Bradford Reporter.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

Towanda, Pa., Thursday, June 19, 1879.

Republican State Convention.

The Republican of Pennsylvania and all others in favor of an honest currency and the faithful discharge of National obligations, and opposed to communism and the restoration to power in the National government of the influences which produced the rebellion of 1861, are requested to send delegates apportioned according to their representation in the Legislature, to a Convention to meet at Harrisburg, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the 23d day of July next, to nominate a candidate for State Treasurer, and to transact such other business as may be brought before them.

M. S. QUAY,
Chairman Republican State Committee.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

At the Democratic State Convention of Ohio, on the 4th instant, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the efforts of the Republican party to open and keep alive the war feeling between the North and South are to be condemned by every lover of his country.

At Winchester, on the 6th instant, the Confederate monuments were unveiled with imposing ceremonies, amidst the clangor of martial music, the parade of military, and the display of flags. But the strains of music were not the national tunes, the uniforms were of the gray, and the banners that wooed the breeze were the bars and stars, many of which showed the marks of loyal bullets. The rebel yell which applauded the treasonable sentiments boldly spoken, might well have awakened the five thousand loyal soldiers whose remains slumber in the cemetery near by. Could the dead heroes, on that June day, have burst the cerements of the grave, with what amazement would they have witnessed the scene! Could they have heard the speeches made on that occasion by a U. S. Senator, they would have either doubted the evidence of their senses, or been led to believe that the Rebellion had been victorious, the Union for which they had laid down their lives had been overthrown, and the Southern Confederacy established. We are assured that the rebel yell was heard again and again, that Confederate flags appeared in the procession, that the most disloyal sentiments were frequently expressed, and that the gray uniform was not an unfrequent sight. Not an American flag, with one or two exceptions, was to be seen, while Confederate flags were numbered by the hundreds.

Senator MORGAN was the orator of the day. His remarks were not only an eulogy of the dead Confederate heroes, but an impassioned defense and vindication of the cause in which they fell. He defended not only the memory of the departed, but proclaimed the cause in which they died as the cause of the country; he dedicated the monuments then unveiled as the "memorial of a people's love and gratitude towards every soldier of the Confederate States of America," and said "that it was not because these men had died that we were passing them these honors—it was the cause in which they died that claimed our reverence." And that the only fault of the departed heroes they had met to honor, was, that they were not conquerors!

Governor HALLIDAY, who delivered a brief address, referring to the five thousand Federal dead whose remains were within sight, was magnanimous enough to say: "Those were, I doubt not, as earnest as these; those died for the rights of the Union, these for the rights of the States."

It is with no feelings of satisfaction that we read these accounts, nor mark the unusual and unpatriotic sentiments expressed. We advert to them to show how false is the arraignment of the Republican party when it is charged with a desire to open and keep alive the war feeling between the North and the South. Nothing could be farther from the truth, as evidenced by the history of that party since LEE laid down his sword at Appomattox, and by the legislation of the country, inspired by that party when it had control of the government. With a vacancy in almost every household North, struggling under a load of debt and taxation caused by the unlawful acts of those who made war upon the Union, the patient and forgiving people of the North hailed with joy the end of fratricidal war, and freely believed the professions of repentance on the part of rebels, and forgave with unexampled and wonderful generosity the gigantic crime which struck at the integrity and perpetuity of our free institutions. The Republican party has sought, by kindness and conciliation, to obliterate all the animosities and asperities caused by the Rebellion; it has extended the hand of concord and brotherly feeling to those who but lately aimed a deadly blow at the Union. It has overlooked the want of cordiality and fraternity manifested by the conquered South, hoping that time would allay all the bad feelings engendered by strife, and that a reciprocal feeling of amity and gratitude would prevail. How these concessions have been met, is answered when the rebel yell is raised, and the Confederate flag is proudly and defiantly flaunted in the faces of the loyal. The Republican party would gladly bury out of sight all evidences of the Rebellion, and forget everything except the gallant deeds of the loyal men who died in defence of the Union. We would forgive the men whom they met on the battlefield, but we would ever hold in grateful remembrance the memory of the dead heroes whose blood freely poured out cemented the Union of the States.

The Republican party needs no vindication from such an unjust accusation. It shows the depths to which the Democracy have fallen, when it could put forth such an arraignment in the face of the late proceedings in Congress, and the bold and defiant front assumed by the Confederates in that body. The Northern Democracy has become, as in the past, the mere adjunct and tool of the Southern Democracy, and follows with servility the dictation of those who are now endeavoring by legislation to effect what they failed to achieve by the sword. And yet, with the rebel yell sounding in their ears, and Confederate Generals proclaiming the justice and holiness of the cause in which they fought, the Republican party is accused of an effort to open and keep alive the war feeling between the North and South!

