The Agitator.

CIRCULATION.....1,900.

P. C. VAN GELDER, Editor and Proprietor.

Wellsborough, Pa.:

Wednesday, June 14, 1871.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL:

COL. DAVID STANTON,

OF BEAVER.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL:

COL. ROBERT B. BEATH,

OF SCHUYLKILL.

Portuguese Joe, who murdered Miss M'Daniel because she would not marry him, in California, has been hunted out of his hiding place in the mountains, shot, and his body burned to ashes by the infuriated citizens.

There has been a great flood at New Orleans, caused by an overflow of lake Pontchartrain, covering an area of five or six square miles, including about three hundred squares thickly inhabited. Thousands of persons living in single story houses were forced to move out, while those living in two story houses removed their effects to the upper stories. The damage has been immense.

The Ohio *State Journal* prints a cartoon of "The Democratic Sick Man and Dr. Vallandigham," which is full of significance. The floor and table of a most uninviting sick chamber are covered with vials and other medical appurtenances, labeled, "General Orders No. 11," "Nos. 38, 39," "XVth Amendment," &c. The Democracy, represented as much out at the elbow and looking very sick indeed, draws back in agony as the doctor proffers a small negro, with the remark, "Swallow this now, there's a good fellow, and you'll feel better."

The Springfield (Illinois) *Journal* says: "The Democracy are down on their marrow bones making all sorts of penitential promises, and particularly to accept the situation; but if they have been wrong all the time, it would be folly to trust them with the affairs of the country simply because they ask it up. It would be a much more sensible thing to retain in power those they admit to have been always right."

We publish below the letter of "Inquirer," and answer it in accordance with our understanding of the system:

Mr. Van Gelder:—I believe there was a resolution passed by our last County Convention that the "Crawford County System" of voting sho'd be adopted in future at our primary elections.—This being the case, myself with hundreds of others would be glad to know the programme which governs such elections. Can you or some member of our County Committee give us an explanation?

The time for holding our primary meetings is close at hand, and we would be glad to have this matter fully discussed, so that no man entitled to vote at such election may not fully understand the workings of this, to us, new system, previous to casting his ballot. Let us have light.

INQUIRER.

Answer: The gist of the Crawford county system is, that every voter casts his ballot directly for his candidate, instead of voting for delegates with—or without—instructions. A board, consisting of three men, is appointed for each election precinct by the County Committee, to receive and count the votes, which are to be carefully registered and certified. One of the three is deputed to attend the County Convention, with a correct register of the votes cast, and the candidates having the most votes on count are the nominees.

The system has worked well for years in Crawford county, where it emanated, and is founded on the sound, republican principle, that the people shall speak by ballot, in the simplest, most straightforward way. The objections to the system are all, so far as we have seen, or heard, from wire-pulling politicians.

Sometime ago there was an effort made in this county to establish this system, and it was opposed by ambitious politicians of the county, who saw that their wire-pulling schemes were being interfered with by the people, for whom, with all their pretensions, they have very little respect. In carrying out this system, it is only necessary to see first, that the board is all right.—Second, concentrate. Don't run too many aspirants for the same office, remembering that it is the *plurality* of votes that nominates.

If one town with two hundred voters were to split up on four candidates, giving each fifty votes, a smaller town with only one hundred voters might cast them all for one man, and in this way a minority clique might secure a candidate by unity and concentration. We mention this, because we have heard it named as an objection to the system; but it is not valid as an objection. A majority can unite as well as a minority, and any party can beat itself by dissensions and indifference.

Select good men, vote directly for them, see that there is no illegal voting, and let every man who cares for self government and thinks it worth having, go to the polls every time he has a chance, though he goes on foot through a heavy rain ten miles to vote for a town constable whom he does not care a brass button about electing. The correct principle is, always cast a vote when you have a chance. You may cast it wrong, but cast it honestly—only cast it. And when any politician tries to explain away the Crawford county system of direct voting, just set it down that he is wire pulling. We have sent for a pamphlet containing all the minutiæ of that system, and when it comes we will give a synopsis of it in our columns.

The Treaty of Washington.

LONDON, June 5, 1871.—In the House of Lords to-day Earl de Gray, who had just returned from his mission to the United States as a member of the Joint High Commission, appeared and resumed his seat. He received a pleasant welcome from his fellow members, and was warmly felicitated upon the conclusion of the treaty with the United States.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Gladstone declared that the existing laws were ample to enable the Government to fulfill the conditions of the Treaty of Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Private letters, received in this city from England, state that Mr. Disraeli will positively support the Treaty of Washington. His influence, added to that of Sir Stafford Northcote in the House of Commons, is expected to carry a majority of the Tory party.

