Bradford Reporter.

EDITORS:
E. O. GOODRICH. S. W. ALVORD.

Towanda, Pa., Thursday, Jan. 27, 1876.

NEWS FROM ALL NATIONS.

GEORGE HARVEY, the Scotish painter, is dead.

A JURY for the teial of Tweed has at last been obtained.

RUBINSTEIN, the pianist, is threatened with total blindness.

NILSSON'S husband, M. Rozaud, is dangerously ill in London.

GEN. BEAUREGARD has petitioned Congress for amnesty.

HAYTI is in a very dirturbed condition, and another revolution is feared.

M. DEAK, the Hungarian statesman, is lying at the point of death.

THE Ohio Republican State Convention will meet in Columbus on March 29.

THE sugar crop of Cuba this year will be thirty per cent less than last year.

A GERMAN squadron of three iron clads and one tender will visit America in July.

THE new aquarium in London was opened on Saturday by the Duke of Edinburgh.

FOUR hundred and eight notaries public were commissioned in Pennsylvania in 1875.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY is said to be the best wheat growing country in the world.

IT is asserted that the rumor about an increase of the French armaments is unfounded.

THE bill repealing the Grey Nuns amendment act has passed the New York Assembly.

LUCCA'S voice is wearing in the upper register. She would be more than Lucca if it did not.

A WOMAN named Murphy and her young babe died of starvation at St. Catherines, Ont., last week.

THE direct cable broke again Sunday, Jan. 23, about 140 miles west of Torbay, Nova Scotia.

D. C. PORTER, Cashier of the First National Bank of Davenport, Iowa, is a defaulter to the extent of $15,000.

WHY is a printing office like a well-regulated financial institution? Because there are plenty of quoins in the bank.

PETER DURYEA, the ex-minstrel, drunkard, and fighter, is holding revival meetings in New York, which are attended by crowds.

HON. GEO. H. PENDLETON was serenaded in Savannah on Saturday evening, and made a speech to the largest gathering in that city since the war.

BODSKY, the Russian merchant of Odessa, who was reported to have been transported to Siberia for selling arms to the Turks, has been released.

THE writ of error in the Dolan-Noe murder case in New York has been argued but Dolan's fate is still undecided, the court reserving its decision.

THE Russian Telegraphic Agency denies the report recently circulated to the effect that Russia intends to centrate troops in Western Russia in the Spring.

EDWARD ANTHONY, the proprietor of the *Evening Standard* of New Bedford, Mass., and postmaster of that city, died Monday aged sixty-five.

INTERNAL revenue receipts Monday amounted to $6,256; custom receipts, $342,595. National bank notes received for resumption amounted to $1,146,941.

LOUIS DENEULES has been removed from the position of gauger at St. Paul Minn., on the ground that having been elected Alderman he cannot hold the two offices.

THE English Government is about to introduce stamps of the values of 3d., 6d., 1s., and 5s., to be used in payments for telegrams. In future all telegrams are to be prepaid.

A SOUTHERN Congressman is preparing a bill for establishing, in connection with the Department of Agriculture, a Bureau of Manufactures and a Bureau of Mines and Mining.

A SERIOUS disease has broke out among the horses of Kingston, Jamaica. It is of the nature of cold and influenza. Every horse for miles around the City of Kingston is affected.

IT is said that Speaker Kerr has put his foot down that there shall be no sale of intoxicating drinks in the restaurants of the Capitol—not even a glass of ale.

THE strike of the female employes in the Goodyear Glove Company's works, at Naugatuck, Conn., is ended, nearly all having resumed work at the reduced rate.

STATE funerals are expensive luxuries. The cost to Massachusetts of the funeral of Vice President Wilson was $5,322 23. How much it cost the United States government is not stated.

AN eagle killed near Santa Rosa, California, recently, measured eight and one half feet from tip to tip of its extended wings. It was a California eagle. This is a California story, also.

THE republican caucus of the Maine legislature, January 20, chose delegates to the national convention, and unanimously adopted a resolution declaring James G. Blaine their choice for President of the United States.

PRESIDENT MACMAHON sent a letter of thanks to M. BUFFET for his speech in the French Assembly, in which he declared that MacMahon could never become the docile instrument of Radical passions.

BARON ROTHSCHILD is represented as having been in consultation with the secretary of the treasury—supposed with reference to the bringing out of the new 4½ per cent. loan.

A NEW YORK florist has sent three baskets of flowers to the stock exchange in New York during the past week which were disposed of by chance at $1 per share. The proceeds, $500, were given to the poor.

EIGHT persons in a boarding house at Columbus, Ohio, were taken violently ill Jan. 21 after eating diseased pork. Other cases of illness from eating fresh pork are reported in the same city.

ANTHONY TROLLOPE is said to be an extraordinary literary workman. He begins work early in the morning and writes from five to nine. Four hundred words a quarter of an hour is his usual allowance.

JACOB FREI, the popular Swiss novelist, died in Berne on the 29th of December. For many years he was one of the foremost writers of romantic literature in Switzerland.

A MEMORIAL meeting in honor of the late Dr. Samuel G. Howe will be held at the Music Hall, Boston, on February 8. Governor Rice will preside, and prominent speakers will make addresses.

WILLIAM HARLAN, son of Hon. James Harlan, ex-Secretary of the Interior, died at San Francisco on Wednesday night. His father and mother arrived, in response to a telegram, a few hours before his death.

IN the Ohio House of Representatives the bill to repeal the well-known Geghan law was passed by a party vote, the Republicans, with one exception, favoring it, and the Democrats, without exception, opposing it.

THE mule-spinners at Blackstone, R. I., where a strike has stopped the mills, have voted to return to work. This action will probably prompt the company to start the machinery again. There is no change in the situation at Lonsdale.

SEVEN hundred contracts in the post office department for mail routes in Texas, Louisiana and Arkansas have been fraudulently executed. These contracts will have to be revoked and again advertised for competition.

THE Cincinnati express from New York Sunday evening was partially thrown from the track at Trenton, New Jersey, by a misplaced switch. The locomotive and three cars were slightly broken. No person was injured.

THE iron bridge at Spring Grove avenue, in Cincinnati, gave way on Saturday morning under the weight of five railroad cars overloaded with shelled corn. The engineer, fireman and brakeman were killed, and two men driving along the avenue below were caught in the ruin and severely injured.

MISS CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN is lying dangerously ill at Boston. Her sufferings have been so intense as to necessitate the administering of opiates, which have produced violent vomiting and inflamed the cancer from which she is suffering. Her friends are seriously alarmed at her precarious condition.

