Agricultural Department

Rest vs. Manure for our Land.

A correspondent of one of our agricultural papers says:

Through the best farming sections of our country farmers are keeping their lands almost continually under tillage and crops, as though they supposed that the only way to obtain any profit from them. And now they are being put to their wits' ends to know how to keep up the fertility of these lands. They will, of course, use all the manure they can get, but that is only a limited amount, so they will next buy some commercial fertilizer to stimulate their lands to keep on growing tilled crops, as though to abandon them would be to abandon farming.

Now the best thing that can be done for most of these lands is to give them rest, and while resting from such crops as they had previously been growing, they might return a fair income for meadow or pasture lands if properly seeded down; and to lie in turf for a year or two is such a rest and change from continual tillage that when plowed again such land is found to be in about the best condition for any crop, though to spread a good coat of manure on this turf the fall before plowing would be still better. Such a fresh-broken turf is called in England "new ground," and it seems to renew the life and fertility of the soil to rest under a clean turf for a time.

In a rotation of crops land will find partial rest by growing a different kind of crop each year of the course. But if the plan of rotation requires one or two years' laying to grass or clover, so much the better. If a three years' course be adopted, have for the first year a hoed crop, the next grain, and seed to clover or timothy. Or for a five years' course, first year plant corn or potatoes, next year barley or oats, third year wheat or rye, and seed to clover and grass, fourth year mow, and fifth year pasture. This course will give very fair rest for the land, for, though it is contrary to philosophy and theory, we find in practice that our cultivated lands improve while seeded down for a year or two, though we even cut two crops of clover in a year and take off from the ground. A neighbor has for years carried on two systems of rotation on his farm, by which he is almost assured of good crops and a good fair income, with a comparatively light expense of labor, and his land apparently growing richer year after year. He adopts the five years' course described above for fields near the barn. But for those lying too far off to draw the manure upon readily, he has a three years' course—two years to clover and one to wheat, and he says that for a number of years his crops from this have been over thirty bushels of wheat to an acre, except the last, which was twenty-eight bushels. On a field by the side of this, on another farm, of equally good soil naturally, tilled and cropped in the usual way, the average for the same years has only been about fifteen bushels of wheat per acre every other year, and the land growing no better. This shows that it will barely pay this farmer to grow his fifteen bushels to the acre; the other farmer, with his thirty bushels, would have fifteen bushels as clear profit, or income, and for the year it is lying to clover it is sure to pay as pasture or mowing lands. And by keeping much of his ground seeded down he can obtain much manure, and by plowing up less each year can manure it heavier, insuring good crops, at less expense to the bushel, and requiring less labor to manage the whole farm than if run more exclusively to grain.

I have also seen a great improvement of land by resting in a field so overrun with quack grass that no one wanted to undertake to till it, so it had leave to lie two or three years to grass, which was mowed yearly; but when this was plowed, planted and tilled so thoroughly as to subdue the quack, it grew large crops, and the soil was evidently richer and in a higher state of fertility than it had been for years before. Now, if farming will pay better by having our lands richer, and if we can make them richer by giving them more rest in lying well seeded to grass or clover, and thus having more manure to use on the land we do till, would it not pay better to give them this rest?

Household Hints.

To Use Cold Boiled Ham.—When a ham has been a long time boiled and is becoming dry, cut some thin slices, dip in egg and bread crumbs, and fry quickly; serve immediately.

Cookies.—One cup butter or drippings, one and a half cup of sugar, one-half cup sour milk, one teaspoonful of soda, one teaspoonful of salt, and flour enough to roll; make quite soft.

Corn Bread.—One quart of wheat flour, one coffeecup full of yellow meal, one pint of milk, four eggs, three tablespoonfuls of melted butter, two teaspoonfuls of soda or yeast powder, one small teacup of sugar.

Corn Starch Cake.—One and one-half cups sugar, one-half cup butter, one and one-half cups of flour, one-half cup corn starch, one-half cup sweet milk, one teaspoonful cream of tartar, one-half teaspoonful soda, the whites of six eggs.

