Agricultural Department

The Leaks in Farming.

One of the chief obstacles to success in farming is the numerous leaks that are to be found on most farms, some of which might easily be stopped, while others are more difficult to reach.

It is far from economical, for example, to keep poor stock of any kind, poor cows especially. In a dairy herd, some cows will far more than pay for their cost of keeping, while others not only fall far short of this, but entail an actual loss from year to year, and this will often go on indefinitely because no accurate measure and weight of product is kept, and their relative value is not ascertained. Some cows give milk which is rich in butter while that of others is very poor. Both milks are put together and the poor quality of one is not found out, perhaps, for many months. The same food is given to one cow that is given to the other, and the cost is about the same, but if the real facts were known it would appear that all the profit came from the one cow, while the other was entailing a constant loss. A careful examination in this direction would discover some of the worst kind of leaks.

Letting grass get over ripe before cutting, is another leak of a serious character, about as serious as feeding a hog with a hole in the trough. Instead of cutting the clover or timothy in its prime they are allowed to get too ripe, and their fine nutritive qualities are wasted and lost. Farmers often put off haying too late, and so when the cows come in there is no early cut hay to feed out and they suffer for the want of it. There is often a loss from the want of careful attention to the comfort of stock especially in winter.

It is undoubtedly true that the more a cow eats the better. When cows come in to feed from the pasture in an hour after they will eat again if green food is provided for them. We do not usually feed enough. This is the great leakage. We must have more system in the farm, and a more systematic attention to the details of management would save many a leak.

We might mention many other leaks on the farm and show how well they account for the apparent want of success, how great loss is often sustained by want of drainage in our grass lands, how the use of poor implements interferes with efficient work and entails an additional cost of labor, and so on through a long catalogue. Now let us look over the matter and see what the leaks are and how many of them we can stop. Now is just the time to consider this matter and to make up the mind to do our level best to raise our farming to a higher plane of efficiency. If there are points where we can improve upon our past management, let us lose no time in laying our plans which will lead to higher prosperity in the future.—*Massachusetts Ploughman.*

Household Hints.

WATER CRACKERS.—One pound of flour, one teaspoonful of salt, half an ounce of soda, even tablespoonful of lard. Make up with sweet milk; beat well, roll thin and bake quick.

STUFFED LEG OF MUTTON.—Boil two large white onions until tender; then chop fine, add bread crumbs and sage to taste, a little salt and pepper, then slit the sinewy part of the leg and insert the stuffing, and roast.

TO MAKE GOOD GRAHAM BREAD.—Take two quarts of nice Graham [illegible] without injuring their power to return to [illegible]

[illegible] stated that Spain has agreed to [illegible] indemnity to the family of Reyeau, executed in Cuba, and court-martialed the officers who ordered his execution.

SECRETARY FISH has furnished Congress documents showing Gen. Schenck's innocence of the charges brought against him in regard to the Emma Mine. Catarrh can be removed in about three hours by a mixture of carbolic acid ten drops; tincture of iodine and chloroform, each seven and a half drops. A few drops of the mixture should be heated over a spirit lamp in a test tube, the mouth of which should be applied to the nostrils, as vaporization is effected. The operation should be repeated in about two minutes, when after the patient sneezes a number of times, the troublesome features rapidly disappear.

ESCALLOPED OYSTERS.—Two quarts solid oysters one dozen soft crackers pounded very fine, one cup oyster juice, piece of butter, one cup fine sherry wine, pepper, salt, mace. In a deep dish, in which the oysters are to be served, place alternate layers of cracker crumbs and oysters, beginning with the crackers; season each layer of oysters with mace, salt and pepper. When the dish is full put a lump of butter on top of the cracker crumbs, then pour the oyster juice, and then the wine over the crumbs. Bake thirty minutes.

UNFERMENTED BREAD.—Three pounds wheat meal, or Graham flour, three drachms carbonate soda, three drachms muriatic acid, one and three quarter pints of cold water; common baking soda is preferable to the bicarbonate soda usually procured at druggists. It and the muriatic acid may be bought at any wholesale druggists, at very much less cost. The acid is about twenty-five cents a pint, and I use a measuring glass with the drachms and ounces marked on it. The soda should be well dried and sifted into the flour and well mixed. Put no salt in. Mix the acid and water together and wet the meal thoroughly. Bake at once in high slanting pans.

HOGS WANT SULPHUR.—Whether hogs require sulphur as an essential to health, or whether it is sought by them as a condiment, may not be discovered. But one thing is true, they devour it with greed whenever it is to be found. It is for this purpose probably that they can eat large quantities of soft coal, which contains a large amount of sulphur. Perhaps this is the most economical method of supplying hogs with sulphur during winter, when they require a good deal of carbon. But in summer it is best to feed it to them in substances which contain less carbon, on account of their producing less heat. Mustard is one of the best things for this purpose, and some of it should be sown in every pasture into which hogs are turned. If hogs are kept in pens or are in small yards, it is well to supply them with the wild mustard that grows in the fields or highways, or to cultivate some of the better varieties for them. They will eat the leaves, its flowers, seeds and stalks.

