# Agricultural Department

## Poultry.

The following interesting essay, on Poultry, was recently delivered, by Gen. Patton, before Towanda Grange No 200:

WORTHY MASTER, BRETHREN AND SISTERS;—In compliance with your Resolution adopted in my absence, at the last Grange meeting, to invite me to deliver an Essay at our next Grange meeting, I now give you a synopsis of "what I know about Poultry."

ORIGIN OF DOMESTIC FOWLS

There is much diversity of opinion in relation to the origin of our domestic fowls. Count de Buffon, of France, who was the greatest naturalist of his day, and Sonnerat, who was also an eminent naturalist, claimed that the domestic fowls sprang from one primitive stock. Some writers claim that they owe their origin to the Jungle fowl of India; and others partly to the Jaga fowl of Sumatra, and partly to the Bantam fowls of the wilds of Java. Aristophanes calls the cock the Persian bird; neither of which suppositions accord with the different forms, colors, &c., of the domestic from the wild breeds; or with the unrestricted crossings of the domestic breeds with each other. Wild fowls have but one uniform shape and color of plumage, peculiar to themselves, and the crossings between the wild and domestic fowls are limited to one generation; which alone refutes the idea of their originating from the wild fowls.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN WILD AND DOMESTIC FOWLS.

Dampier saw wild gallinaceous hens at Poloniconder, St. Jago, and the Island of Timor, in the Indian Ocean. Sonnini described wild cocks which he saw in the forests of South America, and Sonnerat saw some in the Indies; and Temminck procured some from Java, Sumatra, and the Island of Ceylon; and all of them differed from each other, and from all of the then known domestic races of fowls; but this profitless question of their origin is involved in too much obscurity and confusion to allow me to weary your patience in tracing it through conflicting history and uncertain tradition. It is certain however, that they have been known to man from the earliest historic or traditionary period.

SEPARATE AND DISTINCT CREATIONS.

Notwithstanding the opinions of eminent naturalists to the contrary, I believe that there have been numerous, seperate and distinct creations of them in different regions of the habitable globe, corresponding with the animal creation from that of man, inclusive, down to the lowest type of creation in the animal kingdom.

DERIVATION OF THE NAMES OF FOWLS.

It is well-known that different countries have their peculiar breeds, which generally take their names from the places they inhabit, or from which they were imported, or from some peculiar appendage formation or characteristic of them; as the Dorkins from Dorking, in England; the Houdains, (pronounced Houdans) from Houdain, in France; the Black Spanish, or, as they are called—everlasting layers—from Spain; the Polands, from Poland; the Shanghais, from Shanghai, in China; the Buff and the Patridge Cochin Chinas, from Cochin China; The Siberian or Russian fowls from Russia; the Malays or Chittagongs, from the Malay Islands; the Javas, from the Island of Java, the Columbians, from Columbia, in South America; the Barbarys, from Barbary; the Dutch fowls, or the every-day layers, from Holland—so named from their persistency in laying and disinclination to set; the Bolton grays and bays, from Bolton, in England; the former known also as Chitteprats (or Chetteprats) or Moonies; the Sussex fowls, from Sussex county, in England; Guelders, from the Province of Guelderland, in Holland, and from Belgium; the frizzled fowls, from Java and Eastern Asia; the Shakebag, sometimes called Shakebag, or Duke of Leeds fowl—a large parti-colored fowl with a black crest, supposed to be a cross with the game fowl. They were celebrated fighters, and were carried in bags to cock-pits, where their owners shook the bag containing them as a banter to the owners of other fighting fowls, and hence they were nicknamed Shakebags. The negro fowl, from Africa—distinguished for its black comb, wattles, skin, bones and feathers, though the flesh is white and tender, but being ungainly in appearance, and without profitable qualities, a cross between it and other fowls is deteriorating, and hence they are not desirable inmates in the poultry yard; the Barnyard, or dung-hill fowls are the offspring of promiscous crossings of the Malay, Dorking, Poland, Spanish and other fowls. Doctor Bechstein enumerated eight distinct varieties of them, viz: the small combed, the crowned, silver-colored, slate-blue, chamois-colored, ermine-like, widow, with tear-like spots on a black ground, fire and stone colored. Crossings with more recently imported breeds have added to those varieties. The Dominique, or Dominica fowls, are supposed to be from the Island of Dominica, in the West Indies, but are ranked with our native breeds and are superior breeders; Leghorns, from Leghorn in Italy; Creve Cœrs, from France; silky fowls, from China and Japan—remarkable for the silky texture of their plumage; Hamburgs, from Hamburgh, in Germany, with a number of varieties including gold and silver penciled Hamburgs; Brahmas, or Brahma Pootras, from Asia—named after the Brahma Pootra or Burampooter river there; Pheasant fowls, or pheasant Malay fowls, from the Malay Islands, are said to be a cross between the Pheasant of the woods and the domestic fowl, but never reach a second generation; Creepers, a very small variety of the Bantams, with short legs; the creepy is probably a cross with the Siberian or Russian fowl, which has also short legs; the Jumper mentioned by Buffon, is another of those diminutive races, and are so short legged that they are compelled to progress by jumping instead of stepping; Rumpkins, or tailless fowls, are supposed to be a distinct species, and are also supposed to have descended from the wild breed of Ceylon; Bantams including the silver Sea-bright and other varieties.

