## LOCAL NOTICES.

Buggy, cutter, harness, &c, for sale cheap. Apply at the Episcopal Rectory.
June 17, 1872-tf.

The farmers will find that the Two-Wheel Kerby mower will improve upon acquaintance

It is poor policy to buy a poor mower, simply because it is sold at a cheap price; or, say $10 or $15 less than the Kirby.

A gentleman afflicted with the chronic rheumatism says, "No description of my case can convey the vast amount of benefit I have received from the use of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*. I believe it is the best article in the world for rheumatism.

If a horse has a good constitution, and has been a good horse, no matter how old or how much run down he may be, he can be greatly improved, and in many respects made as good as new, by a liberal use of *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders.*

It is our candid advice to all persons, thinking of buying mowing machines, to *make up your minds firmly* that you will buy *no other* mower until you have had a fair opportunity to examine and *test* the Kirby two-wheel mower. *Act upon this decision*, and it will save you loss, disappointment and mortification.

John Fox, Esq., an old and prominent merchant of Mainsburg, Tioga county, Pa., was taken suddenly blind three months ago from *cataract*. He came to this city last week for surgical advice and yesterday Dr. UpDeGraff extracted the opaque lens and restored his vision.—*Elmira Advertiser, July 2.*

PUBLIC ROAD LETTING.—The subscribers will meet at the store of the Fall Brook Coal Company, at Antrim, at 2 o'clock p. m., on Saturday, the 13th of July, for the purpose of letting to the lowest responsible bidder the job of making that part of the Babb's Creek and Antrim road which lies between said store and the Broughton Log road; distance about half a mile.

It will be let at public outcry, and bids made by the rod, including bridges and culverts. Specifications may be had by calling on the subscribers, or on Mr. Hinman at said store.

WM. W. BABB,
SAM'L DOANE,
WM. BACHE,
July 3, 1872-2w. Comr's.

Agreement of tanners to buy bark by weight instead of measurement. 2,200 pounds for a standard cord.

CORNING, N. Y., May 3, 1872.

At a meeting of Bark Buyers, held this day on motion of H. F. Wells, Esq., it was *Resolved*, That in purchasing Hemlock Bark, 2,200 lbs should be considered a standard cord, the bark to be dry enough to grind, and it is furthermore resolved that we agree to buy all bark delivered by weight.

P. K. WELLS, Chairman.
N. SPENCER THOMAS, Sec'y.

FIRMS REPRESENTED AT THE MEETING:
DAVIDGE, LANFIELD & Co., Newark Valley, N. Y.
PALMER & DECKER, Elmira, N. Y.
JOSEPH RIBBGOLLE, Wellsboro, Pa.
BAILEY, LOWELL & CO., Wellsboro, Pa.
THOMAS' PAT. BARK EXTRACT Co., Trout Run, Pa.
ADAM INNIS Granville Centre, Pa.
G. TRUMAN, & Co., Owego, N. Y.
BELDEN & STRATTON, S. Addison, N. Y.
WELLS, BROWN & Co., Elmira, N. Y
WING TABER, Elkland, Pa
S. ARCHIBALD & Co., Owego, N. Y.
EDWARD BAYER, Brooklyn, N. Y.
CYRUS PYLE & Co. Painted Post, N. Y.
DAVIDGE, HORTON & Co., Berkshire, Tioga Co., Pa
MARSHAL DUNHAM, Chemung, N. Y.
H. V. DEAN & SON, Owego, N. Y.
WHEELL, WELLS & Co., Lindleytown, N. Y.
T. HAMMOND & Co., Osceola, Pa.
G. B. LOWELL & Co., Middlebury, Pa.
ELMIRA EXTRACT WORKS, Elmira, N. Y.
W. O. CONNER, Hornellsville, N. Y
JOHNSON & LOWELL, Tioga, Pa.
HARDENBERG, ELMORE & Co., Englishtown, Pa.
J. HAMILTON & Co, Campbelltown, N. Y.
ARTHUR BROS., Painted Post, N. Y.
MILLING BROTHERS, Rochester, N. Y

