[illegible] and Free Press.
"Free and Unshackled."
BARNARD & GALATIAN, Editors.
Thursday, July 16, 1874.

FIRE AT CHICAGO.

Dispatches from Chicago up to Tuesday night, 11:45 o'clock, report a large fire, nearly equal to the calamity of 1871. Up to last accounts the fire was spreading rapidly, running northerly. The large and beautiful post office is among the ruins, together with some of the best churches, hotels and theatres. We are unable to give any further particulars this week. The loss can but reach well up in the millions.

ERIE RAILWAY.

On Tuesday morning, at a meeting of the Directors of the Erie Railway, H. J. Jewett was elected President of the road one year from date. We have no further news as to what the change will amount to at this time of writing, Tuesday afternoon. But if we are able to judge from the action of the officers and directors of the road for the past week or ten days, it is to be for the better, as there seems to be a determination upon their part to pursue a more liberal policy upon the line of the road, and should this be done it will not take very good eyesight to at once discover an increase of business as well a better feeling among the people along the line of the road.

LEAD THEM NOT INTO TEMPTATION.

The Democratic Legislature of New Hampshire not only made a clean sweep of all the offices in favor of their henchmen, but repudiated their pledges for civil service and other reforms; and the good non-partizan citizens of that State who were fooled by the promises of the Democratic press and politicians to improve public affairs, have now ascertained to their sorrow that the Democratic party is not a reform party, except when out of office.

If we desire a continuance of those beautiful tributes to the pure public life of our fathers, and the frequent repetition of those eloquent denunciations of fraud and corruption in office, at which our Democratic friends by long practice, with nothing else to do, have become experts, we must positively keep them from ruining their reputation by keeping them out of office.—To say nothing of our interest in the country, our absorbing interest in Democrats themselves, would induce us to labor hard to keep them out of temptation.—[Rochester Exp.

BEECHER vs TILTON.

In another column will be found the latest explanation of the unhappy Beecher-Tilton affair. We should be glad never to mention the subject again until the *finale* is reached, and then to dismiss it with the fewest possible words, for we have a decided impression that such gossip is anything but healthful or beneficial in any sense, either to the parties immediately concerned or to the public generally. It only serves to gratify a morbid curiosity without discovering any new feature in human nature, or presenting those already familliar, in a more attractive form. One of the most suggestive lessons to be derived from this new aspect of the case is the supreme folly—we were about to say, and might as well say, meanness—of two families mixing up in such intimate, gushing friendship for a little while as not to know which is which; and then, when possessed of a knowledge of each others' faults, flaws, informaties, misfortunes, sins, it may be, break friendship and proceed to ventilate each other before their associates and the community at large. If the intimacy of such an acquaintance has not been conducive to mutual esteem, better, a thousand times, lock up its secrets and throw away the key, even though it involve heartaches, regrets and many inconveniences. It is difficult to find justification or paliation for a betrayal of confidence under such circumstances.

A DEMOCRATIC WANT.

A little good generalship on the part of the Prohibition leaders in the coming campaign will place an army of their own in the field in alliance with which they can a year hence compel the Republicans to fight against the Democracy on the square issue of prohibition. That is what the Prohibitionists want and what the Democrats want. And as fair and honest opponents upon principle there is no reason why they should not have a perfectly good understanding and respect each other in the approaching canvass.—[Rochester Express.

The Rochester Union is a sound Democratic paper, and unquestionably utters the real sentiments of its party when it says the Democrats want to fight against the Republicans "on the square issue of prohibition." They would like nothing better than just that issue, and would give all the old backs they possess (and all they have are old) if the coming campaign were to be fought upon it. In that case they would have what they now lack—a plank to stand upon, all their own. And they know that in a square stand-up contest between whisky and cold water, whiskey will be sure to win. That is why they are anxious for a struggle upon that single question.

This candidly expressed "want" of the Democracy ought to warn Prohibitionists not to press their ideas too strongly. Unless they are desirous of making an entire wreck of the temperance cause and giving the State over to the unrestrained rule of rum and ruin, they should not take their principles too far into politics.—[Buffalo Express.

