NEWS FROM ALL NATIONS.

The revenue of the United States is $284,000,000.

Boston has contributed $47,939 to the St. John relief fund.

At least six Southern railroads pay dividends to their stockholders.

Senator David Davis' exact weight on the 9th inst, was 323 pounds.

Mrs. Mary Wancie, died in New York, Wednesday night of Asiatic cholera.

Surveyor General Smith of Montana, has been suspended for misdemeanors.

The Newfoundland seal fishery for the season has resulted in a catch of 412,000,000 seals.

Boston has 461 public schools, attended by 46,718 pupils, and taught by 1,068 teachers.

Texas beef is sold for fourteen cents a pound in London, and for fifteen cents in Galveston.

Several failures in the Lyons silk trade are reported, including one for a million of dollars.

The people of the United States annually buy thirty-five millions of dollars worth of coffee.

Secretary Evarts has leased the finest residence in Washington and will entertain freely next winter.

The enormous quantity of 420,000,000 pounds of rosin was produced in the United States for the year 1876.

Maurice Marshall, a Jersey City justice of the peace, has been sent to jail for thirty days, for wife beating.

Thirteen hundred boys have been educated at Girard college since its establishment, at a cost of $2,500,000.

Real estate owners in Montreal are clamoring for an income tax, and asseverating that it "worked well" in this country.

According to the Dubuque (Iowa) *Times* the harvest in that State will be the best and most bounteous the farmers have ever had.

It may interest some unlucky insurers to know that fifty fire insurance companies have gone under or up during the last six months.

Since the year 1870 England has expended forty millions of dollars on her board schools. They have accomodations for 3,426,747 children.

The Winona *Republican* says that the indications now point to one of the old-fashioned crops of Minnesota, when all the wheat graded No. 1.

Since June 1st 1876, 12,000,000 pounds of dried apples have been exported from this country—nearly twenty times as many pounds as the year before.

The Conservative candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor of Virginia have each lost an arm, but not in fighting in defense of the Union.

One of Milwaukee's druggists has a brand of peculiarly tenacious leeches which he calls "the post master leeches." He says they all have to be pulled off.

Secretary McCrary and Hon. James F. Wilson are thought to be the most prominent candidates to succeed Hon. William B. Allison as Senator from Iowa.

At a mass meeting of working men, held in Cincinnati on Saturday, a full Sstate ticket was nominated, headed by L. H. Bond of Cincinnati, for Governor.

A wicked man killed himself in the lowest level of a Nevada mine, and the account says: "Thus his alleged soul was saved over half a mile of transportation."

The total number of postage stamps, stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers issued during the year ending June 30th, was 1,069,252,909 valued at $26,525,836,47.

It is reported in Texas that 4,000 immigrants from around Scranton, Penn., are coming to that State this fall to organize a colony in the vicinity of Fort Concho.

A new and fatal disease is reported among the horses in Jersey City. One stableman lost six horses from the disease last week, and has three more in a dying condition,

It is thought in Rochester that Mr. Lewis Brooks left no will. His property is valued at about $1,000,000, mostly in railroad and bank stocks, and two of his brothers are living.

A Michigan father writes to the faculty of Yale, "What are your terms for a year? And does it cost anything extra if my son wants to learn to read and write as well as to row a boat?"

A letter from the Captain of the British Rifle Team, states that the team starts for the United States, August 16th, and they ask that no restrictions as to practice be placed on them.

Colorado is to vote on the woman suffrage question in October. Friends of the cause in the East, among whom are some well-known women, are already subscribing liberally for the campaign.

The relative merits of English and Arabian horses have had a trial in England recently, which demonstrated in a convincing manner the superiority of the English racer for strength and speed.

According to a statement made by the Grand Trunk railway, that road has lost $4,750,000 in two-and-a-quarter years from competition, and railways in America have lost $47,000,000 in the same time from the same cause.

The Indianapolis *Journal* says: "A French or German workman would live well and save money on the wages brakemen receive in this country. But they understand economy, and that is what very few Americans do.

A number of lads have been appointed "whipping boys" to the young Emperor of China, who for valuable considerations to themselves and families, receive the flagellations which the sovereign earns by his sins of omission and commission.

Mr. Sanders, of Cincinnati, about fifty six years of age, says he has "not known what sleep is for eighteen years." His occupation is not stated, but we judge that he is a newspaper editor, and has a note coming due every day in the week.

"Brick" Pomeroy has obtained a divorce from his second wife, in Utah, on account of a mutual desire for separation. Mrs. Pomeroy insisted on becoming an actress. This was the cause of the trouble. This is Pomeroy's second divorce.

A complete list of the German soldiers killed and wounded in the last war with France has been published. The number foots up to about 89,000 officers and men. This is said to be the greatest per cent, of casualities in the annals of wars, counting the number of men engaged, and the

The Trenton *Gazette* says that General Stryker, who is traveling in Europe, writes home that he has examined the archives of Hesse Castle, and there obtained a copy of the Hessian report of the battle of Trenton, and personal history of many of the officers who took part in the battle.

Under the provisions of a new statue relating to the safety of employes, some of the State Constables of Massachusetts have made a careful inspection of all the mills in Lawrence, and have served upon the various corporations notices of changes required to make their condition satisfactory.

Trinity College, of Hartford, Connecticut, has only graduated two Governors. One of them, Governor Vanzandt, of Rhode Island, was a first-rate fellow, but got his degree as a special favor. The other, Phelps, of Missouri, had a commencement part, but got into a scrape and had to wait a generation for his diploma.

President Hayes' old regiment, the Twenty-third Ohio, will hold its annual reunion at Fremont, Ohio, September 14. President Hayes, Generals Sherman, Sheridan, Crook, Coxe, Howard, Carroll and other distinguished persons will be present. The citizens of Fremont are making preparations to give them a fine reception.

The Chicago *Tribune* puts it in this wise: "It seems to make some difference which town a man is mayor of down in Pennsylvania. The Mayor of Wilkesbarre read the the riot act to the mob, and they let a freight train go with blessings and great rejoicing. The Mayor of Scranton read the riot act to his mob and they broke his jaw with a brick."

Mrs. John L. Mitchell has given the gossips of Milwaukee a fine dish of scandal. She is the wife of a State Senator, who is the son of Alexander Mitchell, ex-member of Congress and the richest man in Milwaukee, and they recently agreed to a mutual separation. On Tuesday, however, she attempted to abduct her child, which was at its grandfather's, but failed in the attempt.

Bradford Reporter.

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

Towanda, Pa., Thursday, August 23, 1877.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
I. McPHERSON,
Of Towanda Borough.

