with GRANT, but a recent issue of that paper, gives its estimate of the Democratic party in the following terse paragraph:

> "Nothing should cause any man to forget that the Democratic party is now what it has been for many years—the political organization of those who aimed to destroy the National Union and Government for the basest and most revolting of purposes, and who still declare that their views, except as to the practicability of secession, remain unchanged."

THAT would be a rather neat resolution to put in the National Democratic platform—that sentence of HILL'S. It would appear in this wise:

> *Resolved*, That the atrocites of Andersonville do not begin to compare with the atrocites of Elmira, of Camp Douglas, or of Fort Delaware. Of all the atrocites, both at Andersonville and Elmira, the Confederate Government stands acquitted from all responsibility and blame.

A SLIGHT exposure in bad weather, when the system is out of order, often brings on a stubborn cold; the attending cough irritates the lungs, and if not properly treated, frequently develops a tendency to a tuberculous condition. To avoid this danger, those troubled with colds should resort at once to Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, which soon loosens and eradicates coughs, soothes and heals inflamed parts, and removes all anxiety by setting the patient on the way to good health once more.

Legal.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE RECEIVALS AND EXPENDITURES OF BRADFORD COUNTY FROM JANUARY 1st TO DECEMBER 31st, 1875.

EXPENDITURES.

Auditors	140 00	Prisoners support in county jail	2,567 80
Auditors for Prothonotary's and Register's offices	90 00	" " " Penitentiary	565 74
Bridge contracts and repairs	2,917 15	Conveying prisoners to penitentiary	712 20
Bridge views	120 60	Prothonotary and clerk sessions	480 27
Bradford County Agricultural Society	100 00	Repairs on public buildings	970 28
Constables making returns and attending court	1,651 23	Rent of room for court at Troy	100 00
Assessors	2,210 25	Rent of county superintendent's office	25 00
Cost in Commonwealth suits	2,493 65	Rent of county surveyor's office	25 00
Cost in civil suits	4 00	Sheriff for summoning jurors	261 90
Counsel in criminal suits	250 00	Sheriff for removing eelweirs	3 50
Counsel to commissioners	50 00	State Lunatic Asylum	365 79
Crier of court	216 00	Making duplicates and registers	60 00
District attorney	255 00	Stenographer and court reporter	252 75
Election expenses	1,257 70	Expenses treasurer Troy courts	43 00
Fuel and Lights	571 33	Teachers Institute, act of 1867	142 95
Grand jurors	893 84	Tax refunded	2 81
Traverse jurors	7,520 97	Township and school tax	120 95
Insurance on public buildings	289 50	For livery	9 00
Justice's inquisitions	141 28	Wildcat certificates	6 00
Jury commissioners and clerk	242 24	Benjamin Kuykendall, commissioner	628 00
Office books and stationery	240 94	Abram Snell, commissioner	624 00
Public printing, bal'nce for 1872,'73 and '74	349 00	Morris Shepard, commissioner	434 00
" " " 1875	566 50	E. B. Coolbaugh, clerk of commissioners	1,200 00
		Sum total	33,282 17

Account with the several collectors of county taxes for the county of Bradford for the year 1875 and previous.