The Elmira Advertiser has no sympathy with the independent Temperance movement. We are quite sure that the ticket recently placed in the field at Auburn was engineered by Democratic managers in the hope and expectation that it would damage the Republican party. It has now the open sympathy, encouragement and advocacy of democratic leaders and newspapers for the same reasons. Fortunately the claws of this animal are too manifest to enable it to accomplish much harm. The Auburn ticket, in and of itself, will scarcely be a factor in the approaching political campaign. But the Republican party, by its action or its failure to act, may put an entirely different face upon the matter. A prominence and a strength may be given to that ticket which it does not possess in its own right, and which it cannot attain by any force of its own.

It is not to be disguised that the Temperance question will be largely discussed in the coming campaign. In one shape or another it will be an issue, if not the issue at the election. Gentlemen may cry peace, peace, but there is no peace. The next gale that sweeps from the polls will bring the clash of resounding arms. It is wise, therefore, at least to consider the question and discuss its manifest aspects. It will not do to pooh pooh and push it away. It will not be pushed away. It will not down at anybody's bidding. It will not do to say that such action is unwise. So saying will not prevent the action. Sound and skillful men, in their business affairs, will look the true situation right in the face. They will not flatter themselves that all is right when they know that all is wrong.—Political parties, to be successfully managed, must also understand their own condition, and govern themselves accordingly, or be prepared to see their missions ended. They cannot ignore the fundamental principle upon which their organization is based and maintain a vigorous and healthy condition. Like the physical man, they must obey the constitutional laws of their being, or take sick and fall in pieces. Now the Republican party is as unlike the Democratic party in its constituent parts, in the elements which give it life, and vigor, and strength, as any two things in nature possibly can be. There is a reason why, substantially speaking, every Protestant clergyman in the land is a Republican in sentiment. There is a reason why all the School Teachers and all the Lecturers upon the rostrum and all the Sunday School scholars and four-fifths of the business men and ninety-nine hundredths of the temperance men and seven-tenths of all the professed Christians in the land are Republicans.—There is also a reason why, substantially speaking, all the Roman Catholic clergyman are Democrats. There is still further reason why, quite as universally, all the dealers in intoxicating liquors, all those ignorant, degraded and vicious classes of people who mostly consume those liquors, the keepers and frequenters of gambling houses and all other houses of doubtful repute and all men of every kind who want freedom and license from the restrictions of law, are democrats. These are potent and admitted facts. Nobody denies them. Everybody concedes them to be true. Each party knows and substantially realizes its own. Let us not be misunderstood. All the men in the Republican party are not good men by a long shot. Nor are all the men in the Democratic party bad men. We speak simply of classes of men who go to compose the chief elements of either party. Take out of the Republican party in the city of Elmira all the men of the classes we have named as being in it and of it, and you couldn't elect an Alderman in the First Ward with what should be left. Take out of the Democratic party in the city of Elmira all the men of the classes we have named as being in it and of it, and you couldn't find the balance with a search warrant. What is true of this locality is true of every other. There is an influence which draws men to the Republican party. There is an influence which drives them from it. Just so there is an influence which draws men to the Democratic party, and an influence which drives them from it. It is needless to define that influence. Every man knows what it is and every man according to his nature is attracted or repelled by it. Some men, it is true, a good many in the aggregate, are held by education and inherited prejudices to unnatural and constrained associations. They are voting for General Jackson to this day, and will continue to do so until that old hero shall appear to them in spirit form and knock some of the scales from off their eyes. But never mind that. The day of miracles is past, and there are some things which can't be done, as well as others which can be.