TO BE CONTINUED.

WOOD ASHES and rotted sawdust might be spread upon grass, or upon land ploughed for corn, oats, or potatoes, with advantage; 100 bushels or more per acre.

# Educational Department

E. E. QUINLAN,
J. A. WILT,
REV. D. CRAFT,
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.
E. E. QUINLAN, Editor present week.

## COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

An Essay read by Arthur Head, before the Bradford County Teachers' Assocation, at Herrick Sept. 9, 1875.

If, as has often been alleged, and with great force of reason and argument, maintained, the State has an absolute property in the person of each of its subjects, it certainly has the right to increase the value and usefulness of them by education or any other reasonable means.

There are many rights which an individual may exercise, so long as they do not conflict with the public convenience, nor with prior individual rights. Every man has an absolute right to pursue any legitimate branch of industry; but when in so doing he damages or annoys either his neighbor or the public, he must yield this right. And, while every man has an undoubted right to the entire control of his children, whenever he exercises this right in such a manner as to harm the child, to injure or incommode his neighbor, or the community, his right is forfeited to exactly that extent. He does all of these when he fails to make use of every means in his power for educating his children, and sends forth into society an ignorant, poor and inferior citizen, instead of an enlightened, intelligent and useful one. And still we hear the opponents of this law prating about the "glorious liberty" of the American citizen! As if our liberty consisted in the absence of all restraint and law, and the privilege of scattering broadcast over the land the seeds of ignorance, degradation and crime. As if the liberty of the people consisted in the right to deprive the next generation of the dearest inheritance it is in the power of man to bestow. Since God has given man the capacity for almost indefinite development of mind, and placed within his reach the means for securing that development, we maintain that one generation has no more right to deprive the next of this privilege, than to deprive them of a just inheritance in lands or goods. Nay, as this inheritance is infinitely more valuable than any of material things, so the right to receive and enjoy it is infinitely more great. And the fact that those who possess this right are generally unconscious of its worth until the opportunity for its enjoyment is past, is one of the most cogent reasons why it should be guarded and secured to them by the State.

