Agricultural Department

Domestic Receipts.

CRULLERS.—One cup of sugar, one cup of buttermilk or sour milk, three tablespoonfuls of melted butter, one egg, one teaspoonful of saleratus; flavor with nutmeg; a little salt; mix as soft as possible, and cut any desired shape. Have your fat hot. If a piece of raw potato be peeled and thrown in the fat, it will keep the crullers from burning.

CHARLOTTE RUSSE.—One quart rich, sweet cream, four eggs, half package gelatin, quarter of a pound powdered sugar. Beat yolks and sugar together. Add whites beaten stiff. Whip the cream light and smooth; flavor with vanilla. Stir all together, and strain in the gelatin thoroughly dissolved. Serve in glass dish; ornament with lady fingers or macaroons, or pour into a dish lined with sponge cake.

FEATHER CAKE.—Two cups of sugar, one-half cup of butter, one cup of sweet milk, three cups of flour, three eggs beaten separately, one teaspoonful of soda, and one of cream of tartar. Flavor with the rind of a fresh lemon. Bake in jelly tins. It is also nice if baked in a loaf and frosted.

MACAROON PUDDING.—Soak a pound of fresh macaroons in milk; make a custard of eight eggs (reserving the whites of four); a quart of milk sweetened with one-quarter pound of sugar; put the macaroons in the custard; bake in a deep dish in the oven, putting a piece of paper on top to prevent burning. When done whip the whites of the four eggs with sugar, and spread on top quite thickly, put in oven again again for about five minutes.

FRENCH CREAM CAKE.—Beat three eggs and one cup of sugar together thoroughly; add two tablespoonfuls of cold water; stir a teaspoonful of baking powder into a cup and a-half of flour; sift the flour in stirring all the time in one direction. Bake in two thin cakes; split the cakes while hot, and fill in the cream prepared in the following manner: To a pint of new milk, add two tablespoonfuls of corn-starch, one beaten egg, one-half cup of sugar; stir while cooking, and when hot put in a piece of butter the size of an egg; flavor the cream slightly with lemon, vanilla or pine-apple.

TO CLEAN A RUSTY PLOW.—Take a quart of water and pour slowly into it half a pint of sulphuric acid. The mixture will become quite warm from chemical action, and this is the reason why the acid should be poured slowly into the water rather than the water into the acid, and let it remain on the iron till it evaporates. Then wash it again. The object is to give the acid time to dissolve the rust. Then wash with water and you will see where the worst spots are. Apply some more acid and rub on those spots with a brick. The acid and scouring will remove most of the rust. Then wash the mold board thoroughly with water to remove all the acids, and rub it dry. Brush it over with petroleum, or other oil, and let it be till spring. When you go to plowing, take a bottle of the acid water to the field with you and apply it every hour to any spot of rust that may remain. The acid and the scouring of the earth will soon make it perfectly bright and smooth. If all iron work be washed off with petroleum as soon as we put our tools, implements and machines aside for the winter, it will keep them from rusting, and save a great deal of trouble and annoyance, to say nothing of depreciation and loss.

IN preparing lard for the market, it should first be cut into pieces about the size of a walnut; and these should be allowed to stand in water for half an hour. Then work the material with the hands in five or six successive portions of water. Next pour off the water, melt the lard in a water bath, and strain through fine linen. In the first straining it will be impossible to get rid of all the water, so that after cooling and draining, it will be necessary to remelt the lard and finally to filter it thro' paper in a warm closet.

THREE GOOD RULES FOR FARMERS.—1. In gathering corn, take such ears only as are finest and from the most prolific stalks. 2. Never take from a stalk having but one ear, if thrifty stalks can be found with two or more good-sized ears. Generally but one of them is fit for seed, and that usually the second from the ground. But if the lowest is the best, take that. 3. Always take ears that are filled out to the end, and that beyond the husk, if such can be found. When you come to plant, before shelling break off every ear, and see if the pith of the cob is dried up; for if it is not, the corn is not ripe.

