Agricultural Department

History and Description of the Colorado Beetle.

The irruption from the West and South-west of the potato scourge, the famous "Colorado beetle," has drawn fresh attention to the nature of the pest and the best means of destroying it. Although discovered as early as 1820, this species of beetle has almost entirely attained its celebrity within the past few years. Three years ago the outskirts of the migration touched Pennsylvania, and a year later invaded several of the richest counties of Western New York. Meantime the great States which occupy the valley of the Mississippi and its confluent streams have for years been suffering from the presence of the evil. As long ago as 1867 the potato crops of Illinois and several other Western States were largely depleted by the ravages of the Colorado bug, and even now these States have hardly recovered from the reign of the pestilence. In the Fall of last year the vanguard of the beetles had reached the Atlantic in the neighborhood of Long Island Sound in such numbers as to be thrown up on the beach in great deposits. At present the State which is most threatened with a visitation is Pennsylvania. Advices from all sections of the State represent the progress of the beetle eastward to be steady and irresistable. Already the crops in many parts of Pennsylvania are suffering from the operations of the pest, the counties most affected being Monroe, Northampton, Wayne, Sullivan and Montgomery. In many others the increased number of the beetle gives promise of unusually poor returns for the labor of cultivation. The appearance of the Colorado beetle has frequently been described, and is well known to the farmers of the West. In length the average specimen measures fully half an inch, while individuals have been found nearly three-fourths of an inch long. Its color is light yellow, the cover of the wings being ornamented with ten dark lines running lengthwise, and from which the insect derives its scientific name of *Doryphora decemlineata*, or "the ten-lined spearman." It belongs to the *Chrysomelidæ* order, and is one of the largest of the tribe. In addition to these dark lines, which distinguish the "Colorado" from the "eight-lined" and other leaf-eating beetles, its head and throat are colored a rich brown, interspersed with black. Its wings are of a light pink color, and are folded closely beneath the covers, except when the insect is in flight. One of the most dangerous characteristics of the species is its immense capacity of reproduction. It has been estimated that the progency of one year, if unmolested for one year, would amount in the aggregate to over 60,000,000 of individuals. The female lays from 1,000 to 2,000 eggs at each incubation, the whole number being grouped in clusters of 1,000 or more upon the lower surface of the leaves. Within a week the entire brood are hatched, the larvæ, on maturity, disappearing into the ground, where they change to pupæ, and in a fortnight reappear as beetles. Within a week the entire brood have paired, and in seven days more the female of the second generation has begun to deposit a third brood. Altogether, the different changes through which the insect goes occupy about a month and a half, or from forty to fifty days. For food the beetle depends principally upon the potato, but is not at all adverse to tomatoes and other choice esculents in their season. In some sections he is reported to have developed a voracious appetite for the egg-plant, but in general the potato fills the main place in his bill of fare.

Besides the genuine Colorado beetle there are several other species of like appearance and similar habits, which have frequently been mistaken for the true "spearman." One of these is what is known as the false potato bug, the *Doryphora disjuncta*, which has only eight stripes, and the larvæ of which are provided with only one row of dots down the side, while those of its Western congener have two. This variety has long occupied an Eastern habitat, and is a common acquaintance of the New-England farmer. As a rule it rarely attacks the potato, its chief food being egg-plant, horse-nettle, &c. There there is the potato fly of the Eastern States, which fifteen or twenty years ago was regarded as the cause of the potato rot, and which, at one time, did great damage in the Middle and Eastern States. In addition to the foregoing are the potato beetle *Baradidus trimotatus*, so called from its having three black dots on the back, and which was discovered near Germantown, Pa., in 1849; the three lined leaf beetle, the *Crimoceris trilineata* of Oliver, and several other less distinct varieties. To the Colorado species, however, belongs the leadership as to destructive agents, the others named being all of minor importance, and of comparatively local range.

