THE REPUBLICAN.

JUDSON HOLCOMB, CHAS. L. TRACY, } PROPRIETORS.

JUDSON HOLCOMB, Editor.

"Reasonable taxes, honest expenditures, competent officers, and no stealing." — Harper's Weekly.

☞ Entered in the Post Office at Towanda as SECOND CLASS MATTER.

THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1881.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER.

ALFRED BLACKWELL,

OF BURLINGTON, PA.

Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

A destructive tornado, according to a Washington telegram, June 28, visited that city on Monday night last. The City Hall, Baltimore and Ohio depot, Masonic Temple, Franklin and Wallack school buildings, Saint Aloysius and Trinity churches and the Pension Office were badly damaged, and over one hundred private residences were unroofed.

Recent events should serve to teach political leaders a salutary lesson. Men do not follow leaders with that unquestioning devotion, they did in the days of Clay, Webster, Jackson and Calhoun. Then when the mail coach was depended upon for the news from the nation's capitol, received only after a weeks slow coach journey, men waited for the utterances of party leaders in Congress on all questions of national importance and blindly followed in the lead of their political idols. Now the news from all quarters of the world is flashed over the country on the wings of the lightening and dished up for public information by an intelligent press. Men read and think, and act upon their own judgment deliberately formed from the evidences before them. Political idols are broken in a moment and the mistakes of public men are intolerently criticized. Party leaders are cast aside unless they lead aright, and the people refuse to follow. Combinations of designing politicians formed for the purpose of using the party organization for mercenary and selfish ends, can no longer rule party nominations. The public eye jealously watches their movements. Methods by which they have been successful in the past, cannot now be successfully employed; or if perchance they are successful in foisting upon the ticket unworthy candidates the voters will act independent of of party considerations and defeat such candidates at the polls. A process of political purification is going on among the people, men who seek political position are being tried as by fire. They must stand or fall by the record they have made, and rings and combinations wielding the machinery of parties cannot save them.

Good Work at Washington.

While public attention is concentrated upon the miserable squabble at Albany and the efforts of General Grant to rescue his political partner Conkling from the ruin he has brought upon his own head, it is well to remind readers again and again that something else is going on in Government affairs which will be of advantage to the country and redound to the credit of the Republican party long after the row over the New-York Senatorships is over. At Washington the new Administration is quietly, intelligently and effectively performing its duty of managing the business of the country in the interest of the people. It has achieved already some very notable successes. Indeed, it is safe to say that no other Administration ever accomplished so much thoroughly good work in the first few months of its career.

Let us glance for a moment at a few of the conspicuously meritorious acts of the President and his Cabinet. The State Department, under Mr. Blaine, has defended our commerce against the unjust and selfish prejudice of foreign nations and shown that the attacks upon some of our chief articles of export were without reason. It has also asserted very broadly and positively the right and duty of this Government to protect its naturalized citizens, and to claim for them from foreign countries the same recognition given to native-born Americans. This reassertion of the American doctrine of citizenship, which had fallen somewhat into abeyence of late, may have important diplomatic results.

The Treasury Department, under Mr. Windom, has successfully solved the problem of funding the five and six per cent bonds—a problem over which the late Democratic Congress argued and quarreled all last winter without coming to any conclusion. Mr. Windom's practical business sense speedily opened a way to the retirement of all the high interest bonds, and to the saving of many millions of money. The action of the Treasury has commanded the approval of all business interests at home and the admiration of the financies of Europe.

The Post Office Department, under Mr. James, has exposed and broken up a powerful conspiracy for plundering the Treasury, which had its defenders in Congress and its paid agents in more than one of the public offices at the capital. The discovery of the Star Route frauds and the new economies introduced in the Department have already produced a saving of expenses which will ammount to over a million of dollars per annum. At the same time the efficiency of the postal service is being constantly improved.

Much might be said in praise of the conduct of the other Departments. All that the public sees and hears of their management is to their credit. For all the Departments, however, and for their success or failure, the President is responsible. To him as well as to his Ministers belongs the credit of the good work done in the various branches of the Executive service. He is, moreover, entitled to high and special praise for firmly maintaining, in spite of open assaults and the insidious undermining of powerful party influences, the constitutional prerogatives of his office. By his course he has struck a death-blow to the twin evils of our politics—State bossism and Senatorial courtesy.

