THE REPUBLICAN.

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

JUDSON HOLCOMB, Editor.

"Reasonable taxes, honest expenditures, competent officers, and no stealing." — Harpers Weekly.

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

THURSDAY, NOV 24. 1881.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

We publish elsewhere the reported proceedings of a meeting held at the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, on Wednesday of last week, at which a most timely and sensible movement was taken in the right direction by the Independent Republicans who believe that political reform can be accomplished within party lines. We most heartily approve of the movement thus inaugurated and will contribute our best efforts towards its success. It will be seen that the essential aim is to rid the Republican party of the State of the domineering and tyranical rule of a corrupt combination of party bosses who have controlled the party machinery to impose upon popular rights and trample beneath their feet the right of free and untrameled expression through the primaries of the party. Harrisburg, Philadelphia and Allegheny, with the aid of the Democratic counties of the State, under the direction of Cameron, Quay McManes and McGhee, backed by the State Administration, have combined to rule the Republican party of the State and make its nominations, while the combination does not represont one-third of the popular vote of the party. Formerly Bradford, Tioga, Lancaster, Chester, and several other staunch Republican counties were partially under the control of the dominant central ring. But happily Bradford and Tioga, are taken out of that category, and the other counties are partially redeemed.

The movement has for its object the exercise of vigilant efforts to bring out the voice of the popular majority of the party through the primary meetings, so that a real majority shall be correctly represented in our County, State and National Conventions.

The essence of the movement is found in the following resolutions unanimously adopted by the meeting. The first was proposed by Charles Emory Smith, of the Philadelphia *Press* and the second by Hon. Thomas M. Bayne, Member of Congress of Allegheny. These resolutions look to securing united action with a view to the full and free expression of public sentiment, as well as to the work of thorough organization.

Resolved, That the chairman of the meeting appoint an Executive Committee of seven, who shall be authorized to open correspondence and take such other means as may be deemed expedient in order to secure unity of action among the Republicans of the State for the full expression and faithful representation of the popular will, and that the said committee appoint a general committee, corresponding with the number of Senators and Representatives from the several districts, to communicate with the Executive Committee and promote the objects of this meeting.

Resolved, That all Republicans and all Republican organizations in the State be and they hereby are cordially invited to co-operate with the Republican organization this day formed.

We add our earnest appeal to all Republicans to duly consider the importance of this movement. We cannot believe that any but those who wear the colar of the bosses about their necks, can see anything in it to object to. By all right-thinking Republicans it will be warmly approved. All such should make it their rule of action and give to it their active support. Let the good results of the work here inaugurated be shown in our next State Convention.

THE GUITEAU TRIAL.

The evidence on the part of the Commonwealth was concluded on Monday last and the prosecution rested. The prosecution has followed but one line of testimony. Secretary Blaine was the first witness called. By him the assassin was identified and the shooting proven. It was also shown by this witness that Guiteau prior to July last was a frequent caller at the State Department and a persistent applicant for the Paris Consulship until forbidden to trouble him further. Guiteau's letter to President Garfield were produced in evidence, appealing for an appointment and finally threatening that there "would be trouble" if he did not receive it. The Private secretary of the President and other attachees of the White House were called to prove Guiteau's persistant efforts to enter the Executive Mansion after he had been refused admission. This testimony was followed by the evidence of others who witnessed the shooting. The policemen were examined as to the particulars of his arrest. The hackman with whom he bargained on the fatal morning prior to the shooting, to be taken to the Congressional Cemetery, which is near the District jail, was called and detailed the arrangement Guiteau made with him. These witnesses proved by their evidence conclusively the identity of Guiteau as the assassin. The pistol with two empty chambers was produced in court and identified as the one taken from him after his arrest. This evidence was followed by that of Dr. Bliss and other physicians who treated the late President showing the nature of the wound and its necessary fatal result.