The question of immediate importance is the attitude which the two parties bear to each other concerning those laws or regulations or moral forces which affect the good order and enlightened prosperity of the community. Under the administration of which party will the greatest good of the greatest number, having reference to the moral and educational aspect of the case, be promoted. The one question relating to this, which must be met and determined at present, is the Temperance question. The Republican party, by its constituent elements, by its platform, by its legislation, has demonstrated that it is the liquor party. This is just as plain an item of difference between them as any that ever existed. All that is to be lost by being a temperance party the Republican party has lost. All that is to be gained by being a liquor party the democratic party has gained. But while the Republican party has lost all that it had to lose as a consequence of its attitude upon this question, it has failed to do the one thing needful to gain back to itself a compensation for this loss. It *is* a temperance party, and cannot be anything else. And yet it has not avowed itself so, and even now lacks the courage to so declare and to make aggressive warfare upon the most powerful, closely united and effective enemy it has. No such timid and suicidal policy actuates the democracy. That party knows its friends, and how to keep them. Republicans may learn wisdom from studying the tactics of the enemy. The democratic party and the liquor party are allies now, as they have been in the past and will be in the future. The temperance element of the democratic party is thus made to do duty in the ranks of the liquor men. They will stay there voting against their principles until they find a party which openly avows and squarely adheres to those principles. These men belong in the Republican ranks. They are needed to fill its broken columns, and they will come and fill them when the Republicans shall so shape the political canvass as to make an open, direct and manly issue against the allied forces of democracy and rum. Give us this issue, array the two parties against each other in this State upon these platforms, and the Republican Temperance party will come out victories by a hundred thousand majority. We do not mean a platform of Prohibition. You might as well issue a bull against the comet. We mean Temperance against License. We mean restriction and regulation of some sort against unlimited and uncontrolled freedom of all sorts. We mean a recognition, by law, that the great principle of order and morality shall prevail in the State. That political party which stands upon such a platform will win every time against any party which gets down upon the other. But, if it don't win, it will deserve to do so, and it is better always to be 'right than to be President.'

Very likely the Advertiser is singular in the expression of these views. We have not seen them advanced elsewhere in any Republican paper. It is however, the aspect in which the case presents itself to our mind, and we express them and urge attention to them, because we think it is wise to draw temperance men to us rather than drive temperance men from us. The Republican party, by open and avowed adherence to this great principle, should protect its own interest as well as the interest of the State. It has in its own keeping the opportunity to make itself so strong and powerful before the people that the gates of hell cannot prevail against it. It is our hope that it will see its way to the occupancy of this position. We desire this as well for Temperance itself as for the Republican party. These two should be allies in name as well as in fact. When they become such, and meet their natural antagonists, the allied forces of democracy and rum, the right will be sure to prevail, and not only this reform, but the true interests of the people in all respects will be attained and perpetuated.

The above editorial from the Elmira Advertiser will doubtless be read with considerable interest, indicating, as it does, the present position of the temperance question as related to politics in this State, and the policy that journal would adopt for the Republican party in the premises. Its statements are so frank, and many of them are so well put, that, though somewhat lengthy, we give it entire, trusting that our readers will agree with us that something must and will be done with this important question the coming fall.

The Cabinet has quite decidedly grown in public estimation. Secretary Bristow is securing general confidence by the vigor, courage and rectitude with which he inaugurates his administration. The appointment of Gov. Jewell is commended in all quarters as one eminently fit to be made. With these accessions, and so able and successful a Minister as Mr. Fish as Premier, the Cabinet combines a good degree of strength.

—The New Jersey fruit crop is estimated at $600,000 worth.

The New York Evening *Post* says that a member of one of the oldest banking houses in that city has returned from a tour of 4,000 miles through New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Michigan and Minnesota, undertaken for the express purpose of learning the condition of the country by personal observation, for which he had special facilities. As the result of his travels and investigations he reports that present indications promise the largest crops ever raised in the West. This applies not only to grain, but to all other staple products of that section.

The Assembly Ways and Means Committee, pursuant to a resolution of the House adopted at the last session, met at Saratoga Thursday of last week, Hon L. Bradford Prince presiding in the absence of the chairman, General Batcheller. The committee discussed the present mode of assessing personal property, and will report to the next Legislature, making such suggestions as they may deem necessary.