SO FAR back as 1855 ASA PACKER was a partner with NOBLE, HAMMITT & Co., in the coal business. Mr. PACKER had also offered them an interest in the building of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, which they declined. When, in 1857, Mr. PACKER desired to have a settlement of the partnership, they demurred, and at the October sessions, 1857, Mr. PACKER brought an action against NOBLE, et al., in Carbon county, for a settlement. SAMUEL ROBB, Esq., of Philadelphia, was appointed master. For twenty-two years the suit has been in progress. The defendants set up the plea that they had been partners with Mr. PACKER in building the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and that he was largely indebted to them. The master has just made his report. It is a very voluminous document, covering several hundred closely-printed pages. It makes a settlement of the partnership, showing a balance due Judge Packer of $32,259.08. The case involved not alone a question of money, but Judge PACKER'S honor in the matter of building the Lehigh Valley Railroad. The report not only vindicates his honesty and integrity, but makes the award of a very handsome balance due.

A NOVEL scene took place in the U. S. Senate on Thursday. When the hour for the commencement of the Senate session arrived the members of both political parties were still in caucus, and not a single Senator was present in the chamber, except the President pro tempore (THURMAN) who nevertheless commanded silence by a rap of his gavel and the Chaplain offered prayer invoking the devine blessing upon the deliberations of this body. During the prayer Senator HILL came in and at its conclusion the President pro tempore glancing at the empty seats made a novel variation in the customary formula to adopt it to the occasion, and said: "The Senator from Georgia will now come to order, and the Secretary will read the journal of yesterday's proceedings."

THROUGH the carelessness of the Senate message clerk, who left the bill on the drawer of his desk, the Dixmont Insane Asylum, at Pittsburg, will be deprived of the State appropriation of $70,000, the bill not having been messaged to the House. This institution seems to be ill fated in regard to its State support, as once before, in 1875, it failed to receive an appropriation through the bill being lost in its transmission from one house to the other. Other hardships have been afflicted through the carelessness of employees of the Legislature, Judge BENTLEY, of Lackawanna, suffering a loss of three months' salary because of the negligence of the transcribing clerk to insert a verbal amendment.

HENRY W. BLAIR was on Thursday nominated by the Republicans of the New Hampshire Legislature for United States Senator, on the ninth ballot, his competitors being ex-Senator WADLEIGH and Messrs. MOORE and STEVENS, prominent Republicans of the State. Mr. BLAIR is comparatively a young man, but has seen much public service, having been a member of the XLIVth and XLVth Congress and of both branches of the New Hampshire Legislature. He was also a Lieutenant Colonel in the Union army, and is a lawyer of marked ability.

THE Republican Senators have decided to oppose the Army Appropriation bill and the bill for Judicial expenses, on the ground that they both impose conditions upon the expenditure of the money appropriated inconsistentent with the existing laws. If the President should take the same view, two more vetoes may be expected and adjournment will again be postponed.

JAMES ORTON WOODRUFF, projector of the Woodruff Scientific Expedition, died Wednesday morning, the 11th instant, in New-York. He was a native of Auburn, N. Y., and was thirty-nine years old. He contracted a disease in the army from which he never entirely recovered, and which caused his death.

AT the Cabinet meeting Friday, a petition, signed by thirty thousand persons, asking that executive clemency be extended in the case of REYNOLDS, the Utah polygamist, whose sentence to the penitentiary for that offense was recently confirmed in the Supreme Court, was under consideration, but no decision was reached.

MILLIONS of acres of valuable land in Washington Territory, along the line of the Northern Pacific railroad, have just been thrown on the market by the Interior Department. There is a comfortable home in the great West for any man who desires to own a place, and there is an infinite of soils and climates to choose from.

THE Democracy has its troubles—and it is now in dangerous proximity to disintegration on the financial issue. The radical soft-money leaders in the West flushed with their recent victory in Ohio, are arrogant and openly boasting that they will either force the Eastern hard-money Democracy to consent that the party shall be run on the Ohio idea, or else they will force the hard-money element out of the party. For a week past they have been attempting to bull-doze Senator BAYARD and his hard-money colleagues on the Senate Committee on Finance into submission to their dictation, and, failing that, have attempted to take the Warner silver bill out of the hands of Senator BAYARD'S committee. The Delaware Senator tendered his resignation as Chairman of the Finance Committee, and revolts generally at the action of his Democratic friends. A caucus was held Friday, to reconcile matters, but nothing was effected excepting to refer matters to a Committee for consideration.

INTELLIGENCE received from General GRANT is to the effect that he will be much displeased at any demonstrations conceived to receive him, upon his arrival upon the Pacific Coast, such as have been talked of for some months past. There can be no doubt but that any such expeditions as have been projected would be extremely distasteful to him, as indeed they would be to any person, even if unusually susceptible to flattery. General GRANT is a plain man, disliking ostentation, and it would certainly mortify him exceedingly to have thousands of adventurers, curious gazers, and a rabble of politicians to hail him as he stepped once more upon the soil of his native country. Those who favor his nomination for the Presidency could do nothing that would be more damaging to that interest than to execute such a design, for it would not only be the subject of the most caustic criticism, but of that most deserved, while it would be an exhaustless fund of ridicule.

