The Agitator.

CIRCULATION.....1,900.

P. C. VAN GELDER, Editor.

Wellsborough, Pa.

Wednesday, January 18, 1871.

Gen. Prim has been assassinated in the streets of Madrid, and there is ground to fear an outbreak and a time of violence and anarchy. Spain seems to receive her meed according to the unfailing laws of compensation.

OFFICE SEEKING ON A SMALL SCALE.

Each winter, on the meeting of Congress, there is a gathering of small office seekers—or seekers for small offices—that disgraces, not only the seekers, but the nation. It has been computed by those who should know best, that there is an average of about fifty applicants for each office or clerkship which pays the incumbent $1200 per annum or upward. Washington is an expensive city; and it is likely that the forty-nine disappointed applicants for each office will spend at least fifty dollars each, in the unsuccessful and humiliating quest. $2,450 spent for worse than nothing; more than the office is worth, probably, to the successful applicant.

But the loss of self respect and manly independence is the worst feature in the case. For we hold it true, that no man can go to that delectable city of legislative talent and patriotic integrity, bore for an office until boring and begging prove hopeless, and return home with a full stock of self respect. The very qualities that go to make a successful applicant, are just the ones that should, in justice, unfit him for any office of trust and profit. Who does not know that quiet, reticent ability, modesty and self respect, and pride of manhood, that will not condescend to blatant self-assertion and shameless begging, are just the qualities that go to make an unsuccessful candidate for a clerkship or minor office at Washington? While the lucky applicant only expects to succeed by the most persistent and energetic boring and begging, and the most indomitable cheek, "until the harrassed Congressman of his district prays heaven to be delivered from him. 'But the seeker must not mind this: *his* creed is perseverance; his stock in trade, past political service—and brass. The man who succeeds, is usually about as selfish as he is "cheeky," and he is apt to make his first success the stepping stone to something that "pays better." And it is the crowding, pushing, selfish politicians, trained in this obtrusive, hard cheeked school, who, to a great extent, rule the country, no matter what party may for the time be in power. "'Tis true 'tis pity—pity 'tis 'tis true."

We do not write this under sore-head influences; we are not an applicant for government patronage in any shape, and never shall be while eight hours of honest labor will bring a dollar in currency. But we were led to these reflections by a couple of propositions that seem to find favor in the U. S. Senate: one, to tax every application for official position a dollar, with another dollar for each name appended. The other, a bill introduced by Mr. Trumbull for the relief of Congressmen from the importunities of officeseekers. The latter bill is rather strong in its features, and was strenuously opposed by Mr. Morton and Mr. Nye. By the former, because it made it a penal offense for him to recommend a candidate for appointment—a privilege belonging of right to any citizen; and, also, it made him ineligible to office.

Mr. Nye said that, where a thief and an honest man were applicants for the same office, it prevented a Congressman from interfering; and inquired "whether the Congressman who interposed to prevent the appointment of a thief, or the thief himself, would be put in the penitentiary?"

It strikes us that a law might be advantageously framed, which would make going to the capital to bore for office, a bar to appointment. We dare say a competent man might be found in almost any town, who would sacrifice his personal feelings for the good of his country, *without* this expensive, demoralizing exhibition of petty-office seeking, whereby many really capable young men try to dodge their share of the world's work. Let us have the jaw—in some shape.

OUR GRADED SCHOOL.

We suppose there is no necessity for entering into an argument to prove the value of the graded school system. It has been so thoroughly tested, and with such uniform success, that to argue against it is merely disputing the multiplication table. But there is one point in this system that we think will bear further ventilation: We mean—and most men will see *that*—the tax point. *It is claimed that a graded school in* any town or borough, adds largely to a tax list already sufficiently burdensome. At the outset, this may be so. Nearly all enterprises require an outlay at the beginning, that need not be repeated in subsequent years. Every business man understands this; and the experience of Massachusetts, Michigan, and every State, East and West, where the system has been tried, goes to prove that, while the graded schools are immeasurably superior, they are in the end more economical. But, suppose the cost to be actually heavier on taxpayers, does it follow that they are the losers thereby? Let us see. There are, within 45 miles of this borough, three villages (and we might add a fourth) where the schools are, and have been for years, little more than burlesques on education; where it has been the boast of overgrown, loutish boys, that they could "beat" the teacher out—and they did it, too often for their own good. In these villages whisky shops are not rare; fights are not infrequent; you may find a party of whisky-drinking fathers and husbands at the corner grocery any night in the week; and, should you inquire for the "smartest" man in either of these villages, you would probably be referred to the man who could make the best rough-and-tumble fight—"the hardest man to handle."

