THE REPUBLICAN.

JUDSON HOLCOMB, CHAS. L. TRACY, } PROPRIETORS.

JUDSON HOLCOMB, Editor.
CHAS. H. ALLEN, Associate Editor.

"Reasonable taxes, honest expenditures, competent officers, and no stealing." — Harpers Weekly.

Entered in the Post Office at Towanda as SECOND CLASS MATTER.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1883.

David Davis got left. He can get down off the fence now.

The prohibitory amendment to the constitution of Iowa, adopted by popular vote last June, was declared invalid by the Supreme Court Thursday.

Gen. Longstreet, of Confederate fame, came to the rescue of Fitz John Porter and defended his action at the second battle of Bull Run.

The lower House of Congress on Monday last had a fierce struggle over the clause of the tariff bill relating to the duty on imported liquors.

The *Press* thinks that the laboring men are finding out pretty rapidly, these days, which party in Congress it is that believes in protecting them and their homes.

The members of both the Senate and the House, at Harrisburg, have each gobbled their hundred dollars worth of postage stamps, the cry of "reform" to the contrary notwithstanding.

Senator John R. McPherson was re-elected United States Senator by the New Jersay Legislature in joint session last week receiving 43 votes, two more than were necessary to a choice. He returned to Washington last evening.

The Democrats in Congress are struggling to force an extra session. Let them accomplish it if they can. Their experience in the past should teach them that extra sessions with democratic majorities have proved disasterous to their party.

If Ben Butler sets out to become President he will probably achieve that end. But if it takes him as long a time, in proportion, as it did to become Governor of Massachusetts, few persons now living will witness the inauguration ceremonies.

The bill reported in the House requiring the proprietors of private hospitals for the insane to register the institutions with the State Board of Public Charities, and give the Board free access to the same, is a good measure and should be passed.

There is not much fun to be extracted from the situation in which the people of Wilkesbarre find themselves. Unless the facts are exaggerated, the ground is sinking beneath their feet to an alarming extent, and the despondent fear that a large part of the city will presently reach its level at the bottom of a coal mine.

The Senate by a vote of sixteen to twenty-five refused to concur in a House resolution to print five thousand copies of the Governor's inaugural. The Senate is right. An inaugural address is no more a State paper than a response to a serenade. Instead of providing for public printing of private literature, it would be well to confine public printing to the journals and the laws.

A few more such attacks on Congressman Jadwin as that in the *Review* of Friday last, may have the effect to induce Mr. Jadwin to demonstrate whether he has any control over the appointment of a postmaster for Towanda. Nothing farther away from the truth could possibly be written than the statement contained in that article in respect to the appointment of Mr. Keeney.

Governor Pattison's show of simplicity, and small economy, by footing it when he should ride, and refusing a well ordered display on the occasion of his inauguration, smacks very strongly of the smallest kind of demagoguery. While it adds nothing to his dignity or popularity as Governor, it has cooled the ardor of a large class of democrats who do the hurrahing and do most of the work of a lively campaign.

Controller Pattison was, prior to the last election, one of the most prominent of the Philadelphia Reformers who demanded that the office of Recorder should be abolished. A bill to abolish the office will probably pass during the present session of the Legislature, but Governor Pattison seems to differ with the Controller for he wants to remove the present Recorder, and appoint a new one so that the reform he wanted before he was Governor shall be postponed at least for five years.

An apportionment bill was introduced in the House at Harrisburg on Friday last reapportioning the State in Congressional districts. The bill proposes to change the 15th district by making it so as to compose the counties of Bradford, Susquehanna, Tioga and Potter. Of course this bill emanates from democratic sources, and smacks strongly of gerrymandering by grouping the Republican counties together and allowing republicans in democratic counties no opportunity of ever seeing daylight politically. Such a proposition we trust will not be supported by the members from Bradford. While the democrats claim that the bill gives the Republicans fifteen out of the twenty eight districts, a close inspection discloses the fact that less than half can be set down as reliably Republican. The aggregate Republican vote of the State in the Garfield election would entitle the Republicans to seventeen members out of the twenty-eight. No apportionment is fair that does not concede this.

One of the nice places at the National or State Capitols is that of Chaplain as a very handsome sum is paid some political preacher for making a prayer two or three minutes long at the opening of each morning session of the two Houses of the Legislature. The whole thing is regarded as a mere form and a good many legislators make it a point to wait until the preacher gets through before going into the legislative halls. Only two members of the National Senate were in their places Tuesday morning when the Chaplain began his prayer, but the religious portion of the day's proceedings went on as decorously as if there had been a full house. This was as it should have been, so far as concerns the devotional services, for wherever at the National Capitol there are two Senators gathered together there is some one who needs to be prayed for. It is a bad sign, however, that of the whole seventy-six there were only two who knew their greatest need.