To Preserve the Color of Calicoes.—Before washing almost any colored fabrics, it is recommended to soak them for some time in water, to every gallon of which is added a spoonful of ox gall. A teacup of lye in a pail of water is said to improve the color of black goods, when it is necessary to wash them. A strong, clean tea of common hay will preserve the color of French linens. Vinegar in the rinsing water, for pink or green, will brighten those colors, and soda answers the same end for both purple and blue. The colors of the above fabrics may be preserved by using a strong milk warm lather of white soap, and putting the dress into it, instead of rubbing it on the material, and stirring into a first and second tub of water a large tablespoonful of ox gall.

Value of Sheep on a Farm.—Sheep on a farm yield both wool and mutton. They multiply with great rapidity. They are the best of farm scavengers, "cleaning a field" as no other class of animals will. They give back to the farm more in proportion to what they take from it than any other animal, and distribute it better with a view to the future fertility of the soil. Prove this? There is no need of proof to those who have kept sheep, and know their habits and the profits they yield. To prove it to those who have not the experience, it is necessary they should try the experiment.

Educational Department

E. E. Quinlan,
J. A. Wilt,
J. C. Crafword,
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 SCHOOL-BOOK QUESTION.

I propose briefly to notice some of the comments made by "T" upon the School-Book Question," and I shall do this without any rising to sublime hights by way of introductory remarks made for effect, and without using exclamative denunciations, which assert nothing, but which imply what cannot be truthfully declared.

"T" says, "The change is uncalled for." I can name men, who are acknowledged leaders in the county, and who have our educational interests warmly at heart, who have said to me that a change is desirable, in that the books in use are unphilosophical in matter and manner, and in that they cost more than a good article, philosophic, and up to the times.

The dissatisfaction is very generally expressed; moreover, that the statements made concerning the books are true, is in itself reason enough why there should be a change of books.

"T" invites a comparison of prices. Thanks for the invitation. A set of the readers in use costs $6.16; the set recommended costs $5.18. Mitchel's series of geographies costs $3.10; the set recommended costs $2.25. Goodrich's history costs $1.75; Barne's Brief, $1.50. We, then pay 30 per cent. more for the books in use, than the cost of the books recommended. Taking advantage of exchange prices, the gain would, inside of two years, balance the cost of exchange, after which the gain would be so much capital saved to the people.

Again, "T" says, "It will break up the general uniformity which now prevails throughout the county." Will it? Does a uniformity prevail throughout the county? This uniformity has been breaking up for two years. To secure a uniformity is one reason why making a change is desirable. The very means by which a uniformity in text-books was effected thirteen years ago are being employed to secure it now. We dismiss the question in general, and hasten to the defense of Butler.

"T," while graciously admitting a wide-spread dissatisfaction with Kerl, arranges a battery of four guns against Butler and fires. There is a cloud of smoke, but no ball. His guns are admirable. I shall capture them, load them, and turn them against him.

Gun No. 1.—"It ought to exhibit accurately the structure of the language; not only the general rules which prevail in our own and cognate languages, but the idioms which are peculiar to our own tongue," etc.

To show how Butler represents the language, "T" quotes from illustrative exercises, page 82, "William is studying. *Studying* is a participle, etc. Note—Here studying belongs to the noun *William* like an adjective." Again he quotes: "An adjective is a word joined to a noun to show the extent of its application or to denote some quality of the object." Now "T" adds, "How the word *studying* in the sentence above given does either, I think would tax even Mr. Butler's acuteness to tell." This sophistry is based upon the assumption that Butler calls the partciple *studying*, as above, an adjective. Butler does not say so. He says it belongs to the noun *like* an adjective; but it is the *adjective* which joined to a noun shows the extent of its application or denotes some quality of it, whereas studying is a partciple. Does "T" understand?

Again, "John can read. *Can* is a verb in the indicative mood; it is used to express direct assertion. *Read* is in the infinitive mood, to being omitted after can; it partakes of the nature of the verb and the noun." Here "T" rises in indignant and ironic exclamation, and conveys the idea that this is false. He knows the structure of the English language too well to say it is false.

