Agricultural Department

Real Value of Natural Grass Land.

When it is so repeatedly stated that England is more than half in permanent grass, that within a few years a great deal more has been taken from the plowed portion never to be cultivated by the plow or turned over again, it ought to be convincing as to the profit from grass being more than from grain, and if a small island so over-populated as to require an immense importation of human food can increase her area of perpetual grass, there must be a vast advantage in leaving undisturbed by cultivation all the best land. Yet, here in America, all the fine tracts of the blue and other native grasses, which are well known to fatten cattle and sheep, or, in fact, every grass-eating animal, are broken up and plowed for the purpose of taking all the plant food which the grass feeds on, to grow wheat to send away, thus impoverishing the country. For the money received for all the wheat does not enrich the inhabitants, as they have to pay all of it, and more added, to buy wool and cloth and clothing of all kinds, which wool would make, if the grass and virgin soil was spared to grow wool instead of wheat.

Let that quack farmer, Mr. Mechi, come over to this continent and see the havoc made by the plow, and he would never more blame the land-owners of England for their zealous protection of the meadows and pastures. Could anything be stronger proof of the real value of good natural grass land than the fact of farms having more than half grass, or fully two-thirds as mowings and pastures, being always more sought after than others. Moreover, it is notorious and beyond contradiction that a good farmer with capital, renting a farm of say from 300 to 500 acres, with about the proportion of grass land stated, which he can never plow, is better situated than any who have all arable farms, and also, it can be added, in making more money than any farmer on this side of the ocean who owns his land. This is worth consideration, for he pays more taxes, has no protection, and his rent at least $10 per acre.

Good natural grass land in America, if not violated and robbed of its plant food, would pay well, for all the animals raised by its aid, all the butter, wool or meat produced are nearer clear profit than nought else, and men of capital who would, like English noblemen, hold this uninterruptedly in grass, only using such as was not so well adapted for permanency, would not have a quantity of unsalable soil on their hands. In the West, and especially in the South-west, there are men who are what is termed "land poor." They own a great many acres, which they have rented to laboring men on shares, and some at money rental, but in either case, the land gradually becomes weaker, and after a few revivals of clover, the deepest, best soil succumbs, and poverty results to the soil and to all owners who have not invested the cash as received.—*Working Farmer in Rural New Yorker.*

What to do with Non-Heading Cabbage.

A writer in the *American Agriculturist* says: Last fall I was mourning over an unusual number of half developed cabbage, which were only fit to be fed to the cows, and mentioned the fact to a Duchess county farmer, who is in business in New York, and has lately bought a farm near us, asking if his crop had turned out badly. His answer was, that he had no more soft heads than he wanted, or to the effect that he would feel disappointed if he had not a considerable number. Now we, neither of us, raised cabbages for market, but for our own consumption mainly, and I was utterly at a loss to know what he could do with a quarter of his crops that failed to make heads.

He told me that he dug a wide trench, so deep that after some top soil was thrown in he could set the cabbages out in the trench as close as they could stand, and their heads would not come on level with the top of the ground. When planted, he covers the trench with some boards and some brush, corn stalks, salt hay and earth on the top, keeping it open at the ends or elsewhere until cold weather, and then covering it in close. He said they would all have firm, solid heads in the spring.

I tried it, and at the time I write (April) we are enjoying the best cabbages we ever ate. They are rather small to be marketable, say four and a half to six inches in diameter, solid and sound, crisp and tender, as delicate as cauliflowers, and what is more remarkable, I never know when we are going to have cabbage for dinner until I see it upon the table. The great objection I have to this most wholesome and delicious vegetable is, that it usually fills the house with its perfectly detestable odor, so to have cabbage without this drawback is worth all the trouble it costs. If these winter-headed cabbages could once become known in the market, I am confident that their merits would command for them a ready sale all through the spring. The cabbage in market at this season are very poor. They are very apt to be slightly decayed, will keep but a little while, as they wilt at once, and soon after rot. I wish now that I had enough to test the market with, but I have not, and write this partly in the hope that somebody will do it next year.