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.
A. A. KEENEY, Editor, present week.

WHAT IS A PRONOUN?

BY NOBLE BUTLER.

In order that all may know the reasons assigned by the author of Butler's Grammar for his treatment of the pronoun, we copy the following article from *Morton's Monthly*, of Dec. 24, 1874:

"The pronoun is thus described in Girault-Duvivier's *Grammaire des Grammaires:* 'To judge from the etymology, the pronoun properly so called is a word which has no signification in itself, and which is put in the place of a noun previously mentioned, to be a substitute for it and to avoid the repetition of it.' Since the pronoun takes the place of a noun, it must by necessary consequence call up the idea such as it is, such as the noun itself would call it up, that is without adding any thing to it or taking any thing from it.'

"The doctrine here expressed is that which is found in nearly all grammars. 'A pronoun is a word used instead of a noun, to avoid repeating it in the same sentence.'—Hiley's Eng. Grammar. 'A pronoun is a word used as a substitute for a noun.'—Tower's Eng. Grammar. 'The pronouns, on the contrary, are only the representatives of nouns, not the direct signs of things.'—Mulligan's Gram. Struct. of the Eng. Lang. This expresses the common idea in the clearest manner.

"As the pronoun is used instead of a noun, every pronoun must be referred to some noun for which it stands—to some noun which expresses exactly the same thing. Properly speaking, this should be some noun previously mentioned, as it is called the 'antecedent.' The search for this antecedent has in many cases been as unsuccessful as the search for the north-west passage.' 'Pronouns are words used instead of nouns. Examples—I see you, etc. In the first sentence I stands for the name of the speaker, and you for the name of the person addressed.'—Sill's Synthesis of the English Sentence. One writer after saying, 'That word, phrase, or sentence for which the pronoun stands is called the antecedent,' goes on to make the objects themselves the antecedents. 'We is a pronoun, personal, its antecedent the company of which the speaker is one, with which it agrees in the first, plural, common.' 'It rains. It is a pronoun, personal, ant. weather understood, with which it agrees in the third, singular, neuter.'—Holbrook's Complete Eng. Gram. Is the company of which the speaker is one a word a phrase or a sentence?

"Let us examine this matter and see whether pronouns are anything but nouns—whether they are not 'the direct signs of things' instead of being 'only the representatives of nouns.' I say to a person whom I have never seen before, 'I see you.' He knows nothing about me, and I know nothing about him; he does not know whether I have a name, and I do not know whether he has a name; and yet I and you express ideas which we both understand thoroughly. They have no reference whatever to other words. I expresses the idea of a person, not of a word. In a dark night I hear a voice cry from a pit 'help me out,' and I immediately know that there is a person in the pit. What has conveyed this idea? The word me. I do not stop to ask what word this me represents. I know that if I help any thing out of the pit, it is a person, not the representative of a word. I should understand 'help me out' though all the other words in the language were blotted from my memory. When Shylock says, 'Shylock is my name,' he does not mean 'Shylock is Shylock's name,' but Shylock is the name of the person who is speaking to you.' My, has nothing to do with the name; the same word would have been employed if some one had said, 'Shylock is not my name.' When I say, 'I will tell you my name,' you know that it is the person speaking that makes the promise; when I fulfill my promise and tell you my name you have some additional knowledge of me. The I and the name do not express the same idea.

"The pronouns I and thou or you, with their plurals we and you, are especially important as they stand instead of the names of the speaker and the persons addressed. For example, it would be very inconvenient for a speaker to call the name of every one of his audience, instead of saying 'you.'—Bingham's Eng. Gram. It would be very inconvenient, particularly if the speaker did not know the name of a single person before him; but, however great his ignorance in this respect, he knows what he means by you, and every one that hears him knows.

"'A pronoun is a word used in the place of a noun. The common definition that a pronoun is a word used instead of a noun is inaccurate. It is scarcely possible to substitute a noun for the personal pronoun of the first or second person, for the interrogative, or for the relative pronouns. But a pronoun always occupies the place and receives the construction of a noun, either substantive or adjective.'—Holmes's Eng. Grammar. It is strange that the writer of this was not convinced that pronouns are nouns. If the pronoun is not a word used instead of a noun, not a substitute for a noun, but a word that always occupies the place and receives the construction of a noun, what is it but a noun?