Owing to the election of the Speaker of the lower House of the New Jersey Legislature to preside over the joint session for the election of a United States Senator last week, the Senate tabled a House resolution to hold a joint session on Monday next for the purpose of electing a State Comptroller to succeed Major Anderson, Rrpublican who now holds the position and whose term expires next week. The office can only be filled at a joint session of the two Houses, and unless the indignation of the members of the upper House is appeased, the present incumbent will hold over another year. The election of the speaker of the House to preside over the joint session by the Democratic plurality is said to be without precedent in the State.

Governor Pattison's course, it is apparent, is rapidly building a bridge over the chasm which separated the Regular and Independent Republicans in Pennsylvania. Many of his appointments are so indefensible, and the eagerness of his party to grasp at all the spoils within reach is so evident, that the Independents, with the desire to exercise the largest charity toward his administration, are yet compelled to oppose him. Senator Stewart, the anti-Cameron candidate for Governor last fall, aided in defeating some of Pattison's nominations this week. In the debate which these appointments excited in the State Senate, Chairman Cooper, of the Regular Republican Committee, used some significant language. He referred to the Regulars as "former Stalwarts and to the anti-Cameron men as "former" Independents.—*Tribune.*

That the Judiciary Committee of the Maine Senate should have agreed to recommend the passage of a bill reestablishing the death penalty in that State is a notable and significant circumstance. It would seem from this that the experiment of abolishing the death penalty has been as unsuccessful in Maine as it has elsewhere, and that the fear of capital punishment has a deterrent effect upon the criminal mind for which there is no equivalent to be found. Humanitarianism is an admirable thing within proper limits, but it may be misdirected for the benefit of the individual to the prejudice of the community in general.

If we may judge by the Democratic notions of civil service reform, says the *North American*, as exhibited by the new administration and State Legislature at Harrisburg, reform, according to Democratic practice, means a slight sprinkling of small and unimportant Republicans in minor positions and a flood of well-known Democrats in all other offices. In plain terms, we now see that their idea of civil service reform is a general turning out of Republicans and a substitution of Democrats in their places.

The struggle over the election of United States Senators in Colorado, was settled on Saturday by the election of Thomas M. Bowen for the full term, and H. A. Tabor to fill the existing vacancy. Both are Republicans. The struggle for the places of Senator Terry in Michigan, Windom, in Minnesota, and Saunders, in Nebraska, is yet unsettled. These are all Republican States with Republican legislatures. The complexion of the Senate politically, for the 48th Congress depends upon the result of these States.

The receipts into the Treasury of the United States from customs and internal revenue for the six business days of last week were as follows:

Monday	$1,343,821.47
Tuesday	944,393.54
Wednesday	979,406.35
Thursday	935,168.90
Friday	980,166.71
Saturday	985,561.82
Total	$6,168,518.79
Daily average	$1,028,066.46

Begin as You Can End

There has been much individual complaint and public comment upon the severe simplicity of Governor Pattison's method of inauguration. He chose to walk from the railway station to his stopping place, satchel in hand when a carriage and friendly welcome were in waiting for him, and he chose to walk quietly to the Capitol to be inaugurated, and allow the clubs and procession of citizens gathered to honor him, to tramp the streets in empty show; but it was Governor Pattison's inauguration, and he was the one to judge of the proprieties of the occasion.

It could have done no harm, nor would it have marred the simplicity of the occasion had Governor Pattison accepted a carriage and graced with his presence the procession intended to honor him, especially as the citizens who expected to greet him in their procession paid their own expenses; but it is probable that the new Governor has studied now all Governors retire without procession or applaudits from the multitude, and he proposed to go in as he expects to go out. When his official power shall end four years hence, he will be able to walk to the depot, satchel in hand, without obtrusive hospitality or deafening cheers to vex him and he simply decided to come as he expects to go. There's philosophy in that after all, however dissapointing to fervent expectants.—*Phil. Times.*

The Supreme Court of this State recently decided that the expenses of holding the local elections are to be paid by the respective districts. This has been the general understanding of the law; but the authority of Meadville claiming the county to be liable, brought a suit and recovered a verdict in the Crawford county court. The County Commissioners then appealed to the Supreme Court and won suit, the judgment of the lower Court being reversed.

SUNDAY AND FREE RUM.

