LECTURE.

Delivered before the Western Bradford and Eastern Tioga County Teachers' Association, at Canton, on Friday Evening, Nov. 17, 1876, by Rev. B. H. Hayden.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: When you honored me with the invitation to address you on the present occasion, I hesitated to accept it, lest, under the circumstances I knew would attend — of absence from home and accumulating duties—I should not be able to prepare such an address as I felt the occasion would deserve. But when I considered how intimately the work to which you invited me is connected, with that to which I have ever proposed to dedicate the best powers of my life, my hesitancy was changed to decision by what seemed to me a call of duty, and I committed myself to a work which I only wish might have been done more worthily. I assure you I utter no meaningless phrase when I say I am deeply interested in whatever promotes the physical, intellectual, social or moral improvement of the community in which I live; and nothing of this character can fail to receive my most hearty co-operation. But I feel a special interest in such occasions as this, and a special pleasure in co-operating with the teachers of youth, the directors of manhood and womanhood. I not only feel that I can affiliate on the ground of my being now "of you,"—although in a somewhat different line of public teaching—but can also class myself with you on the ground of having been formerly of the same excellent profession; and my present profession is the only one for which I would have left that of the teacher. I always found teachers pleasant as associates, and every way worthy as men and women. I therefore welcome the Association to our village, not only for these reasons, but for many others which might be stated at length were I now setting myself to the giving of an address of welcome. This not being the case, I will pass on to the consideration of the subject announced:

THE PRESENT AGE — ITS PECULIARITIES AND DEMANDS.

We are in the front ranks of a rapidly marching humanity: we are living in that period of the world more appropriately described than any former one in the couplet—

"We are heirs of all the ages,
In the foremost files of time."

To any one who is thoroughly alive and awake in all the apartments of his soul, and is thus receiving that rich infloding of the light and life that everywhere press around him, the mere statement of this bears with it its own force and significance. It carries such a mind rapidly over many lines of reflection. For such my thoughts may flow too slowly as my lecture progresses, giving a little sense of pain as I am too eagerly anticipated.

The gates have just closed behind us, shutting us from the grandest world exhibit—from the brightest earthly paradise it will ever be our lot to look upon and enjoy! Our Century Aloe has budded and blossomed and dropped its rich and luscious fruitage at our feet in prodigal abundance! From a varied past has floated down to the receptive present an Argosy, laden from many ports, and it is a matter for thankfulness that we live on the shores where it has its landing. And yet theages will go on; the tide of humanity will go on—like the brook as it ripples in Tennyson's tenderly beautiful idyl; culture and achievement will go on; intellect, in its higher marches, throwing up its monuments of art and industry and progress, will go on long after we shall have ceased to be actors in the passing drama! The orator of the coming ages will grow eloquent in his comparisons of the future as then present with the now present as then past: Will he do us justice? or will time fade out the lines and outlines of the picture we are making and distance cast over it a blinding haze? Such thoughts will arise, and to such possibilities we could not be indifferent, only by the possession of that deadness of nature that would enable us to pass alike unmoved by present nobleness of action or past heroism. Hence as we hope for justice then, so we deal justly in our entombments of the now past. I would, therefore, make no comparisons which would seem either invidious or ungenerous when I speak of the peculiarities of the present, nor would I wittingly class as a peculiarity of the present that which is not so different in kind or so beyond in degree as to give it distinctness.

I may safely mention as a peculiarity, first, that the present age is one of greater intellectual and physical activity than any preceding one has been. The greatness of the accumulated number of subjects and subjects for consideration and possession, must necessarily produce greater activity of thinking and acting. Who that has visited the Centennial does not feel the force of this truth, and who is he that has passed his thought over that great exhibition, as a whole—or tried to do so—thence to the detail of particulars without a feeling of discouragement, and without hearing within such exclamations as "How vast the world—how little am I; how insignificant; how little of the great whole can I ever see, or know, or possess!" Or who, passing through the gallery of art, has not stooped and stood until almost transfixed before some soul-stirring picture, and felt his own soul fired or mellowed, and carried up and out in thought to regions where otherwise it might never have had a pointing, and felt his entrance to a new soul-life! In every experience and energizing of this kind there is a conscious expansion of being, a pleasing enlargement. If the chronicler of the trip of the Colfax party "overland to the Pacific," could say, "there is something in the very breadth of these vast prairies to expand a man," surely in the things of which I have been speaking is expansion.

