The POTTER JOURNAL

AND

NEWS ITEM.

COUDERSPORT, Pa., Jan. 21, 1874.

THE POTTER JOURNAL

One year ago to-day the JOURNAL was first printed in its enlarged form. There were then 475 subscribers—there are now 580. For this increase in our subscription list we are duly grateful and we give our hearty thanks to the people of the County for this appreciation of our efforts to maintain a live county paper. But we would modestly inquire if the JOURNAL is not fairly entitled to a more liberal support? Of the 580 subscribers now taking the paper, 168 are delivered from this office and over 50 are taken by people outside of the County. So that our list at most of the post offices throughout the County is pretty small—Roulet, Ulysses, Oswayo, East Hebron, Colesburg, Hebron, Harrison Valley, North Wharton and Sunderlinville are pleasant exceptions. At each of these offices we have a fair list, though even at these there is plenty of room for improvement. But in Sharon, Bingham and Clara the list is very small. We trust to the good practical common sense of the people in those townships to make a better showing at an early date. The JOURNAL is devoted to the improvement and prosperity of the County—each new subscriber adds to its ability to help on the good work.

During the past year our list has been increased 105. We hope to do much better than that in the year to come and shall be disappointed if it is not carried up to 800 by the 17th of January, 1875. Even that will only be about one subscriber to four voters in the County.

We shall do our very best to deserve such increase and have an abiding faith the people will appreciate the efforts made to place this County in its proper position before the public. Strangers visiting or thinking of settling in any country form their opinion of it, in part, from the character of the local press, and this is greatly affected by the support received. Self interest, then, should speedily give a large increase of subscribers to this paper. Now, then, for a united effort all along the line to advance the general prosperity of this our adopted County and all its public institutions.

JANUARY 17, 1874.

OUR COUNTY.

If there is any place better adapted for the dairy business than this county of Potter, we should like to see it. We believe it is generally conceded that no branch of farming pays better than cheese and butter making, and hence our County offers great inducements to those desiring to buy farms, for the soil is as productive in the grass crop as the most favored farming lands and will produce as much butter and cheese per acre as Orange county, N. Y., where it costs three times as much. Harrison and Bingham have already become dairy townships and increase in prosperity just in proportion to the increase of dairy farms. Ulysses has made one or two efforts to establish a cheese factory and is destined to become one of the richest townships in the County, for every acre within her limits will grow abundant crops of grass. We hear with pleasure that a movement is making to start another cheese factory in that township next spring. We hope to hear of factories being started in Allegany, Oswayo and Sharon next year, to be followed soon after by factories in Hebron, Hector, Roulet and Sweden.

Chautauqua county, N. Y., is rich, mainly from butter making. A farmer in Potter County has an equal chance, to say the least, with one in Chautauqua in that business and can thrive just as well by using the same means.

It will be many years before the townships in the southern part of the County become dairy townships, for the reason that they are sparsely populated—the land being mostly covered with hemlock and other timber too valuable to be cleared off except as the timber is sent to market. In these townships there is a world of hemlock, enough to stock all the tanneries in the United States for fifty years, and yet there is but one tantery in the County. With the Buffalo, N. Y. & Phila. Railroad running through the western part of the County and the reasonable prospect that the Pine Creek Railway will soon be completed through the centre of it, we should say tanners could find no better place to locate than in the midst of our hemlock forests, which can now be purchased at moderate prices.

But we have something far better than productive grass lands and extensive forests of hemlock. We have an industrious, intelligent and well-ordered society, fair roads, plenty of schools and a goodly number of churches. There is a graded school at Ulysses and another at this place. Both of them are in charge of superior teachers and are of inestimable value as aids to improvement. There is no county in the State better supplied with mails. We have thirty-five post offices—four of these have the mail daily except Sundays, twenty-five three times a week, five twice a week and one weekly.

Hon. Caleb Cushing.

The great learning and rare talent of this prominent statesman fitted him for Minister to Spain, or indeed to any foreign country, and everybody acquiesced in his appointment. But it is quite another thing to preside over the decisions of the Supreme Court.

