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, NOV 10. 1881.

THE VOTE IN BRADFORD.

At the time of going to press, the returns are so meagre on the State ticket, that we can hardly give an approximate estimate. Wolfe, Independent, in 26 districts is reported as having over 800 votes. If the remaining districts give the same percentage of their total vote to him he will have over 1400 in the county. Our judgment is that the vote on the State ticket will stand relatively about as follows: Baily (Rep.) 4,500; Noble, (Dem.) 3,000; Wolfe, (Ind.) 1,400. This would give Baily over Noble 1,500; Baily over Wolfe 3,000; over both 000.

THE COUNTY TICKET.

We have kept details only of the vote on Register and Recorder. With all but five towns official, and those five estimated, Webb, Rep., has majorities aggregating 1501, and Cross, Dem., majorities aggregating 1069. This leaves a majority for Webb of 432. The full official return may slightly vary this, but it is very certain that Webb's majority will not fall below 400, and he is beyond question elected. The rest of the Republican county ticket is elected by handsome majorities.

We have nothing to indicate the result on the State ticket in the State, but if the same relative vote for Wolfe, from the Democratic and Republican parties, has been cast in other sections of the State as in Bradford, the vote for him from the two parties will be nearly a stand off, one against the other, and Baily, Republican is elected.

Next week we will give the official vote.

The stalwarts went back on the Republican State Ticket in New York. In Pennsylvania Democratic votes elected the Republican candidate. In New York Republican votes elected the Democratic candidates.

The Democrats have elected Baily, the Republican candidate for State Treasurer.

We hear no hip, hip, hip, from anybody this election.

Tuesday's must have been a buckwheat election. We never knew so much scratching.

Where are the fellows who bet on defeating Webb?

THE TREASURY TO BE THOROUGHLY INVESTIGATED.—WASHINGTON, Nov. 6. —The coming investigation of Treasury affairs bids fair to be very searching. A Sunday paper of this city has been publishing for some time past a series of exposures of alleged corrupt dealings in the department, or at least of an extravagant administration of affairs, knowledge of which it claims to have on excellent authority. These charges have come to the public in so many different ways that they are beginning to attract attention, and the Republican leaders are convinced that a thorough ventilation of the Department is needed, as much for the interest of the party as in justice to the persons accused. The coming investigation by the Senatorial Committee will, therefore, be very thorough.

PENNY POSTALS BY THE MILLIONS.—The Troy *Times* says: The newly established postal card factory at Castleton, in Rensselaer county, employs about 130 men and women, who, assisted by the machinery, dispose of 18,000 pounds of paper and manufacture 3,250,000 postals every 24 hours. The contract calls for 2,000,000,000 cards in four years, and was awarded the Fort Orange Paper Company. To manufacture the requisite pasteboards, 12,500,000 pounds of paper will be used. The mill runs day and night, with a water power of 21,000 gallons per hour. The paper machine, which is the largest and most complete in the United States, has proved its capacity by turning out a web of over 12 miles in length without a break. The machine recently made a run of 96 consecutive hours without breaking away, and if the web were spread out it would have extended 54 miles. Eighteen thousand pounds of paper are turned out every 24 hours by the machine. It furnishes sufficient postal card paper to keep the remaining machinery constantly busy. A fire-proof vault on the premises can hold upwards of 125,000,000 postal cards. The railroad tracks run from the front door of the mill through to New York.

The assets of the defunct Mechanic's National Bank at Newark, New Jersey are reported to be $2,035,000 and the liabilities, $4,446,000. The deficiency will be made up by an assessment on the stockholders and the losses by the depositors. The examiner estimates, making an allowance for all the probable losses, that the depositors will receive from 50 to 60 per cent, and the stockholders lose an amount equal to their stock additional. It is understood that the directors are willing, if the receiver can settle up everything and determine all the obligations within thirty days, to make good all losses and save the expenses of litigation.

It is reported that Judah P. Benjamin is at the bottom of the present boom in Confederate bonds, and that both he and Jeff Davis have regularly drawn the interest accuring from the Confederate deposits in the Bank of England since 1865.

Fall Elections

MASSACHUSETTS ALL RIGHT!

VIRGINIA DOUBTFUL

New York Democratic.

NOTHING DEFINITE FROM THE OTHER STATES.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Late information indicates the election of Baily, (Rep.) for State Treasurer.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Nov. 8.—The vote throughout the State is unusually light. The *Traveller* estimates that Long (Rep.) is elected Governor by a majority of twenty five to thirty thousand.