ARE WE SAFE TO STAY?

We are inclined to agree with the learned professor who gave it as his solemn conviction that this earth was getting to be a very unsafe place of residence. We are more convinced of this every year. In the Pacific ocean there is a volcanic island, (*Mauna Loa,*) which is a gigantic mystery of incalculable caloric. It has been a titanic chimney for some mysterious system of internal combustion, more centuries than any man knows of in the earth's history; and whatever it is that feeds this internal fire, the supply of fuel seems inexhaustible. At long intervals it gets excited, boils over, and for days a sluggish river of melted stone flows down the mountain side, pouring over a high cliff into the ocean, with a roar of boiling water and steam, a strange series of explosions, and hissing, that may be heard for the distance of ten miles. All the fish for leagues around float on the surface of the water, dead. Vessels, large and small, fly from the neighborhood, villages are crisped to a cinder at ten minutes' notice, and the natives lie around loose, perfectly demoralized, and with scarcely spirit left to get out of the way when threatened by that river of molten lava.

Such is *Mauna Loa*. On the Pacific coast, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions and tidal waves destroy old, well built cities in five minutes; the strongest works of man crumble before these fearful powers at a minute's notice; and it begins to be understood that all these fearful burnings, upheavals and earth-splitting operations proceed from the action of internal fire.

We recollect asking in Para, a Peruvian merchant, from *Moyabamba*, to give us the particulars of a great earthquake which had occurred a year or two previously, in which he was understood to have been a heavy loser.—We never shall forget the tearful, earnest, eloquent manner in which he tried, with his imperfect English, to convey an impression of the fearful scenes that were enacted away up in the lonely mountains of Peru. When he described the way in which the village was destroyed where he had left a lovely young Spanish wife, a child of twelve months, and all his worldly possessions, but three days before the event, we felt as though the whole concern might burst up in any quarter of the globe, on the shortest notice.

We forget the name of the Spanish village where he had driven his stakes—for life, as he fondly thought,—but the way it was destroyed was briefly this: The earthquake came without previous warning; it moved along the Cordilleras at about the rate of a mile in two minutes, lifting rocks, ledges, hills and mountain peaks as it came on, and, as it passed the few scattering towns among those tremendous mountains, the towns lay in ruins, more or less complete. The village to which our friend, Don Gabriel, belonged, was built on the northeast slope of a mountain, and on a plateau. When the dust and murk that obscured the sun had passed away, all that was left on the village site was a bare scarp of rock and barren gravel;—not a stone or stick of the village; not a vestige of the inhabitants. A few who were at work at a distance from the village, escaped; others were swallowed by dropping into huge crevices, which opened as the fearful terrestrial wave passed, and then closed on them forever.

And ever since that year, vestiges of that village have been exhumed from the hillside *on the opposite mountain*, something over a mile distant, thus corroborating the account given by eye witnesses of the disaster, who unite in declaring that the village, with the ground on which it stood, was tossed in bulk across the valley by that horrible convulsion.

The freaks of Ætna and Vesuvius are too well known to need mention; and the convulsions of fire beneath the bed of the ocean, which are strong enough to throw up islands where the water is a thousand feet deep, tossing up cinders, large red hot stones and melted lava through such a body of water, may give some notion of the untold force of fire which is, and for thousands of years has been, at work under the green, fertile crust on which we build our houses and speculate in corner lots and railroad stocks.

And what leads us to these remarks, is the recent earthquake in China, which destroyed thousands of inhabitants, and devastated 20,000 square miles of fertile, highly cultivated land. Flames burst forth from the earth, hills were sunk into valleys, large fissures opened in the rolling earth, hills suddenly arose from valleys, and the entire performance was, we should say, well calculated to destroy confidence in landed property, as a permanent investment.

Below we give a few extracts from reports of the great Chinese earthquake. Summing it all up: *Mauna Loa*, the oceanic earthquakes and tidal waves, Vesuvius, the Pacific coast and Peruvian inland eruptions and earthquakes, with the recent Chinese convulsions of the earth, we agree with the learned professor, that this earth is an unsafe residence.