In the critical part, designed for the teacher, in which Butler does precisely what "T" above says a grammar should do—exhibit accurately the structure, development and idioms of the language. "T" gets sick over the following: "Read, as above, is used as a noun in the objective case, the object of the verb can. Can means *to know*. John knows *to read*." What clearer exposition of this idiom of our tongue, or one more in accordance with the fact can "T" desire? In support of this doctrine, see Hart, p. 73; Fowler, pp. 323, 314; March, p. 78; Swinton, pp. 48, 57.

Again, under Rule IV, for the government of the possessive, Remark 1 is quoted, "The modified noun is sometimes omitted: as, this book is Henry's [book]. With the pronouns ours, yours, hers and theirs, the modified noun is never expressed, these forms being appropriated for use when the modified nouns are omitted; as, this book is yours [book]." "T" says this is senseless jargon about omitted nouns, and not only so but it is absolutely false. He thinks that butler should say that simple possession is predicated in these cases. Is it false? Hart, p. 48, presents the same doctrine, in almost the same words. Swinton, p. 40, teaches the same. Fowler, p. 288, teaches the same, also Greene, p. 74.

Yes friend 'T', "the book abounds in just such blunders." But how does Kerl stand the test? Does he "exhibit accurately the structure of the language, not only the general rules which prevail in our own and cognate languages, but the idioms which are peculiar to our own tongue?" Nowhere, from cover to cover does he account for a single structure of the language, or explain a single idiom.

Gun No. 2—"The arrangement should be natural. The want of such an arrangement was the fault of the old grammars. They classified their topics according to the strictly logical arrangement, which to the young student is not the natural one." "T" wisely forbears to fire this at Butler. He evidently does not feel competent to show wherein Butler is neither natural nor logical. Let this gun be fired at "T" fortified by Kerl and let their epitaph be written, "*Requiscat in pace*"

Gun No. 3.—"The definitions should be concise and exact. * * * * * * Incorrect definitions lead to incorrect thinking. In grammar the definitions should be given with mathematical exactitude." He fires this at Butler's definition of the noun, which is, "A noun is the name of an object," and adds, "What can have names but objects, or to what part of speech such names would belong, we are not told." We are not told simply because in the definition it is not even hinted that names belong to anything besides objects. The doctrine of the definition is, objects have names; these names are nouns. Surely this is simple enough for the dullest, exact enough for the most critical, unless he is critical for the mere purpose of being critical. Butler says, "A pronoun is a noun of very general signification, denoting relation to the act of speaking or to some other noun." This definition, which is simple yet comprehensive, lucid yet philosophic, and supported by the highest authorities, "T" garbles and for the word *noun* in it, substitutes the definition of the noun and obtains this: "A pronoun is the name of an object of very general signification, denoting relation to the act of speaking or some other name of an object." He cannot understand this, and yet it is a mathematical definition. No wonder that he cannot understand it; it is the product of his own muddled brain. Suppose we try this method of substitution for other definitions. "A circle is a plane figure bounded by a line, all the points of which are equally distant from a point within called the center." Again, "Any straight line drawn from the center of the circle to the circumference, is called a radius of the circle." Now substitute for the word *circle* in the definition of the radius, the *definition* of the circle, and the result is: "Any straight line drawn from the center of a plane figure bounded by a line, all the points of which are equally distant from a point within called the center, to the circumference is called a radius of the plane figure bounded by a line, all the points of which are equally distant from a point within called the center." Verily, "T" has yet to learn that two rays of white sunlight can be so brought together as to produce darkness. With a genius that by no means suggests a Newton, he endeavors to show that Butler regards *case* and *person* in grammar as one and the same thing. This is the way he does it: "Case is that property of nouns which denotes relation to other words." "Person is that property of nouns which denotes relation to the act of speaking." "T" now says, "Here both case and person are defined as a relation, but whether person is case, as would be inferred from the definition, or what it is no one can tell from the words used to define it." The fallacy here is too apparent to need comment.