TRADE prosperity is moving onward with slow but certain strides. We are advancing all the time. All that is now required is a patient spirit. The revival of business is like restoration to health after a serious and prostrating sickness. The process is not accomplished at a single bound. The patient nurses himself, is prudent with his diet, careful about exposing himself, in tempestuous weather, lives temperately, etc. Just so with business. We must get over the hurly burly of the inflation period and content ourselves with moderate progress. It is estimated that a year ago five persons were out of work where there is one now.

GEN. TOM EWING, the Democratic candidate for Governor in Ohio, made a speech at Columbus, July 3d, 1873, in which he said "The Democratic party is powerless and ineffectual as an ally, and not a fit instrument of reform in American politics." This estimate of the Democratic party has been proven to be a true one, by its record since. It is no more fit to be trusted now than it was in 1873, and the people will render a verdict by defeating Gen. EWING in October.

HORRIBLE and startling crimes are perpetrated in New York city with alarming frequency, and the perpetrators are rarely discovered and brought to pay the penalty of their deeds. The latest is the case of a woman named HULL, residing at 140 west 42d street, who was found dead in her room, having been strangled and robbed, the rings on her fingers torn off leaving them bleeding and mutilated. No arrests have been made though there are "theories" in abundance, implicating parties residing in the house.

THE ceremonies of unveiling the memorial to BAYARD TAYLOR, presented to Cornell University, took place at Ithaca, N. Y., Monday. The memorial consists of a fine gray marble statue, the upper part which is fitted with an accurate medallion of the lamented poet, while the lower half contains the following inscription: "Lecturer on German Literature," together with the dates of birth and death.

GEORGE R. REYNOLDS, the convicted bigamist of Salt Lake City, was Saturday sentenced to two years' imprisonment and fined five hundred dollars. He is the first Mormon convicted of bigamy since the passage of the Act making polygamy in Utah a penal offense. He is to be confined in the Detroit penitentiary.

NEARLY every Southern State has wholly or partly repudiated its debt. This being the case, if the men who have brought it about are given full power in National affairs, can it be expected that they will be more careful in regarding the credit of the nation than they are of that of their own States?

HAVING thoroughly established the justice and righteousness of the lost cause, the next step which naturally and logically follows will be to reward the Confederate heroes with pensions and indemnify the Rebels for the losses occasioned by the "late unpleasantness." Why not?

SENATOR CHANDLER, of Michigan, will take the stump in Ohio for Foster as soon as Congress adjourns, and Representative JULIUS BURROWS, of Kalamazoo District, will also take the stump, and will give two weeks each to Maine, Ohio and New York.

SECRETARY SHERMAN'S growing strength as a Presidential candidate, is being recognized and acknowledged on all hands. Should the Republican candidate for Governor of Ohio (FOSTER) carry the State in October, as he is almost certain to do, SHERMAN'S cause would boom.

THE Memphis *Advocate*, a Democratic paper, admits that the only difference between the Okolona, Miss., *States* and some of the Bourbon Democrats in Congress is, that "indirectly they seek to accomplish what it advocates boldly."

THE House Committee on Elections, by a vote of 12 to 3, has agreed to report in favor of the legality of the October elections in Iowa. Mr. SPRINGER was in favor of declaring both the October and November elections illegal.

THE soft-money Democrats find it almost as difficult a task to coerce Senator BAYARD as the President. We would suppose their want of success in the latter case would be a warning against further attempts.

THE Senate Committee on Appropriations Monday voted down a resolution to adjourn next Friday, and agreed that no time could be fixed until the Appropriation bills were disposed of.

THE Harrisburg *Patriot* comes forward with the story that all the fish in the Susquehanna about Williamsport will be killed by the refuse from the oil refineries at that place.

MR. ROBERT A. PACKER has been elected a director of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of WILLIAM W. LONGSTRETH.

HON. SAMUEL BUTLER, of Chester county, will be urged as a candidate before the Republican State Convention for Treasurer.

CONGRESS.

Friday:—In the Senate the Army bill was read a second time; the Legislative bill was taken up, and Mr. Blaine made it the object of much criticism, which irritated the Democrats and filled the Chamber with roars of laughter; general good humor was finally restored, and the bill was passed; Mr. Wallace called up the Supplementary Judicial bill, but on motion of Mr. Conkling the Senate adjourned. In the House several new bills were introduced, including one in relation to ocean cables by Mr. Morton, and one for the sale of the old New York Office by Mr. Gibson.

Saturday:—In the Senate, the Judicial bill was discussed, Mr. Blaine and Mr. Conkling being foremost in opposition; no action was taken. In the House several bills were passed, including one for a survey of the Detroit River to discover if it can be bridged or tunnelled; the Republicans filibustered against the Political Contributions bill, and prevented action upon it; the Pleuro-Pneumonia bill was discussed and recommitted for amendment; a good deal of routine business was transacted.

