The Agitator.

CIRCULATION............1,900.

P. C. VAN GELDER, Editor and Proprietor.

Wellsborough, Pa.:
Wednesday, Aug. 16, 1871.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL:
COL. DAVID STANTON,
OF BEAVER.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL:
COL. ROBERT B. BEATH,
OF SCHUYLKILL.

AN EXPLANATION.

During the past week, various reports have been put in circulation, as starting from us, against one of the aspiring candidates, which we take occasion to deny. One, that we printed in slips a short article from the *Agitator*, and circulated them against Mr. Williams.—To this we reply that we printed the slips to order, for pay, as any other office would have done; but we deny the charge of circulating one of them.

Also, the charge that we printed Hon. H. W. Williams's letter to Mr. Seymour and Mr. Seymour's reply in the *Agitator* unknown to Mr. Williams, is untrue; as Mr. Williams was fully aware of the contents of Mr. Seymour's letter, and was offered the privilege of replying in the same paper.

We know of no reason why such stories should have been circulated, but take this occasion to say that we do not print a paper to advocate the interests of any man, or set of men, but the principles of the great Republican party.—We have never yet been swerved from our duty by wolfish politicians, and purpose now, as in the past, to work for the ticket made by the members of the Republican party.

P. C. VAN GELDER.

KENTUCKY.

The election in Kentucky shows a falling off in the Democratic vote of 60,000 since 1868. Leslie (Dem.) has about 20,000 majority. All the Democratic candidates for the Legislature are elected.

The election was a lively one. It was insisted on that every negro who offered a vote should be compelled to read the name of each candidate; which would not have been a bad idea, if the same rule had included ignorant whites; but it did not, whereby the Democratic majority was swelled considerably.

Serious riots occurred at Paris, Lexington and Frankfort after the closing of the polls, in which several persons were killed and many seriously injured.

KUKLUX.

We should imagine that the overwhelming weight of testimony elicited by the Investigating Committee might estop all denial of Kuklux outrages, especially as much of it is what lawyers call "reluctant testimony," and drawn from men who are and have been for years bitter traitors. When such men as N. B. Forest are flattened out by the committee, and forced into admissions which they by no means intend, the fact is significant. And much of the evidence is given by men who are actually members of the K. K. K.

In view of these facts, the denying of everything and calling for proof by some of our cotemporaries, is unworthy of notice. The proof is before their eyes—piled up until they can't see over it; but they shut both eyes and howl for proof all the same.

IN NEW YORK.

The exciting topics in New York are: what caused the explosion on the Westfield, and the big stealing jobs of the Democratic city government. As regards the explosion, it has been positively proved that the boiler was sound—and that it was'nt: that the iron was tough, and that it was brittle; that the engineer was neglecting his duty, and that he was attending to it; that gas did it, and gas had nothing to do with it;—with several other contradictions, all of which goes to show that the experts do not and never will know just what caused the explosion, by which 88 persons have already died, and 107 are suffering from their wounds. The testimony as to the cause of the disaster, just now leans heavily to "over pressure," whatever that may mean.

The sharp criticisms and shrewd investigations of the *Times*, backed by other leading journals, have driven the Tammany leaders to the wall, so far as any defense or explanation is concerned, and the frauds having been so clearly shown, that denial becomes absurdly ridiculous, Tammany backs up, swings the tomahawk, and says, in effect, "help yourself: we have the plunder and the positions—what are you going to do about it?" What the *Tribune* proposes to do, is to bring suits for the recovery of the stolen money. This may not bring the money, but will be very likely to bring out some startling facts.

PATENT NEWSPAPERS.

About twice a week we receive a circular from some firm with propositions to print our paper for us, one or both sides—"outsides, insides, supplements, extras, &c."—as the "Central Union Co.," of Philadelphia, advertises. Are our readers aware that an editor may have his paper ready printed to his hand, for a trifle more than the white paper costs on which the paper is printed? And the work will be very well done, too. The reading matter will be well selected, by a competent judge of what is readable; there will be variety, spice, solid reading, agriculture, and even politics. For, if you wish to print a rabid political sheet, these companies will furnish the thunder ready to your hand—radical Republican, or go-it-blind Democracy. They are even ready to furnish a religious paper to order, of the most strictly sectarian and uncompromising moral type. But their best hold is the neutral paper; and they will publish it more cheaply, because, having from forty to one hundred to print, each of which is a *fac simile* of all the others, they can afford it, and neutral sheets are rather in demand.

Not long since a lady of our acquaintance received, from widely different sections of the country, two papers; of which each outside was the exact imprint of the other. She told it as the strangest *coincidence* she had ever known; and was not a little surprised, when a gentleman who knew the ropes, explained to her how such a "coincidence" was likely to happen about thirty or forty times every week at the same office. Of course our readers understand that the outside of the paper is the side which includes the first and fourth pages; and this is the side that these paper-dealing and printing companies get up at a trifle above cost of the white paper. It saves a good deal of editing; also, it enables men to publish a paper, of which at least one side is creditable, who would otherwise find the work—well, let us say, uncongenial.

