The Agitator.

A. F. BARNES, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1873.

Compulsory education is growing in favor. A bill having that end in view was introduced into the New Jersey Legislature last week.

The trial of "Boss Tweed" closed last Friday with the failure of the jury to agree. It looks as though this gigantic thief would never get his deserts in this world.

Last week Senator Strang introduced a bill into the State Senate entitled a supplement to an act to incorporate the Wellsboro and State Line Railroad Company, changing the incorporators and authorizing the commencement of said road at the State line. The bill was referred to the committee on railroads.

We print in another column an interesting article from the *Christian Union* in relation to the Credit Mobilier scandal. It seems to us a fair statement of the case as now developed before the investigating committee. The offense of the men implicated lies not so much in receiving shares of the stock as in denying the truth so strenuously afterward.

A new King has been elected to reign over the Sandwich Islands—William Lunalilo by name. The election was held on New Year's day, the new sovereign having previously been indorsed by a majority of the legislative assembly, which is said to be composed chiefly of natives of the Islands. It is reported that the prominent American residents favored his election, so we may fairly conclude that the cause of "manifest destiny" suffered no set-back in the operation.

Last week one great reform was effected in our postal system by the total abolition of the franking privilege from and after the 1st day of July next. The bill was signed by the President on Friday, and is now the law of the land. It provides in very sweeping terms that hereafter all official correspondence of whatever nature, and other mailable matter sent from or addressed to any officer of the Government, or to any person now authorized to frank such matter, shall pay the same rates of postage as like matter sent by other persons. There is a proviso tacked on to the end of the law which seems to have been adopted in a spasm of Congressional virtue. It provides that no compensation or allowance shall be made to members of either house on account of postage. Of course this is mere empty breath, as the next Congress will have the same right to repeal that this one had to adopt that provision. Let us hope they will not do it, however; and let us give credit to the present lawmakers for this long step on the road to reform. The law will work good in more ways than one. It will save the Government much money now expended for useless mail-carrying and printing, and it will save the people from being bored with cart loads of campaign literature every fall.

What Potter County Thinks About It.

The Coudersport *Journal* of the 31st of January, in discussing the proposed division of that county, says: "To Potter, with its sparse population, that finds even the present expenditure quite as much as it is desirable to pay, and that is now only growing into a fair position among the sister counties, a division would be a great calamity. To the dwellers in some of the more distant townships it may often be very inconvenient to go so far to attend court, to serve on juries, etc., but in the best arranged new county we cannot see how those difficulties are to be obviated, while on all persons of narrow means the additional expenditure will be sure to press heavily. We hope little Potter will make it emphatically known to our members of the Legislature that she does not desire to part with any portion of her territory or inhabitants, and that the will of the mass of the people may be carried out. With all *good* wishes to those who are scheming to further their own personal advantage by that which must be a general public loss, we heartily hope that in this matter they will signally fail."

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28, 1873.

ELECTRICAL WONDERS RENEWED.

At length Dr. Loomis has secured corporate authority from Congress to test his telegraphic and electrical theories by means of a company. Your correspondent learns that though certain friends of the doctor are named in the act, it is only a form in great part, and that enterprising friends with capital have yet to be secured before experiments can be made. Here is a chance for men of means who have scientific tastes to be among the leaders of one of the greatest operations upon the physical elements that have ever yet been projected. The aerial telegraph may never be attained on the plan proposed, and yet still grander results, before which steam power and the telegraph must pale their ineffectual fires, may possibly be produced by experiments tending to develop this idea. As yet no full explanation of the proposed medium by which the dense electrical stratum of upper air is to be drawn upon has been made public. Being interviewed by a reporter of Forney's *Sunday Chronicle*, in reply to various interrogatories on the subject of using the stratum in place of an artificial battery, the doctor said: "The *manipulating* apparatus will be modified to a certain extent, but in effect will be the same."