How the outer world thus moves upon the inner life to generate creative forces, the resultants of which center in some lasting addition to the things of this outer world. Mind has not ceased to create if we pass our thought from the elements to the different creatures and forms into which those elements enter. Mind asserts and maintains wonderfully its dominion over matter even when we descend in thought from the contemplation of the infinite to that of the finite. The mammoth engine in Machinery Hall, with all to which it is attached and which it moves, is interesting when contemplated as a manifestation of the triumph of mind over matter. For the thinker, therefore, it possesses an interest that it has not for the thoughtless. The thinker sees in it just what the thoughtless does, and the higher significance in addition; and the work of the teacher is to increase the capacity for thinking, and thus give greater fulness to live. But above and beyond this does the thinker see higher excellencies and utilities of thought-product in the works of true art, where the soul-life of one of a past age is still seen throbbing through the lineaments of the artist's embodiment, and through which the life-current still flows down to us to inspire to like nobility of sentiment and action. Thus it is the dead find most precious embalmment, and, though dead, yet powerfully and tenderly speak! How many melodies played around us on every hand to awaken the latent energies of the soul! The shepherd's lute in its sweet and far-off musical notes moves tenderly a heart that in return gives out its sweetness to the world; and to the tones of a Welsh harp we are indebted for the Bard of Gray.

The world of literature and music—peculiar in kind and quality—is too vast to receive here more than a mere mention. It is catalogued by its thousands of volumes, on every variety of subject, so that the distant is brought near and the unknown becomes revealed through the words of others. We have works on astronomy, geology, zoology and biology; on ethnology, sociology, theology and political economy; on law, medicine, history language, art and music. We have quarterlies, monthlies, weeklies, reviews and dailies, with works of fiction and travel without number; and finally with those wonderful rhythmic movements of soul thrown out in poetry and song. With all these, inviting us out to pleasing places, and to the original fountains of knowledge—where are we in the cycles of the ages, at what point in this more extended world-orbit, and what our advantages for intelligence and culture as compared with any period of past ages? The pyramids of Egypt, the hanging gardens of Babylon, and the hundred brazen gates of Thebes all sink into insignificance in the comparison of values as seen in the civilizations that gathered around them and in the types of life nourished by the elements of that long-ago period.

Whatever may be man's length of days on earth as compared with that of any remote period, yet certain it is that we hold life at a better advantage, and really have more of life to each individual. Life is more than mere existence! It is to be computed as to length, not by a measured portion of duration—as is time—but by the succession of thoughts, desires, and heart-throbs; and as sometimes happens in our dreams, a long life may be condensed into a very short portion of time.

"He most lives,
Who thinks most, lives the noblest, acts the best."

Yet there may be much of life—weariness in this intensity of life, and some attendant disadvantages with all the advantages. It is evident that in to many ways the world is running too much on the high pressure system. It is twenty minutes for dinner—or perhaps ten—four years for a college course after the preparatory—and this even considered by many too long a time; and with too much foundation in fact has it been called "the age of cram." I could imagine Theodore Parker had some centennial eating house or railroad restaurant before his mind for his figure of speech when he said that "in this country every one gets a mouthful of education, but scarcely any one a full meal." This statement has truth in it, but still it is not wholly true. In this country and in this age, out of our college and university chairs as well as in them, are to be found very many men of eminent erudition. We have our poet-scholars—Bryant, Longfellow, and Whittier; our minister-scholars, Drs. Nott, Bethune, Wayland, Hopkins, Storrs and Pendleton; with James G. Fields to represent our publishers; and all these, with many others that might be mentioned in these and in the legal and other learned professions, are only given as representatives of classes, in each of which are many honored names.