No man who was not heart and soul for maintaining the supremacy of the Government against the assaults of the Rebels should ever be permitted to have a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court. Nobody ever suspected Mr. Cushing of being loyal to any cause. The *Springfield Republican*, one of the ablest of the Massachusetts papers—Cushing's own state—gives the following unfavorable description of his character:

> Unless the commonly received estimate of Mr. Cushing is grossly inaccurate and unjust, unless tradition and contemporary report have combined to do him grievous wrong, he has hitherto held his brains as Capt. Dugald Dalgetty did his sword—very much at the service of the highest bidder. His reputation is that of a man who has never allowed principle or conscience to stand in the way of gain; whose practice, as well of politics as of law, has been considerably more successful than scrupulous.

This portrait of Mr. Cushing is in perfect harmony with his letter to "Hon. Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America," in which he introduces one traitor, Mr. Archibald Roane, to another in the following treasonable language:

> A Southern man by birth, family and affection, he has carefully and ably discussed in Mr. Debow's *Review* and other Southern works, the lamentable events which have been gradually undermining and have at length overthrown the American Union.

After this letter had been read in the Senate, we are told—we hope correctly—that not a single Republican would longer support him, and yet the Philadelphia *Press* still maintains that he is a suitable man for Supreme Judge. Then is Jeff. Davis a suitable man for President. Since its insane opposition to Governor Hartranft, the *Press* seems to have lost all the requisites of a leader of public opinion, which utterly rejects Mr. Cushing—whose nomination the President was constrained to withdraw.

Affairs at Harrisburg.

Notwithstanding the evil predictions of one or two sore-headed *Press* correspondents, both branches of the Legislature have promptly and effectively set themselves to work to put the New Constitution in force in its letter and spirit.

The Legislature met on the sixth; on the seventh it met in joint convention to count the votes cast for and against the Constitution. Same day resolutions were introduced into each House expressing the sense of the Legislature that the first election for members of the Lower House, under the New Constitution, should be held next fall and the first session of the Legislature under it should meet in January, 1875. These resolutions were promptly passed, with only two nays in either House.

This prompt settlement of the only doubtful question of any importance connected with the effect of the New Constitution on the power of the present Legislature is worthy of all praise.

In addition to the published proceedings we learn from private letters from a friend in whose statement we place entire confidence, that the members of the Legislature are doing exceedingly well and that the New Constitution has already purified the atmosphere to some extent.

We quote from one of these letters the following interesting statements:

HARRISBURG, PA., Jany. 14, 1874.

> You see by the papers that the Legislature has put itself in running order and it is very evident that it is the unqualified determination of the members, especially the Republican portion of them, to try and set the machinery of the New Constitution in motion in the right direction and in the true spirit of it, and to enact such laws as they feel to be necessary in order that the people may reap the benefits as soon as possible.
>
> I can already see that the atmosphere pervading this Legislature is far better than the one last year, although more than half of those here last year are re-elected. Two notable and ever memorable members of the third house have not yet put in an appearance as their occupation seems to have departed from the Capitol in a great measure. The only members of that House that I have learned of being here are a commission from Philadelphia—asking for the small sum of money called a million to aid in the Centennial Exposition. I do not see how it is to be appropriated, for if I understand the spirit of the New Constitution it is opposed to all such appropriations and requires a two-third vote in each House to pass it.

HON. C. S. JONES, our member of the House of Representatives at Harrisburg occupies a prominent position on the Standing Committees. He is Chairman of the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform and has a place on Judicial Apportionment, Constitutional Reform, Appropriations and on Counties and Townships.

We have undoubted confidence that Mr. Jones will do himself and the District he represents credit in the important positions assigned him by the Speaker of the House.

BEAVER County against the state. It is said Hon. John Allison, of Beaver, will be a prominent candidate for United States Senator next winter. If Hon. John Scott is not to be re-elected, we know of but few men in the State we should prefer to Judge Allison.

