The Bradford Reporter.

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The BRADFORD REPORTER is published every Thursday morning by GOODRICH & HITCHCOCK, One Dollar per annum, in advance.

ADVERTISING in all cases exclusive of subscription to the paper.

SPECIAL NOTICES inserted at TEN CENTS per line for first insertion, and FIVE CENTS per line for each subsequent insertion, but no notice inserted for less than fifty cents.

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ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.
Office—Rooms formerly occupied by Y. M. C. A. Reading Room.
H. J. MADILL. 3,15,80 O. D. KINNEY.

MRS. E. J. PERRIGO,
TEACHER OF PIANO AND ORGAN.
Lessons given in Thorough Bass and Harmony. Cultivation of the voice a specialty. Located at A. Smith's Main St. Reference: Holmes & Passage. Towanda, Pa., March 4, 1880.

JOHN W. CODDING,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, TOWANDA, PA.
Office over Kirby's Drug Store.

THOMAS E. MYER
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
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Office with Patrick and Foyle. Sep.25,'79

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ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
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TOWANDA, PA.,
Solicitor of Patents. Particular attention paid to business in the Orphans Court and to the settlement of estates.
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TOWANDA, PA.
E. OVERTON, JR. JOHN F. SANDERSON

W. H. JESSUP,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW,
MONTROSE, PA.
Judge Jessup having resumed the practice of the law in Northern Pennsylvania, will attend to any legal business intrusted to him in Bradford county. Persons wishing to consult him can call on H. Streeter, Esq., Towanda, Pa., when an appointment can be made.

HENRY STREETER,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW,
TOWANDA, PA. Feb 27, '79

E. L. HILLIS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
TOWANDA, PA. [nov11-75.

E. F. GOFF,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
WYALUSING, PA.
Agency for the sale and purchase of all kinds of Securities and for making loans on Real Estate. All business will receive careful and prompt attention. [June 4, 1879.

W. H. THOMPSON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, WYALUSING, PA. Will attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bradford, Susquehanna and Wyoming Counties. Office with Esq. Payne. [nov19-74.

HIRAM E. BULL,
SURVEYOR,
ENGINEERING, SURVEYING AND DRAFTING.
Office with G. F. Mason, over Patch & Tracy, Main Street, Towanda, Pa. 4.15.80.

GEO. W. KIMBERLEY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
TOWANDA, PA.
Office—Second door south of First National Bank. August 12, 1880.

ELSBREE & SON,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
TOWANDA, PA.
N. C. ELSBREE. L. ELSBREE.

I. McPHERSON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
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Office Corner Pine and Bridge Sts. [feb.1'78.

FIRE INSURANCE.
Having accepted the agency of the LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, (Assets over $13,000,000 00.) I am prepared to write policies at current rates.
Office with Wm. S. Vincent, Towanda, Pa. 1yr.

JOHN W. MIX,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND U. S. COMMISSIONER,
TOWANDA, PA.
Office—North side Public Square. Jan. 1, 1875.

SAM'L W. BECK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
TOWANDA, PENN'A
Office—South side Poplar street, opposite Ward House. [Nov. 13, 1879.

DAVIES & CARNOCHAN,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
SOUTH SIDE OF WARD HOUSE.
Dec 27-75. TOWANDA, PA.

J. ANDREW WILT,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office—Means' Block, Main st., over J. L. Rent's store, Towanda. May be consulted in German. [April 12, '76.]

W. J. YOUNG,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
TOWANDA, PA.
Office—second door south of the First National Bank Main St., up stairs.

WM MAXWELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
TOWANDA, PA.
Office over Dayton's Store.
April 12, 1876.

DR. S. M. WOODBURN, Physician and Surgeon. Office at residence, on Street, East of Main.
Towanda, May 1, 1872 1y.

B. KELLY, DENTIST.—Office over M. E. Rosenfield's, Towanda, Pa. Teeth inserted on Gold, Silver, Rubber, and Allumin base. Teeth extracted without pain. [oct. 24-72.

F. D. PAYNE, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office over Montanyes' Store. Office hours from 10 to 12 A. M., and from 2 to 4 P. M.
Special attention given to DISEASES OF THE EYE and DISEASES OF THE EAR

G. W. RYAN,
COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT
Will be at Court House every Saturday of each month, over Turner & Gordon's Drug Store, Towanda, Pa.
Towanda, June 20, 1878.