Monday:—In the Senate the time was spent chiefly upon the Supplementary Judical bill; Mr. Hill admitted that the present jury law would be sufficient if amended, and Mr. Carpenter thought there ought to be a new jury law; Mr. Conkling opposed the proposed changes; the debate was a long one, and the bill when passed was carried by a party vote. In the House, Mr. Cox introduced a bill to protect certificates of naturalization; Mr. Samford, of Alabama, introduced one to forbid the hoarding of money in the Treasury; Mr. Springer moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill forbidding the use of troops to preserve the peace at the polls; lost, not a two-thirds vote in the affirmative; a number of new measures were then introduced, and the House spent the rest of the day on District of Columbia business.

LETTER FROM PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16, 1879.—A thunder storm passed over this city on Wednesday last, accompanied by lightning. The spar of the Austrian bark Fa laden with oil, lying at the wharf of the Atlantic Oil Company, Point Breeze, was struck by lightning, and igniting the oil, in a few moments the vessel was a sheet of flames, which spread to the wharf and buildings, all being completely saturated with petroleum and as inflammable as powder. An exciting scene followed, as lying in close proximity to the Fa were numerous other vessels, loading or loaded with petroleum, several of which took fire and burned. On the hand the fire spread with great rapidity, throwing out an intense heat and a thick, dense, suffocating smoke, which hung in a black cloud over the city, obscuring the blazing ruins, and combined with the offensive odors, making the task of subduing the fiery element both difficult and dangerous. The blazing vessels were towed into the stream, but as the Schuylkill is a narrow stream, this was but partial and temporary relief, as the oil spread upon the water, and the river was literally on fire. Five large vessels were burned with their cargoes of oil. The destruction on the wharf was very serious, the loss probably reaching one million of dollars, the property destroyed being petroleum, buildings, tanks and wharves.

On Friday, one of the vessels which had been burning since Wednesday was capsized in the river, and the burning oil was driven in the direction of the Company's wharves, to which it communicated, causing the destruction of about 1,800 feet in addition to that already burned, and destroying a large amount of oil and other valuable property.

Governor HOYT met a number of citizens at the Continental Hotel, Saturday, to obtain their views in reference to the bill transferring the work of cleaning the streets from the Board of Health to Councils.

Solomon W. Roberts has resigned the position of chief engineer of the North Pennsylvania Railroad on account of its lease. He was appointed chief engineer of the road in 1856, and has therefore held the position for 23 years. The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company has appointed him consulting engineer.

U. S. Assistant Treasurer Eyster began receiving at the sub-Treasury in this city the subsidiary coin for exchange, pursuant to an act of Congress requiring them to be redeemed in lawful money. There are $815,000 of subsidiary silver coins in the sub-Treasury, and by the close of next week it will contain over 4,000,000 new standard silver dollars.

The Democracy of this city are in a bad way, and the leaders are endeavoring to patch up the breach between the two contending factions. A circular directed to every Democratic organization has been sent out, inviting them to send delegates to the Convertion to revise the rules.

Post No. 2, G. A. R., will start to-night on an excursion to Albany, to attend the national encampment and army reunion. Governor Hoyt and General Hartranft, with their respective staffs, are announced to accompany the Post. They will return on Thursday night.

An unknown man was found drowned in the Delaware, opposite the Lazaretto, on Saturday, and the body of a drowned man was picked up at South street wharf during the afternoon. An unknown drowned man was also found in the Schuylkill in the morning. Saturday was "drowning day," apparently. As the steamship Illinois was leaving her dock, a sailor fell overboard and was drowned in the presence of hundreds of spectators, who crowded the deck and prevented the proper assistance being given him. When recovered, the drowned man was standing upright in the water, a circumstance never met with before in the river.

Twenty out of the thirty-six foreign cargoes cleared during the week were grain—eight of wheat, making 346,389 bushels shipped to Cork, Dunkirk, Rouen, Barcelona, Marseilles, Liverpool and Rochefort, and the rest of corn; 636,991 bushels in all went to Gloucester, Bordeaux, Belfast, Avonmouth Docks, Galway, Alloa, Bristol and Oporto. Four cargoes went to Belfast, Ireland.

Philadelphia will doubtless be well represented at the coming Exhibition at Sydney, New South Wales, next September. Many manufacturers are arranging to forward some fine exhibits.

At a special meeting on Saturday the stockholders of the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company unanimously ratified the lease to the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company.

So much hail has fallen in the vicinity of this city, and the damage thereby has been so great, that our wholesale glass dealers are run down with orders.

The tobacco crop in surrounding counties has suffered incalculable damage from hail. The fruit has been much damaged, also.

At the Point Breeze conflagration, fire was called in a dozen tongues—English, Russian, Danish, German, Dutch, French, Spanish, Italian, Greek, etc., there being vessels about representing all these nationalities.

