NEWS FROM ALL NATIONS.

It is said that Speaker Kerr's ill health will prove permanent.

Joseph A. Benjamin, a Springfield, Ill. miller, has failed. Liabilities, $80,000.

Mrs. Livermore says there are 5,500,000 superfluous women in the country.

There is still no agreemet on a financial policy, among the Democrats in Congress.

Charlotte Cushman, the actress, died at the Parker House, Boston, Friday morning.

The impeachment case of Lieutenant Governor Davis was opened Saturday by the Mississippi Senate.

Six hundred dollars' worth of shoes were stolen from the King's county N. Y., jail on Friday night.

A landslide at Weehawken, N. Y., on Saturday buried three hundred yards of the track of the Erie Railroad.

It is semi-officially stated that Minister Schenck has placed his resignation at the disposal of the President.

The Prussian State Tribunal has decided to indict Count Von Arnim for treason, and to issue a writ against him.

Addelshaw & Warburton, manufacturing chemists, of Manchester, England, have failed. Liabilities, $500,000.

The Servian Minister of War has issued an order calling out all men between the ages of twenty and fifty.

A Madrid dispatch states that as soon as the Carlist war is ended 40,000 soldiers will be dispatched to Cuba.

"Jimmy" Kerrigan has made another confession, this time implicating Alex. Campbell in the murder of John P Jones.

It is understood that an expeditition is being fitted out to make an attack upon the hostile chief Sitting Bull and his warriors.

The Maine Legislature has passed a bill abolishing the death penaltiy and substituting imprisonment at hard labor for life.

The latest movement in Spain have been unfavorable to the Carlists, who will probably be compelled soon to evacuate Estella.

It is intimated that the Senate judiciary committee will not report the House bill repealing the bankrupt act, without modifications.

The rumor that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company had become a member of the Anthracite Coal Combination is semi-officially denied.

An officer, provided with the legal documents needed for the forger Winslow's extradition, left this country for Liverpool on Saturday.

The Berlin Ecclesiastical Court has summoned the Bishop of Munster to appear for trial on charges involving deposition from his see.

Partial returns of the French elections show the election of 25 Radicals, 21 Moderate Republicans, 19 Conservatives and 4 Bonapartists.

The bark Maggie MacNeil, of New Orleans, from Buenos Ayres for Campana, is stranded near Rio Janeiro, Brazil, and will become a total wreck.

Ex-Mayor Rodier, of Montreal, left by his will $85,000 to the Gray Nuns and $400 a year, equal to $5,000, to each of his two widowed daughters.

Sir Alexander T. Galt is about to proceed to the West Indies to promote more intimate commercial relations between them and Canada.

On Friday night eight storage buildings containing forty thousand tons of ice, at Athens, on the Hudson River, New York, were destroyed by fire. Loss, $325,000.

Victor Hugo says that Paris is the frontier of the future, the visible frontier of the unknown, all the quantity of tomorrow which may be visible in to-day.

R. D. Ruffon, a colored member of the Virginia House of Delegates, has been expelled from that body for stealing from the Sergeant-at-Arms.

John and Thomas Loughery, two counterfeiters who escaped from Raymond Street Jail, Brooklyn, last December, have been recaptured in that city.

A temporary injunction has been issued by the St. Louis Circuit Court restraining the Guardian Savings Bank from the further transaction of business.

H. F. Summers, charged in St. Louis with improper conduct as a juror in the McKee trial, denies in toto the statement of Watson Foster, his accuser.

Intelligence from the Gordon expedition up to December 15 is received. Gordon considers his work done. He has established numerous military stations.

Robert Gillespie was arrested in New York on Saturday on the charge of having caused the death of his four-year-old son by placing the child on a hot stove.

The King of Italy is in Naples, where he will remain till after the carnival. A grand ball is to be given in his honor, and great numbers of Americans have arrived at Naples to witness the pageant.

Michael O'Farrel has been sentenced, in New York, to five years in the penitentiary for receiving stolen coupons of United States bonds to the amount of $11,642.

The Senate committee on privileges and elections will investigate the charge against Senator Spencer, of Alabama, that his electison was secured by corrupt means.

Mr. Horace White has searched the matter and finds serious objections to the resumption act — now we suppose the world will stand still for the space of half an hour.

Representatives of the great coal-producing companies of Pennsylvania and New York met in New York city Friday and permanently organized the "Board of Control."

The Louisiana Senate has appointed a committee to investigate charges against the Mayor and city administrators of New Orleans for misapplying the consolidated interest fund.

Gen. Sherman seems to be ashamed that his letter declining a Presidential nomination got into print. The General must be over sensative. He could not write better a second time.

It is alleged that the House resolution of inquiry as to the actual amount of gold owned be the government available for the resumption of specie payments was inspired by Wall street gamblers.

General Joseph E. Johnston, who is to command the brigade of ex-confederates which Georgia proposes to send to the Centennial, is spoken of by the Mobile *[illegible]* as "the soldier of the South."

Mrs. Winslow, wife of the Boston forger, is in London. For a short time she remained at a prominent hotel, but yesterday she left it for less pretentious lodgings. Her funds are reported to be very low.

The bondholders of the New Orleans, Texas and Mobile Railroad Company met in New York on Saturday, and organized themselves into a new corporation entitled the New Orleans and Texas Railroad Company.

Henry Wood, colored, who, with David H. Scidmore, Jr., is accused of killing the four inmates, including Skidmore's father, of the Skidmore residence, at Deer Park, Long Island, has been arrested.

The grand jury of the United States Court of New Orleans, have indicted J. J. Weed and George Taylor, attorneys, and Samuel Garnage, alleged to have conspired to defraud the United States in the Cleveland & Mills cotton case.

Suit has been entered by the United States Government against the Syracuse, Binghampton and New York Railroad Company for half a million dollars, which sum is claimed to be due on account of internal revenue taxes.

Hambleton, the deposed clerk of the Ways and Means Committee of the House is to be satisfied some other way, or some say he has not yet been really discharged. Democracy will not fail of rewarding such a martyred ally.

George Webster, manager of the Kentucky State Lottery, was found dead in a ditch Friday in the suburbs of Louisville. His horse and buggy being close by, it is supposed that he was kicked by the horse into the ditch and drowned.

