Agricultural Department

Specialties in Farming.

There are generally two or more sides to most questions concerning the most common affairs of life. If there were not, the course of daily experience would run smoothly enough. There would indeed be no question as to the proper thing to do or the proper way to do it. When it comes to the more important matters of life, as the economy of this or that disposition of time or labor or energy the question often becomes one of great practical importance to the individual at least upon whom the responsibility of a decision rests. This is the case, it seems to us, in laying out the work of the farm. Shall it be concentrated or diffusive?

It seems to us that we, as a body of farmers are too *scattering*, that is, we aim at doing too many things and spread our energies over too much ground, instead of concentrating our thoughts, our skill and our means upon some special line of effort, some particular crop of some leading branch of farming. Go round through our quiet and beautiful rural districts, and study the character and inclinations of the farming population, and you will find in a vast number of instances that the farmer wants to own the next farm. There is a hankering for more land rather than a desire to cultivate the home farm well, and bring it to the highest state of productiveness. But this, although we regard it as in some respects, an unfortunate trait in the New England character, is not exactly the fault to which we allude. You will find generally that the farmer makes his calculations to do a little of everything. He will have a little patch of corn, an acre or two of potatoes a few roots, perhaps two or three cows and a horse, all of which is very well, in its way, but you will discover no central leading idea, no one crop, no one branch of farming that seems to excite the mind and thought to special activity, no one product on which to rely for the money income of the farm, and so you will find at the close of the year, that both ends will hardly meet, or if they do, there will be nothing to spare.

Now we are not inclined to advocate the cultivation of one crop or another, to the exclusion of all others, but to insist upon the adoption of some line of effort as a specialty, whether it be the culture of fruit, the culture of corn or grass, the breeding of stock, the keeping of sheep or poultry. We would leave the particular object of pursuit to be governed by circumstances, such as the location and character of the farm. We would study its special fitness for one thing or another. Some farms are admirably adapted to the raising of fruit. Some have a warm southern exposure, with a light warm soil, adapted to the grape, where vineyards would return a profitable yield. Some have facilities for the raising of cranberries, and it is a pity not to take advantage of them. Some are remarkably well adapted to the raising of poultry retired and free from disturbance. Some are specially suited to grass, and the raising of stock would seem to be a leading pursuit, and so on. The idea is to study and take advantage of the peculiar capacities of each farm, and of ten farms taken at random, scarcely any two would present the same characteristics.

Let us present one or two illustrations. We know a practical cultivator who has about three-quarters of an acre of Concord grapes. He raises poultry, too, but grapes and small fruit are his special hobby. Last year from this vineyard of less than an acre, which he tended himself, he sold very nearly eighteen hundred dollars worth of grapes. But if he had frittered away his time on forty different crops, and now and then run into town with a dozen eggs, or a peck of turnips, or a bushel of peas, or a few ears of green corn, or a string of onions, or a box of butter, or a few other little lots of garden truck, is it to be supposed that he would have realized seventeen or eighteen hundred dollars on less than an acre of vineyard?

Again we knew a man in the Connecticut Valley who bought his place, built a large tobacco shed and made some other improvements, and paid for the whole by the single crop of tobacco the first year. But he gave his attention to it, and didn't try to cultivate much corn or many potatoes.

Again we have a friend in Plymouth county, who began to reclaim one of the hardest looking bush swamps that we ever saw, and set our cranberries, now four years ago. The cost per acre of cutting the bushes, grubbing up the roots, preparing the surface and sanding and setting out the vines exceeded four hundred dollars. Last year was the third of the experiment, we believe, and the first crop yielded between seven and eight hundred dollars net income. This year the plantation promised far better than last, but we are not informed of the result.

These are only a few of the instances. There are very many others which we cannot present here.

We would not put all the eggs into the one basket by cultivating a single crop, but we would select some one as a leading specialty and give particular attention to that as the money crop of the farm. Make that more prominent than others, and in the long run we believe it would pay better than to scatter our work too much.

◆

POTATOES.—A certain writer has this to say about potatoes: Take it altogether, the Early Rose is our best potato now, as the Peachblow was ten years ago, or the Mercer fifteen years. It needs rich sod, and I think grows of better quality on rich land than on poor. A manured clover is just the place for it. So great are its advantages in productiveness over old-fashioned varieties, that it is fairly entitled to the credit of the increased attention given to potato culture. The Peerless is a fit companion to the Early Rose. It is two or three weeks later in ripening, nearly twice as productive, and unlike the Early Rose, requires a poor soil. If the land is too rich, or has been heavily manured, Peerless will grow large and of poor quality, and on the poorest soils it will yield largely of tubes, as dry, white, and good flavored as need be desired. The Late Rose is still a heavier cropper, and will yield well on even poorer soil than the Peerless. A neighbor of mine, two years ago, planted a fertile field with Early Rose. He gathered fifty-five barrels per acre of marketable potatoes, which sold at $1.50 per barrel. Last spring he planted the same field with Peerless, marketed eighty barrels of excellent potatoes, and next season he proposes to plant Late Rose, after which the field will be given a rest. In the two crops already gathered there has been a net profit of more than $100 per acre, or about the value of the land. I do not recommend such severe cropping, but the fact shows what can be done.