Job tells us that great men are not always wise, and it is quite certain that kind hearted and "liberal" men often do and say very foolish things. Robert Collyer, a popular and genial preacher of New York, when living in Chicago, stepped to the front, and defended vigorously open beer gardens on Sunday. Now, in New York, he is reported as demanding that liquor saloons shall not be closed on Sundays, but kept open in the interest of the poor! We certainly hope that he is misreported. For the reasoning in the case is too puerile for so gifted a man as Dr. Collyer surely is. "The rich," he says, virtually, "have their wine cellars open on Sunday in their own homes; and can drink as they please." And why," he wants to know, "should not the liquor saloons be open for the poor on Sundays, that they may drink as they please, as well as the rich?" The result would be, of course, a very free Sunday, and a torrent of free rum. The rich can gamble, we suppose, in their own homes, on Sunday, and if they do not disturb the public peace, nobody will interfere. Why should not the gambling houses be open on that day, as well as the liquor saloons, for the benefit of the poor? The rich can have their wine cellars open on all days, election days, and holidays, and open all night long as well; why may not the liquor saloons do precisely the same things? Then Dr. Collyer does not distinguish at all, between what a man may use, in his own house, and what another man may sell, openly, in his place of business upon the Sabbath-day. We do not imagine he thinks liquor saloons a Sunday *necessity*, to be kept open in the interest of the poor. Nor, hard as he pleads, in this matter, for poor classes, (sure to be made poor by the *privilege* on which he insists,) can we imagine that liquor saloons in this liberal age are to be classified as *charitable* institutions.

But why does he complain of Sunday restriction, or Sunday prohibition in this matter. The Sunday law, even when the most stringent, is merely a negative affair. Like the old Mosaic law it tells men what they shall not, rather than what they shall do. It compels no man to go to church, to read the bible, to pray, or men to keep holy the first day of the week. It simply requires that no man shall interfere with, or in any manner disturb, those who do wish to keep the day for worship, or rest. The poor can drink their lager beer, or whiskey, in their homes on Sunday, as freely as the rich their wines. In the interests of order, and morality it closes liquor saloons upon that day. The people themselves have made the law, that they may cease from the common work and traffic of life, and unite according to their own special convictions, in the recognition and worship of God; and only those things are prohibited which would tend to defeat these ends. Of what special grievance, then have the liquor dealers to complain, when they are simply required like all other classes of men, to obey a law made by the people for the people's good? Sunday is free enough now, but into what a condition of things should we soon drift with a free Sunday, and absolutely free rum! Robert Collyer would be likely to preach some plain words in his New York pulpit if somebody should open a beer garden upon one side of his church, and somebody else a liquor saloon upon another, and both would be kept in full blast every Sabbath day.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 29, 1883.

The Marquis of Lorne, son-in-law of Queen Victoria, Governor-General of Canada, is spending a short time in Washington. On Saturday he visited the Capitol with his suite accompanied by British Minister, West. They paid their respects to both Houses of Congress. Though no formal reception was given them they received marked attention in an informal manner from members of both the Senate and House. On their arrival at the House, Speaker Keifer at once met them and escorted them to seats in the gallery especially assigned to the use of the Speaker, his family and his guests. Here many members paid their respects to him and were introduced. He was afterward escorted to the lobby of the House in the rear of the seats where members generally were introduced. The tariff bill was under discussion while the Marquis sat in the gallery, and Major M. Kinley, of Ohio, the best posted member, perhaps, of the House in the details of the tariff, was speaking.

AN INTERESTING EPISODE

occurred in the course of the speech, in which the Marquis appeared to take a lively interest. Mr. Arken, of South Carolina, interrupted Mr. McKinley, and charged that by the terms of the bill the tariff on wire used in bailing cotton was oppressive to the cotton-producers of the South, and thrust in some mean flings at the "robbery by the manufacturing interests of the North and East." This was tumultuously applauded on the democratic side. Mr. McKinley when quiet was restored, retorted that the democratic side of the House were acting in the interest of the Lords of England in trying to so frame our tariff laws as to bring American labor into competition with the pauper labor of Europe. He was for promoting American labor and American interests, and he desired no applause from the representatives of English capital. This brought a burst of applause from the Republican side. At the close of Mr. McKinley's speech he was introduced to the Marquis, who congratulated him warmly. He said that the protective policy in Canada had filled her treasury and worked well for the prosperity of the Canadian provinces, though he presumed "our friends on the other side of the water did not like it very well."

The democrats have done most of the talking on the pending bill. The Southern democrats are to a man opposed to the bill as is nearly every democrat from a democratic State, or representing a strong democratic district in a republican State. It is the policy of the republicans to have them commit their party as strongly as they choose against adequate protection of American interests, as it will be the most important issue of the next Presidential election. Discussion on the bill was practically closed on Saturday, and a final vote is hoped for as early as Tuesday. The bill will pass the House unquestionably, but what may be its fate in the Senate where there is no limit to debate, it is impossible to tell.