The appearance of these papers, with patent outside and home-made inside, is sometimes so incongruous as to be laughable. The first side will be well printed, the matter well selected from the best periodical literature of the day, sharp, clear type, and free from typographical errors. The inside will be a misty, milk-and-watery failure. The borrowed or stolen editorial will be misprinted, the grammar a sort of prosody that would make Lindley Murray turn in his coffin, and the local as sharply incisive as a boiled carrot. If there is an original article in the editorial columns, it is apt to be on the superiority of selected over original matter in making up a paper.

We give below an extract from the advertisement of the "Central Union Co." which will give an idea of the manner in which the thing is done, and will here remark, that all such prospectuses sent to this office are simply a waste of paper and postage. We may not edit the smartest county paper in America. Guess, on the whole, we dont: but we edit both sides of it.

"To show that this admirable system is rapidly gaining favor, it is only necessary to state, that more than one-seventh of all papers in this country, are now published on this plan.

The country editor must write editorials on all subjects, and make selections for all departments of his paper. By this plan, it may be safely estimated that one-third of the editorial duties are saved. At least two-thirds of the matter in country papers is, upon an average, "selected." No man can make as good selections or write as good editorials for *all* departments as he co'ld for some particular department of which he made a specialty."

TWO LETTERS ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

By one of the annoying mistakes that will happen in the best regulated printing office, two of our letters in one mail got mislaid, in the absence of the chief. One of them accompanied the paper containing an account of the Camp Grant massacre; and the other, by a coincidence, was from the very locality of the massacre, and from an old and reliable correspondent, who knows something of Indians and their ways. Our Mansfield correspondent will notice that Indian sympathizers mostly dwell at the East—away from the danger; and a short residence on the Western frontier usually converts them to bitter Indian haters. They soon find, when having Apaches for neighbors, that they have entirely misapprehended Indian character. We have never seen one who remained an Indian sympathizer after a residence among them—unless it be such outlaws as Simon Gurty and Jack Riley.

We have been over the ground of the Minnesota massacre, and learned its animus and its horrors. The very first ones scalped and murdered by the Sioux in that raid, were those who had fed and clothed the murderers, even when their own children were suffering with cold and hunger. The kind, the unsuspecting and unarmed were the first to suffer.

We only wish our Mansfield correspondent could go over the ground as we have done, and listen to the heartbreaking horrors of that fiendish massacre, as related by eye witnesses; then fairly sum up the provocation, as the Indians themselves put it. In that terrible raid, about 1100 men, women and children were murdered, under circumstances so atrocious, with tortures so fiendish and painful, that the heart of a decent white man must bleed as he listens to the recital. The horrors of that raid cannot be printed in a paper that is to be read by women and children. But we will mention three modes of torment to which the Indians resorted so many times that they may be called characteristic of the raid.

1st. Wherever it was convenient, they had a penchant for killing infants from two to five years of age, by driving a sharpened stake through the quivering flesh, from front to back, pinning the agonized sufferer to the side of a log house or barn, there to hang and writhe under a broiling sun until death put an end to torture.

The standing joke on a mother with a young infant, was to tomahawk the infant and scalp it before the mother's eyes, throw the mother to the ground, fasten her there by driving a stake thro' her body, then cut off both breasts and lay the infant on her mangled bosom, as if nursing. This was accounted an Indian joke of the first water.

On second thought, we will not particularize the third method farther than to say that it included ravishment and death of young girls of twelve to sixteen years of age, and even younger.—And the horrors of that massacre are being repeated on our countrymen every month in the year—though on a smaller scale—along the overland route, on the frontier, and wherever the red man can catch and overpower the white with impunity. In our younger days we were a decided Indian sympathizer. We saw the wrongs of the red man pathetically advanced in novels, newspapers and histories. We heard philanthropists on all sides expatiating on "the bones of their fathers," and their "weary way toward the setting sun," and of the way they had been robbed, cheated, &c. As we grew older, we began to note the fact that these philanthropists were very loud-mouthed and willing to believe whenever a case of injury to the red man was reported, and their tender hearts were wrung when the red man was wronged. Whereas, when the murder and torture of an unoffending white mother, with all her children, came authentically reported, they were garrulous with reasons and excuses for the Indians, and the founts of grief were dry.

For ourself, we are a white American. We believe it a man's first duty to protect the women and children of his race against violence and outrage. We believe the Government would have done better had it encouraged and aided white settlers on the lands about the headwaters of the Minnesota, instead of clothing, feeding, and furnishing the copper-colored brutes of Sioux at the Upper and Lower Agencies.

These Indians were furnished comfortable clothing, food for a year, good houses, free schools, and a supply of seeds and farm implements, all gratis, on the sole condition that they would don the clothes of the white man, send their children to school, and affect civilized life by playing at living as the white farmer lives. Nor was this all: the Government *paid them for all the grain, potatoes, and other produce they would raise, and then allowed them to keep the crops for their own use, besides exempting them from taxation and paying them for building fences on their farms.* And this, while the tax-paying white settler, who had toiled over the country for a thousand miles, with wife and children in a covered wagon, could get not one day's provision or shelter from the Government which taxed him, to keep the lazy red skins in indolence. We would not blame the Indians for *that;* but it is matter of history that these agency Indians were among the first and fiercest to spring to the tomahawk and scalping knife in the Minnesota massacre.