The line of questioning and the nature of the testimony introduced on the part of the prosecution goes far to prove that the act of Guiteau was instigated by revenge. That it was deliberately premeditated and planned for the purpose of vengeance for imaginary slight to him personally by the Presidedt. That it was not the work of an insane irresponsible man. So far as the evidence yet introduced goes the theory of the prosecution is pretty well established. The defence will have to produce strong contradictory testimony to establish a degree of insanity such as renders the assassin irresponsible for his act.

The defiant attitude of the prisoner during trial is of the most offensive character, and has served to intensify the bitter feeling against him. One attempt has already been made by an avenger to take the assassin's life by firing into the prison van while he was being carried from the Court house to the jail, an account of which is found elsewhere. Should the jury adjudge him insane, it will require the closest watchfulness and a strong guard to prevent his miserable life being taken before he could reach an asylum.

The trial is one of the most remarkable in the annals of crime. The detestation of the monster who could calmly premeditate and execute such a crime will be as lasting as the history of its commission. The contemplation of it causes a shudder in the mind of every one posessed of the common instincts of humanity. The reliability and force of American institutions, the respect of the people for the forms of law, is illustrated in the fact that such a monster can be peacefully and fairly tried in a court of justice and judged by the law and the evidence.

The trial may be prolonged for several weeks yet. As our space precludes our giving the testimony in detail, we will give our readers weekly notes of its progress until concluded.

Boss Quay's Premature Growth.

Pardon Boss Quay's sudden conversion to Grow, Caven and reform has not caused anybody to faint that we have heard of. If Mr. Quay had in good faith named Mr. Caven for Governor there would have been something astounding in the suggestion, coming from such a sonrce, for Mr. Caven is known as one of the original reformers and an uncompromising foe of such bosses as Quay and their methods. Besides, the Mephistopheles of the Ring knew very well that Mr. Caven, being a man who means business, would under no circumstances accept an office where he could be only an ornamental figure-head. Quay therefore had a motive in naming Grow for the Gubernatorial chair and Caven for the picture on the executive wall. This motive is broadly hinted at in an interview of the Philadelphia *Press* with Representative McKee, of many of the incidents theein related the writer having had personal knowledge.

Many of the Independent Republicans who helped Mr. Grow in his canvass for Senator where frequently chilled by the disposition manifested by that gentleman to be more careful not to hurt the feelings of Boss Cameron than to follow the counsels of his friends who were unselfishly working for him. He was persistent in his declarations that he had assurances that the Cameron bosses would not oppose his nomination. He went so far as to insist that his friends in this county should not antagonize the followers of the bosses; that no matter who was elected to the Assembly they would support him in good faith if instructed for him. In this way Mr. Grow became responsible for the choice of members who did not represent the sentiments of their constituents and only nominally obeyed their instructions.

We are not prepared to say with Mr. McKee that Mr. Grow "sold out the Independents," or bargained to deliver them to the Oliver ring on the promise that they would support him for Governor, but we do know that he did the very thing Quay, Cameron & Co. wanted done in order to circumvent the Independents. Without consulting the faithlul band of men who had stood by him, and who would havo continued to stand by him as long as there was a chance of his nomination, he went into conference with the Oliver bosses and, without the knowledge of his friends, agreed that he and Oliver should both decline in favor of Gen. Beaver, who had been selected by the bosses as their next choice. We were present when Mr. Grow first announced or rather admitted, the conclusion reached at the conference he had just held, and he seemed astonished that any one should doubt the wisdom or good faith of the course he had pursued. He regarded the election of Beaver as a foregone conclusion and advised those who did not want to get drowned to come in out of the rain as quickly as possible. But, aoubtless to his surprise, it didn't rain much, and no one in the camp he had deserted got drowned either.