Much has been said and written concerning the effectual remedies for the destruction of the pest. Lime-water and other mild agents have been applied freely, but with slight and only temporary success. The only remedy which seems to stand the test of time, and to prove effectual under all circumstances, is Paris green in a solution of one part of the poison to six of water. In Michigan, Illinois, Minnesota and other Western States, where the farmers have had to contend with the thickest of the scourge, this receipt has been found to be invaluable. Care should be taken in the selection of the poison, only the best and strongest being employed, and that at a period sufficiently early that the crop may experience no ultimate harm. Caution is indispensable in the application of the mixture, Paris green being one of the deadliest of the chemicals, and liable, on exposure, to communicate the virus to the operator. For this reason it is customary when watering the plants to protect the hands with thick cotton gloves, and to avoid tasting or inhaling the solution in any way. Nor is the beetle itself without poisonous qualities. In Sullivan Co., Pa., a farmer was seized with violent convulsions from having carelessly inhaled the fumes of boiling water which had been poured upon the insects. In another part of the same State a farmer named Tyler, while picking larvæ from his vines, was poisoned by a chew of tobacco which he took during the operation, the noxious matter having evidently been communicated to the tobacco from his hands. After suffering severely for several days the man recovered. These incidents have infused a greater amount of caution into the work of extermination, and at present there is a fair prospect of contending successfully with the pest. In addition to the other advantages, the Paris green remedy has that of cheapness, the total cost of the necessary application per acre being only $5 per season. The other method, of hand-picking, which was at one time favored, has now been abandoned as being slower and more expensive.

Various estimates of the cash loss to the country by the ravages of the beetle have been made, all of which unite in placing the decrease in production alone at $8,000,000, and this without counting the extra expense entailed by the use of remedial agents, extra labor, &c. Good authorities state the total loss as rather over than under $10,000,000, and by many it is thought to exceed even $12,000,000. One of the worst features of the present visitation is that the Colorado beetle is noted for its permanency, and rarely abandons localities until it has ravaged them for several seasons in succession. In portions of Illinois, where it made its first appearance in 1867, the farmers are still suffering from its presence, with every prospect of a continuance of the evil for several years. Under such circumstances, the only resource is to commence an aggressive war upon the beetles while they are still comparatively few, and thus thin out their ranks before the second and third seasons' hatchings are upon the farmer. At the present time the beetle has reached the shore of the ocean, and can apparently go no farther. Still, every precaution is being taken by foreign Governments to prevent the transportation of the plague across the sea. A recent law of the German Parliament forbids the importation of American potatoes into Germany under severe penalties; but it is doubtful if even such a measure will have the desired effect. The larvæ can be carried abroad in a thousand different ways and disguises, and unless extraordinary vigilance is preserved by ship-masters and Customs authorities, the pest will be pretty sure to find a means of transportation across the sea. In a country like Ireland, where the great mass of the people live upon the potato, the suffering which would be entailed by the presence of the Colorado bug would be terrible. It has been suggested that all outward-bound ship-masters should be furnished with descriptions of the beetle, and cautioned to destroy all specimens of it found on shipboard.

To sum up, it may be said with confidence that the immediate application of the proper remedies both in the infected districts and in those which the scourge has as yet only touched will, in the majority of cases, result favorably to the growing crop and prevent the indefinite multiplication of the pest in the future. This has been generally done throughout Pennsylvania, and it now remains to follow it up in New Jersey, New York, and other portions of the East in which the presence of the plague is beginning to be felt.

Educational Department

COMMITTEE OF ASSOCIATE EDITORS

E. E. QUINLAN, W. H. THOMPSON,
J. C. CRAWFORD, G. W. RYAN,
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].

Variety vs. Routine in Teaching.

Any one who has atall watched the operations of children, or who has not lost all recollection of his own youthful days, will bear witness to the truth of the affirmation, that there is nothing so acceptable to the young heart as variety. During the past few weeks, the most careless observer cannot fail to have noticed how the kite followed the marble, only to give place to the ball, and these in their turn have been suspended by other games on the part of the boys; how, also, the jumping rope has consigned to temporary oblivion the rolling hoop on the part of girls.