PLENTY OF GOOD READING.—The number of *Littell's Living Age* for June 29th closes the 129th volume of that sterling periodical. The most careless glance at the table of contents reveals the interesting and instructive variety of literary food spread before its readers during the last three months. Among the articles mentioned we notice one on 'Marco Polo' from the *Edinburgh Review;* 'The British Parliament' and 'Thomas Carlyle' from the *Quarterly;* 'The Poetry of Matthew Arnold,' 'Kidnapping in the South Seas,' and 'The American Civil War' from the *British Quarterly;* 'Henry Ward Beecher' from the *Contemporary;* 'Robert Burns, 'Shelley,' 'Voltaire,' and 'French Manners' from *Blackwood;* 'The Legal Profession in America' and 'American Judges' from *Macmillan;* 'Wanderings in Japan,' 'A Voyage to the Sun,' and 'The English Sonnet' from the *Cornhill;* 'Richard Steele,' 'Modern Manners' and 'Beau Brummel' from the *Temple Bar;* 'Physiological Position of Alcohol' from the *Popular Science Review;* 'Michael Faraday' from the *Golden Hours;* 'Mazzini,' 'Christian and Pagan Ethics,' and 'The Jews as Politicians' from the *Spectator;* 'The Canadian Question' from the *Economist;* 'The Secret Policy of the Vatican,' 'The Story of the Tichborne Case,' 'The English of the Prayer Book,' 'English Civil Wars,' and 'The German Empire and the Jesuits' from the *Saturday Review;* 'New Japanese and Chinese Treaties' and 'The New Slave Trade' from the *Pall Mall Gazette.* Besides all this—and we have mentioned hardly a tithe of the articles—there are four or five of the best novels of the day running through the volume, and the selections from current poetry. As *Littell* is as superior in the general good quality of its contents as in the quantity of its selections, it is evident that whoever reads it gets much more than the worth of his money.

EQUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.—There are agents who speak the best interests of their companies, and some companies, from their style of executive management, spoil the good services and the intentions of their agents. In the Royal, there is and has always been the happiest accord, satisfactory understanding and harmonious co-operation and action existing between the chief executive officer and agent at home and in the robust field of its enterprise. This has been demonstrably the case with regard to the Company's experience in the United States. The introduction and perpetuation for so nearly a year of this superior style of executive management is principally due to the eminent capacity, skill and business tact of the late manager, Percy Dove, Esq., and, we are happy to add his talented successor, John H. McLaren, Esq., has followed the laudable example set by his worthy predecessor. The fruit of this good understanding and cordial co-operation between the executive staff and their subordinate agents, has raised the institution from the fourteenth or fifteenth in rank to be the second in the United Kingdom. The Royal has, indeed, made good its noble title in the highest reception of the term, at home and abroad, in its dealings with all classes and conditions of its policy-holders.

It is unnecessary here to speak of the worthy and much respected representative of the Royal at No. 56 Wall street, New York; he is too long and familiarly known to the reader of the *Gazette*, the mercantile and insurance fraternity, to require any complimentary allusions in this place; suffice it to say that we know of no representative of any other English company who has merited so justly the confidence, esteem, and respect of his contemporaries and associates in business, not merely by his uniform courteous and gentlemanly deportment, but by his promptitude, faithfulness, and zeal in carrying out every plan and proposal which has from time to time been introduced and adopted for the protection and improvement of the business. And we are pleased to add, that Mr. A. B. McDonald is not the *only* representative of the Royal concerning whom a similar statement may be made with propriety and justice. The agents at Boston, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, San Francisco, and Canada bear the same excellent reputation for fair and honorable dealing toward their business associates.

The Royal has now a paid-up cash capital and assets of $10,000,000; and since the fire in Chicago the Trustees of the New York branch have deposited with the Department at Albany $375,000 in gold additional, making a total of assets now held for the security of policy-holders in the United States, amounting to the handsome sum of $1,300,000. The Royal has justly earned the favorable opinion and extensive patronage of the American public.—*United States Insurance Gazette and Magazine, June, 1872.*

Messrs. Mitchell & Cameron are agents for the above company in this region. Their office is in Converse & Williams's new block, on Main street, Wellsboro.


# The Agitator.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 10, 1872.


## Home Affairs.

### Briefs.

—Since the storm of the Fourth the weather has been decidedly cooler.

—A substantial stone water-tank is going up near the Depot.

—The track of the railroad is laid about three miles beyond this village towards Antrim.

—The Corning water-works were tested last Thursday, throwing a 1½ inch stream thirty feet higher than the Dickinson House.

—There were public dances at Lawrenceville, Tioga, and this village on the night of the Fourth.

—The afternoon train north got one wheel of the baggage car off the rough track where the late break was. There was a short delay, but no damage done.

—A small boy, who was riding one of the horses at the Addison races, on the Fourth, was thrown off, by coming in collision with a sulky carelessly driven on the track, and so badly hurt that he was not expected to live.

—Our old friend, Rev. N. W. Miner, D. D., of Belvidere, Ill., has been appointed Delegate to the International Congress for Prison Reform to be held at London, England, in July. He expects to sail from New York with his wife to-day, the 10th inst.

—Some of the train men think a part of the passengers in the new coach don't know how to behave with common decency. Some of them think it just the thing to put their muddy, greasy boots on the new plush cushions. This shows that they are so used to fine furniture at home that they care nothing for it! Of course!

—Messrs. Rockwell & Hurlburt excited a good deal of interest among the horsemen of this neighborhood last week by the exhibition of their trained horses. They also gave instructions in the art of breaking and training the horse. As country editors are never expected to own such an animal, we didn't take any lessons ourselves; but those who did, speak highly of the system taught.