Now, how does property stand in these villages? Each and all of them are located on rich bottom lands, excellent for gardens or fruit raising. They all have beautiful scenery; all are exceptionally healthy; and each of them can offer to the retiring business man very tempting natural advantages with the further inducement of being a home, almost within a stone's throw of railroad facilities. Why do more men, with families to educate, pass by these villages, and purchase homes at four times the cost in other localities? Why should a house and lot go begging at $1,000, in one of these places, while a similar property in an adjoining village has a quick sale at twice that? The reasons are obvious. First, no sensible man will voluntarily place his children in contact with demoralizing influences; and, secondly, every father understands the advantage of having his children educated under his own eye—within the influences of home; as well on economical as moral grounds. You can hardly send a son or daughter to a distant school for less than $200 per annum, while the cost of a year's schooling for one living within an easy walk of a good graded school, is almost unfelt.

We have said that the graded school system has been found the most economical in States where it has been fairly tested. We will add, that in those States many of the schools have been found *self supporting*, through the many boarding scholars who come from less favored localities, while the old "academy" system has, in most instances, been beaten out of the field.—And farther, this invariable result has been to largely increase the value of property lying within reach of these schools.

We had intended to say something about the system of teaching adopted in our school, as compared with the older method, but must leave it for another time. Give the graded school a fair trial on its merits.

THE FARM—COWS.

To the farmers of Tioga, Bradford and Potter counties, let us say: run heavy on cows. Argue as you will, these are not grain counties, as compared with other grain growing regions. The rich, level lands of western New York, of southern Michigan, northern Indiana, two-thirds of Ohio, and as much of our own State, are so much better adapted to the raising of wheat and corn, that common sense would seem to indicate the policy of letting them grow the grain, mainly, at least—while we turn our attention to the products on which we can beat *them*;—and here we have the best of it. In a rather extensive chance for observation in some fourteen of the Middle, Eastern and Western States, we have never seen a single county that we think fairly equal to this for the purpose of dairying. Potter and Bradford are scarcely inferior—perhaps equally as good; though we think the former, as a whole, colder, while the latter would be sooner affected in a severe drought.

Now, it is a well established truth in farming, that a dairy farm constantly improves under treatment that would run a grain farm down below the point of paying cultivation. The grass crop may be light, but it never entirely fails—not in this county, at least. Four times at least during the last twenty years the dairymen and stock growers of Alleghany county in N. York have been driven to the necessity of calling on us for hay to save their cattle, after having reduced their herds by sale and picked up all the spare fodder to be had nearer home. Only last week, a fine drove of cows, 42 in number, were sent here from Chenango county, and sold at fair prices in our streets. The past summer was a trying one for most of the dairying regions, but we have fodder for all the cattle in the county, and can take a few scores of extras, if our neighbors have them to spare. And during the twenty-one years we have been a resident of this county, the grass crop has not failed once; nor has the county raised grain for its own consumption any one year in that time.

Of course, good corn and wheat can be, and are, raised here; but at a cost of labor that makes the profit doubtful; while the profits on cheese at sixteen, or butter at forty cents, are not doubtful in the least.

A few years ago, before there was a cheese factory in the county, we took a trip into some of the cheese making counties of New York, with a view to starting a factory near Wellsboro. We found farms and cows more expensive in Herkimer and Madison counties than at home, while the farms were decidedly of poorer quality for dairying than ours. Yet the dairymen were all thriving, as they never could hope to do under a system of miscellaneous crops, where grain formed the main dependence. We found, too, that the best cows, as milkers, were mainly natives; while high priced, "blooded" stock, did not seem very popular with the most successful dairymen. On the different breeds of cows for the dairy, we may have something to say in a future article; for the present we will close by mentioning the fact that there are farms in England which have been devoted to dairying for nearly a hundred years, on which no manure has been used but such as has been made on the farm; and these farms have been constantly increasing in fertility and productiveness, until they are the most valuable lands in English agriculture.