Let soreheads, schemers, patronage-mongers and the baffled adherents of broken rings rave as much as they like at General Garfield's Administration. The people judge it by its deeds. Their verdict is, "Well done"; their advice is, Go ehead."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Judge Van Alstyne on the Law and the Constitution.

An Albany telegram of June 20 says: In charging the Grand Jury, Judge Van Alstyne said: Perhaps it becomes me, at this time, to call your attention to annother class of offences, regarding which I am not specially called upon to charge you, but time may demand, and more than justify that which I say. There have been upon the statue books for some time, laws in regard to the acceptance of gratuities or considerations for official acts on the part of public officers. The Judge then read from the statuets and constitution, and said that if there is any thing in the intensification of crime by the act of the Legislature, and the almost unanimous voice of the people, you have it in the statute I have read and the provisions of the constitution. Now, if rumor is to be relied upon, these provisions of the law, and this section of the constitution, have been violated lately within our county. Were it not that these statements have gone broadcast, not only throughout the limits of the State, but in every corner of the country and every corner where people speak the English language, perhaps I should not feel the occasion resting upon to call your attention to it; but such is the fact, and the papers this morning brings the statement that the English enemies of American institutions are rejoicing at Mr. Conkling's attempt to discredit his opponents by the charge of bribery. You can't find, in the whole catalogue of crime, one meaner in details than bribery. Things have changed within a few years, in some respects. I do not believe one citizen in a hundred can be found to possess all the qualities which would subject him or allow him to lend himself as an instrument for the purpose of bribery.

In pursuing this inquiry you do not want to be partial or hesitating. If those holding high positions felt it a duty to announce the fact that a crime of this character is existing, bring those men before you and find out what they know about it. If they are compelled to admit they have been telling what is false, for a purpose, that which is upon rumor, or has been communicated to them by others, send for those other men, and find what they know about it, and make a true and full investigation in this matter. Follow it in all its details, and if you find the crime has been committed in any respect of which you have jurisdiction, do not hesitate to pronounce by finding a bill, no matter whether it is bribery or whatever it may be; but exercise discretion and judgment, and see to it that you are not used by designing men as instruments to reflect on anybody.

The Battle In The South.

A Washington telegram to the Phila. *Press* June 27 says: The situation in Virginia is at present one of the most prominent topics of conversation here and interest in it is largely kept alive by the delegations that are continually rushing in from that State to give the President "that disinterested advice which springs from pure Republicanism and friendship for his Administration," as some of them say. Of course this advice is never twice alike and is too often dictated by the political ambition of the parties giving it. The meeting here a day or two since of a large delegation in favor of coalition has re-awakened interest in that side of the question, and consequently a number of officials have aired their views upon the subject with considerable freedom. However ill-advised such a step may be, according to General Wickham, and Messrs. Dezendorf and Jorgensen, the fact cannot be denied that the majority of prominent Government officials are strong believers in coalition. They look upon the movement as an opportunity to forward Republican principles which should by no means be allowed by the Republican party to go uninproved. Take, for example the case of Hon. Greene B. Raum, Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Last year Mr. Raum, hearing that his Inspector at Petersburg, Van Aucken, was inclining toward the Readjuster party, wrote him a letter telling him that the best interests of the Republican party could not be subserved by a recognition of the Readjuster party, and advising him, if he still inclined that way, to send in his recognition. This year Mr. Raum is strongly in favor of the coalition of Republicans and Readjusters. He explains his apparant inconsistancy by saying that he has progressed, and that while last year the Readjuster party looked like a selfish, personal movement on the part of Mahone, this year he was satisfied that it was a worthy ally of the Republican party, and he looked upon the movement as the entering wedge which should split Bourbonism and relieve the State from its hateful rule. There are many other officials who do not speak out in this way who believe this movement to be for the best. It is further believed that a majority of the Cabinet hold opinions in favor of coalition, and when called upon will so advise the President that the movement will be encouraged at his hands.

Secretary Blaine is reported as saying: "My relations with Conkling are the pleasantest imaginable. I have not spoken with him for ten years."