And will our correspondent reflect a moment on the following point: We have often told some tale of wrong to the red man in presence of a philanthropist of the Indian-sympathizing order, and watched the earnest indignation with which he or she would listen to the tale; we would not make it strong. A simple case of unwarranted shooting, or even the robbery of a brave, was enough to excite the hottest wrath and warmest sympathy from the listener. Giving him or her time to cool, we would then relate the story of the eleven defenceless women and girls who were trying to escape from the massacre in a wagon, when they were met by two Indians, one of whom held the horses while the other jumped into the wagon and murdered the eleven shrinking, pleading, fear-stricken women, by dashing their brains out, one after another, with a dull tomahawk—scalping them afterward, of course. Or the story of the poor little fellow who, after witnessing the horrible murder of his father, mother, brothers and sisters, had his feet chopped-off at the ankles with a tomahawk, and was then whipped to death in the endeavor to make him run on the bleeding stumps. To our shame and disgust, we have always found that with these people, the getting of an Indian drunk and robbing him of his pony and blanket, would excite more feeling and elicit stronger reprobation than the murderings and torturings we have mentioned above; and we must be excused from any sympathy with the philanthropists who feel so intensely for the Indian that they forget to feel for American women and children who are fiendishly tortured to death, without ever having given a particle of provocation to these red devils, whose living is prey, and whose trade is murder. We have trapped, hunted and lived with them, and we speak the thing we know, when we say they are brutes, primally and finally.

We believe the story of burying six Indians alive on the prairie to be a *canard*, though we do not greatly care if it be true. And we wish the entire tribe of Sioux who aided in the Minnesota massacre, together with the bands who have made a business of plundering and murdering on the overland route and frontier, were ten miles out at sea, with grindstones for canoes.

En passant, we may remark that the Indians did *not* learn scalping of the English. Scalping and burning alive by slow fire have been Indian institutions, from a time to which Indian tradition runneth not.

THE NEW POET.

A new American poet, who signs himself "Joaquin Miller," has broken out in a rough rash of verse, and is pretty strongly endorsed and bepraised by some of the leading English monthlies. He is also attracting attention on this side of the ocean, and his poems are soon to appear in a volume, wherein the paper will be out of proportion to the print, and the price out of proportion to either or both.

His poetry—or rather his advent as a poet—reminds us strongly of Walt Whitman's "Leaves of Grass," save that the new poet is quite decent, tho' rough as hatchel teeth; and he is more rhythmical than Whitman, if less grammatical. He has jumped into celebrity at the point where critics cease to cavil and nose out faults, to hunt for and hold up poetical beauties and virtues,—being led and incited thereto by some leading review,—after the way and manner in which the *Atlantic* led off on Bret Harte's "Heathen Chinee." Justice and patriotism forbid that we should send our little arrow after an American poet, whom the ponderous monthlies and quarterlies endorse: but truth is truth. The fearful, possible, but improbable incidents of "Kit Carson's Ride," have more to do with the popularity of that poem than the poetical handling of the subject, which, to our thinking, is clumsy. As to the grammar, rhythm and rhyme of the poem, they are all bad. The conception is grand; and there are glimpses of rugged, breezy poetry, that, as specimens of terse, vigorous word painting, leave little to be desired. We give the poem, "Kit Carson's ride," on our first page, and our readers can judge of its merits for themselves. Whether either Bret Harte or Joaquin Miller is the coming American poet time will show.

Somehow the Slope poets do not transplant well. Harte, who really wrote about the best prose stories in American literature, and whose poetry was read and quoted to a most satisfactory extent while he remained on the Slope, seems to have lost his grip in the Hub, and cannot work at all to his own or his publisher's satisfaction on this side of the Sierras. He should have been left to develop his strength in congenial air, instead of being imported for "Eastern consumption," at a price which, in itself, was oppressive and suppressive to an independent and sensitive nature.

Those of our readers who are at all conversant with English poetry, will be apt to think that the author of "Kit Carson's Ride" has been guilty of plagiarising Browning's ride from "Ghent to Aix." It is due to the poet to say that he is an unlettered man, writes from the heart, and declares that he had never read Robert Browning's poem at the time he (Miller) wrote "Kit Carson's Ride." We trust he will not try his fortunes at the Hub; the truth being, that the mutual admiration party of Boston and Cambridge can furnish all the poetry required by the Eastern monthlies, with a liberal over-supply for festivals, albums, etc. Let him stick to the Slope.

In Wyoming, servant girls receive $7 a week wages and the right of suffrage.

[For the Agitator.]

Mr. Editor:—For several months I have been made the subject of attack by correspondents in your columns. Pending the canvass I did not reply. I felt that I could afford to let the several articles directed against me pass unnoticed.—Now, however, I propose to reply to one of them briefly, but plainly.

In your paper of August 2, in a letter over the signature of my colleague, the Hon. R. G. White, are the following statements:

"This act passed the Senate on the 3d of May last, and the House about that time, and was approved by the Governor on the 16th of May. At the time of its passage in the Senate, Messrs. Wilson and Williams were at Harrisburg; a singular coincidence. They traveled together from Wellsboro to Harrisburg; left Harrisburg together on their return home; came as far as Troy together, at which place they separated, one of them returning here in the Troy stage, and the other continuing on by rail, via Elmira and Corning, to Tioga, and thence by stage. After their return here, the report was soon current that arrangements had been made to secure the office of Additional Law Judge to Wilson, provided Williams succeeded in being elected Pres't Judge."