The vote in Boston Given by the *City Messenger*, and subject to slight changes, creates surprise. The returns show a Republican gain of 4,300 over last year, when the Democrats had a 1,500 plurality. All the precincts give Long, Rep., 16,258, and Thompson, Dem., 13,434. This is a falling off of 2,300 from the total vote of last year.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—From dispatches received at the headquarters of the Republican State Committee, up to a late hour to-night, show that the Democrats have carried the State by about 15,000 majority.

The Democrats have gained in Senators. Carr is running far ahead of his ticket.

The Democratic majority in the city is conceded to be about 37,000.

VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 8.—The election here was quiet. A large vote was yolled. The colored vote was almost solid for the Readjuster ticket. Only meager reports have been received from other points in the State. In Petersburg, (Cameron's home,) Lynchburg, (Daniel's home,) Fredericksburg and the Counties of Carolina, Chesterfield and Hanover, a large number of negroes are reported to have voted the Democratic ticket. The leading men here, on both sides, express confidence of the success of their respective tickets.

FREDERICKSBURG, Va., Nov. 8.—The election here was closely contested and a full vote polled. About one-third of the colored vote was cast for the Democratic ticket, but the Readjusters made an equal gain of whites in the counties of Louis, Spotisylvania Stafford and King George. It is probable that the Readjusters have gained a Senator, and elected three Delegates out of four.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 8.—9:30 P. M. —Up to this hour sixty-one voting precincts in the State have been heard from, including fifteen from Richmomd, give Daniels. Democrat, for Governor, 10,480, and Cameron, Readjuster, 8,725. This is a very small gain for the Democrats over last year.

Norfork gives Cameron 453 majority, a Readjuster gain of 39.

Danville gives Cameron 42 majority, a Readjuster gain of 256.

In Staunton Daniels' majority is 368, a Democratic gain of 52.

Fredricksburg gives Daniels a majority of 322, a Democratic gain; Manchester a Cameron majority of 155, a Readjuster gain of 38; Lynchburg, Daniels' home, gives him 984 majority, a Democratic gain of 493.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Nov. 8—Daniels carries this city by 314 majority.

PETERSBURG, Va., Nov. 8.—The city is alive with excitement this evening, though the election to-day was quiet. The number of votes cast in the city for Cameron, the Readjuster was 2,171, and for Daniels, Dem., 1,187. Wilcox, for State Senate, and May and Greene, (colored,) for Ligislature on the Readjuster's ticket, are elected. The returns from the adjoining and south side counties, give the Readjusters a large majority.

NEW JERSEY.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 8.—There has been a light vote all over the State. The weather rainy.

CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 8.—The vote in this State was light and the weather bad. The Republicans will probably control the next Legistature by a reduced majority.

MISSISSIPPI.

VICKSBURG, Nov. 8.—The indications are that Beck, straight-out Republican, is elected Sheriff. The Democratic State ticket and the Warren county Fusion ticket for the State Legislature is probably elected. The election was very quiet.

The indications point to a Democratic success in the elections in East Mississippi.

WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 8.—There are sixteen hundred towns in the State, and one hundred and twenty-five heard from give a Democratic gain of 1800.

Returns from 82 towns show a net Democratic gain of 2,550.

The Republican State Committee claim the State by 10,000 majority.

Falk, the Democratic candidate for State Treasurer, runs over 3,000 ahead of his ticket, and there is a bare possibility of his election.

It was all right to oppose Mr. Webb's nomination, but the opposition should have ceased after the Convention.

The President and the Attorney-General.

THE WASHINGTON REPUBLICAN'S STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—The *Republican* (Rep.) publishes an interview with ex-Secretary Windom and Secretary Kirkwood about the reported warm words between the President and Attorney-General MacVeagh. They neither deny nor admit that the matter came up, but leave the impression that the *Star's* report is an exaggeration. The *Post* (Dem.) denies that any such scene took place.

PROVING AN ALIBI.

Private secretary Brown states that Attorney-General MacVeagh was not present at any Cabinet meeting after his return from Yorktown

WHAT EX-SECRETARY WINDOM SAYS.

Ex-Secretary Windom says that the *Star's* account of the recent Cabinet meeting is entirely without foundation. Nothing occurred to warrant the assertion that there was any exhibition of ill-feeling on the part of either of the gentlemen mentioned. The questions under consideration were dicussed in the most friendly spirit and without excitement or disagreement, and no personal criticisms were made by any one. The meeting was perfectly harmonious in every respect.