FACTS FOR FARMERS.—A series of experiments, instituted to test the average loss of weight by drying, show that corn loses one-fifth, and wheat one-fourteenth by the process. From this statement, it appears that farmers will make more by selling unshelled corn in the fall at 75 cents than the following summer at $1 per bushel; and that wheat at $1.32 in December, is equal to $1.50 for the same wheat in June following. This estimate is made on the basis of interest at 7 per cent., and takes no account of loss from vermin. The facts are noteworthy.

CORN for MILCH COWS.—They seem to feel that grain fed to cows is almost thrown away. The horses and hogs must have all the grain, and leave the cows to take care of themselves. These are, in my opinion, very mistaken notions. Indeed, it costs only a little more to keep a cow upon grain than upon hay. Example: It will take one acre of good grass to furnish winter fodder for a cow. The same acre, if planted to corn and properly cultivated, will not only furnish winter fodder, but will furnish grain enough, if fed with stalks in winter and the pasturage in summer, to give us a good flow of milk during the entire milking season, while the hay would have done little more than sustain the animal's life. The difference of cost, then, in the two methods of feeding, is the difference of expense in raising an acre of corn. We have the same investment for land, and it is only the difference in labor, and when we strike the balance between the cost and profit, we shall find a large balance in favor of the grain.

THE first thing in a boot is the last.

A NEVADA paper speaks of an urchin that had been playing with a mule's tail, as a "spoiled child."

Educational Department

E. E. QUINLAN,
J. A. WILT,
J. C. CRAWFORD,
G. W. RYAN,
A. A. KEENEY,
Committee of Associate Editors.

Communications may be sent to either of the above editors, as may be preferred, and will appear in the issue of which he has charge.
J. C. CRAWFORD, Editor, present week.

THE name of Prof. Quinlan was inserted, by mistake, as editor of the Educational Department last week, in place of that of Mr. Wilt, who furnished the matter. We make this correction in justice to the latter gentleman.

THE TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

Pursuant to notice, the Bradford County Teachers' Institute assembled at the Public School-House in Towanda, the Monday following Christmas. Prof. DeGraff, of Troy, N. Y., Prof. Frobisher, of New York City, and Prof. Owen, of Pittsburg, were the instructors. The Institute needed but one element to make it successful, *i. e.*, teachers. The attendance was small, owing in part to the condition of the roads, but chiefly to the unfortunate time of holding the Institute, a large part of the schools being in session and a large number of teachers having vacations being unwilling to give their time of rest to a Teachers' Institute.

(For the Educational Department).

A QUESTION IN GRAMMAR.

What is "*contrary*" in the following sentence: "Greece, which had submitted to the arms, in her turn subdued the understandings of the Roman, and, *contrary* to that, which in these cases generally happens, the conquerors adopted the opinions and manners of the conquered."

This question, asked several weeks ago, begs an answer. I submit my opinion: "*Contrary*" is an adjective, and qualifies the sentence, "*the conquerors adopted the opinions and manners of the conquered.*"

(For the Educational Department.)

THE PRISMOIDAL FORMULA.

The following, which is a particular rule in Trigonometry for finding the solidity of the prismoid, is given as a general rule for finding the solidity of the prismoid, is given as a general rule for finding the solidity of the sphere, cylinder, prism, cone, pyramid, and the frustums:

Add the areas of the two ends and four times the area of a parallel section midway between the ends, and multiply the sum by one-sixth of the length.

APPLICATIONS.

For the Sphere.—Since the areas of the ends are zero. Multiply four times the area of a great circle by one-sixth of the diameter.

For the Cone and Sphere.—Since the area of one end is zero and the area of a middle section is one-fourth of that of the base. Multiply twice the base by one-sixth of the length; or the area of the base by one-third of the length.

For the Cylinder.—Since the areas of the ends and middle section are equal, multiply six times the area of one end by one-sixth of the length; or multiply the area of one end by the length.

The advantage is in having one general rule of obvious application, instead of seven specific rules.

Solution by Prismoidal Formula of problem proposed December 16.

PROBLEM.

How many feet of lumber, board measure, are in a stick of timber 10x10 inches at one end, 12x12 at the other, and 16 feet long?

SOLUTION.