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR,
T. A. SEWARD,
Of Smithfield Township.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

Headquarter's Republican State Committee, May 29th, 1877.—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, September 5th, 1877, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Supreme Judge, State Treasurer and Auditor General, to be voted for at the ensuing general election on the 6th day of November next. By order of Committee.

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

The "Crawford County System" of nominating candidates doubtless has some good features, but taken as a whole is, no improvement on the method in vogue in this county. Under our system a majority of all the election districts is required to secure the nomination of any candidate, but under the Crawford system, two or three boroughs or thickly populated, townships can cast votes enough to ensure the nomination of all the candidates.

The cases are very rare in this county when there has been even a suspicion that the will of the republican electors has been disregarded by delegates in selecting candidates. Disappointed officer seekers and sore-heads have often made this charge, and will continue to complain whatever system is observed; but we believe the fair minded unpredjuiced voters, are generally satisfied with the delegate plan.

Then comes the choice between the two existing parties. Every material interest, gratitude for the past elevation of labor and expectation for its increased importance in the future, binds the workingman to the Republican party. Under its administration the Government has been as economically managed as the working of its machinery would permit; taxes have been lowered in greater proportion than the obligations of the country have decreased, and a currency has been created which is stable and unfluctuating. On every shore have been planted specimens of American industry, showing the wealth of our products and our pride of the producer; and to-day the American workingman stands before the world higher in the social scale and of greater importance in the industrial markets than he did twenty years ago. This result is directly traceable to the care which has been bestowed upon his interests in the legislative hall and the anxiety of the party in power to conserve and enhance the importance of the "producer of all wealth." We believe our laboring men remember these facts and are impressed with their truth; and when the elections flood upon us they will not be found faithless to the party of civilization and progress.

According to the Chicago *Tribune* this year's wheat crop in the great wheat-producing Western States compares with that of 1875 and 1876 as follows:

	1875. Bushels.	1876. Bushels.	1877. Bushels.
Minnesota........	27,000,000	16,000,000	35,000,000
Iowa........	29,000,000	18,000,000	37,000,000
Wisconsin........	25,000,000	15,000,000	25,000,000
Kansas........	12,000,000	12,000,000	20,000,000
Total........	93,000,000	61,000,000	117,000,000

Here we have an increase of twenty-five per cent. over the crop of 1875, and nearly one hundred per cent. over that of 1876. The increase is general throughout the country also, and for all kinds of grains. The grain crop of this year will be the largest, in all probability, that has ever been produced in the United States. The cotton crop will not fall below 4,500,000 bales, and the yield of sugar in Louisianna is an exceptionally abundant one. The West and Southwest are rejoicing in the fine prospects before them and in the signs of returning prosperity. The transportation of these immense harvests to the Atlantic seaboard will create a rush of business among railroads. The farmers and planters will have more money and will consume more. In anticipation of the demand merchants are already repairing in considerable numbers to the Eastern cities, and buying freely assorted stocks of goods. The elements of a new era of prosperity are being rapidly formed. An eminent banker of New York, and one of the most sagacious observers and best informed financiers of the country, predicts that within two years the United States will be overflowing with prosperity and wealth.

Governor Hartranft's action in taking steps for recruiting two regiments from the National Guards of Pennsylvania, to be composed of men willing to voulnteer for three months, meets with general approval. It will relieve from protracted service the bodies of State militia that cannot discharge, during lengthy periods, such duties as have recently been imposed upon them, without incurring great losses by the derangement of their business relations

General Orders No. 9 have been issued from the Adjutant General's office of the State, calling for two regiments of volunteers from the National Guards to serve for three months.

THE SITUATION IN LUZERNE.

Dr. Graeff, the intelligent and reliable correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, has visited Luzerne County, and gives the situation in a letter to the *Press*, which we copy:

Wilkes-Barre, August 14.—In a general way the people of this region are just now divided into two classes, strikers and anti-strikers, although underneath the surface there is great diversity of opinion as to the cause of our present troubles and their proper remedy. That there is a wider breach between the men who are battling for higher wages and the men who employ them than there has ever been in this country is unquestionable, and that both parties are more or less at fault is equally certain. Upon one point, however, all good citizens are agreed: The majesty of the law must be preserved, no matter who may come to grief or what interests may suffer. To this end the Government has stretched forth its strong arm and commanded peace; and so for the time being peace is restored, but it is the unhealthy peace that comes from fear of the bullet and the bayonet.

It is estimated that about twenty thousand idle men in the middle and upper anthracite coal fields are to-day held in semblance of submission by the presence of the military. Not that these twenty thousand are all enemies of law and order. At least two-thirds, perhaps three-fourths of them, would gladly resume work at the wages offered if they dared; but on account of the threats of the lawless fraction they dare *not*. I know it is common for men to speak of "the strikers" as a law-defying, desperate unit, but this is a gross wrong to thousands of poor, wretched beings, who would willingly earn their meagre living if they could be secured positively against violence from their fellow-workmen. To these men the labor "union" is an unmitigated curse, for it leaves them no alternative but starvation or crime. If the effort now making, under the judicious and efficient direction of Governor Hartranft and General Hancock, to secure these men their freedom by military power succeeds, it will be a godsend to all honest workingmen, even though it should be achieved through the annihilation of every riotous Molly Maguire, house-burner, and train-wrecker in the State. This sweeping remedy can, however, hardly be hoped for. The present turbulent element will perpetuate its vital roots, like the noxious weed that has been burned from the ground, while there are coals to mine and railroads to be operated, and, therefore, there can be no security either for well-disposed miners, operators, and shippers, or any other unoffending inhabitants, except by the presence of the military. So well assured of this fact is every man whom I have met, who is not a political demagogue, that the sentiment in favor of establishing a national garrison in the Wyoming Valley is universal. The presence of the military is accepted by the people as their only safety. Even the farmers located at long distances from the mines are beginning to feel the necessity of armed defence against the marauders who prowl through the country under the guise of "unemployed laborers," as it is not unusual for the latter to call at houses, in some cases with horses and wagon, and demand bread, meat, potatoes, and other provisions, ostensibly for the relief of starving miners' families, which they afterwards huckster, and spend the proceeds for drink.

