Agricultural Department

Sowing Seeds.

The time will soon arrive for general seed sowing, and a hint or two in regard to it may not be out of place.

Much that is sown never appears, and the seedsman is charged with selling old or poor seeds. Sometimes this may be so, but very often it is the sowers own fault. There is much more art in sowing seeds successfully than people suppose, and yet it is very simple when understood.

Many seeds are sown too deep, and yet if not deep enough they will dry up and not grow at all. The depth must be determined by the size of the seed and the character of the soil. If the soil be light and sandy, there is not as much danger of the seeds rotting from deep sowing as if the soil be stiff; and even in stiff soil, the depth will have to be determined by the condition of the soil. Suppose we are to sow a piece of oats, in land that is liable to be clotty, and this is the distinction between light and heavy land—if we can roll the land after sowing, it would not matter much about sowing deep; but the seed would have to be harrowed in pretty well if left in a clotty condition unrolled. Indeed if the seed were sown on ground simply first harrowed and then rolled, in such land as we have described, many more seeds would do well than if horrowed before rolling. In other words, shallow sowing, if the ground is well pulverized and pressed firm, is more favorable than deep planting with a rough surface. Finely pulverized soil, with a well-pressed surface, is indeed the very best condition for success with all seeds; and the shallowest kind of sowing, so that the seeds be finely imbedded in the soil, is the essence of good seed sowing.

How to Know the Age of a Horse.

The colt is born with twelve grinders; when four front teeth have made their appearance, the colt is twelve days old, and when the next four come forth it is four weeks old. When the corner teeth appear the colt is eight months old; when the latter have attained to the height of the front teeth it is one year old. The two year old colt has the kernel (the substance in the middle of the tooth's crown) ground out in all the front teeth. In the third year the middle front teeth are being shifted, and when three years old these are substituted by horse teeth. The next four teeth are shifted in the fourth year, and the corner teeth in the fifth. At six years the kernel is worn out of the lower middle front teeth, and the bridle teeth have now attained to their full growth. At seven years a hook has been formed in the corner teeth of the upper jaw, the kernel of the teeth next to the middle is worn out, and the bridle teeth begin to wear out. At eight years, the kernel is worn out of the lower front teeth, and begins to decrease in the middle upper front. In the ninth year, the kernel has wholly disappeared from the upper middle front teeth; the hook on the corner has increased in size, and the bridle-teeth lose their points. In the tenth year, the kernel is worn out of the teeth next to the middle front upper jaw; and in the eleventh year, the kernel has entirely vanished from the corner teeth of the upper jaw. At twelve years old the crown of the front teeth in the lower jaw has become triangular, and the bridle-teeth are much worn down. As the horse advances in age, the gums shrink away from the teeth, which, consequently, receive a long, narrow appearance, and their kernels have become metamorphosed into a dark-ish point, gray hairs increase in the forehead and over the eyes, and the chin assumes the form of an angle.—*Journal of the Farm.*

Early Planting.

In the haste to get forward with spring work, there is always the temptation to plant before the ground is really ready for it; that is, while it is yet wet and cold. In some things, such as corn, it is now well understood, that nothing is made by putting the seed in, till the ground is dry. The young plants get yellow and sickly, and the later sown seed gets ahead of it in time; but it is as true of everything as of corn, even the hardiest kinds. Trees and shrubs are in the same condition. There is nothing gained in setting them when the ground is wet; it is far better to wait till the season advances enough to dry the ground. So far as the coolness of the soil is concerned, it does not make so much difference in the case of trees; but the dryness of the soil is an essential point.

In the case of farm or garden seeds, very much may be done in the way of obtaining the desired earliness by keeping ditches and water furrows clear, so that water may drain easily away. It is no unusual sight to note on farms generally well kept, the little water courses, opened by the plow in the fall, almost full from the thawing earth through the winter season, and which a very little work would correct. Very often this might be done by a few hours work, and this would result in many cases in having land a week or two advanced. This is not much, so far as time is concerned, but is a great deal in spring, both in getting work ahead and in giving the crops a start.