These statements have been repeated as proof of a corrupt combination between Mr. Wilson and myself. They have been used widely, and commented upon with the intent to defame and injure me. Of each and every statement relating to myself in the above paragraph, I desire to say that it is simply and absolutely false. I was not in Harrisburg on the 3d of May, nor at any other time when the bill referred to was before either the Senate or the House. Mr. Wilson and myself never made any such journey from Harrisburg to this place as that described. We never went to Harrisburg to see about the bill, and I never conferred with anybody about its passage. I have been in Harrisburg but once in the last year. That was in April last; and I went with Mr. Wilson at the earnest request of our business men to aid in the passage of the bill for our Wellsboro and State Line railroad. We were accompanied from Williamsport by the attorney of the Catawissa railroad. At Harrisburg we met Mr. Strang and others. We found J. B. Niles, Esq., of this borough, there on professional business. He at once turned his attention to our railroad bill, and worked with us constantly while we remained. We returned on the same train with Messrs. John Dickinson and Samuel Dickinson. We *all left the train at Troy together.* We remained there that night, and the next day *all came* across via Mansfield home; Mr. Wilson riding with the Dickinsons, and I riding in a buggy with my brother, whom I met at Troy.—Neither of us "came by stage;" neither of us came "by Elmira and Corning."

These statements are false in fact—false in the inference they seek to raise. Every separate statement is false—absolutely, totally false. I will not say they are *wilfully* so, for I am not willing to believe it. I am ready to believe that Judge White was told by some person just what he has written. I am ready to believe that he put the story in print *supposing it to be true.* I am also ready to believe that he will be glad to know it is not true, in even the least particular.

I append a letter from Mr. Strang to myself upon this subject, one from Mr. Niles, one from Mr. Wilson, one from several of those at whose request I went to Harrisburg, and one from Mr. Dickinson, corroborating every statement I have made in this article.

I have made attacks upon no man during this canvass; I shall make none. I make this defense at the instance of personal friends; I make it after the canvass is over. It is not therefore to affect votes, for or against me, but to relieve myself as an officer and a man from an unjust and an unfounded charge.

HENRY W. WILLIAMS.

WESTFIELD, August 9, 1871.

Hon. H. W. Williams:—In relation to the charge made against you by some parties that you were at Harrisburg during the last session of the Legislature, to aid in the passage of the bill continuing the act providing for an additional law judge, it gives me pleasure to state that about the 25th of April last I telegraphed Hon. S. F. Wilson to get yourself and some other parties to come to Harrisburg, for the purpose of consulting about the means necessary to procure the passage of the Catawissa railroad bill. In obedience to which, yourself and Mr. Wilson came. I think you came on the 27th, and left on the 28th of the same month. Whether the bill relating to the additional law judge was on the file of either house, I cannot say from memory; but that your visit had no relation to it, that it was not discussed by you, and that, so far as I know, you exercised no influence to secure its passage, I can state with entire certainty.

Very truly yours. D. B. STRANG.

H. W. Williams:—We take great pleasure in saying that we knew of your visit to Harrisburg in April last; that Mr. Wilson and yourself went at the earnest request of the citizens of this place and vicinity, to look after our railroad interests; and that we were among those who urged you both to go.

Thomas Allen.
J. L. Robinson.
John R. Bowen.
M. Bullard.
C. Robinson.
Hugh Young.
A. P. Cone.
W. A. Stone.
John L. Mitchell.
J. B. Potter.

WELLSBORO, August 12, 1871.

Hon. H. W. Williams:—I have examined your reply to the statement of Hon. R. G. White of our trip to Harrisburg in April last. I fully concur in every fact stated by you, and know that they are severally and collectively true.

Yours, &c. S. F. WILSON.

WELLSBORO, August 12, 1871.

Hon. H. W. Williams:—I have been shown your statement in relation to your visit to Harrisburg in April last, and can cheerfully state that it is true in every particular, so far as I have any knowledge. I was in Harrisburg about the 27th of April last, when yourself and S. F. Wilson came to that place to aid and assist in the passage of the Wellsboro and State Line railroad bill. I was present at several meetings of the friends of the measure, at which were present Messrs. Strang, Olmstead, Wilson and yourself. The railroad bill was the only measure I heard discussed. I never heard the bill relating to the continuance of the additional law judge alluded to in any way, by yourself or any other person, while I was at Harrisburg. Very truly yours.

JEROME B. NILES.

H. W. Williams:—I am glad of the opportunity of saying that I was in Harrisburg in April last with Mr. Wilson and yourself; that we returned with you to Wellsboro via Troy; and that both Mr. Wilson and yourself came via Mansfield home. Mr. Wilson rode with us, and you with your brother. JOHN DICKINSON.