Gun No. 4.—"The text book ought to contain only those things which are necessary to the subject. All else is embarrassing to the student, discouraging to the beginner and adds useless expense to the books." Butler's contains no "miserable rehash" of anything that is not found in all other grammars of the same grade. The practical part is judiciously separated from the critical, and is both concise and comprehensive. It contains twice as much matter as Kerl's and yet retails for the same price.

"T" evidently went to work with the avowed intention of finding some fault with this book, and as evidently found it hard work.

The directors of our county will do in this matter as their intelligence, judgment and discernment tell them to be for the best interests of our schools, rather than be soft-soaped by "T."

GEOGRAPHY—THE NEW SYSTEM AND THE OLD.

BY REV. J. B. BITTINGER, D. D.

As to Geographies the question is one primarily not of authors, but of systems. There are only two great systems of geography. One is the old fashioned. This may be called the superficial or or mechanical system. The other is the new system now being introduced into our schools. This may be called the organic, or the natural system. The authors or compiler of the old system are legion; The new is represented by only one name, Arnold Guyot.

Those who have studdied the mechanical system know that it is made up of a mass or medley of detached, lifeless facts; names of continents, countries, cities, rivers, lakes, oceans, mountains, islands and capes; populations, boundaries, products, climates; altitudes, manufactories, and morals are promiscuously and profusely pressed into and over the pupil's memory.

But the relations of the climates to the productions, of the rivers to the mountains, of the populations to both are not revealed, and the mind of the scholar struggles under this lifeless load. This system is the easiest to teach, because it is mechanical; all the questions can be printed to the teacher's hand, and he can, parrot-like, ask them, and get parrot-like answers, but it is words only that are learned, or at most isolated facts.

Custom, inexperience and indolence among teachers will of course favor this old system, and they will find abundant encouragement and support from those book publishers whose capital is in that system; but none of these interests, nor all of them, can ever make the system good.

We might as well undertake to teach a correct astronomy out of the old Ptolemaic books as to undertake to teach geography correctly out of these old geographies. It is not there. How well Guyot has succeeded in reducing the system to a practical result in his books and charts can only be fairly tested in the school room by interested and intelligent teachers.

The new system recognizes the fact that the earth is an organic structure, all of whose parts are vitally related to each other. No mountain can say to his neighbor mountains: "I have no need of you." They are not only neighbors, but they are brothers. Neither can the rivers say to the hills: "We have no need of you." A child may learn by note the names, length and direction of all the rivers between the Hudson and the Reef of Florida, and the knowledge be of no more geographical value than the names of all the signs on Wood Street from Fifth Avenue to the river. He knows that water runs down hill, but he does not know that that is the reason which determines the size, direction and rapidity of all the rivers of the Globe.

He knows that all the rivers between the Hudson and the Gulf of Mexico empty into the Atlantic Ocean, but he does know why, and no geography of the old kind teaches him that the Alleghenies are a huge surface sloping that way. Physical geography teaches such things, and Guyot's Geographies are Physical Geographies.

The feminine medical students of St. Petersburg are taught in the same building and by the same professors as male students Their studies are, however, pursued at different hours. The payment for instruction is about fifty dollars a year. The term is fixed at four years, and two hundred and forty young women have gone through three years of it at present. A training-school for nurses is attached, in which seventy young women are trained not only in the care of the sick, but in the higher branches of medical knowledge also. Most of the pupils are orphans, who pay nothing, all the expenses being defrayed by the Empress.

Girls are not admitted to the public schools of New Mexico. This arises from a belief, generally prevailing there, that there should be separate schools for girls, and not from indisposition to provide for them.

The Board of Education of San Francisco has declared that the Lord's Prayer is sectarian and partisan, and has refused to allow it to be read in the schools.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

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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.

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may13.

PHILADELPHIA & READING RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.