A DENIAL FROM PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7.—The *Times'* Washington special says the story that at a Cabinet meeting the President took MacVeagh severly to task for not making proper preperations for the prosecution of Guiteau, is pronounced by a prominent member of the Cabinet as wholly false.

The Russian Mission Vacant.

WASHINGTON, November 4.—John W. Foster, Minister to Russia, formally tendered his resignation to Secretary Blaine on Tuesday last. Mr. Foster's letter and Mr. Blaine's reply are as follows:

WASHINGTON, November 1, 1881.

Hon. James G. Blaine, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: In accordance with the desire communicated to you several months ago, and believing that action can now be taken without inconvenience to the public service, I enclose herewith a communication, which I beg you to submit to the President, tendering my resignation as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Russia. It is proper to state that in taking this step I have not been actuated by any dissatisfaction with my present post or with the diplomatic service, but having devoted near nine years past to the Government abroad I find that it is imperatively necessary that I should resume my residence in the United States and give my attention to private and family affairs. I am deeply sensible of the honor conferred on and the great confidence reposed in me during the present and past three Administration, and I desire to tender my hearty thanks for the uniform kindness and consideration extended to me by you and your predecessors during my entire diplomatic service. Expressing the hope that it may be convenient to act upon my resignation without delay, I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

JOHN W. FOSTER.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.
WASHINGTON, November 3, 1881.

John W. Foster, Esq., now in Washington:

SIR: I have received to-day your communication of the 1st instant transmitting a letter addressed to the President on the same day tendering your resignation of the office of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Russia. The reluctance which the Government naturally feels to sever its relations with a valued officer whose zeal and usefulness have been so signally shown in high spheres of duty joined to the regret which I personally feel on losing your trusted co-operation in carrying out abroad the policy of the Department would counsel the non-acceptance of your resignation were it not that I am convinced that the step you take in obedience to the dictation of private interests is postive and final on your part. I, therefore, accept in the name of the President, the resignation you now tender. In doing so, permit me to express the deep sense of satisfaction with which the Department looks back on its relations with you and the unvarying approbation which your official actions have received at its hands during your incumbency of the responsible missions intrusted to you, and to add the regret now felt that you can no longer continue your useful work.

I am, sir, your obedient servant.

JAMES G. BLAINE.

—*The Press.*

Important Decisions.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—The United States Supreme Court rendered a decision to-day of importance to banks, insurance companies, and all corporations employing agents. It holds, that when any book account is designated as one kept by deposit, or in a fiduciary capacity, and the bank seeks to assert its lien as a banker for the personal obligation of a depositor, known to have been contracted for his private benefit the bank must be held as having notice that the individual property of the depositor, if it is shown to consist in whole or in part, of funds held by him in a trust relation.

The Court further holds, that if the money held by a person in a fiduciary capacity, though not a trustee, has been paid by him to his account at his banker's, the person for whom he holds the money can follow it, and has a charge on the balance in the banker's hands, even though it is mixed with his (the depositor's) own moneys. Also, that the bank cannot be permitted to assert its own claim to the balance of an agency account, as against the equity of a beneficial owner, when the bank has notice, either actual or constructive, of such equity.

In another the court holds that the penalty also for non-payment of premiums, expressed in the policies of insurance, can be enforced in all cases, regardless of the excuses or reasons assigned for detault.

Hon. Wm. Taylor, Boston, is well again. Completely cured of a scrofulous humor which poisoned his blood, covering his face and head with sores, by Cuticura Resolvent internally and Cuticura and Cuticura Soap externally.—Nov 10—1m

CURRENT NEWS.

Ex-President Hayes has been elected Supervisor of Roads at Framont, Ohio.

A Cleveland despatch November 5, says: Mrs. Garfield took up her residence in the Burke mansion, in Euclid avenue, to-day. Mr. Rudolph, her brother, has been appointed administrator of the late President's estate.

The trial of Sargeant Mason, who shot at Guiteau, which was ordered some time ago by Court mortial, was, it will be remembered, suspended until further orders. The reason for the delay is to allow a full and careful examination to be had as to the sanity of Mason.

The case of Mr. Scott, ex-Governor of South Carolina, on trial at Napoleon, Ohio, for murder, went to the jury at 3 p. m. yesterday. After being out twenty hours the jury at noon November 5, returned a verdict of not guilty. The verdict appears to give general satisfaction.