And so the plays will go on the year round, now one claiming the children's attention and now another, so there will be a constant variety and change. The girls will probably display less of this restless desire for something new than the boys. But even they will be found to have their own way of expressing this trait of human nature. Their dolls will be arrayed each succeeding day in different style of wardrobe, and their playhouses present many phrases of architecture. In short, the constant and unflagging aim of "Young America" seems either to tell or hear something new.

Nor does this desire for change cease with the days of childhood.

It is felt all the way along through life, until age makes feeble the powers, or the rapidly approaching realities of eternity engage by their nearness the undivided attention of the soul.

The young man seeks variety according to his early training, or the natural bent of his mind, in different kinds of business or study, or society, in travel or amusement, or when he is not strongly held by religious or moral restraints, in the theatre, the club-room, the drinking saloon. The young lady seeks variety in responding to the ever changeful demands of taste, or in active works of benevolence, or, as is too often the case, in the exciting and unreal romance, where life and its facts are falsified, by being too intensely colored. The mature man and woman seek variety in methods adapted to their more developed habits and tastes. The old, even, find variety in living over again through memory, the changeful scenes of their days of youth and strength. This disposition in the children, is not, therefore, a subject for sorrowful reflection. It is not a thing we should croak over and strive to subdue. To love variety is as natural as it is to live, indeed it is the necessary accompaniment of a true life. As well might you grieve that the tree in your garden, which sends out its branches in every possible direction, has not taken the shape of a geometrical figure, as to lament that the desires and feelings of your boys and girls are not found running along certain straight lines, which just exactly suit your own notions. It is not sin alone which makes the children so restless, it is nature, it is life. Sin often has a good deal to do in trailing the growing impulses in the dust; but above and beyond this there is a force which is at work and which is perfectly sinless and pure—the force of vitality. I, for one, should be extremely sorry to see boys and girls any the less inclined to restlessness and change. I always look with suspicion on what are called on all sides "pattern children," little pale-faced, quiet, premature men and women, who are always precisely precise, and are never known to be otherwise than patiently satisfied. There is generally in such cases something wrong physically, and ten chances to one, life will be a short failure. By all means, say we, let life work itself out in its own forms. Our business is to train and connect the impulses which develop themselves, but not to attempt to prevent their appearance. And this is the nature with which teachers have to deal.

What is the reception we give these restless and bouyent young bodies and minds? Ordinarily, it is to be feared, a very formal and chillinn one! The teacher receives them and assigns them to the classes which in his opinion are suited to their age and capacity. Their recitations are too monotonous, giving word for word as found in text-books, rather than imparting own ideas in own language. What explanations are made consist of common-place remarks which suggest themselves to the teacher as he goes slowly along. There has evidently been no previous preparation, no careful analysis, and arrangement for the lesson: consequently the recitation has none of the vivacity and warmth of real life about it: but is manifestly only the cold performance of an unloved and disagreable task. It is, in short, a dry monotony, which the teacher himself would flee from, as an Arab flees from the simoon, if he were subject instead of ruler.

Teachers, can we not break up this routine—get new life—let there be an appearance of activity. Let us throw more enthusiasm into our words, more variety in our methods, get out of the rut and jog along in some new track.

It will not remedy matters, I am sure, to sigh over the wretched tastes of children and charge our failure to their native depravity. A guilty nature is indeed the justly blamable source of many evils, but this is one which can hardly be regarded as issuing from it alone. The fault is not so much in the children as in the system. What is wanted is to make our schools as much as possible the embodiment of real life. We are not to aim to develop its aims by straight lines, but are to throw in some angles and curves. A class is not a militia company which must forever be put through the same manual of arms, neither is the school itself an organized regiment which cannot go beyond the tactics already prescribed. We want order, it is true, and cannot get along without it, but we want the order of the tree, whose processes go on according to its nature, not the order of the machine, which must move, will or no will. In a word, we must have orderly variety, not disarrangement, but diversity: not a compact unity, but a unity of distinct but different parts. This will satisfy all the desires of the children for a change, and will bind them in the school by a double tie of interest and love.