A recent verdict in Utah against a person charged with polygamy is said to have been rendered by a jury composed in part of Mormons, who want to make it a test case. An appeal has been taken to the Supreme Court of the Territory, and should it affirm the decision of the District Court an appeal will be taken to the United States Supreme Court.

Bradford Reporter.

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

Towanda, Pa., Thursday, Feb. 24, 1876.

MEETING OF THE REPUBLICEN STATE CONVENTION.

Headquarters Republican State Committee, Harrisburg, Feb. 1, 1876.—In pursuance of a resolution of the Republican State Committee, adopted at a meeting held in Harrisburg this day, a Republican State Convention, to be composed of delegates from each Senatorial and Representative district to the number to which such district is entitled in the Legislature, is hereby called to meet in the city of Harrisburg at 12 o'clock noon on Wednesday, March 29th, 1876, for the purpose of Nominating an Electoral Ticket and of electing Senatorial and Representative delegates to represent the State in the Republican National Convention to be held at Cincinnati, Ohio, on the fourteenth day of June, 1876. By order of the Com.

HENRY M. HOYT, Chairman.
A. WILSON NORRIS, Secretary.

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.

A PLAIN SHOWING.

Between 1789 and 1804 the expenses of administering the government of the United States were constantly increasing. This need for expenditure demanded additional revenue, which was mainly provided by a successive *increase* of duties on imports. In 1804 this country was involved in a war with Tripoli, one of the Barbary powers, and Congress, in order to secure means to defray the costs of hostilities, imposed an additional duty of 2½ per cent. *ad volorem* upon all goods paying an *ad volorem* duty, creating a special fund, the act remaining in force until March 3, 1815. When we were about to enter upon our second war with Great Britain—that of 1812—an *increase* of 100 per cent. was levied upon the permanent duties then imposed by law, as a *revenue* measure. In 1861, when the country was precipitated into a civil conflict, the *low* tariff of 1857 was substituted by one that was *high*; and this augmentation of duties was followed by successive increases, as the strife progressed, all these changes having in view an *increase* of revenue. *Augmenting the duties on imports has been synonymous, from the beginning of the government to the present, in design and in effect, with augmenting the national income.* On the other hand, the reverse course has been adopted when the purpose has been to *diminish* the revenue. In 1857, when the Secretary of the Treasury had estimated that the surplus in the government vaults at the close of that fiscal year would be $22,346,222.81, and that it would be enlarged to $43,995,710.62 by Jan. 30, 1858, the tariff of 1857 was passed, making a very general and large reduction of duties, coupled with considerable additions to the free list, with the objects, as declared by Mr. Letcher on the floor of the House—a member who advocated and voted for the bill—"*to reduce the revenue, to deplete the Treasury, and to restore to the business of the country that specie which is now locked up in the government vaults and withdrawn from circulation.*" *A reduction of duties on imports signifies, therefore, a reduction of revenue.* Morrison's new tariff bill proposes to *increase* the revenue by *decreasing* the duties. What the real intention is, the reader can judge for himself. *Is it revenue?*

A Hit.—The grave, dignified Senators of the U. S. were complaining the other day because of the annoyance they suffer from constituents sending in cards and calling them out. Mr. Hamlin said the floor of the Senate was crowded every day by persons who had no business there, and was fast becoming as much of a mob as the House. Mr. Conklin said he had made a calculation, and if he responded to all the cards sent to him he would have just five minutes to attend to his public duties. Mr. Ranson, whose seat is near the door, said that the outside people must imagine that he was a messenger, as they were constantly poking their heads in and asking him to call this or that Senator. But Gen. Cameron, who is always in sympathy with the people, rather put a damper on Senators by remarking in his dry way, that he was not half so much annoyed by visitors and the cards as he was by the blatherskite speeches which he was constantly compelled to hear. This was a shot which went right home.

After the 6th of April, members of the Legislature get $10 per day in addition to their salary of $1,000, and that is the reason why the Democratic House refuses to fix a day of adjournment; and yet, they went into power as "reformers!" The people have got about enough of that kind of reform.

CAN'T STAND IT.

The New York *Tribune* went over to the Democracy in 1872, and has since been endeavoring to convince the people that the Democratic party is the reform party; but the outrageous conduct of the leaders in Congress has disgusted that journal, and it now admits with shame and humiliation that instead of being a reform party, it is just the reverse. This is what the *Tribune* has to say on the pledges of the Democracy to an improvement in the civil service:

"Instead of exhibiting any regard for a pure, honest, and capable civil service, they have put out of office every Republican they could reach, without inquiring as to his capacity or fitness, and with just as little inquiry as to fitness or capacity they have established hungry office-seeking Democrats in their place. "Is he a Republican?" has been the only question asked concerning the candidates for removal. "Is he a Democrat?" the only one asked concerning an applicant for appointment. They turned the Librarian of Congress out of office without a word, although he was eminently qualified for the place, just to make room for a broken-down Democratic politician. They hustled out Union soldiers wherever they found them and put Confederate soldiers in their places. They made a clean sweep of everything from Chief Clerk down to restaurant-keeper. Never was there a more shameless scramble for office, never a more reckless, drunken, and disgraceful division of spoils. We are forced to believe that the manner in which this party has plunged its nose in the trough at the first opportunity is but a fair illustration of its instincts; and we are quite certain that its real spirit and purpose are more clearly disclosed in the character of the men whom it has rewarded with its offices, than in all the platforms, professions, and promises that ever were written and promulgated. From one of its appointments, that of Mr. James P. Hambleton, we may learn all. The sweeping removal of faithful and efficient officers, of Union soldiers, honest and capable men whose only offense was their politics, was of itself indecent; the appointment in their places of a parcel of scurvy politicians whose only claim was political services was an affront to the intelligence of the country as well as a barefaced repudiation of the professions and promises upon whiich the party was intrusted with power."

THE BABCOCK TRIAL.