$(12^2 + 4 \times 11^2 + 10^2) \times 16\text{-6ths} \times 1\text{-12th} = 161$ and 7-9ths feet. *Ans.*

This is correct theoretically, but practically the stick would cut to waste.

PROBLEM.

There seems to be some discussion of the following problem: If a cable 3 inches in circumference supports 2,500 pounds, what must be the circumference of a cable to support 3,969 pounds?

The strengths of cables, rods, etc., vary as the areas of the cross sections, and since the sections are similar figures, their areas vary as the squares of their like dimensions; hence the strengths of the cables in the question, the measures of which are 2,500 pounds and 4,960 pounds respectively, must vary as the squares of the circumferences of the cables. The correct statement, then, is:

$$2{,}500 : 1{,}960 :: 3^2 : (\ )^2$$

EDUCATION.

Address read before the Bradford County Teachers' Association, at Canton, by Prof. T. J. McCollom.

If I were to speak before a Farmers' Club, my theme would naturally be Agriculture. If I were called to address a Board of Trade, I should select for the subject of my remarks some proposition pertaining to the advancement and development of commerce.

In either case, I should expect that, however feeble my remarks might be, the sympathy of the audience would be with me, and the subject, at least, would be one of interest to them. Therefore, in coming before the Association to-day, I have thought it proper to take for my subject, EDUCATION; not because I expect to give a complete discussion of my theme, but I believe that word embodies in its meaning all those principles which you are strong to maintain. Let us ask, What is Education? The common acceptation of its meaning is that it is cramming the mind with facts which we hope to use in the business of life.

But, the earnest educator will find a more satisfactory definition by referring to the Latin root, *educere*, to draw or lead out. This is the most natural and practical view of the subject, and from this point we will consider it. We must admit at the outset that education is useful and even indispensable, from a business point of view, and, while we concede that we may also claim that its highest use is to develop a better manhood. The mind is not only susceptible of cultivation, but it will have it, in whatever circumstances it may be placed.

The influences which draw out and develop it may be good, and if so, good results will follow; but if, on the contrary, bad influences are allowed to mould the mind, a deformed intellect will be the result. It is in fact unnecessary to do more than withdraw good influences from the mind to have it degenerate, for it cannot remain unemployed, and will naturally seek for its own diversion those objects that are nearest.

Education has been tersely defined as the "due development of all the primitive powers and susceptibilities of our natures." It should therefore be sought in youth, because at that period the nature is most plastic, and the impressions made upon it are most lasting.

It should be, in the first place, intellectual, and its devotees must be successful learners and teachers of the truth. Truth is the beautiful image whose impress can be seen wherever great intellectual development is found. Hence philosophers are eminently truth seekers. They select only that which bears the ordeal of investigation and reason, and reject all theorie which are vague and hypothetical. It is this ground that education has fought many a hard battle against the tyranny of established custom and precedent. Men have a strong love for familiar objects, and in their blindness they too often oppose new things because they are new. Happily for us, the day for the suppression of truth is past, and man may now walk forth into the domain of nature, with nobler conceptions of his earthly mission, and a higher estimate of his final destiny.

Over his head is the grand canopy of stars, set in their bed of purest blue, ever to remind him by the regularity of their motions that a Creator of infinite power and wisdom governs the universe and regulates the action of matter and of mind. Around him, on every side, is recorded the history of the past, while the teeming soil beneath his feet shoots forth the tender blade, and ripens the golden fruit, to teach him that life and death are synonomous terms. The sun sips the morning dew, and bears it far away over the mountain tops. It falls to earth and comes rippling down the hillside, saying to us, in language more potent than words, there is no death, but simply change from one condition of usefulness to another. Again it gladdens the valleys, and makes the meadows green, and is ready to enter once more upon its cycle of usefulness. Man smites the rock and opens its flinty pages. There he may read the destiny of material things. There he will find that mother earth, by an inexorable law, claims her own. "Dust to dust" is the moral, and he again renews his efforts for the attainment of an incorruptible heritage.