If by infusing more variety in school conduct and teaching, we are able to render the work more delightful to the children, and therefore more likely to benefit them, it becomes us in every way to seek and introduce new plans and methods. We should be willing to give those branches we expect to teach the most careful study. We should be heartily ashamed of all commonplace and careless instruction, and strive by laying hold of all available helps to prepare ourselves for the great task we have undertaken. Let us remember we are dealing with immortal souls, that will meet us in the day of final and faithful reckoning. Let us also remember that the eye of God himself is upon us, either in approbation or condemnation of our course, and may we all be so diligent that when the labors is past we shall hear the joy-giving "well-done," pronounced by our approving Master.

MARIAN G. ACKLEY.

June 8, 1875.

Doubtless many of our teachers omit to contribute anything for the "Educational Department," thinking they have nothing new to present or that something rare or remarkable must be given. Let us make our department, in a great measure, a school, until some more interesting matter comes to hand. Since the papers in most of their articles present matter of educational interest to the general public, let us devote much of our space to special preparation of teachers for their work in the school-room. Lessons on primary teaching, on methods of analysis of more aavanced subjects required in our common schools may be given, and prove of value to those expecting to become teachers, as well as to experienced teachers for comparisons and criticisms. what is presented in the columns of a newspaper will be more readily remembered by teachers than that given in books.

Let actual lessons on primary or advanced teaching be given, showing just how and what to do, rather than general discourses on what should be taught. The space is kindly allotted to us, and if we fail to utilize it all and make the educational columns of vital value to teachers, we are censurable in failing to avail ourselves of good opportunities. Ask questions of a practical nature, that have puzzled you in the school-room. Criticise analysis and matter in our text-books and thus aid the committee on text-books.

Dr. John Hall utters this bit of wisdom: "Teachers are sometimes tempted to nagging. They do not scold, or reprove, or punish outright. Better they did. The victim perhaps reports in this way: He or she, as the case may be, 'is always at me.' This is a mistake in policy. The average child is susceptible, and responds promptly to generosity, confidence, and obvious good will. When the child-heart feels that the teacher wishes, expects and enjoys goodness in the pupil, it has the strongest motive to be good. But let the dark suspicion once get into the mind: 'My teacher likes me to fail and trip, for the satisfaction of being down upon me,' and, that little is heartily learned is the less of two evils. The greater and graver is the embittering of the child-heart, the poisoning of its fountains, and the kindling of a malignant, vindictive spirit within it, of which the effect is to obliterate all that might be angelic, and to produce all that is demonical."

It is said that it is as impossible for minds to remain unmoved when properly addressed, as it is for a perfect musical instrument to refuse to give forth its tones when swept by a master hand. If this is true, teachers will see the necessity of properly addressing the minds they have under their care. To understand how to address those minds properly, the teacher must have a knowledge of the laws that control and govern minds. To have a knowledge of those laws the teacher must study mental philosophy, and then apply it theoretically in the school-room. The more knowledge a teacher has of the laws which govern man—morally, physically, intellectually, and spiritually—and apply them in teaching, the greater will be the success. Teachers, learn the nature of the clay you are moulding.

A.

It is not the duty of the teacher to do the work for the scholars, but to teach them how to do it for themselves, and then make them do it. Teach how, then say, "do it yourself."

Hints and Teaching Primary Arithmetic.—1. Teach to count from 1 to 10, by some hand-ball game, &c., using the objects named, the 2's, &c.

2. Continue, one to from 10 to 20, from 20 to 30, and so on to 100.

3. When the pupils can count by ones to 100 they should be taught to count by twos to 50 and to write figures as far as 20.

4. Write a column of 2's on the board and train the pupils to add the figures in the same manner as the objects were counted.