Before this paper reaches the reader the Babcock trial will doubtless have been closed and the verdict of the jury rendered. What the verdict will be we shall not attempt to foreshadow. We have not carefully perused the voluminous testimony, but of one fact every impartial reader must be convinced, and that is, the entire innocence of the President from even a suspicion of gilt or improper conduct. Mr. Storrs well states the case in summing up his argument. He said:

"The testimony of the President and Mr. Tutton shows that the latter called on the former on the day when Joyce sent that telegram, and that during that interview the President determined to revoke the order; two hours after Babcock received a telegram to "push things;" and the prosecution advances the theory that Babcock thereupon proceeded to use his influence to induce an act which had already been consummated.

"Mr. Storrs then referred to the opposition of supervisors all over the country to the order transferring them, the political influence which had been used to effect the revocation of the order, the visit of Supervisor Tutton to Commissioner Douglass, Secretary Bristow and finally to the President. He then said, was it not something for Americans to be proud of, that the chief executive officer of the government could thus remain obstinate against political influence, but yielded to the logic of a plain and practical citizen?

"Babcock had no part whatever in procuring this revocation, as all evidence shows, and the President's deposition places it beyond doubt. Facts show most clearly that the revocation was not a proceeding on the part of the President to thwart the aspirations and plans of the Secretary, for the Secretary had, before the President was spoken to, acknowledged and declared that revocation would serve the best interest of the government.

"There was no disagreement whatever, and yet the counsel for the prosecution charge the President with interfering with the Secretary in his plans. Satisfied that some arguments that had convinced his own mind would convince the President, the Secretary sent Tutton to the President to lay the case before him and secure revocation. No party bias can enable a man to see any spot or stain in the revocation of that order.

"The President, who has remained silent down to the last moment, and who only spoke in obedience to the law whose majesty he recognizes, now stands vindicated. There are no more flowers of rhetoric in his disposition than in Christ's sermon on the mount. But it goes right to the heart of every honest man. He intended no rebuke; yet what a rebuke it was.

"He was no volunteer witness, but was fortunately called by the exigencies of the case. Thus, the President, Secretary, Commissioner, and this defendant, stand vindicated before the country by the developments of Tutton's and the President's testimony."

Senator Rockwell's Poor-House bill has passed second reading in the Senate, with a few amendments; one of them requires a majority vote of the people of each county before the house can be erected.

The Allentown *Herald* says that Hon. Asa Packer would be supported for the Presidency in that portion of Pennsylvania, with enthusiastic unanimity.

The Republicans of Indiana held their Convention on Tuesday. Godlove S. Orth was nominated on the first ballot for Governor, and Senator Morton presented as a candidate for President.

The Wisconsin Republican Convention met in Madison on the 22d. A resolution favoring Blaine for President was adopted.

TO THE SURVIVORS OF REBEL PRISON PENS.

Jeff. Davis having denied the charge of cruelty and barbarism practiced by the rebel authorities, it is proposed to collect such information on the subject as can be secured from the survivors of the prison pens. The *Republic* Magazine of Washington prints the following article for information on the subject. There are several of the "survivors" in this county, and we should be glad to give their testimony through the columns of the Reporter:

"Jefferson Davis, in a letter dated New Orleans, Louisiana, January 29, 1876, and addressed to the Honorable James Lyons, Petersburg, Virginia, makes a defiant denial of the arraignment made by the Honorable James G. Blaine, and by General James A. Garfield, of Ohio, of his direct and personal responsibility for the cruel treatment of the Union soldiers who were prisoners of war to the Confederacy of which Mr. Davis was President. He goes further, and, like Mr. Benjamin H. Hill, Representative in the Forty-fourth Congress, from Georgia, who was also a member of the Confederate States Senate, from the same State, the rebel ex-President denies altogether that unnecessary suffering ensued among, or unjustifiable harshness or cruelty was practiced against, those of our soldiers who were so unfortunate as to be prisoners within the pens at Andersonville, Florence, Salisbury, Belle Isle, and Tyler, or in the tobacco warehouses of Libby and Castle Thunder. The denial is a bold and sweeping one. Its audacity rises to sublimity. It not only denies but accuses. The Union is assailed as having, through its officials and policy, treated the Confederate prisoners in its hands as bad or worse than our men were used at Andersonville, Belle Isle, and elsewhere. It is also charged with causing the sufferings of the latter by the policy it pursued of refusing to exchange.

Now, as to one part of Mr. Jefferson Davis's denial and counter accusation, there is a direct and unassailable method of obtaining evidence. The survivors of the rebel prison pens still remain among us. Those of Andersonville formed an association which is still in existence. We call upon every man who was captured and confined by the Confederates during the civil war for slavery and disunion to at once give to the public a brief and direct account of his personal experiences. Let each man write to the nearest Republican paper a simple statement of his name, regiment, rank, date of capture, length of confinement, when exchanged, the treatment he himself received as to food, shelter, medical care, &c., as well as to the action of those in charge. Avoid all rhetoric, denounce no one, give as far as practicable the names of Confederate officers, &c., in command; also, any special instances as to others known to the survivors, the details of which are readily substantiable.

With regard to the treatment of rebel prisoners in the northern entrepots, there is as direct a method of obtaining reliable testimony. Officers who were in command of such prisons are still living, as are also soldiers who were stationed thereat. Their evidence will be of value. In every place where such prisons existed local sanitary and Christian associations existed, the members of which busied themselves in caring for the sick and wounded, and in visiting the prisons and camps. Reputable citizens at Elmira, Rock Island, Chicago, Columbus, and elsewhere know the facts. Let them give their testimony. The honor of one's country should be sacred. We who fought for liberty and union surely have as vital interest in that honor as the men who compelled us to fight by mad attempt to perpetuate slavery and destroy the Union. Let us have the facts.

Bear in mind that the object of such communications is not partisan but historical. Two civilizations or systems of government have been and still are on trial. The case has been reopened, and the verdict once solemnly rendered is now challenged. A cloud of witnesses are still living. Let them give the facts. Communications may also be sent to the office of *The Republic*, Washington, D. C., if writers do not desire to send to their county or other journals. Let every man respond, and at once. The good name of the Union is sought to be assailed, and a feculent treason seeks historical vindication by these audacious falsehoods.