It is easy to be seen, however, that there is still "plenty of room at the top of the ladder," and as the race becomes more numerous and the lower ranks become oppressively crowded, there are paroxysmal efforts to "keep the head above water," and to reach more favorable positions for room and expansion. This thought leads me on naturally to mention another peculiarity of the present age, viz: Political and Social Activity.

I have already embodied the most that need be said under the head of social activity; and as the intellectual is so closely inwoven with the social, so also is the social with the political. Yet there is one peculiar feature of this division of my subject that deserves mention. The increased facilities for interchange of ideas, and for contact of diverse types of life: our telegraphs to convey intelligence by land and sea; our cars and steamers to convey men by land and sea, — making each individual a potential cosmopolitan—have so brought into friendly contact the nations which but a century ago eyed each other with direful wrath, as has resulted in the assembling of the "great multitude, out of every nation and kindred and tongue," in this our centennial year, being in itself the peculiarity of the present age, and seeming to be the harbinger of better years. Everywhere is to be seen the fading out of old land-marks, the changing of governmental politics; the crumbling of old systems, and the breaking down of the middle walls of partitions of national narrowness and prejudice. This fraternizing spirit is the peculiarity and order of the day; and may we not hope that all the governments of the old world, even poor and long-abused Servia, and deluded or wicked Turkey, will yet arise out of their dire conflicts regenerated, as has our own nation; and that with former disturbing elements all eliminated and with higher ambitions taking possession of the aspiring, a day will yet come when men shall study war no more.

"Then shall all shackles fall; the stormy clangor
Of wild war-music o'er the earth shall cease;
Love shall tread out the baleful fire of anger,
And in its ashes plant the tree of peace."

Political and Social Freedom, then, is the natural end and unmistakable tendency of all those influences which are working in society and in the nations; and by the measure of this freedom do the people advance in value and become the element of consideration. The people thus become both sovereign and subject. We are wonderfully anxious about election time as to who shall be President; but the character of the people who elect him is a matter of much more importance; and as has been said concerning our yet undecided election, it is of vastly more importance that honor and fairness be maintained than that either Hayes or Tilden be elected President.

At one time to be a Roman citizen conferred honor and secured safety; may it ever be thus to be a citizen of these United States—the grandest Republic the sun has ever shone upon! But in order to the perpetuity of this nobility of Government and the honor and security of citizenship, there must be a general diffusion of mental and moral culture. Horace Mann truthfully said, that "education is our only political safety; outside of this ark all is deluge! And yet we have enemies within our borders—in our own camp. Especially do I mean those who believe the divine right to rule rests solely with the arrogated head of an illegitimate ecclesiasticism. Dark shadows have already been seen in the efforts to hide the light emanating from our public schools, and they may again move over our horizon. The cry is not only that a little learning is a dangerous thing, but much learning and intelligence can by no means be tolerated! it is over the opposer saying to the true Apostle, "Much learning doth make thee mad!"

The educated, as a class, are found on the right side of the political, social and moral questions and movements of every age. Freedom, Temperance and Social Reform are not products of ignorance, nor are they fostered thereby. The educated and the educators of to-day have an important mission, and drifting forms no part of that mission. The tide of evil is to be stemmed, the hosts of evil doers are to be hurled back, and the weak to be defended from injurious foes; and if those who have drank at the fountains of knowledge, and who have sat at the feet of the Great Teacher do not accept this mission, we may well despair of its ever being done!