The Book Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Book Concern is to begin to-day the investigation of the charges against Dr. Lanahan for exposing the alleged frauds in the management of that institution; and the interest throughout the whole extent of this great and powerful body of Christians is intense as to the revelations and the result. It is whispered that there is a disposition on the part of the majority of the committee to keep the proceedings secret. We suggest to these gentlemen that the day for secresy is past. They have suffered too much in the public estimation, through shunning the light, already; the sooner and the fairer they face it now, the better for them and for the Church, whose interests in part they have in charge.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The opponents of the San Domingo project may how see their fatal mistake. Intending only to oppose annexation, they really arrayed themselves against an investigation of the reasons for or against annexation. What they wanted, was to show why we should not take San Domingo,—what they did, was to oppose an impartial inquiry into the facts indicating whether we should or should not take it. They sought to defeat a mistaken policy;—but they put themselves in the attitude of refusing to see whether it was mistaken. Of course they met with the predestined and inevitable defeat.—*Tribune.*

[Correspondence of the Agitator.]

HARRISBURG, PA., Jan. 10, 1871.

After an adjournment of five days, the Legislature of Pa. assembled on Tuesday at 8 o'clock P. M., and now we expect something will be done, for such an amount of talent cannot long be restrained in idleness—it will out somewhere, or mutiny.

A bill was passed at the convening of the Legislature to-day, legalizing the drawing of jurymen for 1871 for the several courts of Tioga county.

Tuesday the 10th being the day for making nominations for State Treasurer, about a dozen nominations were made in the House, any of whom, I presume, would be willing to sacrifice themselves for the good of the public; the election to be in joint convention of both houses, on Wednesday, the 11th inst. It is said to be a lucrative office, and one that will not cramp or fetter one's love of gain. It is to be hoped that our Constitution will be so amended as to make this an elective office, by a vote of the people; it would remove a source of temptation to our legislators. The standing committees of the House were announced to-day; B. B. Strang being chairman of the Ways and Means, Mr. Elliott of Railroads, and M'Junkin of Banks; these being the most important committees of the House.

Robert W. Mackey was elected State Treasurer, by the unanimous vote of the Republicans. No bolting this time.

Hon. John Covode, member of Congress from the 21st district of Pennsylvania, died yesterday morning, the 11th very suddenly, at the U. States hotel in this city, of heart disease. He arrived the evening previous, in company with his wife, on his way to the city of Washington, in his usual state of health, and was only sick about an hour. So pass away our great men.

At the session of 1869, our Legislature contracted with Mr. Rothermal, of Philadelphia, to paint a picture of the battle of Gettysburg, which is now completed, on a canvas of 20 by 40 feet, and is said to be a masterpiece of the art. X-27.

[For the Agitator.]

MICHAEL ANGELO.

The world has, perhaps, never known a greater genius than Michael Angelo. He stands among the first in the three departments of art—painting, sculpture and architecture; and has left in each department, masterpieces which have been the wonder, envy and admiration of the world, for three centuries. As a poet, too, he left behind works which would rescue his name from oblivion; yet in this capacity he is scarcely known, on account of his unparalleled success in the other three. His works all impress one as grand, sublime; and we see reflected in them the vast power of the mind which fearlessly coped with such majestic themes.—It is true he lived in the golden age of painting; at the time when art was revived in all its departments; when Leonardo di Finci, Raphael, Correggio, Titian, Georgione and Albert Durer were each inserting their names on immortal tablets; just after Perugino, Ghirlandajo and Giotto had breathed new life into the art, long since considered dead. Yet he seemed to stand aloof, to be untouched by these influences—to breathe a different atmosphere from the others; to inhale the strong, powerful winds of the North, rather than the soft, beautiful breezes of Italy. Though others might excel him in harmony of design and beauty of execution, yet none possessed that sublimity of conception and power of expression that characterizes everything he undertook.

Michael Angelo was born near the city of Florence, in 1474, nearly twenty years before Columbus set out on his remarkable voyage. He was descended from a noble family, once among the noblest and most influential in Italy; but it had gradually become so reduced in circumstances, that his father was glad to accept an unimportant office under government, and early destined him to the study of law. These studies were exceedingly distasteful to the imaginative, spirited boy; and he began secretly to visit the studios of the different artists, and especially that of Ghirlandajo, at that time the most celebrated artist in Florence. His father, he knew, would look with scorn and great disfavor upon this inclination, for at that time it was no honor to a noble family to have an artist among its number.