A Washington dispatch says the increase of the issue of postage stamps, stamped envelopes and postal cards during the fiscal year, is over three million dollars, or 14.40 per cent. over previous year, and that more than half of the increased revenues of the postoffice department in the past year is owing to the abolition of the franking privilege.

More editorial reputations have been won by a judicious use of scissors than by the skillful use of the pen. Says a writer:

Some people estimate the ability of a newspaper and the talent of its editor by the quantity of original matter. It is comparatively an easy task for a frothy writer to pour out daily a column of words—words upon any and all subjects. His ideas may flow in one weak, washy, everlasting flood, and the compound of his language may enable him to string them together like bundles of onions, and yet his paper may be a poor concern. Indeed, the mere writing part of editing a paper is but a small portion of the work. The care, the time employed in selecting, is far more important, and the tact of a good editor is better shown by his selections than anything else; and that we know, is half the battle. But, as we have said, an editor ought to be estimated and his labor understood and appreciated by the general conduct of his paper—its tone, its uniform, consistent course, its aims, its magement, its dignity, and its propriety. To preserve these as they should be preserved, is enough to occupy fully the time and attention of any man. If to this be added the general supervision of the newspaper establishment, which most editors have to encounter, the wonder is how they find to write at all.

Mr. Beecher's Offence Against Tilton.

The editor of the Sing Sing Republican undertakes to clear up the mystery of Mr. Beecher's offence against Tilton, from "intelligence receive from a reliable source," and which the editor says "may be relied on as strictly true." He explains the matter in these words:

Mr. Beecher and Mr. Tilton in their editorial labors upon the Independent and otherwise had become warmly attached to each other and staunch friends. Mr. Beecher, we believe, married Mr. Tilton, and the families of both became intimate. Mr. Tilton had up to this time held a spotless reputation. But about four years ago his religious belief became tainted with hetrodoxy, or so charged, and he was dismissed from the editorial tripod of the Independent He continued to degenerate until we find him the companion and biographer of the disreputable Mrs. Woodhul. A copy of this "spiritually inspired" biography can not now be obtained for any money.—He remained day after day with this woman. It was during this stay with Mrs. Woodhull that Mrs. Tilton came to Henry Ward Beecher, her friend and pastor, for advice, and asked him of the propriety of her leaving her husband. Mr. Beecher suggested to her that, under the circumstances, it would be right and proper for her to leave him—and she left him. When Mr. Tilton came to himself and returned, and found his wife had left him at the suggestion of her pastor, he sought an interview with Mr. Beecher, before whom he protested his innocence of any criminality with Mrs. Woodhull. Mr. Beecher's generous heart belived him, and confessed that he had done him a serious injury, and has since, bitterly reproached himself for his advice to Mrs. Tilton.

Now this is the whole story out of which has grown these years of scandal. As we have said, we have never doubted the integrity and the purity of Mr. Beecher, and we are only too happy to to lay these facts before our readers. In the light of these truths how quickly dissolves the mystery that has surrounded this matter. Plymoth Church and congregation have the utmost confidence in their pastor. Out of this firey trial the pure gold of Mr. Beecher's noble character will more distinctly appear, while at the same time the despicable character and nature of Theodore Tilton will be made more manifest.

THE COMET.

The following article on the comet we take from the Rochester *Express:*

The comet was quite brilliant last evening. The air was remarkably clear and the meteor shone brightly in the northern sky. The tail showed its greatest enlargement, and, until the last faint lines of the rapidly moving rays disappeared below the midnight horizon, thousands of people watched the strange visitor.

Calling at the residence of Professor Swift we were directed to explore a neighboring alley, where, in a dark spot we found the Professor and his telescope, and quite a large party of ladies and gentlemen come to get a glimpse through the telescope of the marvelous comet. The Professor was very courteous, and gave every body a sight. The comet has a diffuse and transparent tail, which will soon begin to decrease to the eye, as it will be foreshortened as it goes away from us.