NOTES ON THE INTERNATIONAL LESSONS.

APRIL 4, 1875.

JOSHUA, xxiv: 14-18. GOLDEN TEXT: Josh. xxiv-21

SECOND QUARTER. 1.

This lesson follows immediately the Review-Lesson of last week. After marshaling the proofs of God's favor to the nation (verses 2–13), he urges that this goodness should lead them to devote themselves to God; verse 14. Or if this seem foolish and unprofitable, then he exhorts them to choose between the Mesopotamian and the Amorite idolatry, as may seem best; but expressing at the same time the fixed purpose of himself and household to serve Jehovah; v. 15. This is followed by the resolution and promise of the people, (through their representatives,) to cleave to Jehovah and serve him; verses 16–18.

More minutely let us study (1) the exhortation; verses 14, 15; and (2) the promise; verses 16–18.

I. The Exhortation. "Now, *therefore*"; in view of the great goodness of God, as conspicuously and frequently shown since the calling of Abraham. Such goodness, in all reason, should lead them to devote themselves to his service. "*Fear* the Lord." Not with a slavish fear, but with a filial reverence and regard. It is a fear growing out of faith in him and love for him. The fear of the Old Testament was a loving reverence—the same in substance as the fear of the New Testament. We see this in the case of Abraham, Moses, Joshua, David; indeed in all the worthies of the Old Dispensation. The believer in the New Dispensation has a fuller knowledge of God's character and a more sun-lit love; but essentially the fear of Joshua was the same as the fear of Paul. The latter is only a more advanced pupil in the same school of God. "And serve him in sincerity and truth." The children of God are his servants, but not his slaves. It is a willing, cheerful, loving obedience that he requires—such as a father expects of a child. Still it is a *service*: it means submission, subjection, law-keeping, work, suffering. This service must be *sincere* (or entire), and *truthful* (or real). It must be the real *obedience* of the whole being.

Now, this obedience or service could not be rendered without an entire and permanent abstinence from idolatry. Hence Joshua adds, "and put away the gods," etc. Here we see that not only their fathers in Mesopotamia worshipped idols, but also their fathers in Egypt. See in proof of the latter, Ezekiel xx: 7, 8. And from the words, "put away the gods," we are compelled to conclude that they had these ancestral gods among them at the time Joshua was speaking. We know that the former generation had and worshipped idols in the wilderness. The golden calf was an Egyptian idol. See Amos v: 25, 26. Acts vii: 38–43. We know that images were found among them at a later day, and it is quite certain that now they cherished them and worshipped them, although this was probably done in secret, and by only a part of the people. This appears strange, when we remember how ready they were to make war on their trans-Jordanic brethren for supposed idolatry.

"And if it seem evil unto you to serve the Lord, choose you this day whom ye will serve," etc.; v. 15. This is a fine stroke of rhetoric. Joshua has shown the ample reasons why they should serve Jehovah. Every consideration of interest points them towards his service. But he adds, If it seem disadvantageous or foolish to serve him, then choose some form of idolatry: let us see to-day what you think is better than his worship." A most forcible irony. Would they take take the gods of Mesopotamia, or the gods of Canaan?—which? The former their fathers had abandoned; the latter had not preserved their worshippers." (Crosby). Then to give the climax to his appeal, he adduces his own example. "Do as you please; but as for me and my house, we will serve the Lord." Though everybody else should forsake Jehovah, he would not. His heart was fixed, and his household should recognize and serve the great "I am."

II. The Promise of the People; vs. 16–18. They sum up briefly the facts of God's goodness, and declare that they will do as he exhorts. "God forbid that (or let a curse be to us if) we should forsake Jehovah to serve other gods." They express horror at the very thought of such conduct. They recognize Jehovah as their God. This may only mean that he was their national Deity. They may have believed other countries had other gods whom they ought to serve. Is not their horror of soul inconsistent with such a belief? No. For it was largely emotional, the result of Joshua's faithful and eloquent words. We know it soon passed away. Judges, 2: 11–13. Of the same sort is too much of our piety. It is like the early cloud and the morning dew.

But we see here the power of a good example. "Therefore, will we *also* serve the Lord"; a manifest reference to Joshua's words. They would follow his example.

The solemn covenanting of the people with Jehovah, through Joshua, is graphically narrated, and then the great leader vanishes from the scene of his cares and labors, followed by his faithful co-worker, Eleazar. Here endeth the Book of Joshua.

LESSONS.—1. Every human being must have some object of supreme worship. Man is a religious animal. We must serve God, or else elevate some other object of regard in his place.

2. God alone has a claim upon our affections and service. In him we live, move and have our being. He is the God of Creation, Providence, and Grace.

3. We should choose whom we will serve at once—"this day."

4. If we choose Jehovah, we must be sincere and truthful. Joshua evidently abhorred double-mindedness. He esteemed a sincere idolater as better than a hypocritical servant of Jehovah. The Bible is vehement in denunciations of hypocrisy. Whatever we do, we must be sincere and whole-hearted.

5. We should all realize the obligation which rests on us to set a good example before men. We must do right, however few there be to stand by us. There is a mighty power in the consistent character and life of a Christian. If the light shine, men will see it and glorify God.