We also publish in another column the *Tribune's* account of a cyclone which recently passed over a portion of Illinois; and will add, that four or five years ago a similar phenomenon passed over a portion of Wisconsin, cutting a furrow in the tough prairie sward from six to ten inches deep, and withering every green thing in its path. We believe, had either of these phenomena struck a strong man fairly, it would have killed him as quickly as a cannon ball. Perhaps our readers will agree with us that "storm," or "cyclone," very inadequately describes such a dispensation of electric wrath as these fearful visitations develop.

The following is a short account of the earthquake in China:

"The earthquake extended from Bathang eastward to Pang-Chahemuh, westward to Nantun; on the south to Lintsinshih, and on the north to the salt wells of Atintez, a circuit of over 400 miles. It occurred simultaneously over the whole of this region. In some places steep hills split and sunk into deep pits; in others, hills on level spots became precipitous cliffs, and the roads and highways were rendered impassable by obstructions. The people were beggared and scattered like autumn leaves; and this calamity to the people of Bathang and vicinity was really one of the most destructive and distressing that has ever happened in this country.

"The grain collector at Bathang says that for several days before the earthquake the water had overflowed the dyke, but after it the earth cracked in many places, and black, fetid water spurted out in a furious manner. If one poked the earth, the spurting instantly followed, just as is the case with the salt wells and fire wells in the eastern part of the province; and this explains how it happened that fire followed the earthquake in Bathang.

"As nearly as is ascertained, there were destroyed two large temples, the offices of the collector of grain tax, the local magistrate and the colonel, the Tinslin temple, and nearly 700 fathoms of wall around it, and 351 rooms inside; six smaller temples, numbering 221 rooms, beside 1,849 rooms and houses of the common people. The number of people, soldiers and lamas killed by the crash, was 2,293."

TWO NOTED CRIMINALS.

Laura Fair is to be hung on the 28th of July next. She is the California murderess, who had a penchant for winning desirable men with plenty of money, wearing them until tired of their company, when, having depleted their purses, she would dispose of them by a well directed shot from a revolver, in the most spirited manner. For awhile this mode of life was quite successful, and Laura disposed of two or three husbands with perfect impunity and much *eclat*.

But the thing became monotonous: No men on earth will stand so much shooting as Californians, and their gallantry is proverbial; but, when a handsome, dashing woman, assumes to make herself a dashing widow at will, in such mode and manner, it begins to be serious; and so thought the jury in the case of Mrs. Fair.

The possibility of a woman—a bright, handsome woman—being seriously convicted of, and sentenced for, murder in the first degree, seems not to have entered into Laura's head at all. And so, having married and tired of Alexander Crittenden, she proceeded to dispose of him in the usual manner. She did it once too often. The men who are quite ready with the revolver when there is a chance to shoot back, don't like being shot at under the protection of petticoats, and Mr. Crittenden was a well known citizen of wealth and talent.

So they tried Laura Fair and sentenced her, after a fair trial, to be hanged on the 28th proximo. It is a fearfully sad thing to hang a terrified, shrinking woman by the neck in the presence of men, who cannot but shrink from the horrible sight with creeping flesh. But what would you have? There was not the slightest reason to suppose that this woman had any notion of relinquishing her bold, murderous pursuit of self gratification and notoriety. Two murders, that would have hanged the best man in the State, she had already committed, and she was a stickler for the doctrine that the woman has the same rights as the man. We agree with her. Let her have them.

And the other murderer who is under sentence of the law, is Foster, the murderer of Putnam. Being educated, a politician of the dominant party, having influential friends and relatives in New York, and knowing that more than one homicide had been committed by men of less note and influence, he did not even attempt to escape, but trusted to the usual modes of beating justice.

He, too, tried it once too often. Business men in the city suddenly awoke to the fact that the merchant who took a car for a square or two with his wife and daughter, did so at the risk of his life;—and this thing must stop.

Business men in the city have very little time to spare for the enforcement of law or justice; but when they do spend their time on such trifles, it is usually to some purpose: and Foster, in spite of the evident desire of the magistrate to screen him; spite of the best legal efforts that could be made in his behalf, finds himself suddenly in a felon's cell, under sentence of death at no distant day. He, like Mrs. Fair, is stunned and utterly amazed at the result, no less than its suddenness. He comes out in a long protest, which the *Tribune* publishes, for the purpose of demolishing it in an editorial.

The two cases have a moral, and one which criminals, at least, will not be likely to ignore. It is this, that while a woman or a rough may slay up to a certain point, almost with impunity, beyond that point the public will decree death, and see its decree enforced. And the two executions which are very likely to come off, will make N. York street cars and California wedlock much safer institutions.

