Agricultural Department

Flower and Kitchen Garden.

At the Elmira (N. Y.) Farmers' Club, last year, one of the members had a paper on grafting the grape, from which we extract the following passage: "The cut should be made in the stock by a thin chisel not more than three-fourths of an inch wide; on one side of the stock and clear across it, if it is small. If the stock is two or more inches in diameter, then the cut must be only part way across. Grasp the stock and bend it back as the cut is made by the chisel. When so bent insert the scion, then let the stock straighten into place by which the graft will be firmly held. The graft should be put in as soon as the buds start in spring; needs no wax or other plaster, though it will do no hurt to apply soft clay mud, of course, returning the earth taken off in making the graft, and, if thought best, slightly banking up, but not above the terminal bud of the graft. Leaving the old stock on, allows the sap to circulate freely thro' that, not drowning out the scion, and when the graft is fully established it can be sawed off or allowed to grow. If the graft dies the old vine grows as if nothing had been done, and bears fruit, and is ready for another trial next spring. In trials that have been made of this method, ninety per cent. have proved successful to ten per cent. of any other method. The cut should not go over one-third of the way through the stock. The best time to graft is after the sap has begun to thicken, when sleeves are just started or buds are well swollen. Some of my friends have had good success after the leaf was half to three-fourths of an inch long or in size, the grafts been cut in proper season, of course."

The following are some of the principal causes of failure of seeds: 1. Some cultivators, through ignorance or forgetfulness of the fact that the products of a garden, being natives of various soils and climates, require peculiar management, deposit their seeds in the ground at an improper season. The early and most hardy varieties should not be planted until the ground can be brought into good condition, as some species of plants that in an advanced stage of growth will stand a hard winter, are often cut off by a very slight frost while young, especially if exposed to the sun after a frosty night. 2. Some kinds of seeds, such as beans, beet, cabbage, lettuce, raddish, salsify, turnip, etc., being from their nature apt to vegetate quickly, are often destroyed while germinating, through variableness of the weather, and some are liable to be devoured by insects in forty-eight hours after they are sown, and before a plant is seen above ground, unless suitable treatment is applied in time. 3. Some species, as carrot, celery, leek, onion, parsley, parsnip, spinock, etc., being naturally of tardy growth, taking (in unfavorable seasons) two to two or three weeks to vegetate, are apt to perish through incrustation of the soil or other untoward or unaccountable circumstances which cannot always be controlled. 4. The failures often occur through seeds being deposited too deeply in the ground, or left too near the surface. Sometimes, for want of sufficiency of seed in a given spot, solitary plants will perish, they not having sufficient strength to open the pores of the earth; and very frequently injudicious management in maturing and preparing the soil will cause defect.

Says a recent writer: "It happens in nearly all seasons that there is some disappointment about starting plants early, and it will very likely be the case in some locality at this reading that the ground is not yet reliable for all tender seeds, such as tomatoes, green corn, squashes, and melons; perhaps not for cabbages and peas. So that a few suggestions in this line may yet be timely. It is desirable to so transplant as not to check growth. To this end we should not disturb the roots. There are several ways of doing this. A good way is to scrape out turnips, fill with good soil, and plant with two or three seeds, setting them in a warm, dry place, and keeping them moist. When the weather is suitable, place those out in the garden at the proper depth, the turnip will decay and the plant will thrive unchecked, if properly cared for. Do not use potatoes in place of turnips. Another method is to get squares of sod, say of six inches wide, from good mellow soil, turn them bottom up, and put in such seeds as squash or melon, or sweet corn and treat them in the same way, not putting out till the weather is quite warm, and then protecting against bugs. For more delicate plants, flowers, etc., make little square paper boxes out of thin writing paper or thick newspaper, merely folding them at the corners, as you would the paper in covering a book, and tacking them with needle and thread; make them about three inches square and two deep. Fill with good soil, start the seeds and put out at the proper time box and all in place without disturbing the roots. If you fear that the paper is too strong for the roots to penetrate, cut carefully on the bottom of the box in the shape of a cross and all will be well. Raise from one to three seeds in a place, according to the nature of the plant."