Since the recovery from the effects of the panic of 1873, the surplus revenue of the Government has steadily increased until it is estimated that it will reach the enormous figure of $167,000,000 for the fiscal year. Last year it was over $100,000,000, and the receipts at the Treasury since the 1st of July are so much in excess of those for same period of that year, that it is safe, in the opinion of the Washington *Star*, to estimate an increase of fifty per cent. in the surplus revenue.

Advices from Spanish Honduras November 5, state that heavy rains previous to October 20th, had caused immense floods, which had swept away the greater part of the bridges of the only railroad in the country, and submerged, or partially swept away the towns and villages in the fruit district. It is reported that five hundred lives have been lost, but nothing definite is known regarding this. The loss of live stock is heavy. The total damage is estimated at $29,000,000. Of this amount the damage to the railroad was estimated at $10,000,000.

Late advices from London state that the rulings and decisions of the land courts during the past week have created a panic, not only among the Irish landlords, but among the assurance companies and other financial bodies which have money on Irish mortgages. The result will be a grand withdrawal of investments, the collapse of hundreds of landlords and the throwing of a large number of estates on the market. The annual rental of Ireland is about $80,000,000 a year. The land courts' decisions will probably involve a loss of $27,000,000 a year to the landlords. The number of applications to the Land Commissioners to fix fairer rents reaches 16,000.

STRIKERS RECOGNIZED IN LAW.—Judge Allison on Saturday rendered a decision in the case of the Committee of Typographical Union No. 2, the members of which were charged with conspiracy to interfere with the business of Sherman & Co., printers, the charge growing out of the visit of the Committee to Sherman's place to inform the men at work there that a strike was in progress. The Judge decides that as under the laws of June 14, 1872 and April 20, 1876, printers or members of any other trade have the right to combine to controll the prices of labor, the Committee of the Union to which the workmen of Sherman & Co. belonged had a perfect right to inform the men of the action of that body, and, as the Committee went about their business in a quiet and orderly way, no criminal charge could be brought against them. The fact that the foreman of the office was present and did not object to the visit of the delegation, the Judge held, was prima facie evidence that the firm did not object to the visit. The conclusion being reached from all the evidence that the members of the Committee did not act contrary to law, an order for their discharge was entered upon the record. —*Phila. Press.*

POTATOES FROM IRELAND.—The cry of a potato famine in this country has occasioned the importation of tons of the genuine Irish potato to this port, and many barrels of them were yesterday displayed at the stores of Head & Co., in Dey-street, near the North Rivar. A *Times* reporter was there informed that in 1876 and again two years ago potatoes of Irish birth as it were, traveled across the ocean and were freely distributed throughout the United States. Tre English dealers, it is said, heard the cry of a potato famine raised here this year, and lost no time in making shipments of the vegetable to this country. It is not claimed at this time by dealers here that there is a scarcity of native potatoes, but it is said that there are more of them in this city than anywhere else. While the American potatoes are sold at from $2.50 to $3 a barrel, the product of Ireland can be shipped to this country and an agreeable profit realized by the dealers who sell them at from $2.25 to $2.50 a barrel. The Irish potato bears a close resemblance to the kind raised in America. It is, perhaps, of more solidity, and is said to be a rare and enticing dish. On Monday 800 bags of them reached this port on the White Star steamer Celtic for Head & Co. Thirty tons were shipped to the same firm on the Wisconsin, which were due here yesterday. About 50 tons are on their way on the Britannic, and more are expected on the Adriatic. The greater quantity of these potatoes come from the North of Ireland. Hitherto the potato has more frequently traveled from American ports to Ireland, and one dealer, while in a humorous mood yesterday, said, "Even the potatoes in Ireland cannot live under British rule, and must fly to a land of liberty."—*N. Y. Times.*

GREEN MOUNT, Adams Co., Pa.

I have used Dr. Clark Johnson's Indian Blood Syrup for the past two years, and can truthfully say I have never found any medicine equal to it, and would not be without it.
SUSAN THORNER.

Judge Black and his Trip-Hammer.

It is the privilege of Judge Black as a man, and his misfortune as an advocate, to support a cause which dwarfs championship. His plea cannot greatly increase the faith of the devout, and while his logic may crush the arguments, it is not likkely to win the assent of the incredulous or the skeptical. Nor does this escape Judge Black. His own consistent attitude is not that of a special pleader, but of the general convert. As a revelation Christianity rests its claims on human testimony. In the providence of God this treasure is committed to earthen vessels. Whether there be prophecies, they shall fail; whether there be miracles, they shall cease; but the broad and common current of human witness to the Divine power of the Written Word, proceeding out of the throne of God, this shall not fail, though heaven and earth pass away. Judge Black, brilliant in rhetoric and strong in logic, adds but one to the great army of witnesses, whose rank hold the foremost men in each generation through eighteen Christian centuries. For him as for them, the embracing faith of Christendom, which to-day laps the globe, upbears the faith of nations and the hopes of individual men, as the seas bear with unconscious ease the fisherman's shallop and the fleets of continents.