THE FOSTER CASE. TRIAL BY JURY.

Foster, the man who brutally murdered a respectable citizen in N. York, publicly, and without interference from any one, has been sentenced to death, and will probably be hung. This will be anomalous: for Foster is a politician, on a small scale—a Foster child of Tammany—and had so little fear of the law, that he made no effort to escape, relying on his political friends for aid in "beating" the law. And at first sight it looked very much as though Foster knew what he was about. The magistrate before whom he was taken on his arrest, almost apologized for the painful necessity that obliged him to incarcerate his political friend and ally.

There was a strong disposition shown to discharge the murderer on straw bail, and for a few days it was dollars to sixpences that Foster, like his illustrious predecessors, was to go free after a short detention and a few law quibbles. But this time the public waked up to the fact that a man could no longer travel with safety to life and limb on a New York street car; and, as most business men are to some extent obliged to use that mode of conveyance, the affair was thought worth looking after. The *Tribune* took up the case savagely, and it really began to look a little serious for the man who had killed an unoffending citizen, with a car hook, in the public streets of our largest city. Foster was no worse—only more unlucky—than a score of homicides who walk the streets of New York with impunity. He had chosen his time and place badly. The public happened just then to take the notion that an example was in order, and Foster was put on trial seriously, for his life. Then came the farce of selecting twelve good and true men who had not formed any opinion as to the merits of the case, the guilt or innocence of the prisoner, or, in fact, on any subject whatever that might have the most remote bearing on this or any other murder trial. As there is not an intelligent man, who can read and write, within fifty miles of New York, but must have some opinion in a matter of this kind, the wonder is—not that five or six hundred were summoned before a jury was impanneled—but that a jury was ever obtained at all; or, that being impanneled, they ever attained to any opinion on anything. But public opinion and the press combined carry a pressure that the thickest skulls can feel, and Foster is found guilty; will probably hang. Even the *Tribune*—always opposed to capital punishment—is for hanging in this case. If it could be managed to hang some twenty or thirty New York roughs, including a fair proportion of aldermen, at the same time, and on the same gallows, the effect would be good, and more lasting.

As to the farce of juries, in aggravated cases like the above, we have been dead sick of that any time these ten years past. In the present age of telegraphs, reporters and daily papers, what sort of man is it who, in a notoriously open crime, does not form some sort of opinion? Not the man for a juror, it must be admitted. The truth is, our jury system defeats quite as often as it fulfils the ends of justice. The only question that should be asked on this point is, "Have you any opinion or prejudice in this case, that will influence your verdict?"

Nor should unanimity of opinion be imperative. Ten out of twelve should convict, or acquit. Under the present system, one numskull, or a confederate in crime, can defy the united opinions of eleven intelligent jurors. And that confederate is often "wired in" to the jury box by the defense—while the numskull may be pronounced a constant quantity.

THE COMMUNISTS

Of Paris are pretty effectually snuffed out, and journalistic ingenuity is being exhausted in abusing the Reds. Their horrible cruelties are dilated on, their brutality is exaggerated, and all men are called on to rejoice that the wild beast—the horrible Commune—has perished as it lived, in fire and blood.

The equally cruel atrocities of the Versaillists are smoothed over or justified, on the grounds of retaliation, military necessity, or righteous punishment. We are no apologist for the extreme and lawless acts of the Reds; but the Prince of Darkness is not so black as he is painted, and there were elements of true republicanism among the leaders of the Commune that are not likely to crop out in the Thiers government. It is not strange that the Communist leaders were unable to control the tiger-like *habitues* of the Parisian slums. A strange, fierce element of humanity, that, keeping the tradition of its wrongs with a tenacity that has surprised historians, is always ready to avenge the wrongs of centuries, on the innocent and guilty alike. And now we have the Thiers government again, for—how long? Not for long, we venture to predict. It is all to end in a Bourbon or a Bonaparte. And all the devastation, moral and physical, of this fearful national and civil war, will only have blocked the wheels of progress, and nearly destroyed a nation.

A Startling Phenomenon.