—Mr. Charles L. Shattuck, who shot himself recently at Corning, as reported by us last week, will probably recover. The ball entered the abdomen, just below the ribs, and two and a half inches to the left of the median line. It is now believed that the ball followed the muscles and lodged above the hip. Last Friday, just a week after the shooting, Mr. Shattuck left Corning with his mother for her home at Hadley, Mass.

—Last Friday evening a man, whose name was understood to be Hyde, attacked another named Kinsey, at the Lawrenceville depot, just before the arrival of the train going south, knocked him down, and cut him about the head and face most horribly by stamping him with his boots. Kinsey is a man much smaller than his assailant, and was said to be almost helpless from intoxication. Although several men stood around none of them offered to interfere with this exhibition of brutality, which was performed in the presence of ladies. Brave creatures!

—Mr. George R. Tremaine, who will be remembered by our village readers as the exhibitor of the "Sun Pictures" here a few weeks ago, met with a severe accident at Bath, N. Y., last Wednesday. He was engaged in making the gas used to produce the brilliant light at his exhibitions, when he discovered that the gauge indicating the pressure of gas within the generator did not work. He at once endeavored to reduce the pressure by letting off the gas, but before he succeeded in that operation the generator exploded with a report like that of a cannon, tearing a large coal stove in which it was placed into a hundred pieces, bursting out several windows of the court room in which the exhibition was held, and knocking some plaster off the walls. A large piece of the cast-iron generator weighing probably twenty pounds was thrown through the high ceiling of the room, and cut half its diameter into a joist above, and then fell back within the bar and smashed a chair in its descent. Mr. Tremaine was knocked over and covered by the fragments of the stove, receiving some bruises and several flesh wounds in the face. But, under the circumstances, he may consider that he made a very fortunate escape from more serious damage. Happily there was no other person in the room at the time.

ANOTHER TERRIBLE WARNING.—The almost criminal folly of carelessly handling firearms received another vivid illustration at Ovid, N. Y., recently. The story is told by the local papers as follows:

"B. D. Seeley, son of Congressman Seeley, was handling a gun, supposing it to be unloaded, when it accidentally went off, the entire contents being discharged into the body of his wife, inflicting injuries of the most alarming character. The accident was rendered all the more aggravating, from the fact that Mrs. S. was about to give birth to a child, and resulted, we hear, in her confinement a few hours later and the loss of the little one, through the body of which the contents of the gun passed. The affair created the greatest excitement in Ovid, every body manifesting the utmost solicitude in behalf of the afflicted family. Mrs. Seeley is a daughter of Supervisor S. B. Thomas, of Ovid, and was married some two or three years ago. The latest intelligence from Ovid states that her condition is such as to afford hopes of her recovery.

THE FOURTH IN WELLSBORO.—*Mr. Agitator.—Sir:* Being an eye witness of the events of this day, I thought I would pen them for future reference. At precisely two o'clock, according to programme, the President of the day, Town Clock, with one stroke of the gavel and pointing to two, announced the time to commence, whereupon Mr. Nobody-Listen delivered a most eloquent discourse on the effect of sound in general, and on anvils, bells, and fire crackers in particular; and although it was acknowledged to be disagreeable, and perhaps in some respects injurious to old people and babes and a few sick and nerveless individuals, yet it was pronounced necessary as a recreation to a multitude of boys otherwise excluded from active life. At the close of this splendid address the President, with two raps of the gavel and pointing to three, announced the time to adjourn. Just then the attention of the crowd was called off by the police taking two drunken men to jail. This hindered the taking a vote on the Presidential question, which would have been quite interesting.

Respectfully, &c. RUSTICUS.
Wellsboro, July 4th, 1872.

### Covington Schools.

For a number of years previous to 1863, Covington was well known by her poor school buildings. She maintained one upon each side of the river, and two more dilapidated structures it would have been difficult to find. Those interested in the matter of education grumbled and advised. The Superintendents, as they visited the schools, would argue and plead for new buildings; and yet the scholars were *compelled* to stand a freezing process of six hours a day during the winter term, and the birds were allowed to build nests in the cracks and crevices of the houses during the summer, just as if good school buildings had never been heard of.

Hiram C. Johns in his report for 1862 says: "I held educational meetings with other friends of education; during the year, in Nelson and Covington boroughs, with the view of inducing the Directors to consolidate their schools and build houses for graded schools in place of the miserable old shanties that have so long disgraced these otherwise reputable districts. And though the right kind of feeling prevailed among the people as a whole, I afterwards learned that the capitalists vetoed the effort. Undoubtedly this class of men have heretofore controlled in these districts, and I shall not expect success to crown the effort until the people, who are deeply interested in the matter by virtue of their large families to educate, assert their logic right at the ballot box, and elect such men for School Directors as are willing and fearless in the discharge of their duties." In writing the above Mr. Johns summed all the facts up in a nut shell.