Three thousand nine hundred and ninety-one hogsheads of molasses and 5,018 hogsheads of sugar were received at this port last week.

THE POOR HOUSE LAW.

THE following is the full text of the law in regard to poor houses, passed by the last legislature:

AN ACT

TO CREATE POOR DISTRICTS, AND TO AUTHORIZE PURCHASE OF LANDS AND ERECTION OF BUILDINGS, TO FURNISH RELIEF AND GIVE EMPLOYMENT TO THE DESTITUTE POOR AND PAUPERS IN THIS COMMONWEALTH.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*: That for the purpose of furnishing relief to the poor, destitute and paupers, giving them employment and carrying out the provisions of this ac , each county of this Commonwealth is hereby created a district to be known as " county poor district."

SEC. 2. That the commissioners of each county are authorized and empowered to select and purchase real estate within said district, erect thereon buildings, provide tools, machinery and stock, as they in their judgment may deem necessary, proper and sufficient, to carry out the design and purpose of this act.

SEC. 3. The said county commissioners shall not purchase real estate for the purpose of this act until recommended so to do by petition and votes as follows: That is at any time after the passage of this act, on petition and recommendation of two-thirds of the overseers of poor then in office within such district, the court of quarter sessions of such county shall submit the question of such purchase to the votes of the qualified electors of such district. Such election shall be held according to the direction of said court, at either the election for township officers in February, general election in November, or at a special election ordered by the court for the purpose, and shall be held and conducted by the officers provided by law for holding elections in the respective voting districts and precincts within such district and according to the laws governing municipal and general elections within this Commonwealth. At least sixty days' notice of such election shall be given by the sheriff of said county by publication in two newspapers published within said county.

SEC. 4. The election officers shall, at such election, receive ballots from qualified electors, written or printed, as follows: On the outside "poor house," on the inside either "for poor house" or "against poor house." At the close of the polls the votes shall be counted and duplicate certified returns of the result thereof be made and sealed, one copy of which shall be deposited with the commissioners of such county, to be opened by them, and the other with the clerk of the court of quarter sessions of the county. At the first meeting and session of the court of quarter sessions thereafter the said returns deposited with the clerk shall be opened and counted and a record made of the result of said election. If a majority of the votes cast are for a poor house the county commissioners shall within a reasonable time, at their discretion, proceed to purchase real estate and erect buildings, as provided in this act. If a majority of the votes so cast are against a poor house no land shall be purchased until an election is subsequently held, not less than two years thereafter, in the manner as before provided, a majority of the votes cast shall be in favor of a poor house, and the expense of such election shall be borne by the said county.

SEC. 5. At any time after a vote in favor of a poor house the county commissioners are authorized to borrow money and issue bonds therefor, and negotiate the same for the purpose of raising money necessary to carry out the provisions of this act. Such bonds shall not be of a denomination less than one hundred dollars, nor bear interest of a higher rate than six per centum. They shall be payable by the said poor district; shall not be sold below par, and shall not be subject to taxation except for State purposes.

SEC. 6. The county commissioners, and their successors in office, shall have control, management and direction of the property purchased, as aforesaid, and shall provide all things necessary for the maintenance and employment of the poor of their said district, make necessary repairs and improvements of buildings, cultivate the real estate and use the proceeds of labor of the poor under their charge in their support and maintenance.

SEC. 7. The county commissioners shall elect on the first Monday of January in each year the following officers to serve for one year and fix their compensation: That is, one person to serve in each of the following positions namely: one as superintendent of poor house and ground; one as physician and surgeon; they shall shall also elect and fix compensation of all other necessary employees and assistants, all of whom shall be subject to removal by said commissioners at any time.

SEC. 8. The treasurer of such county shall be ex-officio treasurer of said poor district; he shall receive all moneys belonging to the district and pay out the same on warrants drawn by the commissioners, who shall fix his compensation for such service. The accounts of the treasurer with the said district shall be audited by the auditors of said county in accordance with the laws relating to accounts of county treasurer.

SEC. 9. As soon as the buildings are completed, and the said county commissioners are prepared to accommodate the poor of said district, they shall give notice of the same by personal notice upon each of the overseers of poor of each township and borough within said district, and also by publication in at least one newspaper published in said county.

SEC. 10. Immediately after notice that the commissioners are prepared to accommodate the poor of said district, it shall be the duty of the overseers of poor of the respective townships and boroughs within said district to remove all poor persons entitled to relief to the said poor house, and deliver them to the custody of the director or superintendent, and from, and after such time no expense for help, assistance and maintenance of poor persons shall be incurred by such overseers. When by sickness, or any other sufficient cause, any poor person can not be removed to said poor house the overseers shall represent the case to the nearest justice of the peace, who, being satisfied that said person can not be removed, shall certify the same to the commissioners with an order directing the commissioners to maintain such poor person until he or she can be removed, and the charge and extra expense of such maintenance shall be paid by said commissioners.