MRS. FAIRLAND was elected school director in Media Delaware county, week before last, as we learn from the *American* of that place. We judge this is the first election of a woman to that office, in Pennsylvania. We trust she will discharge the duties of the office as faithfully as women teachers usually do. If she shall, there will be no reason to ask more of her.

THE back-pay Salary Bill is repealed. The demand of the country has been satisfied and we hope the Constitution of the U. S. will be so amended as to prevent the repetition of such a wrong.

The House of Representatives agreed to the Senate substitute salary bill by a vote of 226 to 25. The nays were: Albert, Averill, Barry, *Clymer*, *Cox*, *Crossland*, Hays, *Hynes*, Kelley, *Kendall*, *Lamison*, Morey, Negley, Platt, (Va.), *Randall*, Shanks *Sloss*, *Standeford*, *Storm*, Stowell, Todd, *Waddell*, White, Whiteley, Williams.

Democrats in Italics.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The President sent to the Senate to-day the nomination of Morrison R Waite to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

AGAIN death has come to our doors—the awful, solemn, impenetrable gat that opens to infinite glory and joy has closed upon one, yes, two recorded in this paper a week ago, in their bright youth—and the great question again recurs. Where? With the utmost faith in Him whose care is over even the hairs of our heads, there is still a wondering, aching thought of the great mystery of life and death; our brief existence and its ending.

It is well that it is faith that leads us; well that we cannot know more than that all is done, all events guided by a love as measureless as that great sea into which our lives fall one by one. Blessed are they who go early, if only they have accomplished their work. Blessed may they be also who fill out their three score years and ten if only they too learn life's lesson of human helplessness and divine support, and grow more patient, faithful, gentle and lovable as the years and the trials go on.

The Wealth of the Pine Creek Region.

As a considerable portion of the Pine Creek Valley is in this County, our readers will be glad to learn that geologists consider it one of the richest portions of the State.

Here is what one of them said on this subject some years ago:—

Prof. Rogers, in his official report of the geological survey of this State says, that one-tenth of the bituminous coal deposits are to be found in the Pine Creek region, especially on the east side of the creek in the basin between the First Fork and Babb's Creek. The coal is of the best quality.

Iron is to be found in greater or less quantities all along the line of the creek, beginning in close proximity to Jersey Shore. The abundance of lumber is notorious. Millions of feet every year float down the various streams to the Susquehanna, and thence to market.

The plaster and salt of this noted region is superior quality. On the whole, the Pine creek region is one of the richest in the State, and all its inhabitants need to develop its resources are railroad facilities.

Selections—Macdonald.

"YEA, every time that a man passes from resentment to forgiveness, from cruelty to compassion, from hardness to tenderness, from indifference to carefulness, from selfishness to honesty, from honesty to generosity, from generosity to love, a resurrection, the bursting of a fresh bud of life out of the grave of evil, gladens the eve of the Father watching his children."

"The best preparation for death is life." A man would get over many things if he were happy, that he cannot get over when he is miserable."

"People always say when any one escapes unhurt from an accident, 'by the mercy of God.'" They don't say it is by the mercy of God when he is drowned."

Because their own first sensation of deliverance from impending death would break out in a 'thank God,' and therefore they say it is His mercy when another is saved. If they go farther and refuse to consider it God's mercy when a man is drowned, that is just the sin of the world, the want of faith. But the man who creeps out of the drowning choking billows into the glory of the new heavens and the new earth—do you think his thanksgiving for the mercy that has delivered him is less than that of the man who creeps, exhausted and worn, out of the waves onto the dreary surf-beaten shore?"

COME down to your circumstances and when you have succeeded in effecting the difficult but in no wise dangerous descent, remain there. The cool air of the place will not hurt you. On the contrary it will do you a world of good. The fever and heartburn which affected you, you will feel no more, when once you have actually come down to your circumstances. But what's a man to do that has but three or four dollars a week to live on? sound out in a dissatified answer to our injunction. You must live inside of four dollars, if that is all you have. If you don't do it the debts that will accumulate will kill the courage all out of you. If you do it, the very minute that you can manage to obtain higher pay, you will begin to enjoy the feeling which plenty begets. Nobody knows how good six dollars a week seems so well as he who has for a long time contrived to live on four dollars or even less. The chief affliction and misery of poverty is the tormenting desire to have more than you can get and the shame there is in owing that you must deny yourselves many things that all about you possess. To those who care chiefly for externals, it is a very great trouble; but do not let your life consist in the abundance of the things that you possess, nor your destruction be the lack of the goods of this world. Work faithfully and patiently; get ahead as fast as you can, be careful to keep down to your means, and, soon or late, honor and happiness will be yours.—*Wellsville Free Press.*

