Bradford Reporter.

H. F. MARSH, EDITOR.

Towanda, Pa., March 2, 1882.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE REPUBLICAN STANDING COMMITTEE FOR THE COUNTY OF BRADFORD.

TOWANDA, Pa., March 1, 1882.

The members of the Republican Standing Committee for the County of Bradford are requested to meet at the Court House in Towanda Borough, on TUESDAY the 14th day of MARCH, at one o'clock P. M., to fix the time and place for holding a County Convention to elect delegates to represent the Republicans of the County of Bradford in the Republican State Convention to be held at Harrisburg on the 10th day of May next; and to take such other action for conducting the ensuing campaign as may be deemed necessary. A full attendance of the members of the Committee is desirable.

The following named gentlemen comprise the Committee:

Alba Borough—Geo. H. Webb.
Armenia—D. D. Alexander.
Asylum—A. L. Thomas.
Athens Borough, 1st Ward—Dr. Rischel.
Athens Borough, 2d Ward—Geo. E. Davis.
Athens Township, 1st District—Frank S. Morley
Athens Township, 2d District—Hiram Sible.
Athens Township, 3d District—Clarence Blood.
Barclay—C. H. Johnson.
Burlington Township—Y. L. Morgan.
Burlington Borough—C. A. Ford.
Burlington West—Isaac McKean.
Canton Township—Daniel Innes.
Canton Borough—F. A. Owen.
Columbia—James H. Strong.
Franklin—H. B. Killbourn.
Granville—Samuel Manley.
Herrick—Henry Blocker.
LeRaysville—Geo. W. Brink.
LeRoy—Leroy Holcomb.
Litchfield—Chester McKinney.
Monroe Borough—H. W. Rockwell.
Monroe Township—James D. Cummings.
New Albany—Daniel Brown.
Orwell—William Pickering.
Overton—A. Streevey.
Pike—M. E. Warner.
Ridgbury—E. A. Cooper.
Rome Borough—Alexander Keefe.
Rome Township—Charles Dougherty.
Sheshequin—U. E. Horton.
Smithfield—E. E. Chamberlin.
South Creek—S. B. Pettengill.
South Waverly—John Thompson.
Springfield—Finley Hubbard.
Standing Stone—Geo. E. Vanness.
Sylvania—W. L. Scoutin.
Terry—J. H. Schoonover.
Towanda Borough, 1st Ward—I. McPherson.
Towanda Borough, 2d Ward—C. H. Allen.
Towanda Borough, 2d Ward—L. Elsbree.
Towanda Township—Geo. H. Fox.
Towanda North—D. T. Foster.
Troy Borough—O. P. Adams.
Troy Township—William Verbeck.
Tuscarora—William Shumway.
Ulster—Geo. B. Rockwell
Warren—Howell Howell.
Wells—G. H. Grinnell.
Wilmot—Geo. F. Ingham.
Windham—T. E. Weller.
Wyalusing, 1st District—T. E. Myer.
Wyalusing, 2d District—James Donahue.
Wysox, 1st District—Col. B. E. Whitney.
Wysox, 2d District—S. J. Ross.

W. J. YOUNG, Chairman.

THERE is some uneasiness in Europe over the speech of Gen. Skobeloff, and by some a war between Russia, and Germany and Austria is feared.

IT is a pleasure to learn that Oscar has discarded knee-breeches, and will dress like a civilized Englishman during the rest of his stay in America.

THE bears had it all their own way last Thursday. Stocks tumbled from five to ten per cent., causing great dismay in the camp of the bulls and large loss upon many speculations.

GOULD and Gowen are fighting for the control of the Central Railroad of New Jersey. At present Gould seems to have the inside track, but in railroad matters no one can tell how it will end until after the election.

THE Harrisburg *Patriot* says Hon. Butler B. Strang is to have the appointment of United States Judge of Dakota. No better appointment could be made. Mr. Strang stands in the front rank among the able men of Pennsylvania and will honor the position to which he is called.

FITZ JOHN PORTER will receive $115,000 back pay when confirmed by the Senate as colonel of the regular army. Confirmation is a good thing when it brings in such an amount as this. We would be confirmed in almost any position except that of Democratic editor or Congressman for a similar sum.

THE Emperor of Austria loses $6,000,000 by the collapse of the Union Generale of Paris. This sum is a large loss, one which would make many men hard up, and even Ferdinand will miss it when the hunting season comes. There is one consolation, however, he will not need any more money to pay election expenses.

"THE Democratic party deprecates any affiliations with Mormonism," says a recent resolution of the Utah Democracy. We are thankful if there is anything except defeat that the Democrats deprecate. Observation had led us to believe that the party cared for nothing but victory, and would affiliate with equal alacrity with Mormon or Gentile to secure it.

THE editor of the *Argus* dips his pen in gall and, with relentless bitterness sweeps the REPORTER out of existence, because the editor remarked that the Jeffersonian Democratic party was dead. We had intended to publish a Republican paper for the citizens of Bradford county, one that should in a mild way oppose the Democracy, and answer, so far as the human mind may, the dazzling questions of the *Argus* man. That dream is over; and as we sadly gather together the remains of what, a brief week since was the editor of the REPORTER, and count the pieces which are left, we wonder at our own presumption. We might have known better; we might have foreseen that the masked battery of satire run by the *Argus* man, before which so many brave editors have fallen, would not spare us, and that we should meet with the fate of all who oppose him. But we did not foresee, and the result is that we have been rudely hurled into the common cemetery of his opponents.

Listen to the terrible arraignment which we must answer: He says we are young, and, not satisfied with the disgrace which this misfortune entails, he adds the additional count, and new. "Young and new." Think of it. The withering sarcasm, the malignant tautology of that accusation leave us but one comfort. Time will cure it, and we hope the venerable genius who guides the destiny of the Bradford Democracy will remember that he, too, has been guilty of the same crime. But this is not all; we are asked whether we are a "crank or absolutely a lunatic?" We will answer, seriously, that we are neither. Crimes that time can cure we will admit; but incurable ones, even while common with our contemporaries, never. An "absolutely lunatic" is so disgraceful a character that we shall forever deny its fitness when applied to us.

Another charge we deny altogether, "Wanting to say something smart." We can steal smart things enough from the *Argus* to run our paper, as long as the present editor has control, and, following the example of our pitying senior, we shall feel at liberty to indulge in this literary robbery. The fertile mind of the "aged and old" editor of the *Argus* must furnish the wit and wisdom for him whose "newness" is so cruelly censured.