C. S. RUSSELL'S
GENERAL
INSURANCE AGENCY
Sayre, Pa. TOWANDA, PA.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
TOWANDA, PA.
CAPITAL PAID IN $125,000
SURPLUS FUND 66,000
This Bank offers unusual facilities for the transaction of a general banking business.
DIRECTORS: H. M. TRACY, N. N. BETTS, Cashier, JOS. POWELL, President. April 1, 1879.

MRS. H. PEET,
TEACHER OF PIANO MUSIC,
TERMS—$10 per term.
(Residence Third street, 1st ward.)
Towanda, Jan. 13, 79-1y.

GET YOUR
JOB PRINTING
Done at the REPORTER OFFICE, opposite the Court House, Towanda. Colored work a specialty.

Legal.

GENERAL ELECTION PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, in and by an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled an "Act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," passed the 2d day of July, A. D. 1839, it is made the duty of the Sheriff of every County to give notice of such election, and to make known in such notice what officers are to be elected, and to designate the places at which the elections are to be held. Therefore, I, Peter J. Dean, High Sheriff of the County of Bradford, do hereby make known and proclaim to the qualified electors of Bradford County, that a general election will be held on TUESDAY, the SECOND DAY of NOVEMBER, A. D., 1880, (being the Tuesday next following the first Monday of said month), in the several election districts of said County, as follows:

Athens—At the house of John S. Becker.
Alba Borough—At the house of Ira Smith.
Albany Township—At the Bahr School House.
Albany Borough—At the Odd Fellows Hall.
Asylum—At the School House near Edwin W. Decker's.
Athens Borough—At the house of D. M. Sinsabaugh.
Athens Township, 1st District—At the Exchange Hotel in Athens Borough.
Athens Township, 2d District—At the house of Towns and Knowlsg.
Athens Township, 3d District—At the Sayre House.
Burlington Borough—At the house of W. H. D. Green.
Burlington Township—At the house of W. H. D. Green in Burlington Borough.
Burlington West—At the M. E. Church.
Barclay—At the school house.
Canton Borough—At the Central Hotel.
Canton Township—At the Central Hotel in Canton Borough.
Columbia—At the house lately occupied by James Morgan.
Franklin—At the Town Hall.
Granville—At the house of B. F. Taylor.
Herrick—At the school house at Herrickville.
LeRaysville—At the house of F. E. Case.
Litchfield—At the house of S. B. Carmer.
LeRoy—At the Centre School House.
Monroe Borough—At the Summers House.
Monroe Township—At the house lately occupied by J. L. Rockwell, deceased.
Orwell—At the Town Hall.
Overton—At the School House, No. 2.
Pike—At the Brushville School House.
Rome Township—At the Academy in Rome Borough.
Rome Borough—At the Academy.
Ridgbury—At the house occupied by Vincent Baldwin.
Sheshequin—At the Valley House.
Springfield—At the house occupied by Joseph Cansey.
Smithfield—At the house occupied by O. C. Mills.
South Creek—At the house occupied by George Suffern.
Standing Stone—At the house lately occupied by Simon Stevens.
Sylvania Borough—At the house occupied by Henry Cunningham.
South Waverly—At the Bradford House.
Terry—At the house of E. J. Shepard.
Towanda Borough, First Ward—At the International Hotel.
Towanda Borough, Second Ward—At the Grand Jury Room
Towanda Borough Third Ward—At the grocery store of G. S. Smith.
Towanda Township—At the school house, near H. L. Scott's.
Tuscarora—At the house of S. A. Mills.
Troy Borough—At the house lately occupied by V. M. Long, deceased.
Troy Township—At the house lately occupied by V. M. Long, deceased, in Troy Borough.
Tuscarora—At the school house near James Black's.
Ulster—At the Van Dyke House.
Warren—At the house of R. Cooper.
Windham—At the house occupied by George Mercer.
Wyalusing—At the house of A. H. Black.
Wilmot—At the house of A. J. Stone.
Wysox—At the house owned by W. H. Conklin, in Myersburg.
Wyalusing—At the house of L. Seeley.

At which time and place the qualified electors will vote by ballot for the following named officers, namely:

Twenty-nine persons to represent the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in the Electoral College of the United States.

One person for Auditor General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person for Judge of the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person for President Judge of the Thirteenth Judicial District, composed of the County of Bradford.

One person for member of the House of Representatives of the United States to represent the Fifteenth Congressional District of Pennsylvania, composed of the counties of Bradford, Susquehanna, Wayne and Wyoming.

One person for member of the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to represent the Twenty-third Senatorial District, composed of the counties of Bradford and Wyoming.