WATERING POULTRY.—It is the belief of the writer that many of the diseases incident to poultry are due to the neglect in providing them with pure water; particularly do I believe such to be the case in the majority of instances where chicken cholera prevails. The omission to furnish fowls with suitable drinking water is one of the worst features of cruelty to animals. It is a neglect that is decidedly adverse to success, hence tells to diminish individual fancy fowls, and works detriment to poultry interests. Those whom we occasionally hear say that "there is no profit in poultry," are not qualified to have the management of the same, and in their attentions may be classed with the thriftless and neglectful parties who keep fowls that get drink when it rains.—*Fanciers' Journal.*

THE INFLUENCE OF FLOWERS.—The minds of children are refined and developed by the ornaments of a beautiful home. "I have seen the young London beauty, amid all the excitement and temptation of luxury and flattery, with her heart pure and her mind occupied in a *boudoir* full of shells and fossils, flowers and seawards, keeping herself unspotted from the world, by considering the lilies of the field and how they grow."

More stock perish from famine than founder.

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.

The solar system, so called, is composed of the sun, planets and comets. The sun is the center of the system and around it the rest revolve. The planets are distinguished by their clear light, also by their moving about in the heavens; hence called wandering stars; while the fixed stars are said to twinkle, and a so maintain the same position with respect to each other in the heavens.

Planets are of two kinds: primary and secondary; the primary planets being such as revolve around the sun without revolving around any other body. The secondary planets, called moons or satellites, are such as revolve around primary planets as a center, and, of course, with them around the sun. Primary planets are also, with respect to size, of two kinds, large, and minor or asteroids. Of the former only 8 are known to exist; of the latter something over a hundred have been discovered. The primary planets in order of distance from the sun are, Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune. Of these Jupiter is 85 millions of miles from the sun, and Neptune 2746 millions. The periods of time occupied by the planets respectively in completing a revolution around the sun vary; Mercury going around in 88 days, Neptune in 165 years. The velocity of the planets vary, also, in their passage around the sun: Mercury moving with the greatest velocity and Neptune with the least. The other planets, as well as our own earth, rotate on their axes while revolving around the sun. This motion is called the diurnal or daily motion.

Of the secondary planets, or moons, 18 are known to exist; the earth having one, Jupiter 4, Saturn 8, Uranus 4, Neptune 1. These also rotate on their axes, while revolving around their primaries.

The path of a heavenly body which it describes in moving around a primary, is called its orbit. Most, if not all the orbits of the bodies of which we have any knowledge are elliptical, that is, curves of which one diameter is greater than the others.

Of the comets, but little is known, although the number is supposed to be very great. They are frequently of an irregular shape and are composed of a nucleus, or substantial, and a cloudy or unsubstantial part, called a tail. The periods of a few comets have been ascertained to be 3½ to 7½ years, but the most of them very much greater; it having been ascertained that some of them require 100,000 years to complete their circuit around the sun. An idea may be gained of the shape of a comet's orbit by conceiving an ellipse, whose two opposite sides are so compressed that the length greatly exceeds the width. This is called the eccentricity of the orbit. The sun, of course is within the orbit, and is very near one end, in what is called the focus.

It will be observed that bodies passing around the sun, all moving, as they do, in elliptical orbits, of more or less eccentricity, and the sun being in the focus, will be much nearer that luminary in one point of their orbits than in any other. A heavenly body in that part of its orbit nearest the sun is said to be in perihelion; when farthest from the sun, in aphelion. The ratio of the perihelion to the aphelion distance of a comet is much greater than that of the planets. Some comets which have appeared within the limits of the solar system, seem to move not in elliptic but in parabolic or hyperbolic orbits; that is, in a curve which does not return into itself again, and in shape something like a letter V. These comets are not supposed to belong to our system; they come from inconceivably remote regions of space, approach the sun in an accelerated motion, moving with prodigious velocity when in perihelion, then passing off again into space, never more to return.