"Stir the Soil."—If I had to preach a sermon on horticulture," says Downing, "I should take this for my text: 'Stir the soil.' In dry weather it is very essential that the soil be stirred often. The air waters the fresh dug soil much more efficiently than we can do. A man will raise more moisture with a spade and a hoe in a day than he can pour on the earth out of a watering-pot in a week. If the ground be suffered to become close and compact, the cool surface exposed to the air for the reception of moisture is smaller, and what is deposited does not enter into the earth far enough to be appropriated; but if the soil be loose and porous the air enters beneath the surface. Almost any soil in which a seed will germinate, may be made by continued hoeing to produce a crop. Above all, eat away every weed that appears. One year's seeding makes seven year's weeding." The only use of weeds is to make a necessity of tilling the ground more frequently.

Parents should not plead that boys where they may meet with a sunstroke, weeding garden, for example—while the base ball season is [illegible]

Educational Department

E. E. Quinlan,
J. A. Wilt,
J. C. Crawford,
G. W. Ryan,
A. A. Keeney,
Committee of Associate Editors.

Communications may be sent to either of the above editors, as may be preferred, and will appear in the issue of which he has charge.
J. A. Wilt, Editor Present Week.

EDUCATION THE RESULT OF LABOR.

Our Colleges, Seminaries and Common Schools are much better than they were half a century ago. Many of our common schools have as large a supply of school apparatus as our colleges had fifty years ago. Fifty years ago the walls of our school houses were bare and the furniture consisted of the teacher's ferrule and pen-knife; now there is scarcely a school house in our county but what has its walls decorated with maps of some description, and the furniture consists of dictionary, globe, blackboard, chalk, brush, and the modern improvements in desks, seats, &c.

Our books are also much superior, and more perfect than they have been at any time in the past.

We have advanced in material progress. Our fathers had not the advantages of education we enjoy. The question is sometimes asked, "How did the great men of the past obtain their education, with such limited means and such poor schools." There can be but one answer—by *labor*. They improved the advantages they had; they were industrious, and *studied*. Their education was the result of hard and persevering labor. We have the modern improvements in school buildings, apparatus, and books; in this we have a great advantage over our fore-fathers; but to become educated, with even these modern appliances, requires hard and persevering labor.

"There is no royal road to learning." The circumstances surrounding us may be a help or a hindrance. Riches may assist in overcoming outward hindrances, but the labor and study must be done, whether you be rich, or whether you be poor. In this respect we "are all equal." You are what you make yourself. Labor and industry will pay you in the future; they have their reward.

Have you a desire to wield any influence in the world, and possess power in the realms of thought? Long continued persevering study will gratify your desire.

Poor young man! Poor young girl! Take courage from this. Are you striving to increase your God-given talents? Bear in mind that you must do for yourself what no one can do for you. You are the equal of the richest man's son in the world, in this respect. Bear in mind that *education is the result of hard labor and study.*

THE BIBLE IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOL.

Below we give the views of Henry Ward Beecher on the subject of the Bible in the schools. He is in favor of free schools, and of compulsory education. We give the part in which he opposes the Bible in our free schools:

"Thirdly they should be so constituted that men of all creed should send their children without any fear of propagandism. They must not be called religious in the just sense of that word. After the number and speech of men the common school must not be regarded as a religious institution. It is secular; it must be kept secular and defended against anything that will make it other than secular. Only on that ground can you have national schools. It is not just and fair that I should pay taxes for the education of my boy when I cannot send him to the common school for fear his conscience will be perverted and where he will be taught the things that I abhor. It is not fair to compel the children of a Jew, a citizen like me,—it is not right that he should be compelled to pay money so that his child may hear the New Testament read day by day, which he doesn't believe in. It is not right that our substantial Catholic citizens should be compelled to send their children to schools where the Bible is read, when they do not believe that the Protestant version is the faithful version of God's will. It is not right that they should read their Douai Bible in the common schools and compel us to hear them. Fair play! Fair play! These journals that at first were disposed to vindicate the old order of things, by larger reflection, by the light of a better second thought, have come, or are rapidly coming to the ground that our common schools must be secular and not religious institutions, and that only on that ground can the State support them. If they are secular, the State has a right to support them, because in so doing it is preventing its own decline and overthrow. Does this make a godly school? In one sense it does. Special functions being developed, special organs must perform. In the education of the community there is another work to be done; there is church work and there is school work. We do not take the ground that a child can be educated without religious culture. You must put the child through different institutions. The common school does not undertake to educate the whole man. It educates him as far as is necessary to make him a good citizen, and says to the father and to the priest, "You must do the rest." When, therefore, you say the common school is godless, I say it is godless in precisely the same way that a tailor's shop is godless. Suppose I should have a shop for manufacturing chairs, and a man should come and say, "Do you manufacture Bibles?" "No." "Then you have a godless shop." The spirit of the common schools is not to circulate religious culture, and the school is not godless on that account. The common school system does not take away from the young religion the religious [illegible]. It merely says that it must be performed elsewhere. It belongs to the parent and to the priest. [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