With a cause whose presence in history is its own sufficient defence, Judge Black not unnaturally devotes himself to dealing out justice by the line and rightousness to the plummet for the editor of the *North American Review*, who first, to paraphrase Judge Black's statement, sought Judge Black's aid in the name of Christianity and then denied him space for his own proper and personal defense in the interest and at the request of his assailant. Mr. Ingersoll may well be praised for the prudence which led him to protect himself from the appearance of Judge Black's refutation on the heels of his own attack, but scarcely for the kindness which made him interpose Mr. Rice, the editor of the *North American Review*, as a shield and buckler against the inevitable fall of Judge Black's trip-hammer, which in its day has forged weapons for causes with which *The Press* has no sympathy, but which is never known to smite in vain or to fall without smashing something. It has been impossible for the world at large to pay any but a genial attention to A. Thorndike Rice; but it is impossible for the world of readers to fail of having a keen interest in any one whom Judge Black honors with his dissection. The beetle is probably never in love with the naturalist's needle, but it is always well for the beetle to avoid the naturalist's hands unless it is willing to go down among its fellows, docketed and ticketed as such, secure in the immorality which accompanies the naturalist's attentions. An editor must be his own irreversible judge of the peace he can afford to all subjects and the room he can give each contributor, but no editor—whatever his zeal to ensnare celebrities may be—can afford to play with a contributor of Judge Black's powers "as with a bird," for assuredly he will not speak soft words unto him. The hospitable columns of *The Press* stand open to Mr. Rice and his explanation of his covenant with Judge Black, but he will be wiser if he "remember the battle and do no more."

For the rest, Judge Black has wisely joined issue in his greater controversy with Mr. Ingersoll on a broad and enduring position which appeals alike to the unlearned and the letterd. The dominance of law and the stable order of the universe on which hang the acts of men and by which the existence of the Lawgiver is made manifest in all His works and to all His creatures, this must ever stand as the final argument by which spirit speaketh to spirit and Wisdom is justified of her children. For unless this succession of phenomena is held in the grasp of continuous law, then is man himself but vanity and his days vexation of spirit; but, persuaded of better things, even of things that accompany salvation, man is able in the slow advance of Christianity to measure the beneficent strength of its ordered forces and judge its deeper truth as he judges the lift of the earth's crust, not by earthquake and catastrophe, but by continents raised to the upper light, by lands made fit for human habitation, and mountain-tops which early and late know the sun in his strength.—*Phila. Press.*

A WANDERING LETTER.—A letter which has traveled a long distance, unobserved in any department of the United States and German mail service, was unearthed in the Milwaukee post-office on Monday. The epistle was directed to Leipsic, and was evidently mailed at Berlin. In the latter office, in the process of mailing, it had slipped between the folds of a newspaper which was directed to this city, and the discovery of its presence here was only the result of an accident. The presumption that it was mailed at Berlin is formed on the fact that the newspaper referred to was sent from that office, and the stamp upon the letter had not been canceled. The letter has been sent back, and will be forwarded to its destination.—*Milwaukee Wisconsin.*

THE LYCOMING FIRE INSURANCE CO.—WILLIAMSPORT, November 4.—The report of J. A. Beeber, Esq., Receiver of the Lycoming Fire Insurance Company of Muncy, was filed in the Court of Common Pleas of this county to-day. It showed the gross liabilities of the Company to be $362,042.81, the assets $185,570.76. The premium notes amount to $875,019.78; cash in hands of Treasurer at time of appointment of Receivor, $12,382.69; cash since received by Receiver, $1,642.22. The deficit is $176,472.05, making an assessment of from 21 to 22 per cent. necessary. The Court directed the Receiver to file a bond of $50,000 to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; also, to report to the court as soon as sufficient funds should be realized to pay 10 per centum of the liabilities, and to print his report as Receiver, already filed, together with the order of the Court and the fact of the filing and approval bond, for the information of all concerned.—*The Press*

FINDING HER BABY BY TELEGRAPH.—When the first Ohio and Mississippi passenger train from the Union depot arrived at the relay, the other morning, the conductor stepped off with a crying infant in his arms. Seeing Special Officer Hannifan, he said, 'Here is a baby without a mother; take it.' Mr. Hannifan took the infant, a bright little cherub, but it cried awfully, and the officer took it into the depot to see about it. 'Why,' said the depot master, Mr. Whitney, 'here is a despatch from a woman at the Union depot asking for her baby.