How long this state of things would have existed it is quite difficult to tell, had not an event occurred in the spring of 1867 that made it impossible to longer delay action in the matter. One day while the house on the east side of the river was deserted for noon it caught fire, and before it was discovered the fire had made such progress that it was impossible to save the building. Then, as there were neither farms nor coalsheds near the village that could be rented for school purposes, the Board of Directors concluded to build. Then the question arose whether to build a small house upon each side of the river, or one for a graded school. After a great deal of wrangling and a great many discussions, those in favor of the graded school triumphed. Accordingly the arrangements were made, the job was let, and presto, we had the long needed house, which Mr. Calkins spoke of as the "banner' school house" of the county in his report for 1868.

But just as soon as the building was completed, and the first set of teachers installed, all interest in school matters seemed to have fled from the minds of those who ought to have taken an interest in them, and very little attention was paid to the school. True, the Directors hired teachers, and furnished them with whatever they needed for the school; but as for visiting it and watching the proceedings with any degree of interest, they did not, and I don't suppose the idea that they ought to do so ever occurred to them. And if by any chance one of the Board came inside of the house during school hours, the teachers and scholars were about as much surprised as if a grizzly bear had dropped suddenly into their midst.

As a matter of course, treating the subject of education in this manner did not have a very good effect upon the school, and there were very few of the young men and women of our place that attended the school during the winter, and none at all during the rest of the year. This state of affairs continued until the winter of 1871-2, when Prof. Gaskill was chosen to act as Principal. He introduced a number of branches of education never before taught in the school, and by his excellent system and efficient management, made things assume a different hue. This change in the programme did not pass unnoticed, and occasionally a person could be induced to visit the school. One gentleman of considerable experience in school matters visited it, and afterwards told me that although the Covington school had always had the reputation of being rather backward, it was, under the present management, the best school he had ever visited.

As soon as our citizens found that it was a possible thing to have a good school here, some of them proposed to petition the Legislature for the privilege of enlarging the limits of the Boro', and as this would give us more taxable property, we could add another story to the school house, and then establish a school that would not be second to any in the country. But the movement was opposed so strongly by some of the people living just outside of the Boro' limits as the lines are now drawn, and who would have been inside of the Boro' had the movement been successful, that no decided action was ever taken in the matter, and finally the project fell through. One gentleman having a number of children to educate declared that rather than see the limits extended he would sell out and leave the country. He said he preferred by far to educate his children at the Normal School in Mansfield to the tune of $62,00 a term to enlarging the Boro' and being obliged to pay the extra school taxes. Nearly all who opposed the movement entertained about the same notions that he did. All were afraid of those "extra taxes."

Will the school house always remain as it is now, or will the day come when we shall have the building we so much need? Time alone can give the answer. If some kind spirit would only come to our aid and make the needed improvements, why there is no telling the amount of good that might result from it. But if we can't, by any hook or crook, get the house fixed as we wish to have it, why we will keep right on in the good old way. CHAS. G. GRAY.

### Business Principles Applied to Newspapers.

The following, from the Easton *Argus*, contains as much sound, practical sense as anything we have ever seen on the subject of newspaper business:

*It is high time that there should be a radical reform in the loose and ruinous credit system upon which the county newspapers of Pennsylvania are almost without exception carried on. It is high time that the conductors of public journals should make their readers cognizant of the fact that they have the same right to full and prompt payment for the thing that they have to sell that the banker, the shoemaker, or the farmer, or the blacksmith has to the fruit of his toil, and that when a man takes a paper without paying for it, he "patronizes" the publisher in precisely the same sense in which a thief who steals a quarter of beef "patronizes" the butcher. It is positively shameful and enough to make one blush, to read the humble appeals to delinquent subscribers, in which country editors are too apt to indulge. One would fancy, to read one of these touching specimens of mendicant eloquence, that the people who had gobbled the poor man's paper for years, had enjoyed the fruits of his brains and labor, and had eaten up his capital, were charitable dogs who had already, by doing all those gracious things, quite overwhelmed him with benevolence, and of whom, therefore, it was "cheeky" and improper to ask more. What merchant would think of begging for the bad debts on his books in this abject style—of imploring the chaps who had tricked him out of coffee or sugar to "please pay up"—to "remember the poor grocer," and the like. The plan of all men in business, except editors, is either to exact cash or give a reasonable credit, and when their accounts are due to present their bills, and if these are not paid, to collect them promptly by process of law. The editor too often wonders whether Mr. Snooks or Mr. Jinks, who is in arrears for years on his list, will "stop his paper" if strong measures are taken to make him honest. Well, suppose Mr. Snooks and Mr. Jinks both "stop" the papers for which they owe, is anything lost to the publisher by that freak of indignation on the part of those virtuous men? Does the dry goods merchant, when he finds that Mr. Diddler is deaf to all appeals for cash, and is always "not in" when his bill is sent to him, hesitate about suing that gentleman, for fear Mr. Diddler will "stop" his muslin or broadcloth? Or rather does he not, like a sensible man, "stop" Mr. Diddler's muslin and broadcloth for him, and see that he has paid for what he has got already before he gets any more.*