Keep Chickens Scratching.—The following from the *Journal of Horticulture* is very sensible: "Shelter afforded by doors and posts are almost useless. We want the shade of living undergrowth, beneath which the chickens can creep and rest. Chickens, again, must be occupied. Those runs which are only a few yards square, and which are daintily swept over every day to make them look tidy for visitors, are useless for chickens. Nothing can grow or keep healthy in those smooth billiard-table like runs. Chickens want to be occupied, and must be kept busy. The runs must be dug up and piles of the loose dirt thrown up one day and another, and the chickens will delight in leveling these. A capital way to keep chickens on the scratch is to throw their whole corn always down among loose dirt or a lump of straw. The sexes, too, must be separated in good time. Some breeds are more precocious than others, and so we can fix no reliable date for their separation; it must depend on the breed and the breeder's experience. There is, however, another point which we think quite as important—namely, moving, every little while, the pullets of the larger breeds where size is a desideratum, from yard to yard; for we are convinced it retards maturity and laying at an early age, and so greater size is produced."

Trowsers obtained on credit, are breeches of trust.

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.
G. W. RYAN, Editor in Charge Present Week.

CRAMMING WITH A FEW STUDIES.

Variety Gives the Best Mental Discipline.

The objection is often made, that too many things are now taught in the public schools. It is all cramming, we are told; essentials are sacrificed to mere accomplishments; the attention is divided between so many studies, that mental discipline is impossible: the health of the pupils is jeopardized by overwork.

Thinking to settle the whole question at once in their favor, the objectors enumerate with a great flourish, the studies pursued in primary, grammar and high schools. Behold, and be confounded, say they. To make their catalogue as formidable as possible, they sometimes enumerate as separate studies the sub-divisions of a study. For example, in the place of natural philosophy they mention as independent studies, hydrostatics, hydraulics, pneumatics, and so on. It is evident that they also think to frighten by the length of the names they put into their catalogue, as though the difficulties of a study were due to the name by which it is called. To be moved by such a pitiable argument, one must be very ignorant of the subject under consideration.

It seems to be forgotten that the time allotted to the enumerated studies covers at least a dozen years of school life; and that these studies are to be taken, not all at once, but in a certain logical order corresponding to the intellectual development of childhood and youth. It also seems to be forgotten that it is the business of the public schools to teach the elements of those things required by the great majority of the people; not to impart exhaustive instruction in any branch of knowledge, not to prepare for any particular occupation.

We are of those who believe that in twelve years, reckoning from the age of five, a great deal can and ought to be learned by the average scholar. The public schools have not yet shown what can be accomplished. During the last twenty-five years, too much attention, comparatively, has been given to the organization of the means of instruction, and too little attention to the subject-matter taught.

Fortunately, the elements of almost every study can be best learned in childhood and youth. This is a vital fact the educator should never ignore. Besides, if the elements are not there learned, most persons, however great may be their subsequent necessities, will never learn them. On the contrary, if they have acquired the elements in their school days, they will afterwards constantly add to this elementary knowledge as their wants demand. Any one can verify these statements by a slight investigation among his acquaintance. Indeed, the great task is to make a right beginning in any study. How important it is, then, to ground all persons early in the elements of those studies they will have occasion to apply in active life. We have previously expressed our opinion as to what these studies are.

And now a few words about cramming, which is undoubtedly a great evil. This comes from an attempt to teach more in a given time than the mind can digest and assimilate. But as some minds can digest and assimilate more rapidly than others, it follows that what is cramming for one, is only healthy consumption for another. There may be as much cramming with one study as with a half-dozen. The number of studies has little or nothing to do with it; quantity, not variety, is the main characteristic of cramming. Take a geography containing, as some geographies do, three times more than it ought; why may not there be quite as much cramming as with three different studies, presenting no more in quantity to be learned? Indeed, we venture to say, that no worse instances of cramming can be found than in those public schools where a very few studies are pursued. Quantity, in many of them, is substituted for variety.

So much, however, has of late been said against cramming, that there is a growing tendency to substitute the starvation process for cramming. In some schools the pupils are now kept on such a restricted regulation diet, that an enormous excess of time is allowed for digesting and assimilating each spoonfull of gruel. No one is permitted to forage freely. In other words, the pupils do not accomplish in a year what they should accomplish in three months. From such schools boys and girls are constatly going out before they have learned all the simple processes of arithmetic; and oftentimes before they have learned to write well the capital letters of the alphabet. Those who continue in the schools are apt to become intellectual dawdlers; they certainly acquire no ravenous tooth for learning. Each year the teachers of these schools grow stronger in the faith that children can't learn anything, and so make the school gruel weaker and weaker.