THE trunk lines have decided to make a reduction of twenty five per cent. in passenger rates to Philadelphia during the centennial, and a recomendation will be made to the general ticket agents, who meet at Louisville on the 9th of February, to make a like reduction on all the western and southern roads.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The next Union Republican National Convention for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, will be held in the city of Cincinnati, on Wednesday, the 14th day of June, 1876, at 12 o'clock noon, and will consist of delegates from each State equal to twice the number of its Senators and Representatives in Congress, and of two Delegates from each organized Territory and the District of Columbia.

In calling the convention for the election of delegates, the committees of the several States are recommended to invite all Republican electors, and all other voters, without regard to past political differences or previous party difficulties, who are opposed to reviving sectional issues, and desire to promote friendly feeling and permanent harmony throughout the country by maintaining and enforcing all the constitutional rights of every citizen, including the full and free exercise of the right of suffrage without intimidation and without fraud; who are in favor of the continued prosecution and punishment of all official dishonesty, and of an economical administration of the Government by honest, faithful and capable officers, who are in favor of making such reforms in government as experience may from time to time suggest; who are opposed to impairing the credit of the nation by depreciating any of its obligations, and in favor of sustaining in every way the national faith and financial honor, who hold that the common school system is the nursery of American liberty, and should be maintained absolutely free from sectarian control; who believe that for the promotion of these ends the direction of the Government should continue to be confided to those who adhere to the principles of 1776, support them as incorporated in the constitution and laws, and who are in favor of recognizing and strengthening the fundamental principle of national unity in this Centennial Anniversary of the Republic.

EDWIN D. MORGAN,
Chairman Republican National Committee.
WILLIAM E. CHANDLER, Secretary.

STANDING COMMITTEE.

In conformity with the resolution of the last Republican County Convention, the Chairman has named the following Standing Committee for the present year. The delegates from several districts have failed to send the name of a committeeman:

GEO. D. MONTANYE, Chairman.
G. W. Kinney, John F. Satterlee, Asa Nichols, Judson Holcomb, Benjamin Karrick, F. W. Keyes, Isaac O. Soper, Freeman Sweet, John H. Grant, Alfred Blackwell, Theodore Pierce, Ward Warren, James Hurst, A. D. Munn, H. L. Case, L. D. Prince, W. S. Kinney, M. Tracy, P. J. Dean, John Gordan, C. H. Weller, Charles Thompson, Wm. N. Foster, R. E. C. Myer, John H. Orcut, O. D. Kinney, M. S. Culver, Wm. H. Rockwell, R. W. Darling, George H. Fox, George Webb, Chas. L. Shepard, Wm. L. Scouten, C. H. Webb, Aaron Ely, Timothy Gustin, H. H. Brown, Wm. Bunyan, C. T. Able, Lacy Stevens.

THE LOYAL AWAKING.

Like the defunct Confederacy, the Democratic party has several times come within sight of the White House, but as often failed in its capture. It is now entrenched in the House of Representatives, and has put ex-rebel officers in command of its important offices, but we confidently predict that the Centennial campaign will close with the utter route of the Democratic party, and the repossession by the Republican party of every important position formerly held by them. The Government was saved by the sacrifices of its loyal sons, and its friends have not yet concluded to surrender it to those who hitherto favored its destruction. If Democracy has gained certain advantages over the Republican party the gain was due, not to an increase of strength on their part, but to the apathy of Republicans who deemed their party sufficiently strong not to require from them that personal attention which they had formerly given to political affairs. This error has brought in its results a lesson that will not soon be forgotten. The last election indicated the awaking of the loyal masses. The Presidential election will indicate that they are not only awake, but on their feet to hold and defend the Government which belongs to them by right of services rendered when its existence was in jeopardy.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL JEWELL tells the Democratic House of Representatives that they are welcome to investigate his department to their heart's content. The Post Office Bureau was never more efficiently and economically administered than by the present able and independent head.

THE mild weather has been exceedingly severe on the anthracite coal operators in keeping down the consumption and the price of their product. To meet the effect of the weather they have concluded to suspend operations for seven weeks and reduce the supply.

THE Scranton *Republican* truthfully says: "The municipal and county taxes are to-day the burdens under which the property owners of nearly every community are groaning. The State and National tax collector is not dreaded by the masses."

WE are pleased to see that Hon. M. S. QUAY has been reappointed Secretary of the Commonwealth. Mr. Q. is a man of rare literary acquirements, a sound Republican and posses peculiar qualifications for the responsible position.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE put the amnesty issue in a very clear light, when he pithily said: "Those lately in rebellion have no more right to destroy the country by ballots than by bullets."

MESSRS. COCHRANE and STENGER, Democratic Representatives in Congress from this State, have distinguished (?) themselves by opposing the Centennial appropriation bill.

THE Centennial appropriation bill has passed the lower house of Congress, and will undoubtedly become a law. Mr. POWELL voted in favor of the bill.

REPRESENTATIVE MOSCRIPT of this county, has been appointed a member of the Centennial committee of the House.

THE POOR HOUSE BILL.

We have received from Senator ROCKWELL, a copy of the Poor House Bill introduced by him in the Senate. As we stated last week it is a most important measure, and Senator ROCKWELL'S effort to secure the passage should be seconded by his entire constituency. The bill provides,—

SEC. 1st, that the county commissioners of the several counties, not later than the 1st of April, 1876, shall select and purchase real estate for the accommodation of the poor, which purchase shall be approved by the Court.

SEC. 2d, provides that at the general election, the people shall elect three Directors of the Home for the Destitute, to go out of office like old Commissioners, one each year, to be succeeded by others holding each three years.

SEC. 3d, provides that every director, in case of neglect to take the required oath, shall forfeit Ten dollars.

SEC. 4th. The said directors shall form a corporate body with power to hold land tenements and hereditaments not exceeding the yearly value of $8,000, and shall have power to employ and remove a steward, a matron and a physician, and to bind out apprentices.

SEC. 5th. The Directors shall make an estimate of the yearly cost of the establishment, and the amount is to be added to the annual tax levy, and the commissioners are authorized to borrow at six per cent. three-fourths of the money necessary to carry out this act though the loan must be extinguished in two years.

SEC. 6. The County Treasurer shall pay out on orders of the county commissioners, and a set of books of the accounts of the institution shall be kept.

SEC. 7th. When the buildings shall have been provided, the poor of the different townships shall be taken to them.

