Agricultural Department

Gen. Patton's Essay on Poultry.-(Continued.)

DISEASES.

The pip or gapes are the most fatal and common diseases to which young chickens are subjected.

For the *pip* (which forms a horney sheath on the end of the tongue) give the chickens affected three grains of ground black pepper, mixed with fresh butter, three times a day. But a more effectual cure is to take a cup full of air slacked lime and mix it with a quart of corn meal, and feed them on the mixture until cured.

The *gapes* are caused by a small worm or worms in the windpipe, the germ of which, I presume, is picked up by the chicks or young turkeys from the grass or weeds, because those that are kept in a dry place, where there is no grass or weeds, are exempt from that disease. The most successful remedy for it is to take a small quill feather and strip the vanes from it to within half an inch of the tip end of it; dip the vaned end of it in spirits of turpentine and thrust it into the windpipe, which may be seen at the base of the tongue, give it one or two turns, and in drawing it out of the windpipe it will bring up and destroy the worms; but if any remains in the windpipe the turpentine will kill them. After applying the turpentine feed them on boiled potatoes and milk for a few days.

HEN LICE AND HEN SPIDERS.

Hen lice and minute hen spiders are a great annoyance to fowls, and besides keeping them poor they interrupt incubation. The application of Unguintum to the naked parts of their bodies will kill the lice and spiders, but may injure or destroy the hens also, if exposed to the wet or rain. A safer remedy is to take the hay of straw from their nests and burn it; drive the fowls out of the hen-house and close it up as tight as possible; put a pound of roll brimstone in an iron vessel: heat a piece of iron, about a pound in weight, red hot, and put it into the iron vessel with the brimstone, and let it remain there to fumigate the hen-house, about two hours; then open and ventilate the hen-house; then dissolve a pound of potash in a quart of hot water, and with an old paint or whitewashing brush or rag, paint or wash all parts of the hen-house and roosts and posts; then get a quart of kerosene oil and go through the same operation with it: then put fresh straw or hay in the nests; grease the back of their heads and naked places of the fowls with hog's lard or oil, and after that the hens and the coop will be rid of the pests.

TURKEYS.

Turkeys have such a propensity to roam that it is better to let the hens hatch their eggs and rear their young, as they make provident mothers and are less inclined to roam. Finely pulverized charcoal mixed with corn meal, boiled oats or potatoes, greatly assist in fattening turkeys and chickens when confined for that purpose. Bronze turkeys sometimes weigh as high as sixty-two pounds.

DUCKS.

The black Cayuga ducks are the most valuable for eating or laying. They may be known by the white spot in front of the lower part of their necks.

GEESE.

Geese and ducks being aquatic, they should have a pond, swamp or running stream of water to resort to in order to supply themselves with lizards add other animal food.

GUINEA FOWLS.

Guinea fowls are good to scare away hawks, but they are much prone to peck and fatally injure young turkeys and chickens.

EXCREMENTAL DROPPINGS.

To save the excremental droppings, place a square platform or floor under their roosts. Chicken manure is almost equal, as a fertilizer, to guano, which is the droppings from wild birds on small islands in the South Sea, where they are dug for transportation from accumulations fifty or sixty feet deep.

(CONCLUDED.)

GRAPES AS FOOD.—The Boston *Journal of Chemistry* says: "We have on former occasions referred to the value of fruits as articles of diet, both in health and in sickness. Grapes may deservedly claim a high rank among the fruits in this respect. They contain a considerable amount of hydro-carbonaceous matter, together with potassium salts—a combination which does not tend to irritate, but, on the contrary, to soothe the stomach, and which is consequently used to advantage even in dyspepsia. According to Dr. Hartsen, of Cannes, in France, who has recently contributed an article on the subject to a foreign medical journal, the organic acids in the grape, especially tartaric acid, deserves more consideration than they generally have received. Their nutritive value has, he thinks, been underrated. It is known that they are changed to carbonic acid in the blood, and possibly careful research may show that they are convertible into fats. Dr. Hartsen thinks that they should be ranked with the carbo-hydrates as food. They have been found a valuable diet in fever, and the success of the "grape cures" in the Tyrol, and other parts of Europe, appears to show that they are positively beneficial in other diseases. No doubt the good results of a residence at these establishments are in a measure to be ascribed to the climate and the general hygienic discipline adopted. The advantage does not wholly consist in the fact that so many pounds of grapes are eaten daily, but partly because other less healthful things are not eaten; and pure air and exercise are also important elements in the curative treatment. But, after giving all due weight to these allied influences, we must allow no small fraction of the beneficial result of the grapes."