5. Next begin at one and add by twos, one, three, five seven.

6. Write one on board and a column of 2's under and train pupils to add.

7. When drilled sufficiently on two, proceed in a similar manner with threes, fours, &c.

Advance one step at a time, and always secure a perfect mastery of any principle or operation upon which another depends before proceeding with the next.

Go over only so much ground at any one exercise as may be thoroughly understood, and review daily.

The greatest source of embarrassment to the teacher and of disgust and waning interest on the part of the pupil is found in the accumulation of imperfectly mastered lessons.

Endeavor to secure the interest of the class and never do for a pupil what he can readily be led to do for himself.

(To be continued, with lessons on primary grammar and geography.)

PROBLEMS.—We annex a few arithmetical problems, most them not difficult, but illustrating the use of arithmetic in emergencies:

A man desires to sell sixty bushels of grain and having no half-bushel measure uses a pail in the shape of an inverted frustrum of a cone of the following dimensions: diameter of smaller end, 10 inches, of larger end 12 inches, slanting height 15 inches. How many times must the pail be filled?

A pile of grain pulled back from a fanning mill is in the shape of a cone, 8 feet diameter on the floor, and 5 feet slant height. How many bushels are there?

Which is the cheaper, to give 10 cents for two oranges, each 3 inches in diameter, or the same amount for one orange 4 inches in diameter?

The sum of two numbers is 10; the quotient of one divided by the other is 10. Required an arithmetical solution.

A ditch is to be dug around a square acre of ground, cutting on the acre, of equal width and depth, and of such dimensions that the dirt taken from the ditch will cover the remaining portion of the acre 1 foot deep. Required the size of the ditch.

JEWETT & SON'S
PERFECTLY PURE WHITE LEAD.
THIS IS THE ONLY QUALITY OF WHITE LEAD THAT WE HAVE MADE FOR THE LAST SIXTEEN YEARS.
JOHN JEWETT & SONS,
182, Front St., New York.
PACKAGES,
WOOD PAILS, 12½, 25 and 50 lbs. each.
KEGS, 25, 50 and 100 lbs. each.
CASKS, about 200, 300 and 600 lbs. each.
25 ℔. Tin Pails, ⅛c. per ℔ higher than in wood.
FOR SALE BY
DR. H. C. PORTER & SON.

Also, at the lowest price,
PURE LINSEED OIL,
TURPENTINE AND VARNISH,
COLORED PAINT
(Dry or mixed in oil or varnish).
BRUSHES, OF EVERY DESRIPTION.
WINDOW & PICTURE GLASS
Of all sizes.
DR. H. C. PORTER. HENRY PORTER.
CORNER MAIN AND PINE-STS., TOWANDA, PA.
April 12, 1875-3m.

REAL ESTATE!
A. J. NOBLE & CO.,
Main street,
TOWANDA, PENN'A.
FARMS, MILLS, VILLAGE LOTS, HOUSES,
And
BUSINESS SITES IN TOWN,
ALWAYS ON HAND AT BARGAINS.
Also large tracts of land in
IOWA, NEBRASKA & KANSAS,
Along line of Rail Roads. Very desirable for Emigrants.
PROPERTY FOR RENT, FOR DWELLINGS AND BUSINESS PURPOSES.
Rents collected and remitted on reasonable terms.
Money Loaned & Loans Negotiated.
Parties wishing to purchase will do well to look over our lists.
A. J. NOBLE & Co.
apr22-74tf.

CHANGE OF FIRM.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the name of Dr. H. C. Porter & Son, has been dissolved by mutual consent.
Dr. H. C. Porter will continue in the Drug business at the old place, corner of Main and Pine sts., who will settle all the accounts of the late firm and to whom all persons indebted are requested to make payment.
Henry C. Porter will have charge of the business as heretofore, and will be pleased to see and satisfactorily serve all his friends and the patrons of this old established Drug House.
DR. H. C. PORTER.
HENRY C. PORTER.
Towanda, Pa., May 1, 1874.