CAPTAIN ROBERT SMALLEY,

who now represents one of the South Carolina districts as a Republican, is a colored man, who until some time after the outbreak of the rebellion was a slave. During his days of servitude he was entrusted by his master as a captein on a vessel employed in the coasting trade, and was therefore familiar with the coast and harbors in and about Charleston. He escaped from slavery and the rebel service, with the rebel boat Planter, with its colored crew and cargo, from Charleston harbor and delivered it into the hands of the Union forces. He was promoted to the rank of Captain for gallant services by General Gilmore. He is now asking to be placed upon the retired list of the Navy with the rank of Captain, and a bill has been favorably reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs granting his petition. The Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, makes the following flattering reference to the services of Captain Smalls, which we subjoin as a just tribute to a patriotic and deserving man:

The sub-committee on the bill authorizing the President to place Robert Smalls on the retired list of the Navy with the rank of Captain, have prepared a favorable report, which will be submitted to the Naval Committee. The report is an extremely interesting document, recalling one of the most gallant exploits of the war of the Rebellion, and epitomizing the subsequent record of Mr. Smalls. Everybody familiar with the history of those days remember how Robert Smalls, the slave, escaped from Charleston Harbor with the Rebel dispatch boat Planter. By that act sixteen slaves gained their freedom and the United States came into possession of a steamer with her cargo of guns and ammunition designed for the armament of Fort Ripley, the whole worth about $70,000. Robert Smalls was a pilot who knew immediately every river and inlet on the coast and his services were almost invaluable. Acting as pilot of different naval vessels he made repeated trips pointing out and helping to remove torpedoes which he had helped to plant before his escape. He was pilot of the Keokuk in the attack on Fort Sumpter in April, 1863, when that vessel was struck ninety-six times, nineteen shots passing through her. In December of the same year Smalls was on board the Planter. When under a severe fire from Rebel batteries. Captain Nickerson, her commander, deserted his post and hid himself in a coal bunker. Smalls took command and brought the vessel out safely. For this act General Gillmore promoted him to be a Captain and gave him command of the Planter, which he retained until the close of the war. He is now a Representative in Congress, but was not nominated for re-election. Many men whose names are borne on the retired list of the Navy have done the country no more service than he has. J. H.

PERSONAL POINTS.

Mr. Murch, one of the Maine Congressmen, declared at a labor meeting in Baltimore on Friday evening that he was $2,000 poorer than when he entered the House of Representatives. For such a horny-fisted son of toil as Mr. Murch pretends to be the Congressional salary of $5,000 a year is too little, apparently.

Oliver Beirne, the heir of the Burnsides estate in Louisiana, has a crop of 7,5000,000 pounds of sugar and 12,000 barrels of molasses this year. The sugar barrels placed in a line would reach twelve miles.

Henry Clay's body servant, Old Ned, who dug his master's grave at Ashland, died recently in Texas.

Francis Murphy, the famous Temperance advocate, is threatened with serious pulmonary complications, and has lately spent, on that account, much time in the Scottish Highlands, but without the hoped-for benefit.

The widow of General A. J. Myer, "Old Probs," as he came to be known, is building a costly mausoleum at Buffalo in memory of her husband. The monument will contain 400 tons of Maine granite and 1200 tons of bronze.

Secretary Chandler yesterday received a telegram from Minister Hunt at St. Petersburg stating that the Russian government authorizes the removal of the remains of De Long and comrades via Irkutsk or Ochatsk. The secretary replied, giving instructions to have the remains transported by way of Irkutsk.

Governor Hoyt retires from the executive chair of Pennsylvania with the respect and good wishes of all parties. His administration has been clean and intelligent, and his political enemies concede that he will be ranked among the best governors the State has had. He has shown a sturdy independence of boss dictation and an earnest desire to serve the best interests of the people. It is predicted that his retirement to private life will be only temporary, and that he will yet be called to higher political honors.—*Tribune.*

Gustave Dore, the French painter and designer, is dead. His was a wonderful creative mind, and there are few people who have not gazed with wonder and admiration upon some of the picturesque fancies of his genius. He was a most prolific artist and his pictures are numbered by thousands. Many artists have exceeded him in powers of execution but few in grandeur of conception.

POLITICAL POINTS.

The Democratic members of the Ohio Leislature have succeeded in making themselves ridiculous by trying to place upon the journal of the House a protest against the resolution thanking Senator Pendleton for his efforts in behalf of Civil Service Reform. The protest is couched in disrespectful language and its reading was objected to by the Speaker.