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Trains leave Allentown as follows:
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For Philadelphia, Bridgeport and Perkiomen Junction, at 6.45, †8.50 a. m. and 5.55 p. m.
SUNDAYS.
For Philadelphia, Bridgeport and Perkiomen Junction, at 3.10 p. m.
(*via East Penna. Branch.*)
For Reading, †2.30, 5.50, and 8.55 a. m., 12.20, 2.1 4.30 and 8.45 p. m.
For Harrisburg, †2.30, 5,50, and 8.55 a. m., 12.20, 4.30 and 8.45 p. m.
For Lancaster and Columbia, 5.50, 8.55 a. m., and 4.30 p. m.
†Does not run on Mondays.
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For Reading, 2.30 a. m. and 8.45 p. m.
For Harrisburg, 2.30 a. m. and 8.45 p. m.
Trains for Allentown leave as follows:
(*via Perkiomen Branch.*)
Leave Philadelphia, 7.30 a. m. and 5.15, *5.30 p. m.
Leave Bridgeport, 8.30 a. m., 6.06 and 6.16 p. m.
Leave Perkiomen Junction, 9.05 a. m. and 6.19, 6.35 p. m.
SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia, 8.00 a. m., Bridgeport, 9.01 a. m. Perkiomen Junction, 9.25 a. m.
(*via East Penna. Branch.*)
Leave Reading 7.35, 7.40, 10.35 a. m., 4.00, 6.10, anp 10.30 p. m.
Leave Harrisburg, 5.20, 8.10 a. m., 2.00, 3.50 and 7.40 p. m.
Leave Lancaster, 8.10 a. m., 12.55 and 3.45 p. m.
Leave Columbia, 8.00 a. m., 1.00 and 3.35 p. m.
SUNDAYS.
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Leave Harrisburg, 5.20 a. m.
Trains marked thus (*) run via G. & N. Branch, (depot 9th and Green streets,) and, have through cars from and to Mauch Chunk. All other trains to and from Philadelphia arrive at and leave Broad street depot.

J. E. WOOTTEN, *General Superin*

oct14-75-1y.

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

Pittston Stove, Chestnut and Furnace	$5 00
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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. H. 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 Hero 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 *more good* agents are *needed* at once. PROFITS are SPLENDID. For particulars and proof, address, HUBBARD BROS., Publishers, 23 Sansom St., Phila., Pa [Oct29-75-ly.

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HARD TIMES,

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Never find fault with the puality of the

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

may26. C. F. DAYTON.

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

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Ghent. August 3, 1875tf.

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nov16 74tf

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C. T. SMITH, Proprietor.

Sept. 4, '73.

THE OLD AND POPULAR HARDWARE STORE.

CODDING & RUSSELL,

Invite the attention of the public to their stock of

HARDWARE GOODS.

Consisting of

COOK STOVES

Of the most approved patterns.

RANGES,

Of all kinds;

PARLOR & HEATING STOVES,

In endless variety.

BUILDING MATERIALS,

Furnished at

BOTTOM PRICES.

ICE CREAM FREEZERS,

Of every style.

SHEARS, SCISSORS, RAZORS,

and

POCKET CUTLERY,

Of the best manufacture, and warranted.

CARPENTERS' TOOLS,

Of every description.

GAS FIXTURES,

CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS,

&C.,

n endless variety. The largest and best assortment kept in Northern Pennsylvania.

KEROSENE LAMPS,

From the cheapest to the best.

LAMP CHIMNEYS & GLOBES,

At greatly reduced prices.

TIN WARE,

In endless variety, of our own manufacture, warranted first-class.

Jobbing of all kinds in our line promptly attended to. Tin roofs and eaves troughs put up in the most satisfactory manner, at short notice.

GAS FITTING AND PLUMBING

A Specialty. WE HAVE THE ONLY PRACTICAL PLUMBER IN TOWANDA.

Our old friends and the public generally will bear in mind that we sell goods only for

READY PAY!

Beleiving it the only system by which justice can be done both buyer and seller.

Grateful for past very liberal patronage, we solicit a continuance of your custom, with the assurance that we will offer you greater inducements than any other establishment in the country, as we carry a larger stock, and enjoy peculiar facilities for purchasing.

CODDING & RUSSELL.

jly29-75-tf.