Whatever Mr. Grow's motives were in the extraordinary course he then pursued, it was evident that he played directly into the hands of the bosses and came very near recking the Independent movement. It was only the pluck of the gallant "fifty-six," and their refusal to further follow the chosen leader who had so clandestinely deserted them, that saved the day by finally forcing a compromise which met with general acquiescence. It is therefore one of the most natural things in politics that Mr. Quay should suggest Mr. Grow as a candidate for Governor, even if, as the latter declared, there was no bargain or understanding to that effect. One good turn deserves another. But if he imagines the Independent Republicans are going to swallow such pardon board taffy, he is not as smart as he gets credit for.—*Lancaster New Erie.*

TRUE REPUBLICANISM.

Reform Within the Party Lines.—An Independence That Proposes to Respect Popular Rights.

INDEPENDENT REPUBLICANS CONFER AS TO THE BEST MEANS OF GIVING EXPRESSION AND EFFECT TO THE POPULAR WILL IN THE COUNCILS OF THE PARTY.

By invitation of a number of prminent citizens, a meeting of Independent Republicans from various portions of the State was held on Wednesday afternoon Nov., 16, in the parlor of the Continental Hotel, for the purpose of organizing the Independent Republicans in a movement to bring out their strength in the primaries and conventions of the pariy, and with special reference to the next State Convention. Among those present were Senators W. T. Davies, Bradford county; J. E. Lee, Venango county; John Stewart, Franklin county; C. S. Kauffman, Lancaster county; and Joseph Thomas, Bucks county; Congressman Thomas M. Bayne, and Calvin Wells, of the *Press*' and J. W. Morrison, Allegheny county; Wharton Barker, E. B. Wood and Charles Emory Smith, the editor of the *Press*, Philndelphia; J. M. W. Geist, editor Lancaster *New Era*; Representative John H. Landis, E. K. Martin, Lancaster county, Representative Hulings, Captain John P. Barr, James Donly, Venango county; T. W. Phillips, Lawrence county; Burd S. Patterson, Schuylkill county; Representative W. B. Roberts, Montgomery county; Howard M. Jenkins' Chester county; Milton S Lytle, Huntingdon county; and Jas M. Campbell, Cambria county.

Senator Lee was called to the chair and Hon. John H. Landis appointed Secretary. Senator Lee briefly explained the object of the meeting, after which there was a free interchange of views, which developed a complete unity of purpose.

SENATOR DAVIES CALLED ON.

Senator Davies understood that the purpose of the gentlemen he saw around him was to make the voice of the Independent element of the Republican party felt in the primaries; that the councils had been too narrow, that an arbitrary domination had been too severely felt by the party and that it had exercised its power in the Senate of Pennsylvania, and also in the conventions of the party. The people were all right and it only needed a clear expression on their part to command an observance of the popular will. Freedom of action should not be limited to a few individuals, but should belong to all members of the party.

CONGRESSMAN BAYNE'S VIEWS.

Congressman Bayne followed Mr. Davies. He expressed his hearty sympathy with the object of the meeting. In plain terms, he was in favor of overthrowing the Cameron dynasty. He considered it very inportant to control the next convention and secure the right nomination for Governor, for that would carry with it the organization of the party. Contemporaneously with that and equally important was the coming election of half of the State Senate, which would have a voice in electing the next United States Senator. The practical question was how the common object could best be promoted. It seemed to him that it would be wise to create some central organization, which could be extended into every county of the State, and to these objects the Republican party should address themselves with earnestness and vigor.

SENATOR STEWART SPEAKS FOR HIMSELF.

Senator Stewart, of Franklin, who had been represented in a recent letter to the Pittsburg *Dispatch* as having deserted the independents who made the fight against the Senatorial bosses last winter, was the next to define his position. He said he was sure no difference existed in the aims and purposes of the gentlemen present, or those they represented.

Senator Thomas was in sympathy with the purpose of the meeting, which he understood to be to make the battle entirely within the party.

Mr. Donly, of Venango, in a pointed speech gave some illustrations of the methods by which the leaders of the machine attempted to control the party action in various localities.

Mr. Bayne proposed that a committee of 250, corresponding with the Senators and Representatives, should be appointed to conduct the work of organizing.

The debate was participated in by Mr. Lytle, Mr. Patterson, Senator Kauffman, Mr. Hulings, Mr. Martin and others.