[For the Educational Department.]

HEALTH AND EDUCATION.

School-Room Hygiene.

That the process of obtaining an education is necessarily injurious to health, seems to be a foregone conclusion; but that an education is so important that it is commendable to sacrifice a certain amount of education. In support of this conviction we frequently hear quotations from Holy Writ, about man's growing "weaker and wiser," under such circumstances as would plainly imply that the growing debility was an inevitable consequence of accumulated wisdom. It is an undeniable fact that a great many lives are lost and many others rendered valueless to the world, and a burden to the possessor, as the result of health lost and constitution impaired while obtaining an education; and that dyspepsia, the great national disease of America, to which may be attributed the fearful increase in scrofula, consumption and cancer, is rapidly advancing, few will attempt to dispute. That education has but little to do with it, as inimical to health as the present method of education may be, is not difficult to demonstrate, though statistics on the subject are as yet rather meagre and unreliable.

Without stopping to fully elaborate this part of our subject, we will say that education and mental discipline are beneficial to health and favorable to longevity. The more we know about nature and the better we know ourselves, the more easily we can harmonize the two; the more extensive our education, the more reliable our judgment, and the more capable are we of overcoming adverse circumstances and conforming to the inexorable laws of nature. For these reasons ignorance is deleterious to health as well as to happiness.

Health is the most important thing that mortal man can possibly possess, and so unspeakably precious that it should not be sacrificed to anything else.

If an education cannot be obtained without impairing the health, as valuable as it is, it had better be neglected. But neither intellectual development nor the study and effort essential to the acquirement of an education, are necessarily unfriendly to health; on the contrary, they should be as conducive to health as the knowledge after it is acquired.

There are certain conditions of health which we cannot ignore with impunity, whether we are wise or ignorant, civilized or savage, moral or immoral, no matter what object we are pursuing, whether nobly striving to get an education or idly living a life of ignorance. The most important of these agencies and conditions are, food, air, water, clothing, light, temperature, exercise, rest, sleep, mental and passional influences, magnetical and electrical conditions. Obedience to these conditions with a good constitution, will insure almost perfect and uninterrupted health from infancy to old age, aside from miasmatic deseases. I do not say that it is possible to always observe them, but I repeat, were they always observed, sickness, suffering and premature death, would be well nigh banished from the earth. But few of these conditions need be specially mentioned in relation with the school room, because that is only secondary to the home. To be serious about the matter, the unhealthful arrangements and unphysiological conditions of our school houses are greatly exceeded by our dwelling houses. In view of the alarming increase in diseases of a chronic nature, and the imperative demands of suffering humanity to do all in our power to prevent disease, the unhealthful construction of our dwellings and violation of the laws of health at home, do not justify us in disregarding the conditions of health in our school-rooms.

We will glance at the respiratory apparatus for the purpose of determining the requirements of the system for pure air and plenty of it. In the lungs there are about six hundred millions of vesicles or air cells, presenting a respiratory surface of 1400 square feet; the blood vessels of the lungs are very numerous and capacious, so much so that all of the blood passes through the lungs in the same time that it does through all the rest of the system. The air and blood are separated only by a thin, moist membrane, through which oxygen passes into the blood and carbonic acid gas, animal matter and watery vapor pass out into the air cells and are expelled. About 14 cubic feet of air passes through the lungs each hour.