COAL! COAL

PIERCE & SCOTT

AT THE

OLD TOWANDA COAL YARD

Keep the best hard Coal in the Market, from the Baltimore vein at Wilkesbarre.

We keep Barclay

LUMP AND SMITH COAL

We are Sole Agents for this coal.

We keep Lime, Cement and Kindling Wood.

LOYALSOCK COAL,

From the newly opened vein of the Sullivan Mines

We will have constantly for sale at our yard all the sizes of this superior coal, at the following prices, viz:

Grate	$4 00
Egg	4 25
Stove	4 25
Nut	4 25
Small Nut	3 25

All our coals are prepared in the best manner and will be delivered clear and free from slate. The usual prices will be charged in addition to the above for delivering.

All orders left at the stores of Long & Stevens, F. J. Calkins, Third Ward, Kirby's Drug Store, or at our Office, corner of River and Elizabeth's Sts., will receive prompt attention.

PLEASE GIVE US A CALL.

S. S. PIERCE. WM. SCOTT.
Nov. 16, 1875.
A. J. NOBLE. W. S. VINCENT.

TOWANDA INSURANCE AGENCY,

Main Street, opposite the Court House.

FIRE AND MARINE COMPANIES

Commercial Union, of Engl'd, as'ts.		$17,714,578
Royal, of Liverpool,	"	17,426,811
Queen,	"	11,500,000
Continental, of New York,	"	2,706,286
Germania,	"	1,399,564
German American,	"	1,952,835
Manhattan,	"	709,885
Commercial, of	"	457,782
Phœnix, of Hartford,	"	1,975,027
Orient,	"	719,343
Amazon, of Ohio,	"	938,840
Citizens', of Newark,	"	413,720
Hamburg Bremen, of Germany	"	2,500,000

LIFE & ACCIDENT COMPANIES.

National Life, of U. S. A.,	assets	$3,767,386
Travelers, of Hartford,	"	3,470,359
Railway Pass'rs,	"	650,000
Mutual Life, of New York	"	72,326,070

Losses adjusted and paid at this office.

NOBLE & VINCENT, General Agents.

dec22-75tf.

M. O. MOODY, BLACKSMITH. Does all kinds of work in his line.

HORSE-SHOEING A SPECIALTY.

Diseased feet treated. Manufactures the celebrated

CALIFORNIA PICK.

Shop on the Plank Road, near L. B. Rodgers' Planing Mill. [jan5-76-tf.

O I C

THE LITTLE STORE 'ROUND THE CORNER

Is the best place in Towanda to buy good

CIGARS AND TOBACCO,

at low rates. Remember

MERCUR'S BLOCK, opposite COURT HOUSE

SIGN OF THE "INDIAN SQUAW"

apr29-75.

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.

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 Lipuors, for medicinal purposes,
BOTANIC, ECLECTIC AND HOMŒPATHIC 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,
TANNER'S, 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. [may1375.

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.

M O N T A N Y E S !

MONTANYES OFFER A *FINE ASSORTMENT OF GOODS,* SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON, *AT BOTTOM PRICES!*

M O N T A N Y E S !

Towanda, Pa., Dec. 8, 1875.

THE FARMERS' MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., OF TUSCARORA, Is now issuing perpetual policies on

FARM PROPERTY ONLY.

Each member pays a fee, at the time of insuring; to cover charter and incidental expenses of the Co., after which no further payment is required, except to meet actual loss by fire among the membership.

This plan of insurance for FARM PROPERTY, is coming rapidly into favor.

Place of Business, SPRING HILL, PA.

The Agent will canvass the Townships of Tuscarora, Pike, Herrick and Wyalusing, and farmers in those Townships wishing insurance or information, may address,

A. B. SUMNER, Sec. and Agt., Spring Hill, Bradford Co., Pa

W. M. SHUMWAY Pres. (oct74m

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.

nov12-72 W. A. ROCKWELL.

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

THE MUTUAL PROTECTION LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Home Office, 909 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Acting under a Special Act of Incorporation

From the Pennsylvania Legislature.