We have also paternal advice from our aged censor: "You should at least write decently, because people read," says the man of years and experience. This is good advice, worthy of attention from the adviser; but if the people do read, God help the readers of the *Argus*.

He closes with this sentence, from which there is no reprieve: "The new editor will have few subscribers and will be compelled to return to the rural shades of Tioga hills." Maybe so; we don't know. We may be driven back to the "crank-filled woods of Tioga county" by the persecution of the *Argus*, but we think not We hope for better things, and trust that so long as the Republican party is suited with the paper we shall continue its publication. If our hope is fulfilled, some time we may be old and wise, and know how to run a paper; we may own some railroad stock, earned by unselfish party service, and draw large dividends; we may outgrow our newness and be prepared to annihilate audacious opponents. The time is in the far future, and we can never hope to wield the caustic, facile pen of our ancient antagonist, but we can improve, and hope to at least write "decently," without unprovoked personal attacks upon our political opponents.

THE nomination of the Hon. Roscoe Conkling for Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States in the place of Hunt, has renewed public discussion of his acts, and newspapers known by the recently acquired titles of "stalwart" and "half-breed," are engaged in acrimonious debate over the fitness of Conkling for the place and the policy of the nomination.

The bitter fights of Conkling and Blaine and the devotion of their followers, have made it difficult for either to get a just judgment of his character and merits. They stand as the acknowledged leaders of the antagonistic factions of the Republican party, and the partiality of friends and bitterness of enemies alike prevent a fair discussion on the question of their ability or patriotism.

No fair-minded man will deny that Conkling's resignation was a mistake, a wrong to his party and to himself, and an act deserving the censure of the men who elected him. His warmest friends regretted the step, and although some of them defend it, there is an almost universal sentiment that it was unwarrantable. That is past. The Republican party wisely decided not to retain him in the position he had voluntarily resigned and he turned quietly to his private work. President Arthur has brought him to public notice again by nominating him to the vacant Judgeship, and the old question of his conduct comes up with the new one of his fitness for the position for which he is the nominee.

That Conkling is an able, incorruptible man, his enemies admit, and that he will make a good Judge there can be little doubt. His integrity and ability are a guarantee that his conduct as Judge will be upright and capable, and while the appointment is personally displeasing to many, there can be little doubt that the nomination is a wise one. It removes a disturbing element from politics, and if the office is accepted will do something toward healing the unnecessary breach between stalwarts and half-breeds. It, if accepted, will be a virtual retirement from politics and will be a resignatian of the political sceptre which Conkling has so long wielded in New York. Cold, proud, haughty as he is, with the great political influence which he has, he has never been corrupt, and has carried his points by sheer intellectual strength and skillful diplomacy. If he takes the seat of a Supreme Court Judge he will wear the ermine worthily and with no fear that his past record will ever show anything which will shame him, so far as his personal integrity is concerned.

PROBABLY no more thoroughly organized effort was ever made in the interest of reform than the one just made by the citizens' committee of Philadelphia. Corrupt officials have been the curse of the city for years, and at last the citizens, regardless of party, made war on them. The result was the complete success of the reformers and the overthrow of the men whose political character has been a scandal to the Quaker City. That the result will be beneficial in its effects upon both parties, and will teach party managers wisdom and the necessity for good nominations, cannot be doubted.

Democrats will, perhaps, conside

the result a Republican defeat, as the party has a majority in the city, but when an election comes where the vote has political significance, it will be seen that the Republicans who voted alike against corrupt councilmen of both parties, will support the nominees of the party whose principles have sustained the nation's life and protected her honor.

THE gayeties of Paris are considerably lessened by the collapse of the religious banking institution, the Union Generale. A great many of the wealthy people of the city had large investments in the enterprise and its failure is ruin to them; and the costly costumes prepared for the carnival will be sold by the costumer. The enterprise was blessed by Pius IX, but that did not save it from bad management and failure.

Notes of the Great.

—Adelina Patti has returned to New York delighted with her western trip.

—Mrs. Ole Bull is now hard at work upon her memorial volume concerning her husband.

—Peter Herdic was one of the prominent number of the recent Greenback council in New York.

—President Garfield's memory is to be perpetuated in Wisconsin by giving his name to a new county.

—General Hancock is going to spend a fortnight in New Orleans, taking in the Mardi Gras celebration.

—Mr. Aldrich is now engaged upon his biography of N. P. Willis for the American Men of Letters Series.

—Gustave Dore is at work upon the statue of Alexandre Dumas, which is intended for the Place Malesherbes, in Paris.

—M. Rouzaud, Mme. Nilsson's husband, who became insane during the excitement attending the recent financial crisis, died recently in the lunatic asylum.

—The attempts to induce Blaine to trot in Democratic harness continue, but are certain to fail. Blaine has nothing in common with that crowd.—*Pittsburg Commercial.*

—Mlle. Rosa Bonheur is painting a series of heads of animals which are to be successively reproduced by an English engraver. Two of these, the head of a splendid old lion and that of a demure-looking donkey, are now ready.

—President Arthur did not heed the injunction of the delegation of temperance women or the example of Mrs. Hayes at his diplomatic dinner on Thursday evening. Seven kinds of wine were included in the bill of fare.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

—Emile Castelar has published an article on General Skobeleff's recent speech. He expresses fears of a coming Slav invasion of Europe, and declares that it behooves the Latin races, in the interest of civilization, to enter into a close alliance with the German people.

POLITICAL GLEANINGS.

—The Philadelphia *Press* says: "If Mr. Conkling accepts, it may prove the happiest solution of several problems."

—The New York *Times* says: "The nomination has only one interpretation—Conkling's permanent retirement from politics."

—The ex-Confederates in Congress are a good deal more ready to vote against General Grant's retirement than they would have been in 1864 or 1865.—*Phila. Press.*

—The Senate at Washington is always inclined, as it was in a recent debate, to sneer at the way the House does business; but the approaching close of every session finds the regular business further behind in the Senate than in the House.

—The Washington *Republican* says: "Mr. Conkling's spotless integrity, unsurpassed natural gifts, great learning, capacity for work, dignity of character and national fame, make his appointment one which the country will unanimously pronounce eminently fit to be made."

—The Reading *News* ignores all aspirants for the Democratic nomination for Governor except Hon. James H. Hopkins, of Pittsburg; Hon. Robert E. Pattison, of Philadelphia, and Hon. Eckley B. Coxe, State Senator from Luzerne county, and thinks that those named are the foremost in the race, and one of them will be the nominee.