Rev. Dr. Newman, of New York, preached at Hammonpsport on Sunday last.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

The "Star route" cases were brought into the court here on Thursday rather unexpectedly. The counsel for General Brady appeared and asked the Judge that the Government be required to present its case immediately, and that the Grand Jury be instructed to proceed immediately to the consideration of the charges. Col. Cook, the Government prosecutor in the case, and to whom the action of Brady's counsel, was a complete surprise, happened to be in the Court room at the time, and immediately entered a protest claiming that the Government had not yet completed its evidence and could not, even with the greatest dispatch in the matter of hunting over records until September, and asked that the cases be postponed until that time. The Court granted the request. General Brady, it may be said, took this action because of the newspaper talk concerning his connection with the frauds. The government is proceeding very cautiously in the court for evidence, and though there is great objection to the subordinates who are conducting the search, there is no doubt that they will get at the bottom facts in every case. It is, however, thought, by some, that the idea of Gen. Brady was simply to get their presentation of the case, before the public without opportunity for reply.

The presence of both President Garfield and General Grant at Long Branch, and the fact that up to yesterday the two gentlemen had not met personally, has given rise to much talk by the Democrats, of an intention on the part of the General, to give the President a slight. The truth is that General Grant has been at Long Branch but two evenings, going to New York in the day time for business, and returning late. He would have called, either night, but was under the impression that the President was out. The General has announced his intention of calling before the President returns to this city. The rumors of personal disagreement between these gentlemen may as well be dispelled.

Since Mr. Bentley left the Pension office, there has been a revolution in the work of clerks. Heretofore it has been the custom not to require the testimony of the examining surgeon in a pension case, until the other testimony had been passed upon. Deputy Commissioner Clark, however, issued an order that this medical testimony be called for in all the thousands of cases pending. Consequently nearly all the clerks are engaged in sending out the necessary notices to applicants. It is stated that this testimony will be very valuable to the office in case of the death of an applicant before his case is settled.

The bribery investigation at Albany has concluded so far as the Committee is concerned, and contrary to public expectation, when it commenced, will not in any way influence the Senatorial contest.

Washington is excited by a comet that has appeared in the northern skies, and the Professors of the Naval Observatory are flooded with questions as to the individuality of the stranger. As yet they have not given satisfactory answers. Perhaps it is the instrument sent to destroy the world, which event was prophesied by mother Shipton to occur in 1881.

KATAHDIN.

June 25, '81.

Reform in The Post Office.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The Commission appointed to investigate the organization of the Post Office Department has very nearly completed its labors and a voluminous report will be made by Colonel Parker, Chief of Special Agents. The Commission has not been looking into the affairs of the Department simply to see what advantageous changes can be made, but the investigation also has reference to the resolutions passed by the Senate last session calling upon the departments for a list of the employees, the State from whence they come, etc. Most of the Bureaus in the Post Office Department were called into existence in a hap-hazard sort of way, clerks aspiring to promotion securing a provision for the contemplated office in the statues of Congress. The Commission has learned that of there is a duplication of work in some of the divisions of the Department. In other divisions the force is inadequate to a proper performance of the work. The Commission has also tested the capabilities of the different clerks, and where useless or dishonest ones are found they will be removed. Those deserving of promotion will be advanced. There will not be any reduction of the working force of the department as a whole, although quite a number of removals will be made. Twenty new clerks will be appointed at the beginning of the fiscal year. It is evident that with the constantly increasing number of new Post Offices established that those of the Department is increasing in quantity. Postmaster General James feels disposed to treat his subordinates with the greatest liberality. He recognizes the fact that as a general rule the clerks are underpaid for the character of service rendered and responsibility assumed.

Accident to President Garfield's Uncle.

MEADVILLE, Pa., June 22.—Thomas Garfield, uncle of the President, attempted to cross the railroad ahead of a passenger train, in a carriage with his niece, this afternoon, at Randall. The carriage was demolished, and Mr. Garfield was probably fatally injured. The lady was thrown on the pilot and only slightly bruised.

LATER — DEATH OF THE PRESIDENT'S UNCLE.

LONG BRANCH, June 22.—A dispatch was received at 10:15 p. m., by the President, from Newburg, O., stating: "Father died at five p. m. [Signed.]

C. S. GARFIELD.

Another dispatch to the President's physician, from Randall, O., says: 'Thomas Garfield was killed by the cars and Mrs. Arnold's skull was crushed."

The President at once retired to his room.