E. A. Strong, County Superintendent of Sullivan county, [illegible] a Normal Institute for teachers to commence on the 4th of September, at Dushore, and continue for four weeks. In Sullivan [illegible] where they have no other means of Normal instruction for teachers, the [illegible] is of great benefit to the teachers of the county. They were inaugurated by H. Armstrong, when he was superintendent of the county, and have been held annually since.

The report of the (Boston) Woman's Educational Association says that the elementary education is entirely in the hands of women. In Boston there are 175 male teachers, and 1,066 female, and such a thing as a man teaching in a primary school is almost unknown throughout New-England. The teaching in these elementary schools is the only school teaching that the vast majority of children receive, for less than one-fortieth of them go beyond the grammar schools. This statement, without argument is enough to show that the women who teach in the lower schools should have the best possible education, for the demand on them is so great that no enthusiasms or faithfulness or good will can meet it without the help of thorough and systematic training. The report goes on to ask: "If a school like the Boston Latin School graduates but 10 per cent. of its pupils; if of those, even, not all pass on to college, and that, too, when the going to college is held to be one of the best starts a man can have in life, how many young women will devote four years of study and at the least $2,000 to the preparation for teaching or for any other profession, when it is so strongly probable that no less than 80 per cent. of them will be provided for by marriage?"

The *National Teachers' Monthly* says of teaching the elementary branches: "It is a mistake to suppose that the elementary branches are not interesting to children. Children like to do what they can do well, what they understand, or are on the road to understanding. The fact of his having progressed so far in his text-book is a source of satisfaction to the child, whereas, instruction vaguely presented and imperfectly understood renders the student restless and discontented. What interests a child most is to feel that he knows for sure, and to this end he should not be advanced to another stage until he is sure of his footing in the present one. Hence, drill upon each new principle when in hand is preferable to the practice of 'turning the book' again and again. Nor should the work presented in the text be considered sufficient. The examples in any arithmetic, for instance, should be but the text for a whole sermon of additional problems, original and selected."

J. C. Crawford, late principal of the Athens Graded School, has followed Greeley's advice and gone west. We shall miss him at our Institutes and Associations, where he always gave valuable assistance. We congratulate the people that have procured his services, knowing that they have in him a thorough and experienced teacher, a good citizen and an accomplished gentleman.

How many of those persons who attended the Musical Institute, in Towanda, will make an attempt to introduce vocal music in the schools throughout the county? Would it not be well for those who attend these Normal instructions, to take the lead in introducing this branch in our schools? Will not some one give us the benefit of their experience in teaching children to sing, through the Educational Department?

The Towanda Graded School opened on the 21st of August, with the following teachers: Prof. G. W. Ryan, Principal; H. K. Smith, Ella Spalding, Stella Pitcher, Effie Pennypacker, Amanda Chamberlin, Ellen E. Moserip, Hattie Bogart, Clara Lewis. With the above assistants the Professor will add new laurels to his crown as one of the most energetic and thorough educators of the State.

The next session of the Bradford Co. Teachers' Association will be held in September, in Herrick. The session will, no doubt, be an interesting and pleasant one. The people of Herrick are hospitable, and will entertain all who can make it convenient to attend. Let us have a good attendance.

Teachers should not work the difficult problems, nor parse the knotty sentences for their pupils; but should assist them in learning *how to do it themselves.*

The Bible is now read in 14,000 of the 17,000 public schools of Pennsylvania.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

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
apr27-75.

THE SUBSCRIBER TAKES Pleasure in calling the attention of his customers and the public generally, to the fact that he still continues a

GENERAL MARKET BUSINESS

At the OLD STAND of MYER & RUNDELL, in Carroll's Block, nearly opposite the Means House, and that he is prepared to furnish

SALT AND FRESH MEATS, FRESH POULTRY, VEGETABLES AND BERRIES

of the very best quality, at as low rates as any other [illegible]

C. M. MYER.
June 1, 1876.

NEW FLOURING MILL
IN SHESHEQUIN, PA.