Are the personal pronouns of the third person 'only the representatives of nouns, not the direct signs of things?' 'He who runs may read.' This sentence expresses the idea as independently as it would be expressed by 'the man who runs may read.' He no more stands for another word than man stands for another word. When Lear on seeing Kent in the stocks exclaims, 'Death on my state! wherefore should he sit here?' he expresses the idea as independently of other words as if he had said 'Wherefore should this man sit here?' 'He that gathereth in summer is wise.' We may substitute the man for he, and is it not as correct to say that the man represents he as that he represents the man? 'They say that house is haunted.' If we substitute people for they, it reads 'people a pro-pronoun? 'It rains.' Here the word it has so peculiar a sense that there is no word which can be substituted for it. Neither the weather itself nor the word weather can get into this sentence. It is not the weather that rains; it would be more correct to say that it is the rain that weathers. It is the rain that makes the wet weather, the weather being a condition of the atmosphere produced by the rain. The word it is used to denote indefinitely the cause which produces the rain, whatever that cause may be.

It may be shown even that when an object has been previously mentioned the pronoun refers not to the word but to the object itself. 'You should not have scolded James; he did not deserve it.' Here he does not denote the word James; it denotes the person himself. 'You should not have scolded James; the boy did not deserve it.' The context here shows that the boy denotes James. As used in these two sentences, the two expressions, the boy and he, are synonymous. They each denote the person James, not the word. In the former sentence he is employed not because of any grammatical dependence upon the word James, but because the sense demands he, and she or it would make nonsense. A speaker would avoid saying, 'You should not have scolded James; she did not deserve it,' for the same reason that he would avoid saying, 'You should not have scolded James; the girl did not deserve it.'

"If we suppose that in 'it rains' it denotes the same thing as weather, then it is a synonym of weather, not a substitute for it, not a representative of the word weather; and synonymy furnishes a reason for placing words in the same class, not for placing them in different classes. 'The way of transgressors is hard.' 'The way of sinners is hard.' An oral exercise' of the following kind may be imagined: 'What word in the latter sentence stands instead of transgressors in the former? Ans. Sinners. Then as pronoun means for a noun, and sinners stands for the noun transgressors, what shall we call sinners? Ans. A pronoun.

"An interrogative pronoun is said to be 'a relative in search of an antecedent.' This antecedent has been found in the 'subsequent.' The subsequent of an interrogative pronoun is that part of the answer which is represented by it. An interrogative must agree with its subsequent in gender, person and number.' 'The person, gender and number of an interrogative pronoun are indeterminate when no answer is given to the question in which it is found; as, 'Who owns that vessel?' The answer may be 'Mr. Gordon owns it,' 'Jones and Smith own it,' 'I own it,' 'He and I own it,' or 'You yourself own it.' When an answer is given, or when one can be inferred from well-known facts, these properties are determinate; as, 'Who owns that vessel?' 'I own it' 'Who' is in the first person, singular number, agreeing with 'I.'—Harvey's Eng. Gram. If this is correct, then owns, third person, agrees with who, first person. This is what the interrogative has come to in its search of an antecedent.' The truth is that the interrogative has nothing to do with the answer. Who is synonymous with what person, and it is never of any person but the third. It is sometimes plural and sometimes singular; but the number depends not on the answer, but on what is in the speaker's mind. If the speaker thinks that a certain vessel has two owners, he will say 'Who own that vessel?' If he thinks it has but one owner, he will say, 'Who owns that vessel?' The question, 'Who is here?' may be answered by 'I am here.' Now, if who takes its person from I, the inquirer, after he has learned from the answer that who is of the first person, should go back and change his question to 'Who am here?'"

A FALSE ISSUE.

Popular education is an outgrowth of our enlightenment.

Our free schools open an endless highway for the progress of intelligence. Whatever conflicts with the advancement of this intelligence is destructive to the best interests of the people, and should be overcome.

Politicians tell us that our free schools are in danger; that an element is developing among some of our people which shall abolish our school system, and bring the instruction of the youth under the surveillance of religious and sectarian bodies.

Indeed, the President thought it best to notice this subject in his last message. The State politicians speak eloquently of this question, embody the fundamental ideas of free schools in their platforms, and pat the people on the shoulder, telling them that the free schools shall not go down. But it would seem this is all for making capital whereby power can be gained and votes controlled. It is all for Buncombe.

Our free schools are not in danger, but are gaining strength and popularity even with those that were formerly enemies to public instruction.

This great cry of politicians that our schools must be preserved is a false issue, sprung upon the country to make political capital, and must be considered as a *coup d'etat* of demagogues. More sensible would it be for them to spring the issue that the Mississippi River shall flow into the Gulf of Mexico.

If there be dissatisfaction with our school system, it originates from too much enthusiasm. Too much is brought into the schools to be taught to the mass of pupils. Natural science is usurping the place of common English branches in the grades below the high school. It will have its time, to be followed by something else: perhaps the teaching of agriculture and kindred subjects.