Dear-bought experience often demonstrates the fact that the cupidity and selfishness of human nature are stronger than conscience, and oftentimes stronger than the natural love of parents for their offspring. Were this not true we should not see parents sacrificing the dearest interests, and the future welfare of their children to the love of present gain. But since such is the case, it is manifestly the duty of the Government to interfere in behalf of those children, and secure to them the privileges of which they would otherwise be deprived. For it is one of the primary objects of Government to protect the weak, not only against the aggressions of the strong, but against the danger of their own folly and ignorance. There are, in our country, thousands of children growing up in utter ignorance and idleness, exposed to all the dangerous influences of vice and crime, and it is as great—nay, a more sacred duty, of the State, to interpose the strong arm of the law for their protection, than to shield them from the danger of bodily harm. And this is a duty which we owe not to the children alone, but to the coming generation, to the cause of Christianity and of civilization.

If the proposition that ignorance increases crime be true, this is a duty which the State owes its subjects, as a matter of economy; for it is far less expensive to prevent than to punish violations of the law. Again, it is a duty the performance of which the tax-payers have a right to demand. If we are forced to contribute of our means for the education of the people, we have a right to demand that they be educated. If we pay for the privileges and advantages of living in an enlightened and intelligent community, we certainly have just cause of complaint when forced to dwell in an ignorant and uncultivated one. If we pay for the prevention of pauperism and crime, it is unjust that we also be forced to pay for its remedy and punishment.

The right of the State to levy taxation for any purpose is founded upon the necessity of that taxation for the public good. If, therefore, the welfare and prosperity of the public is so far advanced by the education of the people as to justify taxation for this purpose, the same object is of sufficient importance to demand that these taxes be so expended as to produce the greatest possible results, which is not the case when children whose instruction is paid for, spend their time in the alleys and streets. If this can only be accomplished by compelling the parents to educate their children, then it is the duty of the State to take this step. If money is contributed or bequeathed for the benefit of two individuals, there is no principle known to human law which will justify its expenditure for the benefit of one alone. And, as any individual who presumed to do this would be deemed guilty of a breach of faith, so the State violates its faith with society when it expends for the benefit of a part, what was contributed for the benefit of the whole.

But as little good can come from the discussion of principles, unless they can be practically applied, it is well to consider in these discussions, not only the desirability of a compulsory law, and the right and duty of the State to enact it, but also to consider the form of such a law best calculated to secure the results desired. To do so in a paper of this kind would, of course be impossible; but the following is a brief outline of some of its important parts:

First, that all children between the ages of seven and fifteen years, should be compelled to receive instruction from some teacher qualified according to law, for at least six consecutive months each year, or until they reached a given standard, if before that time; making exceptions, of course, of such as are either mentally or physically disqualified, which disqualifications should be defined by law, and of which the certificate of a competent physician, or board of examiners, should be the proof.

Second, That each district, or sub-district, should elect three commissioners, whose duty it should be to see that the law was enforced, and make return of the fact at stated intervals to some proper officer, who might be the county superintendent. It should also be the duty of the board to keep an accurate list of all the children in the district who were liable to the provisions of the law, and also of those who were exempt, with the reasons and proof of their exemption. It should also be the duty of the board, or other officer, to hold, or cause to be held, at stated intervals, public examinations at convenient places in each township, for the purpose of determining what persons were entitled to be discharged or exempted from the operation of the law; and the ability of any student to pass the examination which should also be prescribed by law, or by some competent and duly authorized officer or board, should be conclusive evidence of having complied with the law in regard to receiving instruction. In case of inability to pass the examination, the records of the public school should be accepted as proof, and in case of the failure of both these methods, it should be obligatory upon the parents to show that they had complied with the law.

Third, The board should have power to administer oaths, compel the attendance of, and examine witnesses, and decide all controversies arising under the law in their respective districts, which decision should be subject to appeal to the Court of Common Pleas, and thence in the same manner as other civil suits.

In the case of indigent parents, the law already makes provision for both the support of their children and themselves, but it should go still further, and, when the parents are unable to do so, provide the children with text-books, and with proper clothes.