Educational Department

COMMITTEE OF ASSOCIATE EDITORS.

E. E. QUINLAN, W. H. THOMPSON,
J. C. CRAWFORD, E. L. HILLIS,
A. A. KEENEY.

[ALL communications intended to be inserted in this department, should be sent to the chairman of the committee, E. E. QUINLAN, at Towanda, and will be forwarded by him to the Editor in charge for the ensuing week].

Again the educational column falls under the supervision of the one having charge of this department the first week. In an enterprise of this kind, where the labor is divided among so many, of necessity there have been some misunderstandings and delays. The column has not been during this cycle all the editors desire or hope to make it. We are enabled this week to present a large amount of original matter, contributed by prominent teachers in the county. We trust that each teacher will from this time henceforth, feel a personal responsibility in the success of this column. Please send methods of presenting different topics to classes, items of interest to the teachers, local matters in regard to our own teachers and schools, and freely ask questions.

We present this week an arithmetical analysis of the "Greatest Common Divisor and Least Common Multiple of Fractions," by one of our most experienced teachers. Will our friends be kind enough to send short and concise analyses of the rules for Inverting the Divisor in Division of Fractions? also short methods of computing interest? Do not wait to be asked or urged by one of the editors to contribute to this column. Forward at once your articles and items of educational interest. Only see that they are not too long, and have a direct bearing upon education.

[For the Educational Department.]

HOW TO TEACH ARITHMETIC.

FRIEND W.: You ask "How can I most successfully teach arithmetic?" I answer in the most positive manner and with the most perfect assurance. Teach it as a system of fixed principles, not as a jumble of arbitrary rules. Do you ask why? Principles are few and easily understood. Rules are numerous, and of difficult, if not doubtful, application. Principles fully mastered are a possession for all time. Formulas and rules are perhaps (for the time) a help—an assistance to an indolent pupil.—somewhat as a crutch helps a lame man; but the memory of them fades from the mind like twilight from the evening sky, leaving the bewildered accountant no resource but to refer to his book of rules, and there work out as a sort of mechanical drudgery, the problem which should have been only an exercise, and consequently a development of his own mental powers. But it may be asked, "Why not teach first by rule, and afterward by principle?" It is answer enough to say: "It is a waste of time."

But this is not all, nor the worst. The The individual who has learned to work out the examples and problems contained in his book, or presented by his teacher, by rule, will care very little for principles. The man in middle life who now counts his wealth by thousands, and yet remembers the time when he toiled hard and long for dimes; who signs his notes with a cross, and writes his checks by the hand of another, makes no application to our institutions of learning for admittance or instruction. If he were invited to enter free of charge, he could not afford the time, and would be utterly unable to comprehend the benefit. In a single word, "Start right;" and to start right begin with principles, and having commenced with principles, keep on with principles. Special methods may be safely left to be discovered and applied by the student, if he understands the principles; they will be a delusion and a snare if he does not. But in teaching principles, teach one at a time, and teach that perfectly.

When you teach Addition, remember that just one principle is involved, and just one process to be accomplished. It is only to join number to number, or quantity to quantity—just this—nothing more. Multiplication is a concise method of adding any number of equal sums or quantities applicable in all cases where the sums or quantities are equal, but in no other case whatever. And when you teach Addition and Multiplication, do not forget that the principles applied to all quantities, numbers and things, which admit of increase or diminution. Do not make any unnecessary distinction between integers and fractions. The same principle applies to both, and almost precisely in the same manner. And especially do not depend too much on the book. Never say "book" to your class, until they fully understand the principle, and then be moderate. A few examples are enough, if the principle is understood; if it is not, the more the worse.

I do not care how early in life your pupils commence to learn Arithmetic, only do not waste time. From fifty to one hundred days ought in most cases to be long time enough to completely master the principles of Arithmetical science, if taught by itself; if taught in conjunction with other studies, a proportionably longer time will be required. If the plan I have indicated should be properly pursued, and for the time specified, but little will be necessary after that except an occasional lesson on the blackboard, to be performed as rapidly as possible, just to gain and retain celerity in computation.

D. B.

[For the Educational Department.

PROFESSOR HART'S GRAMMAR.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR AND ANALYSIS. By JOHN S. HART, L. L. D.; lately Professor of Rhetoric and the English language in the College of New Jersey. 232 pp. Philadelphia: Eldredge and Brother.

Professor HART is the author of a series of text books on the English language, of which his "Composition and Rhetoric" is well known and much admired. Leading characteristics of the author are purity and precision of language. His definitions are in the main remarkable for clearness, conciseness and comprehensiveness. These characteristics are prominent in the "English Grammar and Analysis, just issued. The book is excellent in method, eliminating much of tedious matter generally found in grammars, and yet preserving the essentials of English grammar.

The author is not, however, sufficiently clear upon the Transitive Verb, nor upon Voice; neither is his treatment of these subjects logical. As defined—"A Transitive Verb is one which requires an objective case to complete its meaning;" and "An Intransitive Verb is one which does not require an objective case to complete its meaning."