The subscriber gives notice that his new STEAM FLOURING MILL, is now in successful operation, and that he is prepared to do all work in his line on a short notice.

CUSTOM GRINDING DONE ON THE SAME DAY THAT IT IS RECEIVED

[illegible] Buckwheat and Rye Flour, Corn Meal, Feed, &c., always on hand and for sale at lowest rates.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.—Persons living on the [illegible] patron [illegible]

F. S. AYERS.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF TOWANDA.

CAPITAL..........$125,000.
SURPLUS FUND..........62,000

This Bank offers UNUSUAL FACILITIES for the transaction of a

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS ACCORDING TO AGREEMENT.

SPECIAL CARE GIVEN TO THE COLLECTION OF NOTES AND CHECKS.

[illegible] SEND MONEY to any part of [illegible] Ireland, Scotland, or [illegible]

PASSAGE TICKETS

[illegible] Old Country, by the best steam or [illegible]

[illegible]

Highest price paid for U. S. Bonds, Gold and Silver.

JOS. POWELL, President. N. N. BETTS, Jr., Cashier.

Taylor & Co.

TAYLOR & CO!

WE ARE RECEIVING OUR NEW SPRING GOODS THIS WEEK. WE HAVE BOUGHT THEM AT THE LOWEST PRICES OF THE SEASON, AND WILL SELL THEM AT PRICES NEVER BEFORE EQUALED.

TAYLOR & CO.

Towanda, April 20, 1876.

Hardware.

THE CHEAPEST HARDWARE STORE IN TOWANDA IS IN MERCUR BLOCK!

Farmers can buy their SCYTHES, SNATHS, GRINDSTONES, FORKS, FIXTURES, ROPES, &c., &c., &c., *Cheaper Than at Any Other Place!*

I have always on hand Repairs for the Young Warrior and Champion Mowing Machines.

PERRIGOS SIDE HILL PLOWS, Best in Use.

All kinds of TINWARE on hand, and Tin work of all kinds done at lowest prices.

H. T. JUNE.

Towanda, June 28, 1876.

500 MEN WANTED!

To buy a largestock 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. 6, 1875.

Drugs and Medicines.

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 & HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES. And all genuine popular Patent 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 OILS, ALCOHOL, AND SPIRITS TURPENTINE, *Sash, Paint, Varnish, Whitewash, Counter, Horse, Mane, Shoe, Scrubbing, And all kinds of brushes.*

WINDOW AND PICTURE CLASS, 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 as represented.

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

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR, for restoring gray hair to its natural vitality and color. Advancing years, sickness, disappointment, and hereditary predisposition, all turn the hair gray, and either of them incline it to shed prematurely. Ayer's Hair Vigor, by long and extensive use, has proven that it stops the falling of the hair immediately; often renews the growth, and always surely restores its color, when faded or gray. It stimulates the nutritive organs to healthy activity, and preserves both the hair and its beauty. Thus brashy, weak or sickly hair becomes glossy, pliable and strengthened; lost hair regrows with lively expression; falling hair is checked and established; thin hair thickens; and faded or gray hair resumes their original color. Its operation is sure and harmless. It cures dandruff, heals all humors, and keeps the scalp cool, clean and soft—under which conditions, diseases are impossible.

As a dressing for ladies' hair, the Vigor is praised for its grateful and agreeable perfume, and valued for the soft lustre and richness of tone it imparts.

Prepared by J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Practical and Analytical Chemists.

Sold by all Druggists and dealers in Medicine.

TASTELESS MEDICINES.

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

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

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

OIL OF SANDALWOOD is fast superseding 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 35 Wooster street, New York.

Sold at all Drug Stores Here.
aug 16.

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 $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 Assessment.
20	3.00	2.00	.60	41	6.00	4.00	.96
21	3.00	2.00	.62	42	6.00	4.00	.98
22	3.00	2.00	.65	43	6.00	4.00	1.00
23	3.00	2.00	.66	44	6.66	4.00	1.05
24	3.00	2.00	.67	45	6.00	4.00	1.15
25	3.00	2.00	.68	46	7.00	4.50	1.82
26	3.50	2.50	.69	47	7.00	4.50	1.28
27	3.50	2.50	.70	48	7.00	4.50	1.25
28	3.50	2.50	.71	49	7.00	4.50	1.40
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	.83	56	9.00	6.00	2.25
36	5.00	3.50	.85	57	10.00	6.00	2.50
37	5.00	3.50	.88	58	10.00	6.00	2.60
38	5.00	3.50	.90	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				

THE FARMERS' MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. OF TUSCARORA, [illegible] Is now issuing perpetual policies on FARM PROPERTY ONLY.