The purest air of our school houses contains about 21 per cent. of oxygen, 79 per cent of nitrogen, 1 part of carbonic acid in 1500, a small but variable amount of watery vapor, traces of ammonia and other non-essential gases, with more or less organic and inorganic impurities, in the form of dust. Each pupil requires about 14 cubic feet of this air each hour. Thus 2.94 cubic feet of oxygen are taken into the lungs every hour, 2.24 cubic feet of which is returned to the air, .7 feet being absorbed by the blood; hence 23.8 per cent. of the oxygen or 5 per cent. of the air is taken up by the blood and carried to the various parts of the system, to be used by the vital economy. Air that has been once breathed contains only 16 per cent. of oxygen, nearly 80 per cent of nitrogen, 4.05 per cent of carbonic acid gas, a larger quantity of watery vapor and considerable animal matter. It is this last mentioned ingredient that gives the disagreeable and oppressive odor to the air of ill ventilated apartments. Air that contains as little as 10 per cent. of oxygen or as much as 12 per cent. of carbonic acid gas, will not sustain life. It is true that air that has been once breathed, will not immediately produce fatal results. The debilitating effects of breathing air of ill ventilated rooms,—air that has been rendered unfit for respiratory purposes, by the impure emanation from the bodies and still impurer exhalations from the lungs of its occupants, may be witnessed almost every day. In the combustion of one pound of charcoal (wood) 11.45 lbs of air is consumed; this amount of air occupies 160 cubic feet. The same weight of stone coal and wood respectively consumed 9.41 and 5.49 lbs of air.

Now, take a school-room occupied by a certain number of pupils and in which a certain quantity of any of the above kinds of fuel are consumed, and at a given time it would not be difficult to determine, or at least to approximately ascertain the purity of the air without any of the ingenious contrivances expressly designed for that purpose.

All school houses should be so constructed as to allow of thorough ventilation and not expose the pupils to a direct draught of air. One or two windows on each of three, or at least two sides of the house should be made to let down from the top, any distance that may be desired. The windows on the side opposite the wind should be lowered for the purpose of ventilation. There should be no damper in the stove pipe or other impediment, to prevent a free escape of smoke and gas up the pipes as fast as formed. The fire should be regulated by slide, door, hearth, &c., in the front of the stove. If no air is allowed to pass through the fuel, it cannot burn. Dampers in the pipe or back part of the stove do not prevent the air from coming in contact with the burning fuel, so much as it prevents the gas from escaping by the chimney, and causes it to be discharged into the room. There is not as much attention given to the draught of stoves, stove pipes, and chimneys as there should be.

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, 8 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 F. CORSER.

Towanda, Pa., Feb. 23, 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

Towanda, April 15, '76.