THE BEST
PRAIRIE LANDS
—IN—
IOWA AND NEARASKA,
for sale by
BURLINGTON & MISSOURI RIVER R. R. CO.
On ten year's credit at 6 per cent. interest.
ONE MILLION ACRES in IOWA and Southern NEBRASKA.
The finest country in the world to combine farming and stock raising.
Products will pay for land and improvements long before the principal be comes due.
LARGE DISCOUNTS for cash.
The so-called destitution in Nebraska lies in the far western region, beyond the lands of the B. & M. R. R. Co.
For circulars that will fully describe these lands, and the terms of sale, apply to or address,
LAND COMMISSIONER,
Burlington, Iowa, for Iowa Lands,
or Lincoln, Neb., for Nebraska Lands.

Boots & Shoes.

Spring 1875. Spring 1875.
EVEANS & HILDRETH
Invite everyone who may wish to purchase any kind of
DRY GOODS,
At the
LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE
To call and examine their
NEW STOCK
of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
Which they are now
OPENING FOR INSPECTION.
Every Department is complete with all that is
NEW AND NOVEL,
As well as
STAPLE GOODS,
WHICH WILL BE SOLD AT DECIDED BARGAINS, BY
ELANS & HILDRETH,
Bridge Street.
April 1, 74.

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, La-Fayette, 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 public 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, 72. 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 season.
March 20, 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 establishment, 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 place to supply the wants of the inner man.
MARY E. KITTREDGE.
Towanda, April 23, 74-tf.

THE PLACE TO BUY YOUR
HARNESS AND
HORSE FIXINGS GENERALLY
Is at C. F. DAYTON'S in the store lately occupied Julius Wolf 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 stand of Fox & Spencer.
may26. C. F. DAYTON.

FOR SALE.—A valuable farm in Athens twp., laying 2½ miles from Athens Boro, and 3 miles from Waverly. Contains 158 acres, of which 125 are in grass and grain. A dairy farm standing for THAT BUSINESS. It has a gentle incline, is well watered, and is warm, strong land. It will be sold low and payment given immediately. Address,
E. D. DREW, Elmira, N. Y.
D. F. PARK, Athens, Pa.
J. PARK, on the farm.
nov16-74tf.

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 kind 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 20, 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 and Grist Mill work done to order. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
BLOOD & CO.
ATHENS, BRADFORD CO., PA.
Aug. 1, '70

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 ATISFATION.
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 28, 1872.

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.
mg4-tf.

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.
may2-72.

DR. H. C. PORTER.
AT THE
OLD CASH DRUG STORE.
Corner Main and Pine Sts., Towanda, Pa.
(Established over a quarter of a Century.)
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,
ACIDS, DYE-STUFFS, & GLUE, PERFUMERY, TOILET AND FANCY GOODS, SPONGES, BRUSHES, BRACES & TRUSSES, SOAPS, COMBS, POMADES, HAIR DYES, TEETH, SKIN, AND HAIR PREPARATIONS, RAZORS, POCKET-KNIVES, POCKET-BOOKS AND PORT-MONNAIES, MACABOY AND SCOTCH SNUFF, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CIGARS, GARDEN, FIELD AND FLOWER SEEDS, Pure Wines and Liquors, for medicinal purposes, BOTANIC, ECLECTIC AND HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES, AND ALL GENUINE POPULAR MEDICINES, supporters, suspensories, Breast Pumps, NIPPLES, NIPPLE SHELLS, & SHIELDS, NURSING BOTTLES, TEETHING RINGS, Syringes, Bed Pans, Urinals, Thermometers, ELASTIC STOCKINGS, &C.
KEROSENE OR COAL OIL,
WICKS, CHIMNEYS, BATH BRICK, SPERM, LARD, WHALE, NEATS FOOT, TANNERS, AND MACHINE OIL, ALCOHOL AND SPIRITS TURPENTINE, SASH, PAINT, VARNISH, WHITEWASH, COUNTER, HORSE, MANE, SHOE, SCRUBBING, HAIR, TOOTH, and all other kinds of brushes.
WINDOW AND PICTURE GLASS,
of all sizes.
PURE LINSEED OIL, PAINTS, PUTTY, AND VARNISH.
READY MIXED PAINTS
OF ANY DESIRED COLOR,
BY THE POUND, PINT OR GALLON, GROUND IN OIL OR VARNISH, AND DRY COLORS OF ALL HUES.
ALL ARTICLES WARRANTED.
Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours of day and night. Open Sundays for Prescriptions from 9 to 10, A. M., 12 to 1 and 5 to 6 P. M.
Dr. Porter can be consulted as heretofore in the office. may1-73.