A correspondent says: "Some time ago I was a good deal worried with a couple of horses which had sore backs. I tried various remedies without success, and was beginning to despair, when the following recipe came to my notice: 'The inner bark of white oak bark boiled down in an iron kettle (never use a brass one) until it is black as ink; while boiling drop in a piece of alum, about the size of a hen's egg.' This liniment is to be applied with a sponge, and is good for any sore or bruise; in fact, it is a safe thing to keep in one's barn ready for use when occasion requires. As I found this so useful, I venture to send it for the benefit of others who may not be in the possession of anything as good."

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

☞ Examinations of Teachers for the public schools will be held as follows:

Oct. 20, Burlington and Burlington West at Boro' School House; Oct 21, Columbia and Springfield, Columbia X Roads School House; Nov. 1, Troy, borough School House; Nov. 2, Granville, Windfall School House; Nov. 3, Canton, boro' school house; Nov. 4, LeRoy and Franklin, Chapel school house; Nov. 6, Asylum and Monroe, Monroeton school house; Nov. 7, Alba, village school house; Nov. 8, Standing Stone, Fisher school house; Nov. 9, Wyalusing, Camptown school house; Nov. 13, Pike, Le-Raysville school house; Nov. 14, Warren, Bowen Hollow School house; Nov. 15, Windham and Litchfield, Windham Centre school house; Nov. 16, Orwell, Orwell Hill school house; Nov. 17, Rome, borough school house; Nov. 18, Herrick, Landon school house; Nov. 20, Tuscarora, Keeney school house; Nov. 22, Ridgbury, Doty Hill school house; Nov. 23, Wells and South Creek, Gilletts school house; Nov. 24, Athens, borough school house; Nov 25, Sheshequin, Valley school house; Nov. 27, Wysox, East Towanda school House; Nov. 28, Albany and Overton, Hale school house; Nov. 29, Wilmot and Terry, Terrytown; Dec 2, Towanda, Boro' school house.

Applicants will please come provided with pen, ink, foolscap, lead pencil and reader.

Examinations to begin at 9 o'clock A. M.

A. A. KEENEY, Co. Supt.

Towanda, Pa., Oct. 7, 1876.

SCHOOL ORGANIZATION.

As the winter schools will soon open, and many of them will be in charge of those making the first experiment at teaching, a few hints may be profitable. A visit to some of the patrons a few days before commencing, will furnish opportunity to ascertain from them and their children much regarding the condition of the school, the peculiarities of patrons, and the success or failure of your predecessors. All this—most of which will be volunteered—together with acquaintance and friendship established, will do much toward making the first term a success.

At 8 o'clock on the opening morning, the school room should be warm and pleasant, and contain the cheerful, smiling person of the teacher, not "some ominous bird of yore." Pupils whose best effort at punctuality during past term showed 10 o'clock each morning, will be on hand at 8 the opening morning, if never again. Let such and all others, as they enter, be greeted kindly and engaged in conversation with reference to name, studies, advancement, etc.

No inexperienced teacher should risk commencing the term without placing on the blackboard, on opening morning, prior to assembling of pupils, a programme of first day's work.

It will of course be only a temporary organization, and is designed only for the first day, but should cover all probable classes. Should some of the classes not be necessary, that time can be devoted to other classes, but the order and time should be followed as nearly as possible.