—The Harrisburg *Patriot* finds that "one of the ablest and most influential leaders of the independent Republicans of this State, Butler B. Strang, is to be gently put out of the way by appointment as United States Judge of the Territory of Dakota. This is a way the bosses have of getting rid of troublesome Independents."

—The New York *Sun* says: "We are glad to be able to state, in justice to Mr. Conkling, that he has not sought the Justiceship of the Supreme Court, and that he did not even know that the President intended to confer such a compliment upon him. Mr. Conkling possesses many of the qualities which are necessary to a Judge. He is able, learned, independent, proud and incorruptible."

—The New York *Tribune* declares that the nomination of Conkling is grossly unfit, because it is a "flagrant abuse of the appointing power to use the Supreme Court bench to pension a broken-down public man, who made himself to the last degree odious to the people." The *Tribune* begins its article thus: "Guiteau has made a Supreme Judge as well as a President, and he is not hung yet."

—The New York *Herald* says: "If it were consistent with Mr. Conkling's character to be warped by merely personal considerations, from that disinclination to accept judicial duties, which he signified eight years ago, the proceedings of Senator Hoar yesterday might have some influence in determining his choice. When Grant nominated Senator Hoar's brother to the place of Associate Justice, Mr. Conkling opposed his nomination and it was rejected. This allusion to the motives for the course of Senator Hoar is a sufficient explanation of it; but we regard Mr. Conkling's sense of professional honor to the bench far superior to such considerations.

—From the Boston *Advertiser*: The discussion in the House on Saturday proves that the silver folly has not died out yet. It would be impossible to conceive of a more useless waste of money than is involved in the manufacture of silver disks to be piled up in the treasury vaults, which are piled up there because nobody wants them and because everybody gets rid of them as quickly as they can. The Government now has on hand enough to supply every possible demand for ten years to come. There is not a person who is or has ever been connected with the administration of the financial department who does not think that the further coinage of dollars is useless.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 24, 1882.

With the advent of Lent, the fashionable season at Washington makes its exit, the doors of the stately mansion are closed; the circles, squares, and triangles become deserted, and fashion for a little while takes a rest. The columns of the local press no longer teem with elaborate descriptions of the beautiful butterflies that flutter through the halls of fashion, and the penny-a-liner puts away his notebook and pencil and takes a snooze in the sombre light and soft atmosphere of the church. Sermons, charity fairs, the mortification of the flesh, and the deglutition of fish are now the next in order.

To those whose positions in public life compel them during a certain period to receive and entertain with open doors, the advent of Lent is doubtless looked to as a welcome rest from the idle parade which the wages of society demand. From all who happen to fill prominent positions, civil or military, however quiet in taste or domestic in habit fashion inexorably demands that with glad smiles they shall make welcome the banker, the lawyer, the shoddyite whose passport is his plethoric purse, and the individual of cheek whose capital consists in nothing but pure unadulterated brass.

While there has during the winter been almost a constant stream of entertainment, in what is known as the higher circles of life, the past season has not been unusually gay or brilliant. At the White House no attempts at display have been made; and the few dinners that have been given have been notable only for the elegant manner in which everything was provided, no pains being spared to make them all that the most epicurean taste could desire. The O. P. B. (other people's brand) of wine, however, which was so much in vogue in the days of President Hayes, since the incoming of President Arthur, it is said, has been entirely dispensed with, or if kept at all is held in reserve to tickle the palates of the goody goody advocates of Civil Service Reform.

The fashionable hotels, to be even with their aristocratic neighbors of the West End, have too during the season inaugurated a series of entertainments whereby their guests could revel the night away in the soft music of the maizy waltz and find in the morning prints glowing descriptions of their elegant toiletes as well as to learn that from plain Mrs. So-and-so they had suddenly emerged into the Honorable Mr. So-and-so who graced the occasion with robes *entrain*, with corsage *ala* Pompadory, etc., etc.

The "Judges," the "Kernels" and the "Majahs" have also had *their* little enjoyments and from the extra hue that has been given to their ruby complexions it is evident that they have had a tolerably good season and a few square meals. The office seeker is their particular victim, and during the past few months their name has been legion. For every place in the gift of the Administration from the Cabinet down to the coal heaver in Capitol crypt, there has been a steady and persistent pressure by those who had "fit into" the late rebellion or had very particular and special claims upon the party. For the vacancy on the United States Supreme Bench there are now on file in the Department of Justice twelve applications, and no less than forty-seven applications for appointment to the vacancy in the Court of Claims.

In all the avenues of fashion while there has not been an unusual or extraordinary effort at display, there was evidently a feeling of relief when the curtain was rung down and the home circle was again left to be no longer invaded with the footsteps of the idle votaries of fashion.

And now that the season is over and fashion has turned its attention to charity fairs and charity balls, all for sweet charity's sake, we suppose that our legislative solons will settle down to the work of legislation—the passage of appropriations and the drawing of salaries. So engaged do some of our legislative solons become in pursuit of these duties that the interests of their constituents are often lost sight of or not regarded at all, a misfortune whose shadow has fallen on many a "deestrict," from which the Fifteenth Pennsylvania District has ever been exempt.

In the Senate, it appears that Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania, has given his views in a speech of considerable length on the subject of the tariff. Senator Cameron, it is well known, has heretofore held aloof from much speech making, but so ably has he succeeded that henceforth it will be a question whether his constituents will not look for more frequent efforts in this direction. The attention which the Senator usually gives to legislative matters evinces the fact that his views upon the tariff question, with its various complications, will be well worth the attention of his constituency. A perusal of this speech will, without doubt, reveal the fact that the Senator is much better posted and has a greater interest in the welfare of his State than it could be supposed from the manner in which he has been in many quarters so persistently assailed. From the pronunciamentos, comments and frothy vaporings of the Opposition press, on what they are pleased to term "bossism" and the "Cameron ring," it would lead to the supposition that the subject of legislation was of minor importance, and that the only interest held by the Senator as worthy of consideration was self protection, the spoils of office and the rewarding of friends.