Hotel waiters have begun to gather in the "summer quarters" of the boarders.

IOWA LETTER.

FISK, ADAIR CO., June 21, '81.

ED. REPUBLICAN, Dear Sir: I thought to-day, having some leisure, I would write you in regard to where we had located, and for the benefit of those comtemplating coming to this State, what chances there is here for getting homes and making money.

Adair county is in the south-west part of the State about forty miles from Missouri, and sixty miles from the Missouri river on the west. The County lies between the C. B. & Q. R. R. on the south, and the R. I. & Pacific R. R. on the north, with a branch road of the C. B. & Q. running from Creston on the latter road to Fontanelle in the center of the county, with a road in prospective running from St. Louis, Mo., to Storm lake in the north-west part of the State, which will run through the center of the county which will give all the R. R. facilities the county wants.

The Company expect to commence work at once on the road. Land can be bought (raw Prairie) from seven to twelve and one-half dollars per acre, and for improved farms from $15 to $30 per acre, according to improvements and location near town. The land will produce any cereal that can be raised in Penna. with less labor and with the least wear and tear of tools, teams, harness and wagon and muscle, no stones and stumps to contend with, and no Canada thistles to fight and fret over. Corn, hogs, cattle and sheep, is what pays best, and three head of either of these animals can be raised as cheaply here as one can there in Penna. for this reason. Hay is only worth the cutting, and Timothy produces from two to three tons to the acre. Shelled corn from fifty to one hundred bushels per acre, and one man and team, can tend from fifty to seventy-five acres through the season. No plaster is required to draw it out of the ground, and no phosphates needed to cure its littleness.

Cows are worth from $30 to $40, yearlings $20, Calves in Sept. will be worth from $10 to $12. Horses from $100 to $150. Hogs $5.15 per 100 lbs. Greenfield the county seat has a population of thirteen (1300) hundred and growing very fast, and not enough carpenters to supply the demand of builders. Wages $2.50 to $300 per day.

All branches of trade is represented in the town with the professions rather overdone. There is a good opening for some enterprising man to build and run a first-class hotel which the town is in need of, would have to run it on the temperance plan for intemperance is not tolerated here. No licenses granted here to destroy our fellow men, and consequently the lawyer's occupation, like Othello's, is gone.

We have as good, soft water, by boring fifteen to twenty-five feet, as can be found in Pennsylvania.

There is small game here in abundance, such as prairie chickens, quail, rabbits, cranes, ducks, mink and prairie wolves. After harvest expect to try my hand at hunting.

The Republicans are largely in the ascendancy and consequently the affairs of the county are run in the interest of the people.

If this finds a place in your valuable paper you will hear from me again. Hoping I have not tired your patience,

I am yours truly,

H. C. STEPHENS.

The Fearful Reckoning.

By intelligence received from the Warner Observatory, Rochester, N. Y., it apperrs that still another comet has just been discovered by Dr. Gould, Director of the Cordova Observatory, Argentine Republic, South America. This comet seems to lie the great comet of 1807, and is located in the Constellation of the Dove, Right Ascention 6 hours and Delination South 30 degrees. It is not visible from this latitude and not known yet that it will be, although it is likely to be as the comet of 1807 was distinctly seen. No apprehension need be had over the unusual appearance of comets during the present year as they do not possess the power to work injury upon the earth or any other planet.

Reiterated assurances, like the above will not prevent quite a multitude of people passing the year in fear and trembling. We have had eclipses, perihelions, conjunctions of planets, an avalanche of comets, earthquakes and still the sublunary earth jogs along at its old speed with as prosperous an outlooking season as has ever blessed its career. But the reiterations of science will fail to convince a credulous people. This marked year of celestial phenomena will send fright and consternation to the silly enthusiasts waiting for the coming of the end. The emanations of a comet have been proven times without number, to be the most vaporous. Even the head or nucleus may be but a semi-solid, soft-boiling mass. There is nothing in the elements or the organization of a comet to occasion the least apprehension of a contact with earth, except the letting off of a lot of disagreeable vapors. There would be far more to apprehend from the near proximity of the planets, but that possible danger has passed. Were there to be the least danger it would have been felt ere this, while Jupiter and Saturn, during the past spring, were performing their magnificent gyrations in perhelion. The same as the present commotions observed in the Sun. While no more magnificent gaseous conflagrations may never have been noted, the phenomena are no different than might be expected of that orb. It is no more than the natural process of activity, or supply and consumption of the materials, which make up its fiery envelope. Just the agency by which these activities are carried on, cannot be fathomed, only it dwells in the same unseen source, which holds in abeyance not one Sun, but systems on systems of suns and universes. And there is yet no sign of the immediate, if of the ultimate end. There is no verification that in this month of leafy June the world shall melt with fervent heat or the heavens roll together as a scroll. That date will be reached, but no man knows when, although analogy strongly indicates it will be far beyond the ken of the present generation. Putting our houses in order is a personal injunction and is just as necessary for ourselves, individually, as if the world ended this month, or this year.—*Elmira Advertiser.*