The most important peculiarity of the present age is the danger of intellectual and moral freedom granted and exercised. I say the degree of this freedom, as recognizing that the truth has not yet so liberated the minds and hearts of men from injurious and enslaving errors as to make them "free indeed". The element of moral courage is yet too frequently lacking. Intellectual and moral freedom are very nearly allied. Intellectual freedom dares think the right; moral freedom dares to do the right. Moral freedom acts up to the line of honest convictions regardless of consequences. It dares to do the right though the heavens fall, assured that as Horace Mann so well said, "the more the right is done the more the heavens will not fall." The wrong may bow the heavens in weeping, while the doer of the wrong is at the same time removed further away from that heaven; but the heavens can not fall, for the pillars of truth and justice by which they are supported rest on the Rock of Ages; and even

"Truth crushed to earth shall rise again,
The eternal years of God are hers."

Intellectual freedom asks "what is truth," moral freedom has the courage to follow its beacon light without fear, not saying "there's a lion in the way." The "dogs of war," set to watch some favorite bone of error long contended for, may be let loose upon the track; but there is but one course that moral courage pursues; it is undeviating. As the blood of the martyrs has been seed of the church, so the life-current of the truth-loving must ever mark out the path for the brave of coming time to pursue. Yonder stand Copernicus and Galileo; Luther and Melanchton, and a whole host "of whom the world was not worthy," waving back to us across the sea of blood their palm branches of victory, beckoning us on in the strife of the ages to the higher and holier endeavor and to repeated victories for which they paved the way. They lived ahead of their age, but the age would never have gone ahead so gloriously without their impact. I am thankful the world has had such men in the past, and for their near and still more numerous reproduction in the present. I am also thankful for a Huxley, for an Agassiz, for a Spencer and for a Darwin even in the present. We ought to be thankful for the quantum of truth given us through these men, and especially thankful for the age of tolerance and free investigation that does not quench the fires of genius in the fires of persecution. These men have great soul-orbits and have moved freely in them. They have thought outside of the beaten paths. Ecclesiasticism—I do not say Christianity—has narrowed thought, hindered science and set an embargo upon intelligence. Ecclesiasticism has sought to define and prescribe the limits within which alone it should be considered lawful for men to think. It has sought to clothe every age with the same size and style of intellectual garment. But the martyrs for truth have broken these bands asunder and set the millions free. Nor have those men of truth and science been mere iconoclasts; and while we may not want to worship at the shrine of the new image set up, or may not like all his outlines, yet it so well serves in outline as a pattern from which to draw our own that we are thankful for the gift, and feel conscious that we never would have had such an embodiment had those men not helped us to it. We welcome the men and their facts, while we feel at liberty to differ at certain points in the deductions and conclusions sought to be reached from these admitted facts. I have sincere pity for the blindness and disgust for the bigotry that in a wholesale sweep would banish these men from society, as was Socrates, as corruptors of mind or morals. May such an *auto de fe* never be witnessed from the American Protestant pulpit, press or schools?

A very marked and precious peculiarity of the present age is that greater spirit of liberalism that is so unlike undesirable indifferentism. It is that liberalism that permits a man to differ with you in religion, in politics, in social and educational plans, without impugning his motives, or holding his manhood at a discount unless there be something aside from the mere fact of such difference to warrant your so doing. We are learning better to take men at just what they are, and to recognize that at best we are but fractional beings,—that each has his alloy, and the per cent. of true metal possessed by each is the true measure of his value.

The demands of the age are thus indicated by its peculiarities, and in a measure have already been pointed out. They come in the line of correspondencies, and the laws of demand and supply obtain in the higher commerce of ideas and of the world's higher needs as in the lower, and the pacific equilibrium is to be realized when this is allowed its unrestricted flow. Society has within itself its regulating elements and its adjusting forces. In this age no man must set himself to the advocating or enforcing of what has been by experience proven either antagonistic to the interests or inadequate to the demands of the race except at his own peril. Woe to the modern Caligula, Nero or Philip the second! Honor to the modern Galileo as to the ancient, for the world "still moves" even though it be the most plausible conclusion that the ancient Galileo did not utter these words attributed to him. The car of progress is not Jugernaut, but nevertheless it will move over all those who step before it seeking to retard its motion. There is therefore now no place for the fossil man, unless it be in the garret of the antiquarian. Let the dead past bury its dead (not its living) for the living present will surely remove its mummies. The race is marching to the tunes of more sprightly movement and of later production, and unfortunate for him who falls out of his rank.