T'w'ps and boro's.	Collectors.	Year.	Charged.	Received.	Exonerated.	Percentage.	Due.
Wysox	D. M. Lamphear	1872	$23 40				$23 40
LeRoy	G. W. Wilcox	1873	5 31	$5 31			
Towanda boro	W. K. Marshall	1873	209 59	209 59			
Armenia	Charles Kiff	1874	67 92	59 75	$1 05	$7 10	
Asylum	H. L. Haught	1874	49 52	17 31	3 80	28 41	
Alba boro	J. S. Reynolds	1874	80 78	74 44	1 62	4 72	
Burlington boro	H. R. Hill	1874	100 86	59 32			41 54
Canton twp	Louis Wheat	1874	128 55	79 44		49 11	
Columbia	L. H. Smith	1874	72 10	14 13	5 96	52 01	
Franklin	Reed McKee	1874	276 67	256 65	1 19	18 83	
LeRoy	G. W. Wilcox	1874	299 94	240 87	6 05	28 20	24 82
Litchfield	H. S. Munn	1874	519 99	476 95	8 61	34 43	
Monroe boro	M. M. Coolbaugh	1874	27 94	20 90	1 16	5 88	
Orwell	R. L. Case	1874	347 40	307 22	2 26	37 92	
Pike	John S. Wood	1874	324 61	271 22	6 85	46 54	
South Creek	S. L. Thompson	1874	72 14	41 58	7 22	23 34	
Sylvania	H. B. Peck	1874	32 24	27 55		4 69	
Sheshequin	W. H. French	1874	432 98	432 98			
Towanda boro	George V. Myer	1874	1,465 71	1,236 87	71 17	157 67	
Towanda north	E. R. Delong	1874	324 90	300 65	7 31	16 94	
Tuscarora	Hiram Shumnay	1874	149 29	121 68		27 61	
Warren	A. A. Abell	1874	308 93	260 37	5 88	42 68	
Windham	H. S. Elsbree	1874	286 07	249 79	1 56	34 72	
Wysox	A. H. Hinds	1874	635 91	576 12	18 82	40 97	
Armenia	Charles Kiff	1875	146 11	115 00	3 88	7 11	20 12
Athens twp	J. A. Weller	1875	1,719 26	1,603 74	30 49	85 03	
Athens boro	R. C. Spalding	1875	668 06	368 00			300 06
Asylum	Benjamin Kerrich	1875	562 15	520 00			42 15
Albany	Warren Ayer	1875	356 26	334 43	4 14	17 69	
Alba boro	J. S. Reynolds	1875	93 23	87 67			5 56
Barclay	H. W. McCraney	1875	731 84	600 00			131 84
Burlington twp	J. H. Harris	1875	526 61	497 95	2 40	26 26	
Burlington boro	J. V. Rice	1875	108 89	41 00			67 89
Burlington west	Warren Case	1875	461 39	436 40	2 03	22 96	
Canton twp	G. D. Manley	1875	987 24	936 12	1 78	49 34	
Canton boro	C. L. Farnsworth	1875	448 40	421 38	3 34	22 43	1 25
Columbia	Nelson Wolf	1875	1,049 83	991 94	5 57	52 32	
Franklin	David Smiley	1875	373 94	351 66	3 71	18 57	
Granville	O. N. Fuller	1875	656 27	622 20	1 33	32 74	
Herrick	James McPherson	1875	453 62	300 00	2 90	22 68	128 04
LeRoy	L. A. Wooster	1875	611 38	576 07	4 93	30 38	
Litchfield	H. S. Munn	1875	698 66	100 00			598 66
LeRaysville	G. H. Humphry	1875	162 46	100 00	1 22	8 10	53 14
Monroe twp	D. S. Mingos	1875	618 46	583 42	4 16	30 88	
Monroe boro	J. H. Overton	1875	116 23	109 48	95	5 80	
Orwell	C. O. Vanwinkle	1875	770 08	725 00			45 08
Overton	John Marhews	1875	230 36	202 93	16 72	10 71	
Pike	E. C. Abbott	1875	929 05	878 66	4 00	46 39	
Ridgbury	John Stirton, jr	1876	756 03	714 73	3 64	37 66	
Rome twp	J. H. Towner	1875	620 85	588 60	1 28	30 97	
Rome boro	George W. Mickler	1875	88 58	83 58	58	4 42	
Smithfield	E. V. Nichols	1875	1,176 95	1,114 90	3 18	58 87	
Springfield	H. P. Stacy	1875	983 48	931 92	2 46	49 10	
South Creek	David Chase	1875	484 93	457 24	3 50	24 19	
Sylvania	Peter Monro	1875	91 15	86 35	24	4 56	
Sheshequin	George Childs	1875	1,037 93	983 86	2 18	51 89	
Standing Stone	George Sage	1875	514 36	486 28	2 35	25 73	
Terry	Shubell Bowman	1875	268 95	245 31	5 41	18 23	
Towanda twp	James W. McGill	1875	576 65	537 00			39 65
Towanda boro	S. W. Rodgers	1875	3,224 79	2,750 00	97 87	156 90	220 02
Towanda north	E. R. Delong	1875	225 00	204 95	3 94	16 11	
Troy twp	H. N. Fish	1875	1,062 44	1,003 03	6 56	52 85	
Troy boro	H. M. Spalding	1875	791 45	744 77	7 30	39 38	
Tuscarora	W. I. Barroncliff	1875	552 82	519 17	6 24	27 41	
Ulster	S. C. Hovey	1875	586 18	555 29	1 58	29 31	
Warren	C. F. Bowen	1875	860 72	814 35	3 46	42 91	
Windham	H. S. Elsbree	1875	709 83	450 00			259 83
Wyalusing	O. W. Corbin	1875	867 62	813 46	10 83	43 33	
Wysox	E. C. Drake	1875	837 49	778 11	19 26	40 12	
Wells	George H. Knapp	1875	753 54	709 89	6 20	37 45	
Wilmot	John Schock	1875	511 24	472 73	13 32	25 19	
	Reassessments	1875	242 63	102 89	60		139 14
Total			37,848 24	33,292 47	446 04	1,967 54	2,142 19