Three Members for the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, to represent the County of Bradford.

One person for District Attorney for the County of Bradford.

One person for County Surveyor for the County of Bradford.

ALSO—By virtue of an Act of Assembly, approved June 12, 1878 (he gto annexed), entitled, "An Act for the taxation of dogs and the protection of sheep," the qualified electors of said County may vote at said election ballots written or printed on the outside "Sheep Law," and on the inside "For the Sheep Law" or "Against the Sheep Law," and the several judges and inspectors of election in said county are required at the closing of the polls to count the votes and make return of the same in the same manner that other returns are now by law required to be made.

AN ACT—For the taxation of dogs and protection of sheep.

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 from and after the passage of this act, there shall be assessed, levied and collected, annually, with other county taxes, in each of the townships and boroughs of this commonwealth, from the owners and keepers of dogs, the following named tax, namely: For each male dog, the sum of fifty cents, and for every female dog the sum of one dollar, to be paid to the treasurer of the county where collected, to be kept by him separate and in such manner that he can know how much has been collected from each township and borough, and how much paid out for losses or damages in each, at any time, to be a fund from which persons sustaining loss or damage to sheep by a dog or dogs, and the necessary cost in establishing their claim therefor, as hereinafter provided, may be paid.

SECTION 2. For the purpose of levying and collecting such taxes, the assessors in each township and borough shall, annually, at the time of assessing other property, ascertain and return to the County Commissioners of their county a true statement of the dogs in their townships and boroughs, respectively, and the names of the persons owning or keeping such dogs, and how many of such dogs he kept or owned by each person; and such commissioners in each county shall, levy and cause to be collected the taxes herinbefore named, with and in the same manner, and for the same compensation that other county taxes are collected.

SECTION 3. That whenever any person shall sustain any loss or damage to sheep by a dog or dogs, in any township or borough, such person, or his or her agent or attorney, may complain to any justice of the peace of such township or borough, in writing, to be signed by the person making such complaint, stating therein when, where and how such damage was done, and by whose dog or dogs, if known; whereupon the justice of the peace to whom such complaint shall be made, shall cause a notice to be served on the owner or keeper of the dog or dogs causing the damage, if known, that a complaint has been made to him of such loss or damage; and if the owner or keeper of such dog or dogs does not appear, as soon as practicable, and settle and pay for such loss or damage, then such justice shall appoint three competent disinterested persons, not related to the claimant or other person interested therein, to appraise the loss or damage sustained by the claimant; and such appraisers, after being sworn or affirmed by such justice of the peace, or some other competent person, to perform the duties of their appointment without partiality and according to the best of their judgment and ability, shall, as soon as practicable, examine the place where the damage is claimed to have been done, and the sheep injured or killed, if practicable, and they are requested to do so, and shall be satisfied, on oath or affirmation to be administered by one of them, any witnesses called before them by a subpœna from such justice or otherwise, and after making diligent inquiry in relation to such claim, shall determine and report to such justice in writing whether any such damage has been sustained, and the amount thereof, and who was the owner or keeper of the dog or dogs, if known, by which such damage has been done, and whether or not any part thereof was caused by a dog owned or kept by the claimant, which report, so made, shall be signed by a majority of such appraisers, and delivered to the justice by whom they were appointed.

SECTION 4. That upon receiving such report, the said justice shall immediately make a certificate thereof, to be signed and sealed by him, that such appraisers were duly appointed and sworn by him, and that they made such report; and if by such report it appears that any damages have been sustained by the complainant, the said justice shall deliver such report and all papers relating to the case, to such claimant or his or her agent or attorney, upon payment of the costs up to that time, hereinafter provided, or having the same secured to be paid, to be delivered to the commissioners of the county where such damages have been sustained, to be filed in their office.

SECTION 5. That upon the Commissioners of the county receiving such report, it shall appear therefrom by that a certain amount of damage or loss has been sustained by the claimant to sheep, by dog or dogs not owned or kept by him or her, they shall immediately draw their order on the treasurer of such county in favor of the claimant for the amount of loss or damage such claimant has sustained according to such report, with necessary and proper costs incurred as aforesaid, to be paid out of the fund raised or to be raised by taxes on dogs as hereinbefore provided; and if it shall appear by such report or otherwise, that a responsible person was the owner or keeper of the dog or dogs by which the damage complained of was done, and there is a reasonable probability such damages and costs can be collected from such owner or keeper, then such commissioners shall immediately proceed, in the manner provided by law for the collection of debts and costs of like amount, to collect such damage and costs by a suit or suits from the owner or owners or keeper or keepers of such dog or dogs, and place the proceeds thereof, less costs, in the proper sheep fund of the county: *Provided,* At any and all times, it shall be the duty of the owner of any sheep within any dog or dogs, or any person owning sheep, to kill any and all dogs guilty of killing sheep within his commonwealth.