The political ground swell of last year which changed the character of several State Legislatures from Republican to Democratic seems to have given some clergymen with Democratic proclivities an opportunity to air their politics. The eagerness with which the occasion is improved shows how long it has been waited for. The chaplain of the Pennsylvania House, which happens to be Democratic, contrived in his petitions to indorse Governor Pattisons half-penny economy in conducting his inauguration and to return thanks "that the citizen is in the ascendant and that no longer we fear the influence of the military nor of war and death." Some members of the Legislature think of giving the reverend gentleman a quiet hint that his effort to mix politics and religion may produce an explosion.—*Tribune.*

Assemblyman Buttermore wants the State to print 5000 copies of Governor Pattison's inaugural address. The *Press* thinks a supplement should be issued with the document giving a map of the Governor's unique infantry assault on Capitol Hill.

The Democracy is a busy party these days. It has a Speakership contest on hand, several tidal-wave Governors to watch, and a number of Presidential booms to nourish. In addition to these duties it must keep an eye on Mr. Watterson to prevent him from committing the party to free trade, and make faces at General Butler in order to scare him off the Presidential track. With all these duties on hand the Democracy is likely to become tired out long before the National canvass begins. *Tribune.*

The Massachusetts Legislature in joint session at noon Thursday balloted for United States Senator. The first ballot stood: G. F. Hoar, 148; J. D. Long, 85; S. W. Bowerman, 88; Crapo, 4; scattering, 4. Mr. Hoar was declared elected. When the news of his election was received at Worcester Friday afternoon a salute of thirty-eight guns was fired.

PENNSYLVANIA PARAGRAPHS.

Samuel Gast, of Iowa, and his nephew David Gast, of Ohio, traveling cancer doctors, and James E. Haines, a student of Rising Sun, Maryland, were arrested last week—the two first mentioned at Bellefonte, this State, and the latter at his home—on a Coroner's warrant charging them with homicide in having caused the death of Mrs. James Armstrong, seventy-three years of age, of Delaware county, whom they treated for cancer. W. J. Perkins, of Chester, who harbored the trio of cancer doctors, was also arrested on the charge of being an accessory to the homicide. The entire party will be lodged in Media jail to await trial.

Judge McPherson filed an important decision at Harrisburg on Monday of last week on the question of mercantile partnerships in the case of the National Gas Company of Butler county. The accounting officers of the State made a settlement against the company for tax on the capital stock based on the act of April 22, 1875, claiming that it was not such a mercantile partnership as contemplated by the act, which was sustained by the Court, and judgment was entered for the full amount at issue, with interest and commissions amounting to $442.56.

Thomas J. Jones, who calls himself a second Elisha and announces that the world will come to an end in 1916, made his advent into Philadelphia on Sunday.

August F. Day, cashier of the Farmers' National Bank of Pennsburg, has resigned at the request of the board of directors, who claim to have found a shortage in his accounts. Mr. Dey claims that his books are correct, and that an examination will prove his innocence of any wrong doing.

The Sheriff of Lancaster county has levied on the effects of the Fidelity Insurance Company, of Elizabethtown, the last of the mutual companies in that county.

GENERAL GLEANINGS.

The lower house of the Kansas Legislature yesterday passed a concurrent resolution setting forth that in the consolidation of the Union Pacific and Kansas Pacific Railroad Companies in violation of the law, and with the view of definitely determining the matter, the Attorney General is directed to institute proceedings in the nature of quo warranto in the Supreme Court of Kansas, and to prosecute it speedily and vigorously to final judgment.

After a dead-lock of fifteen days, the Montana Territorial Council has elected Stuart (Dem.) as president. The House of Representatives has elected a democratic Speaker. A bill has been introduced calling for a convention to frame a State constitution.

Hon. James Patrick, Sr., the oldest journalist in Ohio, died on Thursday of last week, at his home in New Philadelphia, aged ninety-one. Mr. Patrick founded the Tuscarowas *Chronicle* in 1819. He was the father-in-law of Joseph Medill, of the *Chicago Tribune.*

The American Peace Society at Boston has come into full possession of $40,000 recently bequeathed by the Rev. George C. Beckwith.

Over one hundred and fifty families are in destitute circumstances caused by the closing down of the Columbus, Ohio, Rolling Mill at Christmas.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST.