Making friends with the art-students, he borrowed models and drawings, upon which he spent much time in his own room. His copies were so perfect, and at the same time displayed so much originality, as to attract the attention of Ghirlandajo, who, becoming deeply impressed with his talents, plead his cause with his father. His scruples being at length overcome, Michael was apprenticed for three years to his master, Ghirlandajo. The latter, however, so appreciated the developing genius of the boy of fourteen, as to pay him for his service, rather than receive pay as an instructor.

Here, and afterward in the art academy erected by the generosity of Lorenzo the Magnificent, ruler of Florence, his works soon excited the admiration of his instructor and the envy of his fellow students; from one of whom he received that unfortunate blow, the effects of which were apparent through life, in his flattened nose.

Lorenzo took him under his patronage at the age of sixteen, and gave him a home in the palace of the Medici.—About this time he first began to mould in clay, having thus far given his entire attention to drawing. In less than two years he lost his kind patron, and was henceforth thrown upon his own resources. Already his sculptures began to excite much controversy and speculation, they frequently being taken for works of antiquity. Many however maintained that there was no comparison, his pieces being vastly inferior to the antique. He determined to put their knowledge and sincerity to a severe test. He completed a fine Cupid, having carefully concealed it from all eyes, and broke off an arm and buried it in his garden, as it was no uncommon thing for works of priceless value to be thrown up by the gardener's pick. This broken arm was soon discovered by some workmen, and immediately an excited throng was pressing around, loudly discussing its merits, and clamorously assigning it to this and that ancient sculptor, all regarding it as antique. When that point was generally admitted, Michael Angelo quietly stepped in and claimed it as his own, proving its authenticity beyond a doubt, by fitting the fragment to the broken statue in his studio.

The renown of this and other works reached the Pope, who summoned him to Rome, where the most of his masterpieces were executed. The consideration of some of these may form material for a future communication.

H. M. W.

WAR NEWS.

King William has abandoned the idea of entering Paris upon the capitulation. The forts of Paris are to be garrisoned and provisioned for two years, and the Germans are to hold Alsace, Lorraine, Belfort, Bitche, and the line of communication with Paris. After the unconditional surrender the Garde National will be disarmed and made responsible for the preservation of order in the capital, and the Corps Legislatif will be summoned to meet on the 3d of the following month.

The batteries of Clamort and Ville Davay, throwing shot weighing twenty-four pounds and shells weighing sixty-five pounds have bombarded forts Issy, Vanvres and Montrogue. Yesterday and to-day the forts replied with considerable effect, with six and seven inch guns, throwing shells weighing one hundred and one hundred and fifty pounds.

The German engineers expect to silence the forts by the night of the 7th. The bombardment of the fortifications south east and north of Paris, is going on and proves effective. On the 5th forts Issy & Vanvres were silenced. The bombardment of the southern defences promises to be equally effective. The German loss from the return fire of the French up to the present time does not exceed twenty.

Last night the fire from our batteries south of Paris was increased. The buildings inside of Forte Montrouge were burning all night.

To-day there is a dense fog, and the bombardment is not so heavy, and the return fire from the French guns is weak.

The Germans lost on Sunday twenty-five men.

La Patrie says that the financial is worse than the military situation, and proposes a return to "assignats," or paper currency.

A battle was fought north of Rougemont to-day, ending at 7 in the evening, with a victory for the French.

"We carried Villers-Exel, which was the key of the enemy's position, with shouts of 'Long live France and the Republic!'"

The bombardment of the forts of Paris was vigorously kept up to-day. The batteries which had been pushed forward toward the city opened fire this morning. The barracks in Fort D'Issy are in ruin.

The result of the ten days bombardment of nine forts and seven French batteries between the forts, is that no serious damage has been done and not a single gun has been dismounted. But 320 Germans have been killed and wounded.

Mont-a-Man was swept by the French fire, and the Germans have evacuated the position. The guns at Claimare reach the Invalides and the Champs de Mars.

Paris advices of the 8th say that shells are falling in the Mont-Marte and persons have been killed in the church of St Sulpice.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY VIRTUE OF sundry writs of Fieri Facias, Levari Facias, and Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Tioga county, and to me directed, I will expose to public sale, to the highest and best bidder, at the Court House in Wellsboro, on Monday, the 30th day of January, 1871, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described property, viz:

A lot of land in Liberty township; bounded on the north by lands of John Stewart, on the east by lands of John Sheffer and Ellis Merrill, on the south by lands of George Sheffer, and on the west by the Williamson road; containing 12 acres, be the same more or less, with an apple orchard thereon. To be sold as the property of Mary Hurd and Andrew J. Hurd, suit of Sidney Field, for use of R. Sebring.