SECTION 6. That all dogs in the commonwealth shall hereafter be personal property and subjects of larceny, and the owner or keeper of any dog shall be liable to the county commissioners for all the loss or damage to sheep by such dog, with all the necessary costs incurred in recovering and collecting such damages, including an attorney fee five dollars, if finally determined before a justice of the peace, and of ten dollars if tried in a Court of Common Pleas; but at any time after notice of a claim for damages under the provisions of this act, the owner or keeper of any dog may tender to the claimant or his agent or attorney making such claim a sum of money equal to the loss or damage sustained, or may offer before a justice of the peace, with a notice to the claimant, his agent or attorney, as aforesaid, a judgment in an action of trespass for the amount of such loss or damage, and all costs up to the time of such offer which offer, for a fee of twenty cents, shall be entered on the docket of such justice; and in case the claimant in such case or commissioners, as the case may be, shall not accept of such tender or offer of judgment, and afterwards on the final determination of such case shall not recover a greater amount than the sum so tendered, as aforesaid, besides the interest and cost since such tender or offer, as the case may be, such claimant or commissioners shall not recover any costs accruing after such tender or offer, but shall pay to the defendant or defendants the costs such defendant or defendants have incurred since such offer or tender, including attorney fee as hereinbefore provided in the case of a recovery by claimants, which costs may be deducted from the amount of any judgment recovered in such case by the claimants or commissioners, and if such judgment is not sufficient, such costs may be collected by an action of debt in any Court having jurisdiction of such amount as in other cases of debt.

SECTION 7. That the justices of the peace for the special services under the provisions of this act, shall be entitled to one dollar for each case, and the appraisers each one dollar per day for the time necessarily spent by them in investigating each claim, to be paid by the claimant in such case.

SECTION 8. That at the end of each year the commissioners of each county shall certify to the treasurer of the county the several claims and amounts thereof, filed in their office under the provisions of this act, remaining unpaid; and if any such treasurer shall have in his hands, of moneys collected for the payment thereof, more than two hundred dollars above the amount of such claims, he shall immediately apportion and distribute the excess to the several school districts in such county, in proportion to the amount of such balance or excess raised by said taxes on dogs in each or in the several townships or boroughs forming such districts, respectively, and shall notify the school treasurer of such districts how much it is entitled to of such moneys, and shall pay the same to such school treasurers, on their receipts and orders for the same, for the support of the common schools of such district.

SECTION 9. That this act shall not repeal or affect the provisions of any special law in relation to the same subject in any county of this commonwealth.

SECTION 10. That the sheriff of each county, on the request of the county commissioners, shall cause this act to be published therein, with and in the same manner as notices of the next general election shall be published; and for the purpose of deciding whether or not the provisions of this act are desired in the several counties, the qualified electors therein may vote at such election, by ballots written or printed on the outside "Sheep Law," and on the inside "For the Sheep Law" or "Against the Sheep Law;" and in each county wherein it shall appear by a proper count of such ballots that a majority are "For the Sheep Law," then this act shall immediately take effect, but in no other county until a majority of the qualified electors thereof, after the publication in like manner, shall have determined that they desire this act to take effect therein: *Provided,* That there shall be no advertisement or election for such purpose in any county oftener than once in two years.

APPROVED—The 12th day of June, A. D. 1878.
J. F. HARTRANFT.

It is further directed that the election polls of the several districts shall be opened at seven o'clock in the morning, and shall continue open without any interruption until seven o'clock in the evening, *when the polls shall be closed.*

No person shall be qualified to serve as an election officer who shall hold, or within two months have held, any office or appointment of emolument in or under the Government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or county, or of any municipal board, commissioner or trust, in any city, save only justices of the Peace, and Aldermen, notaries public and persons of militia service of the State; nor shall any election officer be eligible to any office to be filled at an election at which he shall serve, save only to such subordinate municipal or local offices below the grade of city or county offices, or shall be designated by general law.

At the opening of the polls at all elections, it shall be the duty of the Judges of Election for their respective districts to designate one of the inspectors whose duty it shall be to have the poll-by registry of voters, and to make the entries thereof required by law, and it shall be the duty of the said inspectors to receive and number the ballots presented at said election.