In case of the incorrigibility of children, of which the board should be the judge, with the right of appeal as before, and of which it should take cognizance upon the complaint of either parents or teachers, they should be sent to schools provided for that purpose, and established at suitable points throughout the State.

Fourth, As an inducement for the execution of the law, the State appropriation of funds should be made to each district, in proportion to the number of days of actual attendance during the school year, thus putting a premium upon regular attendance, and making it of interest to every tax-payer in the district to see that the law was enforced.

Fifth, The penalty for violation of the law should be pecuniary fines, which should be paid into the school fund of the district; and in case of continued and wilful violation or defiance of the law, the parents should be deprived of the control of their children, and suitable guardians appointed. This imperfect outline is offered, not with the idea that it is the best that could be devised, nor with the idea that it meets nearly all the requirements of the case. Nor is it to be supposed that even the wisest and most experienced legislators can frame a law which will be perfect in all its details at first. All new laws are, to a certain extent, experimental, and all laws are subject to revision and change. Nor is it contended that such a law, even if perfect as human intellect can conceive, would effect the total abolition of immorality and crime, any more than the practice of medicine will prevent disease. Immorality, as well as physical disease, will exist, wrongs will be perpetrated and crimes committed, until human nature shall have undergone a change which it is impossible for any finite agency to effect. But we do assert that men are nobler and better, and capable of enjoying a higher state of existence, both in this world and the world to come, in direct proportion as their intellectual capacities are improved by judicious cultivation. We do assert, as a fact too well known and universally admitted to require demonstration, that in every age and country whose history has been preserved, pauperism, wretchedness, immorality and crime, have decreased in direct proportion as the intelligence of the masses has increased. It is urged by those who admit the benefits of education and the necessity of regular attendance upon the schools, that this can be secured without resorting to compulsory laws "Make," they say, "your schools so pleasant that they will attract rather than repel the children, and then you will have no trouble in securing their attendance." Now supposing, for a moment, that such a thing were possible, how would it benefit the thousands of children, especially in our large cities, who never set foot within a school house door? What matters it to them whether the buildings which they never entered nor expect to enter, are attractive or not? But this is not possible. There is no great excellence to be attained—either in education or anything else—except at the cost of hard, unceasing toil. And there is not a man, much less a child, upon the earth, who loves toil for itself. I would do all that is possible to smooth these rough places, and render pleasant these toilsome paths. Instead of building our school houses of bare, unsightly walls, in the corners of highways and by-ways, where there is,

"Scanty grace from Nature's hard,
And none from that of Art."

I would construct them in such a manner that, if not examples of architectural beauty and taste, they should no longer, as at present, deserve the appellation of architectural monstrosities. I would select for them the most pleasant possible location. I would plant the yards with shrubs and trees, and fill the walls and windows of the interior with pictures, plants and flowers. I would strive, not only indirectly, by their surroundings, but directly, by careful and systematic instruction, to create and cultivate a love for the beautiful and refined. I would make their tasks, and the methods of instruction, as varied as possible. I would combine, as far as practicable, methods of instruction and recreation. But all of this would not take the place of that hard and tiresome toil, which is not only necessary to the attainment, but is itself a part of their education. But all this would still be insufficient to secure the attendance of a certain class of children. Not of the teacher were a spirit from the realms of light, and the gates of Paradise were thrown open for their reception, could they be induced to enter, save thro' the influence of wholesome fear!

No doubt there are difficulties in the way of the practical operation of the law; but of what law is this not true? Or who would argue that because human wisdom is unequal to the task of making a perfect law, we should therefore make no laws at all?

So far from our liberties being infringed by such a law, all experience and history prove that the liberties of the people are increased in direct proportion to their intelligence. A few years since, and the law providing for the maintenance of free schools was as bitterly opposed, and upon the same ground, as this; but, thank Heaven, we live in a progressive age.