H. S. CLARK, AGENT.

TOWANDA, PA.

Special attention is called to the following rate table, which will be found strictly equitable, as between all ages, and which the company will guarantee to not exceed one-half the cost of any first-class OLD PLAN Company.

The following Table shows the Rates for $1000 and may be multiplied for any additional amount up to $5000, which is the largest risk taken on any one life. Twenty Cents will be added to the amount of each assessment for collection, etc.

Age.	Admission Premium.	Annual Dues.	Advance Assessment.	Age.	Admission Premium.	Annual Dues.	Advance Assessments.
20	3.00	2.00	.60	41	6.00	4.00	.96
21	3.00	2.00	.62	42	6.00	4.00	.98
22	3.00	2.00	.65	43	6.00	4.00	1.00
23	3.00	2.00	.66	44	6.00	4.00	1.05
24	3.00	2.00	.67	45	6.00	4.00	1.15
25	3.00	2.00	.68	46	7.00	4.50	1.22
26	3.50	2.50	.69	47	7.00	4.50	1.28
27	3.50	2.50	.70	48	7.00	4.50	1.35
28	3.50	2.50	.71	49	7.00	4.50	1.45
29	3.50	2.50	.62	50	7.00	4.50	1.55
30	3.50	2.50	.73	51	8.50	5.00	1.65
31	4.00	3.00	.75	52	8.50	5.00	1.75
32	4.00	3.00	.77	53	8.50	5.00	1.85
33	4.00	3.00	.79	54	8.50	5.00	2.00
34	4.00	3.00	.81	55	8.50	5.00	2.15
35	4.00	3.00	.83	56	10.00	6.00	2.35
36	5.00	3.50	.85	57	10.00	6.00	2.50
37	5.00	3.50	.85	58	10.00	6.00	2.60
38	5.00	3.50	.88	59	10.00	6.00	2.70
39	5.00	3.50	.92	60	10.00	6.00	2.90
40	5.00	3.50	.94				

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

NEW FLOURING MILL,

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 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.

NOW IS YOUR

OPPORTUNITY,

TO BUY SLEIGHS,

CUTTERS,

AND

BOB SLEDS,

AT

BRYANT'S,

Cheaper than you will ever again have the opportunity of doing.

I have a large assortment of my

OWN MANUFACTURE,

Warranted in every particular, which I will

SELL SO LOW

That everybody can afford to have one of his own.

I also have the sole agency in this place of

OVIATT'S PATENT RUNNERS,

An invention which has come into very general use all through the west. They give the best satisfaction wherever they have been introduced.

CALL AND EXAMINE THEM.

JAMES BRYANT.

jan6-76.

NEW COAL YARD!

The undersigned having taken the large and commodious yard, at the foot of PARK Street, has now on hand a full supply of

ALL SIZES

OF

ANTHRACITE,

LOYAL SOCK,

And

BARCLAY COAL.

Also

LIME AND CEMENT.

Coal delivered on short notice.

TERMS:—Cash.

HENRY MERCUR.

Oct21-75-tf.

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 durbly 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,'69

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 solicit d, and perfect satisfaction guaranteed.

aug3-66tf.

1876. WHERE NOW? 1876.

TO MICHIGAN, one of the foremost, flourishig and healthy States!

WHAT FOR?

To buy a FARM out of the

ONE MILLION ACRES,

Of fine Farming Lands for sale by the Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. Strong soils; ready markets; sure crops; good schools; railroad run through the center of the grant; settlements all along; all kinds of products raised; plenty of water, timber and building materials. Price from $4 to $10 per acre; one-fourth down, balance on time. Send for illustrated pamphlet full of facts and figures, and be convinced. Address, W. A. HOWARD, Comm'r.

P. R. L. PEIRCE, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Sec'y Land Dep't. [Jan13-76-6m

FOR RENT.—The house on Main Street in the First Ward, lately occupied by C. P. Spalding. Also the house on West Bridge street, lately occupied by S. W. Northrop. Enquire of E. T. Fox. [Jan27.