All elections by the citizens shall be by ballot, and every ballot voted shall be numbered in the order in which it is received, and the number recorded by the clerks on the list of voters opposite of the name of the elector from whom received. And every voter voting two or more tickets, of several tickets so voted shall each be numbered with the number corresponding with the number to the name of the voter. Any elector may write his name upon his ticket, or cause the same to be written thereon and attested by a citizen of the district. In addition to the tickets now prescribed by law to be taken and subscribed by election officers, they shall severally be sworn or affirmed not to disclose how any elector shall have voted, unless require d to do so in a judicial proceeding.

One ticket shall embrace the names of all the Judges of Courts voted for, and to be labelled outside, "Judiciary." One ticket shall embrace all the names of State officers voted for, and be labelled "State." One ticket shall embrace the names of all County officers voted for, including office of Senator and Members of Assembly if voted for, and Members of Congress if voted for, and be labeled "County."

All judges living within twelve miles of the Prothonotary's office, or within twenty-four miles, if their rest-ence be to a town, village or city, upon the line of a railroad leading to the County Seat, before two o'clock past meridian of the day after the election, and all other Judges shall, before twelve o'clock meridian of the second day after the election, deliver the returns together with *return sheet,* to the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of the County, which said return shall be filed, and the day and hour of filing marked thereon, and shall be preserved by the Prothonotary for public inspection.

The meeting of the return judges of the Fifteenth Congressional District, composed of the counties of Bradford, Susquehanna, Wayne and Wyoming, shall be at the Court House in Tunkhannock, in the County of Wyoming, on Tuesday, the 9th day of November, 1880.

The meeting of the return judges of the Twenty-third Senatorial District, composed of the counties of Bradford and Wyoming, shall be at the Court House, in Towanda Borough, in the County of Bradford, on Tuesday, the ninth day of November, 1880, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Given under my hand at my office, in Towanda, this 28th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty.

PETER J. DEAN,
Sheriff.

NOTICE IN PARTITION.—State of Pennsylvania, County of Bradford, ss: To Sarah Ann Lawrence, Joseph P. Wheaton, Cyrus G. Wheaton, Emily F. Sibley, Charlotte M. Rogers, Henry W. Wheaton, Melissa Ann M. Rogers—Please take notice:

Whereas, at an Orphans' Court held at Towanda in and for said County of Bradford, on the 17th day of April, A. D. 1880, before the Hon. P. D. Morrow, President Judge of said Court, in the matter of the estate of John Wheaton, deceased, the petition of Melissa Ann M. Rogers, wife of James Rogers and daughter of John Wheaton, late of the township of Warren, in said County, deceased, was presented, setting forth that the said John Wheaton died March 2d, 1859, intestate, seized in his demesne as of fee of and in a certain messuage and tract of land situate in said township of Warren, bounded north by lands of George Pendleton and Benedict Arnold, east by lands of Benjamin Buffington, and south and west by lands of Samuel Wheaton; containing about 66 acres, and leaving to survive him a widow, Sally Wheaton, and eight children, Sarah Ann Lawrence, Joseph P. Wheaton, Cyrus G. Wheaton, Emily F. Sibley, T. Wheaton (since deceased), Emily F. Sibley, Charlotte M. Rogers, Henry W. Wheaton and Melissa Ann M. Rogers; that the widow, Sally Wheaton, died March 12th, 1860; that the said Frederick P. Wheaton died September 17th, 1853, leaving to survive him a widow, Susan Wheaton (since married to Major Darling), and one son, Seymour Wheaton; that no guardians were appointed for any of the minor children of said John Wheaton, deceased; that under and by virtue of the intestate laws of this Commonwealth, it belongs to the said Melissa Ann M. Rogers to have an equal one-eighth part of said real estate. No partition of said real estate having been had, the petitioner prays the Court to award an inquest to make partition of the said real estate to and among the aforesaid parties according to their respective rights, and she will ever pr y, etc. Whereupon the said Court grant a rule on the before named parties to appear in said decedent to show cause why partition of the above described real estate shall not be made. And now to wit, May 6th, 1880, the Court continue this rule until September Term next.

