

The POTTER JOURNAL AND NEWS ITEM.

COUDERSPORT, Pa., Oct. 8, 1873

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT. HON. ISAAC G. GORDON, of Jefferson County. STATE TREASURER. R. W. MACKEY, of Pittsburgh.

County Committee. DAN BAKER, Chairman, J. M. HAMILTON, Secretary, G. W. Collins, C. G. Cushing, R. L. Nichols, J. M. Kilbourne, R. K. Young.

Vigilance Committee.

Abbott—Chas. Meisner, Jos. Schwartzbach and Chas. Henschel. Allegheny—David L. Raymond, A. G. Fresho and W. R. Gardner. Bingham—J. B. Carpenter, A. H. Cobb and L. J. Thompson. Clara—J. L. Allen, Wm. Graves and W. A. Cole. Coudersport—S. F. Hamilton, W. R. Jones and J. C. Davidson. Eulalia—Lewis A. Glace, C. Stearns and J. D. Earl. Genesee—J. C. Cavanaugh, Wm. Baker and Joseph Webster. Harrison—J. L. Haynes, A. A. Swetland and W. J. Lawrence. Hector—J. W. Havens, John Skutt and Cyrus Sunderlin. Hebron—Wm. Greenman, L. M. Coy and Geo. W. Sillman. Homer—Levi S. Quimby, Jacob Peet and W. H. Keating. I. C. Lewis, Henry Harris and Hiram Bridges. Leasville—E. Baker, Henry C. Hosley and O. R. Bassett. Oswayo—A. S. Lyman, J. V. Brown and Wm. Fensenden. Pike—M. V. Prouty, S. H. Martin and Sam'l Brown. Pleasant Valley—Ernest Wright, Lewis Lyman and J. R. F. Jenkins. Portage—Chas. Young, Chas. Austin and Dan'l Everett. Routes—N. Y. Larrabee, Wm. Hazen and Chas. Barr. Sharon—N. Y. Farmer, A. A. Newton and J. S. Pearson. Stewartson—H. Anderson, James Barton and Ed. Jorg. Summit—Alvin Remels, James Reed and J. L. Seaton. Sullivan—Dutton Stiles, A. R. Jordan and G. C. Rees. Ulysses—A. F. Raymond, J. M. Benton and B. Jay West Branch—E. Crippen, S. W. Conable and O. Wetmore. Wharton—J. L. Barclay, A. R. Burlingame and Shadr. Logue.

The Buffalo Express has an article again on "The Modocs," saying the "tragic fate" of the Modoc was this day to have its "last important act" in the hanging of five miserable savages who escaped being killed by an Oregon Ku-Klux when some of their companions were. These men are murderers—and must be hung as an example to all "wild Indians" of the "punishment certain to follow similar crimes."

But *meum* and *tuum* are different things, and those who inhumanly butchered the Indian prisoners in the presence of their wives and children are suffered to escape "that they may be duly warned of the punishment certain not to follow similar crimes."

The Express does indeed say "it is to be regretted that all wild Indians and all the whites who deal with them or attack them could not be under the control of court-martials. It is utterly idle to attempt to apply the civil law to the cases which are constantly arising between Indians and frontiersmen," which appears to include the white savages.—If there could be in courts martial or anywhere else a little even-handed justice that would punish crime the same whether committed by whites or Indians, it would be a happy thing for both, and for all the country.

The Elmira Advertiser, in writing of the "Moral of the Panic" says among other things:

That we ought to be in less of a hurry. We do not remember much Latin, but we recall a proverb which admonishes man, and does not except bankers, to hasten slowly. It ought to take a man a life time to get rich—and when he once becomes so, he ought to be ready to die, because his life has not been spent in the wisest possible manner. These great fortunes that are made in a minute are the devil's own inventions for the injury and depreciation of the race. The few cannot be suddenly and immensely enriched except at the expense of the many. We call our government a democratic government, but in money matters it is not—cash is too apt to be king. The rich are too likely to rule and the poor are too likely to suffer. If all would take a little more time in the matter of accumulating riches, there would be a better chance for all. If there was general concession there would be general prosperity.

The fact is we are living too fast and doing business upon too large a scale. The nineteenth century is the lightning century—all hurry and flash and smash. It ought to be against the law to be so precipitate and reckless. It is against the law of man's being and of a real prosperity. When we learn to be more sedate we shall be more secure.