SEC. 11. The said commissioners shall, from time to time, receive, maintain, provide for and employ all paupers, poor and indigent persons within their district entitled to relief, and having a settlement therein. The duties heretofore performed by overseers of poor within such district shall be done and performed by said commissioners, with the same rights and subject to the same penalties. Orders of relief and removal shall be granted by any two justices of the peace, or aldermen, to and upon said commissioners in the same manner, and subject to the same rules, as are now applicable to overseers of poor within said district. Said commissioners may, in exceptional and special cases, grant out-door relief to poor persons if they deem it best, but no person shall be entitled to claim relief who refuses to go to said poor house.

SEC. 12. A majority of said commissioners shall be a quorum for the transaction of business. They shall meet at least once a month at the poor house, visit the apartments, inspect the management of the work upon and about the real estate, see that the poor are properly treated, hear all complaints and cause all grievances that may happen by neglect to be redressed. They shall keep a record of their proceedings, which shall be evidence of their action in any subsequent judicial proceedings.

SEC. 13. All fines, forfeitures, bequests, gifts and devices, for the use of the poor of said district, shall go to and be received by said commissioners who shall demand and receive the same and use invest, or expend the same, as they, in their judgment, deem best for the purpose of providing support and employment for the poor, and in paying the debts of said district.

SEC. 14. The basis of taxation for poor purposes shall be the last preceeding assessment for county rates and levies. The commissioners shall have authority to levy and collect a tax, not exceeding in one year ten (10) mills on the dollar, of the assessed valuation for the purpose of supporting the poor, paying officials and employees, and the current expenses of managing the poor farm and work upon it. Taxes shall be levied on or before the third Monday of February in each year, and shall be collected in the same manner as other county taxes.

SEC. 15. For the purpose of paying debts incurred in purchase of real estate, and improving it, and to redeem bonds authorized in section five (5) of this act, and also for the purpose of making permanent improvements on real estate, the commissioners may levy a building tax in addition to the tax for current expenses and to be collected in same manner. The building tax shall in no year exceed in amount one-half of the amount levied for current expenses.

SEC. 16. The commissioners may renew any of the bonds, provided to be issued in section five (5), if they have not money in the treasury to pay them when they become due and do not deem it advisable to levy tax sufficient to pay them in full.

SEC. 17. The county commissioners shall keep accurate accounts of all money received by them, in any way, for the purposes of this act, as well as all paid out, including such reasonable expenses as they may incur in carrying out the business, and which they shall be allowed credit for. All accounts under this act shall be audited by the county auditors. Said commissioners shall be entitled to charge in their account, as compensation, the same rate per day for time necessarily employed about the business that they are entitled to receive as county commissioners.

SEC. 18. After delivery of poor to the commissioners, as before provided, the overseers of poor in the townships and boroughs embraced in said district shall cease to act as overseers of poor, except so far as may be necessary to levy and collect tax, settle the accounts and pay debts already incurred.

SEC. 19. The commissioners may require bonds with security from any officer or employee appointed by them under this act. It shall be their duty to see that the county treasurer gives bond with surety to secure the safe keeping and proper payment of all moneys that come into his hands on account of said district, and shall fix the amount of the treasurer's bond.

SEC. 20. When any county embraces within its limits an incorporated city, such city and the territory embraced within it, shall not be included in such poor district, and such city shall not be in any way effected by this law, but all the other parts of such county shall in such cases compose the poor district of that county.

SEC. 21. This act shall not be construed to repeal any local act, or acts, under which poor houses, or homes for relief of the destitute, have been erected, or are now managed or controlled, nor repeal any general law under which lands have been purchased, or poor houses have been commenced to be built.

STATE NEWS.

JAMES E. HENDRICKS, a freight breakman on the Northern Central Railroad, was killed by falling from a train, near Conewago siding, Sunday morning.

POST-OFFICES were established in this State, last week, at Berkly, Somerset county; Brandtsville, Cumberland county and Springvale, York County.

JOHN RANDEBUSH, aged 21, was accidentally shot dead while taking a ball from his revolver, near Phœnixville, on Saturday.

CHARLES O. SHYMER, Cashier, and P. S. Shymer, bookkeeper of the Millerstown Savings Bank, Macungie, were arrested Thursday on the charge of embezzling nearly $12,000 from the bank. They were held in $2000 each for trial.

MRS. MARGARET McGO was arrested at Rimersburg, Thursday on the charge of having poisoned her husband, who died a few days ago. His stomach has been sent to Pittsburg for analysis. Mrs. McGo is the mother of seven children, but was in love with a young farmer in her neighborhood.