Senator Dawes, platitudes on Civil Service delivered last week in the Senate has been taken up by the Democratic press and published and proclaimed as a move in the right direction of Reform. During the short time that the Democracy was in power and controlled the patronage at the Capitol they gave evidence of their sincerity in the adoption of this much loved system by spending their time in kicking armless and legless soldiers out of place. But now, since the tables are turned a change has come over the spirit of their dreams, and their ravings about Reform reminds one of the old couplet

> "When the devil was sick the devil a monk would
> be,
> But when the devil got well the devil a monk was
> he."

During the past month, to the disappointment of many, there has been but few changes on the political chess board. The President has given evidence that in any move that he may contemplate he intends to make haste slowly. The anticipated changes in the Cabinet and prominent offices have not yet been made; if they are to be made at all, and, consequently many who had nourished a hope that dissensions would be engendered that would prove disastrous to the harmony of the Republican party, are being sadly disappointed.

That the Administration of President Arthur will be open and honest in all of its measures, recognizing no faction, and forwarding the interests of no political aspirant, is a fact that is being very generally admitted, although in some quarters it causes much discontent, accompanied with forebodings and ominous shakes of the head. But the fact, however distasteful it may be, or damaging to political ambitions, must nevertheless be accepted, President Arthur, by his manly and straightforward course is rapidly gaining the confidence of the public, and is being regarded as one in whose hands the reins of government may with safety be trusted.

The Senate Committee having reported back to the House the Apportionment bill without amendment, the same was on Monday last passed by that body. Therefore the 325 bill will without doubt became a law, as the President's approval is taken to be a matter of course. The bill adds thirty-two members to the House, and it will require some extension of the hall to properly accommodate them, unless the necessity should lead to the adoption of the plan of dispensing with the desks altogether, which has been urged on different occasions. This plan contemplated the location of desks in the old hall adjoining, now used for the exhibition of statuary, where members could do their writing and of confining the hall of the House proper to legislative duties exclusively. In the English House of Commons the members sit upon plain benches and have no desks.

For the vacancy in the United States Supreme Court it appears that ex-Senator Conkling has been tendered the place, the President having this day sent in his name to the Senate for confirmation.

Yesterday the bill placing General Grant on the retired list of army officers with three-quarters pay was passed by a large majority in the Senate. M.

IN MEMORIAM.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—At ten o'clock this morning the doors of the House of Representatives were opened to holders of tickets for the memorial services, and in less than half an hour the galleries were filled, a large majority of the spectators being ladies, mostly in black. There were no signs of mourning in the hall, even the full length portrait of the late President, James Abram Garfield, painted by E. F. Andrews, of Washington, being undraped. The three front rows of desks had been replaced by chairs to accommodate the invited guests, and the Marine Band was stationed in the lobby, back of the Speaker's desk.

At 11:30 Generals Sherman, Sheridan, Hancock, Howard and Meigs, and Admirals Ammen, Rogers and Rodgers entered at the north door of the chamber and were assigned seats to the left of the Speaker's desk, and a few moments later the members of the Diplomatic Corps, in full regalia, were ushered in, headed by the Hiwaiian Minister, as dean of the Corps. The Supreme Court of the District, headed by Marshal Henry, arrived next. Mrs. Blaine occupied a front seat in the gallery reserved for friends of the President. At twelve o'clock the House was called to order by Speaker Keifer, and prayer was offered by the Chaplain. The Speaker then announced that the House was assembled and ready to perform its part in the memorial services, and the resolutions to that effect were read by Clerk McPherson. At 12:10 the Senate was announced, and that body, headed by its officers, entered and took their assigned seats. The Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, in their robes of office, came next, and were followed by President Arthur and his Cabinet. The President took the front seat on the right of the presiding officer's chair, next to that occupied by Cyrus W. Field.

Senator Sherman and Representative McKinley (Ohio) occupied seats at the desk on the right and left of the orator of the day. Mr. West, the British Minister, was the only member of the Diplomatic Corps who did not wear the court uniform.

A delegation of gentlemen from the Society of the Army of the Cumberland acted as ushers at the main entrance to the rotunda and in the various corridors leading to the galleries.

The arrangements throughout the entire House wing of the Capitol for the ingress and seating of all the various classes of invited guests were so admirably planned and executed by Sergeant-at-Arms Hooker that there was no confusion or overcrowding, although every square foot of available space within and near the hall was fully occupied.

At 12:30 the orator of the day was announced, and after a short prayer by Chaplain of the House F. D. Power, President Davis said: "This day is dedicated by Congress for memorial services of the late President of the United States, James A. Garfield. I present to you the Hon. James G. Blaine, who has been fitly chosen as orator for this historical occasion."

Mr. Blaine then rose, and standing at the clerk's desk, immediately in front of the two presiding officers, proceeded, with impressiveness of manner and clearness of tone, to deliver his eulogy from manuscript.

Owing to the late time of receiving a copy of the address, we are unable to lay it before our readers this week.

The eulogy was concluded at 1:50, having taken just an hour and a half in its delivery. As Mr. Blaine gave utterance to the last solemn words the spectators broke into a storm of applause, which was not hushed for some moments. The address was listened to with an intense interest and in solemn silence, unbroken by any sound except a sigh of relief (such as arises from a large audience when a strong tension is removed from their minds) when the orator passed from his allusion to the differences existing in the Republican party last spring. Benediction was then offered by the Rev. Dr. Bullock, Chaplain of the Senate. The Marine Band played the "Garfield Dead March" as the invited guests filed out of the Chamber in the same order in which they had entered it. The Senate was the last to leave, and then the House was called to order by the Speaker.

Mr. McKinley, of Ohio, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, The Senate concurring, that the thanks of Congress are hereby presented to the Hon. James G. Blaine for the appropriate memorial address delivered by him on the life and services of James A. Garfield, late President of the United States, in the Representative Hall, before both houses of Congress and their invited guests, on the 27th of February 1882, and that he be requested to furnish a copy for publication.

Resolved, That the Chairman of of the Joint Committee appointed to make the necessary arrangements to carry into effect the resolutions of Congress in relation to the memorial exercises in honor of James A.

Garfield be requested to communicate to Mr. Blaine the foregoing resolution, receive his answer thereto and present the same to both Houses of Congress. The resolution was adopted unanimously.

Mr. McKinley then offered the following:

***Resolved*, That as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased President of the United States the House do now adjourn.**

The resolution was unanimously adopted, and in accordance therewith the Speaker at 1:50 declared the House adjourned until to-morrow.

STATE NEWS.

—Williamsport capitalists have subscribed $7,000 toward a paper mill for that city.

—Leading citizens of Titusville have subscribed $125,000 towards another bank in that place.