SECURING UNITED ACTION.

Charles Emory Smith said that, after consultation, he had prepared a resolution which he thought might meet the views of all—a resolution which would provide for a large representative committee, and for a smaller committee, which should be its executive right hand. The object, as he understood it, was to secure united action with a view to the full and free expression of public sentiment and to conduct the work of organizing. He then read the resolution, which, with some amendment proposed by Mr. Geist, and accepted by the mover, was unanimously adopted, as follows:

"*Resolved*, That the chairman of the meeting appoint an Executive Committee of seven, who shall be authorized to open correspondence and take such other measures as may be deemed expedient in order to secure unity of action among the Republicans of the State for the full expression and faithful representation of the popular will; and that the said committee appoint a general committee, corresponding with the number of Senators and Representatives from the several districts, to communicate with the Executive Committee, and promote the objects of this meeting."

Mr. Bayne offered a second resolution, as follows, which was also unanimously adopted, and the meeting adjourned:

"*Resolved*, That all Republicans and all Republican organizations in the State be and they hereby are cordially invited to co-operate with the Republicrn organization this day formed."

The names of the committee provided for in the first resolution will be published as soon as the chairman announces the appointments, and correspondence with those friendly to the movement all over the State.

Attempt to Kill Guiteau.

A Skilfully Planned Plot.

THE ASSASSIN SLIGHTLY WOUNDED IN THE WRIST—GREAT CROWDS VISIT THE JAIL—THE ASSASSIN EXHIBITS HIMSELF.

FIRST DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19, 3:30 P. M.—It is reported that Guiteau was shot at after leaving the court-room, the ball taking effect in his hand.

STATEMENT OF THE DRIVER OF THE PRISON VAN.

The driver of the prison van gives the following particulars of the attempt to shoot Guiteau:

Upon the adjournment of the court the van started for the jail, having a policeman as a guard sitting on the seat. Before reaching the Capitol the guard noticed a man on horseback riding behind. Near the corner of the Capitol and First street the horseman rede directly up to the rear of the van, and hastily looked through the grating. Guiteau was alone, seated on the right hand side. After satisfying himself of the location of the prisoner, the man wheeled suddenly to the left of the van and fired directly through it. He then dashed in front of the van and pointed his pistol at the driver, evidently with the intention of intimidating him or stopping the van. The driver was somewhat excited, and said to the reporter, "Perhaps the man intended to stop the van by shooting one of the horses." Seeing an armed policeman by the side of the driver, he exclaimed, "I've shot the —— of a ——!" and putting spurs to his horse dashed down the last street in the direction of the Congressional Cemetery. The policeman fired a shot at the fast-disappearing horseman, and the driver whipped his horses into a gallop, keeping him in sight for several blocks. The would-be avenges war, however, mounted on a blooded horse, and readily escaped into the country. He was described as a smooth-faced man, aged about twenty-five years, and of a dashing manner. He had on a dark brown suit.

The yan then proceeded to the jail, and Guiteau was taken out in a state of excitement. He exclaimed, "I have been shot! Notify Major Brooks at once. Tell him to arrest the scoundrel and have him dealt with as he deserves." On an examination it was found that the ball just grazed Guiteau's wrist, inflicting a scratch. When he left the van he ran and fell upon the jail floor.

The announcement of the attempt on Guiteau's life created intense excitement on the streets, and all sorts of rumors were circulated. The avenger was seen about the Court House this afternoon, and attempted to gain admission, but failed. He was seen to mount his horse near the Court House, and ride after the van. It is rumored, too, that he hailed from Illinois, but there is no foundation for the report. It was whispered in the crowd without the Court House, just previous to the adjournment, that to-day would be the last day of the trial. A remark was also heard that if anyone wanted to see Guiteau they had better do so to-day. This would lead to the supposition that more than one person was aware of the attempt that was to be made to shoot him.

THE ALLEGED AVENGER CAUGHT.