Hiram Elsbree, Treasurer, in account with the county of Bradford.

DR.		CR.	
Due upon duplicates of 1874 and previous	$6,463 72	Returned uncollected for 1875 and previous years	$2,141 19
Duplicates of 1875	31,262 76	Exonerated to collectors	446 04
Bank tax	664 18	Percentege to collectors	1,967 54
Incidental receivals	494 57	Paid State Treasurer	2,960 69
Reassessments	121 76	Paid State Treasurer bank tax	664 18
In Treasury January 1, 1875	6,362 71	Orders paid	33,282 17
		Two per cent. commission on $36,242 86	724 85
		One per cent. commission on $34,451 22	344 51
		In treasury January 1, 1876	2,837 53
Total	45,369 70	Total	45,369 70

County orders in account with the county of Bradford for 1875.

DR.		CR.	
Orders issued	$33,282 17	Orders paid	$33,282 17

BRADFORD COUNTY ss:

We, the undersigned Commissioners of said county, do hereby certify that the above is a true and correct statement of the receivals and expenditures of said county from the first day of January to the 31st day of December, (inclusive,) A. D., 1875.

Witness our hands and seal of office at Towanda this 13th day of January, A. D. 1876.

[L. S.]

G. W. KILMER,
MORRIS J. COOLBAUGH,
JOHN BALDWIN,
Commissioners.

Attest—WILLIAM LEWIS, Clerk

BRADFORD COUNTY ss:

We, the undersigned Auditors of said county, do hereby certify that we have examined the foregoing statement and the vouchers for the same and find it to be correct.

D. BOURNE,
J. R. BRASTED,
W. L. LANTZ,
Auditors.

Commissioner's office January 13, 1876.

Taylor & Co.

TAYLOR & CO

A

BEAUTIFUL

ASSORTMENT

OF

HOLIDAY GOODS,

AT

TAYLOR & CO'S

THIS WEEK.

Towanda, Dec. 9, '75.

Powell & Co.

POWELL & CO.

Would respectfully inform their Customers, and the Public generally that they are now settled in their

NEW STORE,

with increased facilities for doing business, and having added

NEW GOODS,

to each of their several departments, have now the most

EXTENSIVE

AND

ATTRACTIVE

Stock ever exhibited by them.

They will offer their goods at the same

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES,

To close the Winter Stock.

PLEASE CALL AND SEE THEM,

In their

LARGE DOUBLE STORE,

Opposite their late place of business.

POWELL & CO.

Jan. 12 '876.