SEC. 8. The poor shall be removed to this Home upon an order of two justices directed to any constable.

SEC. 9th. The Directors shall have the government of the Home.

SEC. 10th. The Directors shall meet once a month, to visit the Home and see that it is properly conducted.

SEC. 11th. The annual salary of the directors shall be $100.

SEC. 12th. In case of the death of a director, the vecancy shall be filled by appointment.

SEC. 13th. All claims existing at the time of the passage of this act shall not be affected by it.

SEC. 14th. The office of overseer of the poor shall be abolished after this act goes into effect.

SEC. 15th. All fines, forfeitures and bequests shall be payable to the county treasurer.

AT A meeting of the Pennsylvania Association, of Washington, D. C., held last week, Capt. TALL of this county offered the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, We, the Republican Association of the great State of Pennsylvania, largely composed, as we are, of soldiers of the late war, have heard with feelings of regret the slanderous falsehoods put forth in the House of Representatives of the United States during the past week by certain ex-officials of the Confederacy; and whereas, we have in many ways and on all occasions extended the hand of friendship and full amnesty to our late enemies in arms; therefore be it

Resolved, That we are still anxious to forget the past, and look only to the future welfare of our common country; but as their political satrap, Hon. Mr. Hill, of Georgia, undertook to cover up his misstatements by proclaiming that he had no quarrel with us as soldiers of the late Union army, &c., we take this opportunity to inform Mr. Hill and his associates that, as we have stood by our leaders and statesmen in the past, so we pledge ourselves to stand by them in the future in battling against falsehood and treason wherever we find it; and be it further

Resolved, That as we have not lost one jot or tittle of confidence or respect in and for our worthy President, U. S. Grant, we hereby renew our pledge of support in the future, as in the past; and be it further

Resolved, That as the Opposition newspapers have frequently asserted that the Republican party cannot elect to the Chief Magistracy of the country any person outside of the *role* of military life; or showing our confidence in the intelligence and stability of the great majority of the American people, and as the Hon. J. G. Blaine has showed his executive ability as a fearless and intrepid statesmen, ever battling for the right and crushing treason, that we do hereby make known to the Republican nominating convention, which is to meet in Cincinnati in June next, that the Hon. J. G. Blaine, of Maine, is our choice for President of the United States in 1876.

LAURA BRIDGMAN was able to attend the funeral of her benefactor, Dr. SAMUEL J. HOWE, which took place in Boston recently. In his will he left $2,000, the income of which is to be applied toward maintaining LAURA in an institution for the blind, where she has passed her life.

"Years ago her case was familiar to all reading people; and Dickens, in his first visit to this country, wrote an extended sketch of her, which can be found in his "American Notes." She was born in Hanover, N. H., in 1829, and is consequently now about 47 years old. At the age of two years she lost, through illness, her sense of sight, hearing and smell, while that of taste was seriously impaired. Dependent almost entirely upon touch for her knowledge of the world around her, her education was commenced at the age of eight at the Perkins institution for the blind in South Boston, under the care of Dr. Howe. With untold patience she was first taught the names of objects, to which process her education was confined for two years; the attempt was then made to instruct her in their qualities, and subsequently in their relations to each other. She was next taught to write, and acquired the rudiments of arithmetic; took lessons on the piano, and is now a skillful performer; acquired a practical knowledge of needlework and of some household duties. Ideas of God, of death, and of a future state have been conveyed to her, and she is sustained by the hope of the Christian, that in another life her physical infirmities will be removed. Her case is one of the most remarkable on record, and is a standing topic of discussion by the metaphysicians, who philosophize on the doctrine of ideas—whether innate, or acquired only through the senses."

WE ARE gratified to note that Hon. JOSEPH POWELL was one of the fifty-six Democratic members of Congress who refused to vote with their party in favor of repealing the resumption act of last session. Mr. P. is certainly sound on financial questions.

MRS. FITZGERALD, wife of the able and brilliant editor of the Philadelphia *City Item*, died on Monday last.

LETTER FROM HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 21st, 1876.

The re-inauguration of John F. Hartranft took place on Tuesday last, and was the grandest demonstration ever witnessed at the State Capital. As early as Monday noon the military and civic organizations which were to participate in the ceremonies began to arrive, and by 9 o'clock in the evening the city was filled with strangers. The hotels and many private residences were profusely decorated with the national colors. The Lochiel Hotel deserves especial mention in this particular. Small flags waved from every window, and the Market-St. front was literally draped in bunting. The banner of the Hartranft Club was suspended in the street between this hotel and the office of the *Evening Telegraph*. This banner is a magnificent piece of workmanship, being painted in oil at a cost of over $1,000. Its centre-piece is a large equestrian statue of the Governor.

Over 5,000 people were in the procession, composed entirely of organizations—political, military, and firemen. Twenty-two bands and eleven drum corps furnished the music. This grand pageant was witnessed by 20,000 people. One noticeable feature in the procession was a battle flag, carried by Knapp's Battery, of Pittsburgh, which was literally riddled with bullets from rebel firearms during the late war. The names of the battles in which this organization had participated were also inscribed upon the flag. A sight of this kind tends to call up old memories—memories of the time when party lines were closer drawn than now; memories of the days when Southern Democrats were arranged in battle against us, and Northern Democrats in sympathy with them; of a time when Democracy was a stench in the nostrils of every man who had a heart that beat in sympathy with the misfortunes of his country; of a time when the Republicans of good old Bradford didn't send men to Congress to vote with the Ben Hills and Lamars of the South, in their efforts to bring disgrace upon the fair name of the only party who came boldly to the front in defense of the Union. It must afford our just-as-good-a-Republican-as-you-are friends who vote the Democratic ticket, a rather doubtful satisfaction to know that the "Old Wilmot District" is now represented by a man who lacks the courage to get up and refute the slander of Ben Hill, when he says the rebel prisoners at Elmira were worse treated than ours were at Andersonville and Libby,—and this man placed there by their votes.

Col. V. E. Piollet was in town yesterday. It is hinted by some that he intends going into a contest with Mr. Rawle for the Treasuryship.

"Lute" Andrus is here, as usual, to see that the rights of the people are taken care of, so far as the boom and new county bills are concerned.

A bill has been introduced in the House conferring upon burgesses the same powers and authority that justices of the peace now possess.