When you said in the *Press* a few days ago that what the Molly Maguire element among the strikers wanted was "not bread, but blood," you stated the case exactly. A gentleman within earshot from where I am writing, who gave notice that on the afternoon of the following day he would distribute one thousand loaves of bread to the needy poor, was coolly told in reply that his attempt to do this charitable act would be at the risk of his life. "They did not want his bread, and they would shoot him if he offered it." Mr. P——, the largest coal operator in this region, and one whose generosity to his employes is proverbial, instructed his superintendent to distribute a sum of money among the most destitute families. The next day the superintendent informed him that there were seventy-five bushels of wheat lying in one of the company's barns, and asked what he should do with it. "Have it ground into flour, and distribute it among the men," was Mr. P——'s reply. That night the barn and its contents were burned by the strikers.

Nor will a return to prosperous times in the coal business remedy this evil. These men "struck," and did their employers much damage, when miners were making from five to ten dollars per day—actually from one hundred to three hundred dollars per month! One of the criminal misfortunes of these people, even the best of them, it seems, is that they are utterly improvident, and, under the tyranny of the "unions," even the small sums they save are thrown away upon insane strikes.

Another reason for fearing that this conflict will be protracted, if not irrepressible, is furnished in the false training of the rising generation. Antipathy of the laborer towards the operator, and what he calls the "capital class," is growing more bitter and deadly from year to year. The infant imbibes it at his mother's breast. It is the dominant element of his education through childhood and youth. The train in which I visited Scranton on Thursday was assaulted with stones by a herd of urchins from five to ten years of age, and just before reaching the depot a pistol was fired at us by a body of like tender years. It took the secession seeds sown by Calhoun and the nullifiers of his day a generation to ripen into civil war. The criminal element in the coal regions will never be cured by homœopathic measures.

The ultimate *result* of these troubles it is impossible to foresee, but let us hope that it will be beneficial. The price of coal has already been favorably affected. That the threatened revolution will do something towards wiping out old party lines is not improbable. Indeed, there are significant illustrations of this already. The name of Democrat or Republican will go for little in the man or the newspaper openly arrayed against the public peace, by giving incendiary aid and comfort to the misguided men who believe that this Government can be overturned by a mob. There is something in the American atmosphere inimical to the Commune, and the dangerous men who are now seeking to fan it into life will assuredly in the end gather a harvest of death.

I was in the Court House on Friday morning, when the fifty-three Scranton Vigilantees were brought before Judge Harding on the charge of murder. Remember, these men, in strict accordance with law, took their lives in their hands and at midday on that dark first of August confronted a mob of thousands who had come forth to rob, murder, burn, and plunder; and nothing but their timely heroism saved the city of Scranton from destruction. A packed Coroner's jury of this desperate element pronounced the death of the slain rioters "wilful murder," and by a clandestine process, intended to inflict summary judgment upon the "citizens," the latter were placed under arrest, and but for the prompt interference of the military they would undoubtedly have been killed. Their appearance in court, with their respective sureties, presented a body of the very foremost residents of Scranton. There was not a voice present to sustain the arraignment, but a good portion of the court-room was filled by a gang of villains who scanned every "Vigilante" as he passed out with the look of a demon. And they were aided and directed in this wicked procedure by at least one Scranton newspaper, which daily continues its appeals to the suppressed rioters, urging them to deeds of violence against the capital class" and the corporations.

But, bad as this is, I am sure there will be something compensating in it all, and among its best fruits will be the lesson it will teach to the corporations themselves. Let no one suppose that they have had no hand in precipitating the evils from which they are now suffering. They are losing money. The bark of every one of them is heading towards inevitable bankruptcy. At the present prices of coal its delivery would probably be at a loss if the miners were to work for absolutely nothing. And yet there has not been a time within the last eighteen months when six men, the presidents of as many corporations, have not had it in their power to make the price of coal four dollars a ton at tidewater had they seen proper to cooperate with each other for the general good (of miners, stockholders, and the whole community), instead of each man for himself, standing upon and defending a suicidal policy involving the ruin of thousands, including those whose interests it is their business and duty to foster and protect. The cheap price of coal may indirectly have a good effect upon the coal business that was not anticipated. The very cheapness of the article has widened the area of its consumption in new markets, which are likely to become permanent customers, so that with returning activity in our great coal-consuming industries the demand may be larger than ever, and the need of continuous mining labor consequently greater. But nothing can excuse or palliate the impoverishing policy of the coal companies.

The men who are to-day pleading for living wages know that the remedy here suggested is within the power of the "presidents," and it is little wonder that they are galled into sullen obstinacy by the heartless defiance of public sentiment. It is very probable that the wrong here complained of is outside the province of legislation, just as the destructive policy of the trunk lines seems to defy Congressional remedy; but that legislation, wise or otherwise, will be attempted is inevitable. The corporations have the power within themselves to arrest their ruin, and if they have not the courage to enforce it, the time may come, and ought to come, when their stockholders will make common cause with the suffering laborers in their endeavors to secure justice from those whom they have placed in power.

THE SAME OLD STORY.

The Philadelphia *Times* prints this romantic item:

A couple passed through this city on their way home to the southern part of the State whose story is a remarkable one. Elizabeth Gates, ten years ago a pretty girl of seventeen, fell in love with George Mills, a handsome young Virginian, who was a clerk in her father's store. Her father disapproved of the attachment and furthered the suit of Amzi S. Tiner, a well-to-do young miller of the place. Elizabeth liked him, but declined to marry him on account of her attachment to Mills. Nevertheless the paternal authority was exerted and she married Tiner in September, 1867. In October they returned from their wedding tour and a few days later she disappeared with Mills. Three years later her father died, but nothing was heard of her until there came a letter from Litchfield, Minn., dated July 18, of the current year, directed to her father and asking his forgiveness. The husband and the executor of her father's estate, which had been left to the husband, went at once to the West and found her working as a seamstress. Her story was a sad one. She had gone to Indiana, got a divorce there and then joined Mills in Central City, Colorado, where they were married. All went well until Mills began to gamble. Then he began to abuse her, and finally forced her to accompany him to Utah. There he started a faro bank and house of ill-fame, and compelled her to work in the kitchen for a year and a half until the house was broken up. In 1871 Mills joined the Mormons and took two more wives, whereat she left home in disguise. She worked in the City Hotel at Denver as dining-room girl for a year and a half, during which time Mills was killed by his partner in a quarrel about the division of some money won by gambling. Next she went to the Spanish Peaks as a companion and waiting maid, and after three months in a St. Louis hospital went in the same capacity to Minnesota. She then determined to go home, but was robbed of all her money by an Indian half-breed, and had to walk all the way to Brainard Junction, on the Mississippi, thirty miles. After that she succeeded in reaching Litchfield, where she wrote home. The husband, with a noble manliness not too common, proposed that they should again be married. This was done, and they are now once more in the home which she left ten years ago.