By these definitions the verb in the sentence, "A fox was killed," is intransitive, not requiring an objective case to complete its meaning. Again, as defined, "Voice is that attribute of the verb which denotes whether the subject or nominative of the verb acts, or is acted upon." "The Active Voice is that form of the verb which denotes that the subject or nominative acts, or does the thing mentioned." By this definition, in the sentence, "John runs," the verb is in the active voice as much as much as in the sentence, "John strikes the table." This looseness is due, first, to the illogical treatment of Voice, before Transitive and Intransitive Verbs; second, to a confounding of the terms "objective case" and "object of action;" third, to the fact that Voice is nowhere treated as an attribute of transitive verbs only. These points, however, a competent teacher can supplement. Upon the whole the work is very meritorious, and less objectionable than KERL'S, which I should be very glad to see it supplant in our schools in Bradford county.

J. C. C.

[For the Educational Department.]

GREATEST COMMON DIVISOR AND LEAST COMMON MULTIPLE OF FRACTIONS.

MR. EDITOR: Annexed please find some Arithmetical Analyses, which may profit some and call out methods from others. Required greatest common divisor of $\frac{3}{4}$ and 5–7ths? First Method: Reduce to least common denominator, which leaves values the same: 21-28ths and 20-28ths. Find the greatest common divisor of 21 and 20 as whole numbers:—1. But 21 and 20 express not whole numbers, but twenty-eighths; hence the answer is 1-28th. Second Method: The fraction or answer, when found, must have largest possible numerator and smallest denominator. Let n–d be the required fraction. Since the answer must divide each of the given fractions and give whole numbers as a quotient, the denominator after inversion must disappear by cancellation; so let the assumed fraction be inverted between the given fractions, 3-4ths d-n 5-7ths. Since n is to disappear by cancelling with 3 and 5, and n must be largest possible, it must be the greatest common divisor of the given numerators,—1. Since 4 and 7 must disappear by cancelling with d, and d must be the smallest possible, it must be the least common multiple of 4 and 7—28. Hence the rule: "Find the greatest common divisor of the numerators, and least common multiple of the denominators." To analyze rule for least common multiple of same fractions, observe that the numerator must be the smallest possible, and contain 4 and 7—28, and the denominator greatest possible contained in 3 and 4—1. Ans. 28-1. So invert the given fractions on each side of the assumed fraction, n-d, etc. Hence the rule: "Find least common multiple of numerators and greatest common divisor of denominators.

R.

[For the Educational Department].

BOARDING AROUND.

MESSRS. EDITORS: * * * Supposing that the "Educational Department" is intended for the full and free discussion of these interests, your correspondent ventures a few thoughts where he belives reforms are most imperatively demanded. Among these, that relic of backwoods life, that necessity of a community with no money but lots of hospitality, that expedient of bankruptcy and poverty, that *present* barbarism, "boarding around," is not least to be noticed nor least to be condemned. There is no longer the shadow of an excuse for the continuance of this horrible custom. All the reasons for its adoption have long since been eliminated from the problem of sustaining a school. Our people are rich, comparatively; all our products ase easily convertible into cash. It is far cheaper in money, trouble, health and time, to give teachers a permanent boarding place. Under present circumstances, it seems to us monstrous to compel ladies, in our latitude, to travel from house to house, looking for "a place to lay their heads," and "seeking," from door to door, "what they may devour." It is frequently nothing less than the crime of subornation of suicide. Nor is it simply a source of physical inconvenience and danger. Our teachers are not so thoroughly versed in the essentials of their profession, as to afford the reckless throwing away of the hours before and after school, so necessary to a just preparation for their important duties.

Give the teacher a *home*, where he can care for his health, and find opportunity to feed his daily exhausted mind with the nutriment requisite to its health and vitality, and you add incalculably to his efficiency as a teacher, and the success of your schools. Teachers, friends of education, let us agitate this subject, and urge the accomplishment of this reform, so vital to the future success of the common school system in our midst. * * *

DELTA.

[A want of space compels us to omit a portion of the able article, of which the above is an extract.]

MISCELLANEA.

In the local of the REPORTER, two weeks since, one of the editorial committee took occasion to criticise a fellow editor in rather severe terms, on account of supposed tardiness in attending to his duties as managing editor for that week. Later developments transfer the blame from the editor to the P. O. Department. The manuscript was mailed early enough in the week to reach to reach the printing office at the required time.

THOSE solving problems in the Educational Department, should forward their answers as soon as possible, if they desire credit for the same.

MR. ARTHUR HEAD, well known in Sheshequin and Hornbrook, as a thorough and successful teacher, will soon commence the study of law in the office of MADILL & CALIFF, in this place.

FUN, FACT AND FACETIÆ.

CARPETS are bought by the yard, and worn by the foot.

WAISTING sweetness—putting your arm about a pretty woman.

As you cannot avoid your own company, make it as good as possible.

INSTEAD of saying "look up," the Texan exclaims, "See hyar, old fellow!"

HABIT is a cable. Every day we weave a thread, and soon we cannot break it.

IT IS the high price of slate pencils that is driving the saloon-keepers to the poorhouse.

MRS. GUBBINS says her husband is like a tallow candle: he always will smoke when he goes out.

Two things in this world that should not be trifled with—a woman's opinion, and the business end of a wasp.