He also gives instances of phenomena supporting his theory. He says there are innumerable instances on record of telegraphic communications being made between distant points pending a thunder storm, or during the play of an Aurora Borealis, without the artificial battery power, and disconnected with the ground circuit. William H. Seward's speech was once sent in this way from Rochester to Albany by the force of the electrical battery alone.—On September 2d, 1859, communications were sent over the wire between South Braintree and Fall River stations, in Massachusetts, a distance of forty miles, with the aid of the atmospheric battery alone, when brought to the earth's surface by means of the Northern Lights. The aurora and a thunder storm are only local and limited in power and duration, but by attaining an altitude above the Cirrus, a never-failing and unlimited supply of electrical power is waiting to be turned into channels of usefulness. The doctor has already made crude tests on the Blue Ridge Mountains, in Virginia. He is strong in the faith, and says that his theory is founded on the solid masonry of the universe. Surely, if he succeeds at any reasonable cost in drawing battery power from so universal and limitless a source, whether his telegraph succeeds or not, the agency which thus harnesses Jove's thunderbolts will be revolutionary in its effects upon the cheap production of light, heat, and motive power for the world. Let the test go forward.

THE MODOC WAR.

An edition of a Cuban paper, the *Voz de Cuba*, says ironically in regard to the recent Modoc war, that the King of Spain in his next speech to the Cortes ought to intimate how much the Spanish people are affected by the proceedings of the United States Government against the poor Indians. This would be a palpable hit upon President Grant's Spanish paragraph in his late Message; but the fact is that President Grant is in no way to blame for the course pursued by the United States soldiers in attempting to drive the Modoc Indians on to a reservation that cannot support them. The last account shows that great recklessness was manifested by officers in charge of troops, that their lives were foolishly sacrificed, and a fight begun without proper cause; that before and after the fight settlers in the surrounding country were left in ignorance that any war with the Indians existed or was expected until, in many instances, they were surrounded by the infuriated Modocs fresh from the fray and flushed with victory. Somebody will have a reckoning to give for a gross violation of all the rules of common sense and of common security, as well as the rash and inhuman opening of a war that is as unnecessary as it has been and must be fatal to both whites and Indians during the inclemency of winter. The last reinforcements from California are now stuck in the mud.

UNITED STATES ILLITERACY.

Gen. Eaton, Commissioner of Education, in his forthcoming report will give the following facts of illiteracy in the United States, which have never yet been compiled in a report on education:

Total population of the United States	38,558,371
Illiterates ten years old and over	5,658,371
Persons under five years old	962,942
Total almost certainly illiterate of all ages	12,959,799
Estimated number who write, in 1870	26,422,572
Total per cent. illiterate of total population	31.47

THE NEW SYNDICATE.

The Secretary of the Treasury has succeeded in placing the remaining $300,000,000 of the five per cent. government bonds, through the syndicate offers recently published. The fact that foreign capital bids thus freely for a loan to be replaced at reduced interest, shows the credit of our Government to be better than that of any nation that has lately entered the markets of the world for money. Prussia for $500,000,000, or thereabouts, paid two and a half per centum besides commissions; while France paid five per cent. discount in addition to five per cent. for placing her loan of $1,000,000,000. The $800,000,000 of five per cents., in addition to the $200,000,000 taken last year, concludes the reduction provided for of $500,000,000 from six to five per cent., and will make an annual saving of $5,000,000 interest on the public debt.

C. M.

The Undeveloped Wealth of New Mexico.

SILVER CITY, NEW MEXICO, December 14, 1872.

Mr. Editor:—So very little is written or ever known, about this part of the habitable globe, that perhaps a statement of facts concerning our vast and varied resources may not be uninteresting to those of your readers who contemplate a home out west.

I know of no place where capital could be more advantageously invested at the present time than right here. It is asserted and fully believed, that in this county alone there is more gold, silver, and copper, than in any other county or territory in the Union. At all events, a look at our mines will satisfy the most incredulous that hundreds of years must elapse before they will become exhausted. The Santa Rita and Hanover copper mines, had been worked many years before this became a part of the United States, and the copper hauled in wagons to the Atlantic coast and shipped to Europe to be refined, the gold found in it paying all expenses of shipment. Many thousand tons have been extracted from these mines, and to-day the ore seems to be inexhaustible.

Gold was discovered at "Pinos Altos" in 1860, and although the mines have been worked most of the time since, not a tithe of the ore has been taken out. The quartz is said to average about $35 to the ton. Up to about the beginning of 1870 no silver was known to exist within a range of many miles. Gold miners had prospected over these mountains, time and again; hunters had shot many a deer and antelope from behind these dark-colored outcroppings, and none had ever dreamed of the precious metal contained therein; and but for the accidental picking up of a piece of quartz in the road, which was afterward assayed in San Francisco, their value would have remained a secret to this day. This circumstance led to their discovery on May 30, 1870, and where *then* was the watering place of wild animals, and wilder Apaches, now stands the flourishing town of Silver City, the county seat of Grant county.