Each member pays a fee at the time of insuring; [illegible] the expenses of the Co. [illegible] further payment is required, except to meet actual loss by fire among the members.

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

Office in Business, SPRING HILL, PA. [illegible] Agent will canvass the Townships of Tuscarora, Pike, Herrick, Wyalusing, Asylum, Terry and Standing Stone, 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, Prs. Oct7tm

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $1 free. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

Immense Success! 50,000 of the Genuine LIFE AND LABORS OF LIVINGSTONE [illegible] A MARVELOUS country, [illegible] are eager to get, and more *good* agents are *needed* at once. PROFITS are SPLENDID. For particulars and proof, address, HUBBARD BROS., Publishers, 23 Sansom St., Phila., Pa. Oct20-75-1y.

Watches, Jewelry, &c.

W. A. CHAMBERLIN.

Dealer in *DIAMONDS,* and FINE JEWELRY, and WATCHES AND CLOCKS.

TOWANDA, PA.

June2-74.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER WARE, &C.

M. HENDLEMAN,

Dealer in FINE AMERICAN AND SWISS GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, and FINE JEWELRY.

Also STERLING SILVER and SILVER PLATED WARE CLOCKS, FROM THE CHEAPEST TO THE BEST. GOLD, SILVER AND STEEL SPECTACLES & EYE GLASSES.

One door north of Dr. Porter & Son's Drug store, Main street,

TOWANDA, PA.

Jan6-75.

PRESENTS FOR ALL, AT THE NEW JEWELRY STORE.

W. A. ROCKWELL

Is constantly receiving in addition to his large stock of jewelry,

FINE GOLD SETS, PINS, BANDS, RINGS, STUDS, CHARMS, NECKLACES,

AMERICAN AND SWISS WATCHES, GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, and SILVER PLATED WARE OF ALL VARIETIES, GOLD, Silver AND STEEL SPECTACLES, SILVER AND PLATED RINGS AND CHARMS.

Also *CLOCKS OF ALL VARIETIES,* at the lowest prices.

Watch, Clock and Jewelry repairing done in the best manner, and warranted.

Thanks for a liberal patronage and hope to merit a continuance of the same.

nov12-73 W. A. ROCKWELL.

THE BOSTON 99 CENT STORE, NORTH END MERCUR BLOCK, MAIN STREET. TOWANDA, PA.

At the 99 cent Store you can buy Beautiful Walnut Brackets, Picture Frames, Pictures, Walnut Stands, Croquet Sets, Base balls and Smallets, Glassware, Lamps, Cutlery, Jewelry, Silver Ware, Perfumery, Velvet Hassocks, at

99 CENTS EACH.

All goods warranted as represented, and prices guaranteed 25 per cent. lower than same quality can be purchased elsewhere. Don't neglect to call and see us when in town, whether you desire to purchase or not.

C. S. CORNWELL.
Towanda, June 27, 1876.

LAND FOR SALE.

THREE HUNDRED ACRES, Of beautiful LAND FOR SALE.

3 miles from Towanda. Will be sold for cash or ON TIME, To suit purchasers,

100 ACRES IMPROVED, With house and barn thereon; balance WELL TIMBERED, And easily cleared. Whole farm well watered.

Will be sold in lots of 50 or 100 acres, or more, to purchasers desiring same.

Inquire of R. C. LOCKWOOD, Waverly, N. Y., or of J. P. KIRBY, or JAMES WOOD,

may4 Towanda, Pa.

Clothing.

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— SPRING AND SUMMER 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 [march 8, 76

NOW, OR FOREVER AFTER HOLD YOUR PEACE!

FOR NEARLY THREE YEARS MANUFACTURED GOODS HAVE BEEN GOING DOWN—DOWN—DOWN, BUT THE INDICATIONS ARE THAT HARD PAN HAS BEEN REACHED, AND THAT PRICES WILL VERY SOON TAKE A SUDDEN UPWARD TENDENCY!

This is, therefore, to notify my customers and the public generally, that I will dispose of my entire stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS!