Starving, no less than cramming, is to be avoided; the appetite for learning is increased by ample gratification, not by a lean diet. It may be here observed, that those who urge a return to the old curriculum, seem to forget what things besides reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, geography, and grammar, were taught in the public schools twenty-five years ago. In a large part of the public schools then attended by the older scholars, as well in the country as in the city, algebra, natural philosophy, physiology, chemistry, history, and some book on government were studied. It is safe to say, we believe, that some knowledge of the studies enumerated was acquired by a larger proportion of those who attended the public schools twenty-five years ago, than acquire such knowledge to-day.

The new studies which have been added of late to the common school curriculum, and systematically taught, are music and drawing. But music was quite generally taught in winter evening schools twenty-five years ago—schools which have now nearly all disappeared. The music now taught in the public schools does not yet more than make amends for what has been lost. And so drawing, one of the most essential studies, is really the only new study, in which a considerable portion of school youth now receive instruction. With a lengthened school year, with improved methods in teaching, and with judicious pruning of old studies, there need be no trouble about finding room for drawing, and for several other things that ought to be put into the public schools.

There is another thing of great importance that is overlooked by those who have so much to say against cramming, and who hold that the mental discipline imparted by the public schools would be better, were there fewer studies in them. It is the effect of the mind, produced alone by variety of knowledge and breadth of culturer To illustrate: If a pupil is drilled in arithmetic eight years, through the primary and grammar grades, he will know less of arithmetic, and be much worse in the matter of discipline than if the time had been judiciously divided among arithmetic, algebra, and geometry. Different studies exert a mutually beneficial influence upon one another. So we find that, as a rule, the best scholars in the prescribed studies of any school, are those who know something outside of the curriculum. The pupil should, of course, take but a few studies at a time; his mind should not be distracted by a great daily variety, and need not be, though so large a number of things be studied in the course of a dozen years. No more time should be given to any study than is clearly justified. Suitable variety and alternation in studies promote instead of endangers health—directly, the health of the mind, and indirectly, that of the body.

THE DIRECTORS' PROBLEMS.

The problems that school directors quite generally are seeking experimentally to solve are:

To secure the best teachers for the lowest wages.

To see that the children of our public schools derive the most desirable educational results from the most contemptible educational advantages.

To secure for themselves popular favor by trying to kill the popular school.

MISCELLANEA.

Statistics show an increase of attendance of seven per cent. in the schools of New York, since the compulsory law was enacted.

Chancellor Kent once said, "The parent who sends his son out into the world uneducated, defrauds the community of a useful citizen and bequeaths a nuisance."

"My son," said a stern parent to a seven-year-old hopeful, "I must discipline you. Your teacher says you are the worst boy in the school." "Well, papa," was the reply, "only yesterday she said I was just like my father."

The New England Journal of Education for several weeks has contained a solution by some correspondent, of inverting the divisor in division of fractions. It will be equally interesting in our columns. Who will send methods of explanation?

A commission is now in session in Berlin having for its object to recommend a purely phonetic system of spelling the German language, which, compared with our own, is one of great simplicity. The Minister of Public Instruction is ready to enforce in the Prussian schools the recommendation of the committee.

Prof. Dana, of Yale College, with a party of twenty-five, went on a short excursion the other day, for the purpose of observing some "glacial scratches," or evidence of an ancient ice epoch. One of the students secretly made some scratches of his own upon a rock, and calling upon the Professor to account for them, received the reply, "They look like the work of an Irishman."

The school population of the United States is nearly fourteen millions. Of this number eight millions are enrolled in schools, and only four and one half millions are in average daily attendance. Through State and general Government, public and private funds, provision is made for the education of a number of children three times as large as that actually in attendance. With two-thirds of the educational force and money wasted from want of some regulation requiring children to attend school, who shall say that the educational system of this country is a success?

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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	.64	43	6.00	4.00	1.00
23	3.00	2.00	.66	44	6.00	4.00	1.03
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	1.23
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	.72	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	8.00	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	2.80
40	5.00	3.50	.94				

A. J. NOBLE. W. S. VINCENT.

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QUEEN, "	"	11,596,000
CONTINENTAL, of New York,	"	2,766,286
GERMANIA, "	"	1,509,561
GERMAN AMERICAN, "	"	1,062,835
MANHATTAN, "	"	769,885
COMMERCIAL, of "	"	457,782
PHOENIX, of Hartford,	"	1,075,027
ORIENT, "	"	719,342
AMAZON, of Ohio,	"	958,940
CITIZENS', of Newark,	"	413,730
HAMBURG BREMEN, of Germany	"	2,800,000

LIFE & ACCIDENT COMPANIES.