"Go West."—The able financial editor of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, in the Saturday issue of that paper, writes:

"'Young man, go west.' At no time since the utterance of this advice by the late Horace Greeley to a young man in search of employment has it had more direct application than just now, when so many are fruitlessly searching for something to do. Many would like to go West and cultivate the land, and it is about the best thing that offers; but they have little knowledge of just exactly how to do it. The first step is to select the land to be entered, and the next to make affidavit before the Register or Receiver of the Land Office in which the entry is to be made, setting forth that the applicant is the head of a family, or, is twenty-one or more years of age, or has performed service in the army or navy of the United States, that the application is made for his exclusive use and benefit, and that it is made for the purpose of actual settlement and cultivation, and not, directly or indirectly, for the use or benefit of any other person. On filing this affidavit the fee is $5 if the entry is of not more than 80 acres, and $10 if more. A registry fee of $1 for each declaratory statement filed; a commission to be paid by the homestead applicant, at the time of entry, of 1 per cent. on the cash price as fixed by law of the land applied for, and a like commission when the claim is finally established, and the certificate issued therefor as the basis of a patent. There is also, it appears, an additional fee of $5 for this final certificate. But the patent for the land cannot be obtained until five years from the date of the entry, when he must prove by two witnesses that he has resided on the land or cultivated it during that period, that no part of the land has been alienated, &c. The law does not appear to exact any fee for the issue of the patent. An honorably discharged soldier or sailor has six months after locating his homestead and filing a declaratory statement within which to commence his settlement and improvement, and he may perfect his title in one year, provided he served four years in the army or navy, or was enlisted for that length of time and discharged on account of wounds received or disabilities incurred in the line of duty. In other words, the term of his service may be deducted from the five years' residence or cultivation required of other persons."

The New York *Sun* recently published what purported to be an interview with ex-Senator Cameron, which has been extensively copied in this State. The utterances were so unlike those which would be expected from the General that it needed not his testimony to prove the falsity of the whole interview.

Each era has its pecular evils and blessings. A few years ago employment was abundant, but complaints of high prices were nearly universal. Now there is a dearth of employment but the prices of many things are lower than at any former period.

JEFFERSON ON ELECTORAL VOTES.

Thomas Jefferson's suggestion of a method of counting disputed electoral votes when Congress shall be be engaged in counting the votes of the several States for President, would surely have been eagerly read during the fierce controversy of last winter. The existence of such a document was not then suspected. Miss Sarah Nicholas Randolph, daughter of the late Thomas Jefferson Randolph, a grandson of Jefferson and his executor, discovered in April last a memorandum in Jefferson's handwriting of the nature described. She found the memorandum among the papers of William Cary Nicholas, one of her grandfathers, who was a U. S. Senator from Virginia in 1800, and who was an intimate friend of Jefferson's. In the year 1800 there was some discussion in Congress concerning the method of counting the electoral votes, and this memorandum was probably written at that time by Jefferson, who was a candidate for the Presidency, and sent to Mr. Nicholas for his use in the debates on the subject. Miss Randolph had the document photographed, and sent one of the photographs to the New-York *World*, which printed an engraving of it. The following are the words of the memorandum:

> *Whereas*, on an election of President or Vice-President of the United States questions may arise whether an elector has been appointed in such manner as the legislature of his State may have directed? Whether the time at which he was chosen, and the day on which he gave his vote were those determined by Congress? Whether he were not at the time a Senator or Representative of the United States, or held an office of trust or profit under the United States? Whether one at least of the persons he has voted for is an inhabitant of a State other than his own? Whether the electors voted by ballot and have signed, certified and transmitted to the President of the Senate a list of all the persons voted for and of the number of voters for each? Whether the persons voted for are natural born citizens or were citizens of the United States at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, were thirty-five years old and had been fourteen years resident within the United States. And the Constitution of the United States having directed that "the President of the Senate shall in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives open all the certificates, and that the votes shall then be counted," from which is most reasonably inferred that they are to be counted by the members composing the said houses and brought here for that office, no other being assigned them, and inferred the more reasonably as thereby the constitutional weight of each State in the election of those high officers is exactly preserved in the tribunal which is to judge of its validity, the number of Senators and Representatives from each State composing the said tribunal being exactly that of the electors of the same State;
>
> *Be it therefore enacted, etc.* [here insert the former clause]; *Provided*, That the certificate of the Executive of any State shall be conclusive evidence that the requisite number of votes has been given for each elector named by him as such [here add all other limitations or the preceding questions, which may be thought proper; stating what the two houses shall not decide.]
>
> *And be it further enacted*, That whensoever the vote of one or more of the electors of any State shall for any cause whatever be adjudged invalid, it shall be lawful for the Senators and Representatives of the said State, either in the presence of the two houses or separately, and withdrawn from them to decide by their own votes to which of the persons voted for by any of the electors of their State [or to what person], the invalid vote or votes shall be given; for which purpose they shall be allowed the term of [one hour], and no longer, during which no other certificate shall be opened or proceeded on.

THE DOLLAR OF OUR FATHERS.

There is a great deal of discussion about the *remonetization* of the silver dollar, and the "dollar of our forefathers," but we apprehend very few people comprehend the subject. Remonetizing the silver dollar means nothing more than to *restore the authority to the mint of the United States to again coin silver dollars.* On the 12th of February, 1873, Congress passed an act by which the authority to coin the silver dollar was withdrawn. That act which *demonetized* the silver dollar, it is now proposed to repeal, and to make the silver dollar a legal tender for the payment of all debts, as it was under the act of Congress, 1793.

The following is a history of the silver dollar of the United States, and of the acts of Congress heretofore passed in relation to it:

The first Coinage Act, that of April 2, 1792, authorized the coinage of "dollars or units," "each to be of the value of a Spanish milled dollar, as the same is now current, and to contain three hundred and seventy-one grains and four-sixteenth parts of a grain of pure, or four hundred and sixteen grains of standard silver." This was the original silver dollar." The Spanish milled dollar, the prototype of the new "dollar or unit," remained in circulation and was expressly declared by an act of Congress of 1793, a legal tender for the payment of all debts. The Act of 1792, also authorized the coinage of eagles, half eagles and quarter eagles in gold and of subsidiary silver coins. In the adjustment of the two metals by this legislation the ratio of 1 to 15 was established, and the consequence was that gold never come into circulation. Practically the country had a single silver standard. was always at a premium until by an Act of June 28, 1834, Congress reduced the weight and fineness of gold coins. In the Act of 1837, the silver dollar was reduced to 412½ grains. The legal ratio then was about 1 to 16, an adjustment which for a time proved satisfactory. But the discovery of gold in California caused silver to rise in value, or in other words, gold, at the ratio then in force, became the cheaper metal. An Act of March 3, 1849, first authorized the coinage of a double eagle and a gold dollar. After silver coins had almost disappeared from circulation, the Act of February 21, 1853, reduced the half dollars to 192 grains, and smaller silver coins in proportion. These subsidiary coins were declared legal tenders for all sums not exceeding five dollars. An act passed in 1857, repealed all former Acts, declaring foreign gold or silver coins a legal tender in payment of debts. The civil war led to the suspension of specie payments and the issue of legal tender notes in 1862. The latest important measure of monetary legislation is the Act of February 12, 1873, by which authority to coin the silver dollar was withdrawn. This was the so-called demonetization Act which it is proposed to repeal. As a fact the silver dollar had disappeared twenty years before the Act of 1873 went into effect. At the time that the war loans and legal-tender notes were issued by the Government, the old silver, or, more correctly, the silver dollar of 1837, was of no more practical consequence than the coins of the ancient Romans.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has presented a bill to the National Government for carrying the troops that passed over the road in the course of their labors in protecting the company's property. If the railroad companies desire to solidify a public feeling against them, such small acts of meanness as this is just the way to do it.

If abundant crops and the prospect of an active demand for our staples abroad is not enough in assuring confidence, our people have lost their old-time energy and hope. From all appearances the turning point in business stagnation has been reached already.

From the Philadelphia *Press* of Saturday:

"A largely-attended meeting of the leading representatives of the laboring men was held in this city yesterday, with a view of bringing forward the name of Judge William Elwell, the Presiding Judge of the Columbia District, as a candidate for the bench of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. Judge Elwell was the arbitrator agreed upon by the labor associations and the coal operators of Luzerne county, a few years ago, to adjust their differences; and he performed that difficult task in a manner satisfactory to both parties. The meeting was a strictly private one, but this much of the object was revealed to a *Press* reporter last evening."

Prospects for Better Times.—The Washington correspondent of the Pittsburg Commercial says that a prominent official of the Government, who has made the recent demonstration the subject of deep thought said to day that with the flattering prospects of an extraordinarily full crop and the present European complications, it is evident that the prospects for the future are brightening. The field for American enterprises is daily growing wider and the earnest efforts of the Secretary of State to open up new commercial relations that would tend to still further broaden this field could not fail to materially extend the demand of American products and manufactering. The encroachment of American manufactures upon the English markets is even now the subject of much comment in that country, and that the Old World would find a formidable rival in the pluck and enterprise of the American people in all the fields now almost exclusively covered by them.

The days set apart this year for prayer for Sunday-schools in England and America are October 28th-9th. The following programme is suggested:

"That on Lord's day morning, October 28th, from 7 to 8 o'clock, all Christians in private offer prayer on behalf of Sunday-schools.

"That the opening engagements of the morning school be preceded by the teachers meeting together for prayer.

"That ministers be asked to preach special sermons upon the claims of Sunday-schools.

"That in the afternoon the ordinary exercises be shortened, and that the scholars be gathered for devotional exercises, interspersed with singing and appropriate addresses. To this service the parents of the scholars might be invited.

"That at some time during the evening the teachers, in union with other Christians, meeting for thanksgiving and prayer.

"That on Monday morning, October 29th, between the hours of 7 and 8, teachers should devote time for bringing the scholars in private prayer before God.

"That in the course of the day the female teachers of each school hold a meeting for united prayer and thanksgiving.

"That in the evening each Church or congregation be invited to hold a meeting, at which the interests of the Sunday-school should form the theme of the prayers and addresses."

STATE NEWS.

A Chester county peach tree is said to be a century old.

Scranton is organizing a batallion of militia, to be armed with Springfield rifles.

The leading Bank of Scranton refuses to take silver in except at a discount of one per cent.

"Old Tommy Brown," the oldest fireman in Philadelphia and who had run to over 1,500 fires, is dead. He was 72 years of age.

The Baldwin works at Phiadelphia, are turning out from three to four locomotives a week. About 1,100 men are employed in the shops.

About sixty engines have been removed from the Pittsburg round houses and placed upon the Pennsylvania railroad tracks, ready to be hauled to the shops.

John Russell, a miser who died near Wellsville, Ohio, recently, had $60,000 in the vault of the Safe deposit company at Pittsburg. He leaves an estate of about $200,000.

Over one hundred car loads of iron have been received in the Altoona shops from the ruins of the recent riots. The railroad company is having it all weighed and piled up for future disposition.

Miss Kate Reynolds, daughter of Rev. N. L. Reynolds, of Wellsboro, and a graduate of Vassar college, has been engaged as teacher of modern language and literature at the state normal school at Mansfield.

The Pennsylvania railroad company have put an additional watchman on each section of the road at night, and also at every bridge. This is deemed necessary by the railroad officials on account of the late labor troubles.

Jacob Linsibigler, of Westmoreland county, a farmer, committed suicide by hanging after he had supposed he had killed his wife. The couple were aged about 70 years, and in a fit of passion the husband terribly beat his wife, but it is believed she will recover.

The state executive committee of the greenback party met in Williamsport on the 15th. The committee called a state convention to be held here on Wednesday, September 19. Candidates are to be put in the field for auditor general, and state treasurer and supreme judge.

Henry Rover was engaged as a constable and tax collector of Amity township, Berks county, for forty-five years, during which time he averaged six miles travel a day on foot, so that the entire distance traveled by him during that period would amount to 98,550 miles.

About three weeks ago a child of George Frey, of Berks county, fell into a tub of hot water and was fatally scalded. The mother became deranged in consequence, and a few days since she threw herself into a deep well. A gentleman descended and saved her from drowning.

Col. Stanley Woodward and Hon H. B. Payne, have received anonymous letters warning them not to appear against the strikers under penalty of being marked men. These gentlemen are it seems, retained in some of the cases against the rioters, and the above species of intimidation is being practiced upon them. Whether the threats contained in the letters will act upon them as intended remains to be seen. We anticipate that the effect will be with them as with water on a duck's back. They are hardly the men to quail when revealed danger is at hand, and will assuredly not heed the threats that cowards and law breakers use anonymous means to make.—*Scranton Republican.*

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

NEW YORK, August [illegible], 1877.