*Again. No merchant who did not absolutely solicit ruin would think of selling on credit to each of two or three thousand customers, nearly all strangers to him, and scattered over the area of a whole county, an umbrella of the value of two dollars, leaving it to the discretion of the purchasers when to pay for their goods. He would very properly say to these people, if they were bold enough to ask such a credit of him, that it was much easier for each one of them to pay cash than for him to incur the delay, risk, expense and the trouble of making out two or three thousand bills and hunting up two or three thousand debtors, a year hence.—He would argue that a man who needed an umbrella worth two dollars, could either afford to pay for it or endure the inconvenience of going without it, and he would refuse to imperil his own credit by selling goods bought on short time to a multitude of purchasers who might never pay, or who would be out of reach when his bill should fall due in the city.*

*Yet this very thing, which no merchant could consent to do without losing his standing as a business man, probably going into bankruptcy, is just what every publisher of a country newspaper does habitually and under the constraint of a long-established "system." Substitute newspapers for umbrellas and the cases are identical. The materials, the labor, everything else essential to the issue of a newspaper are paid for in cash. On the other hand the printed sheet is sold on credit, and on credit which has no fixed limit. The very smallness of each man's account makes him fancy that it can be a matter of little concern whether he pays it to-day or a year hence. "What are two dollars to the publishers of the Argus?" Well, they are two dollars, and multiplied by two or three thousand, they get to be so much more than two dollars, that if we had the sum total in our pockets instead of scattered broadcast over the land in the pockets of other people, we could pay our debts, improve our newspaper, and have something to spare.*

*In the case of a large number of people, probably the majority, who neglect or delay to pay for their papers, the plea of thoughtlessness may be put. If the debt were a hundred dollars instead of two dollars or four, it would be before their minds constantly and they would provide against it. But, on the other hand, they are reminded weekly on the margin of their papers of the state of their accounts, and if the debt is small, it is so much the more easily paid. The man who is too poor to pay for a paper is too poor to subscribe for one—and, if he must have the news and has no money, he should tell the publisher so and leave it to that gentleman to decide whether he can afford or not to give him the news for nothing.*

## WELLSBORO MARKET.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY
E. R. KIMBALL, *Retail Grocer.*

WELLSBORO, JULY 9, 1872.

| DEALERS | PAY FOR | SELL AT |
|---|---|---|
| Flour, per bbl | $9 00 @ | $11 00 |
| Buckwheat flour, per cwt | — | 4 00 |
| Wheat, white, per bushel | — | — |
| Wheat, red, " | — | — |
| Wheat, spring, " | — | — |
| Buckwheat, " | 70 | — |
| Corn shelled, " | 90 | 90 |
| Oats, " | 50 | 60 |
| Barley, " | 80 | — |
| Rye, " | 60 | — |
| Clover seed, " | 7 00 | 8 50 |
| Timothy seed, " | — | 4 50 |
| Beans, " | 1 50 | — |
| Corn meal, per cwt | — | 2 25 |
| Feed, per cwt | — | 2 00 |
| Potatoes, per bush | 25 | 25 |
| Apples, green, per bush | 2 00 | 2 00 |
| Onions, per bush | 1 50 | 1 75 |
| Turnips, per bush | 20 | — |
| Pork, per lb | 7½ | 10 |
| Hams, per lb | 12½ | 15 |
| Shoulders, per lb | 10 | 12½ |
| Butter, per lb | 20 | 25 |
| Cheese, per lb | 14 | 15 |
| Lard, per lb | 12½ | 15 |
| Tallow, per lb | 8 | 10 |
| Honey, per lb | 20 | 20 |
| Beeswax, per lb | 30 | — |
| Vinegar, per gal | — | 40 |
| Eggs, per dozen | 15 | 15 |
| Dried apples, per lb | 12½ | 15 |
| Dried peaches, per lb | — | 15 |
| Dried cherries, per lb | — | 40 |
| Dried blackberries, per lb | 15 | 20 |
| Dried raspberries, black, per lb | 25 | 30 |
| Dried raspberries, red, per lb | 20 | 25 |
| Cranberries, per qt | — | 20 |
| Hay, per ton | 15 00 | — |
| Wood, 18 inches, per cord | — | 2 00 |
| Wood, 3 feet, per cord | — | 3 00 |
| Coal, hard, per ton | 6 75@ | 7 25 |
| Coal, soft | — | 5 00 |
| Ground plaster, per ton | — | 8 50 |
| Sugar, "A" coffee, per lb | — | 13½ |
| Sugar, yellow, per lb | — | 12½ |
| Sugar, brown, per lb | — | 11@12 |
| Teas, green, per lb | 75@ | $1 50 |
| Teas, black, per lb | 80@ | $1 25 |
| Kerosene, per gal | — | 40 |
| Wool, per lb | 65 | — |