NATIONAL LIFE, of U. S. A.,	assets	$3,757,356
TRAVELERS, of Hartford,	"	3,470,539
RAILWAY PASS'RS, "	"	650,000
MUTUAL LIFE, of New York	"	72,326,070

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A. B. SUMNER, Sec. and Agt.,
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WM SHUMWAY Pres, (oct17tf)

Railroads.

LEHIGH VALLEY AND PA. & N. Y. RAIL ROADS.—Arrangement of Passenger Trains, to take effect April 17, 1876.

SOUTHWARD.

STATIONS.	15	3	9	7	29	31
	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Niagara Falls	2 15	7 55	4 35	7 55	....	....
Buffalo	2 50	10 15	5 15	10 15	....	....
Rochester	4 00	6 00	6 00	6 00	....	....
Auburn	5 45	....	8 00	....	....	....
Geneva	5 50	....	8 05	....	11 00	....
Ithaca	7 35	....	9 42	....	12 51	....
Owego	8 08	....	10 50	....	....	....
Elmira	9 00	3 45	10 52	8 30	2 45	5 20
Waverly	9 45	4 20	11 20	9 05	3 20	6 05
Sayre	9 45	4 25	11 28	9 12	3 26	6 14
Athens	9 54	4 30	11 33	9 19	3 34	6 20
Milan	....	....	....	9 30	3 45	6 30
Ulster	....	....	....	9 40	3 56	6 40
Towanda	1025	5 05	1205	1000	4 16	665
Wysauking	....	....	....	10 09	4 27	P.M.
Standing Stone	....	....	....	10 19	4 37	....
Rummerfield	....	....	....	10 25	4 46	....
Frenchtown	....	....	....	10 36	4 58	....
Wyalusing	....	5 45	....	10 50	5 12	....
Laceyville	11 22	6 05	12 59	11 12	5 33	....
Skinner's Eddy	....	6 08	....	11 15	5 37	....
Meshoppen	....	6 22	....	11 31	5 56	....
Mehoopany	....	6 29	....	11 38	6 06	....
Tunkhannock	12 10	7 10	2 05	12 25	6 35	....
LaGrange	....	7 20	....	12 35	6 49	....
Falls	....	7 35	....	12 51	7 09	....
Ransom	....	....	....	1 03	7 10	....
L. & B. Junction	12 36	7 55	2 36	1 23	7 30	....
Wilkes-Barre	1 20	8 25	3 16	2 00	7 50	....
Mauch Chunk	3 40	10 50	5 25	4 35	....	....
Allentown	4 45	11 55	6 23	5 30	....	....
Bethlehem	5 00	12 10	6 40	6 05	....	....
Easton	5 35	1 00	7 00	6 55	....	....
Philadelphia	6 45	2 05	8 25	8 15	....	....
New York	8 29	3 49	9 59	9 59	....	....
	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.

NORTHWARD.

STATIONS.	8	30	18	2	4	32
	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.
New York	6 30	....	....	7 00	....	....
Philadelphia	8 00	....	....	8 45	9 45	....
Easton	9 25	....	6 00	10 00	11 30	....
Bethlehem	9 50	....	6 25	10 20	12 00	....
Allentown	10 05	....	6 42	10 42	12 11	....
Mauch Chunk	11 05	....	8 00	11 45	1 20	....
Wilkes-Barre	1 15	7 25	10 40	2 15	4 00	....
L. & B. Junction	1 40	7 55	11 10	2 41	4 25	....
Ransom	....	8 06	11 23	....	4 42	....
Falls	....	8 19	11 34	....	5 00	....
LaGrange	....	8 35	11 51	....	5 15	....
Tunkhannock	2 24	8 46	12 20	3 22	5 30	....
Mehoopany	....	9 12	12 45	....	5 55	....
Meshoppen	....	9 19	12 54	....	6 00	....
Skinner's Eddy	....	9 35	1 10	....	6 16	....
Laceyville	3 07	9 38	1 13	4 02	6 20	....
Wyalusing	....	10 00	1 45	....	6 40	....
Frenchtown	....	10 15	1 59	....	6 53	....
Rummerfield	....	10 27	1 58	....	7 03	....
Standing Stone	....	10 32	2 05	....	7 10	....
Wysauking	....	10 41	2 15	....	7 20	....
Towanda	4 10	1055	230	500	735	730
Ulster	....	11 05	2 43	....	7 49	7 45
Milan	....	11 19	2 53	....	8 00	7 55
Athens	4 42	11 23	3 00	5 29	8 10	8 05
Sayre	4 48	11 35	3 10	5 33	8 16	8 10
Waverly	4 55	11 45	3 20	5 40	8 25	8 20
Elmira	5 25	12 20	4 10	6 15	9 10	9 10
Owego	5 40	....	....	6 30	....	9 55
Ithaca	6 45	1 50	....	7 25	....	....
Geneva	8 40	3 55	....	9 28	....	....
Auburn	9 05	....	....	9 30	....	4 35
Rochester	10 50	....	....	11 20	....	6 55
Buffalo	12 25	....	....	12 55	8 50	6 15
Niagara Falls	12 54	....	....	1 04	....	9 40
	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.