No doubt this is so, but not only for the sake of business success and financial security, but for the sake of all honor and manliness, for all truth and honesty, should we earnestly seek to change the feeling that

urges us all to make haste to be rich. The Rev. John B. Pradt, in a sermon here many years ago, said that avarice was the great temptation—the prevailing sin of the present age. That from it grow others that we are trying to overcome. These remarks recur to us in later years with much force, for we see plainly that even the gigantic liquor traffic lives and pollutes the land, more because of the wealth it brings to those engaged in it than because of any demand of the consumers. Because liquor dealers grow rich by poisoning the blood and sapping the foundations of health, industry and happiness, drawing their wicked gains from those who earn them hardly—and are left to pursue their wealth makes them powerful and respectable!

So of all political falsehood and trickery that has to be "investigated," all commercial and financial straining after great profits—it is because we must all grow rich. But with it all, and while one does not know where to look, there comes up to view, ever and anon, a good solid backbone of honesty and uprightness that gives us hope and courage.

We shall learn the lesson in time, and even our haste to be rich shall pass away.

The Buffalo Express, in an article on the "Growth of Reform," which "must always be slow," instances Wendell Phillips, Garrison, Fred Douglass, who "were not suited with the slow revolution in the slavery sentiment they so earnestly labored for," and says, "Old John Brown surrendered his life after making a most signal failure in bringing about that which he was not content to wait for."

Suppose they had all been content to wait—suppose Garrison's words had been withheld—or Douglass and others had been content to remain in chains and slavery, would the reform have ever grown as it has done? Did John Brown make a failure when he immolated a glorious, devoted life on a Virginia gallows, or Charles T. Terry, when he perished in prison? Reform grows slowly, with all this costly feeding; perhaps it would not grow at all without. The laborers must give their whole strength, the martyrs must be ready and women such as Brown's and Terry's wives were must be living out a heroic patience in all the land, and even then, as the Express says, "it is the history of reform that its progress had been slow."

We give below the appointments made by the M. E. Conference of Western New York as regards this district. Beyond this we note that Rev. J. B. Wentworth is stationed at Le Roy, Genesee Co., and Rev. C. B. Sparrow at Scottsville. E. A. Rice, Presiding Elder. Okan—L. A. Stevens. Portville—C. D. Burlingham. Allegheny—C. S. Dailey. Hinsdale—R. K. Pierce. Friendship—E. Smith. Belmont—T. E. Clayton. Cuba and Black Creek—E. B. Williams. Otto—F. D. Sargeant. East Otto—S. Milwad. Gowanda and Indian Mission—W. D. Buck. Farmersville and Ischua—To be supplied. Maehias—H. Buttin. Franklinville—To be supplied. Bolivar—J. Hagar. Ceres and Honeyoye—J. K. Torrey. Coudersport—O. M. Leggett. Ellicottville—To be supplied. Smethport—J. L. Rusbridge. Port Allegany and Eldred—To be supplied. Ulysses—J. L. Davis. Bradford—To be supplied. Oswayo—To be supplied. Seio—M. D. Jackson. Wellsville—D. Nutten. Andover—D. D. Cook. Whitesville—C. G. Lowell. Willing—G. H. VanVradenburg.

For the Journal and Item. EDITOR JOURNAL.—The unfortunate results of the recent "panic" and the apparent absence of any real cause for it have led me to reflect upon the possibility of so arranging the currency of the country as to prevent the chance of similar panics for the future.

There is a very prevalent opinion throughout the country at the present time that, owing to the natural increase of the business of the country within the past ten years, we need an increase of the currency in order to carry out the necessary exchanges arising therefrom, but any movement in this direction is opposed by the more conservative portion of the community on the grounds that any such expansion would lead to speculation and bring about a still more disastrous panic when this additional amount of currency was absorbed by

the necessities of the new enterprises that would be created by it.

In order to meet the views of all parties I would therefore advocate the creation of a currency that would in itself be both expansive and contractive, according to the needs of the business community. To accomplish this I would suggest that the Government should issue one thousand millions of Legal Tender notes bearing 3.65 per cent interest, and with these they should retire those now in circulation and buy up as much of the Government debt as the surplus would admit of. This would enable them to issue the whole amount and make a saving of interest to the Government of the difference of interest on the notes purchased, less the interest on amount of legal tenders now in circulation.