The children of to-day will be the men and women of to-morrow, and will soon begin to exert upon the affairs of humanity an influence more potent than that of kings. Not only a silent and unconscious, but a positive and aggressive influence through the medium of the ballot. It rests with us to determine whether that influence shall be the offspring of ignorance and prejudice, or intelligence and reason. It is in our power to bequeath to the next generation an inheritance of great and priceless worth. We should rejoice in the agitation of the question by the political parties of our day; not that either of them has the interests of the cause at heart; but because all agitation of the truth tends to hasten its final triumph. Nor is this agitation confined to our land. Our pioneers have kindled their beacon lights in the remotest corners of the earth, and the gaze of the nations is upon them. Proud, conservative England is beginning to move. From the barren steppes of Russia, and from the fertile fields of Germany and France, from beneath the sunny skies of Italy, and from the rugged rocks and hills of Scandinavia, from the fruitful regions of the Nile, the spice groves of India, and the "Islands of the East," from the boundless plains of Mongolia, nay, from the palm groves and jungles of Ethiopia and the desert sands of Arabia, comes to our ears the glad, triumphant shout of an awaking intelligence, emancipated from the thrall of customs, sects and creeds. Bondage is giving place to freedom; falsehood and error to the reign of truth and right; hatred, war and bloodshed, to friendship love and peace. Old barriers of prejudice and superstition are giving way before the measured and resistless tread of an advancing civilization. From the ruins of ancient systems is springing a new civilization, more elevating, ennobling and pure than any of which the ancient sages dreamed. Science and literature, no longer content to be confined within the walls of universities and palaces, unveil their faces and spread their treasures before the uncounted millions of the earth. The rocks and hills, the depths of ocean, and the interminable realms of space, each contribute of their secrets and treasures to the enlightenment and blessing of the world. "The light shineth in the darkness," and, praise be to God, the darkness is beginning to comprehend the light. It rests with us to determine whether we will accept the boon which is within our reach, or, when all other nations of the earth have passed us in the race, mourn, with vain regrets, the prize which through our ignorance and folly we had lost.

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Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours of day and night. Open Sundays for Prescriptions from 9 to 10, A. M., 12 to 1 and 5 to 6, P. M.

Dr. Porter can be consulted as heretofore in the office. (may1375

TASTELESS MEDICINES.

A prominent New York physician lately completed 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 superceding every other remedy, sixty Capsules **only** being required to insure a safe and certain cure in six or eight days. From no other medicine can this result be had.

DUNDAS DICK & CO'S SOFT CAPSULES solve the problem, long considered by eminent physicians, of how to avoid the nausea and disgust experienced in swallowing, which are well known to detract from, if not destroy, the good effects of many valuable remedies.

Soft Capsules are put up in three full and neat boxes, the size of each, and are the only Capsules prescribed by physicians.

TASTELESS MEDICINES.—Castor oil and all 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 Assessments. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 20 | 3.00 | 2.00 | .60 | 41 | 6.00 | 4.00 | .96 |
| 21 | 3.00 | 2.00 | .62 | 42 | 6.00 | 4.00 | .98 |
| 22 | 3.00 | 2.00 | .65 | 43 | 6.00 | 4.00 | 1.00 |
| 23 | 3.00 | 2.00 | .68 | 44 | 6.00 | 4.00 | 1.05 |
| 24 | 3.00 | 2.00 | .67 | 45 | 6.00 | 4.00 | 1.15 |
| 25 | 3.00 | 2.00 | .68 | 46 | 7.00 | 4.50 | 1.22 |
| 26 | 3.50 | 2.50 | .69 | 47 | 7.00 | 4.50 | 1.28 |
| 27 | 3.50 | 2.50 | .70 | 48 | 7.00 | 4.50 | 1.35 |
| 28 | 3.50 | 2.50 | .71 | 49 | 7.00 | 4.50 | 1.45 |
| 29 | 3.50 | 2.50 | .72 | 50 | 7.00 | 4.50 | 1.55 |
| 30 | 3.50 | 2.50 | .77 | 51 | 8.00 | 5.00 | 1.65 |
| 31 | 4.00 | 3.00 | .75 | 52 | 8.50 | 5.00 | 1.75 |
| 32 | 4.00 | 3.00 | .77 | 53 | 8.50 | 5.00 | 1.85 |
| 33 | 4.00 | 3.00 | .79 | 54 | 8.50 | 5.00 | 2.00 |
| 34 | 4.00 | 3.00 | .81 | 55 | 8.50 | 5.00 | 2.15 |
| 35 | 4.00 | 3.00 | .83 | 56 | 10.00 | 6.00 | 2.35 |
| 36 | 5.00 | 3.50 | .85 | 57 | 10.00 | 6.00 | 2.50 |
| 37 | 5.00 | 3.50 | .85 | 58 | 10.00 | 6.00 | 2.60 |
| 38 | 5.00 | 3.50 | .88 | 59 | 10.00 | 6.00 | 2.70 |
| 39 | 5.00 | 3.50 | .92 | 60 | 10.00 | 6.00 | 2.90 |
| 40 | 5.00 | 3.50 | .94 | | | | |