Mr. Mitchell called up his resolution providing for an adjournment on March 30th, to-day, when, as if by common consent, about one-half of the Democratic side of the house were on their feet demanding the previous question, which of course cuts off all debate. Upon the House agreeing to let a vote be taken at once the call was withdrawn, and Mr. Mitchell was allowed a very few words, in which he disclaimed any intention to trap or embarrass the majority. The yeas and nays were called upon the resolution, resulting in 47 in favor and 120 against, the Democrats voting solid against adjournment at that time. They evidently intend to put in as many days as possible this session, knowing that after another election "the places that now know them will know them no more forever."

This Centennial year is not likely to be a favorable one for the Democracy. Their record in times past is not calculated to bring them success in the one hundredth year of our success as a nation, when everything seems to conspire in arousing and kindling the love of country in every breast; a year in which every insult we have ever received is sure to be remembered.

The new county bill is still in committee in the Senate.

Both Houses adjourned at noon to-day, to meet on Monday evening next at 7½ o'clock.

JACQUES.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

THE SCHOOL-BOOK QUESTION.

MR. EDITOR: As the next meeting of the Bradford County Teachers' Association approaches, considerable anxiety is felt in various parts of the county in regard to a movement which has been inaugurated in the Association looking to a change of text books. I see by the report of the last meeting that the committee to whom this subject was referred made a report, which, I think, was wisely deferred for final disposition to the meeting next ensuing. To say that the community were surprised and astonished at the sweeping and wholesale changes recommended by this committee, does not express the depth of indignation which I have heard expressed by some of the warmest friends of the common school. Heretofore the discussions and recommendations of the Associations have, to say the least, received respectful attention from the friends of education throughout the county, but this movement is one which has been generally condemned by the most intelligent of our citizens. Granted that the books recommended are of equal merit with those which they are intended to supplant—and this is by no means the case,—there are several very serious objections to be made to the proposed change.

1. The change is uncalled for. There is no general dissatisfaction expressed with the books now in use. With perhaps the bare exception of History, the text books now used in our schools will compare favorably either as to character, style, quality or price, with any other first-class series. If any one will take the trouble to compare the books recommended whith those now in use, either as to their contents, quality of make up or price per page, he will find there is nothing to be gained by the change in any of these particulars.

2. It will break up the general uniformity which now prevails throughout the county. In the report of the County Superintendent for 1874, he says: "We have an almost entire uniformity of text books throughout the county. This has been effected by the mutual efforts of teachers and directors, and the benefits derived from the uniformity for the past few years have been such that any effort looking to a change would be generally opposed by the whole educational force of the county." Baring a half dozen who have commenced and carried on this movement, this is as true to-day as when it was written; and yet a result so desirable, which has been reached only after the labor of seven or eight years, the committee propose to cast away and open the door for the whole county to be overrun by book agents, button-holing school directors, bringing confusion into our schools, annoying parents, making extra and fruitless labor for teachers, and entailing an expense of thousands of dollars upon parents in the county. To throw away the work of years for the purpose of gratifying the whims, to use the mildest word, of a few uneasy spirits and would-be leaders in our educational interests, is the sheerest folly. This county forms part of a Normal District, and by a wise and concerted movement the same books, with very unimportant exceptions, are used throughout the whole district. The advantage of this is readily apparent, especially to the graduates of the Mansfield Normal School. To make the change proposed puts our county in an anomolous position in relation to the other counties of the district. The same influences which suggested the change here have been at work in other counties, but the committees to whom this question was referred have wisely resolved to adhere in good faith to the compact which was entered into some time ago by the leading educators of the district, and that was, that when changes were thought desirable the whole district should move together. Our own county has been the first to make the attempt to go back on this wise arrangement, an attempt which we trust the good sense of the Association will effectually squelch out.

3. The proposed change will entail a vast and useless expense. There are about 15,000 children in attendance upon the common schools of the county. Reckon on the expense which this change will make necessary at the lowest figures, and you have the sum of $22,000, which is equal to one-half of the tax for teachers' wages for the year. Upon whom does this enormous but useless burden fall? Upon the parents, many of whom have all they can do in these times of stringency and distress to provide food and clothing for their little ones. The movement is not only unwise, but I confess it is the most shameful and heartless attempt to fasten additional burdens upon the already burdened and suffering poor, that it has rarely been the fortune of any one to witness in a body of intelligent men and women.

Reserving a review of the books proposed for another article, I cannot better close this than by repeating in substance a remark of our County Superintendent, which was, that now we had a general uniformity of text books throughout the county. The tendency of this movement was to destroy it. A live teacher could do good work with the books we had, a worthless teacher would not do good work with the best books that could be made. It was an old saying but a true one, that we should let well enough alone.

T.

NEXT PRESIDENT—WHO SHALL IT BE?

The fact that already the late Rebels have a controlling power in the popular branch of Congress, is arousing the heart of this mighty nation. They must be ousted from that branch of our National Legislature. They must not gain the Senate, nor the Presidency, nor the Supreme Court. That is the people's will. In 1782, when the British and the Tories were conquered, our fathers did not invite Lord Howe and Benedict Arnold—"brave and gallant opponents" though they had been—to come and help rule us. They practically, if not by law, disfranchised and ostracized them. And are the Rebels, who shed blood and tried to dissolve the Union in order to establish Slavery, are they better than the tories or the British? I think not. I think the crime of the Rebels against Liberty, against Humanity, against Civilization, was more atrocious than that of the Tories. To admit unrepentant, red-handed, perjured men into power again, I think unwise and wrong. Let them live—although they would have been capitally punished (at least the leaders) elsewhere—live peaceably, but not as our *rulers*. Let them "take back seats," and behave themselves.

The acts of the House at Washington are convincing many that it is unsafe to admit ex-Rebels to any further power. And they naturally begin to inquire for candidates for President and Vice-President, to be elected during this eventful year. Charles F. Adams is named for the first position by some, but many fear that he is hardly firm and decided enough for the fire-eating ex-Rebels, who are already showing the old spirit. Were he of the grit of his father or grandfather, his chance would be much better. His abilities and experience are admitted. In ordinary times he would tower, perhaps, above all competitors, but just at present he seems to be not the most likely to be put at the helm of State.

Our carelessness in 1874, in electing that Rebel sympathizer, John Latta, for Lieutenant Governor, blocks the way to the elevation of our own Governor General Hartranft. John Latta for Governor of Pennsylvania? Never! Hartranft is young and can wait. Pennsylvania has had a President (Buchanan) and a Vice-President (Dallas), and can wait!