And now to wit, September 22d, 1880, rule made absolute, and the said court, on the petition and consideration of the premises, awarded an inquest to make partition as prayed for. We therefore command you that, taking with you the sheriff of lawful men of your bailiwick, you go to and upon the premises aforesaid, and there, in the presence of all parties aforesaid by you to be warned personally on being warned they will be present), and having respect to the true valuation thereof, and upon the oaths and affirmations of the said seven good and lawful men, you make partition to and among the heirs and legal representatives of the said intestate in such manner and in such proportions as by the laws of this Commonwealth is directed. If the same can be so parted and divided without prejudice to or spoiling the whole; and if such partition cannot be made thereof without prejudice to or spoiling the whole, that then you cause the said inquest to inquire and ascertain whether the same will conveniently accommodate more than one of the said heirs and legal representatives of the said intestate, that then you cause the inquest to value the whole of the said real estate, with the appurtenances, having respect to the true valuation thereof agreeably to law; and that the partition or valuation made by you distinctly and openly have before our said Judge at Towanda, at an Orphans' Court there to be held on the regular day of session thereof, after such inquest shall be made under your hand and seal, and under the hands and seals of those by whose oaths or affirmations you shall make such partition or valuation, and have you then and there this writ.

Witness: P. D. Morrow, President Judge of our said Court at Towanda aforesaid, the 7th day of April, A. D. 1880.
A. C. FRISBIE,
Clerk of Orphans' Court.

In conformity with the above order, I hereby give notice to the above named heirs and all other persons interested, that an inquest will be held on the above estate, on the premises, on FRIDAY, the 29th day of NOVEMBER, A. D. 1880, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

PETER J. DEAN, Sheriff.
Towanda, October 14, 1880.

A LIFE'S LOVE.

I loved him in my dawning years—
Fair years divinely dim;
My blithest smiles, my saddest tears,
Were evermore for him.
My dreaming when the day began,
The latest thought I had,
Was still some loving plan
To make my darling glad.

They deemed he lacked the conquering wiles
The other children wear,
To me his face, in frowns or smiles,
Was never aught but fair.
They said that self was all his goal,
He knew no thought beyond;
To me, I know, no living soul
Was half so true and fond.

Ah, many a love was mine ere now,
In life's capricious May,
And many a lightly whispered vow
The breezes bore away.
Yet, looking back on friends betrayed,
And sweethearts left to rue,
My soul can say, "In shine or shade,
At least he found me true."

In love's eclipse, in friendship's dearth,
In grief and feud and hate,
My heart has learnt the sacred worth
Of one that cannot fail;
And come what must and come what may,
Nor power, nor praise, nor pelf,
Shall lure my faith from thee to stray,
My sweet, my own—Myself.

—*Frederick Lutsbridge, in Pinsley's Magazine.*

WADE HAMPTON AND JOHN SHERMAN.

SOME SPICY CORRESPONDENCE—HAMPTON TAKES SHERMAN TO TASK FOR ASSOCIATING HIM WITH THE KU-KLUX-KLAN — SHERMAN REPLIES AND DON'T TAKE BACK A WORD, BUT GOES FOR HAMPTON AND THE REST OF THE KLAN—HE TELLS THE CHIVALRY SOME PLAIN TRUTHS.

WASHINGTON, October 18.—Sherman to-day furnished for publication the following correspondence, consisting of four letters, which passed between himself and Senator Hampton, of South Carolina:

SENATOR HAMPTON TO SECRETARY SHERMAN.

DAGGER'S SPRING, Sept. 17, 1880.

Hon. John Sherman, Secretary of the Treasury—Sir: Some days ago I saw a report of your speech at a conference held by the National Republican Committee at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, and you were quoted as having used the following language: "And now you are asked to surrender all you have done into the hands of Wade Hampton and the Ku Klux and the little segment in the North that is called the Democratic party."

May I ask if you used these words; and if you did so, did you mean to connect me directly or indirectly with what was known as the Ku Klux Klan? Requesting an early reply to my address, care of Augustus Schell, New York, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WADE HAMPTON.

SECRETARY SHERMAN'S REPLY.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21, 1880.