The comet above refered to has been plainly visible for the past four days from about 8½ o'clock in the evening, its position being in the north-western horizon. It may be seen without cost on clear evenings, by any who will take the pains to look for it.

"Forced by my political connections into public life, my sufferings were intensified by the comments of those who saw my face and head covered with scrofulous humor," said a gentleman recently cured by Cuticura Remedies. June 30-1m

Down With The Roosters.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

Your denunciation of the Roosters who have done so much in the past to bring discredit upon the Republican party in Bradford county, seems to meet with the approval of the adherents of the party in general. The mass of Republicans are tired and disgusted with the supremacy which this element has attained, and desire to see the party freed from an incubus which for a long time has weighed heavily upon it. Hence this is an auspicious time in which to call the attention of the entire party to the schemes both past and present, which have enabled these disreputable hucksters in politics to get such a firm hold upon the party machinery. The time has come when the methods by which nominations are secured must be frank and open. The interests of the people must no longer be made the subject of trafic and trade by men who in the past have been known to conspire together for such disreputable purposes.

Now in case some rooster should obtain a place on the Fall ticket it might seem hard to vote for some other man, and yet that would be the proper thing to do. No excuse can justify a Republican in voting for any corruptionist who may manage to saddle himself upon the party. It is to be hoped, however, that a ticket composed of fair and honorable men, may be nominated, when there will be no necessity of bolting any of the nominations; but in no wise should the Republicans of the county accept of any but honest nominations.

The main argument for pursuing such a course in regard to the party tricksters, is found in the necessity of the case. The Republican party as a political organization has not yet completed its work. It is still the party of the people's choice, and in consequence of the purification now in progress by the overthrow of Cameronism in Pennsylvania, and Conklingism in New York, it is constantly gaining new adherents. The great majority of young men on attaining their majority, enter the ranks of this party. They are led to associate themselves with this in preference to any other political organization by the fact that for the past twenty-five years the Republican party has been closely identified with all the great movements of progress and reform, and has resisted to the end, all attempts to destroy the supremacy of the Federal Government, and thus weaken its powers. Its record is a bright page in American history. But past virtues will not atone for present sins. Purity in politics must be the watchword of the hour. But there can be no purity where the rooster element predominates. For this reason, then, let there be a plain out-spoken war made upon all manner of corruptionists within the party. The welfare of the party demands it, the people demand it, and that Republican newspaper fails in its duty, which does not speak for reform. The man who buys a nomination, and the delegate who betrays his trust for money, are both corruptionists of the worst kind, and should not be recognised by the party. Go on, Mr. Editor, in your out-spoken utterances, and let the galled Jades wince, while the people applaud. You are right, and the people are with you to the end.

* * *

Terrytown, June 27, 1781.

Make the Reform Effective.

To the most casual observer it is very evident that a great political revolution has taken place in this Commonwealth. In the short space of two years mighty changes have been wrought. Two years ago the power of the "machine" in political affairs was absolute and unquestioned, as was evidenced by the ease with which the last State Convention was made to indorse its edict in the face of an adverse public sentiment. But Grant was defeated at Chicago and close following in the train of this reverse came the defeat of the same element in the Senatorial contest at Harrisburg and the overthrow of the municipal "bosses" in Philadelphia and Pittsburg.