As well expect the gauntlet of American Indians to be run without danger, as to run the gauntlet of the critical eyes and minds of your *probable tormentors*, if not prepared by a carefully arranged programme to proceed from one exercise to another without any manifest hesitation or embarrassment. By having such a plan thoroughly arranged, and promptly following it an impression of firmness and ability will be conveyed that will largely prevent all future trouble in discipline:

1. Precisely on time call to order and let the pupils be informed that they are privileged to select their customary seats, and can probably retain them, unless it be necessary to change—thus intimating that permanency depends on good conduct.

2. Conduct such devotions as you deem best.

3. Ask pupils to find just where in their several studies they stopped at close of preceding term, also where they desire to commence now. This will give them all work for five or ten minutes.

4. On the principle, "if you wish an enemy to be your friend, ask him to do you a favor," select the most turbulent, and reckless appearing pupil to write for you a moment at your desk. Call those to the desk whose sur-names begin with A, and as you enquire the name and age, the monitor records for you, and so on alphabetically.

The teachers eye is thus relieved from writing, and can watch the room. This work need not exceed five or ten minutes. It is nonsense to waste a half day organizing.

5. Request all to prepare the last lesson of each study learned preceding term, and be ready to recite in the order indicated in the programme on blackboard.

6. Call the first class, and while hearing and examining such classes as arithmetic, decide where the next lesson should be assigned. Avoid, if possible, turning the class back.

During the evening of the first day a programme of permanent organization can be arranged.

UNQUALIFIED TEACHERS.

Many directors are quite disposed to cast all the odium of a poor school on the Superintendent, with the remark that he "had no business to license such a teacher." The fault is principally with those directors who make a perfect dead level in wages by deciding upon the lowest possible wages for the township, and thus forcing the Superintendent to license very poor teachers, as no others will take the schools at the wages offered. We presume too that if an applicant possessed a permanent certificate of highest grade, and should ask one dollar per month more, the directors would be none the wiser as to the certificate, asking no questions about qualifications or grades of license. The "almighty dollar" settles the question in advance of any other consideration.

What wonderful wisdom is manifested in many rural districts in offering five dollars per month less wages than is necessary to procure a good teacher, on the plea of economy. How much does the saving to each farmer amount to? Perhaps the value of a dozen eggs, a few potatoes, or a chicken or two: even then the cheap teacher may make up in feeding qualities what is lacking in brains, and prevent that much economy. Many would approve the refusal of a license to unqualified teachers, unless it came too near home. Then all schools were better closed than kept open, the teacher being a magnificent failure in everything but teaching error and permitting insubordination and mischief. Speed the day when parents shall no longer rob their children of those priceless gems of truth, that can alone render this life useful or brilliant and the future glorious, to lay up for them worldly dress that may sully or destroy them.

PRONUNCIATION.

Every teacher should know how to pronounce any word as indicated by the marking in dictionary or geography, which necessitates the ability to spell by sound. No teacher is qualified for a certificate of any grade, who cannot to this extent use a dictionary or Vocabulary. At the commencement of the term a moment or two daily devoted to placing upon the board the vowels and consonants with distinguishing dots, curves or dashes, as used in dictionary or vocabulary, will be economy for the teacher, as larger pupils can then always be sent to look up any uncertain case, while the teacher continues class drill until the pupil's report is ready.

All scholars old enough to study written geography, can thus in a few days be taught to ascertain from the vocabulary at the close of the book the correct pronunciation of any of the words without asking aid of the teacher.

An aspirant for a teacher's situation recently answered a question about a river of China—"Yang-el-Kang, or something of the kind; I can't pronounce them names." He was advised to learn to use, and use the vocabulary at the end of the geography, otherwise he would be unfit to attempt to tell children when asked, and ought to give up the idea of teaching.

REPROOF is a medicine, like mercury or opium; if it be improperly administered it will do harm instead of good.

AN APPLE is not in any sense an apple until it is ripe, so a human being is not in any proper sense a human being until he is educated.