I would have the interest on the notes paid monthly to prevent their being withdrawn from circulation as the interest accumulated, and I would have the notes of no less a denomination than one hundred dollars, leaving the banks to issue the smaller circulation, as at present, upon a deposit of Government bonds so as to save unnecessary detail and expense to the Government. This being done, it is apparent to my mind that just so much of this currency as was not needed for business purposes would be held as a temporary investment as it would be no object to take the risk and trouble of employing it for a mere saving of 1 or 2 per cent than preventing the market rate of interest from going low enough to foster speculation, whilst on the other hand when the needs of the country required it would be shown by an advance of the market rate of interest to 7 per cent and over this currency would come gradually in active circulation again and prevent such sudden and violent disturbance as we have recently been subject to.

Under such an arrangement as this the western banks could afford to keep their currency in their vaults until it was required for moving the crops instead of sending it to New York to be employed at low rates of interest, thus causing a periodical stringency when they are called upon to return it. I have fixed upon an interest of 3.65 per cent for facility in calculating and because it might be desirable to make the accumulated interest a legal tender as well as the face of the rate. I should be pleased to have your views on this crude statement of the plan proposed. COUDERSPORT, Sept. 6, 1873. P. G.

Echoes Along the Phenix.

ED. JOURNAL: Golden October is weaving her chaplets around our mountain brows. The red and yellow of the maples contrasting beautifully with the rich perennial green of the dense hemlocks. The painted leaves come rustling down through the branches carpeting the shadowy aisles of the forest. The song-birds of summer have mostly deserted their northern haunts leaving a vacancy, a loneliness that can be filled by no other presence. The blue veil of Indian summer hangs over the distant summits. Harvest fields reveal only the yellow stubble. The white rime that glistens in the northern sun and cool northern breezes, inform us that Boreas is awaking from his summer nap and will soon be down upon us with his white legions. We draw our drapery about us and shiver at the thought of encountering a Potter county winter. But it will surely come and must be met with a grim smile.

Our farmers have most of their crops harvested. The song of the threshing machine is heard in the land.

The Evergreen Hotel is undergoing internal repairs that will improve its appearance, at least.

The spirit of improvement is rife in our valley. Messrs. S. E. Dickens, Isaiah Sutton, George W. Sutton, Cyrus Sunderlin and Abram Kilbourne are either repairing or building.

The apple crop will be good in this locality. The potato crop is considered a partial failure; some "pieces" not bearing half a crop. Many are complaining of the "rot," and others of the inferior size of the tuber.

Mr. O. Earl and wife, of Sunderlinville, have gone to keep the camp of the Campbell lumber job, on Young woman's creek. Mr. Nathaniel Sunderlin with his young wife are visiting their friends here. Mr. Isaiah Sutton furnishes an item for poultry breeders. He is the owner of a hen turkey that has laid during the past season one hundred and six eggs—which we consider doing pretty fair for a turkey in Northern Potter. Do they do any better else-

where? People here seem to have no interest in politics this fall. E. S. M. HICROB, October 5th, 1873.

IN THE Peoria, Illinois, Normal school commencement held last June, there were some very interesting exercises—One, the address of Prof. J. B. Turner on the "Conservation of Forces on our Schools," is so good and so suggestive that we are sorry it is too long for the JOURNAL. The following extracts are from his address, furnished us by a friend:

What shall we do with and for the brain-force that lies dormant and slumbering here? How use, expend and develop or call it out, to the best advantage to its owner and all around him? Slumbering, did I say? But the brain of a true child never slumbers nor sleeps in all its waking hours, except when we approach it with some of our poppy nostrums, stifle it with our dead conservatisms, paralyze it with some unnatural task, or repulse and destroy it with some exhausting passion. And yet it often happens under what we are pleased to call our care for them, (by a very extravagant figure of speech, to make the best of it) the poor little things are cursed with so much toil and duty and drudgery out of school, and so much drill and discipline in it, and so much indiscreet and wayward criticism, impatience and passion on all sides, that almost their whole brain-force is consumed and wasted on what is of little or no real use to themselves or, in fact, to anyone else. Hence it happens that boys who grow up in the street wholly without care, so often surpass in real capacity of thought and manly energy, many who grow up under all the care of the schools and shops and farms. I say, "so often," not implying that this is universal or even general; but that if our schemes of education and labor were what they ought to be it never would or could occur in a single case where anything like equal gifts by nature have been received. Our appliances of either education or of industry, or of self-government and self-control, so often fail to produce results in accordance with their labor and their costs, only because both their labor and their costs are misdirected and misapplied. They do not conform at some point with nature's inexorable laws of absolute fate, or with God's still higher laws of a still more absolute free will.