The power of the aroused people has been asserted boldly and manfully, and the representatives of the baser elements in politics are busy looking for convenient hiding places until the popular storm shall have blown over. That the power of combined political "bosses" is not omnipotent has been demonstrated beyond a doubt, and just now the people are rejoicing in the fact that they are once more masters of the situation. The "bosses" and the "ring" are demoralized and disorganized, and if the people pursue a wise and judicious course they may very materially improve our political administration, both State and municipal. But it will not be done by wild shouting for reform and loud boasts of good work accomplished, for in fact but very little is yet accomplished. Much of the machinery of the State Government is in the hands of the old regime, and the municipal cleansing has so far been only partial. The reform must be followed vigorously and untiringly. It should not be allowed to expend itself in empty huzzas, but should be wisely directed in the most effective channels.—*Phila. Press.*

Attorney-General Wayne MacVeagh,

The New York *Graphic's* Washington special says: "Owing to the complaints against the Attorney-General, the President has at last unwillingly been obliged to seriously consider the feasibility of a change. It is understood that Secretary Blaine advocates a change, being convinced that the selection of MacVeagh was not, from a political standpoint, the best that could be made. The President is understood to hesitate about proceeding to extremes in the matter, for fear that it will be interpreted as evidence that he is not in favor of pushing the Star Route investigation. The President will talk the matter over with his advisers."

Why an object of loathing and disgust to yourself and society from catarrh, when Sanford's Radical Cure, externally and internally administered, will cure every symptom of the disease. Every package is a complete treatment. Only $1. June 30-1m

New York Legislature.

JOINT CONVENTION.

ALBANY, June 23.—The Joint Convention met at noon.

FIRST BALLOT.

Potter	49	Folger	1
Wheeler	42	Cornell	3
Conkling	31	John Roach	1
Lapham	17	Crowley	6
Rogers	1		

SECOND BALLOT.

Depew	50	Crowley	6
Kernan	49	Lapham	3
Platt	27	Hoskins	1
Cornell	9	Wheeler	1
Tremain	1		

Policemen's Hats.

When the late Napolean III. was a poor clerk living in London he was once called upon to serve as a special policeman. The occasion was one on which Royalty was to show itself in the streets of the British metropolis, and all fashionable London was in a ferment of preparation. The police arrangments were perfection. Several hundred specials were sworn in, including a quiet, self-possessed young fellow, stoutly built, and wearing a heavy mustache and chin whiskers, who gave his name as "Louis Napolean, clerk." He grasped his baton, pinned on his shield, and took his place in keeping the line open for the Royal cortege. Ten years afterward he was Emperor of the French, and, with its brilliant and accomplished Empress, Eugene, set the fashionable styles for all Europe. He frequently mentioned to friends the incident on London Bridge, where he wore a policeman's helmet and wielded the truncheon of the British "bobby." These helmets were ugly, clumsy affairs compared with the natty, stylish and well ventilated felt helmet hats which Knox, the famous hatter, has just undertaken, under a special contract to supply to the entire police force of New York.—*New York Star June 2.*

Feeble Ladies.

Those languid, tiresome sensations, causing you to feel scarcely able to be on your feet; that constant drain that is taking from your system all its elasticity; driving the bloom from your cheeks; that continual strain upon your vital forces, rendering you irritable and fretful, can easily be removed by the use of that marvelous remedy, Hop Bitters. Irregularities and obstructions of your system are relieved at once, while the special cause of periodical pain is permanently removed. Will you heed this?—*Cincinnati Saturday Night.* June 30-2w

A Good Foundation.

One of the greatest troubles of our people is weakness of the stomach. As this soon causes Indigestion, Nervousness and Rheumatism, they prevail in almost every American household. There is positively no need for anybody to suffer from these painful troubles who can buy a 50 ct. bottle of Parker's Ginger Tonic; for this superior medicine always tones up the stomach and nervous system, and keeps the kidneys active in carrying off the foul matters, thus laying a foundation for perfect health.—*N. O. Picayune.* June 30-1m

WEST ROCKLAND, PA.

For over two years I had been afflicted with Erysipelas, when I was persuaded by an Agent, M. F. Kelly, to try Dr. Clark Johnson's Indian Blood Syrup, and it cured me. That was in 1877, and I have been well ever since. SAMUEL BRUNER.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

WOULD YOU BE RESTORED TO SOUND MANHOOD? *A Cure Guaranteed.* Sufferers from the above disease (Nervous Debility) will find permanent relief from the use of EGAN'S COMPOUND ELIXIR and ORGANIC PILLS. Not a quack nostrum but the genuine prescription used in my regular practice for the past seven years. Elixir, $3 per package or 3 for $8. Pills, $1 per box, or 6 for $5. Severe cases require 3 to 5 bottles of the Elixir, with two or three boxes of the pills. Goods sent to any address on receipt of price. J. V. EGAN, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE Receipts and Expenditures of Pike School Distric for the school year ending June 6, 1881.