A WOMAN'S lot in life is God-like, for it is her's to love and to give; time, strength, thought, activity, are all given without any apparently adequate return; yet there is a compensation in her life which is greater than money. She represents, in all the ages, the divine principle; she is always the teacher, the savior, the guardian, or the victim, never the aggressor. To her, in the eyes of all good men, attaches something of the halo of the Virgin mother, for she suffers that others may live. Women may be apparently unsexed by circumstances, they may be driven to desperation; but back of all, deep down, lives somewhere the strong, pure, loving woman-nature which redeems all.—*From Jennie June's Talks with Women, in Demorest's Monthly for February.*

The Famine in Bengal.

The latest reports from Bengal are anything but encouraging. The famine seems inevitable. The recent failure of crops involves the subsistence of some thirty millions of people.

"In some villages of Dinagepore," says a correspondent of the London *Times*, "the people are eating jungle produce and the pith of the plantain tree, while they give 'a sort of tamarind stew to their children.

The bishop of Calcutta has prepared a form of prayer to be used in the Christian churches, and the "Sanatana Dharam Rakshani Sabsha," or Society for the defence of Eternal Religion—that is, orthodox idolatry—has issued the following formula:

"1. O almighty Supreme Vishnu! Thou art the Preserver in this world; save, therefore, Bengal and other places from the impending dearth.

"II. O God! we, thy devoted people, humbly pray that thou wouldst rescue us always from future grain scarcity.

"III. O Asylum of Mercy! pour down thy bounteous showers of kindness and cause the world to be supplied with a plentiful harvest.

"IV. In this *kali-yuga* (age of Vice), we human beings live upon grain; so save our lives by that food, and spread abroad thy Divine glory over the universe.

"V. O Lord! Governor! Thou art the sole protector of the helpless; kindly pardon our sins, and, hearing our solicitations, bestow upon us thy universal benediction.

"VI. And also prolonging the life of the sovereign, who is our ruler, for the prosperity of the subjects entirely depends upon the monarch's weal."

Here is a really devout prayer, uttered in a time of sore distress—and shows that the idea of the Supreme Being. His power, goodness and love is very much the same as our own. What matters it that they say Vishnu and we say God, since we all mean the best and highest good we are able to imagine.

The Franking Swindle.

It has been evident for a long time that, under some specious disguise, an effort would be made in the present Congress to restore the offensive franking privilege. A despatch from Washington reports that ground will be broken by the presentation of a bill providing for the free distribution of certain public documents. Correspondence and ordinary printed matter will not be included in the bill, for that would too plainly indicate its real nature. It does not require extraordinary foresight to predict the effect of this. Franked documents are all closely sealed and the experience of the Postoffice Department with old clothes, stationery and quack advertisements under the Congressional frank is not assuring as to the uses which would be made of the new privilege.

No matter what form any franking privilege offered to Congress may assume, it should be instantly rejected. Its object will be to make the government pay the freight and postage which would otherwise be an individual tax. The public documents are not generally useful, and any man who wants them enough to make it an object to send them at all is willing to pay the postage on them. Under the most captivating title, and with the most virtuous professions, the official frank is a swindle.—*New York Evening Post.*

IT IS said that there is one man in Congress who hasn't "a plan for the resumption of specie payments," but he does not want to be known.

Little Holes.