CHICAGO, June 5.—A terrible cyclone devastated a narrow strip of country near Mason City, Ill., last Friday morning. The storm cloud was first observed gathering on an open prairie, six miles from Mason City, and from this cloud soon shot out three narrower and spire-like cloud columns, which continued to ascend rapidly, until they reached and seemed to amalgamate with a passing cloud above. This startling phenomenon then moved slowly toward Mason City, but finally changed its course, much to the relief of the people of that place. A mile from its track, an odor, much like that of burning sulphur, was inhaled by several persons. A gentleman, who was within a hundred yards of the cyclone when it passed, says that small flashes of electricity were constantly visible in the storm column, passing from the earth to the clouds above, and that rapid crackling reports were heard, reminding him most forcibly of volleys of musketry. The pathway of the cyclone was nearly three miles in length, and from 20 to 80 feet in width, and in that pathway not a spear of grass, not one of corn or wheat, not a shrub, and not a particle of vegetation was left alive.—For some distance the earth was literally plowed up to the depth of six inches. The column of whirling air must have been intensely hot, as every green thing in its path was dried to a crisp.—Another feature of the cyclone was that, while its rotary motion must have been of inconceivably great velocity, its forward motion was only about six miles an hour. The outlines of its pathway were so well defined that, five feet from the outer line of total destruction of vegetation of every kind, not a vestige of its effects could be seen. Fortunately no house stood in the line of the tornado.—*Tribune.*

MANSFIELD, June 6, 1871.

Hon. S. B. Elliott—Dear Sir:—As the time is near at hand when we shall again be called upon to select from our citizens one to represent us in the State Legislature, we ask the privilege of again presenting your name to the people of this county.

Your nomination by the people of this county last year, was a source of much gratification to those who watched your unwavering course in the Legislature a few years since. Your subsequent defeat at the meeting of conferees, served only to impress the more forcibly upon us the importance of putting such men, and such only, into office as are fully known and understood, and who will not only carry out the *expressed* but the *implied* wishes of a constituency.

In view of the manly and unselfish course pursued by you at the time of your defeat, and the integrity you have always manifested in all of our political struggles, we are impelled, as an act of justice, to present your name to the people of this district.

In times like these, when corruption and fraud, bargain and sale, are *the rule* and *not* the exception, we deem it all important to select true and tried men, regardless of location or personal claims. In fact, we hold that the only claim any man has to office is, that the people want him.

By yielding to our wishes in this matter, you will confer, not only upon us a favor, but we feel certain that the mass of voters in this district will most heartily endorse our action. Respectfully yours.

F. A. Allen,	A. J. Ross,
W. H. Baynes,	A. M. Spencer,
L. H. Brewster,	Lyman Beach, Jr.,
H. J. Ripley,	O. B. Lowell,
J. Scheiffelin, Jr.,	H. H. Borden,
Frank Green,	F. H. Adams,
Philo Tuller,	E. A. Smead,
T. L. Baldwin,	W. O. Farr,
Thomas Middaugh,	H. Humphrey,
Bateman Monroe,	P. V. Van Ness.

MANSFIELD, June 8, 1871.

Gentlemen:—Yours of the 6th instant is acknowledged, in which you ask that my name may be used as a candidate for nomination by the Republican party of this county as member of Assembly the coming term.

If the people of Tioga county desire me to serve them in that capacity, I shall not decline; but the only promise I can make is, that in the discharge of the duties of the office, if nominated and elected, I shall endeavor to bring an earnest desire to do right, and a full faith and confidence in the principles of the Republican party, an humble member of which I have been since its organization.

I trust that in accepting your invitation, I shall not be required or expected to devote time and labor (for I have none to spare) to the disagreeable business of electioneering, too prevalent at the present day.

Permit me to express to you my deep appreciation of this evidence of your regard and confidence. Sincerely yours. S. B. ELLIOTT.

To F. A. Allen, A. J. Ross, A. M. Spencer, Hon. T. L. Baldwin, and others.

TAKE NOTICE.—The attention of merchants and others liable to a license, is respectfully called to the act of April 11, 1862, pamphlet laws, page 492, regulating the collection and payment of licenses, which are payable at the Treasurer's office on the first day of May in each and every year. And by said act, all licenses remaining unpaid on the first day of July, the *Treasurer is* required to *sue and press to judgment*, and collect as soon as practicable thereafter, and in default thereof to be personally liable. Those liable for a license are therefore requested to be prompt in making their payments before that date, thereby avoiding any trouble to themselves and much perplexity to the Treasurer. R. C. COX, Treas'r.

June 14, 1871 3w

Pay Up!

ALL PERSONS indebted to Truman & Bowen for Sawing Lumber are requested to pay up without delay.