On the 12th of July the comet will be rather a conspicuous object in the heavens, though nothing like those of of 1858 and 1862. On the 11th of next month the passage through the perihelion will take place; the distance of the comet from the sun will then be 62,500,000 miles, and it will then be 100 times brighter than it was when first discovered. Father Secchi, not long ago, examined this heavenly body spectroscopically, and found the carbon lines, as usual; this element, indeed, never fails to exist as a principal constituent in those capricious denizens of the heavens. If carbon existed in comets in the shape of an oxide, our meeting one would by no means be attended with danger, for we might all be satisfied in consequence of the wholesale poisoning of our atmosphere by that deleterious agent. Such a catastrophe is, fortunately, exceedingly unlikely; at all events, it will not be brought about by Coggia's comet, which is untold miles away from us.

Mr. Parkhurst states the motion of the earth is 1,500,000 miles per day; that of the comet about 4,000,000 miles per day, and will continue about the same so long as it remains visible. The motion of that part of the tail nearest us is nearly 6,000,000 miles per day—that is, seventy miles per second—which is 5,000 miles faster than the motion of an express train. The thickness of the tail is assumed at about 5,000,000 miles at the distance of 26,000,000 miles from the head, when it shall have reached that length. If the earth were to pass centrally through it, the passage would occupy about twenty-four hours. Passing through the extreme edge, as at first thought possible, would not occupy more than four to six hours. His computations indicate that the nearest approach to the centre of the tail will be not less than 4,000,000 miles, which would be a distance from the edge of the tail of 1,500,000 miles, which is six times the distance of the moon. But this will be sufficiently near to cause it to appear enormously large, if it can be seen at all, of which he hopes to be able to speak more definitely within a few days. One thing is certain, it will be there, whether we can see it or not.

A correspondent of the New York *Herald*, writing from Washington, having interviewed Prof. Henry of the Smithsonian Institute, quotes the Professor as saying:

The comet may now be "too thin" to do much mischief, even should it strike the earth; but after awhile it may harden into a solid little globe, and we may never hear of it again till it strikes the earth as a shower of meteors, equal, perhaps, to a million of tons of iron, nickle, copper and volcanic rocks, more or less. How can we reach any exact estimate of such things? The telescope will not serve us to calculate them, nor will the spectrum analyze it. To arrive at their exact elements and proportions we must wait till they come.

DREADFUL POSSIBILITIES.

But there may be a more immediate danger than this from the comet, as an interloper between the earth and the sun. The comet obeys the laws of gravitation, and possesses, apparently, a great attractive power. Accordingly, in getting among these invisible asteroids, or ærolites, hanging along the earth's orbit, and inside of it, it may draw within the earth's attraction, and down upon the earth a shower of meteorites, and, from their descent, Philadelphia may be covered with a mountain of iron, or Chicago may be sunk in Lake Michigan, or left high and dry 100 miles inland.

Oppressed with such reflections, the narrator called at the National Observatory this evening to get a closer look at the comet, and for the latest information from those learned professors of the movements of the "little joker." There it was, evidently growing and spreading out its fan-like tail with all the pride of a peacock. But a large number of visitors, in the general opinion that the comet did not look as if he could no it if he tried, "calmed our fears, and we were calm," even as the learned professors, who could see in this strange heavenly apparition nothing but "a very handsome comet."

INFLUENCE OF THE SUN.

A telescopic view of Arcturus and Alpha Lyrae, those splendid fixed stars, satisfied us that, like our sun, they had a light of their own; for, compared with the intensity of their light, that of Jupiter and his four moons, all in full view this evening, was cold and dim. But even Jupiter was brilliant compared with the comet, though the comet has the faculty of spreading itself before the telescope beyond any other object in the heavens. And they tell us that for a week or more yet to come it will continue to brighten, and widen and lengthen, and draw nearer, as if seeking the embrace of mother earth; that it is coming head on, with ever increasing velocity, but that the all-powerful sun will draw it from our little planet and then shoot it off again into the darkness of chaos, perhaps not to be seen here for a thousand years to come. And to this arrangement there can be no objections.

Of course there is nothing to fear from the comet. Probably supersitious people will connect any misfortunes that may occur during the year with the presence of the comet, as they have done on former occasions. Some one has said that the present nebulous visitor might, tail and all, be compressed into a snuff-box.