The alarm was sent out, and the mounted police scoured the country. An officer near the Soldier's Home saw a man answering the description of the avenger, and commanded him to halt. He got a blast of profanity in reply, and the man rode off very fast, a policeman following in hot pursuit. The chase was continued beyond the District line and several shots were fired, the man finally disappearing in the woods, an officer laid in wait, and he re-appeared as he drove in the yard of a farm house in which a Mr. Laid lives. It was here that the assailant, Wm. Jones by name, was arrested and brought back to the city. He is very reticent and the officers will not disclose anything regarding him. It is reported that Jones is a "crank," and does not seem to realize that he has done anything to involve him in serious difficulty.

GUITEAU IN ABJECT FEAR.

Guiteau is in a condition of abject fear, and his appearance is said to be in strong contrast with that presented this morning in court, He appeals piteously to be protected from further molestation.

GREAT CROWD ON SUNDAY TO SEE GUITEAU.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—There was a great crowd of people around the jail where Guiteau is confined throughout the day. Occasionally a party was allowed to pass through the jail, accompanied by guards, and the latter would engage Guiteau in conversation about the shooting yesterday. His invariable reply was: "Oh, yes, I am hard to hit. People will learn after a little that the Lord is with me and will not permit me to be killed." He insists that he must have a strong guard of police tomorrow to assist in keeping him from danger.

GUITEAU EXHIBITS HIMSELF.

This afternoon the crowd became so large that the guard told Guiteau that he had better step to the corridor that he might be seen by the crowd. He immediately put on his coat and hat, and brushing himself off, made his appearance. He saluted the crowd in a military manner and smiling in an indifferent way.

He exhibits great apprehension about to-morrow. He does not appear quite sure that he will escape violation tomorrow, as there are stories in circulation in the east part of the city in regard to attempts which will be make to shoot him. Many persons believe that concerted action, with that result in view, will be taken.

CRANK JONES

to-day engaged counsel to defend him in the police court to-morrow.

JONES NOT THE MAN.

The policeman who sat on the van went to the jail this afternoon for the purpose of identifying Jones, but declared positively that he was not the man who fired into it. He says Jones has a light complexion and hardly a perceptible moustache, whereas the man who fired at Guiteau was a dark and swarthy man, apparently forty-five years old, with a heavy and stumpy black moustache and keen black eyes. He was cool and sober in manner, and planned his work, even though he failed, in a way that showed that he was a clear-headed and determined man, rather than that of a half-witted crank. Again, the horse that he rode was a heavy sorrel, with white fore legs, while Jones' horse has not a white spot upon it. Jones, therefore, will doubtless be released in the morning. One theory is that Jones was an accomplice. The police are much exerbised over the matter.

HOW HE MET DEATH.

DR. BLISS' STORY OF THE INCIDENTS OF PRESIDENT GARFIELD'S LAST ILLNESS.

The morning of the 3d of July found him comparatively cheerful and hopeful, and with a full appreciation of his surroundings. After the morning consultation, and the dressing of the wound, having at my request decided upon his permanent professional attendance, he desired me to thank individually the physicians who came to his assistance so promptly. In the evening it was decided to summon the distinguished counsel from Philadelphia and New York, Drs. D. Hayes, Agnew and Frank H. Hamilton. The time which passed until the 23d of July, when the first rigor occurred, was remarkable chiefly for the quiet, cool determination of the sufferer. At this time, as is known, a simple but painful operation was rendered necessary by the formation of a superficial pus-sac. When, after consultation, I informed the President of the intention to use the knife, he, with unfailing cheerfulness, replied: "Very well; whatever you say is necessary must be done." When the physicians entered the room I handed the bistoury to one of the counsel with the request that he make the incision. Without an anæsthetic and without a murmur or a muscular contraction by the patient, the incision was made. He quietly asked the results of the operation, and soon sank into a peaceful slumber. This operation, though simple in itself, was painful, and the manner in which it was borne by the President in his enfeebled condition was, perhaps, as good an instance as any of the wonderful nervous control which characterized his whole illness.