The Disciples of Christ are engaged just now in a spirited but friendly controversy, as to the proper Scriptural name of the church. While they have always agreed to call themselves as individuals, either "Discsples" or "Christians," and as a religious denomination, the "Disciples of Christ," yet there is a very serious lack of uniformity in designating their churches For instance, in this city, in Cleveland, Ohio, and in some smaller places, their churches are generally called Churches of the Disciples of Christ," while in Chicago, New York State and New England, they are called "Churches of Christ," and in Cincinnati, St Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Baltimore, Pittsburg, Washington, and in almost all small towns and country places, they are called "Christian Churches." This lack of uniformity has made it impossible for the Commissioners of the Census to gather accurate statistics in regard to them; and so their, preachers, writers, and leading men generally, are engaged in an effort to reach uniformity in regard to a Church name. As a religious body they have always opposed denominationalism and denominational name, and yet they generally realize the inconvenience, both to themselves and others, of a failure to wear one church name in all parts of the land, as other religious bodies do. It is, therefore probable that they will adopt the only name by which they have ever designated themselves to any considerable extent which is not already adopted and worn by some other religi us body, namely, the "Church of Christ", while still speaking of themselves as individuals, and as a religious denomination, as the "Disciples of Christ." They claim to number between six and seven hundred thousand communicants in the United States, besides large numbers in Canada, Great Britain, Australia, Jamaica and other parts of the world.—*Phil. Press.*

Rev. Dr. Hitchcock, rector of the American Church in Paris, has resigned, and will return to America.

When one is sick advice is plenty but not always the best. A good rule is to accept only such medicines as have after long years of trial, proved worthy of confidence. This is a case where other people's experience may be of great service, and it has been the experience of thousands that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is the best cough medicine ever used. For sale by Dr. H. C. Porter & Son, Towanda, Pa.

The consecration of Rev. Dr. O'Brien, of Prince Edward Island, as Archbishop of Halifax took place last week. Bishop Fabre, of Montreal, acted as consecrator, and upward of one hundred clergymen were present.

An Incident in Virginia.

Our old friend, Mr. Wm. Claughton, of Heathsville, sheriff of Northumberland Co., Va., says: "We have many good medicines in our parts, but nothing which equals St. Jacobs Oil, the Great German Remedy. My family keep the Oil in the house at all times and use it for almost everything that a medicine can be used for. They claim that it is unequaled for rheumatism and all bodily pains.—*Tappahannock, (Va.,) Tide Water Index.*

Major William Arthur, paymaster United States army, is in Washington, on a short visit as the guest of his brother, the President.

Annual Statement
— OF —
BRADFORD COUNTY
— AND OF —
Bradford County Poor District,
As examined, adjusted and settled
— BY —
The Board of County Auditors
FOR THE YEAR
1882.

Daniel Bradford, Myron Kingsley and M. F. Ransom, Commissioners of Bradford County, in Account with Bradford County Poor District, for the period from January 1st, 1882, to December 31st, 1882, both days inclusive.

Dr.

To Amount of cash drawn from Poor District Treasury pursuant to their orders upon the Treasurer of Bradford County Poor District. $18,112 07

Cr.

EXPENDITURES OF BRADFORD COUNTY POOR DISTRICT.

1. OUT-DOOR RELIEF IN SMALL-POX CASES.

(1) CLOTHING, BEDDING, &c.

J. Ottarson	Towanda,	$ 1 50
Powell & Co.	"	93 67
E. B. Pierce	"	8 00
H. Jacobs	"	48 25
Felch & Co.	"	3 60
Decker Bro's.	"	49 15
Evans & Hildreth	"	77 70
L. B. Rodgers	"	15 20
S. Woodford	"	4 50
M. E. Rosenfield	"	16 75
G. M. Clark	"	10 50
Geo. Barnes	South Waverly,	47 04
		$ 375 65

(2) GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c.

Newman & Allen,	Smithfield,	63 94
E. S. Tracy & Co.	"	5 19
A. E. Childs	"	2 35
E. V. Nichols	"	4 95
Geo. Barnes,	South Waverly	22 24
Swarts & Gordon,	Towanda,	187 31
E. D. Rundell	"	2 45
E. F. Dittrich & Co	"	1 20
C. P. Welles	"	1 35
D. F. Bowman	"	16 74
		$ 314 45

(3) FUEL, &c.

Nathan Tidd	Towanda,	46 60
M. C. Mercur	"	24 89
S. L. & S. R. R. Co.	"	2 12
Geo. Barnes	South Waverly,	5 89
		$ 80 50

(4) NURSES, ASSISTANTS, &c.

Kate Iveson	Smithfield,	$ 45 38
L. B. Smith,	Smithfield & Towanda,	$214 07
Ed. French,	Smithfield,	31 50
E. G. Kingsley,	"	33 70
Israel Phillips,	"	73 41
Ruth Everson,	Towanda,	3 00
C. N. Sexton,	"	24 00
P. Donley,	"	244 60
Geo. Barnes, et al.	South Waverly	268 10
Lottie Rowe,	Towanda,	25 00
P. H. Gillis,	"	30 00
		$ 938 06

(5) DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

Turner & Gordon,	Towanda,	$105 59
Dr. H. C. Porter & Son,	"	19 90
D. G. Phelps,	Smithfield,	94 15
I. R. Schonmaker,	"	2 23
Geo. Barnes,	South Waverly,	9 83
		$ 162 80

(6) MEDICAL ATTENDANCE.