We are going through our [illegible] history of crime which seems to be inseparable from a large city, albeit perhaps the proportion is no greater than that in the rural districts. The most curious recent case was that of a child only seven years old, named Mary Fagan, who robbed a little girl at Coney Island, then told an officer in this city that she lived in Newark, but came to New York by mistake. She was put in the lost children's department, but through cunning and lying, evaded the officers and escaped. She was next found in Chatham street and brought into the Superintendent's office, just as the father of the child whom she had divested of hat, shawl, and brooch, was making a complaint. The meeting, if a singular coincidence, was opportune, as the father recognized the stolen property of his little girl on the other one, but the result is that this child of only seven years old, is now locked up on a charge of highway robbery. It would look as if this were a survival of the fittest in crime, for such a precocious child can hardly fail to not only become a terror in her own person, but the possible, indeed probable head of a line of vicious and depraved wretches, though it is more likely she herself is merely a link in a chain of desperadoes. What a question for the believers in human stirp-culture.

It does not always follow however, that rascally tendencies are directly inherited, for we see many sons of thoroughly honest and upright parents go to the bad. I know of a case in which a man who has earned a sanctimonious face and a hypocritical tongue for years, has been guilty of lying, stealing and forgery, and yet his father's name was an honored one, and the rest of the family are all estimable people. Fortunately for society, he has no children to inherit his vicious tendencies, as it would seem that they had all centred in him from the most remote ancestry.

Our police have been in bad odor for some time on account of their brutality, but they daily grow worse, and dressed in a little brief authority make use of it to brow-beat and offend innocent people. Yesterday a woman had entered a complaint of an assault against her husband, and one of these minions of the law forced her into court with a child in her arms in a dying condition. Another entered a man's house and forbade his singing, quite forgetting that we still rather hold to the old idea, that a man's house is his castle. The man refusing he said he would arrest him, and when he resisted, the officers attempted *to drag him off*, that individual clubbed him until he was nearly senseless.

There has probably never been a summer, when poverty has so completely held the poor in its power as this past one. In many cases they could not even avail themselves of the charitable schemes which have been so various for their benefit, taking them from the hot city for a short breathing space in the hills or by the sea side. A sad case occurred a few days ago, in which a woman was forced to temporarily abandon her infant, because she could not give it sufficient nourishment. It was restored to her however and help afforded her.

New York is very dead at present but it will soon wake up again to life and gayety, though many people prophecy a harder season even than the last one, and I am afraid it looks like it. The country farmer who has been making auriferous hay out of his summer boarders; the country laundress to whom the mysteries of clear starching and fluting are as hidden as those of Eleusinia, and yet who charges two prices for what she is pleased to call "washin' and ironin';" the man who has horses to let at charges which would buy a good team before the summer is over, if one rode often, will be left to themselves, to count their gains. People will forsake straw beds, guiltless of springs for their own hair mattresses, close quarters for spacious rooms, and families will once more be at home.

The husband and father is congratulating himself that the "blondes" have arrived at a little in advance of this time. Here they are artificially blonde and naturally bold as ever with an admiring escort, who seem not to have learned that "All is not gold that glitters."

There is much interest felt in sporting circles at the arrival of the British team who are looked for both impatiently and confidentially. Creedmoor has developed some excellent marksmen, and the advantage of breach-loaders will probably appear in the coming contest.

I have already recommended to all your young readers the Young Ladies' Journal, an English Magazine, and I never take up the English Graphic or Illustrated News without feeling their superiority to ours, but it is perhaps in their Magazine literature one realizes how admirable are the results. I have just been glancing through "*The Nineteenth Century*," for August, but can give you little idea of it in a mere newspaper letter. "Impatience in politics" is an article worth reading and discussing, as many of the points in it are applicable to us. Gladstone has a characteristic article on "Aggression in Egypt," containing his views on the occupation of that country. Mrs. Greg has an article on "Harriet Martineau" that supplements the biography of that remarkable woman. Tennyson takes a verse of the Iliad for his text and describes "Achilles over the Trench." "Recent literature" is discussed by Henry Morley, and several other articles make up a feast of reason for the general reader as well as the scholar of the most satisfying kind. To keep up with the times one should read "The Nineteenth Century."

COLONEL PASSMORE received a good boost yesterday by the Republicans of Chester selecting a strong delegation to the State Convention, with instructions to favor Passmore's nomination for Auditor General. With such counties as Chester, Lancaster and Schuylkill, which are chuck full of Republican Legislators for the Senatorial contest of 1879, declaring for Colonel Passmore, how does Colonel Reeder expect the voice of Northampton, Lehigh, Pike, Wayne and Carbon, where Cameron can't get a vote for love or money, to be potential with the golden-locked young Senator? Cameron doesn't love Reeder less, but he loves Cameron more, and as he must choose between two about equally competent and acceptable men in the party, he will select the man who can do most in the great battle for the Senatorial succession. The vital conundrum with the Senator is—what shall the harvest be? And it will be a sorry harvest of legislative votes that Colonel Reeder must wring from the Democratic Tenth Legion. No; water will run down hill; balloons will bounce upwards, and candidates for Senator must throw their love-taps where they won't come back empty handed. It's Reeder's misfortune that he is a Republican jewel set in the Democratic diadem, and that he hasn't a few Quaker counties in his following; but its no use to quarrel with the inevitable, and he must stand aside for Passmore.—*Philadelphia Times*.

* * *

THE Democrats are making due Democratic progress in the Government of New York city. During the last seven months the debt of that city has increased from $119,821,310 to $132,903,290—or more than $13,000,000.—*Albany Journal, Friday, August 10.*

A New and Sure Cure for Liver and Kidney Diseases, Nervous Debility—Vital Weakness and Depression; a weak, exhausted and gloomy feeling; no energy or courage—the result of mental overwork or indiscretions, &c., is found in Dr. GYOE'S famous "LIVER, KIDNEY AND NERVE BILLS," which have performed more marvelous cures of Dyspepsia, Habitual Costiveness, Gravel, Liver and Kidney diseases, Nervous and Sick Headache, Spine and Female Diseases, Dizziness, Palpitation of the Heart and Nervous Debility of either sex, than any remedy extant. They are absolutely the best vegetable pill ever offered to afflicted humanity, and should be in every house. A few doses will often save heavy doctors' bills. If your druggist hasn't them, take no cheap and worthless substitute, but send 25 cts. to Dr. GAGE & Co., Saratoga, N. Y., and receive them by mail. Sold in Towanda at Dr. H. C. PORTER'S Drug Store.—Aug. 17, '77-eow.

Legal.