June 14, 1871. TRUMAN & BOWEN.

In Bankruptcy.

In the Dis. Court of the U. S. for the Western District of Penn'a.

In the matter of James Porter Bankrupt—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of James Porter of Ward, in the county of Tioga, in the State of Pennsylvania within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on Creditors Petition, by the District Court of said District.

H. N. WILLIAMS, Assignee.

June 14, 1871–3t.

Cowanesque Valley Railroad.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Stockholders of the Cowanesque Valley Railroad Company, will meet at the Hotel of L. Dagget, in Lawrenceville Pa., on Wednesday, June 28, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing a President and twelve Directors of said company.

JOEL PARKHURST,
BENJ. DORRANCE,
JOHN PARKHURST,
PHILIP TUBBS,
G. H. BAXTER,
Commissioners.

Elkland, June 14, 1871.–2w.

Military Notice.

ALL able bodied citizens of Wellsboro, Delmar and vicinity, interested in the organization of a military company, are requested to meet at the Court House, on Saturday evening, June 17th. MANY CITIZENS.

Health! Standard Medicines.

USE Dr. HERRICK'S Sugar Coated Vegetable Pills and Kid-Strengthening plasters—the best in use!

Use Harvell's Condition Powders for Horses and Cattle—satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

Use Dr. Perrin's Fumigator for Catarrah. The above articles are for sale by W. C. Kress, Ag't, Wellsboro, and the trade generally.

June 14, 1871–3m.

MOWING

MACHINES!

THE

WALTER A. WOOD MOWER,

Is acknowledged to be the best by the Farmers of Tioga County.

Wright & Bailey

HAVE THE AGENCY,

for this Co., and propose to sell to all who want the best—Light draft, easiest handled, most durable and cheapest

Machine!

Have them on hand, so there need be no delay caused by breakage. We are also selling the

Ithaca

Wheel Mower,

the best in the world. We can furnish the

AMERICAN HAY TEDDER,

to those that want—cheap.

Horse Hay Forks

on hand, the very best improved, and latest style.

Don't buy a MOWER until you see us and get our terms. No man that wants a mower shall go without—*if we have to give him one!*

WRIGHT & BAILEY.

Call at the celebrated Drug Store of Messrs. Hastings & Cole, for further information.

June 14, 1871–4t.

Farm for Sale!

ONE HUNDRED ACRES with eighty acres improved, and situated near the State Road, south of Mainsburg. This farm contains a comfortable house, two good barns and nine fruit trees. It is well adapted to dairying and agriculture. Terms easy. Inquire of the subscriber at Mainsburg, Pa.

June 14, 1871–tf. J. A. BOYOE.

KIRBY MOWER!

A. S. REYNOLDS of Tioga wishes to inform the farmers of Tioga, Middlebury and Farmington, that he is agent for the Kirby mower, also Reaper combined, and would advise all intending to purchase a machine this year to inspect the Kirby before making their purchase.

A. S. REYNOLDS, Agent,

June 14, 1871–3t. Tioga,

Administratrix's Notice.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Simeon Austin, deceased, late of Union township, those interested will settle with

AMY AUSTIN, Adm'x.

Union, June 7, 1871 6w*

500 VOLUMES IN ONE. Agents Wanted

FOR

The Library of Poetry and Song,

Being Choice Selections from the Best Poets,

English, Scotch, Irish and American,

With an Introduction

By WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

Under whose critical supervision it was compiled.

The handsomest and cheapest subscription book extant. *Over 800 pages,* beautifully printed, choicely illustrated, handsomely bound. *A library of over 500 volumes in one book,* whose contents, of no ephemeral nature or interest, will never grow old or stale. It can be, and will be, read and re-read with pleasure by old and young, as long as its leaves hold together.

"A perfect surprise. Scarcely anything at all a favorite, or at all worthy of place here, is neglected. *It is a book for every household.*"—*N. Y. Mail.*

"*We know of no similar collection in the English language which, in copiousness and felicity of selection and arrangement, can at all compare with it.*"—*N. Y. Times.*

Terms liberal Selling very rapidly. Send for circular and Terms to J. B. FORD & CO., 27 Park Place, N. Y. May 31st,–4t.

To Nebraska, California, and Kansas, and the B. & M. R. R. Lands.

The "Burlington Route," so called, lies right in the path of the Star of Empire. It runs almost immediately in the center of the great westward movement of emigration. Crossing Illinois and Iowa, it strikes the Missouri river at three points.