"May heaven bless and keep you from your own true love, Benjamin Herrick," was the way the letter ended.

"TEETH in exchange for wheat, pork, or potatoes," is what an enterprising dentist in one of the State towns advertises.

A GROCER when complained to about selling bad eggs, said: "At this season the hens ain't well, and very often lay bad eggs.

A VETERAN shopkeeper says that altho' his clerks are very talkative during the day, they are always ready to shut up at night.

WHEN a Chicago man gets rich, he writes to Eastern publishing houses and tells them to to send "half a ton of books with gilt on."

THE saddest thing in life is the spectacle afforded by a young person who has burnt all her hair off her forehead with a hot slate pencil, and cannot afford to buy a row of curls.

Hotels and Restaurants.

MEANS HOUSE, TOWANDA,
PA.,
CORNER MAIN AND BRIDGE STREETS.

The Horses, Harness, &c., of all guests of this house, insured against loss by Fire, without any extra charge.

A superior quality of Old English Bass Ale, just received.
T. R. JORDAN,
Towanda, Jan. 24,'74. Proprietor.

ELWELL HOUSE, TOWANDA,
PA.,
C. M. WILSON

Having leased this house, is now ready to accommodate the travelling public. No pains nor expense will be spared to give satisfaction to those who may give him a call.

☞ North side of Public Square, east of Mercur's new block.

BETHLEHEM, PA.

"OLD MORAVIAN SUN INN,"

BUILT 1758.

Rich in historical interests. It is the only building in the country except Independence Hall, honored by the sojourn within its walls of Washington, LaFayette, Lee and other patriots of the Revolution. This popular hotel has recently changed hands, been improved, entirely refurnished, and the proprietor cordially invites his friends and traveling puqlic to give him a call—no pains will be spared to render their stay comfortable. People en route for Philadelphia will find it convenient to spend the night here, reaching the city about eight in the morning. A sample room on the first floor, for the accommodation of commercial agents.

C. T. SMITH.
Sept. 4,'73. Proprietor.

DINNING ROOMS
IN CONNECTION WITH THE BAKERY.
NEAR THE COURT HOUSE.

We are prepared to feed the hungry at all times of the day and evening. Oysters and Ice Cream in their seasons.

March 30,'70. D. W. SCOTT & CO.

NEW ARRANGEMENT
AT THE FIRST WARD BAKERY.
MRS. MARY E. KITTREDGE

Having purchased the stock and fixtures of H. A. Cowles' Bakery, has refitted the establishment and purchased an entirely

NEW STOCK OF GOODS,
Suited to the trade, such as
Groceries, Teas, Coffees, Dried Fruits, Canned Fruits, Candies, Confectionery, Fresh Bread, Biscuit, Rusk, Rolls, &c., Daily.

A neat and attractive
ICE CREAM SALOON

Will be opened in connection with the establisement, where ladies and gentlemen can always find the best cream and other delicacies of the season

THE DINING ROOM

Has been refurnished, and will at all times be supplied with substantial eatables, which will be served at reasonable rates. Farmers and others visiting town will find this a convenient placa to supply the wants of the inner man.

MARY E. KITTREDGE.
Towanda, April 23,'74-tf.

Groceries and Provisions.

NO TICK HERE!

But the very best goods of all kinds kept by any first-class grocer, and sold Down, Down, Down.

STRICTLY FOR CASH!

The choicest
TEAS, SPICES, MOLASSES,
SYRUPS, SUGARS,
COFFEES, &C.,

Received Daily, fresh from the New York Market, and bought at the very lowest Cash prices.

Having been engaged for the last three years with a First-class Wholesale grocer in New York, I have Facilities for buying my goods so that I can make it an object for all CASH BUYERS call and

SEE MY STOCK AND PRICES
Before purchasing elsewhere.
I WILL PAY CASH FOR PRODUCE.
M. B. OWEN.
RED, WHITE AND BLUE STORE, BRIDGE-ST.

GROCERY AND PROVISION
STORE.
McCABE & EDWARDS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Dealers in
FAMILY GROCERIES,
and
PROVISIONS.
MERCUR'S NEW BLOCK, TOWANDA, PA.

We do not deem it necessary to enumerate all the different articles we keep. Our assortment is

ALWAYS COMPLETE.
We sell nothing but
FIRST CLASS GOODS.

CASH PAID FOR FARMERS' PRODUCE.
JAMES McCABE,
WM. EDWARDS.
mch1-70.

C. B. PATCH,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALER IN
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,
TOWANDA, PA.

The best brands of
FLOUR ALWAYS ON HAND.

The highest price paid for all kinds of
COUNTRY PRODUCE.
Such as
BUTTER, POULTRY, GAME,
&C.

Especial attention paid to filling orders. Goods delivered free of charge anywhere in the Borough.

C. B. PATCH.
jan14-74.

THE PLACE TO BUY YOUR
HARNESS AND
HORSE FIXINGS GENERALLY

Is at C. F. DATON'S in the store lately occupied Julius Wolff as a Clothing Store. Having removed my establishment to more commodious and convenient quarters, I respectfully invite my old customers, and all in want of anything in the line of

HARNESS, SADDLES, WHIPS,
NETS, &C.,

to give me a call, feeling satisfied that from the facilities I possess for purchasing stock, I can do a better job, at a lower price than any other establishment in the county.