—The new shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Altoona have been nearly completed.

—A bell weighing 1,200 pounds was cast at the Renovo railroad shops last week for the use of the shops.

—The session of the Pennsylvania military academy at Chester will be resumed at Ridley park on Wednesday, March 1, and the cadets are all expected to return.

—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Military Academy located at Chester, Pa., it was decided to rebuild the academy on the old site, and to transfer the school temporarily to Ridley Park.

—Merchants in the small towns along railroad lines complain of the constant interference of drummers and outside solicitors for orders for goods, which have a tendency to entirely destroy the retail trade in many towns.

—It is said that President Gowen declares that the Reading Railroad will never pay $487,000 revenue taxes on the wages certificates, as the legal authorities hold. All the road's mortgages must be met before a sale of stock can be made to satisfy the government's claim.

—Francis Kirkpatrick, of South Coventry, Chester county, age twenty-one, while intoxicated, and while being taken home in a wagon from a public sale on Monday, hrd his neck broken. His comrades were drunk, and they pitched him into the rear of the vehicle, paying no attention to him until they arrived at his home, when they found him dead.

GENERAL NEWS.

— Seven thousand dollars have so far been received by the committee for the relfief of suffers from the late fire at Haverhill.

—London, Feburary 22.—Sir Stafford Northcote's motion expelling Mr. Bradlaugh from the house of commons was passed by a vote of 291 to 83.

—The Czar has ordered General Skobeleff to return to St. Petersburg. It is expected that he will arrive very shortly, when he will be required to explain his recent speech.

—Newark, N. J., Feb. 25.—William Leet, aged twelve years, employed in Carble's needle factory, was passing a coil of wire through the rollers this morning when the wire broke and coiled around him, cutting him in two and killing him instantly.

—John P. Gould, of New York, presented a memorial signed by merchants, manufacturers, mechanics, farmers, taxpayers and others to the Ways and Means Committee at Washington last week which was upwards of 5,000 feet long. It asks that the tax on bank deposits and the two cent stamp on checks and drafts may be abolished.

—Mr. Wilson. a commission merchant of St. Louis, is the owner of a horse that is just recovering from a well defined case of small-pox. The horse was taken sick about a month ago, and the formation of the sores and their development were identical with the development of small-pox cases in humans. The animal suffered a great deal, the pustules as large as ox eyes all over the body passing out of the flesh.

—The Wayne *Independent* states that a gentleman of that county has in his possession a powder horn that was once owned by Tom Quick, the famous Indian slayer of the Delaware, a century ago. It is covered with rude jack-knife engravings of birds, animals, fish, and a river, on each side of which are houses, churches and streets, supposed to be a representation of New York city. Just below the city is an engraving of a fort, and on another part of the horn in printed letters and figures appears the following: "Made in the year 1777 by Tom Quick."

—Quintus Souerwine, aged sixteen years, employed in the Jordan rolling mill, Allentown, was last Friday the victim of a painful accident. A bar of red-hot iron was passing through the rolls, and the boy, who is a "catcher," was about ready to catch the bar with his tongs when another boy accidentally struck the iron. The blow caused the bar to take a sudden upward turn, passed in under the vest and shirt, scarred the chest, and in its upward course struck the chin and passed clear through it and the root of the tongue to the roof of the mouth. The boy pulled out the iron and burned one of his hands badly. The other employes stood still from horror, but the boy's presence of mind and pluck did not forsake him, and accompanied by his father he walked to the office of Dr. Martin, about half a mile distant, where his injury was treated. The hole in the chin is big enough to admit a finger. The boy's course from the mill to the doctor's office could be traced by the blood he lost on the way. His recovery is probable.

TOWANDA MARKETS.

REPORTED BY STEVENS & LONG,
Generaldealers in Groceries and Produce, corner Main and Pine Streets.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 22, 1882.

	PAYING.	SELLING
Flour per bbl........		$7 00 @ 8 60
Flour per sack.......		$1 75 @ 2 15
Corn Meal per 100...		1 65 @ 1 75
Chop Feed,..........		@ 1 75
Wheat, per bush....	$1 25 @ $1 30	@
Corn................	75 @	@
Rye.................	70 @	@
Oats................	45 @ 47	
Buckwheat..........	75 @	@
Buckwheat Flour....	$2 75 @ 2 90	@
Cloverseed..........		6 00 @
Pea Vine clover.....		@ 6 50
Timothy, western,..		$3 25 @
Beans, 62 lbs,.......	@ 3 00	@
Pork, mess..........	@ bbl.	$20 00 @ $22 00
Lard................	@ 12	15 @
Butter, tubs	28 @ 33	@
Rolls........	27 @ 30	@
Eggs, fresh..........	22 @	
Cheese..............		@ 18
Potatoes, per bush..	110 @	@
Beeswax............	20 @ 22	@
Peaches, dried......	12 @ 16	

CORRECTED BY H. DAVIDOW & BRO.

Hides..............................	06 @ 07½
Veal Skins..........................	75 @ $1 25
Deacon Skins........................	40 @ 60
Sheep Pelts.........................	$ 75 @ 1 50

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

—I hereby notify the public in general that I have this day purchased the goods in the store formerly owned and occupied by M. L. Schneeberg; and as I am compelled to realize the money thereof to settle his liabilities, I shall for the next two weeks sacrifice the entire stock of Clothing, Boots and Shoes at almost any price. Now as the time is so very short, I would advise everybody to call at once at the Boston Clothing House, Means's Block, Towanda, Pa., and secure the greatest bargains in that line ever heard of.

E. JACOBSON, Prop'r.
Towanda, Pa., 23feb82-w2.

New Advertisements.

PUBLIC SALE

—OF—

Working Oxen and Dairy Cows.

The subscribers will sell at public sale, at the residence of Jacob W. Wilbur, on the Wysox road in Windham township, on

Saturday, March 11th, 1882,

Beginning at 1 o'clock P. M. sharp, the following property:

Four yoke of Working Oxen, ranging in age from four to seven years, and in weight from 2,500 to 3,000 lbs. per yoke. The above oxen are well matched and well broke.

15 head of fine young Dairy Cows, coming in profit the latter part of March and first of April These cows are well selected and will suit anybody in need of dairy cows. Gentlemen, come and examine and judge for yourselves.

Also, one stock Bull.

Also, at same time and place, five Horses—two heavy farm horses and three light road horses. These horses work well in single or double harness and are gentle and kind.