GRAND JURORS FOR AUGUST TERM, 1871.—Andrew Bartles, James Cole, Robert Roland, Charles Grinnell, Devillo Stowell, Delmar; Stephen Chase, John Dougherty, Covington; George Crippen, Albert Mansfield, Rutland; Charles Davis, Richmond; George Dewitt, Jackson; Edwin Goodrich, Tioga; Abel Sly, Tioga Boro; John Hogencamp, Knoxville; William Hayes, Samuel Thompson, Bloss; Samuel Irvin, Union; Martin King, Mansfield; Eugene Robinson, Wellsboro; Chandler Rowley, Julius Tremain, Lawrence; Thomas Roe, Middlebury.

FIRST WEEK.

David S. Aiken, Chas. W. Loveless, Tioga; Ira Bennett, James A. Doty, Chas. P. Updike, Jackson; Uriah Broughton, Kilborn Coolidge, L. P. Heath, Robert Lloyd, Delmar; Elisha Brown, Charles Fisher, Joseph Riberolle, Preston B. Williams, Frederick K. Wright, Wellsboro; Horace Broughton, Shippen; James Beebe, William Campbell, Anson Cass, Farmington; Stephen Bowen, O F Taylor, Bloss; Enoch Campbell, Anthony Lugg, Nelson; John S Murdaugh, Daniel H Pitts, Mansfield; Jerome Oudworth, Mainsburg; Martin A Cass, Chas. A Owens, William Wilson, Barney whitaker, Richmond; Alanson Dunn, James Ferry, Union; Jared Davis, Williama Mitchell, Middlebury; John Eldridge, Clymer; Victor Gray, Matthew S Kelley, Covington; James Heron, John Hinman, Libby Philips, Fall Brook; Samuel Holiday, Josiah Reese, Daniel Rose, William webster, Charleston; Wesley McNaughton, Westfield Boro; Joseph D Rumsey, Sullivan; Delos Rexford, Gaines; Augustus Reinholt, Elk; Jacob D Vedder, Rutland.

SECOND WEEK.

Elij. Adams, Knoxville; Nathan Austin, Charleston; Jerome Bottom, Farmington; Warren Bonney, Brookfield; Spencer Brown, William Campbell, David Heise, Richard Moore, Jacob Navel, William Stowell, Delmar; Walter Conklin, Josiah Newell, Union; Peleg *Doud*, Joseph Dewitt, Mainsburg; Ira Edgcomb, Samuel Pease, Westfield; Edwin P Fish, Gaines; John Goodspeed, Nelson Stevens, James E Taylor, Deerfield; Lock Granger, Asa C. White Lawrenceville; Robert W. Stewart, Lawrence; Robbert Hammond, Osceola; Obediah Inscho, Jackson; Jas Mooney Alfred James, Bloss; Henry Oldroyd, Aaron Wood, Rutland; Chas. N Rumsey, John C Knowlton, Sullivan; Stephen Sagar, Ward; Elijah Stebbins, Clymer; John Schoonover, Shippen; Daniel White, Middlebury.

Trial List for August Term, 1871.

Susan M. Robinson	vs	H. H. Lawrence, et el.
Sam'l Markram	vs	John Markram.
Thomas Harden	vs	Calvin Butler.
R. J. Mosher & al	vs	David Burr.
Hi S. Hastings	vs	R. T. Wood.
Elmer Joseph	vs	Asa R. Bronson.
R. Krusen	vs	Z. Malloroy. & el.
P. Damon	vs	J. C. Johnson.
Silas Hall	vs	Isaac Searls & al.
John W. Guernsey	vs	Collins Soper.
Rosskram & Gurstley	vs	Collins Soper
Alexander Jones	vs	Abel Hoyt.
Geo. W. Hymes	vs	Geo. Short.
L. L. Peck	vs	P. W. Rockwell.
J. G. Burditt	vs	Franklin Russell.
Loviss Bunnell	vs	John A. Hammond.
Calvin Lovell	vs	C. M. Seeley, adm'r
Solomon Plank	vs	Geo. Chambers.
Susie Vanderhoof	vs	A. D. Colegrove &
Edwin Bloss	vs	Joseph White
Susie Vanderhoof	vs	Amos Colegrove.
A. W Ridge	vs	Wm. Hoagland.
N. Smith	vs	J. S. Schemarhorn.

There is hope for Virginia. Its best papers are ridiculing the 'tournaments,' and telling the young men to stop fooling and go to work.

BURLINGTON.

Leaving the East and arriving at Chicago or Indianapolis, how shall we reach the West? The best Line is acknowledged to be the C., B. & Q., joined together with the B. & M. Railroad, by the Iron Bridge at Burlington, and called the Burlington Route.

The main line of the Route running to Omaha connects with the great Pacific Roads, and forms to-day the leading route to California. The Middle Branch, entering Nebraska at Plattsmouth, passes through Lincoln, the State Capital, and will this year be finished to Fort Kearney, forming the shortest route across the Continent by over 100 miles.

Another branch of the B. M., diverging at Red Oak, falls into a line running down the Missouri through St. Joe to Kansas City, and all Kansas. Passengers by this route to Kansas, see Illinois, Southern Iowa, and Missouri, and, by a slight divergence, can see Nebraska also.

Lovers of fine views should remember the Burlington Route, for its towns "high-gleaming from afar"—its tree-fringed streams—its rough bluffs and quarries—its corn-oceans stretching over the prairies further than eye can reach.