## New York City Market.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY
HARDING, HAYDEN & CO.,
Produce Commission Merchants, 325 Washington St.
NEW YORK, JULY 6, 1872.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Butter per lb | 17 | to 28 | cts. |
| Cheese " | 11 | to 12 | " |
| Lard " | 9 | to 9½ | " |
| Tallow " | 9 | to 9½ | " |
| Dried Apples | 10 | to 11 | " |
| Hops per lb | 15 | to 50 | " |
| Eggs per doz | 14 | to 20 | " |

## MARRIAGES.

JONES—LYON.—At the M. E. Parsonage, in East Charleston, July 4th, 1872, by Rev. G. S. Transue, Mr. Orlando P. Jones, of Charleston, and Miss Lydia A. Lyon, of Middlebury.

## DEATHS.

COX.—In Liberty, Pa., June 28th, 1872, Mrs. Catharine Elmina Cox, wife of C. Henry Cox, aged 23 years, 6 months, and 11 days.

For from this world of toil and strife,
She's present with the Lord;
Her labors and her mortal life
End in a large reward.

## Special Notices.


AVOID QUACKS!

A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. J. H. REENES, 78 Nassau st., New York.
Jan. 1, 1872.


### *To Builders.*

THE Trustees of the State Normal School at Mansfield are desirous of letting the job of putting up a brick building on the ground, 150 by 45 feet, three stories in height, with a basement story for dining hall and kitchen. Specifications for said building may be seen at the hardware store of Lutz & Kohler in Mansfield.

Those wishing to contract for the same will send in sealed proposals by the 25th of July.

F. A. ALLEN,
S. H. ELLIOTT,
O. A. LUTZ,
Mansfield, July 8, 1872-3w. Building Com.

### Proposed Amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

JOINT RESOLUTION

PROPOSING AN AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment of the Constitution of this Commonwealth be proposed to the people for their adoption or rejection, pursuant to the provisions of the tenth article thereof, to wit:

AMENDMENT:

Strike out the sixth section of the sixth article of the Constitution, and insert in lieu thereof the following: "A State Treasurer shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State, at such times and for such terms of service as shall be prescribed by law."

WILLIAM ELLIOTT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAMES S. RITAN,
Speaker of the Senate.

APPROVED—The twenty-second day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.
JNO. W. GEARY.

Deposited and certified for publication pursuant to the Tenth Article of the Constitution.

FRANCIS JORDAN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
Office Secretary of the Commonwealth,
Harrisburg, June 26th, 1872
July 3, 3m.


### The Thorough Bred Jack, Don Juan.

THIS celebrated Jack will stand for mares the ensuing season, at the farm of the subscriber, in **Middlebury, Pa.,** about two miles north of Holidaytown, Tioga Co.

PEDIGREE.—Don Juan is 8 years old, and 14 hands high. His sire was imported from Matin, Spain, to Kentucky, from there to Missouri, at an expense of three thousand dollars; and was brought from Missouri to Pennsylvania by Wm. B. Smith. His dam is a thorough bred Jennet, both get the Andrew Jackson stock, and he is a sure foal-getter. He weighs 900 lbs.

Owners of mares wishing the services of a superior animal should not fail to secure the services of Don Juan. His stock can be seen at the farm of the subscriber. Persons coming from a distance can be accommodated with keeping for mares at reasonable rates.

TERMS.—$10 for a single mare; $8 by the season; $5 by the leap.

Any person having a mare insured, and parting with her before the time of foaling, will be held accountable for the insurance money unless it is proved that the mare was not with foal. Insured mares must be returned regularly to the Jack, or the owners will be charged the insurance money. Insurance money due March 1st, 1873.

JAMES B. BROWN,
Middlebury, April 24, 1872-3m. Proprietor.


*In the Matter of the Petition of Oil Creek and Blossburg Railroad to change the Lines of the Tuscarora of Charleston, Bloss, Mansfield and Liberty. In the Court of Quarter Sessions of Tioga County.*

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: The undersigned, Commissioners appointed by said Court to inquire into the propriety of granting the prayer of the petitioners in the above case hereby give notice that they will meet to attend to the duties of their appointment, at the office of the Blossburg Coal Company at Arnot, on the 6th day of August, 1872 at ten o'clock A. M.

F. E. SMITH,
J. W. BAILEY,
MART KNIG,
July 8, 1872-4w Commissioners.


### INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

We are selling at par and accrued interest, and after thorough investigation recommend as a safe and profitable investment, the First Mortgage 7-30 Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad. At the present gold premium yielding 8¾ per cent. interest—over one-third more than United States 5-20's.