Such are the reflections induced by the culture of the intellect. To an illiterate mind they speak not. Blank ignorance never rises to contemplate even the ordinary phenomena of life. What, then, will lead the mind most surely to consider its relations to its Creator? It would seem that the answer must be the study of the natural sciences. I am aware that many will disagree with me here, and to them I say, "Come, let us reason together." Let us "look through Nature up to Nature's God." The first department of science we notice is mathematics. Here we find the key to all of Nature's secrets. Little by little, man has traced out the principles of Geometry until he has a basis of computation adequate to every problem in nature. For, I believe that those things, now hidden from our view, may yet be investigated by a further development of geometrical properties. But, be that as it may, there is no other study which disciplines the mind so thoroughly and develops the faculties so symetrically. Turn, if you please, to the Ancients. From them we have received our classics and a portion of our mathematics. Which of the two is the more conducive to intellectual development. If you answer, the classics, I must ask you under what system of study were the Greek and Latin languages built up? Was it not the study of Philosophy and Mathematics that moulded the Grecian mind? Was not Geometry the parent of Greek art? Where would have been the wonderful productions of the Grecian sculptor and painter, but for the principles of Optics, as determined by Mathematics?

While the Grecian mind was wrestling with Geometry, it could cope with all the powers of the earth, but when literature became the absorbing theme, the fire died away from Grecian thoughts and deeds, and the fairest of lands fell into the power of the more sturdy and resolute Roman. But the captor was here led captive. The softening influences of cultivated manners and literature again worked the ruin of a prosperous people. The barbarian swept Rome and her literature from Italy, but while the people perished the language was preserved. Through the gloom of Mediæval darkness, we may discern the faint glimpses of Christianity. Perverted as it was, torn in pieces and put together to suit the caprice of those who assumed to control it, there still remained the impress of the Master. The Latin and Greek had done a noble work in preserving the Scriptures, but priestcraft closed their precepts to the gaze of the lowly, and dealed out to them such doctrines as best suited its own base purposes. It was not until the twelfth century that the study of Mathematics began to revive. Now, as ever before, it became the enemy of falsehood and the exponent of truth. Men learned from it to inquire into the reason of things, and to reject such propositions as defied judgment and reason. The principles of truth were triumphant, but the worn-out soil of Europe was hardly cultivated to give them a high practical development, and the wilds of America became peopled by men who had learned to think for themselves, and to reason for definite conclusions rather than accept the tradition of man.

Mathematics is not the only branch of science for which we may claim great usefulness in the promotion of truth. Based upon it are those closely-allied sciences: Botany, Geology and Chemistry; while Natural Philosophy applies our Geometry to nearly every use for which we may desire it.

Time forbids us to follow in detail the various ways in which the study of the sciences develop true manhood. All have seen in the opening flower and the perfected fruit, that nature performed her work by an unerring plan. She makes no blunders, and fails in no particular. To her we may safely go for instruction, for development, for education. Here we may find moral culture; here we may learn the lesson of perseverence in duty. As the plant grows around every obstruction, and devotes its whole energies to perfecting its fruit; so must we, by patient continuance in well doing, perfect the peaceable fruits of righteousness.

Again "we find in nature everything to refine the taste, regulate and exalt the imagination, and render both subservient to energy of action and purity of purpose." But with all our striving after mental culture, we must not forget physical education. This, too, must be acquired by contact with nature. If one gives up his mind to the study of science, he will naturally obtain the required exercise so much needed for his bodily development. Now since "education of some kind is unavoidable, it is the plain duty of each individual to himself, to choose between the education of circumstances, which is bad, and the formal tuition of teachers, which may and ought to be good." This is a still more urgent reason for getting a thorough education.

Each individual is a member of the social partnership called society. It is his duty to contribute for the benefit of that society every faculty which God has given him for being useful and influential. To do the greatest amount of good he must be educated, and thus become more foresighted, more economical, and consequently more trustworthy.

As teachers we should be ever-striving after knowledge. Seek only after truth, and when we are sure that we have found it, adopt it, though it should overthrow our most cherished theories. May the words of the wise man of old sink deep into our hearts, and become a part of our sentiment: "Wisdom is the principal thing; therefore get wisdom, and, with all thy getting, get understanding."

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

McCABE & EDWARDS,

Cash dealers in all kinds of

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

ONE DOOR NORTH OF CODDING & RUSSELL

Towanda, July 22, 1875.

