...ub Free Press.
...and Unshackled."
...D & CALATHIAN, Editors
Thursday August 6, 1874

...Republican State Convention.

REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE,
NEW YORK, July 31, 1874.

A ... Convention will be held at ... on WEDNESDAY, the TWENTY-SECOND DAY OF SEPTEMBER next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of nominating candidates for ... and ... and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the Convention. Each Assembly District will be entitled to delegates according to the accompanying apportionment, pursuant to resolution of the State Committee of July 8, 1868.

ALONZO B. CORNELL, Chairman.
ERNEST A. GUNDEN, Secretary.

"BOLTERS TO THE FRONT."

The Allegany Reporter rather takes issue from our article two weeks ago wholly to one in that paper some three or four weeks since, but seem to be pleased, as they state, over finding where we stand, as follows: "Bolters to the front, and men whom the people can trust to the rear." To which we reply that we have advanced no such opinion. If we had, then the Reporter Association would certainly have the lead, for they, and no one else, originated "bolting" in the county. Dr. Bill Smith, the "high cockalorum", in the Association and the man who now assumes to lead the Republican vote and matter it away where he can make the most of it, left the Republican party and sat as chairman in one or two of the Johnson, broad-and-butter Conventions in this county, and it is only some four years that he has claimed to be a Republican, since that "bolt," and then only to make political capital for himself, a good subject to call us a bolter and a renegade, it sounds well. Then another one in the Association, our Senator, three years last fall "bolted" the regular Republican nomination and worked not only at home, but throughout the county, against Joseph Gillies for Sheriff. Here is another one of the "pot calling the kettle black." Then there is B. C. Beach, the editorial writer of the Association, who does the bidding of these old bolters; two years ago he stumped for Horace, and spent his time, and with it a good share of his brain in denouncing the Republican party, not a few, but the whole party. This is the class of men who are asking to be placed ahead, and are claimed, *by themselves only*, as being the class of men that the people have confidence in. It looks to us as though it was rather a lightly-built house to throw many stones from. We mean the Allegany Reporter Association.

We have no desire to bolt a nomination made by the party, but when a few, (we care not who they are,) through dishonorable means carry conventions and make nominations in order to make capital for themselves, we claim that it is honorable to bolt that kind of nominations. And right here we will answer the Steuben Courier on the same question, they having taken out article and criticised it somewhat. The Courier says: "For thirty-five years we have taken the party ticket, as the Democrat takes his whiskey, straight, whether we liked it in all respects or not." That is just what is the matter with the party; it is what makes a party corrupt; it makes few leaders; it gives men who have such strong ambition for political position and power, a chance to bargain away the peoples votes. If such men knew that if they made a poor nomination the party press would be independent and not support that which they knew was wrong, they would consult the good of the community and the interest of the party more, instead of themselves. And it is this that is now giving us our trouble. Newspapers have too long answered to the crack of these political leaders' whip, afraid of the threats of patronage. If journals will be independent and demand that which is right, parties may be kept pure, but until the press, both great and small, will do this, the people must suffer from these corrupt politicians.

THE STATE CAMPAIGN.

The call for the State Convention sounds the opening of another Campaign. Although the date named leaves nominally but six weeks for the canvass, just in reality that period is simply for the review of candidates and the work of organization. For this purpose it is ample. The candidates, at least upon our side, are likely to be well known and to require no introduction. Their names will carry their own argument. Then as to the work of organization, while its vital importance can not well be exaggerated it may with efficient machinery be concentrated within a few weeks. And the fact that many of the local nomination will be made at an early date, will facilitate it in ample time.