THE following is a synopsis of the act in relation to the National Guard, passed by the Legislature and approved by the Governor on June 9th: A Chief of Artillery shall be added to the staff of the Commander-in-Chief. There shall be a Judge Advocate to each brigade. Regimental and battalion non-commissioned staff officers are allowed the pay of first sergeants. Officers shall be furnished military publications at the expense of State. For voluntg company by-laws enlisted men may be expelled and officers tried by court-martial. Militia tax collected by county treasurers shall be applied exclusively for military purposes in the county in which it is collected. When money is collected as fines, forfeitures or penalties from individual members of companies one-half goes to the company the other to the county military fund. Division Inspectors and Brigade Majors are made Assistant Adjutant Generals. The act of April 2, 1822, is repealed. Courts-martial for the trial of all officers except general officers, shall be ordered by the Brigade Commander. Departmental officers on the Major General's staff shall rank as Lieutenant Colonels, and division commanders shall appoint one ordnance officer and one inspector of rifle practice Assistant Quartermaster General and Assistant Commissary and General shall rank as Lieutenant Colonel.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE roof and part of the third story of the Columbia House, at Cape May, was destroyed by an incendiary fire Thursday night.

OLIVER SALLIS was shot dead by Richard Brown, his brother-in-law, in a family quarrel, at Central City, Illinois, Thursday afternoon.

THE practice ships Constitution, Mayflower and Standish left Annapolis Friday, with the cadet midshipmen and engineers, for their summer cruise.

A TORNADO passed over Sandersville, Ga., Thursday, uprooting trees, levelling fences and blowing down a church. The crops were considerably damaged.

A FIRE in Louisville, Ky., on Thursday night, destroyed the whisky warehouse of Milton J. Hardy & Co., and J. S. Willet's tobacco factory. The loss is about $55,000.

THE Treasury Department is now ready to fill orders for standard silver dollars in sums of $500. Under previous regulations not less than $1000 could be procured on orders.

IN the Republican caucus of the New Hampshire Legislature Thursday night, Henry W. Blair was nominated for U. S. Senator on the ninth ballot.

THE Greenback State Committee of New York met in Syracuse Friday harmonized the differences of the New York city factions, and decided to hold the State Convention in Utica on the 28th of August.

IT is announced that the pay of the postal clerks in the railway mail service will be cut down $5 for the present month to bring the expenses of this branch of the service within the appropriations.

THE June report of the Board of Agriculture of Illinois, shows an increased acreage of corn of about 200,000 acres, and an average condition of the crops 15 per cent. better than at this time last year.

BY a collision of freight and switch trains, at a Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad crossing in Chicago, Thursday morning, an engine and several cars were wrecked, and an engineer was killed.

A PETITION, with 30,000 signatures, was presented at the Cabinet meeting Friday, asking Executive clemency for Reynolds, the polygamist, whose sentence to the Penitentiary was recently confirmed by the Supreme Court of Utah. No decision was reached.

REVENUE Agent Warner reports to the Internal Revenue Bureau the seizure in Jacksoucounty, Ala., of two illicit stills, which belonged to Rev. Albert Esmon ("a minister of the Gospel in good standing," says Mr. Wagner), but the Rev. Mr. Esmon escaped capture by fleeing to the woods.

A PASSENGER coach which left Sydney for Deadwood, in Dakota, Monday morning of last week, was stopped near Cheyenne river on Thursday night by five masked highwaymen. All the passengers four in number, were robbed of their money and valuables, and the registered leters were taken from the mail bag.

SAMUEL HAINES, under arrest for several robberies in Rockland, Me., murderously assaulted his keeper, John Robbins on Wednesday night of last week, and escaped from the police station. Robbins carelessly allowed Haines to remain in an outer room of the station house, and the prisoner, securing an iron stove wrench, committed the assault. Robbins is fatally injured.

VIOLENT storms passed over Bordentown and Trenton, N. J., and Allentown, Pa., Thursday afternoon. At Trenton and Bordentown trees were uprooted, and buildings unroofed, and levelled. Heavy rains fell along the Lehigh Valley and Northern Pennsylvania Railroads. A freight train was wrecked at Lehigh Gap by a land slide, and a coal train was wrecked at Centre Valley.

A DESTRUCTIVE storm passed over Southern Ohio on Wednesday night of last week. Several dwellings in Salem, Ind., were struck by lightning, and Daniel Mitchell was killed by lightning while standing under a tree. At Christiansburg, Ky., the railroad depot was demolished and two hundred trees were uprooted. A dwelling in Madison, Ind., was struck by lightning and several of the inmates were seriously injured. Considerable damage was done to crops and fences in Kentucky.

THE Cleveland *Leader* of Friday publishes crop reports from all the important points in Northern Ohio and several places in Western Pennsylvania, which show that very little damage was done by last week's frosts. The corn crop promises to be a failure, owing to the long drought preceeding the frosts. There is a promise of two-thirds of the usual yield of oats and wheat. The hay crop will be very light, the fruit crops light, and potatoes fair.