ALSO—A lot of land in Bloss township; bounded on the east by the Williamson road, on the north by lands of James Mooney, on the west by John Farr, and on the south by Daniel Jones; fifty feet in front and one hundred feet deep, with one frame house, one frame barn and outbuildings thereon. To be sold as the property of Mary Haswell, Administratrix of the estate of George Haswell, suit of Curtis Parkhurst, for use of Horatio Seymour.

ALSO—A lot of land in Brookfield township; bounded on the north by —— Hamlin, on the east by Lewis Skinner, south by Samuel Tubbs, and west by Walker & Lathrop; containing 300 *acres, more or less*, about 150 acres improved, with a frame house, two frame barns, frame corn house, other outbuildings, and an apple orchard thereon. To be sold as the property of Noble Pride, suit of George A. Baker, for use of Ross & Williams.

ALSO—A lot of land in Liberty township; bounded on the north by highway, east by Isaac Werline, south by Adam Cappel, and west by highway; containing ½ of an acre, more or less, with a frame house, frame barn, hog house, and a few fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of J. H. Leversgood, suit of Nelson Whitney.

ALSO—A lot of land in Ward township; bounded on the north by H. Bleark, east by the widow Gafford, west by Truman Rexford, and south by S. E. Comfort; containing 100 *acres*, more or less, about 30 improved, with two frame barns, one log house and a few fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of George W. Ball, suit of Andrew J. Joyner, for use of Jewell & Pomeroy.

ALSO—A lot of land in Bloss township; lying on the west side of the Williamson road, fifty feet front on the said road, and 150 feet deep, being lot No 4 and block 5 in Blossburg; with a frame house, frame barn, other outbuildings, and some fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of H. Hagenbuch and O. F. Taylor, suit of Ross & Williams.

ALSO—A lot of land in Charleston township; bounded on the north by lands of L. M. Johnson and Cyrus Dartt, on the east by lands of C. & J. L. Robinson, on the south by lands of Wm. Bliss and Elijah Warren, and on the west by lands of Job Wetmore and John Scott; containing 90 acres, more or less, with no improvements. To be sold as the property of George P. Wilson, suit of Darwin Thompson.

ALSO—A lot of land in Union township; beginning at a post and stones in the warrant line; thence east 86.5 perches, along said warrant line, to a post, being a corner of the Whitcomb lot on said warrant; thence south, 1¼ degrees west, 156.4 perches, along the line of said Whitcomb lot, to a post, the southeast corner thereof; thence west 86.5 perches to a post corner dividing the above lot from the Rachael E. Morris lot on the west; thence north, 1.4 degrees east, 156.4 perches to the place of beginning; containing 84½ acres, 10 acres improved, with a log house, and log and frame barn thereon. To be sold as the property of Nancy Patterson, suit of John Irvin for use of S. W. Paine.

ALSO—A lot of land in Wellsboro; bounded southwest by Lincoln street, northwest by Main street, northeast by John Ritner, and southeast by Pearl street; being 250 feet on Lincoln street and 180 feet on Main street; with a frame house, frame steam chair factory and a few fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of Jacob Sticklin, suit of C. L. Willcox.

ALSO—A lot of land in Sullivan township; bounded on the north by lands of H. H. Dent and Allen Webster, on the west by lands of Edwin Dewey and Fanny Tanner, on the south by the public highway and lands of H. H. Dent, and on the east by H. H. Dent; containing 52.7 acres, more or less, about 30 acres improved, with a log barn and log house thereon. To be sold as the property of Perry Tanner, suit of E. Cooly for use of Ross & Williams.

ALSO—A lot of land in Chatham township; bounded on the north by lands of Henry Mathewson and highway, west by William Freeman, south by Charles Lane, and east by Wm Simpson; containing 60 acres, 45 acres improved, with a frame house, frame barn and cow house, and fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of F. Boom, suit of A. Johnson.

ALSO—A lot of land in Delmar and Shippen townships; bounded on the north by lands of Catherine Christian, James Francis and Henry Darling, east by Sarah Jane Landis and Joseph Darling, south by lands of George English and John English, and west by lands of John English and Henry Darling; containing 209 acres, more or less, about 60 acres improved, with a frame house, frame barn and apple orchard thereon. To be sold as the property of Albert H. Landis, suit of L. A. Gardner.