The more general discussion of the campaign will not be confined to the period between the Convention and the election. The issues have been taking shape throughout the year. Its questions and features are already anticipated. With the public mind closely following the course of public events, with the constant discussion of political issues which is the habit of our American people, the general judgment is often made up long before it is formally recorded at the ballot-box. The divisions of the campaign and the election are simply the crystallization of opinions which have been forming during the discussions of the year. In the present case the action and utterances of the Convention can well be anticipated in large part, and they will be essentially before the people for consideration while the convention is yet in the future. Public sentiment is so clear and unmistakable in its expression we need not wait for the formal discussion before proceeding with the work. The people already know the issues between Republican and Democratic Administrations, especially in their local bearings, they understand clearly what sort of differences there are between the candidates, and are well taught by experience to estimate the general character of the two parties, and accordingly will pronounce in the coming Campaign, as called upon. It is made [illegible] necessity, and the result in each case only illustrates the general principle, which, if universally carried out, would bring us into fraternities of unison. When labor, in all its branches, is thoroughly organized on the one hand, capital will be as effectually organized on the other. The producers will be opposed by the combined consumers; the buyers will constitute one well guarded phalanx, and the sellers will be organized into another. Society, industrial and commercial, will be divided into hostile camps. Of course, there are certain laws of trade and political economy that will prevent such a disaster; but it is only necessary to indicate the drift of things to show how false is the principle on which most of these latter-day combinations are formed. In a higher state of life than we have now, monopolies, rings, and "corners" will be impossible.—Meantime it is the duty of every honest citizen to be very careful as to all such combinations. Mutual confidence is the basis of all social prosperity. It will be a bad day for all of us when we find society armed against itself and associated in cliques for aggressive purposes rather than for counsel, mutual support and rational exchange of opinions.—[N. Y. Times.

THE BEECHER-TILTON AFFAIR.

We are as yet in the dark as to the matters of Beecher and Tilton. No evidence has been given during the week except Mrs. Tilton's statement, which, in some cases, substantiates her previous letter to the committee. Mr. Moulton will be before the committee on Saturday, when we shall know more of the matter, as the committee will make a report as soon as his testimony is taken and they are able to make it up. We shall rely a good deal upon the testimony of Moulton, as we believe he knows the whole truth in the matter, and will tell it as it is. Until we get that we shall advance no opinion whatever.

The Binghamton Republican remarks: The appropriations made by the State of Pennsylvania to pay the militia expenses incurred in putting down the Susquehanna strike and opening the Erie Railway to travel, amount to $25,000. That, however, is only a small item compared with the enormous expenses of the idleness of the road and of the mechanics during the riot. The experience, learned by that most resolute and persistent strike recorded in this country, is likely to result in the exercise of more moderation and discretion in the adjustment of difficulties in the future. Hundreds of thousands of dollars loss to the company; thousands of dollars lost, and the loss of hundreds of situations to the mechanics; and $25,000 loss to the State; are expenses of great magnitude not likely to be encouraged and incurred again on slight provocation. There has not been a corresponding gain anywhere for a single cent of the loss.

The cost of Democratic rule is always excessive. The Indianapolis Journal has just been making a thorough review of all the counties in the State. It finds that in the forty-eight Democratic counties the average tax is 109, while in the Republican counties it is 98. Herein a difference of over twenty cents on every hundred dollars in favor of Republican rule. Two years ago we published tables showing an analogous state of facts in New York. In this State as in Indiana Republican administration proves cheaper than Democratic.

An Associated Press dispatch from Buffalo says: Notwithstanding that Canal boats refused to take freigh at the ruling rates the early part of this month, tolls received by the Collector in this city foot up $212,517 and 1,240 boats cleared, being but a slight falling off for the corresponding month last year. The tolls for the entire season so far, however, exceed last years receipts for the same period by $60,247.

The public debt statement shows a reduction during July of $1,288,866; coin in the treasury, $79,118,210; currency, $6,013,232; coin certificates 833,-469,000; special deposits of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $55,935,009; outstanding legal tenders, $382,000,000.

The total expenditures of the government for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1874, were $287,133,873 17.

The notorious "Lord Gordon Gordon," whose swindling career in New-York and elsewhere is still fresh in the public mind, has saved the British authorities a good deal of trouble and expense by discreetly blowing out his brains. He was arrested lately at Fort Garry, and the fear of being brought to justice for the numerous misdeeds doubtless prompted the act.

A. B. Chamberlain of Elmira, for many years connected with the Erie Railway in a responsible position, has been appointed Assistant Auditor of the company with headquarters at New York. He will continue to superintend the affairs of the Tonawanda Coal Company.