The next greatest State in the Union (Ohio) brings forward her true and tried Governor, R. B. Hayes, and has a Lieutenant Governor of the same stamp—no harm or risk in his becoming Governor. Ohio had a President a few days only, counting nothing, and in every particular an present strong claims. The ability and popularity of Gov. Hayes are undoubted. With him, Ohio killed the rag-baby and rescued the tide of political tendencies. A tried soldier, he will be true to his country, the Union, and the humblest Union man, white or black. The location of the National Convention gives him, also, some local advantages. Who can suggest a better man for the (it is to be hoped) decisive campaign of 1876?

Stewart L. Woodford, of New York, who stumped Ohio for Resumption and for Hayes last fall, is named for Vice-President. So also is James G. Blaine, the late Speaker of the House, who is a native of Pennsylvania; but who drifted East instead of West, and now hails from Maine.

Repudiation—not openly, but in disguise—is a secret foe of our country's honor and best interests, which must be watched and guarded against, also. Hayes and Woodford, Hayes and Blaine, Adams and Hartranft, are all safe, it is believed, on that issue. Further South and West, even some Republicans are not so reliable in that matter. A return to the wild-cat States bank money of old times, would be most deplorable. All our interests demand trusted, reliable, popular candidates for those two points of honor and of responsibility.

A VOTER.

SOUNDING THE ALARM.

Ever since the nomination of HORACE GREELEY by the Democratic party, the *Tribune* has been an earnest advocate of that organization, and has often been unfair in its criticism of the Republican party. It has indeed come to be considered one of the soundest and most effective organs of the Democracy in the country. The conduct of the Confederate majority in the House of Representatives has alarmed even the editors of that paper, and in a recent issue of the *Daily Tribune* we find this "note of alarm." We commend it to the candid, dispassionate perusal of our readers, and especially those who have been inclined to believe the ex-Rebels were honest in their professions of loyalty. Remember, the testimony is from a Democratic source:

"Have we then been counting time too fast, and must we turn back the hands upon the dial plate? It was pleasant to think, while grass was growing on the torn battle-fields and grain was springing up in the ragged furrows of the war, and kindly nature was at her healing work wherever armies had marched and cannon scorched the plain and graves been dug, that time was sitting us each day further from the bitter griefs and burning passions of that fearful time, quenching the hate it engendered and mellowing into tenderness the memories it left us. We did not suppose, we did not hope, that in every breast either North or South the fire that had raged so fiercely had gone out; that there was no spark of passion or hatred or revengeful feeling left. We could not in our hopes or expectations draw so largely upon man's frailty for the diviner quality in his nature. We asked of them no sacrifice of feeling or of opinion, no recantation or confession; nothing but that they should recognize the logic of events, admit that the cause for which they fought was lost, the occasion for secession removed, and express a willingness to return to their allegience. Nothing dishonorable or unreasonable was demanded of them. If the victors were magnanimous, the vanquished were for the most part manly and frank. There was no parade of repentance, no affectation of regret; it was enough that while they maintained their pride they banished resentment. There were exceptions. There were men in the South whom no grace of forgiveness could touch, no amnesty soften. They were not great men or brave men; they were the small, mean, and spiteful. We expected nothing of them, but were willing they should nurse their venom and miserably live out their generation. We did not dream, however, that these men or any of them would be put forward as representatives of the Southern people, or that they themselves would have the assurance to ask office at the hands of any political party. Above all, we could not suppose that any party would take the responsibility of making them representative by giving them official positions.

"It seems we were too fast. The Democratic party chooses for the Government places in its gift men whose venom is proof against kindness, who cannot forget to hate, and who in cold blood and with forethought and deliberation glory in the work of murder, and give posthumous honor to an assassin. Here was one man in all the South—let us hope in the name of humanity there was but one such—who three years ago in 1872 or 3, the war having been seven years closed, the men who forsook the Government and took up arms against it having been pardoned and restored to the privileges they had forfeited, and an era of reconciliation been opened—who at such a time and under such circumstances gave to his own helpless child a name for that child to bear through all its future life, and bearing it to show to all the world its father's undying hatred for a government that had pardoned him his hissing malignity to the memory of a great and tender-hearted man, who had never harmed him, and his reverence for an assassin whose name only survives by its infamy. Think of it for a moment! What kind of a man must he be who dowers his just born child with the name of John Wilkes Booth? Does it in the coldest of cold blood, with deliberation and not upon impulse. Seven years after the commission of the murder which sent a thrill of horror through all the South as well as through the North; a murder so horrible that in the very white heat of the war, when the passions of men were at their angriest pitch, no decent man anywhere did other than denounce it as a most infamous crime—this man calmly fastens on his own poor helpless infant the murderer's name. This was not idiocy; though it seems incredible that it should be done by a person of ordinary intellect and intelligence. It was just dull brutality; beastly cruelty. The man who could approve of the assassination of Mr. Lincoln would be just such a monster as to curse his own flesh and blood with such a christening and make his child the instrument for carrying over to the next generation the badge of his father's shame. Poor child, to be thus fathered and thus handicapped for life.

And now, there being such a man, such a patriot, such a citizen, and such a father, where do we find him? Ask Mr. Morrison, Chairman of Ways and Means, leader of the Democratic party in Congress. He found him and appointed him clerk of his Committee, where he draws pay from the Government he so loyally supports. Ask Mr. Michael C. Kerr, the Democratic Speaker of the House, who made Mr. Morrison the leader of the House and gave him the opportunity to appoint this man. Ask the Democratic party which elected Mr. Kerr and Mr. Morrison, and which is responsible for their acts and for the appointment of this representative Democrat. Who is this man, who within three years has recorded at the baptismal font over the head of his infant son his reverent regard for President Lincoln's assassin? Is he of the sort that the Democracy chooses out for its honor and emoluments? Is this what we are voting to bring in when we aid in securing a Democratic victory? If so let us know it and have a fair understanding. We have held the Republican party responsible for its appointments; we do the same with the Democrats. This man is not Mr. Morrison's or Mr. Kerr's exclusively. He is the party's. It must carry him. He is not conspicuous, to be sure. He is only clerk of a committee. But there is not any place obscure enough to shelter such a man where he can draw Government pay. He affronts justice; he shocks common decency. The man who applauds assassination would be an assassin himself if he dared. There is no fitness, no propriety, no sense in his being anywhere where the eye of a self-respecting citizen may light on him, much less in any public place where the nation's gorge rises at sight or sound of him.

Mr. Morrison, neither you nor your Speaker nor your party can afford to appoint to office a man who seven years after Mr. Lincoln's murder christened his own son with the murderer's name."