Dr. J. D Underwood,	Smithfield,	$ 20 50
Dr. W. E. Johnson,	South Waverly,	270 00
Dr. D. S. Pratt,	Towanda,	148 00
		$ 448 50

(7) BURIAL EXPENSES.

J. O. Frost & Sons,	Towanda,	$152 50
J. S. Allyn, Act.	"	44 75
Geo. Barnes,	South Waverly,	143 00
W. L. Voorhees,	Smithfield,	6 75
H. Barnes,	Towanda,	3 00
Ira Stephens,	"	2 00
S. C. Gillis,	"	9 00
P. M. Jones,	"	25 00
		$ 395 98

(8) TRANSPORTATION.

Isaac B. Decker,	Smithfield,	$ 5 00
G. A. Burns,	Towanda,	3 00
George Britton,	"	17 35
H. W. Lane,	"	5 00
Johnson Welles	"	3 00
		$ 33 35

Total Expenses in small-pox cases $ 2,742 69

2. OUT-DOOR RELIEF, EXCLUSIVE OF SMALL-POX CASES.

(1) CARE AND SUPPORT.

Henry Eiffert,	case of Catharine Eiffert,	$ 12 00
E. R. Jones,	case of D. Jones,	117 60
A. Watkins,	" " Mrs. Shoemaker,	30 00
Marlette Vincent,	case of self,	10 00
Patrick Costello,	case of M. Costello,	73 00
Patrick Costello,	case of P. Mahauns,	10 00
L. B. Goff,	case of Mary Ellis,	104 00
Mrs. A. J. Maynard,	case of Mrs. Maynard,	32 00
Geo. W. Wells,	case of Theron Wells,	42 83
Ebenezer Hawkins,	case of Thos. Hawkins,	21 57
S. T. Lent,	case of Henry Parks,	93 00
W. W. Moody,	case of Henry Parks,	7 50
J. Chaffee,	case of Henry Parks,	14 65
Maria A. Chaffee,	case of Henry Parks,	4 57
Helen Eldridge,	case of Henry Parks,	15 00
Norah Cronan,	case of Ann Cronan,	7 00
Alma Wood,	case of E. Chilson,	8 00
J. E. Gillett,	case of Ira Wheeler,	24 50
N. A. Black,	case of Herrick family,	11 00
Lyman VanGorder,	case of Mrs. DeGroff,	24 00
A. C. Cook,	case of G. B. Darling	28 00
John Stafford	case of B. Stafford,	25 10
M. W. Daggett,	case of Henry Miller,	40 00
M. Longwell,	case of Lottie Brewer,	18 00
Mary E. Hiney,	case of M. Hiney,	12 00
A. Snell,	case of Mrs. Barnes,	128 00
L. Lawson,	case of Mrs. Estell,	23 70
James Terry,	case of Rogers children,	15 00
Mrs. S. P. Whitcomb,	case of Mrs. Jeeder,	15 87
Myron Kingsley,	case of Benjamin boy,	10 00
J. W. Owens,	case of W. Conry,	45 00
A. E. Wilcox,	case of Mary D. Parr	10 00
Margaret Ackley,	case of Vincent child,	8 00
Sundry Persons,	case of Mrs. Morris,	8 50
G. W. Brink,	case of R. Paxton,	19 50
Peter Snyder,	case of Zura Johnson,	141 60
James Sargeant,	case of S. Hicks and wife,	47 00
Lloyd Fish,	case of J. Elston,	1 55
J. H. Carey et al.	case of Newman women,	35 48
Wm. Roncunck,	case of Ann Eustace,	24 00
J. Johnson,	case of John Johnson,	30 00
Wm. Roncunck,	case of Wm. Maxel,	24 00
Ormal Kellogg,	case of Ed. Quick,	21 00
H. R. Ferguson,	case of C. Feather	15 00
J. VanBunkirk,	case of Lillie Moore,	10 50
Pa. R. for B. M.,	case of Chas. Phillips,	12 10
C. J. Shelton,	case of Whitney,	3 00
Sam. Kingston,	case of Nancy Shay,	1 50
A. D. Munn,	case of Fredericks family,	14 32
Margaret Ackley,	case of Heeman child,	6 00
		$ 1,619 45

(2) GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c.