The New York Times says it is encouraging to note the facts the internal revenue receipts were larger last month by a million of dollars than for the same month last year, before the panic struck us. The debt reduction is over $1,200,000, as against $370,000 for the same period.

The chairman of the Missouri Democratic Committee has issued an address in which he describes the Democratic party as "the last hope of the freeman and the patriot." We think he is entirely right—it is the very last.

The Postal Regulations.

As Congress has made some important modifications in the postal laws, most of which went into operation on the 1st day of July, it is well to understand what they are. It will be seen that daily and weekly newspapers are now free of postage, to actual subscribers within the county of issue. The clause providing for the prepayment of newspapers and periodicals sent out of the county will not go into effect until the first of January next. The following are the rulings of the department:

First—Dry goods may be mailed under the rules governing first-class matter, packages limited to four pounds wrapped so as to admit of examination without destroying the wrapper, and unaccompanied by any writing in addition to the address, postage, one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Second—The 4th of July being a public holiday, post-masters can close their offices on that day the same as on Sunday.

Third.—Publishers of newspapers cannot send copies of their papers to other than regular subscribers, without prepayment of the postage at transient rates, no matter whether parties addressed live in the same county or not.

Fourth—All third-class matter should be prepaid in full, or the same should not be forwarded; but if the same reach its destination not having been prepaid in full, double the prepaid rate must be collected on the unpaid portion.

When parties refuse to pay the postage or merchandise, and to take it out of the post office, it should be sent to dead letter office.

Fifth—When newspapers are sent in bulk from one post office to another, with the intention of having them distributed through the boxes of general delivery of the office to which they are addressed, they should be prepaid in full at the mailing office, at the rate of one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof; and in addition to such prepayment, the postmaster at the office of delivery must be furnished with postage sufficient to pay the drop rate on each paper.

Sixth—When an official package arrives at an office of delivery, having been insufficiently prepaid with official stamps at the mailing office, and the party addressed tenders official stamps in payment of the amount due, the post master should receive said stamps, affix them to the package, cancel them, and then deliver the package.

Seventh—United States postal cards, when addressed to Canada, must have a United States postage stamp affixed, in addition to the stamp impressed on the card.

Eighth—From and after July 1st, 1874, newspapers, one copy to each actual subscriber residing within the county where the same are printed, in whole or in part, and published, shall go free through the mails; but the same shall not be delivered at letter-carrier offices or distributed by carriers, unless postage is paid thereon as by law provided.

Ninth—The pasting or gumming of a printed address on a postal card renders it unmailable for a postal card, and subjects it to letter postage.

Tenth—It is a violation of the postal laws to inclose circulars, handbills, advertisements, or any other such matter in the regular issue of a newspaper sent to the subscribers, and such inclosure subjects the entire package to letter rates of postage, and the sender to a fine of five dollars for each offence.

Eleventh—The postal laws do not exempt post masters from working on the private road.

Twelfth—"A person holding an office under the United States government" is not prohibited by the postal laws from serving as assistant postmaster.

Thirteenth—Written arguments of counsel, whether in sealed or unsealed envelopes must be charged at letter rates of postage.

Fourteenth—The law makes no distinction in the rates of postage of official and private letters, so that the same rules govern the rate of post-age on all letters or packages, whether official or otherwise.

The Pittsburgh Storm.

A description of the appalling storm or water-spout, whichever it may be called, should not be out of the way, although it would be impossible to draw even a faint picture of the thing original. At about 6½ o'clock on Saturday evening two great black clouds came up from opposite points of the compass, one of the southwest and the other northeast. They rose slowly, like two awful demons. Their edges were ragged and black, flecked here and there with patches of fiery colors. A dozen little promontories jotted out here and there, like the heads of hydra upon each, changing shape and appearance every moment, assuming the appearance of bird, or beast, or monster; occasionally extending far up across the intervening space, as though to reconnoitre the enemy, and then again receding. But all this time the two great giants, swathed in inky blackness, and almost without outline, slowly approached each other. Suddenly a noise between a roar and a growl burst from each. There was no distinct detonation like ordinary thunder, but a low, terrible and continuous rumbling growl, causing the air to vibrate and the very foundations of the earth to shake as though a certian agony had seized upon the everlasting hills. A fringe of fire like the aurora borealis began to run along the ragged edges, faint at first, but growing in intensity every moment, until it looked as though the two demons had put on an armor of fire. On they came, nearer and nearer, when suddenly a mighty bolt of blinding light leaped from the central head of the demon of the northeast, burned high up in the sky, and then fairly struck the opposing demon. A moment and a deafening crash divided the hot atmosphere and made the earth tremble palpably. But the demon of the southwest was not even stunned, but paid back his assaults with a forked javelin of sulphurous flame.