At prices at least TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. LOWER than the same articles can be offered three months hence. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

My stock is COMPLETE in every department, and has been purchased at the VERY LOWEST FIGURES. Those who do not avail themselves of this opportunity to buy Clothing CHEAPER THAN EVER BEFORE.

And probably much lower than the same goods will be offered [illegible] years, must not censure me, as I have given [illegible] timely warning.

Yours, [illegible]
M. E. ROSENFIELD.

Towanda, June 14, 1876.

Coal, Lime and Plaster

COAL, COAL, COAL.

We keep on hand at our yard all sizes of Pittston and Wilkes Barre coal, and Loyal Sock coal, from the Sullivan County Mines. Also, Barclay Lump and Smith.

We keep the best quality of Lime, Hair and Cement, Brick and Plaster, which we will sell at bottom prices.

PIERCE & SCOTT.

Towanda May 1st, 1876.

PURE GROUND PLASTER AT RUMMERFIELD!

I have just received a large supply of FRESH GROUND CAYUGA PLASTER Manufactured from stone selected by myself, and warranted PURE.

PRICE.—Cash, $6 50; on time, $7 00. Send in your orders.

PETER LANDMESSER.

Rummerfield, March 1, 1876.

NEW COAL YARD!

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

ALL SIZES OF ANTHRACITE, LOYAL SOCK, And BARCLAY COAL.

Also LIME AND CEMENT.

Coal delivered on short notice.

TERMS:—Cash.

HENRY MERCUR.

Oct21-75-tf.

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	[illegible]
" Pea	[illegible]
Carbon Run Lump	[illegible]
" " Smith	[illegible]
Barclay Mountain Lump	[illegible]
" " Smith	[illegible]
Allentown Lime [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

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

Thankful for my friends [illegible] and customers for their very liberal patronage in the past and hoping for a continuance [illegible]

Those who are indebted to me, will take notice that I must have money [illegible] cash and pay freights. They must settle by the first of August next.

Very Respectfully Yours,
J. H. PHINNY.

Towanda, July 1, 1876.

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 ST.,
TOWANDA, PA
may13.

Carriages.

NOW IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY, TO BUY CARRIAGES AND WAGONS AT BRYANT'S,

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

I have a large assortment of my OWN MANUFACTURE,

Warranted in every particular, which I will SELL SO LOW That everybody can afford to have one of his own.

I also have the sole agency in this place of OVIATT'S PATENT RUNNERS,

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

CALL AND EXAMINE THEM.

JAMES BRYANT.
Jan6-76.

NEW 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 his work. All he asks is an INSPECTION OF HIS WORK Previous to purchasing elsewhere.

ALL WORK WARRANTED TO GIVE PERFECT SATISFACTION.

Thankful for the liberal patronage formerly extended to him, he hopes by strict attention to merit a continuance of the same.

REPAIRING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO AT REDUCED PRICES.

HENRY STULEN.

Towanda, Jan. 6, 1876.

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 00	....	11 00	....
Ithaca	7 50	....	9 42	....	12 51	....
Owego	9 00	....	10 50	....	....	....
Elmira	9 00	3 45	10 52	8 30	2 45	5 20
Waverly	9 35	4 20	11 20	9 05	3 20	6 05
Sayre	9 45	4 25	11 28	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
Ulster	....	....	....	9 40	3 56	6 40
Towanda	10 25	5 06	12 05	10 00	4 15	6 55
Wysauking	....	....	....	10 09	4 27	P.M.
Standing Stone	....	....	....	10 19	4 29	....
Rummerfield	....	....	....	10 25	4 49	....
Frenchtown	....	....	....	10 36	4 59	....
Wyalusing	....	5 45	....	10 50	5 12	....
Laceyville	11 2[illegible]	6 05	12 59	11 12	5 37	....
Skinner's Eddy	....	6 08	....	11 15	5 3[illegible]	....
Meshoppen	....	6 23	....	11 32	6 0[illegible]	....
Mehoopany	....	6 29	....	11 38	6 0[illegible]	....
Tunkhannock	12 10	7 10	2 05	12 25	6 35	....
LaGrange	....	7 20	....	12 35	6 45	....
Falls	....	7 35	....	12 51	6 59	....
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 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.	....