Trains 8 and 15 run daily, with Pullman Sleeping Cars attached, between Elmira and Philadelphia, and Geneva and New York.

Drawing Room Car attached to Trains 2 and 9 between Elmira and Philadelphia.

All Philadelphia trains run through to Centennial Grounds.

R. A. PACKER, Superintendent.
Towanda, April 26, 1876-tf.

HOWARD ELMER, REC'R.

GENEVA, ITHACA & ATHENS R. R.—Commencing Monday, Jan. 24, 1876, trains will run as on this road as follows:

LEAVING SAYRE NORTHWARD.

No. 8.—5.00 a. m., daily, with Pullman Sleeping Coach through from New York arriving at Van Etten 5.45, Spencer 5.55, Ithaca 6.50, Taughanic Falls 7.18, Trumansburg 7.25, Farmer 7.43, Ovid Center 7.52, Hays Corner 8.00, Romulus 8.12, Geneva 8.45, making close connection east and west with trains on N. Y. & H. R. R., arriving at Rochester at 11.20 a. m., Buffalo 4.15 p. m., and Niagara Falls at 4.40.

No. 30.—12.00 a. m., daily except Sundays, on arrival of L. V. train from Wilkes Barre, Pittston, Tunkhannock, Towanda, &c., arriving at Van Etten 12.45, Spencer 12.55, Ithaca 1.55, Taughanic Falls 2.23, Trumansburg 2.32, Farmer 2.37, Ovid Center 2.42, Hayts Corners 2.50, Romulus 3.03, Geneva 4.00, connecting with trains east and west on N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R.

No.—6 a. m., daily except Sundays, with through car from Elmira for Geneva, leaving Elmira at 5.40 p. m., arriving at Van Etten 6.18, Spencer 6.28, Ithaca 7.05, Taughanic Falls 8.18, Trumansburg 8.26, Farmer 8.36, Ovid Center 8.55, Hayts Corners 9.01, Romulus 9.17, Geneva 9.35 connecting with trains east and west on N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R.

ARRIVE AT SAYRE FROM THE NORTH.

No. 7.—9.05, a. m., daily except Sundays, with through car from Geneva to Elmira, leaving Geneva at 8.00 a. m., Romulus 8.33, Hayts Corners 8.47, Ovid Center 8.56, Farmer 9.05, Trumansburg 9.22, Taughanic Falls 9.33, Ithaca 7.05, Spencer 8.05, Van Etten 8.13, arriving at Elmira at 9.55, making close connection at Sayre with L. V. Day Express arriving at New York at 10.59 p. m., Philadelphia 8.20 p. m.

No. 9.—1.30 p. m. daily except Sundays, leaving Geneva at 12.00 a. m., Romulus 12.31, Hayts Corners 12.46, Ovid Center 12.54, Farmer 12.59, Trumansburg 11.17, Taughanic Falls 11.23, Ithaca 11.45, Spencer 12.37, Van Etten 12.55; making close connection with L. V. Fast Line, arriving in Philadelphia 10.30 p. m.

No. 15.—9.40 p. m. daily, with Pullman Sleeping Coach attached for New York without change; leaves Geneva at 5.10 p. m., on arrival of N. Y. C. trains from the East and West, Romulus 5.36, Hayts Corners 5.29, Ovid Center 5.38, Farmer 5.47, Trumansburg 7.07, Taughanic Falls 7.11, Ithaca 7.50; Spencer 8.43, Van Etten 8.53; connecting with L. V. Night Line arriving at New York at 8.22 and Philadelphia 6.45 a. m.

Tickets sold and baggage checked to all principal points.