RECEIPTS.

To amount received from former Treasurer	$ 67 16
Amount of Duplicate for 1880	1492 68
State appropriation for 1880	313 41
For old School house at Maple Grove	20 50
	$1893 75

EXPENDITURES.

Teachers wages	$1254 00
Repairs	144 20
Fuel and contingencies	320 88
Fees of Collector, $70 90; Treas., $95 93	166 83
Salary of Secretary, Stationery and Postage	27 00
Exonerations	74 50
Paid Tuscarora School Distric for tuition of pupils	60 00
Incidental expenses	87 00
	$2034 41

EUGENE KEELER, President.

Attest—C. W. REYNOLDS, Sec'y. June30-3t.

Cuticura

THE GREAT SKIN CURE.

Itching and Scaly Diseases, Humors of the Scalp and Skin Permanently Cured.

RINGWORM.

Geo. W. Brown, 48 Marshall St., Providence, R. I., cured by Cuticura Remedies of a Ringworm Humor got at the barber's, which spread all over his face, neck and face, and for six years resisted all kinds of treatment.

SKIN HUMOR.

F. H. Drake, Esq., agent for Harper & Bros., Detroit, Mich., gives an astonishing account of his case (eczema rodent), which had been treated by a consultation of physicians without benefit and which speedily yielded to the CUTICURA RESOLVENT internally and CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP externally.

SCALD HEAD.

H. A. Raymond, Auditor F. W., J. & S. R. R., Jackson, Mich., was cured of Scald Head of nine years' duration by the Cuticura Remedies.

ECZEMA.

Hon. Wm. Taylor, Boston, Mass., permanently cured of a humor of the face and scalp (eczema) that had been treated unsuccessfully for twelve years by many of Boston's best physicians and most noted specialists as well as European authorities.

MILK CRUST.

Mrs. Bowers, 163 Clinton St., Cincinnati, speaks of her sister's child, who was cured of milk crust which resisted all remedies for two years. Now a fine, healthy boy, with a beautiful head of hair.

FALLING HAIR.

Frank A. Bean, Steam Fire Engine 6, Boston, was cured of alopecia, or falling of the hair, by the CUTICURA RESOLVENT internally and CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP, which completely restored his hair when all said he would lose it.

Thomas Lee, 2276 Frankford Av., Philadelphia, afflicted with dandruff, which for twenty years had covered his scalp with scales one-quarter of inch in thickness, cured by the Cuticura Remedies.

TREATMENT.

The CUTICURA TREATMENT consists in the internal use of the CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood purifier, and the external use of CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP, the Great Skin Cures.

For Sunburn, Tan and Greasy Skin use CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite toilet, bath and nursery sanative, fragrant with delicious flower odors and healing balsams.

CUTICURA

REMEDIES are for sale by all druggists. Price of CUTICURA, a Medical Jelly, small boxes, 50c; large boxes, $1. CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, $1 per bottle. CUTICURA SOAP (the queen of medicinal and toilet soaps), 25c. CUTICURA MEDICINAL SHAVING SOAP, 15c. Principal depot, WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, Mass. ☞ All mailed free on receipt of price.

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More continuous and powerful electrical action is obtained from COLLIN'S VOLTAIC ELECTRIC PLASTERS than any $2 battery made. They are a speedy and certain cure for Pain and Weakness of the Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, and Urinary Organs, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Hysteria, Female weakness, Nervous Pains and Weakness es, Malaria, and Fever and Ague. Price 25 cents. Sold everywhere. WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, Mass.

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HAVE JUST RECEIVED 10,000 YARDS OF PRINTED LAWNS OF THE BEST QUALITY AND NEWEST STYLES WHICH THEY WILL SELL AT 9 CTS. PER YARD.

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HAVE JUST OPENED A LARGE STOCK OF LACE AND PLAIN BUNTINGS, WITH A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF NEW STYLES OF WORSTED DRESS GOODS WHICH THEY ARE OFFERING AT GREAT BARGAINS.