It appears that a woman got aboard the Ohio and Mississippi train at the Union Depot, St. Louis, with her baby. The train not starting, and she having no ticket to go to her destination, she asked a fellow passenger if she would have time to get off and procure one before the train started. Being answered in the affirmative, she stepped off, leaving her baby in her seat. Before she returned from the ticket office the train had pulled out and gone on its way through the tunnel and over the bridge. The mother was, of course, greatly distracted, and let the fact be known about the depot. She at once telegraphed over to the Reley depot, and in return she was informed that the lost baby had already arrived, and was in the hands of the benevolent Hannifan.

A BAD BLOW FOR SIMON.—A Corry (Pa.) correspondent of the Cleveland *Herald* relates the following:—The following little incident, which I am quite sure has never been in print, will be read with interest, as showing how some of ex-Senator Cameron's boyhood nature lingeres into old age:

Some time after President Hayes had forgotten to send Pennsylvania's candidate to the Court of St. James, a select party, mostly young people, were gathered in the Cameron mansion. The party were discussing table etiquette, and the theme suggested a recollection to the venerable Senator.

'Mary,' he said, suddenly, addressing one of his favorites, 'I know why Hayes didn't appoint me to the English mission.'

'Why was it, Senator Cameron?' was Mary's quick rejoinder, while the young people ceased conversation and gathered round to listen.

'Why, shortly after he was inaugurated I was invited to dine with a party of friends at the White House, and went. At the table I found that I had left my handkerchief at home, and so blew my gol-darned nose on one of his napkins. He caught me at it, and that is why I am on this side of the ocean to-day.'

LITTERARY NOTES.

"For a style of Magazine literature commendable both to priest and layman, to old and young, to scholars and students, GOOD COMPANY takes the lead.

On Time.

The merry Christmas season is drawing near; the year grows decrepit, and feels already the chilly hand of winter striking to its heart. The small boy of the period begins to count the days to Christmas and checks them off, one by one as they pass, with a smile for those that have vanished, and an O'Donovan Rossa sort of desire to annihate those that are to come. The young man meditates on the new leaf he is resolved to turn with the New Years, and decides thata few more black marks on the the leaf at present open will be rather a good thing than otherwise, as tending to make the leaf-turning process aforesaid more pleasing and striking; and the maiden dreams of Christmas parties and New Year calls, with, it may be, a trifle of superstitious veneration for the ancient rite of the Mistletoe Bough. Papa, inspecting his bank account, thinks Christmas gifts a nuisance, but supposes he'll have to make some all the same: Mama's deft fingers are busy with cunning needlework, while her mind adverts to mince pies and puddings of the plum: and meetings of the smaller fry are held in secret places to discuss the enthralling question, "what do you suppose we'll get," or the less absorbing propositon, "what had we better give."

Meanwhile, those whose special business it is to minister to the wants of Christmas keepers, have not been idle: in proof whereof there comes to us by mail the Christmas number of our old friend, ERICHS' FASHION QUARTERLY, full from end to end of things for old and young, and suggestive, on every page, of ways to make Christmas pleasant, and the holiday season a time of rejoicing in very truth.

The amount of information about Christmas gifts that the publishers have managed to compress into the present issue of this popular magazine, is astonishing. Besides the usual illustrated account of the Fashions in dresses, bonnets, etc., the whole Christmas market is passed in review, and the choicest articles of foreign and domestic make, suitable for presents, are illustrated and described. For the older folks are all the newest designs in china, majolica, silver ware, embroideries, bronzes, clocks, etc.; for the younger are books and games, albums, dressing cases, jewelry, music, folios, papeteries, and a hundred other items; while for the children is an array of toys such as, it is safe to say, was never collected into a single volume before. Cheap and dear, old fashioned and new, indestructible and fragile, simple and ingenious, —every variety of toy ever yet invented to charm the heart of childhood is here represented. There are automotic birds in cages, that chirp and sing like live canaries; there are wonderful savings banks, that perform such curious antics with each deposit, that economy becomes a pleasure: there are boats that sail, and steam engines that work, and monkeys that walk and climb; there are tops and skates, and velocipedes and sleds; deer and goats, and horses and cows: Noah's arks and grocery stores: printing presses and spelling games: dolls with their houses and furniture: rattles, Christmas tree ornaments, and picture books: in short it were easier to say what there is not than what there is. The book is a complete compendium of Christmas gifts, and happy will be the child, and wise the parent, in whose home it finds a place. Every article is lucidly described, and the prices of all are given,—and very moderate they seem.