On Friday, Mr. Small, of New Hampshire, attempted to introduce a resolution in the House of Representatives, instructing the Committee on Appropriations to inquire and report how many horses and carriages are owned by the government in the District of Columbia, who uses them, and what it costs to maintain them. Mr. Butler objected and the resolution was not received. Mr. Small may be a very small man and his resolution may have been impertinent; but for all that he struck a chord that is vibrating throughout the country, and which will continue to vibrate until the people thoroughly understand what is being done with their money. It certainly is not a matter of public interest whether the government officials in Washington ride in carriages or on horseback or go about the streets on foot. The people are not particular in regard to the manner of locomotion adopted by their servants, but they have a right to know, if any of them employ horses and carriages, who pays for them. By all means let the investigation go on. It should be searching and determined, reaching all possible points of unnecessary expenditure and stopping the leaks. The government is poor, and may shortly be unable to meet its obligations. There is a feeling of aversion to additional loans or increased taxation. Therefore, in some way the national expenditures should be brought within the income. Congress is faithfully endeavoring to do this by reducing the appropriations for important branches of the service. Let it also plug up the small holes, even at the risk of making the Washington officials buy their own horses and carriages.—*Buffalo Express.*

To the Citizens of Pennsylvania.—Your attention is specially invited to the fact that the National Banks are now prepared to receive subscriptions to the Capital Stock of the Centennial Board of Finance. The funds realized from this source are to be employed in the erection of the buildings for the International Exhibition, and the expenses connected with the same. It is confidently believed that the Keystone State will be represented by the name of every citizen alive to patriotic commemoration of the one hundredth birthday of the nation. The shares of stock are offered for $10 each, and subscribers will receive a handsomely steel engraved Certificate of Stock, suitable for framing and preservation as a national memorial.

Interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum will be paid on all payments of Centennial Stock from date of payment to January 1, 1876.

Subscribers who are not near a National Bank can remit a check of postoffice order to the undersigned.

FREDERICK FRALEY, Treas.,
904 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF ALLEGANY TWP COMMON SCHOOLS,

FOR THE YEAR 1872-3.

Expenditures.		
Building new school house	761 50	
Repairing, etc	19 90	
Building-lot	2 00	
Fuel, etc	59 70	
Exonerations	12 44	
Corrections	63 16	
Teachers' salaries	548 17	
Collectors' commissions	40 27	
Treasurer's percentage	21 81	
Secretary's wages	10 00	
		1563 96
Receipts.		
Gross am't duplicate—school tax	582 37	
" " —building "	498 28	
State appropriation	94 56	
Balance from last year	30 46	
		1185 67
Amount of indebtedness		$ 380 08

J. R. GRANT, *Secretary.* 23-4 E. H. NELSON, *President*

Manufacturers of the justly celebrated brands PREMIUM CHEWING TOBACCO, as well as other popular Illinois brands.

Customers can always rely on goods produced at this House. 23-1y

A. M. ADAMS & CO.,
41 & 43 Pearl Street,
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The SINGER is a lock-stitch machine and makes a beautiful, even and uniform stitch which will not ravel and is alike on both sides. It hems, braids, cords, tucks, embroiders, ruffles, fells and does all kinds of work on the finest muslin or the heaviest full-cloth.

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I WOULD respectfully invite the attention of the public to my

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Having purchased the Livery of Amos Ye have the only Establishment of the kind in the section.

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All Goods sold CHEAP for CASH only.

Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

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Beautiful Chromo to every Yearly Subscriber

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Our premium Chromo for this year is entitled—

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It is a beauty—the work of some of the ablest artists in the country. It is the oldest and most established literary weekly in the country. A copy of this Chromo will be given to every yearly subscriber for 1874.

Remember! The price of The Post is only $3 a year, lower by one dollar than the price of other first-class weeklies, and you get with it a Chromo best in the world.

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One copy of The Post ($3.00) and Godey's Lady's Book Magazine ($3.00) (or any other of the leading periodicals) will be sent for $5.50. Postage stamps or 24 cents extra must be sent for mailing the Chromo.

Ten cents must be sent for each Chromo ordered, to pay the expenses of mailing it, unless if the Chromo is desired mounted on roller and varnished, it will be sent for 25 cents extra.

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Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia.

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To Williamsport, Sunbury, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and the South.