WOMAN'S WISDOM.—"She insists that it is of more importance, that her family shall be kept in full health, than that she should have all the fashionable dresses and styles of the times. She therefore sees to it, that each member of her family is supplied with Hop Bitters, at the first appearance of symptoms of ill health, to prevent a fit of sickness with its attendant expense, care and anxiety. All women should exercise their wisdom in this way." —*Editor.*

Miscellaneous.

THE OLD MARBLE YARD

STILL IN OPERATION.

The undersigned having purchased the MARBLE YARD of the late GEORGE McCABE, desires to inform the public that having employed experienced men, he is prepared to do all kinds of work in the line of

MONUMENTS,

HEAD STONES,

MANTLES and

SHELVES,

in the very best manner and at lowest rates.

Persons desiring anything in the Marble line are invited to call and examine work, and save agents' commission.

JAMES McCABE.

Towanda, Pa., Nov 18, 1878. 24tf

NEW ARRANGEMENT

IN THE

COAL BUSINESS.

The undersigned having purchased from Mr. McKean the COAL YARD

AT THE FOOT OF PINE STREET, NEAR THE COURT HOUSE,

Invites the patronage of his old friends and the public generally. I shall keep a full assortment of all sizes,

PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE AND LOYAL SOCK COAL,

AND SHALL SELL AT

LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH.

NATHAN TIDD.

Towanda, Pa., Aug. 21, 1878. 12tf

PROVERBS.

"The Richest Blood, Sweetest Breath and the Fairest Skin in Hop Bitters."

"A little Hop Bitters saves big doctor bills and long sickness."

"That invalid wife, mother, sister or child can be made the picture of health with Hop Bitters."

"When worn down and ready to take your bed, Hop Bitters is what you need."

"Don't physic and physic, for it weakens and destroys, but take Hop Bitters, that build up continually."

"Physicians of all schools use and recommend Hop Bitters. Test them."

"Health and beauty is a joy—Hop Bitters gives health and beauty."

"There are more cures made with Hop Bitters than all other medicines."

"When the brain is wearied, the nerves unstrun the muscles weak, use Hop Bitters."

"That low, nervous fever, want of sleep and weakness, calls for Hop Bitters."

HOP COUGH CURE AND PAIN RELIEF IS PLEASANT, SURE, AND CHEAP.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration *cum testamento annexo*, having been granted to the undersigned, upon the estate of Darius Bullock, late of the township of Smithfield, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present the sam without delay to

MARSHALL BULLOCK, Administrator.

East Smithfield, May 29, 1879.

$77 a month and expenses guaranteed to Agents. Outfit free. SHAW & Co., Augusta, Maine.

Powell & Co.

SPECIAL BARGAINS!

POWELL & CO.

OFFER THIS WEEK A LINE OF

SUMMER DRESS SILKS,

In various styles and all colors,

At 50 cents per yard, worth 75 cents.

ALSO, A LARGE LOT OF

WORSTED DRESS GOODS,

At 16 cents per yard, worth 25 cents.

ALSO, A LARGE LOT OF

COTTON & WORSTED DRESS GOODS

IN VARIOUS STYLES AND COLORS,

At One Shilling per yard, worth Twenty Cents.

ALSO,

Two Cases Fancy Dress Goods,

At Six and one-fourth cents per yard, worth One Shilling.

Also, a large assortment in a great variety of styles and makes, of

ain and Lace Buntings,
Hernani Cloths,
Grenadines,
Mourning Dress Fabrics,
Organdies,
Lawns, &c.,

JUST RECEIVED,

AT EQUALLY LOW PICES.

Towanda, Pa., May 26th, 1879.

Hardware, Tinware, &c.

McINTYRE BROTHERS,

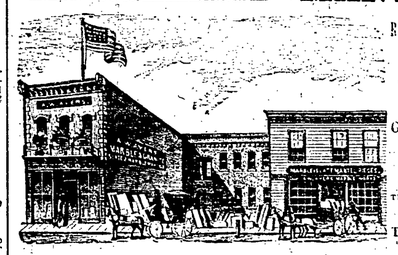
Successors to McIntyre & Russell, Dealers in

HARDWARE!

STOVES AND TINWARE,

Main Street, - - TOWANDA, PA.

MARBLEIZED MANTLES!



REDUCED PRICE LIST FROM January 1st, 1879!

GOODS ARE CHEAPER THAN THAY HAVE BEEN IN TWENTY YEARS!

Plain Mantels, Complete	$15.00	White Marble for Children	$5.00
Extra Fine - - -	20.00	" Extra Fine	10.00
Granite Monuments -	150.00	Suitable for Crown Poopio	8.00
" Extra Fine for Family	225.00	" " " Ex. Fine	15.00

☞ I would recommend especially the Beautiful COLUMBIAN MARBLE, and far more durable for this climate, will not SOIL or DISCOLOR with age like other marble.

A. W. AYERS,

442, 444, 446 and Granite Yard 458, 460 462 East Water Street, ELMIRA, N. Y.

Miscellaneous.