Don't forget the place one door below the old strnd of Fox & Mercur.

may20. C. F. DAYTON.

Manufactories.

FOUNDRY & MACHINE SHOP.

The undersigned having purchased the Foundry and Machine Shop lately owned by John Carman, are prepared to do all kinds of work appertaining to their business, with promptness and dispatch.

MILL GEARINGS,
CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,
MANDRILLS,
And all kinds of
Mill Irons made to order,
ENGINES REPAIRED.
And work warranted to give satisfaction.

SHINGLE MACHINES

Of the latest and most improved kinds manufactured and kept constantly on hand and ready for use

PLOUGHS
SIDE-HILL, IRON AND WOODEN BEAMS
of all kinds.
CULTIVATORS,
CORN PLOUGHS AND PLOUGH POINTS

Of all kinds, and the latest improvement kept on hand.

CHURN POWERS,
LARGE AND SMALL SIZE.

STOVE CASTINGS
CELLAR GRATES,
SLED AND SLEIGH SHOES,
LARGE KETTLES.
And all kinds of castings furnished at
March 30, '70. MEANS & ROCKWELL.

BLOOD & COMPANY

Still continue to manufacture their celebrated
HORSE POWERS & CLEANERS,

And will sell a better machine for less money than can be had elsewhere in the world. We claim for our machines that they will do as much, or more, than any other, and more durably built. We personally superintend our work and see that it is well done. We will send

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUES
of our Machines on application.
ONE & TWO HORSE POWERS,
One and two horse Threashers and Separators, Thresher and Cleaners.
FANNING MILLS,
CIRCULAR AND DRAG SAW MILLS,
Saw snd Grist Mill work done to order. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
ATHENS, BRADFORD CO. PA.
BLOOD & CO.
Aug. 1, '69

NEW CARRIAGE FACTORY!

Opposite the new Jail,
TOWANDA, PENN'A.

HENRY STULEN

Respectfully announces to his friends and patrons, that he has built a

NEW BRICK CARRIAGE FACTORY,

Where he will constantly keep on hand a full assortment of

FAMILY CARRIAGES,
TOP AND OPEN BUGGIES,
PLATFORM WAGONS,
TROTTING SULKYS, AND SKELETONS.

Made of the best material and finished in the best city style. His long experience in city Carriage Factories gives him a decided advantage over others in the

FINISH, STYLE AND DURABILITY
Of wagons. All he asks is an
INSPECTION OF HIS WORK
Previous to purchasing elsewhere.
ALL WORK WARRANTED TO GIVE PERFECT SATISFATION.

Thankful for the liberal patronage formerly extended and respectfully ask a continuance of the same.

REPAIRING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO
AT REDUCED PRICES.
HENRY STULEN.
Towanda, Jan. 8, '73-tf.

WAGONS! WAGONS!
WAGONS!

I keep on hand a large assortment of

WAGONS

WHICH I WILL

SELL CHEAPER

Than any other establishment in the country.

WAGONS AND CARRIAGES

Of every description manufactured to order on short notice.

JAMES BRYANT.

Towanda, March 26, 1873.

BOOK BINDERY.—The public is Respectfully informed that the Book Bindery has been removed to the REPORTER Building, third story, where will be done

BOOK-BINDING

in all its various branches, on terms as reasonable as the "hard times" will allow. The Bindery will be under the charge of

H. C. WHITAKER;

An experienced Binder, and all work will be promptly done in a style and manner which cannot be excelled. Music, Magazines, Newspapers, Old Books, &c., bound in every style. Particular attention will be paid to the Ruling and Binding of

BLANK BOOKS,

to any desired pattern, which in quality and durability will be warranted.

☞ All work will be ready for delivery when promised.

The patronage of the public is solicited, and perfect satisfaction guaranteed.

aug2-66tf.

Drugs and Medicines.

TURNER & GORDON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRUGGISTS!
PATTON'S BLOCK,
TOWANDA, PENNA.

ACIDS, EXTRACTS, ELIXIRS, HERBS,
SUGAR COATED PILLS,
POWDERS, GUMS,
SYRUPS, TINCTURES,
WINES,
&c.,

And preparations of all kinds.

DYE STUFFS,
MACHINE OILS,
KEROSENE,
ALCOHOL,
&C., &C.
PURE WINES AND LIQUORS,
for medicinal purposes.
TOBACCO, SNUFF, CIGARS, &C.
All the
POPULAR PATENT MEDICINES,
and a fine assortment of
TOILET AND FANCY GOODS.

More than usual care is given to the compounding of prescriptions. *Open on Sunday from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 5 P. M. to 7 P. M.*

Dr. MADILL can be consulted at the store on Saturday of each week, as heretofore.

D. H. TURNER,
W. G. GORDON.

may7-72.

Hardware, Crockery, &c.

BARGAINS IN STOVES!

TINWARE,
HARDWARE,
IRON AND PAINS,
CARPENTER'S TOOLS,
GLASS,
&C., &C., &C., &C.,
GIVEN TO ALL PURCHASERS FOR CASH.
at
H. T. JUNE'S
HARDWARE STORE,
TOWANDA, PA.

dec17-73.