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 25	7 55	....	....
Buffalo	2 50	10 15	8 15	10 15	....	....
Rochester	4 00	6 00	6 00	6 00	....	....
Auburn	5 45	....	8 00	....	....	....
Geneva	5 50	....	8 00	....	11 00	....
Ithaca	7 50	....	9 45	....	12 54	....
Owego	9 00	....	10 50	....	....	....
Elmira	9 00	3 45	10 55	8 30	2 45	5 20
Waverly	9 25	4 20	11 20	9 05	3 20	6 05
Sayre	9 45	4 25	11 25	9 12	3 28	6 14
Athens	9 50	4 30	11 33	9 19	3 34	6 20
Milan	....	....	....	9 30	3 45	6 30
Utica	....	....	....	9 40	3 56	6 40
Towanda	1025	5 05	1205	1000	4 15	655
Wysauking	....	....	....	10 09	4 27	P.M
Standing Stone	....	....	....	10 19	4 39	....
Rummerfield	....	....	....	10 25	4 49	....
Frenchtown	....	....	....	10 36	4 59	....
Wyalusing	....	5 45	....	10 50	5 12	....
Laceyville	11 22	6 05	12 49	11 12	5 34	....
Skinner's Eddy	....	6 08	....	11 15	5 38	....
Meshoppen	....	6 22	....	11 32	6 08	....
Mehoopany	....	6 29	....	11 38	6 06	....
Tunkhannock	12 10	7 10	2 05	12 25	6 33	....
LaGrange	....	7 20	....	12 35	6 45	....
Falls	....	7 35	....	12 51	6 58	....
Ransom	....	....	....	1 03	7 10	....
L & B Junction	12 50	7 55	2 50	1 20	7 20	....
Wilkes-Barre	1 20	8 25	3 15	2 00	7 50	....
Mauch Chunk	3 40	10 50	5 25	4 35	....	....
Allentown	4 45	11 55	6 25	5 50	....	....
Bethlehem	5 00	12 10	6 40	6 05	....	....
Easton	5 35	1 00	7 00	6 35	....	....
Philadelphia	6 45	2 05	8 25	8 18	....	....
New York	8 29	3 49	9 59	9 59	....	....
	A.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 55	....	6 20	10 20	12 00	....
Allentown	10 05	....	6 43	10 42	12 11	....
Mauch Chunk	11 05	....	8 00	11 45	1 20	....
Wilkes-Barre	1 15	7 20	10 40	2 15	4 00	....
L. & B. Junction	1 40	7 55	11 10	2 41	4 35	....
Ransom	....	8 08	11 23	....	4 48	....
Falls	....	8 19	11 34	....	5 00	....
LaGrange	....	8 35	11 51	....	5 16	....
Tunkhannock	2 24	8 46	12 20	3 22	5 30	....
Mehoopany	....	9 12	12 45	....	5 53	....
Meshoppen	....	9 19	12 54	....	6 00	....
Skinner's Eddy	....	9 35	1 10	....	6 16	....
Laceyville	3 07	9 39	1 13	4 02	6 20	....
Wyalusing	....	10 00	1 35	....	6 40	....
Frenchtown	....	10 13	1 49	....	6 53	....
Rummerfield	....	10 25	1 58	....	7 03	....
Standing Stone	....	10 32	2 05	....	7 10	....
Wysauking	....	10 41	2 15	....	7 20	....
Towanda	4 10	10 55	230	500	735	730
Ulster	....	11 09	2 45	....	7 49	7 45
Milan	....	11 19	2 55	....	8 00	7 55
Athens	4 42	11 29	3 05	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 35	8 20	6 15
Niagara Falls	12 54	....	....	1 04	....	9 40
	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.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 Cars 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, Taughannic 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. 20.—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, Taughannic Falls 2:25, Trumansburg 2:32, Farmer 2:53, Ovid Center 3:02, Hays Corners 3:20, Romulus 3:32, Geneva 4:00, connecting with trains east and west on N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R.

No. —5 p. m., daily except Sundays, with through car from Elmira for Geneva, leaving Elmira at 5:10 p. m., arriving at Van Etten 6:18, Spencer 6:33, Ithaca 7:30, Taughannic Falls 8:13, Trumansburg 8:26, Farmer 8:46, Ovid Center 8:55, Hays Corners 9:04, Romulus 9:17, Geneva 9:53; connecting with trains east and west on N. Y. C. & H. 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, Hays Corners 8:47, Ovid Center 8:56, Farmer 9:05, Trumansburg 9:23, Taughannic Falls 9:30, Ithaca 7:05, Spencer 8:03, Van Etten 8:13, arriving at Elmira at 9:35; making close connection at Sayre with L. V. PAY Express arriving at New York at 10:00 p. m., Philadelphia 8:20 p. m.

No. 9.—1:30 p. m. daily except Sundays, leaving Geneva at 10:00 a. m., Romulus 10:34, Hays Corners 10:46, Ovid Center 10:54; Farmer 11:02, Trumansburg 11:17, Taughannic 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 5:40 p. m., on arrival of N. Y. C. trains from the East and West, Romulus 6:16, Hays Corners 6:29, Ovid Center 6:38, Farmer 6:47, Trumansburg 7:07, Taughannic Falls 7:14, Ithaca 7:50, Spencer 8:43, Van Etten 8:53; connecting with L. V. Night Line arriving at New York at 5:20 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 COMPANY.

Centennial Excursion Tickets.

On and after May 1st, 1876, and during the continuance of the Centennial Exposition, Through Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia and return, via Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, good for 15 days from date of issue, will be issued by agents of Lehigh Valley Railroad at stations on that road.

The trains of this Company run directly to and from their new depot in Fairmount Park, which is located in close proximity to the Centennial Buildings.

J. E. WOOTTEN,
General Superintendent.

READING, April 26th, 1876.—[may4w4.

Hotels.