PREVIOUS COMETS.

The comet of 1835 approached to within 14,000,000 miles of the earth, or about one-seventh of our distance from the sun. It was a splendid object from the end of September to the middle of October. Lieutenant Morrison, of the English navy, published an interesting work one year before its appearance. He contended that its electric and attractive powers would have a very serious effect upon the atmosphere in producing inundations, earthquakes, storms, tempests, volcanic eruptions, and epidemic diseases. In support of this theory he referred to the different appearances of this comet for 600 years showing that in comety years these phenomena prevailed to a great extent. The warmth of the winter and the violent winds in 1834, as the great heat of summer, were attributed to the approaching visitor. Lieutenant Morrison predicted that the summer of 1835 would be marked by its intense heat, which would destroy harvests in many parts of the world, and that the year would be noted for earthquakes and volcanic eruptions. He also predicted that the winter of 1836-37 would be colder than any in the preceding fifty years. Morrison, who was an astronimer of good standing, stated as his conviction that if while the comet was near the earth overcharged with electricity there was any internal cavity of the earth containing sulphur deficient of that fluid, the comet would rush toward us and strike our planet at that spot. This he supposed to have been the case in the fifteenth century, when the sudden rending of the earth near Naples destroyed 40,000 persons. It is certain that destructive ravages occurred in South America during the year. In June New Jersey was visited by two tornadoes. The clouds moved in two opposite directions, and then a cane or pillar appered to descend from the clouds and meet another of a similar appearance ascending from the earth. The tornado assumed a very dark and dense appearance and expanded into a smoky and firey aspect. The clouds moved in opposite directions, the central pipe or pillar being visible. In the vicinity of New Brunswick about 200 houses were blown down and over 100 perons killed and wounded.

THE GREAT COMET OF 1843

was one of the most remarkable known in history for its physical peculiarities. It first became visible, according to newspaper reports, in Massachusetts, in broad day light, and, for some time after, the appearance of its splendid train, thrown suddenly across the heavens for a space of more than fifty degrees, was mistaken, even by astronomers. for an exhibition of zodiacal light, and this position was maintained until both phenomena became visable at once, at the same time, and wrought coviction. The comet was visible in the United States on the 1st of March, but it was not until eighteen days afterwards that Herschel noticed its progress in England. Of all comets on record, whose elements have been computed, that of 1843 approaches nearer the sun, except the great comet of 1680. The latter came within 600,000 miles of the sun's centre—the former within 800,000 miles. When it is considered that the sun's surface is 440,000 miles from its centre, we find that both approach much nearer to the sun's surface than the surface is to the centre. The comet of 1835 seems to have come in contact with the permanent part of the sun's atmosphere, and to have been so much resisted in its course as to pass off in a path prolonged backwards, which led to the opinion that it was absorbed by that luminary. The contrary, was the case. It traveled away into space with increased rapidity. The heat of the sun when the two comets were each at the nearest point must have been 2,000 times hotter than red-hot iron. No substance with which we are acquainted could have endured such heat.

ASTRONOMERS HAVE DWELT WITH ASTONISHMENT

on the rapidity with which the comet of 1680 whirled around the sun at the instant of its perihelion pasage. This was such that if continued it would have carried it ten times round the sun in one day. The comet of 1843 would have gone five times round the sun in the same time. In fact it went half round in four hours. It is calculated that the nearest point that the comet now blazing in the firmament will reach the sun will be about a distance of 67,000,000 miles, but every day brings it nearer to the earth. But there is no danger to be apprehended on our part. Everything about our system is in equilibrium and harmony with law. There is nowhere any tendency to disorder. Consequently, while the grand phenomenon remains visible, our wonder and admiration of the economy of the heavens may find full scope in contemplating it without allowing any sense of fear to trouble our minds.

COMETS IN ANCIENT TIMES.