This was the opening of the great battle. The long lines of flames that enveloped the combatants ceased to dance and flicker, and like the borealis gathered into tongues of silver and blue fire, and leaped forward simultaneously from both directions until the narrowing space between them seemed to be an ocean of fire. The two demon clouds and directly over the city, and seemed to rock the earth to its uttermost foundations. For a few minutes previous a few heavy drops of rain had been pattering down, but when the two giants met in their death embrace it seemed as though a river had been unchained in the heavens, and was falling bodily to the earth below. For half an hour it did not rain. There was no distinguishable drops as the term is generally understood. It was the descent of a torrent, like a river leaping over a precipice.—In three minutes after this terrible water-spout had burst over the city the Monongahela, 26 more were suddenly engulfed. The three rivers have been full of the dead all day, while the waterways leading thereto have yielded up a harvest that sickens coroners and undertakers.—[Pittsburg Cor. N. Y. Tribune.

Burning of a Boat on the Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 5.—The telegraph operator at Aurora, Indiana, reports that the steamer Pat Rogers was burned this morning one mile below Aurora, and about thirty-five lives were lost. The victims were principally soldiers.

THE ENGINEER'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Holmes, engineer of the steamer, arrived in Cincinnati on the afternoon train. He was interviewed by a reporter of the Cincinnati Times. He gives the following account of the burning:

"It was just about six o'clock, when the steamer was just opposite Loughery Creek that flows into the Ohio River, two miles below Aurora, that I noticed a bright light among some bales of cotton in the after part of the boat. I hastened to the spot and found the cotton burning rapidly and beyond any possibility of being immediately extinguished. I hurried on deck and gave the alarm to the pilot and told him to run the boat ashore. He had just leaned her head to the shore when she became unmanageable. The pilot stated that he could turn the wheel, but the steering would not answer to her helm. He thinks the tiller ropes had been cut. From this fact it is thought that the fire was the work of an incendiary. Another theory is that one of the deck passengers, while smoking, dropped a spark from his pipe into the cotton. When the boat became unmanageable she drifted on to a sand bar and there grounded. The flames instead of spreading along the lower deck, at once shot up to the cabin and pilot house, and then swept across the hurricane deck. The passengers were all aroused and the boats lowered, and many were carried ashore, but others in their fright jumped into the water and those who were not drowned reached a safe landing place after drifting a long time with the current. There were nearly one hundred people on board, but what proportion of this number is actually lost is not known at this time, as many of those reported missing were seen on shore after the disaster.

POLITICS AND PRESS.

The entire sum and substance of Gov. Dix's offence against the Temperance party was his veto of the Local Option law of 1873. No other charge is made against him; not a word of fault has been found with any other act of his administration. And yet this is to Temperance partisans the unpardonable sin, for the commission of which they declare relentless and uncompromising war. It is [illegible] to them that he signed the Civil Damage law immediately after his veto; nothing that he signed another last winter giving additional faculties for the prosecution of offenders. They do not care a rush for the Governor's record, which has been, during a long public career, that of an active, practical and consistent temperance man; they want a grievance, and this vote is to them a "good enough Morgan" for their purpose. from this grievance they see their only chance to make a little political capital; and although the game is a desperate and hopeless one, they have the oportunity of achieving a little temporary distinction, which is sometimes a very great gratification to little minds. [Lyons Republican.

GENERAL NEWS.

—It is reported that Charles T Beke, the African explorer is dead.

—John W. Veeder has been appointed Deputy Superintendent under Prof. T. Nay, Superintendent of Public Instruction.