ARITHMETIC.

Advance slowly, one step at a time, and always secure a perfect mastery of any principle or operation upon which another depends, before proceeding to the next.

Go over only so much ground at any one exercise as may be thoroughly understood, and review daily.

The greatest source of embarrassment to the teacher, and of disgust and waning interest on the part of the pupil, is found in the accumulation of imperfectly mastered lessons.

Endeavor to secure the interest of the class, and never do for a pupil what he can be readily led to do for himself. Slate exercises are important from the first, and if judiciously conducted can never fail to please and instruct.

The various combinations by addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division, presented in the tables, furnish the instruments for all arithmetical operations. If the pupil is skillful in these, the only other thing needful is such a familiar knowledge of the relation of things as to know what process should be used in the solution of problems.

The fundamental idea in all numerical combinations, is found in counting in series. If each step, as outlined in this book, is mastered as indicated, progress will be easy and rapid, and the result most satisfactory.

Little real progress can be made even in memorizing, until the name of each of the digits becomes to the pupil an intelligible sign of the number for which it stands. Thus, the figure 5, or the name *five*, should, upon being seen or heard, as clearly recall the idea of 5 units, singly, and together, as any common word brings up to the mind the idea which it represents.

Care should be taken that the eye, as well as the ear, be addressed and cultivated. The blackboard should be a constant accessory in school room instruction. A few among the many methods which should be used from time to time are suggested:

1. An exercise having been written upon the board, let a pupil, as called upon, go through the exercise as rapidly as is consistent with accuracy, pupils or teacher indicating errors in such a way as may be deemed expedient. Generally the pupil should be required to correct the error himself, when attention is called to it. Another may then take up the work, and so on.

Proceed as before, except that each pupil in turn should name one step or result, and any error being made, the next should correct it, or, failing to do so, any member of the class may raise his hand, and make the correction. No blunder should be allowed to pass unnoticed.

It is generally advisable that each class exercise illustrated upon the board be also made a slate exercise for silent work.

3. When a little familiarity with any class of exercises is secured, the pupils should be encouraged to do the work upon the blackboard themselves, without the intervention of the teacher.

4. From the very first no carelessness or slovenliness in making figures, or in the general form of the written exercises should ever, under any pretence, be allowed. Time spent in securing neatness will be regained tenfold in the pupil's subsequent progress, and in the culture in which it will result. This remark applies also to slate exercises. All slate exercises should be carefully examined, and the errors pointed out, and then corrected by the pupil.

Primary arithmetic does not involve any complicated processes of analysis or of reasoning. It deals chiefly with facts, and considers only the simplest and most evident relations of things. It is, therefore, recommended that formal analyses be used but sparingly.

Most of the lessons may and should be very much extended by additional examples and illustrations, always, however, observing to keep within the scope and spirit of the lesson. As, on page 10, no exercise must embrace any number beyond 6, nor any combination whose result is greater than 6; on page 50, no result greater than 36, and no number greater than 6 used in producing the result. In the review of each lesson, all smaller numbers should be used.

Counting in series orally, and as illustrated on the board, should be often repeated, and many exercises may be given besides those contained in the lesson.

No attempt has been made in this book to do more than present the simple elementary ideas of Fractions. Every exercise should be carefully illustrated by objects, and by lines or figures upon the board.

So far as practicable, each of the tables of Measures should be illustrated by actual objects, presenting to the senses the values named, and the relations to each other of the different units. Exercises may be much extended, so that intelligent skill shall be acquired.

In all oral exercises, so called, the aim should be not to make the pupil simply flippant and ready in repeating a number of similar exercises after a model has been given, for this often requires little or no thought, and is practically useless; but what we may call mental vision should be cultivated—to bring before the mind all the numbers and conditions involved, and arrange or group them so that the result may become apparent.—*From Robinson's First Book in Arithmetic.*

GEOGRAPHY.