The history of some of the more brilliant of these visitors must be interesting, such as the comet that appeared 371 years before Christ, of very great magnitude and accompanied by an earthquake and the earthquake was of course, attributed to the comet's influence. In 203 B. C. a comet was seen of such size as to extend across the whole sky. In this case the earth does not seem to have been disturbed. In 156 B. C. a comet was seen, which is described as red and firey and as large and as bright as the sun. In 43 B. C. a commet appeared sufficiently bright to be seen plainly in the daytime. In the year 253 A. D. a comet was seen the tail of which extended over about one-third of the sky. In 400 one appeared in the shape of a sword. The shape, of course, added to its awful import. But still the earth and its inhabitants traveled on having more cause to fear swords within reach than their beautiful visitor in the heavens. In 539 another great comet was seen, extending nearly the entire distance from east to west. And so on every few years down to the present time these blazing torches appeared in the sky, objects for study and admiration and of much causeless fear.

Double Execution.

HARRISBURGH, July 9, 1874.

To-day at 12:50 p. m., Louis Rosentine and John Moody were hanged for the murder of Abraham Behm, an old farmer living a short distance from Middleton, Dauphin county, on the 14th of November last. They both made confessions a short time after the sentence of death. The statements differed in some points, but showed that both were guilty of a horrible crime which they had premeditated. Rosentine made a short address on the gallows He said he murdered Abraham Behm, and hoped God would have mercy on his soul. Moody made a long speech, the substance of which was that he was along with Rosentine, and deserved to die.—He hoped for forgiveness. Rosentine expired almost instantly, but Moody struggled for three or four minutes.

Sand for Sale.

The Subscriber will furnish good Sand at his Sand bank or Center Street, or will deliver it wherever wanted. 10 cents per hundred. Inquire of Cole & Frisbey. (2m28t) E. A. COTTRELL.

IF YOU WANT a good suit of clothes, warranted to fit, call on COLE & FRISBEY.

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The manufacture of ARTIFICIAL STONE has been commenced in the City of Elmira, N. Y. It differs entirely from any other kind, and has been in use several years,

Standing all tests of fire and frost.

It is as durable as the Natural Stone, and is Superior for

Building Fronts,

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ORNAMENTAL WORK FOR GARDEN, LAWN OR CEMETERY.

Orders can be filled in from 6 to 10 days. Estimates will be furnished on application for all designs.

References as to durability will be furnished to those who may desire. 3m28t

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I would respectfully inform the citizens of this place and surrounding country, that I have permanently located in the village of Andover, and am now prepared to give Medical Treatment to all kinds of Sick Stock. Having had Several Years

PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE

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VETERINARY SURGERY,

I feel sure of giving ENTIRE SATISFACTION to all who may need my services. I have a GOOD STABLE fitted up for the Comfort and Safety of Sick Horses while under my care. All who are interested, are cordially invited to call at my stable, where I will cheerfully examine sick and lame horses

FREE of CHARGE.

Calls to the country promptly attended to.—Charges Reasonable. Residence, with Israel Dildine, on Pleasant Avenue.

M. W. HAVILAND
Veterinary Surgeon.
26tf

HOP BITTERS MAKES More cures than all other Medicines. Ask Druggists.

Real Estate, For Sale or to Rent.

A Store on Main Street. Andover. now occupied by Shaul & Brown as a Harness Shop, will be sold upon reasonable terms.

Also, a House and Lot on Railroad Street, now occupied by Hawkins.

Also, a Vacant Lot upon same street, near the Woolen Mills. A good sight to build upon.

ALSO, 15 acres of good pasture land, about three-quarters of a mile east of the village; well watered and good land.

All the above property will be sold cheap to any parties wishing to purchase.

For particulars inquire of AMOS PRESTON.
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For Sale or Exchange.

A Business Stand located on Water street, near the Main street bridge, ELMIRA, N. Y. The lot is 33 feet front, and about 250 feet deep The building is three stories high, with a good cellar underneath,

Will be Sold at a Bargain,

or exchanged for property in

ANDOVER OR WELLSVILLE.

TERMS EASY.