—A fire in Muskegon, Mich., on Saturday, destroyed two hundred places of business. So much Whiskey was let loose that the Mayor ordered all saloons closed.

—Spain has got up on her dignity. She has instructed her delegates to the Brussels congress not to act with that body, as the European powers have not yet recognized the Madrid government.

—The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Treasurer at New York to sell during the month of August gold as follows: $1,500,000 on the first and third Thursdays, and $1,000,000 on the second and fourth Thursdays each, making in all $5,000,000.

—A Montreal dispatch says that three members of the Dominion Cabinet have been discovered in a plot by which a tract of Government land valued at $220,000 was sold and rejoined by another worth only $40,000, they and some friends dividing the difference. Can such things be in Canada? Verily, civilization comes on space over the border.

—"Time Tries all Things," and has proved that Dr. Astan's Balsam of Wild Cherry is the remedy par excellence for the cure of coughs, colds, croup, whooping-cough, bronchitis, asthma, phthisic, sore throat, and influenza. It cures coughs and colds instanter. It soothe the irritated parts; it heals the inflammation; and even consumption itself yields to its magic influence.

—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company's receipts on all lines east of Pittsburg for the first six months of this year amount to $19,031,266; the expenses have been $11,869,072; net earnings, $6,204,790. The gross earnings are not so large as those for the same time last year, but the expenses are so much less that the net earnings show an increase of $1,380,432.

—At the Ocean Hot l, Long Branch, there are stopping, according to a correspondent of the New York Commercial, four governors, eleven generals, fifteen colonels, ten captains, nine majors, ten lieutenants, thirteen judges, twenty lawyers, eighteen doctors, thirty merchants, twenty brokers, ten bankers, seven ministers, two ambassadors, six authors, four authoresses, and five correspondents.

—The President of the State Teachers' Association, lately in session at Binghamton, gives the following information regarding our schools: There are now 11,327 school districts and 11,739 public school houses in the State. Total valuation of school houses and sites, $27,196,420. The past year 23,463 teachers were employed in the public schools. Should we add those who are teaching in colleges and academies, the number would far exceed 30,000. The number of pupils reported as enrolled in the schools of the State is 1,204,356.

—None but a physician knows how much a reliable alternative is needed by the people. On all sides of us, in all communities everywhere, there are multitudes who suffer from complaints that nothing but an alternative cures. Hence a great many of them have been made and put abroad with the assurance of being effectual. But they fail to accomplish the cures they promise, because they have not the intrinsic virtues they claim. In this state of the case, Dr. J. C. Ayer, & Co., of Lowell, have supplied a compound extract of sarsaparilla, which proves to be the long desired remedy. Its peculiar difference from other kindred preparations in the market is that it cures the diseases for which it is recommended, while they do not. We are assured of this fact by more than one intelligent physician in this neighborhood, and have the further evidence of our own experience of its truth.—[Nashville (Tenn.) Farmer.]

—Sin is often the result of physical ill-health and feeble stomachs. During one-third of our time the process of digestion continues. To prevent sin, he is to be miserable; dyspepsia is the foundation of fevers and all the diseases of the blood, liver, skin and kidneys. Dyspepsia yields to the virtues of the vegetable ingredients in that great purifyer of the blood and restorer of health, DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS.

—Happiness, is the absence of pain, says Jean Paul Richter, and 20,000 grateful patients bless the Ambassador Dr. Sildbee as the only infallible cure for Piles ever discovered. It is purely scientific combining the best methods of the French, English and American surgeons, acting as an instrument, poultice and medicine, and not only affording instant relief than excruitating pain, but performing an absolute and permanent cure. All Doctors approve it.—Price $1. Sold by Druggists everywhere. Depot, Walker Street, New York. 4w290

Sand for Sale.

The Subscriber will furnish good Sand at his Sand bank on Center Street, or will deliver it wherever wanted. Orders per telephone. Inquire of Cole & Fribley. [Dec30] E. A. COTTRELL.

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

Good Delaine at 15 cents per yard, at Cole & Fribley.

OLD PAPERS for sale at this office. Price 50 Cents per hundred.