As a special compliment to their Christmas patrons, the publishers announce that they will send to each subscriber whose subscription reaches them within a certain limited time, a copy of the "Christmas Musical Album," which is described as a collection of nine pieces of music by Gounod, Godfrey, and others, specially adapted to the Christmas season. This alone is said to be worth the whole subscription price of the magazine.

The FASHION QUARTERLY is published by Ehrich Brothers, of Eighth Avenue, New York, at 50 cents a year, or 15 cents a copy.

Catarrhal Poison.

Catarrh poisons the mucous membrane, poisons the blood and vital fluids, poisons the lungs, liver and kidneys. From a simple cold to the rotting, sloughing and death of the senses of smell, taste and hearing, Sanford's Radical Cure for Catarrh is supreme. Complete treatment $1.

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MAMMOTH STOCK OF CLOTHING.

Two Full Floors Occupied.

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Fashionable Ready-Made Clothing,

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HIS STOCK CONSISTS OF MEN'S, BOYS', YOUTHS' AND CHILDREN'S SUITS, MEN'S AND BOYS' UNDERWEAR, OVERCOATS, ETC., OF EVERY GRADE AND QUALITY, HATS AND CAPS, LEATHER MITTENS AND GLOVES, TRUNKS, TRAVELING BAGS, UMBRELLAS, ETC.

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J. K. BUSH, Bridge St., Towanda, Pa.

Seeptmber 19, 1881.

Good Company Number Twenty-Four.—*Good Company* ($3.00 a year; Springfield, Mass.) *No. 24*, ends the magazine year; in which six articles on Arctic experiences by *Lieut. Schwatka*, *Ellen W. Olney's* serial, and the serial "Mildred's Caprice," besides many short stories have been given; the contributors including John Burroughs, Pres. D. C. Gilman, Edward Bellamy, Maurice Thompson, Octave Thanet, Rebecca Harding Davis, Mrs Gen. Lew. Wallace, Lizzie W. Champney, Katharine Carrington; etc. Yearly subscribers *through the Springfield, Mass., office* and beginning with the September No., can by sending seventy-five cents additional have also all these numbers for the past year.' A leading feature of No. 24 is Octave Thanet's "Day in an English Town." There are "Siberia's Birthday," stories, sketches, poems and short articles.

Littell's Living Age.

The numbers of *The Living Age* for October 29, and November 5, contain, Worry, *Nineteenth Century;* The Future of Islam, *Fortnightly;* The Letters of Goethe's Mother, Life in Mediæval Venice, and the conclusion of Mary Schonewald, a Study in Prophecy, *Fraser;* Carlo Goldoni, *Blackwood;* Inaugural Address at the Jubilee Meeting of the British Association, by Sir John Lubbock, *Nature;* My Troubles in Russia, *Chambers' Journal;* Silk Growing in Burma, *St. James Gazette;* Verses by Scott, *Athenæum;* Electricity in the Therapeutics of the Ancients, *Medical Press and Circular;* with an instalment of "The Freres," the conclusion of "In Trust," and the usual amount of poetry.

For fifty-two numbers of sixty-four large pages each for more than 3,300 pages a year, the subscription price ($8) is low; while for $10 50 the publishers offer to send any one of the American $4 monthlies or weeklies with *The Living Age* for a year, both postpaid Littell & Co., Boston, are the publishers.

A very beautiful premium engraving has been issued by *Peterson's Magazine* for 1882, to reward persons for getting up clubs. The plate is large, 20 inches by 16, and would ornament even the most refined parlor; for it it executed in the highest style of art. It is entitled, "Hush! Don't Wake Them," and represents a little girl, seated at a bedside, where her two sick dolls are, and she is holding up her finger, warningly, as she speaks. It is really one of the most charming pictures possible; all the little ones, especially, will be delighted with it. *Any one can secure this beautiful engraving, gratis, by getting up a club for "Peterson."* Only the enormous circulation of the *Magazine* can explain why the proprietors can afford to give such premiums. "*Peterson*" is the best and cheapest of the lady's books, the price being but two dollars a year, *with great deductions to clubs.* Specimens of the *Magazine*, to assist in getting up clubs, are sent, gratis, if written for. *Note in the time to get up clubs for* 1882. No one should subscribe to any magazine until they have seen a copy of "*Peterson*," and compared it with with others. Address,

CHARLES J. PETERSON,
306 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that there has been filed in the office of the Register for the Probate of Wills and granting Letters of Administration in and for the County of Bradford, State of Pennsylvania, accounts of administration upon the following estates, viz:

The first and final account of Lark Bird, guardian of Mary Driscoll, a minor child of Dennis Driscoll, late of the township of Athens, deceased.