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.
M. A. FORREST.

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 Sq are, east of Mercur's new block.

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.

BETHLEHEM, PA.
"OLD MORAVIAN SUN INN,"
BUILT 1758.

Rich in historical interests, it is the only building in the country except Independence Hall, honored by the sojourn within its walls of Washington, Lafayette, Lee and other patriots of the Revolution. This popular hotel has recently changed hands, been improved, entirely refurnished, and the proprietor cordially invites his friends and traveling public to give him a call—no pains will be spared to render their stay comfortable. People 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.

Financial, &c.

A. J. NOBLE & CO.,

Main street, opposite the Court House.

TOWANDA, PENN'A

PROPERTY FOR RENT, FOR DWELLING AND BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Rents collected and remitted on reasonable terms

Money Loaned & Loans Negotiated.

PASSAGE TICKETS,
And
FOREIGN DRAFTS,
ALWAYS ON HAND AT BARGAINS.

A. J. NOBLES. [jan20-76]—W. S. VINCENT

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.,

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!

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 '76-1y.

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. H. SMALLEY.

Dry-Goods.

MONTANYES!

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

MONTANYES!

Towanda, Pa., Dec. 5, 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 PRODUCE,

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.,

may13. TOWANDA, PA

Insurance.

THE MUTUAL PROTECTION 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 $9000, 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.	Aggregate Assessment.	Age.	Admission Premium.	Annual Dues.	Aggregate Assessment.
20	3.00	2.00	.50	41	6.00	4.00	.56
21	3.00	2.00	.52	42	6.00	4.00	.58
22	3.00	2.00	.53	43	6.00	4.00	1.00
23	3.00	2.00	.55	44	6.00	4.00	1.03
24	3.00	2.00	.57	45	6.00	4.00	1.15
25	3.00	2.00	.58	46	7.00	4.50	1.22
26	3.50	2.50	.60	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	.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	8.50	5.00	2.15
35	4.00	3.00	.84	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				

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

TOWANDA INSURANCE AGENCY,

Main Street, opposite the Court House.

FIRE AND MARINE COMPANIES

COMMERCIAL UNION, of England,	assets,	$17,714,578
ROYAL, of Liverpool,	"	17,426,411
QUEEN, "	"	11,500,000
CONTINENTAL, of New York,	"	2,706,286
GERMANIA, "	"	1,306,254
GERMAN AMERICAN, "	"	1,952,853
MANHATTAN, "	"	703,885
COMMERCIAL, of "	"	457,754
PHŒNIX, of Hartford,	"	1,975,027
ORIENT, "	"	719,311
AMAZON, of Ohio,	"	935,570
CITIZENS', of Newark,	"	412,730
HAMBURG BREMEN, of Germany	"	2,500,000

LIFE & ACCIDENT COMPANIES.

NATIONAL LIFE, of U. S. A.,	assets	$3,787,386
TRAVELERS', of Hartford,	"	3,470,359
RAILWAY PASS'GS, "	"	656,000
MUTUAL LIFE, of New York	"	72,936,070

Losses adjusted and paid at this office.

NOBLE & VINCENT,
General Agents.

dec22-75tf.

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 losses by fire among the membership.

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

Place of Business, SPRING HILL, ASYLUM, TERRY, AND STANDING STONE, PA.

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

A. B. SUMNER, Sec. and Agt.,
Spring Hill, Bradford Co., Pa
W.M SHUMWAY Pres. (oct4m

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $1 free. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine. [mch16-76-1y

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. True & Co., Augusta, Maine. [mch16-76-1y.

FARM FOR SALE.—A Farm of 68 acres, 64 improved, in Asylum township, Bradford Co., Pa. On the premises are two good dwelling houses, barn and necessary out buildings, and excellent water. A never-failing stream of water passes through the premises. Good fruit and an abundance of nuts. For further particulars call on or address,

NELSON VANDERPOOL,
feb24-76tf. Marshview, Bradford Co., Pa.

OIL

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.

Coal.

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