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

FARM PROPERTY ONLY.

Each member pays a fee, at the time of insuring; to cover charter and incidental expenses of the Co. after which no further payment is required, except to meet actual loss by fire among the membership. This plan of insurance for FARM PROPERTY, is coming rapidly into favor.

Place of Business, SPRING HILL, PA.

The Agent will canvass the Townships of Tuscarora, Pike, Herrick, Wyalusing, Asylum, Terry and Standing Stone, and farmers in those Town ships wishing insurance or information, may address,

A. B. SUMNER, Sec. and Agt.,
Spring Hill, Bradford Co., Pa.
W. M. SHUMWAY, Pres. oct24m

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."

apr29-75.

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

GENERAL MARKET BUSINESS

At the OLD STAND of MYER & BUNDELL, 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 establishment.

C. M. MYER.

June 1, 1876-tf

BOOK BINDERY.—The public is Respectfully informed that the Book Bindery has been removed to the REPORTER Building third story, where will be done

BOOK-BINDING

in all its various branches, on terms as reasonable as the "hard times" will allow. The Bindery will be under the charge of

H. C. WHITAKER,

An experienced Binder, and all work will be promptly done in a style and manner which cannot be excelled. Music, Magazines, Newspapers, Old Books, &c., bound in every style. Particular attention will be paid to the Ruling and Binding of

BLANK BOOKS,

to any desired pattern, which in quality and durability will be warranted.

☞ All work will be ready for delivery when promised.

The patronage of the public is solicited, and perfect satisfaction guaranteed.

aug-26tf.

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.,

Jan8-75.

PRESENTS FOR ALL,
AT THE
NEW JEWELRY STORE.

W. A. ROCKWELL

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

*FINE GOLD SETS,*

PINS,
BANDS,
RINGS,
STUDS,
CHARMS,
NECKLACES,
AMERICAN AND SWISS WATCHES,
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
and
SILVER PLATED WARE OF ALL VARIETIES.

GOLD, Silver AND STEEL SPECTACLES,

SILVER AND PLATED RINGS AND CHARMS.

Also

*CLOCKS OF ALL VASIETIES,*

at the lowest prices.

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

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, 8 balls and 8 mallets, 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, 1877.

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, as purchasers shall desire.

Inquire of

R. C. LOCKWOOD,
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J. P. KIRBY,
or JAMES WOOD,

may4 Towanda, Pa.

Coal, Lime and Plaster.

COAL,

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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, all of which we will sell at bottom prices.

PIERCE & SCOTT.

Towanda May 1st, 1876.

PURE GROUND PLASTER

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RUMMERFIELD!

I have just received a large supply of

FRESH GROUND CAYUGA PLASTER

Manufactured from stone selected by myself, and warranted PURE