The school life of the average pupil is too short to learn what is markeil out in "the course of study." It is to be regretted, yet it is nevertheless, true, that the great mass of children leave school before they reach the age of twelve years.

Crowding out the common branches for the introduction of studies fitted for the higher grades may have brought our schools into disrepute with some; but it is no foundation upon which to start an issue. Because Bismarck has seen fit to separate church and school, we need not be alarmed for the success of our public schools. Because Gladstone may deem it advisable to denounce Catholicism, we need not tremble lest the Catholics destroy our system of free schools. The Catholics have as much right to educate their children as the Methodists, or any other denomination, and no more. No religious body has the power to interrupt the onflowing stream of popular education. Taxation to support a system of free schools, is an outgrowth of our republicanism. So long as our free institutions are successful, so long will the schools flourish. Let politicians see that our Republic is kept intact. The government is the fountain head; the schools the out-going stream. Protecting the stream will not cause the fountain to unceasingly flow; but if the fountain be pure and exhaustless, the stream will make its own course, and will need no protection. If politicians will sustain our Republic, free schools will need none of their solicitude.

A NOVEL BILL.—One meets with many curious things who peers into the old church registers of England. This, in the Record Office of Winchester Cathedral, dated A. D., 1182, is certainly unique. It is a paid workman's bill, and this is a literal copy:

FOR WORK DONE. s. d.
In soldering and repairing St. Joseph 0 8
Cleaning and ornamenting the Holy Ghost - - - - - - - 0 6
Repairing the Virgin Mary and cleaning the child - - - - - - 4 8
Screwing a nose on the Devil, putting in the hair in his head, and placing a new joint in his tail - - - - 5 6
11 4

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

1875. CLOTHING, 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.
J. K. BUSH

STEVENS & LONG,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

Dealers in

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES,

COUNTRY PROCUCE,

GRAIN, &C.

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, on 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

mar13.

PHILADELPHIA & READING RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.

JANUARY 18, 1875.

Trains leave Allentown as follows:

(*via Perkiomen Branch.*)

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.

SUNDAYS.

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, 9.35 a. m.,

(*via East Penna. Branch.*)

Leave Reading 7.35, 7.40, 10.35 a. m., 4.00, 6.10, and 7.40 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.

Leave Reading, 7.20 a. m.
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,
oct4-75-ly. *General Superin*

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 2,000 lbs.

AT THE YARD:

Pittston Stove, Chestnut and Furnace	$5 00
" Pea	3 50
Carbon Run Lump	4 00
" " Smith	3 00
Barclay Mountain Lump	3 50
" " Smith	2 75
Allentown Lime ℔ bushel	25
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 for 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 Conulno

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, 238 Sansom St., Phila., Pa (Oct29-75ly.

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 Ales Ale, just received. T. R. 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.
aug16-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, 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.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

FALL AND WINTER OF 1875-6

CLOTHING, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, &C.
—AT—
M. E. ROSENFIELD'S,
—AT—
WHOLESASE 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 Hussar Vest suits; the Centennial Suits, a call 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 complimented 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 inquire Laid 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 *the sick,* and preventing OIL OF SANDALWOOD from coming into disrepute.

PHYSICIANS who ones 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 **solo** 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 & Kercur.

may26. C. F. DATON.

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, 1873tf. JAMES VANN.

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

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

nov16 74tf

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 clip, and are prepared to do work as fast as offered.

H. B. INGHAM

Camptownmct, Jy5, 1875.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

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.,

In 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!

Believing 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. W. M. 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 England, as'ts.		$17,714,578
ROYAL, of Liverpool,	"	17,426,811
QUEEN, " "	"	11,500,000
CONTINENTAL, of New York,	"	2,706,226
GERMANIA, " "	"	1,599,564
GERMAN AMERICAN, "	"	1,952,835
MANHATTAN, "	"	709,888
COMMERCIAL, of "	"	457,722
PHŒNIX, of Hartford,	"	1,975,027
ORIENT, "	"	719,343
AMAZON, of Ohio,	"	938,549
CITIZENS', of Newark,	"	412,730
HAMBURG BREMEN, of Germany	"	2,500,000

LIFE & ACCIDENT COMPANIES.

NATIONAL LIFE, of U. S. A.,	assets	$3,767,386
TRAVELERS, of Hartford,	"	2,470,359
RAILWAY PASS'RS, "	"	650,000
MUTUAL LIFE, of New York	"	72,336,070

Losses adjusted and paid at this office.

NOBLE & VINCENT,
dec22-75tf. General Agents.

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. R. Rodgers' Planing Mill. (jan6-76-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.

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.
may7-72. W. G. GORDON.

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 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. (may1875.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

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.

MONTANYES!

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

MONTANYES!

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. (oct4'74m

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 Jewel