Groceries and Provisions.

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.
ap11-71.

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

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

FOR SALE—CHEAP AND ON CONVENIENT TERMS.
A blacksmith and wagon shop, with a twenty feet water power attached. A very desirable location for business.
The shops are large and convenient, with necessary machinery for carrying on an extensive business. A small new dwelling house and one acre of land attached.
ALSO—One other water power on the same stream, with a twenty-five feet wheel, with saw and lath mill, all in good running order. This property will be sold together with five acres of land on which the mill stands.
ALSO—A HOTEL PROPERTY, with a large two and one-half story house, with back buildings, Main building 60x32 feet, with large and convenient barn. This property will be sold with one or more acres of land, to suit purchaser.
ALSO—A FARM containing about 150 acres of land, all improved except 5 acres; two dwelling houses, two orchards, large cattle barn, horse barn, wagon house and shed thereon. This property is in a high state of cultivation, and the quality of the land unsurpassed in the county.
The above described property is all pleasantly located and convenient to Lehigh Valley Rail Road.
For terms of sale apply to the subscriber, at Myersburg, Bradford County, Pa.
apr1-73. E. REED MYER.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that all persons indebted to the estate of C. F. Welles, late of Athens boro, dec'd, must make immediate payment to the undersigned, and all persons having claims against said estate must present them, duly authenticated, for settlement.
JAMES H. WEBB,
Administrator de bonis non, with will annexed
june1w6

Watches, Jewelry, &c.

W. A. CHAMBERLIN.
Dealer in
DIAMONDS,
and
FINE JEWELRY,
and
WATCHES AND CLOCKS.
TOWANDA, PA.
June 5-74.

WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER WARE,
&C.
M. HANDLEMAN.
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
SILVERPLATED 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.
Thanks 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, as compounded 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 that
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.

RANK'S GRAVE GUARDS.
For the purpose of preserving the permanent symmetry of Burial mounds and holding the usual Head and Foot Stones more permanently and securely in position.
For particulars address
L. S. DICKENSON, Agt.,
Springfield.

EMPLOYMENT.—I want 1,000 agents to canvass for the COMPLETE HERBALIST, and THE GROWING WORLD. I will give such terms and furnish such advertising facilities that no man need make less than $200 per month and all expenses—no matter whether he ever canvassed before or not. Address Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN, No. 27 Grand street, Jersey City, N. J., and full particulars will be sent by return mail.
may26w4.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that all persons indebted to the estate of N. N. Betts, late of Towanda boro, dec., must make immediate payment to the undersigned, and all persons having claims against said estate must present them, duly authenticated, for settlement.
N. B. BETTS, Jr.,
junlow6. Executor.

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 children's 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 price.
May 14, 72.

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 articles in quantities to suit purchasers, thoroughly screened and delivered, and at as low rates as any yard in Towanda. We keep the best Coals from the Pittston and Wilkes-Barre mines.
SULLIVAN ANTHRACITE COAL,
all sizes, from mine in Sullivan county.
SMITH AND STOVE COAL,
from the Old Baeley Mines. We are now digging it.
We keep on hand the
BEST ALLENTOWN LIME.
Also
THE BEST COPLAY CEMENT.
All orders left at the stores of Reeg & Son, F. J. Larkin, Third Ward, Kirby's Drug store, or at our office, corner of River and Elizabeth sts., will receive prompt attention.
PLEASE GIVE US A CALL.
PIERCE & SCOTT.
WM.