Land-buyers will be sure to remember it, for they have friends among the two thousand who have already bought farms from Geo. S. Harris, the Land Commissioner of the B. & M. R. R. at Burlington, Iowa, or among the four thousand home-steaders and pre emptors who last year filed claims in the Lincoln land office, where "Uncle Sam is rich enough to give us all a farm."

July 19, 1871.-tf

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. REEVES, 78 Nassau st., New York.

Aug. 9, 1871-1y.

Piano—Mr. A. B. A. Briggs of Middlebury, has on exhibition at the Cone House, one of Mathushek's celebrated Pianos. All lovers of music are invited to take a look at this instrument, and observe the advantages it has over other Pianos in its general construction and completeness of tone.

Mr. Briggs furnishes Organs or Melodeans at very reasonable rates. Address him at Crooked Creek, Pa.

July 19, 1871.-tf

HON. GEORGE SANDERSON,

Mayor of the City of Lancaster, Pa., writes: "Mishler's Herb Bitters is extensively known and used, and so successful are its curative powers that it has become as familiar as a Household Word and a necessary addition in the medical requirements of every family. Having used it myself and knowing others who have used it with beneficial results, I can only add that in my opinion it is the best remedy ever introduced for the cure of the numerous ills to which flesh is heir."

HON. THADDEUS STEVENS, M. C.

Recommending Mishler's Herb Bitters to a friend, pronounced it the *most wonderful combination* of medicinal herbs he ever saw.

August 3, 1871. 1m

Dentistry.—C. N. Dartt, dentist office in Wright & Bailey's Block, where he continues to make teeth with the *new improvement* which gives better satisfaction than any thing else in use. To be had at Dartt's only.—Aug. 24 1870.—tf.

TREES.—Fruit and ornamental trees, shrubbery, grape vines, strawberry plants, &c.—I am agent for the Catherine and Highland nurseries, and can furnish any quantity for fall planting. I also have a fine stock of two year old apple trees, choice varieties, of my own growing. Green house plants always on hand.

Aug 9, 1871 tf M. B. PRINCE.

IN DIVORCE.—To John F. Jackson: Your are hereby notified that Rachel Jackson by her next friend Edward Hemley, has applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Tioga county for a divorce from the bonds of matrimony, and that said Court has appointed Monday, the 28th day of August, 1871. for the hearing of said applicant in the premises; on which occasion you can attend if you think proper.

Aug 9, 1871 E. A. FISH, Sheriff.

IN DIVORCE—*To Mary Ann Wheeler*: You are hereby notified that Royal Wheeler has applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Tioga county for a divorce from the bonds of matrimony, and that said Court has appointed Monday, the 28th day of Aug. 1871, for the hearing of said applicant in the premises; on which occasion you may attend if you think proper.

Aug 2, 1871.-4w E. A. FISH, Sheriff.

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 28th day of August, 1871, at one o'clock P. M., the following described property:

A lot of land in Union township, bounded on the north by Hugh Tommy, on the west by Cornelius Stull, south by Joel Saxon and Henry Lever, and east by John Bemish; containing 62 acres, 20 acres improved, with a frame house, log barn, frame barn, outbuildings, apple orchard and other fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of William Hall, suit of Joseph B. Cowley for use of C. & J. L. Robinson.

ALSO—A lot of land in Brookfield, bounded on the north by Orlo Hamlin and Henry Gee, west by Joel Parkhurst, south by James Tubbs, and east by Bingham lands; containing 200 acres, 100 acres improved, with a frame house, frame barn, outbuildings, apple orchard and other fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of Noble Pride, suit of Joel Parkhurst.

ALSO—A lot of land in Covington, bounded on the north by the highway leading from Covington to Frost settlement, west by Edward Saterly, and south and east by the estate of E. B. Geroulds; containing three-fourths of an acre, with a two story frame house, outbuildings and fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of W. W. Bloss and M. E. Bloss, suit of Geo. P. Monro.

ALSO—A lot of land in Charleston township, bounded on the north by Robert Adams, west by John Cuyle and William Bond, east by Rob't Adams and Charles Brown, and south by F. M. Butler and John Cuyle; containing 50 acres, with a frame house, log barn, frame shed, apple orchard and other fruit trees thereon; 20 acres improved. To be sold as the property of Rob't Richardson and E. L. Richardson, suit of Ira A. Newhall.

ALSO—A lot of land in Westfield township and borough, bounded on the north by Francis Masco & Peter Edgcomb. west by B. B. Strang, south by Cowanesque river and tail race of C. Phillips's saw mill, and east by A. D. White and William S. Colbath and S. D. Phillips; containing 100 acres, 70 acres improved; with a frame house, frame barn, outbuildings, an apple orchard and other fruit trees thereon.

Also—A house and lot in Westfield borough, bounded on the north and west by the Cowanesque river, south by Main street, and east by R. Krusen; containing three-fourths of an acre, with a frame house, outbuildings and fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of M. G. Bowman, suit of Sylvester D. Phillips for use of Joel Parkhurst.

ALSO—A lot of land in Delmar township, bounded on the north by Phelps & Dodge, east by Phelps & Dodge, south by D. A. Stowell, and west by D. A. Stowell; containing 76½ acres, a part of warrant No. 4212; no improvements.—To be sold as the property of Russel Kennedy, suit of Joseph Riberolle.