When the stomach failed, resort was had to other modes of administering food, which were repeated at proper intervals for four or five days, at several periods of his illness. We saw him slipping from our hands through inanition. We suspected and dreaded some internal injury, which no mortal could have dared to explore. We sought every available means of supplying waste known to modern physiological science. Why we could not finally succeed, is shown by the autopsy. During all, the President intelligently discussed each condition with me. He often spoke with feeling wonder of the marvelous aids which science could and did give a sufferer in his condition, saying on one occasion, "What relief these so-called artificial methods of nourishment have given me! We should be thankful that science has so advanced that we can avail ourselves of it in this crisis."

About ten days after the first subscription was made to the fund for Mrs. Garfield some one of the household informed him that a large sum of money was being raised for her in the event of his demise. At this he was very much surprised, and said: "What!" adding, with evident emotion, as he turned his face to the pillow, "How kind and thoughtful! What a generous people!" He was then silent and abscbed for some time, as if overwhelmed with the thought. I never heard him allude to the subject afterward.

The fatigues of the trip (to Elberon) were shown in the pulse and also in the facial expression; but the President expressed himself as glad to be at the seashore, and was inclined to think that he ought to have been removed before.—His satisfaction was evident to all. The sound of the waves, the salt and bracing air, all afforded him the greatest delight. For eight or ten days his condition visibly and continuously improved. Upon the evening of the 15th of September a noticeable change took place—a more frequent pulse, higher temperature and increasing feebleness, all indicated deep-seated mischief, which his physicians could not localize, but could only recognize symptomatically as due to the general septic condition.

On this day I was absent from him for five hours, the only occasion on which I left him during the eighty days. I left him comfortable, and on returning from New York found him only presenting the signs of fatigue usual at that hour (5 P. M.). Upon my return he held out his hand, and attempted the familiar smile. I said:

"Mr. President, I have been away for a few hours, as you know, but they seemed like an age."

He answered;

"Doctor, you plainly show the effect of all this care and unrest, and I am glad you were forced to take this temporary relief. Your anxious watching will soon be over."

I think that then, and probably long before, the President fully believed that he could not survive.

Upon the day before his death he addressed Colonel Rockwell as follows:

"Old boy, do you think my name will have a place in human history?"

The Colonel answered:

"Yes, a grand one, but a grander place in human hearts. Old fellow you musn't talk in that way. You have a great work yet to perform."

After a moment's silence he said, sadly and solemnly:

"No: my work is done."

Often during his sickness, in his great care for rest after the fatigues of the day, he gently urged Mrs. Garfield to retire from the bedside, even when she herself could scarcely bear to leave. His heart was not only great, but tender as that of a child,

Upon this last evening I had just inquired of her if she was not in danger of too great fatigue. She replied:

"The General seems so comfortable and quiet that it has rested me to remain."

After making some arrangements for the President's comfort, and after the arrival of General Swaim, who was the nurse for the first part of the night, she left the sick-room and retired. At 10:30 the faithful Dan suddenly appeared at the door of communication, and said:

"General Swaim wants you, quick!" He proceeded me to the room, took the candle from behind the screen near the door, and raised it so that the light fell upon the face, so soon to settle in the rigid lines of death. Observing the pallor, the upturned eyes, the gasping respiration, and total unconsciousness, I, with uplifted hands, exclaimed, "My God, Swaim! the President is dying!" Mrs. Garfield, Mrs. Rockwell, Miss Mollie Garfield, Miss Rockwell, Mr. C. O. Rockwell, Mr. J. Stanley Brown, Dr. Agnew, Dr. Boynton, the servants and myself were the witnesses of the last sad scene in this sorrowful history. While summoning Mrs. Garfield, I had in vain sought for the pulse at the wrist, next at the carotid artery, and last by placing my ear over the region of the heart. Restoratives which were always at hand, were instantly resorted to. In almost every conceivable way it was sought to revive the rapidly yielding vital forces. A faint, fluttering pulsation of the heart, gradually fading to indistinctness, alone rewarded my examination. At last, only a few moments after the first alarm, at 10:35, I raised my head from the breast of my dead friend, and said to the sorrowful group, "It is over."