They are at first mortgage on the Road, its Right of Way, Rolling Stock, Telegraph Line, Equipments and Franchises.

They are a first lien upon the Traffic or net Earnings of the Road.

They are a First and Only Mortgage on a Government Grant of Land, which consists of 12,800 acres for each mile of Road through the States of Wisconsin and Minnesota, and 25,600 acres per mile through the Territories of Dakota, Montana, Idaho and Washington—in average fertility of soil, healthfulness and mildness of climate, diversity and extent of resources, the belt of country comprising this grant is such as to render the lands very valuable, and insure their speedy sale and cultivation. Sold at the average price realized by other land grant roads, the real estate endowment of the Northern Pacific Company will produce more than three times the issue of bonds per mile.

The Company is now offering for sale to settlers and colonies Three Million Acres of its lands in Minnesota, and a large area on the Pacific coast will soon be placed on the market. Many thousand acres have already been sold. The proceeds of land sales constitute a SINKING FUND for the retirement of the First Mortgage Bonds, and the bonds are at all times convertible at $110 into the Company's lands at market prices.

All marketable stocks and bonds will be received (by express or otherwise), at current prices in exchange for Northern Pacific 7-30's without expense to the investor. Pamphlets and full information will be furnished on application.

For sale by First National Bank, Wellsboro, Pa.
June 19, 1872-4w*

### The Stannard Washing Machine.

is pronounced the best in Market, having taken the first Premium at the Tioga Co., and other Fairs, and is decidedly the best wringing Machine invented. It only needs a trial to satisfy the most skeptical Persons wishing to purchase, will address

LUKE STEVENS,
Jan. 1, 1872. Tioga, Pa.

### WOOD" WHICH FARR,

FLORA, PA

Have received and are now offering for sale all the latest styles of

**Dress Goods,**

including Black, Japanese and fancy Silks, Silk Poplins, Silk Velouces, Pure Mohairs, Grenadines, Tamise and Henrietta Cloths, Alpacas Lyons Suitings, Striped and plain.

**Poplins, Japanese**

Striped and plaids, Wash Poplins, Seersuckers, Cretonnes, Paris Cambric, Crape Moretz, Organdies, Lawns, Suitains Suitings, Muslin Robe Patterns, Percales, Biques, Striped and Chevre Chambray,

*French & Scotch Ginghams,*

together with a fine assortment of

**Cloths and Cassimeres,**

*Yankee Notions, Hosiery and Domestics.*

Our stock of Ladies' Shawls and Scarfs cannot be excelled either in regards quality or price.

**Hats and Caps**

in endless variety,

***Boots and Shoes,***

the finest and coarsest, the cheapest and most stylish, the best and most serviceable to be found in the market.

If anybody wants a suit of clothes, their most important duty is to look through our stock of

***Ready-Made Clothing,***

buy an outfit and save their money.

*Carpets, Oil Cloths and Matting*

on hand to be sold at the most reasonable prices.—Next comes a full line of

*Groceries, Crockery, and Wooden Ware*

at rates to suit even the most particular purchaser.—Just come and see how much you can save by buying where goods are sold right.

Tioga, May 15, 1872. WICHAM & FARR.

### The World's Tonic.

PURELY VEGETABLE & FREE FROM ALCOHOL.

DR. P. LORIMER'S

**JUNIPER TAR BITTERS!**

A CERTAIN CURE FOR

Seated Cough, Incipient Consumption, Colds, Spitting of Blood, Inflammation of the Lungs, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Pains in Breast or Side, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Fever and Ague, Indigestion, Liver Complaint, Diarrhoea, and all Diseases of the Lungs, Stomach and Liver.

**W. H. Gregg & Co.,**

*Wholesale Druggists,*

**Elmira, N. Y.,**

Sole Agents, and to whom all orders should be addressed.—Agents for SALE BY PLERCE & KNESS, Wellsboro, Pa.

PRICE, $—00.

June 11, 1872-1y.

### THE KIRBY TWO-WHEEL MOWER.

### A Triumphant Success.

THE COMPLETE SUCCESS of the Kirby Two-Wheel Mower has never been equalled in the history of mowing and reaping machines. From every part of the country there comes united testimony in regard to its perfectly satisfactory performance in every possible kind of work. Its extensive use for the past season has more fully than ever before demonstrated the superiority of principle upon which not only this but all the Kirby machines are built. It has the flexibility and independent motion of frame and finger-bar peculiar to all Kirby machines, cutting close and clean over all variations of ground.

JOINTED CONNECTING ROD.