These three points are the gateways into three great sections of the trans-Missouri region.

The Northern gate is Omaha, where the great Pacific road will take you to the land of gold and grapes, sunny mountains, and perpetual summer.

The middle gate is Plattsmouth, which opens upon the south half of Nebraska, south of the Platte river, a region unsurpassed on the continent for agriculture and grazing. Just here are the B. & M. Railroad lands, concerning which Geo. S. Harris, the land officer at Burlington, Iowa, can give you all information, and in the heart of them is Lincoln, the State Capital and present terminus of the road.

The Southern gate leads to Kansas, by connections with the St. Joe Road at Hamburg, running direct to St. Joe and Kansas City.

The trains of the Burlington run smoothly and safely, and make all connections. It runs the best of coaches, Pullman Palace and Pullman dining cars, and should you take the journey for the journey's sake alone, you will be repaid; or take it to find a home or a farm, and you cannot find either better than among the B. & M. lands, where you can buy on ten years' credit, and at a low price. March, 15th 1871.–1y.

U. S. Internal Revenue Tax.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Annual List of Taxes for 1871 are now due. All persons owing the United States for Taxes in Tioga County, are requested to call at my office over Wm. Adams's Store, in Mansfield, on or before the 15th day of June next, and pay their indebtedness, or costs will be made.

Owing to the reduction of the Taxes, I shall not be at different places in the County to receive Taxes, as heretofore; as the amount to collect is small. Wm. E. ADAMS,

Mansfield, May 26, 1871–3w. D. Collector.

[All persons sending money by mail, must enclose a three cent postage stamp for return receipt.]

HAS now in stock, and will keep constantly on hand, at the lowest market quotations.

Wool Twine, 2 & 4 ply cotton & jutetwine.

Marlin 2, 3 & 4 strand.

Knowls pat. Step Ladder, from 3 to 8 ft.

JACK SCREWS,

TACKLE BLOCKS,

WIRE CLOTH & WIRE GOODS

generally.

EMERY WHEELS

for gumming saws.

A full assortment of Lake Huron & Berea

GRINDSTONES,

Canal Wheel Barrows

in any quantity.

MANILLA ROPE

from 1 inch down.

No 1 & no 1 extra engine oil.

A complete assortment of

MECHANIC'S TOOLS,

House Builders and Household Hardware

constantly on hand.

Bottom prices on

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Come in and take a look, get the figures and see how it is yourself, and oblige

Yours Truly

J. SCHEIFFELIN, JR.

May 24, 1871.–tf.

The Singer

SEWING MACHINE.

Singer at the Head.

127,838 sold in 1870.

UNPARALLELED SUCCESS

86,781 sold in 1869.

Woman's best Friend.

59'629 sold in 1868.

It never Tires Out.

43,053 sold in 1870.

IT is the best abused machine, and the best machine abused in the wide world. Try it and you will like it, It *never disappoints.* The above facts speak louder than words of praise by us.

E. W. HOGABOOM,
Gen'l Agent for Tioga county.

N. B.—Machines delivered to purchasers free of charge.

Mansfield, May 24, 1871 y

THE SHOWS ARE HERE!

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE, that I am now receiving direct from New York, a full and complete assortment of

Spring Goods,

DRY GOODS,

Notions, Boots, Shoes,

HATS, CAPS, CROCKERY,

CLOTHS AND CLOTHING!

My stock of

Laces, Embroideries and White Goods, &c.,

are unusually full, which I propose to sell at the very lowest price for cash. I have tried long and short time credit, and find it does not pay me or my customers. Hereafter, POSITIVELY NO BOOK ACCOUNT WILL BE KEPT, so do not ask for credit.

I am always glad to show Goods and not offended if you do not buy. So do not be afraid to come and look. All goods marked in plain figures. One man's money is as good as another's. So only one price. Please remember, you pay only for what you buy—no bad debts to pay for.

April 19, 1871. C. B. KELLEY.

Cash Paid for WOOL,

AT DERBY & FISHLER'S SHOE STORE,

ON MAIN STREET, WELLSBORO.

June 7, 1871 tf

New Store! New Goods! New Firm.

NO. 1 BOWEN & CONE'S BLOCK, WELLSBORO, PA.