On and after NOVEMBER 25, 1873, the Passenger trains on this road will leave Buffalo (Exchange Street station) for New York & Philadelphia as follows, Sundays excepted:

7.20 a.m. Through Mail (Sundays excepted) stopping at Gerdes, Lucinda, Corry, Warren, Youngsville, Sheffield, Clarendon, Kane, Wetmore, Port Allegany, Coudersport, Ulysses, Gaines, Tioga, Lawrenceville, Elmira, Waverly, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Delaware Water Gap, Easton, Phillipsburg, Bethlehem, Allentown, Lansdale, Philadelphia and Jersey City. Passengers by this train make close connections at Buffalo with Express trains on the N. Y., L. E. & W. R. R. for the East and South-West; at Corry with the B., N. Y. & P. trains for Oil City, Pittsburgh, Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia; at Warren with the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis R. R. for points West; at Kane with the Lake Erie & Pittsburgh R. R. for Erie, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Pacific R. R. points West, South-West and North-West; at Buffalo with the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. for Rochester, Syracuse, Albany and points East and North; at Hornellsville with the Erie Railway for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Binghamton, Deposit, Susquehanna, Port Jervis, Newburgh, Paterson and Jersey City; at Waverly with the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg R. R. for points on that road; at Scranton with the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western R. R. for Binghamton, Owego, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Suspension Bridge and Clifton; at Stroudsburg with the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western R. R. for Water Gap, Delaware, Easton, Phillipsburg, Bethlehem, Allentown, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Utica, Oneida, Rome, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Jamestown, Corry, Meadville, Titusville, Oil City, Franklin, Pittsburgh, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Albany, Troy, Boston, Montreal, Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Pacific R. R. points West, South-West and North-West.

3.25 p.m. Night Express (Sundays excepted) stopping at Gerdes, Lucinda, Corry, Warren, Youngsville, Sheffield, Clarendon, Kane, Wetmore, Port Allegany, Coudersport, Ulysses, Gaines, Tioga, Lawrenceville, Elmira, Waverly, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Delaware Water Gap, Easton, Phillipsburg, Bethlehem, Allentown, Lansdale, Philadelphia and Jersey City. Through Pullman Sleeping cars run from Buffalo to Philadelphia and Baltimore without change.

TRAINS LEAVE EMPORIUM:

7.35 a.m. Night Express (Sundays excepted) stopping at Keating Summit, Gifford, Lewis Run, Hutchinson's, Bradford, Foster Brook, Lafayette, Colegrove, Ceres, Allegany, Limestone, Cuba, Rushford, Caneadea, Houghs, Scio, Vandalia, Belmont, Petrolia, Cherry Run, Ischua, Franklinville, Godfrey's, Otto, Versailles, Springville, Collins, Gowanda, Sidelong, Irving, Derby, Hamburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Suspension Bridge and Clifton.

10.05 a.m. Local Freight and Passenger, stopping at all stations to Buffalo.

2.00 p.m. Through Mail (Sundays excepted) stopping at Keating Summit, Gifford, Lewis Run, Hutchinson's, Bradford, Foster Brook, Lafayette, Colegrove, Ceres, Allegany, Limestone, Cuba, Rushford, Caneadea, Houghs, Scio, Vandalia, Belmont, Petrolia, Cherry Run, Ischua, Franklinville, Godfrey's, Otto, Versailles, Springville, Collins, Gowanda, Sidelong, Irving, Derby, Hamburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Suspension Bridge and Clifton, connecting at Buffalo with Express trains for New York and Philadelphia.

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1843-tf

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FALL TERM commences MONDAY, AUGUST 25.
WINTER TERM commences DECEMBER 1.
SPRING TERM commences MARCH 23.

Fall and winter terms three months each, with one week vacation during the Christmas holidays. Spring term continues two months.

TUITION, per term.

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PRIMARY	3.00

$1.00 per term less for the spring term.

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A teachers' class will be organized, and special attention given to those from abroad who wish to prepare themselves for teaching or to those teachers who wish to post up in one or more of the branches.

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August 6, 1873-tf

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