ALSO—A lot of land in Gaines township; bounded on the north by tract originally surveyed to R. G. White, December 17, 1840, containing 596 acres; east by warrants Nos 2437 and 2479, William Willink warrantee; south by warrant No. 2503, William Willink warrantee; and west by the Potter county line; containing 990 acres. To be sold as the property of Chas. Busher, suit of Wm. Radde.

E. A. FISH, Sheriff.

Wellsboro, Jan 11, 1871

EXHIBITION—There will be a pictorial illustration of Milton's Paradise Lost, at Smith & Bowen's Hall, on Wednesday and Thursday evenings, Jan. 18th & 19th. The exhibition is well spoken of by those who have seen it. Admission 25cts.

Office of J. B. DOBBINS,

432 North Eighth St., Philada.

Dobbins VEGETABLE HAIR RENEWER

A color and dressing that will not burn the hair or injure the head.

It does not produce a color mechanically, as the poisonous preparations do.

It gradually restores the hair to its original color and lustre, by supplying new life and vigor.

It causes a luxuriant growth of soft, fine hair.

The best and safest article ever offered.

Clean and Pure. No sediment. Sold everywhere.

ASK FOR DOBBINS'.

Nov. 26, 1870.-6m.

R. H. Olney,

JEWELER,

MANSFIELD, PA.

KEEPS constantly on hand, ELGIN WALTHAM and SWISS WATCHES, Marine, Alarm and Calendar CLOCKS,

SILVER SPOONS,

Plated Spoons and Forks; Table, Butter and Fruit Knives; Cups, Castors and Cake Baskets; Napkin Rings; Cream Salt Sugar and Mustard Spoons; Fine Gold and Agate Rings; Gold Pens and Pencils; Solid Gold Sets; Pearl Fancy and Plated Buttons; Watch Guards and Chains, &c. A large stock of SPECTACLES, GLASSES, and Colored Glasses, all at reduced prices.

N. B.—Watches and Jewelry neatly Repaired.

Dec. 21, 1870.

Wellsboro Ins. Agency.

Aggregate Capital and Assets, $27,000,000.

Home Insurance Company, New York	$4576,235 74
Phenix Insurance Company, New York	1,831,017 00
Putnam Fire Insurance Co., Hartford, Conn.	707,562 00
Ætna Insurance Co., Hartford, Conn.	5,549,504 97
Insurance Company of North America, Philad'a.	2,917,906 07
Lycoming Fire Insurance Co., Muncy, Pa.	6,112,689 15
Franklin Fire Insurance Co., Philadelphia	3,062,888 00
Enterprise Fire Insurance Co., Philadelphia	570,000 00
Travelers' Life and Accidental Insurance Co.	1,457,719 64

Policies in any of the above companies written at the lowest rates.

MERRICK & YOUNG Agents.

Wellsboro, Pa. November 16, 1870.

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

Messrs. BUSH & RANDOLPH have purchased the Boot and Shoe Store of Messrs. Sears & Derby, and propose to continue the business—reducing the prices on all goods and selling strictly

FOR CASH.

We keep a good assortment of

Hats and Caps,

BOOTS, BALMORALS, GAITERS, BOOTEES, BROGANS AND GALLIGASKINS

warranted to fit any foot from No. 0, to 13 inclusive.

Our Stock of

FRENCH CALF, FRENCH KIP, UPPER, SOLE, COMMON CALF, LININGS, BINDING, MOROCCO, &C.,

will be kept up as heretofore.

On Findings we shall be found at home always, and we shall endeavor to sell at prices satisfactory to the trade. We won't be undersold.

CASH PAID

FOR HIDES.

CUSTOM WORK!

Done promptly and well. Repairing done on short notice. Drop in and be convinced.

BUSH & RANDOLPH.

Dec. 14, 1870.-1y.

IRON IN THE BLOOD.

DYSPEPSIA DEBILITY DROPSY HUMORS

PERUVIAN AN IRON TONIC SYRUP

The PERUVIAN SYRUP makes the weak strong, and expels disease by supplying the blood with NATURE'S OWN VITALIZING AGENT—IRON.

Caution.—Be sure you get Peruvian *Syrup*. Pamphlets free. J. P. DINSMORE, Proprietor, No. 36 Dey St., New York.