I would not disparage our American system of free schools. I know that it is justly the hope and the pride of the great republic; I know its moral and social influence already encircles the globe from Boston to Japan and from Japan to San Francisco; I know its achievements, its power, its glory, its hope for the nation and for all nations; I therefore criticize its administration, not to disenchant its friends and administrators, but to hasten it onward and upward to its final millennial glory.

The vast majority of our children are in school only from five to ten years of their lives; probably the average attendance of all the children of our fifty millions of people would not be seven and a half years, even in the most favored states and in other states not the one half of that. What precious years! What a seed-time of life! What mighty destinies of the republic, and of the race of man, lie bound up in those few brief years, of our American childhood?

With all this stupendous outside expense and care and self sacrifice and cost how shall it go on in the inner temple in the school room where all this cost is applied and expended? We are in a shop got up for the purpose of manufacturing brain-force and directing it to the highest and best ends of human duty and human destiny. The amount of it on hand at any given moment is as absolutely fixed as the amount of steam or water power in an iron factory. You can increase it only by calling it into activity either for good or for evil. Its nature is like all other living things, to grow or increase only by its own action. How will you direct it? how excite it? how manage it? toward what ends and results, high or low, good or evil, true or false, useful or useless? It takes some skill and practice even to roll a wheelbarrow; more to manage a carpet factory, a locomotive or a steamship. Does it require more to best direct and develop and control the forces of that most wonderful of all mechanisms for which alone all else moves and was made—the human brain and—the immortal soul that sits next to it, and evermore, at least on earth, must use it as its chief, if not its only instrument of knowledge, of thought, of high endeavor, high duty, high manhood and high destiny both here and hereafter. Our taxes, our loss of our children's time, their bills for board, clothes, etc., we have got to meet anyhow. Shall it amount to anything, or shall it be worse than nothing or even worse than wasted? That, my dear friends, depends mainly on the teachers you employ. When you sail for Europe in the finest of all steamers whether you touch Havre or touch the bottom of the sea depends not alone on the ship or the passage money you pay, but more than all on the captain you put over the ship. Only two simple things are needed for a good captain: first, a good genius for the seas, and second, a good training on the seas. But both are costly—the first because it is rare, and the second be-

cause its acquisition requires much time and toil and money expended in obtaining it. Still most people who go to sea themselves prefer to pay for it, costly as it is and ever must be, rather than go to the bottom for the want of it; though some who fit out ships for others to sail on, let all go to the bottom of the sea together to save costs in the outfit. As good a general will diffuse his real spirit over a whole army of men simply by his wise, prompt, timely and consistent action, without ever giving them a single word of exhortation, or of anything that looks like it, so a good teacher will diffuse his own spirit over all the school without ever saying a single word about it. It runs through them all like an unseen and unheard electrical current, thrilling all hearts, and inspiring all souls as it goes, no one can tell how; and the greatest beauty of it all is, neither the teacher nor the general can teach any other second person how to do it precisely as they do. All these momentous themes I must drop now, to take a peep into the school-room, these little curly heads and gleaming eyes, which care no more for our indurated follies, either of vanity or avarice, or our stupid conservatism, than do the zephyrs that wave their flaxen curls, or the sparkles that gleam out of their dreamy wondrous eyes.

There they stand, so full of young life and hope and dormant brain power, ready for the touch of the master to develop and apply it either for good or for evil; and if not for good it must be for evil. Remember that no child ever yet went to school without being educated; not the least danger of that; they will all be educated; every day and hour they are there either in good or evil. It is wholly impossible to bring fifty or one hundred children together without learning something every day and every hour. I have heard parents complain that their children learned nothing at school. There never was a greater mistake. They always learn, and learn very fast too; and all the time they are not learning something good, or that tends to good, they are learning some mischief that tends only to evil and ruin, either in malicious pranks or in confirmed habits of listlessness, idleness and inattention. A bad teacher will utterly demoralize a whole army of children in a single month, just as a bad general will lose a whole army of men in a single battle.

OF THE Tioga County Fair one of the papers says.