ALSO—A lot of land in Ward township, bounded on the north by lands of Ruloff Lyon, west by lot formerly owned by widow Brooks, south by Simeon Elliott, and east by D. Hager, Curtis Cleaveland and Almon Rice; containing 177 acres, about 80 acres improved, with a frame house, frame barn, log house, outbuildings, an apple orchard and other fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of Leroy Ayers, suit of J. E. Bullock, and Pomeroy Brothers.

ALSO—A lot of land in Elkland borough, bounded on the north by the New York State line, east by the old plank road, south by John A. Hammond, and west by George Dorrance; containing about 15 acres, all improved, with a frame barn, two frame houses, a stone milk house, outbuildings, an apple orchard and other fruit trees thereon. *To be sold* as the property of Kate Beagle, Elsie Brimmer, John A. Brimmer, et. al., suit of John Parkhurst.

ALSO—A lot of land in Farmington township, bounded on the north by lands of ——— Tubbs, west by Janette Christenat and James K. Dailey, south by estate of Leroy Soles, and east by Elias Curran and John R. Weeks; containing 20 acres, 35 improved, with a frame house, an apple orchard and other fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of Robert Stewart, suit of J. G. Parkhurst.

ALSO—A lot of land in the borough of Mansfield, bounded on the north by Mrs. M. E. Loree, east by F. A. Allen and Mrs. Laura Hoard, south by Henry Allen, and west by Prospect street; being about 80 feet front and 110 feet deep, with a frame house, frame barn, outbuildings and fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of G. B. Kiff, suit of L. Cummings for use of Ross & Williams.

ALSO—A lot of land in Covington township, bounded on the north by the Elk run road, east by Edwin Klock, south by Nathan Whitmore and Nabbie Weaver, and west by C. Bailey; containing nine acres, with a frame house, frame barn, saw mill, outbuildings, an apple orchard and other fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of Jacob Johnson. suit of Packard & Kinney for use of Geo. A. Kinney.

ALSO—The following lots of land in the borough of Wellsboro. One bounded on the southeast by Pearl street, southwest by Lincoln street, northwest by lots in possession of Jacob Sticklin, and northeast by John Etner; being 160 feet by 100 feet.

ALSO—Another lot in the said borough, bounded on the southeast by the above described lot, southwest by Lincoln street, northwest by Main street, and northeast by John Etner; being 160 feet on Main street and 60 feet on Lincoln street, with a two story frame dwelling house, a three story frame cabinet shop, outbuildings and fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of Jacob Sticklin, suit of C. L. Willcox.

ALSO—A lot of land in Ward township, bounded on the north by A. J. Teeter, east by Joseph Brooks, south by Alfred Furman, and west by C. E. Rathbone; containing 33 acres, all wild.

ALSO—Another tract in Ward township, bounded on the north by G. W. Beardsly and Isaac Smith, and east, south and west by William R. Lyon; containing 8½ acres, more or less, all improved, with a saw mill, shingle mill, frame house, frame barn and blacksmith shop thereon. To be sold as the property of William H. Kilgore and Wallace Chase, suit of William R. Lyon and C. L. Ward.

ALSO—A lot of land in Rutland township, bounded on the north by lands of Silas Cummings and Bingham lands, east by the highway and Lewis Todd, south by G. J. Cook, and west by Bingham lands and Sandford and Jas. Johns; containing 54 acres, 12 acres improved, with frame barn thereon. To be sold as the property of E. B. Reynolds, suit of Lewis Todd.

ALSO—A lot of land in Ward township, bounded on the north, east and south by lands of William Lyon, west by G. N. Beardsly and I. H. Smith; containing 8½ acres, with a frame house, frame barn, saw mill, shingle mill, outbuildings and fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of Wallace Chase, suit of Wm. H. Kilgore.

ALSO—A lot of land in the borough of Mainsburg, bounded on the north by Main street, east by George Stauffer, and south and west by Jno. B. Strong; containing about one acre, with a frame house, frame steam and water grist mill, frame shed, frame horse stable, outbuildings and fruit trees thereon; together with a mill race and dam attached to the same, bounded on the northeast by George Stauffer, highway, John Fox, G. D. Main, Baldwin Parkhurst, Peleg Doud, Seth S. Rumsey, Henry and Demond Dewey and Joseph B. Austin, and on the southwest by John B. Strong, George Stauffer, highway, O. T. and A. Haight, and Lorenzo and Peleg Doud. To be sold as the property of N. E. Calkins, suit of Pomeroy Brothers.

ALSO—A lot of land in Delmar township, bounded on the north by lands of J. D. Willcox, west by Orsamus Borden, south by Salome Simmons, and east by the highway; containing 15 acres, more or less, four acres improved, with a log house thereon. To be sold as the property of John Gitchell, suit of A. W. Potter.

ALSO—A lot of land in Morris township, beginning at a stone heap, the southwest corner of land formerly of John F. Harrison, deceased; thence west 128 perches to a post; thence north 80 perches to a post; thence north 80 perches to a stone heap; thence east 128 perches to a post; thence south 80 perches to the place of beginning; containing 60.2 acres, 20 acres improved, with a frame house, frame barn, an apple orchard and other fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of Richard Campbell, suit of Henry S. Archer.