PROCLAMATION. — WHEREAS, Hon. PAUL D. MORROW, President Judge of the 13th Judicial District, consisting of the county of Bradford, and Hon. C. S. RUSSELL, Associate Judges in and for said county of Bradford, have issued their precept bearing date the 28th day of July, 1877, to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer, General Jail Delivery, Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Common Pleas and Orphans' Court, at Towanda, for the county of Bradford, commencing on Monday, Sept. 3d, 1877, to continue three weeks.

Notice is therefore hereby given to all persons interested that they be then and there in their proper person, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with records, inquisitions and other remembrances to do those things which to their office appertains to be done. Jurors are requested to be punctual in their attendance agreeably to their notice.

Dated at Towanda, the 7th day of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and second.

A. J. LAYTON, Sheriff.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—By virtue of an order issued out of the Orphans' Court of Sullivan Co, Pa., the undersigned, Adm'r de bonis non of Chas F. Weller, late of Athens boro', Bradford Co., dec'd, will expose to public sale at the Dushore House, in Dushore, said county, on THURSDAY, the 27th day of SEPTEMBER, 1877, at 1 o'clock P. M., the following tract of land situate in Cherry and Colley twps, Sullivan Co., being a part of the Joseph Tatem warrant, and bounded by land in the warrantee name of Jas. Robertson, Thomas Sparhawk, Polly Priov, Bizabel Priov and Christian Getting, and the lands of the State Line & Sullivan & Erie Railroad Co., and containing 329 acres and 118 perches of land with the appurtenances.

ALSO—One other tract of land situate in the twps. of Cherry and Colley, said county, being parts of land in the warrantee names of Collinson Reed and Wm Gray, and bounded by lands in the warrantee names of Jacob Ritzer, Ricord Tomlinson, and others; contains 388 acres and 7 perches with the appurtenances.

ALSO—The undivided half part of a tract of land situate in the twp. of Cherry, said county, being parts of the Joseph P. Norris and George Fox warrants, and bounded by lands known as the Jackson, Wolf & Co. lands, the lands of the State Line & Sullivan Coal & R R Co., and others, and contains 282 acres with the appurtenances.

TERMS OF SALE:—Fifty Dollars to be paid upon each piece of land when it is struck down; one-fourth of the balance upon confirmation, and the residue in two equal annual instalments, with interest from confirmation.

JAS. H. WEBB,
aug23. Administrator.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.— The undersigned, Administrator of the estate of Dennis Driscoll, dec'd, will expose to public sale at the residence of Jerry Driscoll, in Ridgbury twp, on MONDAY, SEPT. 10, 1877, commencing at 2 o'clock, P. M., the following described real estate, situate in the township of Ridgbury, Bradford County, Pa.: Bounded north by lands of Anthony Allen, east by lands of Thos Donihue and estate of Michael McAsey, south by lands of —— Leary, and west by lands of Jeremiah Driscoll; contains 50 acres of land, more or less; no improvements.

TERMS.—$50 on the property being struck down, *one-half of the residue on confirmation*, and the balance in one year from confirmation with interest.

J. L. ELSBREE, Administrator.
Athens, Pa., Aug. 15, 1877.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—In the District Court of the United States, for the Western District of Pennsylvania. In the matter of James W. Taylor and Mahlon M. Spalding, Bankrupts. No. 2879, In Bankruptcy.

To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of James W. Taylor and Mahlon M. Spalding, of Towanda Boro', in the County of Bradford and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who have been adjudged Bankrupts, on creditors' petition, by the District Court of said District.

E. T. FOX, Assignee.
August 13, A. D., 1877-w3.

NOTICE.—In the matter of the voluntary assignment of Blood & Co. to John F. Satterlee for the benefit of creditors. In the Court of Common Pleas of Bradford County, No. 712, May term, 1876. Notice is hereby given that the final account of John F. Satterlee, Assignee of Blood & Co., has been filed and will be presented to the court for allowance on THURSDAY, the 6th day of SEPTEMBER, 1877, unless cause be shown why it should not be.

a2'77. BENJ. M. PECK, Prot.

NOTICE.—In the matter of the voluntary assignment of Sylvester Harsh to George W. Brown for the benefit of creditors. In the Court of Common Pleas of Bradford County, No. 1065, September term, 1876. Notice is hereby given that the final account of George W. Brown, Assignee of Sylvester Harsh, has been filed and will be presented to the court for allowance on THURSDAY, the 6th day of SEPTEMBER, 1877, unless cause be shown why it should not be.

a2'77. BENJ. M. PECK, Prot.

NOTICE.—In the matter of the voluntary assignment of Hiram Horton to W. T. Horton for the benefit of creditors. In the Court of Common Pleas of Bradford County. No. 1178, September term, 1874. Notice is hereby given that the final account of W. T. Hrrton, Assignee of Miram Horton, has been filed and been presented to the court for allowance on THULSDAY, the 6th day of SEPTEMBER, 1877, unless cause be shown why it should not be.

aug9. BENJ. M. PECK, Prot.

New Advertisements.

CHEAP FARE BETWEEN
TOWANDA AND TROY.

The undersigned having taken the contract for carrying the U. S. Mails between Towanda and Troy, has provided himself with a new and comfortable stage and good teams, and is prepared to carry passengers and freight at reduced rates.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS FOR $2.00.

To accommodate persons having business to transact, I have concluded to sell round trip tickets for $2.00. Tickets for fare from points between Towanda and Troy at same ratio. My stage is roomy and substantial, so I can carry all who may desire to ride. TICKETS for sale at Elwell House, Towanda, and Adams House, Troy.

B. P. HICKOX.
Towanda, August 2, 1877.

DURING THE HARD TIMES,

L. B. POWELL

Offers a number of Second-Hand

PIANOS AND ORGANS,
PIANOS AND ORGANS,
PIANOS AND ORGANS,

At very low prices for Cash,

4-Octave Rosewood Melodeons	$15 00
5-Octave Rosewood Melodeons	20 00
5-Octave Rosewood Melodeons, Piano-Case	35 00
4-Octave Portable Organs	35 00
5-Octave Black-Walnut, Double-Reed Org's,	50 00
5-Octave Black-Walnut, Double-Reed Org's	65 00
5-Octave Double-Reed Organs, 6 stops	75 00
6-Octave Mahogany Pianos	32 00
6½-Octave Rosewood Pianos	45 00
7-Octave Rosewood Pianos	50 00
7-Octave Rosewood Pianos, Carved Legs	150 00

WARRANTED ALL IN GOOD ORDER.