W. J. Horton & Brother,

WOULD say to the citizens of Wellsboro and vicinity, that they have their store now in full operation, and will at all times keep a general assortment of merchandise, and sell at the lowest prices. We sell

Yard wide Factory for	10 cts.	French Ginghams	25 cts.
Prints for	10 cts.	Queens' Own Alapacas, (speciality)	31 to 75c.
Delaines for	20 cts.		

Ladies' Dress Goods!

Parcales, Mohairs, Plaids, French and Irish Poplins Japanese Silks, Fancy Colored and Black Dress Silks,

all at prices much less than have been sold for before. We keep a full line of

Fancy Goods, Yankee Notions, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps.

Hosiery from	10 to 50 cts.	Childrens' Shoes from	30 cts to $1,25
Boots from	$2,50 to $5,50.	Hats from	75 cts. to $3,50.
Mens' Shoes from	$1,25 to $5,50.	Caps from	50 cts. to $1,25
Boys' Shoes from	$1,00 to $1,50.		

All Seasonable Goods at unprecedented Low Prices.

Choice Groceries, Etc.

Teas from	50 cts. to $1,50.	Coffees from	25 to 36 cts
A Sugars	12½ cts.	Spices, all kinds.	
Porters Sugar at	12½ cts.	Soups, all kinds.	

Our motto is, "fair dealing, low prices, and strict attention to business," which is always the key to success.

We invite every one in want of anything in our line, to drop in and take a look through our stock, as we are always pleased to show our Goods.

Wellsboro, May 4, 1871. W. J. HORTON & CO.

New Spring Goods

AT THE

PEOPLES' STORE,

CORNING, N. Y.,

Our Stock is now very large and complete, and Goods very cheap.

Best Prints 10 cents per yard. 1000 yds Delaines, from 12½ to 15 cts. per yard. We have the largest stock of

CARPETS,

in Southern New York, including HEMPS from 25 to 40 cts.; Ingrains from 50 to $1,25 best Tapestry Brussels $1,25; English Body Brussels $2,00 to $2,25; also a full line of

Rugs, Oil Cloth, Plain and Check Canton Matting, Coir Matting, &c.

We would call especial attention to our stock of

Cloths and Cassimeres,

which will be made to order by Schinck or Scott, at very low prices.

We invite a careful examination of our Stock and prices, and we pledge ourselves that we *will not be undersold,* and when we say that we mean what we say. Come and see us and we will do you good.

Corning, April. 12, 1870. SMITH & WAITE.

NEW GOODS AT

J. A. Parsons & Co's

CORNING, N. Y.

The subscriber invites all in need of Early Spring Goods, to call and examine their new stock. We intend to keep a still larger assortment of DRY GOODS and Boots and Shoes than last season, and also some finer grades than we have kept for several years past

BLACK SILKS.

These goods are so much cheaper than for several years past, that we have felt warranted in putting in a full line of prices, and think we can suit any one. We have them in Taffets and Gros-Grain at $1, $1,25, $1.37, $1,50, $1,62, $1,75, $2, $2,25, $2.50, $3,75, $3.

COLORED SILKS and POPLINS.

These goods are also much lower in price, and we shall keep a good assortment of low and medium priced Silks and Poplins, and a fair assortment of the better qualities.

Marseilles Quilts.

We have a first-class assortment, in regular and extra sizes, white and colored, at very low prices. German Quilts very cheap.

Lace Curtains.

We have a very fine stock, from the lowest prices upwards, as fine as needed. $1,75, $2, $2,50, $3, $4, $5, $6, $7, $8, $10, $12 and $16 per pair. These prices kept in stock, and finer goods sold on order.

DRAPERY MUSLINS, in all grades.
TABLE LINENS, in all grades, very cheap.
NAPKINS, white and colored borders, from $1 to $5,50 pr. doz.
TOWELS, Huckabuck, Dice & Damask, bordered, from 12s to $9 pr. doz.

DRESS GOODS, in new styles for early spring trade.
PRINTS, GINGHAMS &c., choicest patterns of the season.

KID GLOVES. A full stock of Black, White and Colored Gloves in our regular make (the Josephene seamless) warranted equal to any in the market.

We invite attention to our new stock of striped and plain Japanese Silks striped and plain French Silks, Black Taffeta and Gros-Grain Silks, Black Alpacas, Black Pure Mohairs in all Nos., Black and White Plaids, Black and White Stripes, Fancy Plaids, Suit Goods as well as an entire new stock of Domestics at the lowest cash prices of the season.

March 15, 1871. J. A. PARSONS & CO.