Peach Crop of 1876.—The fruit growers of Deleware and Maryland are learning wisdoum from the failures of the past season. They now understand that the glut in the market last fall and the low price of their products were the result of their own imprudence in planting early varieties and sending off the fruit without regard to quality. It is now stated that the majority of the growers intend that they shall not again be caught in such a predicament as they were in 1872, and to prevent it they are cutting down the varieties of trees from which the market was overflowed and replanting them with the bearers of the finer sort of peaches. The Wilmington *Commercial* mentions that from three orchards eight thousand of the objectionable trees have been removed, and, although the number bears an insignificant relation to the total of the orchards, yet it illustrates the general disposition of the growers to abandon the ruinous system which has cost them more than they care to lose in another season. Another change which they propose making is to keep all their inferior peaches at home and dry or can them in their own localities, to be retained for the winter trade. By sending only first-class fruit to market they hope to realize remunerative prices, and also to utilize the inferior yield in the manner mentioned. So there is a prospect of choicer fruit next summer at prices that may encourage the orchard owners of the peninsula.

The Democratic National Convention has been called to assemble in St. Louis on the 27th of June.

The arguments in the Babcock trial were closed yesterday. The General's counsel are confident of his acquittal.

LETTERS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

The Amnesty Debate and the Centennial Bill—The Committe on Appropriations—The Hon. Sam Randall on Retrenchment—Senator Cameron Chairman of the National Executive Committee—Blaine and the Currency Question—Movements in the Social World, &c.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18, 1876.

The proceedings of Congress during the present month have not been without interest. The debate in the House upon the amnesty question and the Centennial was sufficient to reveal the true position of the Confederate Democracy, who have taken possession of that branch of our national legislature and appear to be running it altogether in their own personal interests. The course pursued by these gentlemen upon these questions placed them in their true light, and careful as they were at concealing their true sentiments in the amnesty debate, the mask fell off, and the leaders of the Confederate Democracy stood forth revealed in their true characters. The debate, however, was to them an unfortunate occurrence; and although at the request of their Northern friends it was choked down as soon as possible, yet it was sufficient to bring on a severe illness—a green and yellow sickness as it were—from which they have been suffering ever since.

In the debate upon the passage of the Centennial bill, which soon followed, it was evident enough that they were endeavoring to regain their lost ground and to place themselves again before the public in as favorable a light as possible. It was from no love or affection for the Centennial that they voted for the passage of the bill. The anniversary of American Independence would have been obliterated long ago, and the Centennial would have never dawned, could they have succeeded in their rebellion. With the delusive dream constantly before them of once more ascending to power, they have been carefully endeavoring, as taught by their Northern friends, to practice caution and moderation in all of their words and actions. But the proud spirit of the chivalrous South once more became aroused. As they marched to the possession of their seats in the legislative halls of the nation, the blood of the long-haired descendants of Pocahontas coursed through their veins with the proud consciousness of victory, and the lessons of moderation which they had been so carefully taught were forgotten. The peace and forgiveness held out to them so generously by the North was met with not only scorn and contempt, but with the implied threat that the forgiven would soon be the agressors. With unblushing effrontery the horrors and cruelties of Andersonville were pronounced as nothing when compared with those practiced by the North in Northern prisons. That the North, prodigal in its generosity to the verge of ruin, should be told that it was a monster of vengeance, was an audacity bordering on sublimity; yet brazen and impudent as these declarations were, they were listened to in silent acquiescence by those from whom there should have come the sternest rebuke.

Boasting of its wasted fields, prostrate commerce, and broken-down industries, the South, like the prodigal son, brings the olive branch and demands—for it is beyond asking—its portion of the paternal estate. It was for the North to forgive, which it has done nobly and freely, without stint or stay; but the prodigal son impertinently asks not alone the fatted calf, but the whole herd, the house, the farm, the nation's pocket-book, and when he gets this he is to be conciliated by having his Northern brother serve him like a slave and bow in humble submission to all of his demands. No apologies for Southern horrors and the fiendish atrocities that were committed upon the Union soldiers who through long, weary months were allowed to starve and rot in their prisons pens, come from his lips. Instead of being rebuked for his arrogance and lying assertions, he draws to his embrace his Democratic friends, who give their unqualified approval and open or tacit endorsement of all that he may choose to say or do.

But fortunately the mask is now off. The disguise so cunningly assumed has been stripped from them, and despite of all their empty professions, they now stand before the public in their true colors, and in so bright a light that none need be deceived. For this the country is indebted to Messrs. Blaine, Garfield, Kasson, Townsend, and others in Congress, who have not only been successful in tearing aside their mantle of deception, but seem determined upon kicking the remaining life out of the sick remnant of the spavined party.

It is now nearly three months since the Confederate House assembled, and so far, nothing in the way of legislation has been accomplished. Under the disguise of Retrenchment the leaders of the Confederates are too busily engaged endeavoring to make political capital, to think of anything relating to the true interests of the country. Reform, that ever popular cry with the masses, is to be their principal stock in trade in the coming Presidential contest. By cutting down the appropriations necessary to carry on the various branches of the Government, by stopping all internal improvements and all the work upon public buildings, they are fondly dreaming that the masses of the people will be led into the belief that they are really and truly a party of Reform. All river and harbor improvements are to be discontinued, and from the harangues and actions of the Confederate majority it is evident that they propose to go in on the smash-up principle generally, and cripple in every way possible every Department of the United States Government. It looks at present as if they intended to go back to 1861, and let future Congressmen learn the lesson of government over again, if possible, as taught by John C. Calhoun and Jefferson Davis.

The recent speech in the House by Mr. Blaine on the currency question, has set the Republican party squarely on the record as a hard money party. The President, Secretary of the Treasury, and the Republican platforms are grouped together, and the unanimous verdict of these is endorsed by the leaders of the Republican party in the House. The Democrats, on the contrary, do not seem to know where they stand on this question, and are floundering about in the endeavor to postpone resumption for a time, so that the conflicting Democratic platforms of the different States may be modified and harmonized. Truly, there is great trouble among the Democracy in harmonizing their views on this question.

We are glad to know that Senator Cameron has been made Chairman of the National Executive Committee in place of Secretary Chandler, who has just retired. The position is one of importance, and can only be properly filled by one possessed of a good amount of experience and good sound judgment. These qualifications, it is needless to say, the Senator fully possesses, and if we may judge from his record in the past the duties of the position will be ably and satisfactorily discharged. There need be no fears entertained that under his guidance the great political contest in which we are soon to enter will not only be vigorously, but judiciously and successfully conducted.