O. A. BLACK,

OFFERS
CROCKERY OF VARIOUS PATTERNS,
AND AS LOW AS THE LOWEST.
GLASSWARE,
TABLE CUTLERY,
SILVER PLATED WARE,
WOOD WARE,
STONE WARE,
DIRD CAGES,
BASKETS,
GLASS SHADES,

I would say to the public that on any goods kept in stock I will not be undersold.

O. A. BLACK.

Feb19-74.

CALL AND SEE THE NATIONAL,

A LARGE, HEAVY COAL COOKING STOVE,
No stove was ever offered so cheap.
Also, a good variety of
STOVES,
RANGES,
HEATERS,
PARLOR HEATERS,
IRON,
STEEL,
PATENT WHEELS,
KEROSENE LAMPS,
Nickle Plated STUDENT LAMPS,
FIRE PROOF CHIMNEYS,
REVOLVERS and AMUNITION,
FANNING MILLS,
FEED CUTTERS,
LIME,
CEMENT,
SASH,
DOORS.
CODDING RUSSELL & CO.

Oct. 22, '74-2m.

AGENTS WANTED!

At the rate this work is now selling, it will attain a sale of

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND COPIES

Before the canvass is complete. Presbyterian ministers without charge, or those in ill health who wish to regain it by open air exercises, teachers, students, laymen, and others who desire to obtain lucrative employment in a respectable occupation, are solicited to apply for an agency to sell

"THE HISTORY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH THROUGHOUT THE WORLD."

A beautiful large octavo volume, illustrated with Steel and Wood Engravings, which every Presbyterian family will want to posess. Application for conclusive territory, etc., should be made at once.

Address DEWITT C. LENT & Co., 116 Broome St, New York. Jan. 14, '75.

FOR SALE.—A valuable farm in Athens twp., laying 2½ miles from Athens Boro, and 3 miles from Waverly. Contains 156 acres, of which 125 are in grass and grain. A dairy of 25 cows has been kept on it, and there is basement stabling for that number. It has a gentle inclination to the south, and is warm, strong land. It will be sold low and possession given immediately. Address

E. D. DREW, Elmira, N. Y.
D. F. PARK, Athens, Pa.
J. DREW, on the farm.

nov16-74tf.

Watches, Jewelry, &c.

W. A. CHAMBERLIN.

Dealer in
DIAMONDS,
and
FINE JEWELRY,
and
WATCHES AND CLOCKS.
TOWANDA, PA.

June2-74,

WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER WARE,
&C.

M. HENDLEMAN,

Dealer in
FINE AMERICAN AND SWISS
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.
and
FINE JEWELRY.
Also
STERLING SILVER
and
SILVER PLATED WARE.
CLOCKS,
FROM THE CHEAPEST TO THE BEST.
GOLD, SILVER AND STEEL
SPECTACLES & EYE GLASSES.
One door north of Dr. Porter & Son's Drug store, Main Street,
TOWANDA, PA.,

Jan6-75.

PRESENTS FOR ALL,

AT THE
NEW JEWELRY STORE.

W. A. ROCKWELL.

is constantly receiving in addition to his large stock of Jewelry.

FINE GOLD SETS,
PINS.
BANDS.
RINGS.
STUDS,
CHARMS.
NECKLACES,
AMERICAN AND SWISS WATCHES.
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.
and
SILVER PLATED WARE OF ALL VARIETIES.
GOLD, Silver AND STEEL SPECTACLES.
SILVER AND PLATED RINGS AND CHARMS.
Also
CLOCKS OF ALL VASIETIES,
at the lowest prices.

Watch, Clock and Jewelry repairing done in the best manner, and warranted.

Thangs for a liberal patronage and hope to merit a continuance of the same.

nov12-73 W. A. ROCKWELL.

SPECTACLES! SPECTACLES!

ARUNDEL TINTED.

These Lenses have the power of Protecting the Eye from IRRITATION arising from Light, accompanied by Heat. Under Wilson's American and English letters patent.

REASONS WHY THE
ARUNDEL TINTED SPETACLES
SHOULD BE PREFERRED TO ALL OTHERS:

They have the power of Arresting the Heat-Rays of Solar and Artificial Light before entering the Eye.

They are Violet Tinted, yet so constructed that when applied to the Eye appear colorless.

The high and low numbers are the same tint.

WM. A. CHAMBERLIN
JEWELER,
TOWANDA, PA., AGENT.

DEALER IN
AMERICAN & SWISS WATCHES
STERLING SILVER SPOONS AND FORKS,
ROGERS BROS. CELEBRATED SILVER WARE
FINE GOLD JEWELRY, &C., &C.,
OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE,

Nov. 12, '74. W. A. CHAMBERLIN.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.—Direct route North and South to Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and all points South; also to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Suspension Bridge, Rochester, Syracuse, and all points East and West on the New York Central Railroad, and the Canadas.