MONEY TO LOAN

The undersigned has MONEY to Loan on good Real Estate

securities in the counties of Wyoming, Genesee Livingston, Allegany, Cattaraugus, Erie or any adjoining counties in the State of New York.

For particulars in regard to Loans, inquiry may be made of W. H. H. RUSSELL, county clerk at his office in Belmont, N. Y. Belmont

WESTERN N. Y. FAIR

THE GREAT EXHIBITION OF 1874.
will be held at ROCHESTER,
September 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, and 19.
Under the auspices of the Western New York Agricultural Society. $10,000 in premiums. For Premium Lists, address, 32dw latest

W. L. WALLACE, Sec'y, Rochester, N. Y.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROCHESTER RACES.
Inaugural Meeting, Aug. 11, 12, 13, 14

PREMIUMS, $40,500.

Trials heretofore of horses ever on a track. Among them, Goldsmith Maid, Judge Fullerton, American Girl, Red Cloud, Mollie James, Henry, Tanner Boy, &c. The best track and finest buildings in the country. 2xl

Education

EVERY YOUNG MAN should have such a knowledge of commercial affairs as may be obtained in the ROCHESTER Business University. Free class facilities in every department. Send for circulars. L. L. WILLIAMS, Principal. 1w288

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NOTICE TO STOCK OWNERS.

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
IN
VETERINARY SURGERY,

I feel sure of giving ENTIRE SATISFACTION to all who may need my services. I have SUPERIOR SHED 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 office, where I will cheerfully examine sick and lame horses.

FREE of CHARGE.

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

M. W. HAVILAND
Veterinary Surgeon.
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HOP BITTERS MAKES More cures than all other Medicines. Ask Druggists.

Riverside Collegiate Institute.

Wellsville, Allegany Co., N. Y.

FACULTY For School Year, 1874-5:

REV. J. S. BINGHAM, PRINCIPAL
Prof. Ancient Languages, Higher Mathematics, Engineering, Surveying, etc.

MRS M. W. BINGHAM,
History, English Classics, Mathematics, Political and Physical Geography.

MISS C. A. STOWELL, FIRST ASSISTANT.
French, German, Mathematics, etc.

MISS P. I. DAVIS, Instrumental and Vocal Music.
D. L. BENTON, Esq., Lecturer on Common Law.

Encouraged and strengthened by the cheering words and liberal patronage of our trial year, arrangements have been completed by which the coming year will afford much greater inducements to patronage than have been possible during the year just closing.

We have the pleasure of announcing that we have secured the services of Miss C. A. Stockwell as our First Assistant. During the past year she has been Principal of the Counterport School, Pa.

The location is situated in one of the most lovely spots in the whole valley of the Genesee River, and is beautiful and healthful beyond that of almost any other place.

Our buildings are all new, substantial, elegant, and fitted up in the best manner. No means have been spared to secure all the advantages of other Boarding Schools, and in addition, the comforts, conveniences and associations of A REFINED CHRISTIAN HOME. The Boarder's rooms are large and commodious, nicely carpeted and furnished.

FIRST QUARTER OF SCHOOL YEAR BEGINS FIRST WEDNESDAY IN SEPTEMBER.

For further information, please inquire personally or by letter to the Principal.

NEW SPRING and SUMMER 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,

Such 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 Specialty.

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.

ARTIFICIAL STONE.

ROWLAND'S PATENT

The manufacturer 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,
Window Caps and Sills.

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. 3m284

HENRY B. FITCH, Agent.

Real Estate,
For Sale or to Rent.

A Store on Main Street, Andover, now occupied by Stuart & 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 Western hills. A good site 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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A Business Stand located on Water street, near the Main Street bridge, ELMIRA, N. Y. The lot is 55 feet front, and about 200 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 Home as good sized Lot on Lincoln street, Elmira, N. Y. Inquire at this office. tf

LOWEST!

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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Boots & Shoes,

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

BUTTER and EGGS are taken at the higest market price.

P. VanSickle.

SUMMER OF 1874 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

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CASSIMERES,

Ready-Made Clothing,

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Hats & Caps,

Dress Goods,

SHAWLS,

YANKEE NOTIONS,

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

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