Geo. Smith,	case of W. Miller,	$ 50 97
E. W. Vincent,	case of W. Miller,	34 59
V. E. & J. E. Hollet	case of W. Miller,	2 00
F. P. Cooper,	case of A. Conrad,	27 61
B. Morgan,	case of Ann Cronan	1 00
Jos. T. Hested,	case of D. Jones,	42 15
Jos. T. Hested,	case of A. Peckham,	5 47
D. N. Peet,	case of Wm. Hockwell,	9 80
Mrs. E. P. Whitcomb,	case of Mrs. Jeeder	10 00
Beaman & Mosher,	case of J. D. Garlick,	21 04
S. B. Morse,	case of Ann Eustace	10 00
Browning & Merrill,	case of H. Parks,	51 76
C. C. Stewart,	case of H. Parks,	39 79
L. P. Blackman & Co.	case of S. M. Gregory,	3 75
G. W. Bailey,	case of S. M. Gregory,	28 63
L. P. Blackman & Co.	case of Mrs. Morris,	2 20
P. E. Woodruff,	case of Mrs. Morris,	1 30
G. W. Bailey,	case of Mrs. Morris	7 42
G. W. Brink,	case of Mrs. Morris	10 64
G. W. Brink,	case of S. M. Gregory,	4 27
W. G. Bostwick,	case of Newman women,	24 47
F. T. Page,	case of Wells family,	44 55
Burk, Thomas & Co,	case of J. Taylor,	22 42
Burk, Thomas & Co.	case of Mrs. Frisbee,	6 00
A. S. Gordon,	case of Mr. Warner	62 72
		$ 521 13

(3) CLOTHING, &c.

D. Meehan,	case of W. Miller,	$ 16 33
Redfington & Leonard	Co. case of Blackman,	1 52
Carey & Vantuyle,	case of Zura Johnson,	14 89
G. Wells,	case of Theron Wells,	8 00
		$ 40 74

(4) MEDICINES AND MEDICAL ATTENDANCE.

Dr. Jas. Davison,	case of Walter Lewis,	$ 46 00
Dr. W. S. Lewis,	case of Walter Lewis,	2 75
Dr. D. R. Brooks,	case of Walter Lewis,	2 55
Dr. T. F. Madill,	case of W. Miller,	44 75
Dr. D. N. Newton,	case of W. Miller,	10 00
Dr. D. N. Newton,	case of Emma Bennett,	11 00
A. C. Cook,	case of G. B. Darling,	2 00
Dr. Chas. Voorhis,	case of J. D. Garlick,	45 00
Dr. W. H. Holcomb,	case of Ann Eustace,	104 00
Dr. W. H. Holcomb,	case of Ann Harris,	20 00
Dr. Wm. Rice,	case of H. Parks,	48 82
Dr. O. Conklin,	case of H. Parks,	183 40
Dr. Wm. Rice,	case of Edwin Allen,	30 86
Dr. S. M. Woodburn,	case of Mrs. Barnes,	48 00
Dr. U. Homes,	case of John Patton,	2 00
Dr. C. H. Werner,	case of John Patton,	27 00
Dr. J. M. Furman,	case of Z. Gillett,	10 00
Dr. J. H. Spalding,	case of S. W. Riney	32 25
Dr. J. C. Morris,	case of Z. Johnson,	109 00
Dr. D. S. Pratt,	case of Mr. Warner,	118 00
Dr. Chas. Reed,	case of Mrs. Ferguson,	9 25
Dr. E. A. Everett,	case of Betsy Robinson,	7 00
G. T. Etenbrack,	case of Wells family,	65 75
Dr. J. W. Lyman,	case of Wm. Meizel,	24 75
Dr. N. Smith,	care of J. Taylor,	75 00
Dr. Levi Morse,	case of Fredericks family,	34 00
		$ 1,107 58

(5) BURIAL EXPENSES.

A. Watkins,	case of Mrs Shoemaker,	$ 11 00
Coe & Fairley,	et al. case of Walter Lewis,	13 00
E. F. Pierce,	et al. case of Ann Cronan	28 50
A. C. Cook,	case of G. B. Darling,	15 00
J. O. Frost' Sons	3 cases,	34 50
H. B. Gates,	et al. case of A. Blackman,	22 50
Myron Kingsley,	case of Mary Crandall,	13 00
J. H. Morey,	case of Anna Dean,	15 50
Wm. Heeman,	case of Mary Vincent,	2 00
B. F. Knapp,	case of D. Harris,	18 00
B. F. Knapp,	et al. case of Lillie Moore,	18 50
A. Brinson,	case of M. Costello,	2 00
Frank Heath,	case of Vanderpool child,	2 00
Thos. Barnes,	case of Unknown man,	2 00
E.