In the Departments a great deal of commotion and consternation is prevailing over the threatened reduction of the clerical force. In the Treasury over 20 per cent., and in some of its bureaus over 50 per cent., of the employes now engaged are to be dispensed with, while the pay of those allowed to remain is to be reduced not less than ten per cent. This reduction of pay, as a rule, will be applied to all of the Departments. Not a word, however, is whispered with regard to a reduction of the pay of these valiant Congressmen who are about inaugurating this great reform. For the great amount of legislative ability which they so kindly devote to the service of their country, they deem the pay that they are now receiving altogether inadequate. While they fill their legislative stomachs with the choicest of provender that our fashionable hotels afford, they gently intimate to the Government employes that "I am holier than thou;" and hence, on the one hand a thousand dollars per year is quite enough, while on the other more than six times that, with back-pay included, is no more than an "elegant sufficiency" for the few months of their dignified stay at the Cabital. Reducing the pay of the poorly-paid clerk may be considered a clever legislative feat by the Honorable body who have the matter in charge, but how the Honorable chairman of the committee can reconcile his present course of action with that in the past, when he not only labored and talked for, but greedily pocketed the salary-grab and growled because it was not more, is something that we cannot comprehend. This remarkable conversion to so rigid an economy, we are afraid, is altogether too sudden to be lasting. If, as the gentleman once ably contended, the present pay of the average Congressman was none too much for him to live upon, how in the world can the government employe get along, who by reason of the uncertainty of his place must live at the disadvantage of having his trunk constantly packed and be ready to move at a moment's warning? In the discharge of his duties he must certainly eat in order to sustain life, and it is no less incumbent upon him to dress in some sort of respectability, as neither the climate nor the rules of propriety will permit of as scanty raiment being worn as we are told is the fashion among a less civilized people—the Fejee Islanders for example. It cannot be that the Honorable chairman has so soon forgotten the active part which he took in getting the famous salary-grab bill passed. The odium of the bill he doubtless thought would rest upon the Republican party while he coolly pocketed the money, but in the present case he doubtless imagines that this show of petty retrenchment will be regarded as genuine reform, and as such will be accepted by the public.

We have no faith in this new inspiration and conversion to economy that has so suddenly come upon our Democratic friends. Nor do we believe that the people under any such pretence can be led to surrender the reins of government into the hands of the Democracy with its present political record. Men who continue to cherish the deeds of the defunct heroes of the rebellion, and who entertain so high a regard for the murderer of Abraham Lincoln as to give his name to their children, will by no means be trusted with so great a responsibility. The millennium has not yet dawned, nor has the time arrived when those who bravely struggled for the preservation of the Government will be found ready to lay down their dearly-bought victories quietly at the feet of their enemies.

As usual, the Honorable Samuel Sunset Cox, the clown of the House, continues on every opportunity presented the performance of his antics and buffoonery. So frequent have his funny scenes become of late that it is often wondered why he does not don the mask and stripped breeches at once. The "hoop-la," and the crack of the Confederate ring-master's whip, can be heard in the House at any time, and all that is apparently wanting is the spangles and sawdust to have a first-class circus complete in all of its appointments. The song and dance artist of a burnt cork and negro minstrels show, in all the evolutions and gyrations of his profession, is no comparison to the Honorable member when he really gets into one of his excited freaks.

The fashionable season is now at full tide. Dinners, receptions, balls and parties are the order of the day; and judging from the glowing descriptions given them by the local press, they are occupying the attention of the fashionable world to an unusual extent. The remarkable fine weather which has prevailed so far thro' the winter has doubtless contributed much towards making up the large attendance at these places, and particularly at the afternoon receptions given by Mrs. Grant and those given by the wives of the Cabinet members. With neither rain nor snow, but plenty of bright sunshine, there has been nothing to prevent the display of the elegant toilets which are held in reserve for these particular occasions. The long array of glittering equipages that on reception days may be seen gathered in front of the White House and at the residences of the several dignitaries and luminaries of the Government, is sufficient evidence that the devotees of fashion are fully embracing the opportunities presented, and are, as a matter of course, enjoying themselves accordingly.

Among the several State Societies, the Pennsylvania Association was the first to open the season with what they were pleased to designate a Centennial Sociable. Although these entertainments are not quite as exclusive nor quite as *recherche* in their appointments as those of the upper ten, yet they are very largely attended. The President, however, on this occasion was not present, and the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, although invited, did not put in an appearance. But there was no lack of distinguished persons present, if we may judge from the titles appended to the long list of the names of those who were reported as having been present. Where all the Generals, Colonels and Captains come from who are to be met with at these entertainments, is a mystery that can only be solved by assuming that their titles are merely borrowed for the occasion. In order to fully enjoy these festive hours we suppose that a title is absolutely necessary, and as it appears to add so greatly to the pleasure of the scene, certainly no one should think of disturbing the harmless hallucination.

The gallant exploit of the able Senator from Michigan, Mr. Christiancy, aged sixty-four, who recently wedded one of the fair damsels of the Treasury with scarcely the bloom of twenty summers upon her cheek, has sent a searching thrill of hope and ambition through the female circles of the city. They now look upon a Treasury position as the chief end of women, and fairly yearn for a place in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. But if they will only stop to reflect a moment the truth will flash upon their minds, that most of the Senators who come to Washington are married men, who bring with them wives that are strong and robust-looking and apparently in the enjoyment of excellent health, with no prospect of an early demise. We never like to blast hopes, but cannot resist the temptation to put a damper on in this case.

Cards of invitation have been issued to a Centennial sociable that is to be given in the grand hall of the Masonic Temple by the clerks of the Second Auditor's Office of the Treasury Department. As we contemplate the extensive preparations which are going forward for a good time, we cannot help feeling that the occasion will be to many of them "the dance of death." Scarcely one-half of the Centennial year will have sped into the forgotten past, when many of their heads will have fallen under the ax of Retrenchment which is now being so industriously sharpened by our recently-converted salary-grab economists. M.

LETTER FROM HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 19th, 1876.