THE following brief facts speak volumes in favor of public sentiment concerning the proposed appropriation of $1,500,000 for the completion of the Centennial buildings. The Editorial Association of Indiana, numbering two hundred, were on an independent visit to Philadelphia, recently, and after a careful investigation of the present state of affairs in connection with the national jubilee they adopted a series of formal resolutions asking Congress to make the appropriation prayed for, and they sent copies to Senators MORTON and MCDONALD, and to Mr. Speaker KEER. It is well to note the fact that the association was not there by invitation, nor was any attempt whatever made to influence the expression of this opinion, and for this reason it is in high proof of the popularity of this proposed appropriation among the masses of the people who are rising up all over the country and instructing their Representatives to vote for it.

THE *Ledger* says: Hotel accomodations in Philadelphia promise to be ample for the demands to be made upon us during the Centennial Exhibition, and it is not likely that prices will be increased beyond present rates. One of the new hotels within a square of the Centennial buildings has already published its scale of prices for lodging. A single room and single bed will be furnished for one dollar per night, and meals can be procured at restaurant prices, either in the hotel or elsewhere as the guests may desire.

SENATOR ROCKWELL has prepared and presented a bill providing for the establishment of county poor houses in the various counties of the Commonwealth wherein such institutions do not already exist. It is not to be disputed that the present system of "farming out" paupers is one that is a disgrace to the age, and more costly in a long run than the system of a county house. Tioga county has tried the county house system and is well satisfied with it as being more humane, more economical and more profitable to those kept than the old system. In all the counties of New York the county-house system has been tried with a lessening of the cost of keeping paupers to little more than one-half of the cost under any other system.—*N. T. Gazette.*

STATE NEWS.

A MEETING of the citizens of Montour county, was held at Danville, Jan. 20, in favor of Congress aiding the construction of the Texas Pacific railroad. The meeting was addressed by Judge Simington, Thomas J. Galbraith, George W. Van Tassen, and others. Resolutions were adopted calling upon senators and representatives in the national congress to support the measure now pending before that body to aid in the construction of the Texas Pacific railroad.

A FIRE broke out in the Lehigh Valley company's Prospect mine, near Wilkesbarre, on Wednesday morning, and an explosion of gas followed, which did considerable damage. Some of the miners were severely burned while attempting to extinguish the flames. Steps were taken to flood the mine.

A CABLE dispatch from Rome to the New York *Freeman's Journal* states that Allegheny City, Pa., has been made a Catholic diocese. Rt. Rev. Bishop Domenec, now of Pittsburgh has been named its first bishop, the transfer being at his own request, and the Very Rev. J. Quigg, of Altoona, has been appointed bishop of Pittsburgh.

JUDGE PEARSON, of Harrisburg has administered the oath of office to all the Governor's of this State since 1859. Ill health prevented him from administering the oath to Gov. Hartranft last week, on the occasion of his second inauguration.

MR. DAVID L. FLEMING, editor and part proprietor of the Pittsburg *Daily Gazette*, died at his residence in that city on the morning of the 21st ult., of brain fever, after an illness of about two weeks. The deceased was a native of Chester county, and about forty years of age.

A CLERK in the Bingham House Philadelphia, has been prosecuted by a colored gentleman, under the Civil Rights Law, for refusing him lodging. The defendant had a hearing before a U. S. Commissioner, and was held in $1000 bail for a trial.

THE hearing in the matter of the alleged lunacy of Dr. Helmbold before Judge Briggs has been concluded, and has resulted in declaring the Doctor insane.

IT IS but wretched policy to allow yourself to drift into an incurable disease, by neglecting the earliest and most tractable symptoms. By contentedly waiting for a Cold to get well of itself, many a one has so damaged the structure of his Lungs as to put himself beyond the reach of medicines, before being conscious of danger. How much safer on the first indications of a Cold, to resort to Dr. JAYNE'S Expectorant, an efficacious remedy for Coughs, Asthma, and all Broncial Affections, and sure to exert a beneficial influence on the organs of the Chest.

New Advertisements.

FOR RENT.—The house on Main Street in the First Ward, lately occupied by C. P. Spalding. Also the house on West Bridge street, lately occupied by S. W. Northrop. Enquire of E. T. Fox. [jan27.

NOTICE.—All persons whose notes or accounts are due the firm of Corser & Coons, will please call and settle with the undersigned. JOHN F. CORSER.
Towanda, Jan. 18, 1876.

NOTICE.—The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts of said firm are to be settled by J. F. Means.
J. F. MEANS.
H. H. ROCKWELL.
M. A. ROCKWELL.
Towanda, Jan. 14-76.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that all persons indebted to the estate of John Purcell, late of Rome twp., dec'd, must make immediate payment to the undersigned, and all persons having claims against said estate must present them, duly authenticated, for settlement.
CATHERINE PURCELL,
jan27-w6.* Administratrix.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that all persons indebted to the estate of Samuel Heavener, late of Sheshequin dec'd, must make immediate payment to the undersigned, and all persons having claims against said estate must present them, duly authenticated, for settlement.
JEREMIAH FRENCH, Administrator.
DORLESCA HEAVENER, Adm'x.
jan27-76-6w*.

INCORPORATION NOTICE.—To all whom it may concern: The undersigned citizens of Orwell and vicinity, hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Court of Common Pleas of Bradford county, or a law judge thereof, for a charter to be incorporated into a body politic and corporate in law, with perpetual succession, under the name, style and title of the Orwell Library Association, for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a library for the use of its members.
E. C. BULL. J. M. BARRETT.
J. P. COBURN. O. N. BEERS.
W. L. PENDLETON. L. E. CHUBBUCK.
Jan27-3w.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS BY AN INSOLVENT DEBTOR: Take notice that I have applied to the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Bradford county for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and they have appointed the 7th day of Feb., 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., to hear me and my creditors, at the Court House in the boro of Towanda, when and where you may attend if you think proper.
jan12w3 PATRICK LALLEY.

A PERFECT SUCCESS.

The Universal satisfaction given by the

ORANGE COUNTY MILK PAN,

In quality and quantity of butter made, and by removing the excessive drudgery of the dairy room, prompts us to again invite the earnest

ATTENTION

of the

PROGRESSIVE FARMERS,

To the most

COMPLETE ARTICLE,

of the kind now before the public.

In dairys of 15 to 20 cows, the inconvenience of furnishing an extra dairy-maid is avoided. We guarantee to give

PERFECT SATISFACTION,

Or remove the "Pans" after 30 days' trial.