Mr. Powell is the General Agent for the

CHICKERING PIANOS,
CHICKERING PIANOS,
CHICKERING PIANOS,
AND
MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS,
MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS,
MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS,

Which are the most reliable instruments of their class made, and which are now sold at prices that place them within the reach of all. A number of each, which have been rented, are offered at bargains. One Rosewood Chickering Piano, seven-octave, carved legs and lyre, $300. One ditto, extra carvings, 350. One Mason & Hamlin Church-Organ, *with three sets of reeds*, $100.

Pianos and Organs on easy monthly payments. Call on or address

L. B. POWELL,
115 WYOMING-AVE., SCRANTON, PA.
Next to *Republican* Building.
Scranton, Pa., Aug. 23, 1877.

THE COMPOUND OXYGEN TREATMENT.—This is no system of medication confined in its action to narrow limits. Being OXYGEN MAGNETIZED, it is the most wonderful Vitalizer of the human body ever known. Therefore it should cure a greater variety of ills and a larger proportion of patients than any other agent. Eight years of experience fully confirms the expectation. The subscribers unite their forces to make known and available to the sick the wonderful virtues of the Compound Oxygen. It is the safest, surest and cheapest remedy in the world. Let all Consumptives, Dyspeptics, Paralytics (recent), and all even discouraged invalids, send for our Brochure of 140 pages, which contains many wonderful but true statements, best of testimonials, and our terms for home and office treatment. It will be mailed free of charge.

G. E. PALEN, B. PH., M. D.,
G. R. STARKEY, A. M., M. D.,
STARKEY & PALEN,
j123m. 1112 Girard Street, Phila.

AGENTS WANTED — $50 TO $200 PER MONTH.—A new, clear & concise

UNIVERSAL HISTORY

Commencing with the earliest periods, closing March, 1877. Three volumes of the World's great, Grand History in one. ANCIENT, MIDDLE AGES, and MODERN, including history of *Centennial Exhibition, Inauguration of President Hayes*, and *Turkish difficulties*. A book of thrilling interest and universal need. Sells faster than any other. Beautiful illustrations, low prices, quick sales, extra terms, circulars free. Address J. C. McCURDY & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.; Cincinnati, O.; Chicago, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo. [july19-13t.]

THE DRIVEN WELL. — Final Decree has been rendered in favor of the Green Patent, and the Judgment satisfied. At the instance of the principal "*Pump Manufacturers*," who are now acting as agents for the sale of Licenses for future Wells, we have agreed to allow to their customers a discount of Fifty per Cent. on past Royalties for Domestic and Farm Wells, when paid voluntarily at the office of our agent within twenty days after published notice. We will extend the same terms to all infringers in this County. Citizens' National Bank, Towanda, and B. A. Long, Troy, are our agents for the County, where they will receive Royalties and issue Licenses on these terms. Parties neglecting to settle within Twenty Days will be liable to the full Royalty of Ten Dollars and to suit without notice.

W. D. ANDREWS & BRO.,
Joint Owners and Attorneys for the Patentee.
August 9, 1877-w3.

WOOL CARDING.—The subscriber will card rolls the present season at his old establishment in Camptown, Pa. From his long experience the public may be sure of having their work done in the best possible manner, and with dispatch, as he will give his personal and close attention to the business. Price 6 cts per pound. Wool taken in payment when desired.

Camptown, June 5, 1877. H. D. INGHAM.

Clothing.

IMMENSE STOCK
OF
SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING

Just opened at the old stand of

M. E. SOLOMON & SON.

Agreeably with announcement,

MR. J. DAVIS

Has filled the store lately occupied by Solomon & Son with the most complete assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING!

Of every description ever offered in this market. My stock comprises everything in the line of Ready-made Clothing for

MEN'S, YOUTHS' AND CHILDREN'S WEAR.

FURNISHING GOODS,
HATS, CAPS, TRUNKS,
VALISES, UMBRELLAS,
CANES, &c.

I desire to announce to the people of Bradford County, that I have permanently located in Towanda, and shall endeavor, by close attention to business, small profits and fair dealing, to merit and secure my share of patronage.

My stock is NEW, having been purchased during the past two weeks for CASH.

J. DAVIS.

Towanda, April 5, 1877.

DON'T YOU FORGET IT!
WHAT?

Why, the fact that

M. E. ROSENFIELD

Still continues to sell

READY-MADE CLOTHING
AT THE OLD STAND!

Also, that

HIS PRICES ARE LOWER!
THAN ANY OTHER ESTABLISHMENT
THIS SIDE OF THE OLD COUNTRY!

His goods are always

BOUGHT FOR CASH,
AND GUARANTEED TO BE JUST
WHAT THEY ARE RECOMMENDED!

His stock comprises everything

IN THE CLOTHING LINE!
FROM THE CHEAPEST TO
THE MOST COSTLY GARMENT!

A nice assortment of

BOYS' CLOTHING,
NEATLY AND SUBSTANTIALLY MADE,
AT ABOUT THE COST OF MATERIALS!

SPRING HATS,
SPRING OVERCOATS,
TASTY UMBRELLAS,
And the
BEST LINE OF FURNISHING GOODS
EVER OFFERED IN THIS MARKET!

My customers know that I am

PERMANENTLY LOCATED IN TOWANDA,

And they therefore run no risk of being cheated as in cases of merely transient dealers, who never continue long in one place.

M. E. ROSENFIELD.

Towanda, March 22, 1877.

RENOVATED!
RENEWED!!
REPLENISHED!!!

During the past winter I have by close application to business,

CLEANED OUT

My old stock of Ready-Made Clothing, and now offer to my customers

AN ENTIRELY NEW ASSORTMENT,

Purchased with a special view to the wants of

TOWANDA AND VICINITY!

By long experience in trade here, I believe I understand what the people desire in the

CLOTHING LINE,

And feel sure that my stock, now being opened,

CANNOT FAIL TO SUIT ALL.

PRICES WERE NEVER SO LOW

And I can offer everything

IN THE LINE OF CLOTHING
AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

At prices which defy competition.

WE WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD!

Remember this when in want of Clothing

H. JACOBS.

Towanda, April 12, 1877.

Furniture.

A CHANGE IN THE
BRIDGE STREET
FURNITURE STORE!

The undersigned has purchased this establishment of J. S. ALLYN & CO, and will keep a

FULL STOCK OF
GOOD FURNITURE!

WHICH HE WILL SELL LOW!

Mr. ALLYN may still be found at the old place, and will have charge of the

UNDERTAKING DEPARTMENT.

All funerals will be conducted in good taste, and the charges will be reasonable.

Careful attention will be given to

REPAIRING AND FRAME MAKING!

N. P. HICKS,
Successor to J. S. Allyn & Co.,
BRIDGE-ST., TOWANDA.

Towanda, March 29, 1877.