Many schools are without maps. Any progressive teacher, by procuring Apgar's Map Drawing, (price $1) of Cowperthwait & Co., Phila., and giving a little study and practice, can draw in ten minutes upon the blackboard an outline map of any Continent or State, which shall contain the prominent seas, gulfs, bays, capes, islands, peninsulas, etc., along the coast; the relief, or mountains and plains; the drainage, or rivers and lakes; and the chief cities. Pupils can be taught to draw upon slate, paper, or blackboard, the same nearly or quite as rapidly.

By having the recitations in geography just after dinner, or recess, the map can be prepared during those intervals, and removed for other class use.

Two methods of drill or recitation may be practiced. 1st. Have a pupil rapidly point out on the map whatever may be asked by the teacher, or by pupils. 2nd. A pupil, or the members of the class in rotation, may be required to name what may be pointed to on the map by the teacher or some pupil.

If time permit an excellent practice is to make the map progressively, calling one after another to the board, to draw portions of the coast and describe it; to locate or draw a river, mountain, etc.

A box of crayon, with 144 pieces, can be purchased of the stationers in Towanda for 25 cents, and we do not believe there is a director in Bradford county but would gladly pay back to a teacher the money paid for crayon thus used.

Keep the blackboard in constant use from morning till night, if the school is to be a success. Many errors in spelling, capitals, syntax, etc., can thus be corrected that otherwise would pass untaught.

We have a daily review in grammar, of five or ten minutes, as follows: Some pupil writes on board as we dictate, (1) a sentence (from the book) containing or illustrating some principle of perhaps etymology that the class has passed over. The word containing the application is enclosed in brackets, and has written over it one interrogative word, as, gender? case? mood? etc. Similarly other sentences are arranged, and the class required to write on slates the answers, which are corrected as the teacher gives the true answers.

A HINT.

The Superintendent of Schools has a very excellent opportunity to gather during his school visitation, the best methods of instruction from the various teachers, as well as to observe defects, and ascertain the necessities of different schools; hence those teachers were fortunate who were able to attend the Superintendent's Institute recently held at Smithfield. We presume but a small portion of our teachers could avail themselves of the privilege, and the larger number of those who very much need better qualification for teaching, are not attending any school. We suggest that the Superintendent contribute to the Educational Department, weekly, or to other papers, as he may deem best, criticisms or commendations resulting from visitation—avoiding personalities—also hints on "what to teach" and "how to teach." Without doubt the labor would be considerable, but the good to teachers and pupils would be almost incalculable. Different teachers could do something in furnishing articles on methods of teaching, if they would, but none of them have the opportunity to gather material for most of that indicated above that the Superintendent has. Shall it be done?

Books.

APPLETONS'

AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA.

NEW REVISED EDITION.

Entirely rewritten by the ablest writers on every subject. Printed from new type, and illustrated with Several Thousand Engravings and Maps.

FROM REV. DR. STRONG, Editor of McClintock and Strong's "Cyclopædia of Biblical Literature.

"The preparation of our own Cyclopædia hasted, and, indeed, required me to keep an observant eye upon all the general cyclopædias, especially the new ones. I find on my return from abroad that the new edition of Appletons' American Cyclopædia has made rapid progress, having now reached the ninth volume, bringing down the alphabet to *Ki*. I am highly pleased with its character. The first edition was a very convenient work, and more complete for American readers than any other; but this greatly surpasses it. The articles have all been rewritten, and then subjected to the most rigorous criticism, the effect of which is shown in their clearness, comprehension, and condensation of statement.

"The vocabulary is particularly rich in American biography, popular science, and all these subjects that are most interesting to the mass of readers. The style is simple, transparent, and chaste, and the information is all of the most practical character. The discussion of disputed points is wisely avoided, and the space thus saved is devoted to sterling matters of fact. The maps are admirable, and the woodcuts are exceedingly appropriate, as well as elegant. It will form, for years to come a complete family library on all standard topics, and deserves, as it will doubtless have, an extensive circulation. JAMES STRONG."