J. K. BUSH.

1876. CLOTHING, CLOTHING, 1876.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF

CLOTHING, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, &c.

IN NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA,

AT J. K. BUSHES', No. 2, BRIDGE STREET, TOWANDA, PENNA.

Suits for Children from 3 years old up.

"THE CELEBRATED "D" SHIRT, AND GENTS' UNDERWEAR,

Overcoats, for Fall and Winter wear, Buck Gloves and Mitts, Trunks,

Valises, Hosiery, Collars, Cuffs, Ties, &c., &c.,

AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.

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STEVENS & LONG,

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Dealers in

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES,

COUNTRY PROCUCE,

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Having a large and commodious store we are prepared at all times to carry a large stock.

CASH PAID FOR BUTTER,

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

Or taken in exchange for goods, an lowest cash prices. Our long experience in the Grocery Trade gives us peculiar advantages in purchasing, and as we are not ambitious to make large profits, we flatter ourselves that we can offer

GREATER INDUCEMENTS TO

Buyers than any other establishment in Northern Pennsylvania.

STEVENS & LONG.

CORNER MAIN & BRIDGE STS.,

TOWANDA, PA

may12.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,

For diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Cold, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

The few compositions, which have won the confidence of mankind and become household words, among not only one but many nations, must have extraordinary virtues. Perhaps no one ever secured so wide a reputation, or maintained it so long as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. It has been known to the public about forty years, by a long continued series of marvellous cures, that have won for it a confidence in its virtues, never equalled by any other medicine. It still makes the most effectual cures of *Coughs, Colds, and Consumption* that can be made by medical skill. Indeed, the CHERRY PECTORAL has really robbed these dangerous diseases of their terrors, to a great extent, and given a feeling of immunity from their fatal effects, that is well founded if the remedy be taken in season. Every family should have it in their closets for the ready and prompt relief of its members. Sickness, suffering, and even life is saved by this timely protection. The prudent should not neglect it, and the wise will not. Keep it by you for the protection it affords by its timely use in sudden attacks.

Prepared by J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., Practical and Analytical Chemists, and sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine. (nov1-4m

CHEAP COAL AND LIME.

From and after July 1, I will sell coal, lime, &c., for cash only, and the price list will be corrected monthly.

PRICE OF COAL FOR JULY, PER TON OF 2,000lbs. AT THE YARD:

Pittston Stove, Chestnut and Furnace	$5 00
" " Pea	2 50
Carbon Run Lump	4 00
" " Smith	3 00
Barclay Mountain Lump	3 50
" " Smith	2 75
Allentown Lime ⅌ bushel	22
Lath ⅌ M	2 25
Hair ⅌ bushel	40
Brick ⅌ M	10 00

I am always prepared to deliver purchases on short notice at the usual price of delivery.

I also tender my thanks to my many friends and customers for their very liberal patronage in the past and hope under the new departure to make it to their interest to continue to buy where they can get the best goods for the least money.

Those who are indebted to me will take notice that I must have money or I can't buy for cash and pay freights. They must settle by the first of August next.

Very Respectfully Yours,
J. B. PHINNY.

Towanda, July 1, 1875.

Immense Success! 40,000 of the Genuine

LIFE AND LABORS OF LIVINGSTONE, *already sold, and demand increasing. The only new* COMPLETE life of the great Here Explorer. Full of thrilling interest and spirited illustrations of thirty years strange adventures, also the CURIOSITIES and WONDERS of a MARVELOUS country; the millions are eager to get, and store, good agents are selected at once. PROFITS are BLEEMIDD. For particulars and proof, address, HUBBARD BROS., Publishers, 22 Sansom St., Phila., Pa. (nov1-4m

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

FALL AND WINTER OF 1875-6

CLOTHING, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, &C.

—AT—

M. E. ROSENFIELD'S,

—AT—

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

This popular house has now ready one of the finest stocks of Clothing in America, for style quality and fit, which is a guarantee that every garment will prove what I represent it to be.