Among the best of these mines may be named the Providentia, Dexter, Seneca, Texas, Two Ikes, Manmouth, Twin No. 2, Bullion, Legal Tender, New Issue, and the R. E. Lee. The ore pays all the way from fifty to four hundred and fifty dollars to the ton. Four stamp mills are already in operation at this place, also three furnaces.—Two more mills are on the way here, and we yet have room and quartz for as many more. One stamp mill is also in operation at "Lone Mountain," seven miles from here, where there are many rich leads.

This place is growing very rapidly.—Large brick buildings are going up on every side, and it will soon as much outrank any town in the territory *in size*, as it already does in business. Two or three railroads are making their way toward us, but we can scarcely yet hear the whistles over the intervening eight hundred miles. The Texas Pacific will pass directly through this immense mining district, and then this will be "El Dorado" of the west.

Of our agricultural resources it would require too much space to speak fully. Along the streams where irrigation can be had, good crops of nearly all kinds are raised by Mexicans in the following rather primitive style: Plowing is done with a crooked stick, which stirs the ground to the depth of three or four inches. A sickle supplies the place of reaper or mower. Threshing is performed by sheep or goats being driven over the grain, and cleaning up, or fanning, by tossing it up in the air, the wind carrying away the chaff. Their fathers farmed in this way before them, and they will continue the fashion to the latest generation.—Irish potatoes cannot be successfully raised here, but sweet potatoes grow to the weight of from three to five pounds, and onions from two to three pounds each. Fruit of nearly all kinds does well in Mesilla Valley, one hundred miles east of this place. Peach trees will grow from the seed and bear fruit in three years. Grapes of the best variety are raised in abundance, and wine making is becoming an extensive and lucrative business. There are a few very fine apple orchards in which may also be found almond, fig, and apricot trees. The uplands cannot be tilled, but they afford a bountiful supply of gramma grass, on which stock will keep fat the year round. The climate is magnificent, and when a few more years bring to us railroad communication with the outside world, wealth and prosperity will follow closely in its wake.

E. S. C.

Congress and Credit Mobilier.

It will surprise one who did not know the interior feelings of America during her vast civil war, that the greatest road of the age, or of any age, running across an unpeopled continent, and over the loftiest range of mountains in the western hemisphere, should have been undertaken at a time when the whole nation was oppressed *with* the great war. But it was war for the maintenance of the Union. The heart of the people was hot for Union. The plan for binding together the continent from west to east found itself rushing in the channel of public enthusiasm. Congress dealt bountifully with the companies that petitioned it to lend help. The work was national, and worthy of munificent patronage, and never did Legislature more magnificently endow a great enterprise.—"Draw two lines westward across the continent, forty miles apart. Of this broad belt, forty miles wide and thousands long," said Congress, "let the road have ten alternate sections of land per mile; let it have a right to issue bonds for every twenty miles completed, equal in amount to the Government loan to the road; there shall be a loan of Government bonds to the road, for sixteen thousand dollars a mile, for the portion easy of construction; thirty-two thousand a mile for the more difficult; and forty-eight thousand for the mountainous section. The Government bonds shall constitute a second mortgage on the road, the company's own bonds being a first mortgage on the road and its franchises; and another class of bonds, resting upon the lands, shall be permitted." The Transcontinental Road was a magnificent enterprise—was ever an enterprise more magnificently endowed? The land grant alone was more than 12,000 acres per mile, equivalent to at least twenty square miles! The Company could issue bonds on every completed section of the road to an amount equal to the Government loan on such section; and the Government loan, by itself alone, was sufficient to build the road!—For, as good luck would have it, the sections for which Government agreed to pay thirty-two thousand and forty-eight thousand dollars a mile, were, to a large extent, not much more expensive to build than those for which it paid sixteen thousand!

And yet the road could not be built!—Capitalists did not choose to advance, at any ordinary rate of interest, the enormous sums required. Unless an extravagant profit could be secured they would not venture what they deemed a prodigious risk.