Our references are some of the Live Dairymen of Bradford and Susquehanna Counties, who have used the pans.

R. L. BEARDSLEE,
jan27m3. Wartenham, Pa.

A. J. NOBLE & CO.,

Main street, opposite the Court House.

TOWANDA, PENN'A

PROPERTY FOR RENT, FOR DWELLING AND BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Rents collected and remitted on reasonable terms.

Money Loaned & Loans Negotiated.

PASSAGE TICKETS,

And

FOREIGN DRAFTS,

ALWAYS ON HAND AT BARGAINS.

A. J. NOBLE. [jan27-76] W. S. VINCENT.

Powell & Co.

POWELL & CO.

Would respectfully inform their Customers, and the Public generally that they are now settled in their

NEW STORE,

with increased facilities for doing business, and having added

NEW GOODS,

to each of their several departments, have now the most

EXTENSIVE

AND

ATTRACTIVE

Stock ever exhibited by them.

They will offer their goods at the same

GREAT REDUCTION IN

PRICES,

To close the Winter Stock.

PLEASE CALL AND SEE THEM,

In their

LARGE DOUBLE STORE,

Opposite their late place of business.

POWELL & CO.

Jan. 12, 1876.

Taylor & Co.

TAYLOR & CO

A

BEAUTIFUL

ASSORTMENT

OF

HOLIDAY GOODS,

AT

TAYLOR & CO'S

THIS WEEK.

Towanda, Dec. 9, '75.

Legal.

TRIAL LIST FOR FEBRUARY Term, 1876. 2ND WEEK.

J H Black vs N A Black — eject
A H Spalding vs Henry W May — case
Augustus Lewis vs Levi P Stafford — assumpsit
Henry Ward, et al vs F L Ballard — eject
Jno Holmes vs Jas Mettles — asst
Richard Horton vs Samuel Hyatt — appl
C D Sill vs W W Decker — asst
A J Noble vs J P Kirby et al — eject
John Cummins vs B W Lane — case
Mechanics Nat B'k, Chicago vs C F Welles's exr's
Abram Waltman vs Wm & Peter Hunsicker — tres
do Rufus Potter — do
do Justus Lewis 2nd — do
C A Heavenor vs Wm Sheclor — tres
S G Townsend vs Milton Phillips — appl
Fitzgerould, Flagg & Co vs Dunbar & Dewey, asst
E C Dewers vs Eureka Mower Co — do
Isaac N Whitney vs Elliott Whitney et al — sci fa
S B Smith vs Levi Wells — assumpsit
A A Dougherty's atty in fact vs H B Ingham, eject
A Lewis & Son vs A Waltman — assumpsit
O F Ayres vs John McQueen — do
Wm Northrop et al vs Wm Griffis — appeal
E W Hale vs Geo Benjamin et al — sci fa
Jeremiah Roth vs Frank Goddard — assumpsit
Jerry Ryan vs H A Kiff — appeal
Augustus Lewis vs Hiram Horton's assignees, ass't
Jackson Lewis vs O E Pickett — debt
Keeler & Wells vs Jesse Nocock — assumpsit
J M Franklin jr &c vs A Q Sturdevant — appeal
Frisby & Grippen vs Betsey Smead — do
Cornelius Hunsicker vs J S Williston — debt
Eleazer Pomeroy vs C C McClelland — issue
P S Wyncoop vs E Smith — debt
W R Foster vs Wm Braine — case
J Homburg vs Patrick Carroll — appeal
P & E Coal Co vs S N Blood et al — case
B F Myer vs S & E C & Ry Co — for att
C M Myer
Jno Gustin et al vs Jno Hewitt — appl
J C Harman vs M VanBuren Rogers et al — tres
Clark & Middaugh vs Towanda boro — debt
J H Rockwell vs S & E Coal & Ry Co — for att
Philo Minges vs
B B Mitchell's use vs Armenia twp — appeal
Gibens Baker vs Sidney T Lewis
Daniel Bensley vs Stephen Evans — issue
Ellen K Mitchell's use vs James Kelley — eject

3D WEEK.

Thos Sullivan vs Jas K Patterson — trs
G H Welles vs Pa & N Y Canal & R R Co — eject
M W Wheelock vs S W Pain's assignees — sci fa
James Williams vs N C R'y Co — case
Weed S M Co vs S B Caulfield et al — cov
G B Mills vs J M Smith — trespass
E L Andrus vs Hubbell Ranley's admr — appl
Joseph Willcox vs F S Elliott — appl
Lyman Watson vs Hollett Titue T T — sci fa
Vol Smith's exrs vs Henry Forbes — trover
John Cummins vs J F Sanderson — case
Hiram Miller's use vs Armenia twp — appl
T J Irwin vs J G Mason — appl
E H Barnhart et al guard'n vs W H Barnhart et al
J C Craven vs O'Hara Bishop et al — sci fa sur m
E C and J E Seymour vs
Jefferson Carley vs Peter miller et al — cove
P Brady vs Jane Gibson — appeal
Jos Wilcox vs Wm Fitzgerould — appl
Enoch Blackwell vs N C R R co — appl
J E Bullock vs Delos Rockwell et al — att ex
Jas Fox vs — debt
Betsey Jane Rorgers vs Blood & Co — debt
David Rundall vs Austin Rundall et al — eject
Blerdsey Tuttle vs John S Anthony et al — sci fa
Daniel Compton vs H D Bradford et al — appl
Alph Greenwood & Co vs J W Creque — appl
Peter Monro vs Jas Cowan — asst
J R Cowell vs Overseers Poor, Asylum — app
G H Viele vs Bred A Long — app
J O Frost vs G A Burns et al
J H Brink vs Henry Miller
T H Skinner vs Henry Ward — ass
S B Ross vs Cornelius Hunsicker &c — sci sa m
Guy Tozer vs Amzi Kinney — ejec
Nancy C Squires' use vs J S Cambell — trover
M C Mercur vs Jno Ransom — issue
J E Utter vs J A Van Wert — assumpsit
Andrew Bailey vs Michael Lynch — appea
J R Cowell vs Cordelia McKelley's admr — do
Jacob Mann vs J P Horton — do
Mary Horning's use vs J M Smith et al — do
Miller & Avery vs Hiram Horton — do
J S Westbrook vs Jeremiah Vandermark
Peleg Peck's exrs vs G W Dickinson
Michael Coleman vs J J Thompson — trespass
F H Person vs Jno Grist — appeal
E Pomeroy vs C C McClelland et al — sci fa
Geo F Taylor vs Jas Sheeion — assumpsit

Subpoenas 2nd week Returnable on Monday Feb 14, 1876, at 2 o'clock, p. m. 3d week, Monday Feb. 21, 1876. B. M. PECK, Proty.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—By virtue of an order issued out of the Orphans' Court of Bradford County, the undersigned Administratrix of the estate of Richard Schoonover, late of Standing Stone, dec'd, will sell at public sale on the premises, on THURSDAY, February 3, 1876, at 1 o'clock P. M., the following described lot of land, situate in Standing Stone twp, bounded as follows, to-wit:

On the north by lands of E. B. Coolbaugh and Peter Hottenstein, on the south by Henry Tracy, on the west by Charles Goff, on the east by Aaron Vangorder; containing forty-nine acres, or there about.