We fully concur in Dr. Strong's commendation of Appletons' American Cyclopædia.

EDWARD BRIGHT, D. D.,
Editor of the New York Examiner.
DANIEL CURRY, D. D.,
Editor of the Christian Advocate & Journal.
S. I. PRIME, D. D.,
Editor of the New York Observer.
HENRY M. FIELD, D. D.,
Editor of the New York Evangelist.

FROM REV. DR. STEEVES, of New Castle, Pa.

"Appletons' new edition American Cyclopædia is the best work of the kind published. It is well written, *judiciously illustrated*, and I regard it as the standard of authority. This work should be within the reach of everybody.

JOHN R. STEEVES,
Principal New Castle College.

FROM REV. DR. REED, Pittsburgh, Pa.

"PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 3, 1875.

DEAR SIR: You ask me to give my opinion with reference to the article in the American Cyclopædia which relates to the Roman Catholic Church and its history.

"These articles are written, so far as I have examined them, by Roman Catholics, from a Roman Catholic standpoint; though at the same time they strive to be impartial.

"It seems to me that this is a feature to be commended. We want to know what that Church thinks of its doctrines and history.

"I regard it as a peculiar excellence of the American Cyclopædia that, not only with reference to the Roman Catholic Church, but also with reference to all other subjects, the articles are written by persons who are specially familiar with these subjects.

"I am, yours, etc.,
WILLIAM J. REED, D. D.,
Minister of First U. P. Church."

FROM THE BISHOP OF CONNECTICUT.

"MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Dec. 11, 1875.

I do not think so excellent a work as Appletons' American Cyclopædia can need any words of commendation from me.

I can, however, be more ready now to say that I consider it as far beyond any similar work in its character and usefulness; and I assure any persons who may purchase it, that they will have secured a trustworthy and trustworthy help in all departments of knowledge. I speak from a thorough acquaintance with the work.

J. WILLIAMS,
Bishop of Connecticut."

FROM PROF. EATON, of William College.

"LIBERTY, Mo., Dec. 18, 1874.

I rejoice every day over this Cyclopædia, regarding it as *the* Cyclopædia *par excellence*. I congratulate myself continually, as I constantly resort to it, in being in possession of this invaluable aid.

J. R. EATON,
Professor Natural Sciences, W. J. C."

FROM BISHOP JAMES.

"NEW YORK, Dec. 15, 1874.

The American Cyclopædia . . . When completed, it will be an authoritative text-book on all subjects—an epitome of human knowledge.

EDMUND S. JANES,
Senior Bishop, Methodist Episcopal Church."

FROM PROFESSORS IN ROCHESTER THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY (BAPTIST).

"ROCHESTER THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY,
February 24, 1874.

The articles give evidence of most careful preparation, and often present, in compact form, reliably complete information, and the latest results of critical investigation.

AUGUSTUS H. STRONG,
President and Professor of Theology.
R. J. W. BUCKLAND,
Professor of Church History.
WILLIAM C. WILKINSON,
Professor Homiletics.

FROM PRESIDENT CUMMINGS.

"MIDDLETOWN, Conn., March 1, 1875.

I regard the American Cyclopædia as a wonderful work. It is recommended and endorsed by many of the ablest and most conscientious scholars of the country. It is worthy of the attention of all who desire a reliable, carefully-prepared and well-arranged epitome of knowledge.

JOSEPH CUMMINGS,
President of Wesleyan University."

Now Complete in 16 Large Octavo Volumes.

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers, New York and 622 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. (347.

BRYANT'S POPULAR

HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

From the discovery to 1876, preceded by a sketch of the prehistoric period and age of the mound builders, by

WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT AND SIDNEY HOWARD GAY.

[Fully Illustrated with original designs, to be complete in four volumes, large octavo, 700 pages each. Scribner, Armstrong & Co., publishers, 743 & 745, Broadway, New York.