A brief visit to the Fair House during the afternoon showed that no little labor and taste had been bestowed upon its decoration. It was handsomely trimmed with evergreens and presented a most attractive appearance. It was already filling up with "goods, wares and merchandise" of the most attractive sort, as well as with the smaller products of the farm and dairy. As usual, many of our business men took occasion to exhibit some of their most tasteful wares, thus at the same time adding to the interest of the exhibition and calling attention to their own goods. Among these we noticed especially a display of beautifully finished black walnut furniture by Messrs. Van Horn & Chandler, of stoves by Messrs. W. C. Kress & Co., of china and house furnishing goods by C. B. Kelley, and of cabinet organs and sewing machines. We are glad to say that the mammoth squash, weighing a hundred pounds, more or less, was on hand; also that the inevitable patch-work quilt was not wanting. When we saw these we knew there was going to be a County Fair.

GENERAL and Mrs. John J. Knox, of Knoxboro, Oneida county, N. Y., celebrate their sixtieth marriage anniversary on the seventh of October. The numerous family are to gather from all parts of the country, Elmira included, during the present week. Ten children and a large company of grand-children and great grand-children, with great aunts and uncles are to spend a happy week together. The mansion where this large household was reared has been standing sixty years and ever abounding with guests, yet has never known a death within its walls.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Col. Cox, Pension Agent for the District of Columbia, has recently paid four hundred pensions to American citizens residing in England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, France, Prussia, and in many instances to pensioners residing on the islands of the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans not belonging to the United States. All these are paid by bills of exchange. The United States is the only government that pays pensions to citizens who have taken up their abodes in other countries.

TWO YOUNG Indians were recently admitted as ministers to the Methodist Conference in Oregon. Five hundred of the Nez Percés Indians were recently converted; all of them gave up the use of tobacco.

AN UNFORTUNATE German, Reif by name, and a resident of Sapinaw County, Mich., has had most tremendous experiences in well-digging. Calmly and uninterceptedly he excavated to the depth of forty feet and then, as he did not get much water, he decided to bore. When he had drilled down some thirty feet things began to happen. His resi-

dence was badly shaken as by a small earthquake. Down in the well rumbling sounds, like the discharge of a cannon, were heard. The neighbors became excited. A bunch of ignited straw was lowered and up came a volume of flame rising fifty feet above the surface. The ill-starred Reif wanted water and he got fire. The well continues to go off whenever a light is applied, and we are told that "the neighbors do not feel such a sense of security as to their hereafter as they did before the sinking of Reif's well."

WHEN a crowd of jayhawkers started a disturbance in a Texas church, the other day, the preacher raised up a shotgun and said: "William Dello, sit down or I'll make it painful for you." William sat down and was as quiet as a lamb.

SLANDERERS.—Look on slanderers as direct enemies to civil society; as persons without honor, honesty or humanity. Whoever entertains you with the faults of others, designs to serve you in a similar manner.

AN IRISHMAN coming up the Creek the other day, said, "Bedad! I never was in a country before, where they had so much land they had to stack it."

SMALL means often accomplish great things. Each of us may do something for others, and true sympathy and loving ministry are never lost.

"WHEN a man pawns his watch he's a paawnee, isn't he, and when he's a Paawnee, he's an Indian, isn't he?" is the kind of sophistry used in Kansas.

NEVER does a man portray his own character more vividly than in his manner of portraying another's.

Wholesale Watches, Jewelry, etc.—The house of C. B. Barrett & Co., 69 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., is becoming well known to the trade generally for the largeness and superiority of their stock. The firm do an exclusively wholesale trade. See advertisement on the fourth page.

A splendid stock of Paisley shawls may be found at Simmons' Regulator at prices far below their present market value.

Great run on a well known Institution.—The famous Regulator man, C. H. Simmons' Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5, Wells-ville, N. Y., has recently been subjected to an extraordinary pressure—the pressure of crowds of sufferers that have been in the habit of buying from small dealers and paying enormous prices. Money being scarce, they have seemingly all made a grand rush to the place where they get the greatest amount of goods for the smallest amount of money. The popularity of this establishment is boundless and will last, for it is built on a solid foundation; one hundred thousand dollars being the corner stone. This well known establishment might justly be called a savings bank from the numbers of dollars it has saved the people for the last ten years. From its very infancy high prices have had to vanish like dew before the morning sun.