FARMERS,

GRANGERS,

MECHANICS,

—AND—

COUNTRY MERCHANTS,

Coming to town, are particularly requested to call at my store and examine the leading styles, made from French, Scotch and American Cloths, for Men, Boys and Youths' wear. In it will be found many leading styles for the coming season, such as the Double Breasted Cut-away Vest Suits; the Pioneer Suits; the Hozzar Vest suits; the Centennial Suits, of all of which I ask a careful examination, by all who are in want of cheap and substantial clothing and furnishing goods.

OVERCOATS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

HATS, CAPS, GLOVES, MITTENS, &C.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

—AT—

M. E. ROSENFIELD'S,

aug16-75. TOWANDA, PA.

TASTELESS MEDICINES.

A prominent New York physician lately complained to DUNDAS DICK & CO. about their SANDALWOOD OIL CAPSULES, stating that sometimes they cured miraculously, but that a patient of his had taken them without effect. On being informed that several imitations were sold, he inquired and found his patient *had not been taking* DUNDAS DICK & CO'S.

What happened to this physician may have happened to others, and DUNDAS DICK & CO. take this method of protecting *physicians, druggists,* and *themselves*, and preventing OIL OF SANDALWOOD from coming into disrepute.

PHYSICIANS who once prescribe the Capsules will **continue to do so**, for they contain the **pure Oil** in the **best and cheapest** form. DUNDAS DICK & CO. use more OIL OF SANDALWOOD than all the Wholesale and Retail Druggists and Perfumers in the United States combined and this is the **sole** reason why the **pure Oil** is sold **cheaper** in their capsules than in any other form.

OIL OF SANDALWOOD is fast superceding every other remedy, sixty Capsules **only** being required to insure a safe and certain cure in six or eight days. From no other medicine can this result be had.

DUNDAS DICK & CO.'S SOFT CAPSULES solve the problem, long considered by eminent physicians, of how to avoid the nausea and disgust experienced in swallowing, which are well known to detract from, if not destroy, the good effects of many valuable remedies.

Soft Capsules are put up in tin-foil and neat boxes, thirty in each, and are the only Capsules prescribed by physicians.

TASTELESS MEDICINES.—Castor oil and many other nauseous medicines can be taken easily and safely in **DUNDAS DICK & CO'S SOFT CAPSULES. No Taste no Smell.**

☞ **These were the only capsules admitted to the last Paris Exposition.**

Send for circular to 25 Wooster street, New York.

Sold at all Drug Stores Here.

aug 16.

NO THEY DON'T!

People complain of

HARD TIMES,

But those who are wise enough to

BUY THEIR CLOTHING

—AT—

H. JACOBS' STORE,

Never find fault with the quality of the

GOODS HE SELLS.

MR. JACOBS

Now takes pleasure in calling attention to his

LARGE AND ELEGANT

ASSORTMENT

—OF—

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

—FOR—

MEN AND BOYS' WEAR.

A inspection of his stock will be sufficient to satisfy all that he can offer greater inducements than ever. (aug17-75.

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 stand of Fox & Mercur.

may26. C. F. DAYTON.

PLOWS AND POINTS.

Farmers are hereby informed that I am now prepared to furnish the celebrated

LERAYSVILLE "L" PLOWS,

of every kind. Also Points, or any portion of the plow furnished at lowest rates.

Ghent, August 3, 1875tf. JAMES VANN.

FOR SALE.—A valuable farm in Athens twp., lying 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 situation 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.

now16 74tf

WOOL CARDING,

AT THE

WOOLEN MILLS, CAMPTOWN, PENNA.

Also manufacturing and cloth dressing attended to on short notice. We are already making rolls from the new crop, and are prepared to do work as fast as offered.

H. D. INGHAM

Camptown, Jun. 7th, 1876.

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. B. JORDAN,
Towanda, Jan. 24, '74. Proprietor.

ELWELL HOUSE, TOWANDA, PA.,

JOHN SULLIVAN.

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.

THE CENTRAL HOTEL,

ULSTER, PA.

The undersigned having again taken possession of the above hotel, respectfully solicits the patronage of his old friends and the public generally.

angt6-tf. M. A. FORREST.

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 public to give him a call—no pains will be spared to render their stay comfortable. People on 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, 75. Proprietor.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

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, '76. 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

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