TERMS OF SALE—$50 to be paid at time of sale; $250 at final confirmation, and balance in one and two years from time of confirmation with interest. LUCINDA HELLEBRANT,
Jan26w3. Administratrix.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—In the District Court of the United States, for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

WILLIAM R. SMALLEY, of Bradford county, a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2d, 1867, having applied for a discharge from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all persons who have proved their debts, and other persons interested, to appear on the 25th day of JANUARY, 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., before Edward Overton, jr., Esq., Register, at his office in Towanda, Pa., to show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.
S. C. MCCANDLESS,
Jan13w2 Clerk.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—Whitney Pratt & Co., vs. H. A. Cowles. In the Court of Common Pleas of Bradford County, No. 617, Feb. Term 1874.

The undersigned, an auditor appointed to distribute money in the Sheriff's hands arising from the sale of defendant's real estate, will attend to his appointment at the office of Patrick & Foyle, in Towanda Boro., on SATURDAY, Feb. 12, 1876, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time and place all persons having claims upon said fund must present them or be forever debarred from coming in on the same.
WM. FOYLE, Auditor.
Jan 20, '76 w4

NOTICE TO CREDITORS BY AN INSOLVENT DEBTOR: Take notice, that I have applied to the Honorable, the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Bradford County, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of Pennsylvania, and they have appointed the 7th day of Feb., 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Court house, in the boro of Towanda, when and where you can attend if you think proper.
Jan12w3 FRANCIS GR[illegible]

APPLICATION IN DIVORCE.—To Anna M. Warner, No. 606, Sep. T. 1875. You are hereby notified that Richard Warner, your husband, has applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Bradford County, for a divorce from the bonds of matrimony, and the said Court has appointed MONDAY, the 7th day of Feb., 1876, for hearing the said Richard in the premises at which time and place you can attend if you think proper.
Jan6w4 A. J. LAYTON, Sheriff.

APPLICATION IN DIVORCE.—To Nathan Olmstead, No. 161, Sep. T. 1875. You are hereby notified that Ruth E. Olmstead, your wife has applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Bradford county, for a divorce from the bonds of matrimony, and the said court has appointed Monday, the 7th day of February, 1876, for hearing the said Ruth E. in the premises at which time and place you can attend if you think proper.
Jan6w4 A. J. LAYTON, Sheriff.

APPLICATION IN DIVORCE.—To Philo B. Bailey, No. 240, Sep. T. 1875. You are hereby notified that Ellen J. Dailey, your wife, has applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Bradford county, for a divorce from the bonds of matrimony, and the said court has appointed Monday, the 7th day of February, 1876, for hearing the said Ellen J. in the premises, at which time and place you can attend if you think proper.
Jan6w4 A. J. LAYTON, Sheriff.

APPLICATION IN DIVORCE.—To James Fisher. No. 237, Sept. T. 1875. You are hereby notified that Frances M. Fisher, your wife, has applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Bradford county for a divorce from the bonds of matrimony, and the said court has appointed Monday, the 7th day of February, for hearing the said Francis M. in the premises, at which time and place you can attend if you think proper.
Jan6w4 A. J. LAYTON, Sheriff.

APPLICATION IN DIVORCE.—To Abel C. Fosburg, No. 222, Sept. T. 1875. You are hereby notified that Ophelia Fosburg, your wife, has applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Bradford County for a divorce from the bonds of matrimony, and the said Court has appointed Monday, the 7th day of February, for hearing the said Ophelia in the premises, at which time and place you can attend if you think proper.
Jan6w4 A. J. LAYTON, Sheriff.

APPLICATION IN DIVORCE.—To Elizabeth H. Mayo, No. 238, S. T. 1875. You are hereby notified that Ezekiel Mayo, your husband, has applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Bradford County for a divorce from the bonds of matrimony, and the said Court has appointed Monday the 7th day of February, for hearing the said Ezekiel in the premises, at which time and place you can attend if you think proper.
Jan6w4 A. J. LAYTON, Sheriff.

APPLICATION IN DIVORCE.—To Sarah Ann Gale. No. 1641, Sept. T. 1875. You are hereby notified that Joseph C. Gale, your husband, has applied to the Court of Common Pleas for a divorce from the bonds of matrimony, and said court has appointed Monday, the 7th day of February, 1876, for hearing the said Joseph C. in the premises, at which time and place you can attend if you think proper.
Jan6w4 A. J. LAYTON, Sheriff.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that all persons indebted to the estate of Samuel Wheaton, late of Warren, dec'd, must make immediate payment to the undersigned, and all persons having claims against said estate must present them, duly authenticated, for settlement.
J. F. WHEATON,
dec9 Executor.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that all persons indebted to the estate of Anna Babcock late of Windham, dec'd, must make immediate payment to the undersigned, and all persons having claims against said estate must present them, duly authenticated, for settlement.
J. B. G. BABCOCK,
dec9-w6*. Executor.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that all persons indebted to the estate of Jacob Nerconk, late of Wilmot, dec'd, must make immediate payment to the undersigned, and all persons having claims against said estate must present them, duly authenticated, for settlement.
H. B. MEEKS,
JESSE NORCONK,
jan6w6. Administrators.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that all persons indebted to the estate of Daniel Bowman late of Towanda, dec'd, must make immediate payment to the undersigned, and all persons having claims against said estate must present them, duly authenticated for settlement.
H. L. SCOTT,
jan13w6 Executor.

NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Towanda Building and Saving Fund Association, for the election of officers, will be held in the Grand Jury Room, THURSDAY Evening, Jan. 20, 1876, between the hours of 7 and 9 o'clock.
jan13w2