Also, two Buggy Wagons—one Cortland wagon and the other second-hand, of Gorham's make.

TERMS OF SALE.—Three months' credit will be given, with interest and approved security. One per cent. discount will be allowed for cash.

L. C. WILBUR,
E. B. WILBUR.
West Windham, Pa-w1.

CLOTHING!

Hard Times Scared to Death!

"I cannot tell a lie, I did it with my little hatchet," when I knocked the covers of my immense cases of LOW PRICED SPRING GOODS, and now

I AM ALL READY

TO GIVE YOU A WELCOME THAT MEANS BUSINESS.

I have laid in a new Spring Stock of Mens', Youths', Boys' and Childrens'

CLOTHING
CLOTHING

Which is positively a surprise to all.

I astonish the sightseeer with an unrivaled collection of elegant styles and beautiful fabrics.

I delight the purchaser with prices which were never before so low.

I afford all an opportunity to secure the newest and best Spring garments at prices within their means.

THESE PLAIN FACTS demand your attention, and we respectfully advise an early examination, and invite it.

M. E. ROSENFIELD,
TOWANDA, PENNA.

For the next

THIRTY DAYS

we will sell our stock of Parlor Suits and Patent Rockers

AT COST!!

to make room for Spring Stock.

☞ This is no advertising dodge but it MEANS JUST WHAT IT SAYS.

In our UNDERTAKING Dept. we have a large stock of Coffins and Caskets and guarantee satisfaction in this line.

E. B. PIERCE,
At Bridge Street, Furniture Store.
Towanda, Pa., March 3, 1882.

DOWNS' ELIXIR.

N. H. DOWNS'
Vegetable Balsamic

ELIXIR

This valuable medicine is purely vegetable: the discovery of which was the result of many years' close study, in order to discover the cause, the symptoms, and the cure—viz: **Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Catarrh, Croup, Asthma, Pleurisy, Hoarseness, Influenza, Spitting Blood, Bronchitis,** and every species of oppression of the **Chest and Lungs.** In all cases where this Elixir has been duly administered its efficacy has been invariably manifested, convincing the most incredulous that

CONSUMPTION

is not incurable, if properly attended to.—Consumption, at its commencement, is but a slight irritation of the membrane which covers the Lungs; then an inflamation, when the cough is more observable, but rather dry; then becomes local fever and the pulse more frequent, the cheeks flushed and chills more common. This Elixir in curing the above complaints, operates so as to remove all **morbid irritations** and **inflamation** from the lungs to the surface, and finally expel them from the system. It facilitates expectoration.

It heals the ulcerated surfaces

and relieves the cough and makes the breathing easy. It supports the strength and at the same time reduces the fever. It is free from strong opiate and astringent articles, which are of so drying a nature as to be in great danger of destroying the patient; whereas this medicine never dries or stops the cough, but, by removing the CAUSE, generally destroys the hectic before the cough is entirely gone. Consequently, when the cough is cured the patient is well. Send address for pamphlet giving full directions for cure of pulmonary diseases.

Price 35 cts., 50 cts., and $1.00 per bottle.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
HENRY, JOHNSON & LORD, Props., Burlington, Vt.

DOWNS' ELIXIR.

DOWNS' ELIXIR.

DOWNS' ELIXIR.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

—Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned upon the estate of Willis A. Phelps, late of Athens, deceased, notice is hereby given that all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said estate must present the same duly authenticated to the undersigned for settlement.

JAMES C. BURNSIDE,
Administrator.
Milan, Pa., 2mar82.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE

—Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned upon the estate of Hezekiah Parsons, late of Litchfield, deceased, notice is hereby given that all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said estate must present the same duly authenticated to the undersigned for settlement.

EMMA PARSONS,
Administratrix.
Litchfield, Pa., 2mar82*.

New Advertisements.

ANNUAL STATEMENT

—OF THE—

Receipts and Expenditures of Bradford County From January 1st to December 31st, 1881.

Expenditures.

To amount paid Auditors	$211 00
Bridge contracts	8,056 64
Bridge repairs	2,664 19
Bridge views	127 00
Bradford County Agricultural Society	100 00
Constables for making returns to Court and attending at elections	802 44
Assessors	2,533 97
Costs in Commonwealth suits	4,728 54
Counsel to Commissioners	50 00
Crier and Tipstaves of Court	679 00
District Attorney	406 00
Election expenses	1,711 40
Fuel and lights	1,610 01
Grand jurors	850 31
Traverse jurors	7,342 93
Insurance on public buildings	75 00
Repairs, furniture, fixtures and labor on public buildings and grounds	950 70
Coroner and Justices holding inquests	271 24
Jury Commissioners and clerk	279 48
Blank books in county offices	663 94
Postage and stationery	140 68
Public printing	1,028 50
Prisoners' support in jail	2,154 87
Prisoners' support in penitentiary	1,348 40
Sheriff, conveying prisoners to peniten'y	671 41
Prothonotary, Quarter Sessions fees	463 60
Rent of room Troy Court	110 00
Sheriff for summoning jury	167 00
Sheriff, fees in Commonwealth suits	144 98
Tax refunded	138 41
Wild cat certificates	13 75
Making duplicates, &c	75 00
Stenographer of Court	1,217 82
Bounty for return of stolen horses	58 80
Insurance on Towanda Bridge	180 00
Damages for loss of sheep by dogs in 1880	842 41

State Lunatic Hospital	$102 94
Copying indices, Register's Office	[illegible]
Auditing accounts Prot's and Reg's offices	[illegible]
Copying judgment docket, Prot's office	[illegible]
Newlin & Armstrong, attorneys for Bradford Co. in two suits for Bradford Co for the reduction of the State tax	[illegible]
Expenses of Towanda Bridge—plank watchman, lights and repairs	[illegible]
Elliott & Watrous, attorneys for Bradford Co. in the suits of Towanda Bridge Co. vs. Bradford Co. in 2 cases at Wellsboro	[illegible]
Witnesses' costs and expenses for Bradford Co as def't in 2 cases at Wellsboro	1,267 62
Court costs—witness' costs for plaintiff in 2 cases at Wellsboro, Towanda Bridge Co. vs. Bradford Co	[illegible]
Judgment and interest from date that County took possession of the bridge	[illegible]
Davies & Carnochan, attorneys for Bradford Co. in 2 suits in the Supreme Court and 2 at Wellsboro, Towanda Bridge	[illegible]
Interest on judgment from March 21 to December 19, 1881, at which time the debt and interest was paid	[illegible]
Davies & Carnochan and Davies & Hall, from 1876 to 1881, attorneys' fees in Bradford County Court	[illegible]
Dividing townships and boroughs into election districts	[illegible]
Dr. C. K. Ladd, jail physician	[illegible]
Sheriff's proclamations	[illegible]
Daniel Bradford, County Commissioner	[illegible]
J. W. Hurst, County Commissioner	[illegible]
M. F. Ransom, County Commissioner	[illegible]
William Lewis, Clerk	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

Poor-House.