I notice that there is quite a commotion in your county over a bill in regard to appeals in cases of summary convictions which is now under consideration in the Legislature. There is no doubt but that the passage of this act will result in bringing many more cases into our courts and add to the taxes of our people, but as the wise men who framed our new constitution have seen fit in their wisdom and love of justice, to say, as they do in Art. V, Sec. 14, of the new constitution, that, "In all cases of summary conviction in this commonwealth, or of judgment in suit for a penalty before a magistrate or court not of record, either party may appeal to such court of record as may be prescribed by law, upon allowance of the appellate court or judge thereof, upon cause shown," it is undoubtedly the duty of the legislature to pass some act upon the subject, and if it should chance to result in any way detrimental to the people, they must put the blame upon the Constitutional Convention, and not upon the Legislature.

The Poor House Bill has passed the Senate and was messaged over to the House yesterday but it will be a long time before it will be reached, as its number will be somewhere about 300, and the House has decided to consider bills in their numerical order only. If the Legislature should adjourn within 100 days, it is very doubtful whether the bill will pass this session.

Mr. Stewart (Rep. of Lawrence Co.) offered a resolution yesterday that no new bills should be read in place after March 3d, and no bills reported from committeess after March 10th. This resolution resulted in a long, profitless and bitter political discussion, which consumed the entire session. The Democrats, after several attempts, succeeded in getting twenty of their members on their feet to call the previous question, when they voted down the resolution, every Democrat voting against it.

Mr. Myers, editor of the *Patriot*, favors a long session. Mr. Mitchell in the debate yesterday said the reason why the *Patriot* favors a protracted session is because its editor is State Printer and the longer the session the more money flows into the pocket of the *Patriot's* editor. This morning the *Patriot* "goes for" Mitchell and his friends, in about a column and a half, wherein Mitchell is accused of both trying to prolong the session and of trying to defeat necessary legislation by an early adjournment, and so between the two accusations Mr. Mitchell remains unscathed.

The Governor and Mrs. Hartranft held a reception on Thursday evening. These receptions are well attended by the Governor's many friends from all parts of the State.

The Sinking Fund Bill has at last become a law and members of the Legislature and employes in the different departments of the State Government are happy in the possession of the long deferred "rhino."

JACQUES.

STATE NEWS.

THE proprietors of the Williamsport *Gazette and Bulletin* have commenced the publication of a Sunday edition.

KEITH, convicted of poisoning the well of a neighbor, at Leeds, Pa., was on Saturday sentenced to ten years' imprisonment.

SAMUEL CLARK, of Linden, Lycoming county, has raised on the James Crane farm, at Antes Fort, thirty-two hundred bushels of potatoes on eight acres, an average of four hundred bushels to the acre.

THE Jersey Shorre *Herald* reports that Commissioner Harlan has a small cannon planted in front of his chicken coop, as a warning to those who are in the habit of loitering about such places late at night.

THAT pure patriot Col. Vic Piollet, is trying to lobby through the Legislature a scheme for a $50,000 loan to aid the Grangers in equipping a Centennial Camp. The late Democratic candidate for State Treasurer is not happy unless he can get his hands in the Treasury.—*McKean Miner.*

HON. CHARLES R. BUCKALEW and Col. J. G. Freeze have been selected as Representative, and Warren J. Buckalew as Senatorial delegates to the Lancaster Democratic Convention from Columbia county, and instructed to vote for Hon. Charles R. Buckalew as delegate at large to the National Convention.

MIKE O'CONNOR, a tavern keeper of Wellsboro, Tioga county, was recently arrested and lodged in jail. He there made an unsuccessful attempt to comit suicide by cutting his throat. Afterward he drank some kerosene oil, besmeared his face and head with some of the same stuff, lighted a wick and put it in his mouth. He was severely but not fatally burned.

PATRICK HAGAN, was hired to dig a well in Clearfield county. He having had experience as a miner placed a torpedo at the bottom to blast the rock. After he had accomplished his object he signaled several persons above to draw him out. As his head emerged from the well the men gave the windlass a sudden jerk and he was thrown to the bottom. Soon after the explosion occurred. His face and part of his breast were blown off.

THE Hon. J P. Wickersham, superintendent of public schools for this State, has issued a circular to the several boards of school directors throughout the Commonwealth, relative to the public schools and the Centennial. He says:

The State of Pennsylvania is about to erect, through the instrumentality of this department, a suitable building on the Centennial grounds at Philadelphia, for the full exhibition of her educational interests. The legislature will grant a fair appropriation for this purpose, but it is necessary to increase it by subscription; and the boards of school directors throughout the State are hereby most respectfully but earnestly asked to aid the project by making small contributions towards it. If the board of each country district will contribute the sum of $5 or $10, and the boards of cities and large towns a similar amount, with such additional sum as they can spare, an educational display will be made that will do honor to our school system and to the State. Boards are assured that contributions out of the school funds for this purpose are legal. The building to be erected will be used not only for exhibition purposes but as a headquarters for the accomodation of superintendents of schools, school directors and teachers.

The secretary or president of each board to whom this circular is sent, is requested to present it at the next meeting of the board after its reception, as whatever is done in the matter must be done soon, and ask action thereon.

If a school district should prefer to raise the money by an entertainment of some kind, a spelling bee or a collection from the pupils in the schools, it will be proper to do so. Considerable sums have already been raised in certain localities by this mode.

THE INDIAN WAR.

The Battle Ground in the Black Hills—Strength of the Indians—Gens. Custer and Cook after Them.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Reports continue to be received from the west that a formidable Indian war is at hand beyond doubt, the objective point of the Indians being the Black Hills miners. Sitting Bull of the north is at the head of the malcontents.

Gen. Custer is understood to have with him six companies of the Seventh Cavalry and Gen. Crook five companies of the Third Cavalry. Gen. Custer starts west from Fort Lincoln on the 25th, and Gen. Crook has already started from Fort Larmie and will go north. They will join their forces and attack Sitting Bull in the Powder River country which is west of the Black Hills, and about one hundred and fifty miles east of the Big Horn mountains. Sitting Bull is supposed to have with him from 600 to 1000 warriors, and if the cavalry force is found not to be sufficient for the attack, re-inforcements of infantry will be taken from other forces.

BEGINNING OF OUTRAGES.