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	9 00	....	....	8 45	9 45	....
Easton	9 25	....	6 00	10 00	11 30	....
Bethlehem	9 50	....	6 30	10 30	12 00	....
Allentown	10 05	....	6 43	10 42	12 11	....
Mauch Chunk	11 [illegible]	....	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 06	11 23	....	4 48	....
Falls	....	8 19	11 34	....	5 00	....
LaGrange	....	8 35	11 51	....	5 15	....
Tunkhannock	2 24	8 46	12 2[illegible]	3 22	5 30	....
Mehoopany	....	9 12	12 45	....	5 53	....
Meshoppen	....	9 19	12 5[illegible]	....	6 00	....
Skinner's Eddy	....	9 35	1 1[illegible]	....	6 16	....
Laceyville	3 07	9 39	1 1[illegible]	4 02	6 20	....
Wyalusing	....	10 00	1 35	....	6 40	....
Frenchtown	....	10 15	1 49	....	6 53	....
Rummerfield	....	10 25	1 5[illegible]	....	7 03	....
Standing Stone	....	10 32	2 05	....	7 10	....
Wysauking	....	10 41	2 15	....	7 20	....
Towanda	4 10	10 55	2 30	5 00	7 35	7 30
Ulster	....	11 09	2 47	....	7 49	7 45
Milan	....	11 19	2 57	....	8 09	7 55
Athens	4 42	11 2[illegible]	3 05	5 25	8 10	8 05
Sayre	4 48	11 35	3 1[illegible]	5 33	8 16	8 10
Waverly	4 55	11 45	3 20	5 46	8 25	8 20
Elmira	5 35	12 30	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 20	....	4 35
Rochester	10 50	....	....	11 20	....	6 55
Buffalo	12 25	....	....	12 35	8 20	6 15
Niagara Falls	12 51	....	....	1 04	....	9 10
	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 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 p. m., daily, with Pullman Sleeping Coach through from New York, arriving at Van Etten 5:15, Spencer 5:35, Ithaca 6:50, Taughannock Falls 7:18, Trumansburg 7:25, Farmer 7:43, Ovid Center 7:52, Hayts Corner [illegible], Romulus 8:12, Geneva 8:[illegible], [illegible] with trains on N. Y. & H. R. R., arriving at Rochester at 11:20 a. m., Buffalo 1:15 p. m., and Niagara Falls at [illegible]

No. [illegible]—12:00 a. m., daily except Sundays, on arrival of L. V. train from Wilkes Barre, Pittston, Tunkhannock, Towanda, &c., arriving at Van Etten 12:05, Spencer 12:55, Ithaca 1:35, Taughannock Falls 2:15, Trumansburg 2:2[illegible], Farmer 2:55, Ovid Center 3:12, Hayts Corners 3:20, Romulus 3:28, Geneva [illegible], connecting with trains east and west on N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R.

No. [illegible]—[illegible] p. m., daily except Sundays, with through car from [illegible] for Geneva, leaving Elmira at 5:10 p. m., arriving at Van Etten [illegible], Spencer 6:5[illegible], Ithaca [illegible], Taughannock Falls [illegible], Trumansburg [illegible], Farmer [illegible], Ovid Center [illegible], Hayts Corners [illegible], Romulus [illegible], Geneva [illegible], connecting with trains east and west on N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R.

ARRIVE AT SAYRE FROM THE NORTH.

[illegible]

R. A. PACKER, Gen. Supt.
R. M. HOVEY, Gen. Pass. Agt.
WM. STEVENSON, Ass't Supt.

PHILADELPHIA & READING RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS. JULY 24th, 1876.

Trains leave Allentown as follows:

[illegible]

J. E. WOOTTEN, *General Superintendent.*
Oct14-75-1y.

Hotels.

ELWELL HOUSE, TOWANDA, PA.

JOHN SULLIVAN.

Having leased this house, is now ready to accommodate the traveling 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.

MEANS HOUSE, TOWANDA, PA.

CORNER MAIN AND BRIDGE STREETS.

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

A superior quality of Old English Bass Ale just received.

T. R. JORDAN, Proprietor.
Towanda, Jan. 24, '77.

EAGLE HOTEL.

TOWANDA, PA.

[illegible] Court and Riverside, directly in [illegible] Court House.

JOHN BURKE, PROPRIETOR.

[illegible]

JOHN BURKE.
May 16, 1876.

BETHLEHEM, PA.

"OLD MORAVIAN SUN INN."

[illegible]

[illegible] accommodation of commercial agents.

C. F. SMITH, Proprietor.
Sept. 4, '73.