Sold by Druggists generally.

April 6, 1870.-1y.

Wellsboro Hotel,

COR. MAIN ST. & THE AVENUE,

WELLSBORO, PA.

SOL. BUNNEL, PROP'R.

This is a popular Hotel lately kept by B. B. Holiday. The Proprietor will spare no pains to make it a first-class house. All the stages arrive and depart from this house. A good hostler in attendance. Livery attached.

Jan 1, 1871-1y

Home Shuttle Sewing Machine.

THIS Machine is the ladies favorite, and possesses all the advantages of other machines, and is furnished much less in price than other treddle machines. Any one desiring a machine will call on, or address

EZRA POTTER,

Crooked Creek,

General Agent for

Jan. 4, 1871-3m. Tioga Co.

J. A. PARSONS & CO.,

are now offering unusually

Great Bargains

in all kinds of

DRY GOODS,

AND

BOOTS & SHOES.

There has been a heavy decline in prices of most kinds of

DRY GOODS

during the past two weeks.

Our purchases being made NEW, daily, as needed, we are in position

to give our customers the full benefit of the DECLINE.

Call and see the strong inducements we are offering to our customers.

GREAT BARGAINS IN OUR NEW LIST OF PRICES:

Black American Silks, worth $2 25, now $1 87.
Black Lyons Silks, worth $3 00, now $2 50.
" " $3 75, now $3 00.
Rich French Plaids, all wool, worth $1 and $1 25, now 75c.
Our entire stock 5s. and 6s. double fold Plaids, rich colors, now 50c.
Our entire stock of 2s., 3s. 6d. and 4s. single fold rich Plaids, now 2s. 6d.
Double fold Alpaca Poplins, well worth 3s. 6d. in gold, now 2s. 6d.
Silk Alpacas cheaper than ever.
Silk Mohairs cheaper than ever.
All other styles of dress goods equally cheap. We have an immense stock, and are bringing prices down all the time.

VELVETTEENS.

Our assortment is larger than ever, and our prices are based on late purchases, and cannot fail to suit any one.

WATER PROOFS.

We have just put in an entire new stock, bought at the lowest rates, and have now a better and cheaper stock than at any time before.

Flannels. Flannels.

Our trade in the above goods warrants us in keeping an immense stock, and it is now filled with all kinds, at uncommon low rates.

Scarlet, Blue and Gray Twilled.
" " " White and Orange, plain.
Also Plaids of all kinds, in such variety as will suit any one.

Shawls are very cheap.
Beaver Cloths are very cheap.
Fancy Cloakings are very cheap.
Arabs are cheaper than ever.
Balmorai Skirts are cheaper than ever,
Felt Skirts are cheaper than ever.

There is also a still further reduction in the prices of our Domestics, which was not looked for this fall.

We now sell all goods in that line at a reduction of five to ten per cent. less than the low prices of October last. We now sell a

Better good wide 10c. sheeting.
" " 11c. "
" " 12½c. "
" 11c. shirting.
" 12½c. "
fast colors 12c. Prints.
" 6½c. "
" 25c. Feather Ticking.
" low priced Bleached Muslin.
" 20c. Cotton Batting.
" 25c. "

than at any time in eight years. Call and see us.

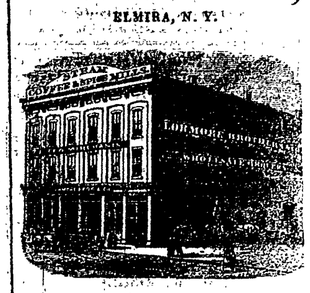
Corning, Nov. 30, 1870. J. A. PARSONS & CO.

LORMORE BROS. & CO.

WHOLESALE

GROCERS,

ELMIRA, N. Y.



WM. J. LORMORE, T. J. LORMORE, L. CALDWELL

PROPRIETORS OF

STEAM COFFEE & SPICE MILLS.

LORMORE BROS. & CO., would call the attention of the Trade in the counties of the Southern Tier of New York and Northern Pennsylvania, to the large and full assortment of

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS

constantly on hand at their extensive Warehouse and Stores, No, 37 and 39 Carroll Street, N. Y., and offered for sale on the most liberal terms, satisfaction in all cases guaranteed.

Our Steam Mills

for the Roasting of Coffee and the Grinding of Coffee and Spices, are of the most recent improved construction, and not excelled by any in the country.