Also a first-class Dwelling House and Lot, located on Clinton street, Elmira, N. Y., will be sold cheap. Also a small House and good sized Lot on Lincoln street, Elmira, N. Y. Inquire at this office. tf

Good Delains at 15 cents per yard, at Cole & Frisbey.

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In fourteen years,

Dry Goods and Groceries

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No Premiums offered. No chance to make any discounts form prices which I shall give. I shall sell my stock, consisting of

Prints, Sheetings,
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and in fact everything I have on hand, at prices that defy competition, either in Allegany or Steuben Coun There is a discount on every bill from former prices.

BUTTER and EGGS are taken at the higest market price.

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MILLINERY GOODS.

Mrs. E. C. MARTINDALE

Has just opened a New Stock of goods comprising all the Latest Styles of

Hats, Bonnets, Flowers,
JETTS, RIBBONS, LACES, VAILS,
THREAD LACES, RUCHES, COLLARS,
Sash Ribbons, Embroideries, Buttons, Braids, Hair Braids, Buckles,
Turquoise Silks for Trimmings,
Also Sewing Silk, Thread, Needles, Pins, &c.
OLD LADIES' HATS MADE TO ORDER.
Bleaching and Making Over on Short Notice and Reasonable Terms.
Dress and Cloak-Making in all the Latest Styles, and on Reasonable Terms, Cutting, a Speciality.

WORK I WILL DO JUST FOR THE PAY,
AND HONOR WILL NOT THROW AWAY.

Thankful for past favors we solicit a continuance of the same. All orders will receive prompt attention.

INQUIRY OF

C. H. SIMMONS

What are you going to do for the people this Spring?

ANSWER:

I will sell a very heavy "A" SHEETING, at 10 cents per yard. Very best and newest styles of PRINTS including PINKS and PURPLES for 10 cents.
Good 25 cent DELAINES, for 12 1-2 cents Good 25 cent LAWNS, for 12 1-2 cents.
Twenty per cent off on BLACK ALPACAS.
FRENCH POPLINS worth $1 50 for 75 cents.
1000 Pieces of Other

DRESS GOODS

SUCH AS

SILKS, MOHAIRS, CRAPE MARETTS, CAMBRICKS, &C.

$1.50 CASSIMERS for $1 per yard. Carpets 30 cents to $1 50. Five dollar Broadcloth, for three dollars. Richardson's and our own make of Kip Boots, 3 to $4. Best French Calf shop made Boot, $4 to $5. Clothing.–This department now under the charge of E. E. Simmons, in the Stewart & Co. Store. Good suits from $5 to $30. Ready made or cut and made to order by the BEST TAILOR in the State to Cut and Measure.

Grocery and Provision Depot.

Good one dollar Chewing Tobacco for fifty cents. Babbitt & Deland's BEST SALERATUS, six cents. "A" COFFEE SUGAR, ten cents BEST AKRON FLOUR, Lower. TEAS from 30 cents to $1 25. Our space is nearly up. All Goods as low in proportion. Give us a call. Yours Truly,

C. H. SIMMONS.

SUMMER OF 1874

We would respectfully call your attention to our large stock of

Dress Goods,

Shawls,

Ready-Made

Clothing,

GROCERIES

OF ALL KINDS

Which we are offering at the lowest possible figure. Call and examine prices and stock.

L. D. COBB.

Spring and Summer

OF

1874,

The subscriber having just returned from the City where he has made his Spring and Summer selections of

Staple and Fancy Goods,

at prices lower than they have been purchased since 1857 and 15 to 20 per cent. less than April prices, is now prepared to sell the same at a small margin for

READY Pay.

HIS STOCK CONSISTS OF

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
Ready-Made Clothing,
Boots & Shoes,
Hats & Caps,
Dress Goods,
SHAWLS,
YANKEE NOTIONS,
Crockery & Groceries.

CLOTHING

Made to Order in the Latest Styles, And Warranted to Fit.

M. J. ELLIS.

NEW INVOICE OF GOODS

JUST RECEIVED AT

PORTER & BARNEY'S.