With the utmost *simplicity and strength*, there are combined in the Kirby Two-Wheel Mower *many excellencies* not found in any other machine, and chief among them will be noticed the *Jointed Connecting Rod*, (or pitman) an invention of Mr. Kirby's, and a feature belonging *exclusively to this mower.* The joint in the Connecting Rod (or pitman) works simultaneously with the joint in the finger-bar, keeping the Connecting Rod

ALWAYS IN A PERFECT LINE

with the cutting apparatus, allowing the knife to run *perfectly free, without binding*, at whatever angle the bar may be raised or lowered; thus *decreasing the friction*, and consequently adding to the already *powerful cutting capacity*, decreasing the already *very light draft*, and adding largely to the durability by relieving the connections of all undue strain. It is also due to great age consequent upon the binding and friction of these parts, incident to all other two-wheel mowers.

By a convenient lever, the bar is raised to pass an obstruction, or even a twig, or laid completely across the machine in front for transportation, *without throwing out of gear, stopping the team, or the driver leaving his seat.*

Instantly thrown out or into gear, without stopping, when desired, by either foot or hand.

A loose or rigid tongue, as desired, without stopping.

To show absolutely *no side draft or weight on horses' necks*, leave neck yoke entirely off and put machine to work with the tongue.

The *simplicity* of gearing and its ease of lowering without stopping. *They are especially adapted to prevent clogging.* They have steel plates, easily replaced when worn out; and are *not riveted*, but *bolted to the bar.*

The line of *draft is direct* on cutting apparatus where it ought to be; and there is *no strain of washing*, by draft through axle, frame and braces.

Driver's seat is behind, completely out of danger, but in full view of cutting apparatus.

An adjustable spring runner under both shoes.

The leader wheel is a caster wheel, and turns *perfectly easy*, even on the ground, without sticking and lowering the bar.

Machine *always in the wheel* and never the cup.

Cuts 4½ feet wide, rolling roads as well as smooth ground, and is the *easiest running and most perfect* working two-wheel mower ever made.

PRICE: $100 00.

SEEKY AGENTS IN TIOGA COUNTY, PA.
J. B. BROWN, Elkland.
S. SARVISS, Wellsboro.
OTIS G. GERRITSON, Covington.
BARTON HUNT, Westfield.
A. R. REYNOLDS, Tioga.

Illustrated catalogues and circulars will be supplied on application to any one of said agents.

If you really desire to buy the best mower

***Buy the Kirby.***

May 15, 1872-10w.

### Cash the true Basis of Business.

The subscriber would beg leave to call attention to his SPRING AND SUMMER

**STOCK OF MERCHANDISE,**

which he is now receiving, and which he offers for

**Cash and Ready Pay**

at lowest market prices. Home buyers will do well to examine his stock of

**Carpets, Oilcloths,**

**Table Linen, and Window Drapery,**

which will be found worthy of attention. The ladies will find it to their interest to look through his stock of

**Dress Goods, Shawls, Laces, Kid Gloves, and Hosiery,**

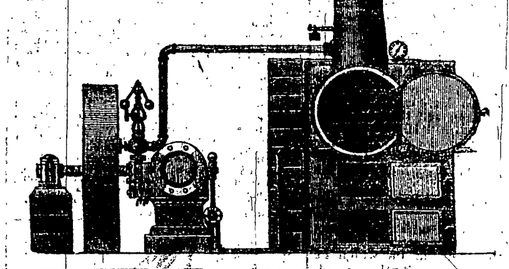
as they contain many bargains—many of which have not been before offered in this market. The public are invited to call and see for themselves.

June 1, 1872. THOMAS HARDEN.

Call and see the piles of New Goods at C. C. MATHERS'S Store.

### Corning Foundry & Machine Shop.

ESTABLISHED 1840.



**B. W. Payne & Sons,**

Manufacturers of Stationary and Portable Engines and Boilers. Gearing, Shafting and Machinery required for Saw Mills, Grist Mills and Tanneries, Ovens and Grates, for burning Tan. Screws for moving unleached and leached bark, Castings, Bolts, Railroad Frogs, Chairs, and Repairing done at short notice. We have facilities for shipping by Canal or Railroads to all points, and can furnish Machinery cheaper than Eastern or Western builders of the best quality.

Jan. 1, 1872-1y. CORNING, STEUBEN COUNTY, N. Y.

E. B. YOUNG. HUGH YOUNG.
**E. B. Young & Co.,**
(Successors of Hugh Young & Co.)
**Booksellers and Stationers,**
and Dealers in
Wall Paper, Window Shades, Window Fixtures, Musical Instruments,
Yankee Notions, Picture Frames and Glass, Pictures, all sorts, Picture Cord, Law Blanks.
Justice Blanks, Blank Books, all sizes, Newspapers, Magazines, Writing Books, Artists Goods,
Law Books, Medical Books, Religious Books,
and every article in our line of trade.

—New York Dailies at One Dollar a month.
—Elmira Dailies at 75 Cents a month.
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—Orders for Books not in stock promptly attended to.
—An Express package received from New York every day.
—We are Agents of the Anchor Line and the Guion Line of U. S. Mail Ocean Steamers. Passage tickets to and from any point in Europe at the lowest rates