ALSO—A lot of land in Charleston township, bounded on the north by lands of Joshua Atherton and Jason Smith, on the west by Jason Smith, on the south by lands in possession of Pollitos Beauge, and east by the public highway; containing 35 acres, 30 acres improved, with a frame house, frame barn, outbuildings, an apple orchard and other fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of Franklin Borden, suit of O. L. Atherton.

ALSO——A lot of land in Chatham township, bounded on the north by lot No 265 of the allotment of Bingham lands in the said township, formerly under contract to John D. Perry, east by lot No 269, contracted to be sold to John W. Bailey, and lot No 267, contracted to be sold to David Short, south by the south lines of warrants Nos 1836 and 1851, and west by lot No 193; containing 66.7 acres, with allowances, it being lot No 192 of the allotments of Bingham lands in Chatham township, about 15 acres improved, with a log house and a few fruit trees thereon. To be sold as the property of Jerome Crandall, suit of Reuben Morse for use of F. F. Hecker.

E. A. FISH, Sheriff.

Wellsboro, Aug 9, 1871.

J. Schieffelin Jr.

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.

JACKS CREWS,

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 Sun.

CHARLES A. DANA, Editor.

The Dollar Weekly Sun.

A Newspaper of the Present Times.

Intended for People Now on Earth.

Including Farmers, Mechanics, Merchants, Professional Men, Workers, Thinkers, and all Manner of Honest Folks, and the Wives, Sons, and Daughters of all such.

ONLY ONE DOLLAR A YEAR!

ONE HUNDRED COPIES FOR $50,

Or less than One Cent a Copy. Let there be a $50 Club at every Post Office.

SEMI-WEEKLY SUN, $2 A YEAR,

of the same size and general character as THE WEEKLY, but with a greater variety of miscellaneous reading, and furnishing the news to its subscribers with greater freshness, because it comes twice a week instead of once only.

THE DAILY SUN, $6 A YEAR.

A preëminently readable newspaper, with the largest circulation in the world. Free, independent, and fearless in politics. All the news from everywhere. Two cents a copy; by mail, 50 cents a month, or $6 a year.

TERMS TO CLUBS.

THE DOLLAR WEEKLY SUN.

Five copies, one year, separately addressed, **Four Dollars.**

Ten copies, one year, separately addressed (and an extra copy to the getter up of club), **Eight Dollars.**

Twenty copies, one year, separately addressed (and an extra copy to the getter up of club), **Fifteen Dollars.**

Fifty copies, one year, to one address (and the Semi-Weekly one year to getter up of club), **Thirty-three Dollars.**

Fifty copies, one year, separately addressed (and the Semi-Weekly one year to getter up of club), **Thirty-five Dollars.**

One hundred copies, one year, to one address (and the Daily for one year to the getter up of club), **Fifty Dollars.**

One hundred copies, one year, separately addressed (and the Daily for one year to the getter up of club), **Sixty Dollars.**

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN.

Five copies, one year, separately addressed, **Eight Dollars.**

Ten copies, one year, separately addressed (and an extra copy to getter up of club), **Sixteen Dollars.**

SEND YOUR MONEY

in Post Office orders, checks, or drafts on New York, wherever convenient. If not, then register the letters containing money. Address

I. W. ENGLAND, Publisher,
Sun office, New York City.

July 12, 1871-3m.

WELLSBORO

Door Sash & Blind Factory.

BENJAMIN AUSTIN, is prepared to furnish first-class work from the best lumber, at his new factory which is now in full operation.

Sash, Doors,

BLINDS, PICKETS,

AND MOULDINGS,

constantly on hand, or manufactured to order.

Planing and Matching

done promptly, and in the best manner. The best workmen employed, and none but the best seasoned lumber used. Encourage home industry.

Factory near the foot of Main St.

BENJ. AUSTIN.

Wellsboro, August 2, 1871. tf

AFTER 20 YEARS

Of thorough trial it has become an established fact that ROY'S CHOLERA DROPS is the best Family Medicine that can be found for the cure of

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY,

Colic, Cramps,

CHOLERA-MORBUS

SUMMER COMPLAINT

And all those disorders of the bowels which are so common in the Summer and Fall. This medicine never fails when rightly used. It is no CURE-ALL, it is not recommended *for anything* else. It does not contain pepper like the Pain-Killers. It does not irritate, but *is* mild and soothing in its operation. It is *not* like any other medicine, therefore ask for ROY'S CHOLERA DROPS and take no other kind.

PRICE 50 CENTS.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Aug. 2, 1871.-3m.

CLOSING - OUT SALE!

OF

Summer Dress Goods,

SUMMER SHAWLS

Parasols, &c.

We have a very desirable Stock

of the above-named Goods, which we shall offer at extremely Low Prices, in order to sell out clean for Fall Trade.

Any one in need of Goods in this line will do well to purchase early.

J. A. PARSONS & CO.

Corning, August 2, 1871.

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 Alapaca, (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	80 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 30 cts.
A Sugars	12½ cts.	Spices, all kinds.	
Porterea Sugar at	12½ cts.	Soaps, 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.