For information address,

MATTESON & Judson, General Agents,
1707 Chestnut St., Philadelphia,
or M. S. CONVERS, Agent for Northern Pennsylvania, 311 William St., Elmira, N. Y. (6mar.

Dry-Goods.

MONTANYES!

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

MONTANYES!

Towanda, Pa., Dec. 8, 1875.

Carding and Dressing.

WOOL CARDING,

AT THE

WOOLEN MILLS, CAMPTOWN, PENNA.

Also manufacturing and cloth dressing attended to on short notice. We are already making rolls from the new clip, and are prepared to do work as fast as offered.

H. B. INGHAM

Camptownsel, Jn. 1875.

HAIGH & BROADLEY,
Manufacturers of Woolen Goods, Yarns, &c

CARDING & DRESSING,

Done to order.

Cash paid for wool, also cloths exchanged for wool

June 3m LERAYSVILLE, PA.

Groceries and Provisions.

STEVENS & LONG,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

Dealers in

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES,

COUNTRY PROCUCE,

GRAIN, &C.

Having a large and commodious store we are prepared at all times to carry a large stock,

CASH PAID FOR BUTTER,

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

Or taken in exchange for goods, on lowest cash prices. Our long experience in the Grocery Trade gives us peculiar advantages in purchasing, and as we are not ambitious to make large profits, we flatter ourselves that we can offer

CREATER INDUCEMENTS TO

Buyers than any other establishment in Northern Pennsylvania.

STEVENS & LONG.

CORNER MAIN & BRIDGE ST.,

may13. TOWANDA, PA

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

McCABE & EDWARDS,

Cash dealers in all kinds of

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

ONE DOOR NORTH OF CODDING & RUSSELL

Towanda, July 22, 1875

Frost & Sons.

AT FROST & SONS'

FURNITURE STORE,

On Main Street,

THEY ARE SELLING NICE CHAMBER SUITS

At $20, $25, and $30.

ALSO, WALNUT SUITS AS LOW AS $35,

And all other Goods in proportion!

All they ask is for you to call and see the goods and prices, and be convinced that the only place to buy good goods cheap is of the manufacturers.

Remember that we are prepared to do

UNDERTAKING

Lower than any other person.

WE INVITE THE PUBLIC TO STOP AND LOOK AT OUR GOODS.

FROST & SONS.

Towanda, Sept. 1, 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 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.

mar30,76. WM. R. SMALLEY.

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 SHIELLS & 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. (may1375

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 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 $1,000 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	2,00	2,00	.60	41	6,00	4,00	.96
21	2,00	2,00	.62	42	6,00	4,00	.98
22	2,00	2,00	.65	43	6,00	4,00	1,00
23	2,00	2,00	.66	44	6,50	4,00	1,05
24	2,00	2,00	.67	45	6,50	4,50	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	1,25
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	.74	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	9,00	5,00	2,15
35	4,00	3,00	.85	56	10,00	6,00	2,25
36	5,00	3,50	.85	57	10,00	6,00	2,50
37	5,00	3,50	.87	58	10,00	6,00	2,60
38	5,00	3,50	.88	59	10,00	6,00	2,70
39	5,00	3,50	.92	60	10,00	6,00	2,80
40	5,00	3,50	.94				

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 per of insurance for FARM PROPERTY, is confined to rapidly Tuscarora, Pa.

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 Townships wishing insurance or information, may address,

A. B. SUMNER, Sec. and Ag'.,
Spring Hill, Bradford Co., Pa.
W. M. SHUMWAY, Pres. (oct4tm

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 & 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 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-6-6tf.

Watches, Jewelry, &c.

W. A. CHAMBERLIN.

Dealer in

DIAMONDS,

and

FINE JEWELRY,

and

WATCHES AND CLOCKS.

TOWANDA, PA.

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 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, Picture Cords and Nails, Glasses, Lamps, Coffee Mills, 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.

Towanda, June 27, 1877. C. S. CORNWELL.

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 ACR