HELENA, Montana, Feb. 21.—A party of ten men arrived at Bozeman Montana, on the night of the 18th inst., from Fort Pease, at the head of navigation on the Yellowstone, and report that Sioux are encamped in the vicinity of the fort in large numbers. One man from the fort, named Jessey, was killed by the Indians. Fourteen men were left in camp and efforts are being made to have three companies of cavalry go to the rescue.

A party of 125 men will leave here for the Black Hills in a few days.

FIFTY-TWO PERSONS DROWNED.

Collision of Steamers Off Dover—A Boiler Bursts, Sinking One of the Ships.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—The steamer Franconian ran into the steamer Strath Clyde, of Glasgow, off Dover, this afternoon. The boiler of the Strath Clyde burst and she sank immediately. Fifty-two of her passengers were drowned, five have been landed at Dover and four others are reported to have been saved.

Smith, Sundis & Co., steamer agents, report that the Franconia has put into Dover. She had her bows stove at the water line.

The following particulars of the disaster have been received:

The steamer Strath Clyde, which sailed from London for Bombay, had been into Dover Bay to land her pilot. As she was steering out again, about a mile from the Admiralty Pier, she was caught by a strong tide, which turned her bow toward the southeast. The steamer Franconia, which was comming down the channel, ran into her with great force, on her port. The collision occured at 4:30 P. M. Two minutes afterwards, the boilers of the Strath Clyde exploded, and the steamer went to the bottom.

The Franconia was badly damaged, but kept afloat. It is thought that all her fore plates were carried away. Two tugs immediately took her in tow. The weather was clear and the sea calm at the time of the disaster.

The Dover life boat was launched, but was unable to reach the scene in time to rescue any of the Strath Clyde's passengers or crew.

Legal.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE RECEIVALS AND EXPENDITURES OF BRADFORD COUNTY FROM JANUARY 1st TO DECEMBER 31st, 1875.

EXPENDITURES.

Auditors	140 00	Prisoners support in county jail	2,567 50
Auditors for Prothonota'y's and Register's offices	90 00	" " Penitentiary	365 74
Bridge contracts and repairs	3,917 15	Conveying prisoners to penitentiary	713 20
Bridge views	120 00	Prothonotary and clerk sessions	430 37
Bradford County Agricultural Society	100 00	Repairs on public buildings	270 31
Constables making returns and attending court	1,651 23	Rent of room for court at Troy	160 00
Assessors	2,210 23	Rent of county superintendent's office	25 00
Cost in Commonwealth suits	2,493 65	Rent of county surveyor's office	25 00
Cost in civil suits	5 00	Sheriff for summoning jurors	251 90
Counsel in criminal suits	200 00	Sheriff for removing [illegible]	3 50
Counsel to commissioners	50 00	State Lunatic Asylum	365 79
Crier of court	216 00	Making duplicates and registers	60 00
District attorney	255 00	Stenograpehr and court reporter	252 75
Election expenses	1,257 70	Expenses treasurer Troy courts	43 00
Fuel and Lights	571 55	Teachers Institute, act of 1867	142 85
Grand jurors	893 84	Tax refunded	2 81
Traverse jurors	7,520 97	Township and school tax	120 95
Insurance on public buildings	289 50	For livery	9 00
Justice's inquisitions	141 28	Wildcat certificates	6 00
Jury commissioners and clerk	242 24	Benjamin Kuykendall, commissioner	628 00
Office books and stationery	240 94	Abram Snell, commissioner	624 00
Public printing, bal'nce for 1872, '73 and '74	349 00	Morris Shepard, commissioner	424 00
" " " " 1875	566 50	E. B. Coolbaugh, clerk of commissioners	1,200 00
		Sum total	32,282 17

Account with the several collectors of county taxes for the county of Bradford for the year 1875 and previous.