The victorious temptation was soon found. A Credit Mobilier offered to build the road for the Union Pacific Company.—And what was this Credit Mobilier? An old Pennsylvania charter was cheaply bought, its name, "Fiscal Agency," changed to "Credit Mobilier of America." This revamped concern, like another Noah's ark, was hauled alongside of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and into it, straightway, got all the principal members of the railroad company, and a nice voyage they have made of it! What happened? Why, as there was but a difference of name between Credit Mobilier and Union Pacific, as the same men managed both, and sat to-day as Union Pacific, and to-morrow as Credit Mobilier, the issue was, that the gentlemen entrusted with the management of the Union Pacific road, made a bargain with themselves to build the road for about twice the actual cost, and pocketed the profits, which have been estimated at about thirty million dollars! The *Nation* says:

"The way in which they built the road was this: First, Two hundred and thirty-eight miles were built under the management of the Union Pacific Railroad, at a cost of $27,500 per mile, and then the Union Pacific made a contract, through Mr. Oakes Ames, with the Credit Mobilier to complete the undertaking at from $47,000 to $103,600 a mile; this contract was made to apply to the two hundred and thirty-eight miles already built; this is to say, the Credit Mobilier agreed to build a road already built, and for this the same corporation agreed to receive as a profit for not having built it the difference between the actual cost and the contract price. This contract was made in October, 1867, and it proved very profitable. On June 17, 1868, the stockholders of the Credit Mobilier received 60 per cent. in cash, and 40 per cent. in stock of the Union Pacific Railroad; on the 2d of July, 1868, 80 per cent. first mortgage bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad, and 100 per cent. stock; July 3, 1868, 75 per cent. stock, and 75 per cent. first mortgage bonds; September 3, 1868, 100 per cent. stock, and 75 per cent. first mortgage bonds; December 19, 1868, 200 per cent. stock; while, before this contract was made, the stockholders had received, on the 26th of April, 1866, a dividend of 100 per cent. in stock of the Union Pacific Railroad; on the 1st of April, 1867, 50 per cent. of first mortgage bonds were distributed; on the 1st of July, 1867, 100 per cent. in stock again."

This is the kind of stock which men are inclined to buy. Seven or eight hundred per cent. on any investment in a few months, ought to satisfy a reasonable fiscal ambition. But the road having been striped of a vast property for the purpose of enriching those who should have been its guardians, that soon happened which was to be expected. It could not pay the annual interest on the bonds loaned to it by the Government.

The vast property which the road should have had to meet all its engagements was swallowed up in Credit Mobilier—*i. e.*, among the officers and managers of the Union Pacific road.

It is plain that the Union Pacific would need warm friends in Congress. There was a good deal to be done, first or last, to mend its broken fortunes, and make up the weakness entailed upon it by its friends. The managers of the Credit Mobilier thought that there would be no harm in placing a little of their stock in the hands of influential Congressmen. There is no reason, except sensibility to reputation for immaculate honor, why a Congressman should not buy that stock. It may well be supposed that they knew nothing of the internal history of Credit Mobilier, and knew little of the legislation which might arise in connection with it.

About July of last summer, 1872, when the Presidential canvass began to grow warm, a certain Col. McComb quarreled with his partners in Credit Mobilier about the ownership of some 250 shares which he claimed, but which were assigned to Oakes Ames, member of Congress from Massachusetts, and the chief manager of Credit Mobilier, to be used among members of Congress. McComb disclosed these facts, and published the names of a number of gentlemen who, he affirmed, had been mentioned to him by Mr. Ames as recipients of Credit Mobilier stock. Among these were Henry Wilson, United States Senator, and candidate for Vice-Presidency; Mr. Blaine, of Maine, Speaker of the House of Representatives; Senator Patterson, of New Hampshire; Judge Kelly, of Pennsylvania; Schuyler Colfax, Vice-President of the United States; Mr. Garfield, of Ohio; James Brooks, of New York; Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts; Logan, of Indiana, and several others. The charge of receiving Credit Mobilier stock was, in general, indignantly denied by all parties. Instead of avowing the simple truth, as they should have done, and claiming the right, as much as any other men, to deal in public securities, they, with one or two exceptions, equivocated, seeking to leave upon the public mind an impression that the charge was false. The investigation now going on has exposed these subterfuges. Mr. Senator Wilson and Mr. Speaker Blaine seem, by general consent, to have come out of the ordeal unscathed. But the rest present a more pitiable plight than was ever before seen in the history of the American Congress. Several are convicted of evasions and disingenuousness; others of the most suspicious forgetfulness of facts, and some of astounding falsehoods. It is true that the investigation is not concluded at the present writing, and we fervently hope, though with faint expectation, that some redeeming light will be thrown upon the case. If not, some names which all men have honored will be deeply stained with dishonor.—*Christian Union.*

The public charities of London amount to $85,000,000 a year.