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CALL ATTENTION TO THEIR STOCK OF WHITE GOODS, DOTTED SWISS, PLAID NAINSOOKS, FRENCH MUSLINS, INDIA MULLS, VICTORIA LAWNS, PIQUES, &C., WHICH ARE BEING SOLD AT VERY LOW PRICES.

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HAVE NOW IN STOCK A LARGE QUANTITY OF LADIES LINEN ULSTERS, ALL SIZES AND PRICES; ALSO A FULL ASSORTMENT OF NEW SHETLAND WOOL AND THIBET SHAWLS.

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HAVE A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CANTON AND MADRAS DRESS GINGHAMS, JUST RECEIVED; ALSO LARGE ADDITIONS TO THEIR STOCK OF CALICOES CRETONNES, FURNITURE PRINTS, ETC.

DR. H. C. PORTER'S

Old Established Drug Store.

—:o:—

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PARIS GREEN

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CLOTHING.

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Now proposes to knock the bottom out of high prices, and for the next 90 days will offer his immense stock of Spring Ready-Made Clothing for

MEN, BOYS & CHILDREN'S WEAR

AT FIFTEEN PER CENT LOWER

Than the goods can be bought in any other house in the county, and every one whether they need clothing or not, should not miss this great opportunity, as it will pay you to buy for the coming season of

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I now feel confident of success in this line as I am turning out daily the handsomest and best finished garments in town. Don't forget the Place.

CALL EARLY AND SECURE BARGAINS.

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Sold in Towanda and Vicinity.

CARRIAGE-MAKERS

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CARRIAGE WOOD WORK,

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FLEXIBLE SPRING GEAR,

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A. D. DYE & CO.

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Jan

DR. JONES' CREAM CAMPHOR, IS THE NAME of the popular Liniment that cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Swollen or Stiffened Joints, Frost Bites, Pain in the Face, Head or Spine, Chopped Hands, Bruises, Sprains, Burns, Mosquito Bites, Sting or Bite of an insect, Poison Vines, etc., for Man or Beast Always reliable, and almost instantaneous in its relief. Having an agreeable odor it is pleasant to apply. Sold by all druggists. Price 25 cts.

N. B.—This Liniment received a Prize Medal at the State Fair, 1879.

ASA JONES, Prop'r, 319 N. 3d St., Phila., Pa. Jan. 13, 6-m.

MILLIONS OF PLANTS! Cabbage $2.50 and Celery $2.50 per 1000 by express. Larger quantities at still lower rates. Send for free circulars. Address, I. F. Tillinghast LaFlume, Lac. Co. Pa.

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S. H. BEAN.

Also Gilding, Graining, Bronzing, and Imitation of Marble. Also Paper Hanging.

Prices Low, and Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Orders brough the P. O. Box 1175, will receive prompt attention.

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My 6-tf

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CLOTHING, HATS,

Caps, and Furnishing Goods,

before you get your new "SPRING RIG," and save 20 per cent over any other dealer in Bradford County.

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

Fresh Spring Goods

coming every day for you to select from, comprising all the

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An experience of fifteen years in the Clothing trade prompts me to say that I can suit your fancy as well as your pocket-book at

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Feb. 26, 1880

NEW FIRM! NEW STORE! NEW GOODS!

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Formerly occupied by Powell & Co.

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Where he keeps a FULL ASSORTMENT of

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dec16

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HAVING REMOVED HIS

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THE CHOICEST OF MEATS,

FISH, OYSTERS IN THEIR SEASON,

FRESH VEGETABLES,

DOMESTIC FRUIT, &c., &c.

☞ BOLOGNA SAUSAGE a specialty. All orders promptly delivered.

march17-tf.

VAN DYKE'S SULPHUR SOAP, is without a rival in the cure of skin diseases of all descriptions. It has been thoroughly tested by the medical faculty and the public, and is recommended and extensively used by physicians. This soap is combined with pure sulphur, which enters the pores of the skin, and being absorbed into the blood removes therefrom all impurities by exciting the skin to healthy action. Be sure to ask for VAN DYKE'S SULPHUR SOAP, insist upon it, and take no imitation. Sold by druggists. Jan. 13-6m.