Hon. Wade Hampton—Sir: Your note of the 17th is received. In reply, I have to advise you that while I do not remember the precise language, I presume that the reporter correctly stated, in a condensed way, his idea of what I said. I no doubt spoke of you as the leading representative of the Democratic party in the South, and referred to the Ku Klux Klan as a representative of the barbarous agencies by which the Democrats subverted the civil and political rights of the Republicans of the South. I did not connect you personally with the Ku Klux Klan. Indeed, I know that you had in one or two important instances resisted and defeated its worst impulses. I appreciate the sense of honor which makes you shrink from being named in connection with it. Still, you and your associates, leading men in the South, enjoy the benefits of the political power derived from the atrocities of the Ku Klux Klan, in which phrase I include all the numerous allases by which it has been known in the South. Your power in the Southern States rests upon actual crimes of every grade in the code of crimes, from murder to the meanest form of ballot-stuffing, committed by the Ku Klux Klan and its kindred associates; and, as you know, some of the worst of them were committed since 1877, when you and they gave the most solemn assurances of protection to the freedmen of the South. These crimes are all aimed at the civil and political rights of the Republicans in the South, and as I believe, but for these agencies, the very State that you represent, as well as many other States in the South, would be represented both in the Senate and in the House, by Republicans. But for these crimes, the boast attributed to you, that one hundred and thirty-eight solid Southern votes would be cast for the Democratic ticket, would be but idle-vaporing, but now we feel that it is a sober truth. While I have no reason to believe that you or your Northern associates have personally participated in the offences I have named, yet while you and they enjoy the fruits of these crimes, you may, in logic and morals, be classed, as I classed you, as jointly co-partners with the Ku Klux Klan in the policy which thus far has been successful in seizing political power in the South, and which, it is hoped, by the aid of the small segment of the Democratic party of the North, may be extended to all departments of the government. It is in this sense that I spoke of you, the Ku Klux Klan and the Northern Democratic party.

Permit me, in conclusion, while frankly answering your question, to say, that the most fatal policy for the South would be, by such agencies as I have mentioned, to secure again political ascendency in this country; for I assure you, that the manhood and independence of the North will certainly continue the struggle until every Republican in the South has the free and unrestricted enjoyment of equal civil and political privileges, including a fair vote, a fair count, free speech and a free press, and that the agitation made necessary to secure such results, may greatly affect injuriously the interests of the people of the South. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN SHERMAN.

HAMPTON'S REJOINDER.

CHARLOTTEVILLE, Va., Oct. 1, 1880.

Sir: Your letter has been received. As you do not disclaim the language to which I called your attention, I have only to say that in using it you uttered what was absolutely false and what you knew to be false. My address will be Columbia, South Carolina. I am your obedient servant,

WADE HAMPTON.

Hon. John Sherman.

SECRETARY SHERMAN'S REPLY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTN, Oct. 18, 1880.

Hon. Wade Hampton, Columbia, S. C.—Sir: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 1st inst., handed me unopened by Mr. KeKinley a few moments ago. After my return from the West I had this morning read what purported to be an extract of a speech made by you, and published in the Charleston *News and Courier*, and upon your general reputation as a gentleman had denied that you had made such a speech or written such a letter as is attributed to you in that paper. What I stated to you in my letter of September 21st, I believe to be true, notwithstanding your denial, and it can be shown to be true by the public records and as a matter of history. As you had long before your letter was delivered to me, seen proper to make a public statement of your views of the correspondence, I will give it to the press, without note or comment, and let the public decide between us. Very respectfully,

JOHN SHERMAN.

THE EXTRACT REFERRED TO

was published in the New York *Tribune* of October 9th, taken from the Charleston *News and Courier* of an earlier date, purporting to be an extract from a speech by Wade Hampton, as follows: "John Sherman, Secretary of the Treasury, said some time ago that the people were called upon to surrender all they possessed to Wade Hampton and the Ku Klux and the small segment of the Democratic party North. I wrote asking him if he used this language. His answer was somewhat equivocal, and he did not deny associating my name with the Ku Klux; and I say now in public, as I wrote him in private, that when he made that statement he said what was false, and what he knew at the time was false. It has come to a pretty pass, my countrymen, when a man elected to Congress, and is honestly striving to do his duty under the constitution, can have these base and groundless assaults made on him. When a man strikes at South Carolina through me, I shall only say to him as I did to Sherman, that he tells a lie."

The Southern Method.

From the Charleston (S. C.) *News.* Kept standing in its colums.

If you want a porter, employ a Democrat.

If you want a driver, employ a Democrat.

If you want a waiter, employ a Democrat.

If you want a tailor, employ a Democrat.

If you want a plasterer, employ a Democrat.

If you want wood cut, employ a Democrat.

If you want a tinker, employ a Democrat.

If you want a carpenter, employ a Democrat.

If you want drayage done, employ a Democrat.

If you want a blacksmith, employ a Democrat.

If you want a bricklayer, employ a Democrat.

If you want painting done, employ a Democrat.

If you want a shoemaker, employ a Democrat.

If you want a whitewasher, employ a Democrat.

If you want a servant, employ the daughter of a Democrat.