$1,000 REWARD!

A reward of One Thousand Dollars will be paid to any Physician who will supply the wants of the people better than the article known as

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It must be a better Cathartic, a better Alterative, a better Sudorific, a better Diuretic, a better Tonic, and in every way better than the Pan-a-ce-a. No matter how long it has been in use, or how lately discovered. Above all it must not contain anything NOT PURELY VEGETABLE.

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A reward of Five Hundred Dollars will be paid for a medicine that will permanently cure more cases of Costiveness, Constipation, Sick or Nervous Headache, Liver Complaint, Bilious Disorders, Jaundice, Rheumatism, Gout, Dyspepsia, Chills and Fever, Tape Worms, Boils, Tumors, Tetters, Ulcers, Sores, Pains in the Loins, Side and Head, and FEMALE COMPLAINTS, than

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Blood Cleanser or Panacea,

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Jan. 21, 1873-4m.

STATEMENT

Of the Receipts and Expenditures at the Treasury of Tioga County for the Year 1872.

Received county tax for 1870,	$929 93
" State tax for 1870,	60 92
" county poor tax for 1870,	116 12
" township poor tax for 1870,	916 30
" county tax for 1871,	9,776 51
" bounty tax for 1871,	7,374 25
" State exitor 1871,	1,025 14
" county poor tax for 1871,	9,489 31
" township poor tax for 1871,	5,543 43
" militia tax for 1871,	435 39
" county tax for 1872,	26,844 71
" State tax for 1872,	184 44
" township poor tax for 1872,	1,053 30
" militia tax for 1872,	148 19
" co'ty tax on uns'd lnd, '70 and '71,	10 993 23
" bounty tax " " "	7,806 33
" county poor tax " "	1,812 02
" county tax sale "	1,466 01
" county tax sale of seated "	139 16
" land redeemed of Commissioners,	41 95
" county tax on seated lands returned,	2,23 66
" bounty tax on seated lands returned,	257 43
" poor tax on seated lands returned,	56 20
" State tax on seated lands returned,	67
" Commonw'lth costs paid by Sheriff,	140 48
" county loans,	207 64
" cash paid by R. G. White et al,	1,431 15
" on judgments of N. Close et al,	238 00
	$81,859 97

EXPENDITURES.

Commissioners' Wages.

Amount paid B. V. Van Ness,	$282 12
" Joel Rexford,	311 20
" T. O. Hollis,	355 80
" E. Hart,	54 60

Commissioners' Clerk.

Amount paid Thomas Allen,	$1,009 40

Auditors.

Amount paid Henry Archer and al.,	$151 68

Traverse Jurors.

Amount paid Thomas Inscho and al.,	$2,822 2

Grand Jurors.

Amount paid Charles Tubbs and al.,	$805 75

Crier

Amount paid T. P. Wingate,	$184 50

Constables.

Amount paid Richard English and al.	$1,170 01

Justices.

Amount paid V. R. Gee and al.,	$45 62

Assessors.

Amount paid Heber Close and al.,	$1,101 78

Printing.

Amount paid Richard Jenkins and al.,	$563 00

Elections.

Amount paid H. Ryon and al.,	$2,266 48

Commonwealth Costs.

Amount paid E. A. Fish and al,	$3,835 48

District Attorney.

Amount paid J. C. Strang,	$421 00

Bounty on Wild Cats.

Amount paid W. Harding and al.,	$8 25

Viewing Bridges and Bridge Views.

Amount paid W. B. Emick and al.,	$113 58

Repairing Bridges.

Amount paid C. B. Mather and al.,	$1,165 47

Damage to Improvements.

Amount paid S. Kennedy and al.,	$698 00

Road Views.

Amount paid C. G. Van Valkenburg and al.,	$661 63

Stationery.

Amount paid D. L. Deane and al.,	$227 61

Clerk of Quarter Sessions.

Amount paid J. F. Donaldson,	$618 35

Prothonotary's Fees.

Amount paid J. F. Donaldson,	$45 70

Boarding Jail.

Amount paid E. A. Fish and al.,	$579 60

Prisoners.

Amount paid E. A. Fish and al.,	$1,289 20

Eastern State Penitentiary.