Ponder on these Truths.

Kidney-Wort is nature's remedy for kidney and liver disease, piles and constipation.

Sediment or mucous in the urine is a sure indication of disease. Take Kidney-Wort.

Torpid liver and kidneys poison the blood. Kidney-Wort revives them and cleanses the system.

Headache, billious attacks, dizziness, and loss of appetite, are cured by Kidney-Wort. See adv.

FUTURE PROTECTIONISTS: From what we have been able to observe, but few men in the South, now hold free-trade doctrines. English examples amount to nothing, as far as the rest of the world is concerned; indeed her own people are getting sick unto death of it. The agitation there under the name of "Fair Trade," indicate how utterly Cobden and his fellow-prophets have failed in their predictions.

We in the South are just beginning the world in manufacture, but the beginning has been a good one. We have at hand all the raw material necessary for these manufactures, and the money that used to go into negroes is finding its way into the stock of these factories. The live men who manage these industries understand fully the fact that what made such industries prosperous in the North cannot fail to have the same effect in the South, hence they want our protective tariff to continue, and laugh to scorn the old free-trade notions that used to prevail in our section.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

SMITH'S LANDING, Atlantic Co., N. J.

This is to certify that Dr. Clark Johnson's Indian Blood Syrup has greatly benefited myself and family. I cannot recommend it to highly. L. CARTO.

Cuticura

Scrofulous, Itching and Scaly Humors of the Skin, Scalp and Blood Cured.

MIRACULOUS CURE.

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. He had paid $500 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, which presented a most loathsome appearance, is now as soft as smooth as an infant's, with no scar or trace of the disease left behind. He has now been cured twelve months.

Reported by F. H. BROWN, Esq., Barnwell, S. C.

SCROFULA SORE.

Rev. Dr. ——, in detailing his experience with the CUTICURA REMEDIES, said that through Divine Providence one of his relations was cured of a scrofulous sore, which was slowly draining away his life, by the CUTICURA RESOLVENT internally, and CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP externally. The poison that had fed the disease was completely driven out.

ECZEMA.

Sixteen months since an eruption broke out on my legs and both feet, which turned out to be Eczema, and caused me great pain and annoyance. I tried various remedies with no good results, until I used the CUTICURA RESOLVENT internally and CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP externally, which entirely cured me so that my skin is as smooth and natural as ever.

LEM. M. FRAILEY, 68 South St., Baltimore.

CUTICURA.

The Cuticura treatment, for the cure of Skin, Scalp and Blood Diseases, consists in the internal use of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, and the external use of CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP, the Great Skin Cures. Price of CUTICURA, small boxes, 50c.; large boxes, $1.00. CUTICURA RESOLVENT, $1 per bottle. CUTICURA SOAP, 25c.; CUTICURA SHAVING SOAP, 15c.

Depot, WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, Mass.

CATARRH.

Sanford's Radical Cure,

COMPLETE TREATMENT

For $1.00.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE, CATARRHAL SOLVENT and IMPROVED INHALER, wrapped in one package, with full directions, and sold by all druggists for one dollar. Ask for Sanford's Radical Cure.

From a simple cold or influenza to the rotting, sloughing and death of the senses of smell, taste and hearing, this great remedy is supreme. Poisonous mucous accumulations are removed, the entire membrane cleansed, disinfected, soothed and healed, head and voice cleared, smell, taste and hearing restored and constitutional ravages checked. Thus, externally and internally, does this great economical remedy work, instantly relieving and permanently curing the most aggravated and dangerous forms of Catarrh. General Agents,

WEEKS & POTTER, Boston.