TWO DAILY LINES OF STAGES FROM Coudersport to Port Allegany. The MAIL STAGE leaves Coudersport at 7 a. m. and arrives at Port Allegany in time for trains to Philadelphia. Leaves Port Allegany at 1 p. m., arriving at Coudersport at 4 p. m. The EXPRESS STAGE leaves Coudersport at 1 p. m., arrives at Port Allegany at 4 o'clock, in time for train to Buffalo and to connect with N. Y. & E. R. R. Stage returns for Coudersport on arrival of trains. D. F. Glassmire, Stage Proprietor and Express Agent.

Administrator's Notice. WHEREAS, letters of administration to the estate of HERMANN GRABE, late of Eulalia township, Potter Co., deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of said decedent will make known the same without delay to: CATHARINA GRABE, Adm'r. Eulalia, Sept. 10, 1873.—41

BRICK.—Get your BRICK from WM. BRINE, Roulet, Pa. Specimens can be seen at the office of JOURNAL & ITEM. Price, \$8.00 per thousand—reduction made when ordered in large quantities. 2502-11

John V. Brown, PROPRIETOR OF LINE OF STAGES BETWEEN Coudersport & Wellsville (Via OSWAYO, PA.) PERSONS GOING TO OSWAYO BY STAGE, AND DESIRING TO RETURN SAME DAY, WILL BE ACCOMMODATED AT STAGE STOPPING PLACES. PASSENGERS WISHING TO REACH ANY OF THE NEIGHBORING TOWNS WILL BE CONVEYED BY LIVERY AT REASONABLE RATES. A GOOD LIVERY RIG KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND OR PASSENGERS BY THE STAGE.

OSWAYO HOUSE. (JOHN V. BROWN, Propr., OSWAYO, PA.)

ANNOUNCEMENT FOR THE SCHOOL YEAR OF 1873-4.

The Directors, having secured, as Principal, CLARA A. STOCKWELL, a graduate of Vassar Female College, with Mrs. NETTIE GRINDY as teacher of the Intermediate Department, and Mrs. HELEN ELLIS for the Primary Department, successful teachers of long experience, feel justified in calling the attention of parents and pupils to the advantages of this School.

FALL TERM commences MONDAY, AUGUST 26. WINTER TERM commences DECEMBER 15. SPRING TERM commences MARCH 15, 1874. Fall and winter terms three months each, and one week vacation during the Christmas holidays. Spring term continues two months.

TUITION, per term. HIGH SCHOOL, \$10.00. INTERMEDIATE, \$5.00. PRIMARY, \$3.00. \$1.00 per term less for the spring term. Board and rooms can be secured at reasonable rates. Those wishing rooms for self-board should apply early. A teachers' class will be organized, and special attention given to those from abroad who wish to prepare themselves for teaching or to those who wish to post up in one or more of our branches. D. C. LARRABEE, Secretary. Wm. SHEAN, President. August 6, 1873.—41

BASSETT'S LIVERY Corner MARKET and HUNTER STS. (SOUTH SIDE of the RIVER.) I would respectfully invite the attention of the public to my LIVERY ESTABLISHMENT with the assurance that I can meet every demand for a first-class turnout. Having purchased the Livery of Amos, have the only Establishment of the kind in this section. J. M. BASSETT. 192-41

New SINGER Sewing Machine changed for one of any kind or size by A. M. REYNOLDS, Jr.

Edward Forster, DEALER IN

Groceries & Provisions

MAIN STREET above SENECA, COUDERSPORT, PA.

A FULL SUPPLY OF

FLOUR, SUGAR,

SPICES, SYRUP,

CHEESE,

HAM, FISH,

TOBACCO, SALT,

&c., &c.,

KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

A specialty made

Teas and Coffees,

of which I have the

Largest and Best

Stock in town.

All Goods sold CHEAP for CASH only.

Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. EDWARD FORSTER.

N. H. GOODSSELL, Carpenter and Joiner

SOUTH SIDE of the RIVER

(above EAST Street.)

Coudersport, Pa.

CONTRACTS taken and materials furnished for all kinds of BUILDING.

PLANNING and MATCHING done.—MOLDINGS of all descriptions.

SASH, BLINDS and DOORS on hand or manufactured to order.

CASH paid for Pine Lumber.

Your patronage is solicited.

N. H. GOODSSELL.

COUDERSPORT

GRADED SCHOOL

ANNOUNCEMENT FOR THE SCHOOL YEAR OF 1873-4.

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