TEAS.

We have a full stock of choice Teas. We buy direct from Importers in New York for cash, and sell as cheap as any house in the trade.

Sugars, Molasses & Syrups

from the best Refiners, and sold at latest and lowest New York quotations.

FOREIGN DRIED FRUIT, AND ALL KINDS OF NUTS,

Fish--Dry & Pickled

We buy from first hands in the East, and can afford a better article at a lesser price than any firm in Western New York.

WOODEN WARE, Cordage and Brooms—A full line of goods.

LIQUORS.

We call the attention of the Trade to our large stock of Wines and Liquors, which for purity and fineness are unsurpassed.

IMPORTED ALES—Scotch, Irish and English, and of the best brands constantly on hand.

FOREIGN AND DOMESITC LIQUORS—We specially invite purchasers to call and examine our stock of Foreign and Domestic Liquors before buying elsewhere.

MEDICINAL WHISKEY—We put up for the especial benfit of the sick, a pure article of Old Bourbon Whiskey for the Druggist Trade.

Sole Agents in Elmira, of the Urbana Wine Co.

In brief, we invite a close scrutiny of our goods and their prices, the whole assortment being too numerous to mention in detail.

LORMORE BROS. & CO.,

No. 37 & 39 Carroll St., Elmira, N. Y.

Sept. 21, 1870.-1y.

The Singer

SEWING MACHINE.

FIGURES, FACTS AND FANCIES.

The Singer manufacturing company in 1869 sold 86,781 machines. These figures, and those given below, are from sworn returns (to which any one can have access) made to the receiver, appointed by the owners of valuable sewing machine patents, who license most of the companies of lesser importance.

In 1869 the Singer Manufacturing Company		
Sold over the Leavitt S. M. Co.,	56,010	machines.
Sold over the Parham "	85,640	"
Sold over the Ætna "	82,233	"
Sold over the Empire "	78,081	"
Sold over the Florence "	73,129	"
Sold over the Wood "	67,094	"
Sole over the Howe "	41,781	"
Sold over the Wheeler & Wilson,	7,915	"
Sold over the Grover & Baker,	51,503	"
Sold over the Finkle & Lyon,	85,442	"
Sold over the Willcox & Gibbs,	69,580	"
Sold over the American B. H.,	78,989	"

It is a fact, and the figures show it, that the sales of 1869 far exceed those of our rivals in trade. It is also a fact, that we sold last year over FORTY THOUSAND more machines than we did two years ago. It is also another fact, that these increased sales are owing to the great and growing popularity of our New Family Sewing Machine. It is still another fact, that ninety of every hundred machines made and sold by us are for FAMILY use But the strangest fact of all is, that some dealers, knowing it would be vain to attack the reputation of our *manufacturing machines*, and who are free to admit all that can be said in their favor, thus hoping to secure the buyer's confidence, have the boldness to say that we 'have *no family* sewing machine, whereas our new machine for that purpose is capable of a range and variety of exquisite sewing, which amazes even those who are familiar with the best work of other family machines.

Now it is mere fancy to suppose, in the face of the above figures and facts, that such sayings as the one spoken of can have any weight. Instead of giving car to such fancies, most people, before buying, (whatever may be claimed about Paris Exhibitions—or Fairs, where we seldom exhibit machines,) examine and judge for themselves, and because in doing so they find our New Family Sewing Machine as superior to other family sewing machines as our manufacturing machines are for their purposes. The true world's Fair, held in every city, hamlet and home, has awarded us the premium of the highest sales.

These machines are left on trial. We ask no one to buy, unless perfectly satisfied that the machine is all it is represented.

E. W. HOGABOOM,

Gen'l Agent for Tioga county.

Mansfield, Jan 4, 1871 y

CUTTERS! CUTTERS!

FOR

FARMER'S,
DOCTORS,
LAWYERS,
MERCHANTS,
PRIESTS,
AND EVERYBODY

FROM $36 TO $100
FROM $36 TO $100

Cheap for barter, and cheap for cash at

H. BAKER & SON'S,

Westfield, Jan 4, 1871. Westfield Pa.

TO TAXPAYERS.—The taxpayers of Middlebury township are hereby notified that their taxes must be handed to me on or before the first of February next, or cost will be made on the same. A. B. A. BRIGGS,

Middlebury, Jan 5, 1871 3w Collector.