Amount paid Richard Vaux,	$864 96

Sheriff's Fees.

Amount paid E. A. Fish,	$187 34

Money Refunded.

Amount paid W. Ditchburn and al.,	$68 24

Postage.

Amount paid Thomas Allen and al.,	$3 68

Wood and Coal.

Amount paid T. P. Wingate and al.,	$127 75

Jury Commissioners.

Amount paid E. A. Fish and al.,	$70 00

Teachers' Institutes.

Amount paid E. Horton,	$200 00

Inquests.

Amount paid A. S. Brewster and al.,	$141 71

Court House and Offices.

Amount paid H. D. Deming and al.,	$96 18

Incidental.

Amount paid P. V. Van Ness and al.,	$1,499 59

Distributing Duplicates.

Amount paid T. O. Hollis and al.,	$266 68

Reference of Civil Actions.

Amount paid Jefferson Harrison,	$10 00

County Treasurer.

Amount paid R. C. Cox,	$1,320 03
State Treasurer—Amount paid,	$6,016 58
County Bonds—Amount paid,	$34,256 53
Interest on County Bonds—Paid,	$7,429 68
Township Lines—Paid A. F. Smith and al.,	$74 00
Damage to Personal Property—Paid D. Evans,	$100 00
Land Returned—Paid A. F. Smith and al,	$12 00
Volunteer Militia—Paid R. C. Cox and al.,	$367 00

The following is an account of the expenses at the County House and farm, and of keeping paupers outside the County House, including the Pennsylvania Lunatic Hospitals at Harrisburg and Danville:

Feb. 8, '72.	F. Strang, Justice's costs,	$3 00
	P. V. Van Ness, bill tobacco,	1 40
	John Gibson, Justice's costs,	1 80
	J. N. Putnam, bill for relief, Bloss,	23 67
	J. Newhart, lumber,	24 00
	J. C. Wheeler, repairing,	5 50
	Converse & Osgood, goods,	6 53
	R. Raphah, newspaper,	1 50
	Wright & Bailey, fixtures, &c.,	4 26
	C. K. Thompson, doctoring,	25,00
	John Gibson, Justice's costs,	18 00
	George W. Ludlow, keeping pauper,	21 00
	Geo. A. Ludlow, removing pauper,	3 00
	Houghton, Orr & Co., coffins, &c.,	17 50
	Elizabeth Stratton, keeping pauper,	7 50
	Jane Jones, keeping pauper,	11 25
	Chas. Van Order, removing pauper,	5 50
	A. F. Smith, keeping paupers,	49 77
	H. Rowland, ¼ salary as chaplain,	12 50
	C. C. Mathers, goods,	168 24
May 1, '72.	Jane Jones, keeping pauper,	4 00
June 4, '72.	C. K. Thompson, doctoring,	25 00
	John A. Weir, keeping insane,	427 26
	S. R. Kimball, groceries,	20 00
	J. R. Barker, goods,	21 56
	G. A. Gardner, groceries,	65 42
	Hastings & Coles, drugs,	20 68
	William Roberts, hardware,	10 25
	John Van Order, whisky,	15 50
	John Hamm, coal,	19 00
	Van Horn & Chandler, cabinet work,	45 50
	Mathers & Holliday, groceries,	43 86
	Derby & Fishler, shoemaking,	9 57
	C. C. Mathers, goods,	124 40
	R. C. Bailey, hardware,	16 13
	E. R. Kimball, groceries,	31 67
	A. S. Brewster, Justice's costs,	27 00
	Joseph Mitchell, coal,	118 37
	Lyman Beach, keeping pauper,	54 08
	E. Jeffers and al., keeping pauper,	25 87
	Jane Jones, keeping pauper,	2 25
	W. W. Webb, doctoring,	10 00
	John Harris, keeping pauper,	10 00
	G. H. Felter, removing pauper,	10 00
	Asa Morrell, keeping pauper,	10 00
	J. E. Barnes, keeping pauper,	31 81
	Arthur Spencer, keeping pauper,	16 00
Sep. 25, '72.	Willcox & Truman, goods,	4 65
	L. A. Gardner, groceries,	18 43
	Charles Toles, goods,	2 02
	R. C. Bailey, hardware,	2 30
	John R. Pierce, medicines,	1 15
	C. C. Mathers, goods,	127 53
	William Roberts, hardware,	16 42
	P. N. Soule, sewing machine,	20 00
	T. P. Wingate, work on Co. House,	42 25
	Truman & Bowen, lumber,	49 —
	Hastings & Coles drugs, &c.,	6 65
	Mathers & Holliday, groceries,	28 58
	John Gray, blacksmithing,	21 75
	E. R. Kimball, groceries,	31 92
	Truman & Bowen, lumber,	1 77
	Pritchard & Sales, hardware,	68 10
	H. Rowland, ¼ salary as chaplain,	12 50
	B. Shrader, flour,	20 96
	John Van Order, whisky,	16 82
	C. C. Mathers, goods,	31 12
	W. W. Webb, doctoring,	5 00
	L. A. Gardner, groceries,	24 80
	W. C. Kress, churn power,	20 00
	Derby & Fishler, shoemaking,	12 17
	John A. Weir, keeping insane,	322 27
	S. A. Hays, removing pauper,	2 00
	T. E. Roe, keeping pauper,	25 00
	John H. Shaft, keeping pauper,	35 25
	A. T. Smith and al., keeping paupers,	30 40
	A. J. Cole, doctoring pauper,	10 00
	A. J. Brown, keeping pauper,	18 95
	L. Truman, keeping pauper,	5 60
	E. M. Harris, removing pauper,	5 00
	Harriet Vincent, keeping pauper,	13 25
	C. P. Grinnell, keeping pauper,	5 00
	J. E. Barnes, keeping pauper,	48 50
	Polly Smith keeping pauper,	12 00
	William Knapp, keeping pauper,	151 44
	A. Morrell, keeping pauper,	3 00
	E. A. Fish, removing pauper	14 00
	S. Rowland, removing pauper,	5 00
	S. Spaulding, removing pauper,	3 00
	A. H. Westbrook, removing pauper,	1 00
Nov. 25, '72.	Van Horn & Chandler, cabinet work,	29 40
	B. Shrader, meal,	9 33
	G. W. Sears, shoemaking,	1 85
	Toles, Robinson & Co., goods,	249 17
	R. C. Bailey, hardware,	6 53
	G. Rosenpuh, making cider,	16 16
	Joseph Mitchell, coal,	39 12
	Hastings & Coles, drugs, &c.,	7 77
	John A. Weir, keeping insane,	277 [illegible]
	Jane Jones, keeping pauper,	11 75
	Enoch Blackwell, keeping pauper,	6 [illegible]
	Dr. Webb, doctoring paupers,	5 00
	H. Rowland, ¼ salary as chaplain,	12 50
Dec. 2, '72.	Toles & Robinson, goods,	15 [illegible]
	A. J. Cole, doctoring pauper,	17 [illegible]
	O. F. Robbins, removing pauper,	5 75
	Bailey & Tipple, butcher bill,	5 67
	Hugh Young, insurance,	147 60
	C. J. Wheeler, repairing,	6 [illegible]
	Hastings & Coles, drugs, &c.,	11 11
	Derby & Fishler, shoemaking,	15 28
	Webb & Bacon, drugs, &c.,	3 61
	Van Horn & Chandler, cabinet work,	22 37
	E. R. Kimball, groceries,	31 73
	John Van Order, whisky,	22 62
	John Grey, blacksmithing,	23 57
	L. A. Gardner, groceries,	83 20
	Charles Magee, coal,	41 00
	G. W. Navel, harnessmaking,	19 10
	N. Packer, doctoring one half year,	50 00
	H. Rowland, ¼ salary as chaplain,	12 50
	John A. Weir, keeping insane,	64 15
	[illegible] Robinson, labor, &c.,	1,173 81
	" " Superintendent,	800 00
	" " daughter's work,	150 00
	Pa. " " pauper,	2 00
	Jane Jones, keeping pauper,	25 00
	C. L. Beardsley, [illegible]	2 [illegible]
	V. R. Gee, removing pauper,	4 [illegible]
	Mrs. Dearman, removing pauper,	2 00
	Mrs. Newton removing pauper,	[illegible]
	S. S. Shultz, keeping insane,	469 00
	Truman & Bowen, lumber,	7 44
		$80,357 29
	Balance in Treasury,	1,442 68
		$81,899 97

The following property was on hand at the County House and farm on the 1st day of January, 1873, as per inventory taken at that time:

1 span horses,	$350 00	7 bbls cement,	21 00
1 yoke cattle,	140 00	16 women's shirts,	11 20
1 yoke steers,	50 00	1 night dress,	75
5 two-year olds,	110 00	7 men's shirts,	7 00
3 calves,	21 00	3 yds towelling,	60
7 yearlings,	84 00	21 yds ticking,	5 25
14 cows,	360 00	9 new ticks,	18 00
1 ox,	50 00	30 new sheets,	22 50
9 sheats,	72 00	7 pair coats,	21 00
3 pigs,	12 00	5 men's coats,	30 00
40 chickens,	20 00	1 denim dress,	3 00
60 tons of hay,	960 00	13 yds prints,	4 33
straw,	60 00	33 yds book muslin,	45
450 bushels oats,	180 00	10 handkerchiefs,	1 00
50 bushels wheat,	100 00	8 pillow ticks,	2 00
200 bushels corn,	60 00	7 pair men's boots,	30 00
25 bushels cats & peas,	18 75	5 pair men's shoes,	10 00
3 bushels beans,	4 50	7 do women's do,	14 00
350 bush's potatoes,	218 75	2 do do slippers,	2 50
110 bushels turnips,	55 00	15 pr child's shoes,	9 00
80 bushels carrots,	32 00	11 pr misses' shoes,	16 00
40 bushels beets,	16 00	3 men's vests,	6 00
15 bushels onions,	22 50	4 men's hats,	4 00
50 bushels apples,	25 00	8 bed blankets,	16 00
300 lbs dried apples,	18 00	12 tin cups,	2 25
10 bbls cider,	20 00	3 women's d'l skirts,	3 00
1 bbl boiled cider,	16 00	4 men's d'l shirts,	8 00
1 bbl vinegar,	9 00	1 man's knit shirt,	1 00
25 gals molasses,	21 00	3 women's dresses,	6 00
20 gals oil,	8 00	20 pillow cases,	8 00
200 lbs sugar,	26 00	4 sawds,	10 00
187 lbs lard,	28 00	20 yds factory,	4 00
50 lbs tallow,	5 00	9 yds flannel,	9 00
75 lbs sausage,	9 38	67 pair stockings,	40 20
45 lbs maple sugar,	9 00	3 shakers,	75
8 gals maple syrup,	4 50	leather on hand,	11 44
30 lbs tea,	22 50	12 tin plates,	2 25
11 bbls pork,	176 00	2 suits m's clothes,	25 00
2½ bbls beef,	25 00	1 pair rubbers,	1 00
11 cans fruit,	5 50	2 lbs black pepper,	50
1 bbl pickles,	8 00	2 oz nutmeg,	20
200 lbs butter,	60 00	8 oz allspice,	20
100 heads cabbage,	12 50	½ bbl salt,	1 20
medicine,	5 00	300 lbs grease,	9 00
9 lbs shag tobacco,	3 00	6 tons coal,	90 00
3 lbs fine cut do,	1 05	45 yds demins,	10 35
1 bbl apple sauce,	4 00		
5 M feet lumber,	50 00		$4,003 70
48 ax helves,	24 00		

The Superintendent of the County House and Farm and the County Commissioners make the following report of the account of Tioga county with the several townships and boroughs for keeping paupers at the County House, including board clothing, medicine, &c., from the 1st day of January, 1872, to the 1st day of January, 1873; also bills for temporary relief, and for taking paupers to the County House, with the expense at the Lunatic Hospitals at Harrisburg and Danville, and the cost of taking paupers there:

BLOSS—3 paupers; 2 males, 1 female; ages, 32, 1, 57.

To paid J. N. Putnam for temporary relief	$23 67
Paid Jane Jones for temporary relief	42 75
A. S. Brewster Justice's costs	50
Lunatic Hospital for keeping A. Jones, 103 00	
85 6-7 weeks' board at County House, 184 25	
	$331 27

BROOKFIELD—8 paupers; 2 males, 1 female; ages, 72, 56, 3.

To 116 6 7 weeks' board	$222 24

CHATHAM—5 paupers; 1 male, 4 females; ages, 82, 51, 58, 50, 5.

To paid E. A. Fish for removing pauper	$14 30
Mrs. Mosher for do	7 00
A. S. Brewster Justice's costs	1 80
Lunatic Hospital for keeping M. E. Young,	41 00
Do for keeping J. R. Cooper,	45 35
186 3-7 weeks' board	289 61
	$400