PARSONS' EXTERMINATOR

RATS, MICE, Roaches, Water Bugs and Red and Black Ants eat ravenously PARSONS'S EXTERMINATOR and die. No fear of bad smells. Barns, granaries and households often cleared in a single night. Best and cheapest *vermin killer* in the world. No failure in thirty years. Every box warranted. Sold by all grocers and druggists. Ask for PARSONS'. Mailed for 25c. by WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, Massachusetts.

WANTED.

A good second hand Shingle Machine. Address with description and price, M. B. M., P. O. Box X, Liberty, Tioga county, Pa. Oct. 27-2mos.

FARMERS, ATTENTION.

☞ New machinery for Grinding Buckwheat at AYER'S MILLS. BEST YIELD and FINEST FLOUR guaranteed.

☞ *Come on with your grain.*

O. F. AYER, Prop.

Sheshequin, Oct. 25th, 1881. nv3-1m

POCKET BOOK LOST.

On Monday, Nov. 14th, on the road from Towanda to Canton, lost a pocket book considerably worn, containing one ten dollar and one five dollar bill, with papers, receipts, notes, etc. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at the REPUBLICAN Office.—2w

M. E. LILLEY.

THE GREAT APPETIZER TONIC, AND COUGH CURE FOR COUGHS, COLDS, CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, AND All Diseases of the THROAT, CHEST AND LUNGS.

LAWRENCE & MARTIN'S TOLU, ROCK & RYE. TRADE MARK REGISTERED.

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GREEN B. RAUM, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C., Jan. 6th, 1880, says: "TOLU, ROCK and RYE is an agreeable Remedy in Pectoral complaints and is classed as a Medicinal preparation, under the U. S. Revised Statutes, and when so stamped, may be sold by DRUGGISTS, GROCERS, and other persons, without special tax," or license.

CAUTION! Don't be deceived by dealers who try to palm off Rock and Rye for LAWRENCE & MARTIN'S TOLU, ROCK and RYE—which is the only MEDICATED article made—the genuine has their name on the Proprietary Stamp on each bottle.

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TRAVELING BAGS, UMBRELLAS, LEATHER, MITTENS, GLOVES, ETC., ETC., EVER OPENED IN TOWANDA, AT PRICES THAT

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

Seeptmber 19, 1881.

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 Sheshequin, 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 *pen dente 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 Tamer A. Chaffee, guardian of Phebe G. Chaffee (now Mrs. James H. 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 Bells 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 Leraysville, deceased.

The first and final account of N. N. Betts, administrator of the estate of E. O'Meara Goodrich, late of the Borough of Towanda, deceased, who was the administrator of the estate of O'Meara E. Goodrich 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 A. Kinner and A. C. Elsbree, 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. O. FIRSBIE, Register.

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

PATENTS.

(U. S. AND FOREIGN.

Frank A. Foute, Attorney-at-Law, Lock Box, 356, Washington, D. C.

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REFERENCES:

U. S. Senators: Hon. Geo. F. Edmunds, of Vermont; Hon. David Davis and Gen. John A. Logan, of Illinois; Hon. Benj. H. Hill, of Georgia; Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar, of Miss; Hon. S. M. Cullom, Gov. of Illinois; the Hon. Commissioner of Patents and Corps of Examiners and the proprietor of this paper.

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IN THE VERY LATEST STYLES AND BEST MATERIALS. ALSO A FULL LINE OF

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Which will be sold at 5 to 10 per cent. cheaper than any other dealer dare sell them. Give me a call and judge for yourself.

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Towanda, Pa., October 20, 1881.

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TOMBSTONES and MONUMENTS made and sold ten per cent. cheaper than you can buy them at any other marble works in Bradford county.

Full satisfaction guaranteed and all jobs put up properly.

Samuel Ott, who has recently become a partner in the business is a first class workman. We do our own work, and are therefore enabled to sell very much cheaper than any other manufacturer.

Those wishing work in our line are respectfully invited to call and see for themselves. We also do all kinds of STONE WORK in our line.

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Wysauking, Nov. 15, 1881.—6m

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