The first and final account of Lark Bird, guardian of Patrick Ambrose Driscoll, now deceased, who was a minor child of Dennis Driscoll, late of the township of Athens, deceased.

The first and final account of Samuel Davidson, Jr., and I. L. Young, executors of the last will and testament of Samuel Davidson, late of the township of Shesheequin, deceased.

The first and partial account of Jerome B. Parsons, Sr., guardian of Mary S. Cross, Ida J. Cross and Franklin Cross, minor children of Thomas Cross, late of the township of Canton, deceased.

The first and final account of Adolphus Saxton and L. M. Leonard, executors of the last will and testament of Orlando L. Streeter, late of the township of Granville, deceased.

The first and partial account of David M. Rundell, administrator *pendente lite* of the estate of Lorenzo M. Rundell, late of the township of Burlington, deceased.

The first and final account of John E. Finan and James North, executors of the last will and testament of Phillip McDermot, late of the township of Albany, deceased.

The first and final account of Taney A. Chaffee, guardian of Phebe G. Chaffee (now Mrs. James R. Titus), minor child of N. B. Chaffee, late of the township of Orwell, deceased.

The first and final account of Benjamin M. Clark, executor of the last will and testament of Stephen M. Latimer, late of the township of Burlington, deceased.

The first and final account of Louise H. Ackerman, guardian of Belle V. Ackerman, a minor child of Edward C. Ackerman, deceased.

The first and final account of William T. Davies, administrator of the estate of William Watkins, late of the Borough of Towanda, deceased.

The first and final account of Henry Westbrook, administrator of the estate of Joseph Sill, late of the township of Asylum, deceased.

The first and final account of E. O'Meara Goodrich, late of the Borough of Towanda, deceased, who was the administrator o the estate of O'Meara B. ofrich Pope, late of the Borough of Towanda, deceased.

The second and final account of H. D. Freeman and W. A. Thomas, administrators of the estate of David Palmer, late of the Borough of Alba, deceased.

The second and final account of John Patterson and James Mason, executors of the last will and testament of James S. Patterson, late of the township of Ridgbury, deceased.

The second and final account of Aaron P. Allen, guardian of Lincoln Stevens, minor child of Manley Stevens, late of the township of Burlington, deceased, by George Allen, named as executor in the last will and testament of said Aaron P. Allen, now deceased.

The first and final account of Mary A. Clifton, administratrix of the estate of John Driscoll, late of the Borough of Troy, deceased.

The second and final account of Martha Kinner, Floyd L. Kinner and A. C. Esbree, administratrix and administrators of the estate of A. A. Kinner, late of the Borough of Athens, deceased.

The first and final account of George Gard, guardian of George W. Rippeth, minor child of George W. Rippeth, late of the township of Wysox, deceased, by William H. Smith, executor of the last will and testament of said George Gard, now deceased.

The first and final account of Lawrence Vought, administrator of the estate of Joshua Vought, late of the Borough of Rome, deceased.

And the same will be presented to the Orphans Court of Bradford County, at an Orphans' Court to be held at Towanda for said County, on THURSDAY, the 8th day of DECEMBER, A. D., 1881, at 2 o'clock p. m., for confirmation and allowance. A. C. FRISBIE, Register.

Register's Office, Towanda, Nov. 5, 1881.

M. E. ROSENFIELD.

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M. E. ROSENFIELD.

Towanda, Pa., October 20, 1881.

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I will now state that I made a miraculous cure of one of the worst cases of skin disease known. The patient is a man forty years old; had suffered fifteen years. His eyes, scalp and nearly his whole body presented a frightful appearance. Had had the attention of twelve different physicians, who prescribed the best remedies known to the profession, such as iodide potassium, arsenic, corrosive sublimate, sarsaparilla, etc. Had paid $300 for medical treatment with but little relief. I prevailed upon him to use the CUTICURA RESOLVENT internally, and the CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP externally. He did so, and was *completely cured*. The skin on his head, face, and many other parts of his body