T'w'ps and boro's.	Collectors.	Year.	Charged.	Received.	Exonerated.	Percentage.	Due.
Wysox	D. M. Lamphear	1872	$23 40				$23 40
LeRoy	G. W. Wilcox	1873	5 31	$5 31			
Towanda boro	W. K. Marshall	1873	209 59	209 59			
Armenia	Charles Kiff	1874	67 92	59 75	$1 05	$7 10	
Asylum	H. L. Haughs	1874	49 52	17 31	3 80	28 41	
Alba boro	J. S. Reynolds	1874	80 78	74 44	1 62	4 72	
Burlington boro	H. R. Hill	1874	100 86	59 27			41 59
Canton twp	Louis Wheat	1874	128 55	79 44	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Columbia	L. H. Smith	1874	72 10	14 13	[illegible]	52 61	
Franklin	Reed McKee	1874	276 67	256 65	1 19	18 83	
LeRoy	G. W. Wilcox	1874	299 94	240 87	6 05	28 20	24 82
Litchfield	H. S. Munn	1874	519 99	476 95	8 61	34 43	
Monroe boro	M. M. Coolbaugh	1874	27 94	20 90	1 16	5 88	
Orwell	R. L. Case	1874	347 40	307 32	[illegible]	37 82	
Pike	John S. Wood	1874	324 61	271 22	[illegible]	46 54	
South Creek	S. L. Thompson	1874	72 14	41 58	[illegible]	23 34	
Sylvania	H. B. Peck	1874	32 24	27 55		4 69	
Sheshequin	W. H. French	1874	432 98	432 98			
Towanda boro	George V. Myer	1874	1,465 71	1,236 87	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Towanda north	E. R. Delong	1874	324 90	290 65	7 31	[illegible]	
Tuscarora	Hiram Shumway	1874	149 29	121 88		27 41	
Warren	A. A. Abell	1874	308 93	260 27	5 88	[illegible]	
Windham	H. S. Elsbree	1874	286 07	249 79	1 56	34 72	
Wysox	A. H. Hinds	1874	635 91	576 12	16 82	40 97	
Armenia	Charles Kiff	1875	146 11	115 00	3 88	7 11	20 12
Athens twp	J. A. Weller	1875	1,719 26	1,602 74	30 49	85 03	
Athens boro	R. C. Spalding	1875	668 06	368 00			300 06
Asylum	Benjamin Kerrich	1875	562 15	520 00			42 15
Albany	Warren Ayer	1875	356 26	334 43	4 14	17 69	
Alba boro	J. S. Reynolds	1875	93 23	87 67			5 56
Barclay	H. W. McCrabey	1875	731 84	600 00			131 84
Burlington twp	J. H. Harris	1875	528 61	497 95	2 40	26 26	
Burlington boro	J. V. Rice	1875	108 89	41 00			67 89
Burlington west	Warren Case	1875	461 29	436 40	2 03	22 86	
Canton twp	G. D. Manley	1875	987 24	936 12	1 78	40 34	
Canton boro	C. L. Farnsworth	1875	448 40	421 38	3 34	22 43	1 25
Columbia	Nelson Wolf	1875	1,049 83	991 94	5 57	52 32	
Franklin	David Smiley	1875	373 94	351 66	3 71	18 57	
Granville	O. N. Fuller	1875	656 27	622 20	1 33	32 74	
Herrick	James McPherson	1875	453 62	300 00	2 90	22 68	128 04
LeRoy	L. A. Wooster	1875	611 38	576 07	4 93	30 38	
Litchfield	H. S. Munn	1875	698 66	100 00			598 66
LeRaysville	G. H. Humphry	1875	162 46	100 00	1 22	8 10	53 14
Monroe twp	D. S. Mingos	1875	618 46	583 42	4 16	30 88	
Monroe boro	J. H. Overton	1875	116 23	109 48	95	5 80	
Orwell	C. O. Vanwinkle	1875	770 08	725 00			45 08
Overton	John Marhews	1875	230 36	202 93	16 72	10 71	
Pike	[illegible] C. Abbott	1875	929 05	878 66	4 00	46 39	
Ridgbury	John Stirton, Jr	1875	756 43	714 73	3 64	37 66	
Rome twp	J. H. Towner	1875	620 85	588 60	1 28	30 97	
Rome boro	George W. Sickler	1875	88 58	83 58	58	4 42	
Smithfield	E. V. Nichols	1875	1,176 95	1,114 90	3 18	58 87	
Springfield	H. P. Stacey	1875	983 48	931 92	2 46	49 10	
South Creek	David Chase	1875	484 93	457 24	3 50	24 19	
Sylvania	Peter Monro	1875	91 15	86 35	24	4 56	
Sheshequin	George Child	1875	1,037 93	983 86	2 18	51 89	
Standing Stone	George Sage	1875	514 36	486 28	2 35	25 73	
Terry	Shubael Bowman	1875	368 95	345 31	5 41	18 23	
Towanda twp	James W. McGill	1875	576 65	537 00			39 65
Towanda boro	S. W. Rodgers	1875	3,224 79	2,750 00	97 87	156 90	220 02
Towanda north	E. R. Delong	1875	325 00	304 95	3 94	16 11	
Troy twp	H. N. Fish	1875	1,062 44	1,003 03	6 56	52 85	
Troy boro	H. M. Spalding	1875	791 45	744 77	7 30	39 38	
Tuscarora	W. I. Barrowcliff	1875	552 82	519 17	6 24	27 41	
Ulster	S. C. Hovey	1875	586 18	555 22	1 58	29 38	
Warren	C. F. Bowen	1875	860 72	814 35	3 46	42 91	
Windham	H. S. Elsbree	1875	709 83	450 00			259 83
Wyalusing	O. W. Corbin	1875	867 62	813 46	10 83	43 33	
Wysox	E. C. Drake	1875	837 49	778 11	19 26	40 12	
Wells	George H. Knapp	1875	732 54	709 89	6 20	37 45	
Wilmot	John Schock	1875	511 24	472 73	13 32	25 19	
	Reassessments	1875	242 63	102 89	60		139 14
Total			37,849 24	33,292 47	446 04	1,967 54	2,142 19

Hiram Elsbree, Treasurer, in account with the county of Bradford.

DR.		CR.	
Due upon duplicates of 1874 and previous	$6,463 72	Return d uncollected for 1875 and previous years	$2,141 19
Duplicates of 1875	31,282 76	Exonerate to collectors	446 04
Bank tax	664 18	Percentege to collectors	1,967 54
Incidental receivals	494 57	Paid State T easurer	2,960 69
Reassessments	121 76	Paid State Tre surer bank tax	664 18
In Treasury January 1, 1875	6,362 71	Orders paid	32,282 17
		Two per cent. commission on $36,242 86	724 85
		One per cent. commission on $34,451 22	344 51
		In treasury January 1876	2,837 53
Total	45,369 70	Total	45,369 70

County orders in account with the county of Bradford for 1875.

DR.		CR.	
Orders issued	$32,282 17	Orders paid	$32,282 17

BRADFORD COUNTY ss:

We, the undersigned Commissioners of said county, do hereby certify that the above is a true and correct statement of the receivals and expenditures of said county from the first day of January to the 31st day of December, (inclusive,) A. D., 1875.

Witness our hands and seal of office at Towanda this 13th day of January, A. D. 1876.

[L. S.]

G. W. KILMER,
MORRIS J. COOLBAUGH,
JOHN BALDWIN,
Commissioners,

Attest—WILLIAM LEWIS, Clerk

BRADFORD COUNTY ss:

We, the undersigned Auditors of said county, do hereby certify that we have examined the foregoing statement and the vouchers for the same and find it to be correct.

D. BOURNE,
J. R. BRASTED,
W. L. LANTZ,
Auditors.

Commissioner's office January 13, 1876.

Taylor & Co.

TAYLOR & CO

A

BEAUTIFUL

ASSORTMENT

OF

HOLIDAY GOODS,

AT

TAYLOR & CO'S

THIS WEEK

Towanda, Dec. 9, '75.

Frost & Sons.

J. O. FROST & SONS

We respectfully announce to all those in want

FIRST CLASS FURNITURE,

Our assortment is

LARGER THAN EVER

And that our prices are the LOWEST, and our

☞ GOODS THE BEST ☜

of any in the MARKET. Our prices have now reached

THE BOTTOM,

And now is the

TIME TO BUY.

Having just returned from the city, We have a

VERY

ATTRACTIVE LOT OF GOODS

FOR THE

HOLIDAY SEASON.

COME AND SEE THEM.

Everything in the line of

UNDERTAING

AT BOTTOM PRICES AT

FROST'S & SONS.

Dec. 9, 1875.