If you want beef, pork, mutton, etc., patronize a Democrat.

If you want shaving or hair-cutting done, go to a Democratic barber.

If you want a cook or washerwoman, employ the wife, daughter or sister of a Democrat.

A Few Epigrams.

A few epigrams from recent speeches of Southern Democrats, and extracts from late Southern newspapers, would look well on the banners that you represent, as well as many other States in the South, would be represented both in the Senate and in the House, by Republicans. But for these crimes, the boast attributed to you, that one hundred and thirty-eight solid Southern votes would be cast for the Democratic ticket, would be but idle-vaporing, but now we feel that it is a sober truth. While I have no reason to believe that you or your Northern associates have personally participated in the offences I have named, yet while you and they enjoy the fruits of these crimes, you may, in logic and morals, be classed, as I classed you, as jointly co-partners with the Ku Klux Klan in the policy which thus far has been successful in seizing political power in the South, and which, it is hoped, by the aid of the small segment of the Democratic party of the North, may be extended to all departments of the government. It is in this sense that I spoke of you, the Ku Klux Klan and the Northern Democratic party.

"The North pays the taxes, but what do we care if it does?"—*Senator Vance.*

"Whatever the character of the voting, the Democratic candidates are sure to be on the top when the counting is finished."—*Charleston News and Courier.*

"The negro will be a slave again or cease to exist."—*Meriden Mercury.*

"No true Southerner ever asked pardon for bearing Confederate arms."—*J. R. Chalmers.*

TALK of pure, unadulterated cheek. The Democrats are asking Republicans to vote for Democratic legislative candidates, when William A. Wallace fondly hopes that he will be re-elected by the next Legislature! Let every Republican put in a solid vote for the Republican legislators. Make no mistake.

Something for Workingmen.

WILL THEY VOTE FOR THE REPUBLICAN PARTY AND HIGH WAGES, OR THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND LOW WAGES.

The Democratic party, aided by English gold, is the avowed champion of free trade, and opposed to that doctrine is the Republican party, the originator and defender of the present tariff laws.

The toilers in the mills and factories have only their labor to sell, and good common sense says they should have the best market possible. The ill-paid labor of Europe grows weaker day by day under free trade. American workingmen demand the opposite; therefore, voters should remember that the Republican party declares for a protective tariff, and the Democratic party for a low-wages tariff.

The Democratic free-trade party in England wants a change. Do you? If you do, vote the Democratic ticket; if you desire the present good times and good wages to continue, vote the Republican ticket.

The Democratic party wants a change, so do the English manufacturers. Stop and think how a change will benefit you, Pennsylvania workingmen.

The history of the Democratic party has been that of free trade; the history of the Republican that of the friend of American industry.

Workingmen, think of your individual interests; read, discuss, and then vote as you decide will be the best for your interests.

WORKINGMEN OF PENNSYLVANIA,

look at the table below, showing the difference between wages in England and Pennsylvania. England is the great center of free trade and underpaid labor; the United States the champion of protection and the home of a prosperous people. These figures are compiled from the official record. (See the "State of Labor" in Europe for proof.) These statistics only cover a few of the trades and occupations, but the same difference applies to all callings. While the wages are lower in Europe than in the United States, the necessities of life, such as flour, coffee, sugar, meat, etc., are higher. Read! Think!! Act!!!

WAGES.

Comparative statement of wages in England and Pennsylvania.

GENERAL TRADES.

	England per week.	Pennsylvania per week.
Bakers	$6 50	$9 00 to $12 00
Blacksmiths	7 04	9 00 to 12 00
Bricklayers	7 58	10 00 to 15 00
Cabinetmakers	7 58	10 00 to 15 00
Carpenters	7 33	9 00 to 12 00
Painters	7 25	9 00 to 12 00
Plasterers	7 04	12 00 to 15 00
Plumbers	7 13	9 00 to 15 00
Printers, men	5 52	8 00 to 12 00
Shoemakers	4 35	10 00 to 12 00
Tailors	3 00	9 00 to 15 00
Tinsmiths	6 00	9 00 to 12 00
Laborers	4 50	6 00 to 7 50

MOLDERS, MACHINISTS AND BOILERMAKERS.

Iron molders	$8 62	$12 78
Machinists	7 21	13 24
Boilermakers	8 07	11 62
Riveters	6 93	11 62
Helpers	5 07	7 50
Flangers	5 37	11 62
Helpers	5 73	7 50
Blacksmiths	7 03	11 88
Helpers	4 60	7 50
Pattern makers	7