R. A. PACKER, Gen. Supt.
R. M. HOVEY, Gen. Pass. Agt.
WM. STEVENSON, Asst. Supt.

PHILADELPHIA & READING RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.

JANUARY 1st, 1876.

Trains leave Allentown as follows:

(via Perkiomen Branch.)

For Philadelphia, Bridgeport and Perkiomen Junction, at 6.15, *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, 12.30, 5.50, and 8.55 a. m., 12.20, 2.1 4.30 and 8.45 p. m.

For Harrisburg, 12.30, 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, 2.35 a. m. and 8.45 p. m.

For Harrisburg, 2.35 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 6.36 p. m.

Leave Perkiomen Junction, 9.05 a. m. and 6.12, 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, and 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.

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,
General Superintendent
oct4-75-ly.

Hotels.

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

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

A superior quality of Old English Bass Ale just received.

T. R. JORDAN,
Towanda, Jan. 24, 74. Proprietor.

ELWELL HOUSE, TOWANDA, PA.,
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 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 pupils to give him a call—no pains will be spared to render their stay comfortable. People en route for Philadelphia will find it convenient to spend the night here, reaching the city about eight in the morning. A sample room on the first floor, for the accommodation of commercial agents.

C. T. SMITH,
Sept. 4, 73. Proprietor.

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
apr26-75.

Hardware.

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.

HARDWARE!

BAR IRON,
SWEEDS IRON,
NORWAY IRON,
BAND IRON,
HOOP IRON,
CAST STEEL,
BURDAN'S HORSE SHOES,
VULCAN HORSE NAILS,
NAIL ROD,
Cherry Heat, Welding Compound, and everything
FOR BLACKSMITHS' USE,
Can be had at
H. T. JUNE'S
HARDWARE STORE!
IN
MERCUR'S BLOCK, Towanda, Pa.
Cheaper Than Ever Offered Before.

H. T. JUNE.
Towanda, Pa., April 4 76-ly.

500 MEN WANTED!

To buy a large stock of
HARDWARE, TINWARE, STOVES, &c.,
at
REDUCED PRICES.

Highest price in trade paid for Rags, old Brass, Copper and Lead.

Hardware, Tin and Copperware, Table, Tea and Basting Spoons.

Tinware at wholesale and retail.

Especial attention given to all kinds of job work.

NO. 5, BRIDGE STREET.
mar29,76. WM. R. SMALLEY.

Dry-Goods.

MONTANYES!

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

MONTANYES!

Towanda, Pa., Dec. 8, 1875.

Groceries and Provisions.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

McCABE & EDWARDS,

Cash dealers in all kinds of

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

ONE DOOR NORTH OF CODDING & RUSSELL
Towanda, July 22, 1875.

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, at 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

Boots and Shoes.

BARGAINS!

BARGAINS!!

I have opened and put on sale one thousand pairs of Infants, Childs, Misses' and Women's Shoes, that I will sell at less than manufacturers prices.

Also, 3 cases of Women's Fox-lace, Kid-lace, Goat-lace and Fox-button Shoes, at $2 per pair, worth $2.50.

THESE GOODS ARE BARGAINS!

I am also receiving a large and full line of Fine Goods for spring trade, which for Style, Durability and Price, cannot be excelled.

TRUNKS,
TRAVELLING BAGS,
LEATHER & SHOE FINDINGS
In full stock, at the lowest possible prices.

REMEMBER THE PLACE:—Opposite the Court House, next door to Chamberlin's Jewelry Store.

JOHN E. CORSER.
Towanda, Pa., Feb. 24, 1876.

SOMETHING NEW
ON
BRIDGE STREET.

A BOSTON BOOT AND SHOE STORE!

J. & M. SHEFTEL,

the leading Boot and Shoe merchants of Hornellsville, N. Y., will open

A BOSTON BOOT AND SHOE STORE
AT No. 2, BRIDGE STREET,
BY THE 1ST. OF APRIL, 1876.

SIGN OF THE RED BOOT,
Bridge Street, Beidleman's Block.

Respectfully Yours,
J. & M. SHEFTEL.

Coal.

COAL! COAL

PIERCE & SCOTT

AT THE

OLD TOWANDA COAL YARD

Keep the best hard Coal in the Market, from the Baltimore vein at Wilke-Barre.

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 the superior coal, at the following prices, viz:

Grate	$4 00
Egg	4 25
Stove	4 25
Nut	4 2
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.

NEW COAL YARD!

The undersigned having taken the large and commodious yard, at the foot of