☞ On and after January 1, 1875, trains will leave and arrive at Elmira, as follows:

AR'E FROM THE NORTH.		LEAVE NORTHWARD.	
Accom	10.20 A.M.	Northern Ex.	12.15 P.M.
Southern Ex.	10.05 P.M.	Acco	7.15 A.M.
W'msport acc.	2.38 P.M	Acc	6.50 P.M.
AR'E FROM THE SOUTH.		LEAVE SOUTHWARD.	
		Southern Ex.	10.05 P.M.
N'thern Ex.	12.15 P.M.	W'msport Acc	3.00 P.M.
Elmira Mail	10.15 P.M.	Day Ex.	8.35 A.M.

☞ Northern Express north and Southern Express south, are through trains betwen Rochester and Baltimore. The Morning and Evening Accommodation north connect at Canandaigua with trains for Rochester and the Falls.

G. CLINTON GARDNER, Gen. Agt.
ED. S. YOUNG, Gen. Pass. Agt., Baltimore, Md.

MRS. OLMSTEAD has removed to the rooms formerly occupied by Mrs. Fletcher, on the north side of Bridge street, where she will be pleased to see all who are in want of sewing of any description. Men and boy's clothing made in the best manner.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

TO OUR PATRONS,

GEO. H. WOOD & CO.,
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
TOWANDA, PA.,

Grateful for the generous patronage of the past year, would inform all wanting Pictures that we are still adding to our establishment

NEW AND IMPROVED INSTRUMENTS.

And adopting tried and approved modes of printing and retouching in order to secure

FINER PHOTOGRAPHS THAN EVER

made outside of the cities, and that we make it a specialty to enlarge all kinds of Pictures to any size desired, and finish in Water Colors, India Ink, or in Oil, in the

BEST STYLES AND VERY LOW PRICES.

We also endeavor to take all the time possible in making childrens pictures, so as to secure the best results.

We are constantly adding to our stock of

FRAMES

All new patterns and tasteful styles, and furnish them at a small advance from cost prices.

May 14, '73.

Real Estate, Insurance, &c.

IF YOU WISH TO BUY OR sell Houses, Farms, Lots or Mill Property, or if you wish to lend or borrow money on Real estate or other security, for a short time, or a term of years, or if you wish rents of houses or other property collected and paid, we offer superior facilities for the prompt transaction of such business. We have now a fine list of property for sale, and those seeking Real Estate Investments in either town or country, will do well to call on us.

A. J. NOBLE & CO.,
Real Estate and Loan Agents.
Office on Main Street, opposite Court House, Towanda, Pa.,
mar19-74tf.

WE INSURE ALL KINDS OF PROPERTY

AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY
FIRE AND LIGHTNING.

We represent over Fifty Millions Capital.
Old English and Home Companies.

LIFE INSUARNCE
IN THE OLDEST AND LARGEST STOCK AND MUTUAL COMPANIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE,
from one day to one year.

NOBLE & LINCENT.

feb18-73.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

COAL! COAL! COAL! COAL!

THE
OLD TOWANDA COAL YARD!

PIERCE & SCOTT,

Take pleasure in announcing to their friends and the public generally, that they are prepared to furnish any of the following named Coals in quantities to suit purchasers, thoroughly screened and slated, and at as low rates as at any yard in Towanda. We keep the best Coals from the Pittston and Wilkes-Barre mines.

SULLIVAN ANTHRACITE COAL,
all sizes, from mines in Sullivan County.
SMITH AND STOVE COAL
from the Old Barclay Mines. We are sole Agents.

[illegible] gone out of business. If they will call on us one Door North of McCabe's & Edwards Grocery Store, they will find us on hand with a large Stock of

MEN AND BOYS CLOTHING
AND FURNISHING GOODS
IN GREAT VARIETY

All of which we will sell at

IN SHESHEQUIN, PA.

The subscriber gives notice that his new

STEAM FLOURING MILL,

is now in successful operation, and that he is prepared to do all work in his line on short notice.

CUSTOM GRINDING DONE ON THE SAME DAY THAT IT IS RECEIVED.

Wheat, Buckwheat and Rye Flour, Corn Meal, Feed, Bran, &c., always on hand and for sale at lowest rates.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.—Persons living on the west side of the river desiring to patronize my mill, will have their ferryage paid both ways, when they bring grists of ten bushels and upwards.

F. S. AYERS.

apl4-74.

S. WOODFORD.

AT THE
NEW YORK BOOT AND SHOE STORE,
NO. 3, PATTON & GRIFFITS BLOCK,
BRIDGE STREE,

Is receiving one of the largest and best stock of

BOOTS & SHOES

Ever brought into Towanda, which he is offering at the very lowest prices for CASH, consisting of Gents Calf, Kip and Stoga, Boys Calf
BOOTS,
LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN'S SHOES

Of all kinds, all bought direct from Manufacturers, and hand made. All goods warranted. A full stock of

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

Thanks for past favors, I solicit a continuance of the same.

Towanda, May 1, '72.

NEW FIRM.

PIERCE & BRAUND.

Having bought the business of Mr. P. [illegible] would respectfully call the attention of the people of Towanda and vicinity, to their place of business, where can be found at all times a fresh and [illegible] stock of

FRUITS,
NUTS,
CANDIES,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS, &C.

We propose to devote our whole time to our business, and hope to merit a share of patronage. Please give us a call.

E. B. PIERCE,
T. R. BRAUND.
Main St., two doors South of Powell & Co.
March 25-7