Dr.

To amount paid for completing the Poor-House and constructing Insane Hospital	$13,605 36
Stock and labor	1,470 19
Fixtures and furnishing Insane Hospital	1,519 42
Maintenance	7,549 68
Out-door relief	1,260 20
Support of poor insane in lunatic hospitals	1,157 00
Transportation of poor	135 58
Transportation of poor insane from Harrisburg, Danville and Warren lunatic hospitals to County-House	209 43
Dr. C. W. Carrier, Poor-House physician	230 00
A. M. Cornell, Superintendent	600 00
Tax on loans, Poor-House bonds	160 00
Total	$28,075 84

Cr.

By amount of farming implements, stock, grain, and provisions on hand on the 1st of January, 1882: Valuation.

2 sets double harness, $40; 1 platform wagon, $75; 4 manure forks, $2 40; 3 sets whiffletrees, $6; 2 grass-scythes, $[illegible]; bush scythe, $2.25; 2 cultivators, $[illegible]; corn plough, $3; picks, post-maul and ox-yoke, $1.50; 5 hogs, $40; 2 lumber wagons, $65; 40 bush. turnips $10, 20 of beets $[illegible], 20 of onions $20, 400 of potatoes $[illegible]; churn and power, $35; 1 platform scale, $15; 2 bbls. corned beef $30, 3 of pork $[illegible], 6 of cider $ 8; 1 wheelrake, $25; 200 bush. wheat $280, 500 of corn $200, 25 of buckwheat $25, 150 of oats $75; 1 Eureka Mower, $75; 500 feet of fence boards, 150 posts, $12.50; 1 fanning-mill, $30; 1 corn-sheller, $6; 6 hoes—handrakes, pitchforks, &c., $5.50; 1 keg wrought nails, $6; [illegible] grain-cradles, $7.50; 3 ploughs, $15; 1 single harness, $10; 2 drags, $35; 1 grain-drill, $85; 1 field-roller, $25; 1 ox-cart, $10; 2 pairs bobsleighs, $60; 2 cases men's and boys' boots, $60; 9 pairs women's shoes $13.50; 9 coats, 7 pairs pants and 5 vests, $65.25; 20 cows, $600; 5 two-year-old steers, $150; 3 calves, $30; 4 horses, $[illegible]; 65 tons of hay, $650; cornstalks, $[illegible]; [illegible] lbs. of butter $75, 100 of tobacco $[illegible]; medicine in the pharmacy, $200 ..... [illegible]

Total valuation ..... [illegible]

County Tax and Poor Tax.

TOWNSHIPS AND BOROUGHS.	NAMES OF COLLECTORS.	Account With the Several Collectors of State and County Taxes in Bradford County for the Year 1881.				Account With the Several Collectors of Poor Tax in Bradford County Poor District for the Year 1881.			
		Amount Charged	Amount Received	Amount Exonerated	Amount of Per Centage	Amount Charged	Amount Received	Amount Exonerated	Amount of Per Centage
Armenia T.	D. D. Alexander	$174 30	$158 15	[illegible]	$8 32	$163 76	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Asylum T.	F. D. Kerrick	740 90	694 68	[illegible]	36 55	434 51	407 29	[illegible]	[illegible]
Athens B.	C. W. Canfield	1920 71	813 00	104 [illegible]	42 78	586 [illegible]	467 32	94 [illegible]	[illegible]
Athens T.	W. Dunham	1922 66	1774 12	55 17	93 37	1136 77	1056 38	24 [illegible]	[illegible]
Albany T.	W. L. Kenyon	396 58	367 26	10 44	19 32	235 28	221 86	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alba B.	F. W. Miller	100 57	94 28	1 33	4 96	56 36	53 54	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barclay T.	J. Cantwell	903 22	582 06	290 55	30 63	328 46	312 25	[illegible]	[illegible]
Burlington T.	G. S. Travis	671 81	627 39	11 40	33 02	[illegible]	372 36	[illegible]	[illegible]
Burlington W.	J. A. Phillips	528 56	497 69	4 48	26 19	315 53	298 63	[illegible]	[illegible]
Burlington B.	M. S. Douglass	101 02	93 29	2 82	4 91	55 10	52 35		[illegible]
Canton T.	S. Ayres	1178 55	1099 45	21 21	57 86	688 61	[illegible]		[illegible]
Canton B.	W. C. Sechrist	529 68	501 19	2 11	26 28	317 71	300 65	1 21	[illegible]
Columbia T.	L. McClure	1251 43	1186 12	2 89	62 42	745 75	709 77	[illegible]	[illegible]
Franklin T.	S. McKee	412 97	388 91	3 59	20 47	249 92	227 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Granville T.	W. S. Packard	775 22	731 27	5 46	[illegible]	451 54	426 22	[illegible]	[illegible]
Herrick T.	H. F. Rogers	535 96	507 03	2 25	26 68	310 50	294 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Litchfield T.	W. H. Carner	829 68	778 70	10 00	40 98	428 78	402 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
LeRoy T.	L. A. Wooster	700 27	659 41	6 12	34 71	417 13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
LeRaysville B.	E. H. Codding	251 35	238 69	19	12 56	132 46	122 77	11	[illegible]
Monroe T.	W. A. Kellogg	723 51	682 22	5 38	35 91	427 31	403 66	3 64	[illegible]
Monroe B.	B. B. Hollett	175 22	166 86	58	5 78	100 90	95 53	31	[illegible]
New Albany B.	Geo. Wilcox	46 45	43 17	1 01	2 27	27 36	25 49	51	[illegible]
Orwell T.	A. A. Allyn	951 96	900 34	4 63	47 35	561 05	540 76	2 42	[illegible]
Overton T.	W. Sick	265 80	207 93	46 93	10 94	158 [illegible]	124 40	27 58	[illegible]
Pike T.	M. E. Beecher	1122 51	1061 37	5 28	55 86	655 38	620 97	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ridgbury T.	P. C. Brown	869 22	822 91	3 60	43 37	516 72	483 36	2 66	[illegible]
Rome T.	C. M. V'nWinkle	725 77	682 56	7 29	35 92	432 86	405 79	5 66	[illegible]
Rome B.	B. G. Wilmot	97 94	92 52	55	4 87	57 43	54 27	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheshequin T.	Geo. Childs	1228 02	1164 74	1 98	61 30	731 65	694 15	97	[illegible]
Smithfield T.	D. Phelps	1417 67	1332 09	15 47	70 11	817 08	765 78	7 54	[illegible]
So. Waverly B.	J. Westbrook	463 77	419 05	22 66	22 06	267 09	244 48	9 75	[illegible]
South Creek T.	Geo. Jenkins	606 73	573 71	2 87	30 19	359 85	341 1[illegible]	79	[illegible]
Springfield T.	A. G. Bailey	1248 86	1178 40	8 44	62 02	746 13	706 45	2 50	[illegible]
Stand. Stone T.	F. J. Kingsley	558 87	526 09	5 18	27 60	332 21	312 80	3 65	[illegible]
Sylvania B.	M. R. Scouten	111 31	105 54	22	5 55	63 91	60 71		[illegible]
Towanda B.	A. Wickham	3091 58	2881 92	57 99	151 67	1766 68	1645 69	83 [illegible]	[illegible]
Towanda Nor. T.	T. Clancy	329 96	309 82	3 83	16 31	196 55	184 56	2 27	[illegible]
Towanda T.	F. W. Fisher	661 51	601 40	28 46	31 65	373 61	348 94	16 84	17 84
Troy B.	N. J. Stewart	1128 04	1058 35	14 01	55 76	562 14	526 66	8 46	27 [illegible]
Troy T.	H. N. Fish	1318 95	1246 38	6 97	65 60	787 73	741 91	3 [illegible]	[illegible]
Tuscarora T.	J. Clapper	625 83	589 55	5 25	31 03	372 81	349 5[illegible]	5 13	[illegible]
Terry T.	S. Bowman	479 62	445 59	10 58	23 45	279 02	259 18	6 2[illegible]	[illegible]
Ulster T.	G. Bartholomew	714 27	675 52	3 20	35 55	419 46	397 2[illegible]	1 2[illegible]	[illegible]
Warren T.	W. P. Bowen	1064 92	1005 42	6 58	52 92	631 66	597 5[illegible]	2 72	[illegible]
Wells B.	R. R. Wickham	902 79	852 48	5 45	44 86	[illegible]	[illegible]	3 13	[illegible]
Wilmot T.	D. Dieffenbach	530 55	490 39	11 45	[illegible]	314 86	291 95	7 48	[illegible]
Windham T.	O. G. Hill	859 99	812 33	4 91	42 7[illegible]	495 45	468 17	2 61	24 91
Wysox T.	E. R. Bishop	937 75	876 41	15 18	46 1[illegible]	545 00	511 96	6 16	[illegible]
Wyalusing T.	J. W. Chamberlin	1067 95	996 94	18 54	52 47	605 38	563 8[illegible]	10 84	[illegible]
Total		$37353 56	34594 58	$938 32	$1820 66	$21802 48	$20223 17	$515 60	$1064 [illegible]

John H. Grant, Treasurer, in Account With the County of Bradford.

Dr.

To amount balance in Treasury from last report	$22,597 18
Duplicates for 1881, includ. reassessments	37,353 56
Received from late Treas'r, Wm Bunyan	2,147 00
County tax received on returned lands	64 08
Incidental receivals	122 60
Fine received from George Young	25 00
County loan	10,000 00
Overdraft at Citizens National Bank	6,000 00
Total	$78,308 82

Cr.

By amount exonerated to Collectors for year 1881	$938 32
Percentage of Collectors for year 1881	1,820 66
Supt. Ryan, Teachers' Institute	200 00
Interest on County loan	250 00
Orders redeemed during year 1881	7258[illegible]
Treasurer's com., 1 per cent. on $36,952 68	[illegible]
Treasurer's com., 2 per cent. on $73,053 76	1,46[illegible]
Balance in Treasury January 2, 1882	685 89
Total	$78,30[illegible]

John H. Grant, Treasurer, in Account With Bradford County Poor District.

Dr.

To amount balance in Treasury from last report	$959 30
Duplicates for year 1881	21,802 48
Poor tax received on returned lands	1 51
Cash rec'd from Supt. Poor-House Farm	317 36
Cash received from Asa Forrest	15 00
Cash received on Poor District bond	10,000 00
Total	$33,095 65

Cr.

By amount exonerated to Collectors for year 1881	$515 60
Percentage of Collectors for year 1881	1,064 [illegible]
Interest on bonds	[illegible]
Orders redeemed during year 1881	28,075 84
Treasurer's com., 1 per cent. on $29,547 75	295 47
Treasurer's com., 2 per cent. on $40,325 84	[illegible]
Balance in Treasury January 2, 1882	375 [illegible]
Total	[illegible]

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, BRADFORD COUNTY SS.:

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of said County, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct statement of the receivals and expenditures of the said County, and of the Poor District which it composes, from the first day of January, A. D, 1881, to the thirty-first day of December, A. D. 1881, both days inclusive.

Witness our hands and official seal at Towanda, Penna., this 18th day of January, A. D. 1882.

DANIEL BRADFORD,
MYRON KINGSLEY,
M. F. RANSOM, } 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 items therein contained, and find them to be correct.

C. P. WELLES,
JOS. T. HESTED,
W. W. MOODY, } Auditors.

Commissioners' Office, January 18, 1882.

STATEMENT OF DEBT.

Statement of Indebtedness of Bradford County and of Bradford County Poor District as of Jan. 2, 1882.

DEBT OF COUNTY.

County Loan for 1881	$10,000 00
Overdraft for 1881	6,000 00
	$16,000 00
Less cash in Treasury January 2, 1882	685 89
	$15,314 11

DEBT OF POOR DISTRICT.

Bonds issued for 1880	$40,000 00
Bonds issued for 1881	10,000 00
	$50,000 00
Less cash in Treasury January 2, 1882	375 46
	$49,624 54

Total Actual Indebtedness as of January 2, 1882.

County	$15,314 11
Poor District	49,624 54
	$64,938 65

Attest: WILLIAM LEWIS, Clerk.