The present age demands quick and vigorous thinkers; those who are both able and willing to grapple with the strong who are arrayed on the wrong side of the social and moral problems of the age. There is demand for the exercise of high intellectual gymnastics to develop intellectual strength, and then wisdom is needed in order to its proper expenditure. Earnest workers are also called for in the present age. Indeed work has almost become the watchword of the age. I trust it will not become a catchword, or seem to exclude the thought-workers. But the man who would be a useful and honored member in society to-day, the scholar or philanthropist, must not look forward to a mental or physical elysium; for the truly educated soul is responsive to suffering and wrong; and surrounded by injustice and error, it must needs be often pierced. But this becomes at the same time a stimulus to exertion and guaranty against stagnation. What then, I would ask, is the duty of each one who is here to-night? Each one forms a part in the great frame-work of society, and each one performs some part whether he would or not. Well or ill by his part is acted. The college professor, the teacher of the academy or the district school; the preacher, the true lawyer and doctor, statesman and journalist,—all are teachers, and all should work to each others hands. Grave responsibilities rest upon all; and I would have all realize the preciousness of these relations and what are the demands of the times in which we live. We must not be indifferent spectators. "Ten thousand voices are calling to us; ten thousand inspirations are moving us; and ten thousand duties are urging us to be heroes in the strife!" Will we falter? Will we prove recreant to the high duties to which we are called? Will we show ourselves unworthy of the age, and untrue to the high trusts committed to us by those who have put off the armor? Will those who are calling to us for aid and He who bids us go accept any excuse as valid if we linger? I hear your response, and am satisfied.

"Let us then be up and doing
With a heart for any fate;
Still achieving, still pursuing,
Learn to labor and to wait."

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OF TOWANDA.
CAPITAL.....$125,000.
SURPLUS FUND..... 80,000
This Bank offers UNUSUAL FACILITIES to the transaction of a
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS ACCORDING TO AGREEMENT.
SPECIAL CARE GIVEN TO THE COLLECTION OF NOTES AND CHECKS.
Parties wishing to SEND MONEY to any part of the United States, England, Ireland, Scotland, or the principal cities and towns of Europe, can here procure drafts for that purpose.
PASSAGE TICKETS
To or from the Old Country, by the best steam or sailing lines, always on hand.
FAMILIES BROUGHT OVER AT REDUCED RATES;
highest price paid for U. S., Bonds, Gold and Silver.
OS. POWELL, President. N. N. BETT, JR. Cashier

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.

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. True & Co., Augusta, Maine. mch1 6,76 1y.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $1 free. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine. [mch8-6-1y

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, an 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.,
may13. TOWANDA, PA

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.
McCABE & EDWARDS,
Cash dealers in all kinds of
GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.
ONE DOOR NORTH OF CODDING & RUSSELL
Towanda, July 22, 4875

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	.50	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	6.00	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	.62	50	7.00	4.50	1.55
30	3.50	2.50	.73	51	8.50	5.00	1.65
31	4.00	2.00	.75	52	8.50	5.00	1.75
32	4.00	2.00	.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 Townships wishing Insurance or information, may address,
A. B. SUMNER, Sec. and Agt.,
Spring Hill, Bradford Co., Pa.
W. M. SHUMWAY, Pres. 6oct74m

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.

For Sale.

FARM FOR SALE.—The Farm lately owned by Matilda Vangorder, of Asylum twp., is offered at private sale. The farm contains 98 acres, all improved, well watered and fenced; five miles from Towanda, and convenient to school and church. For terms, &c., inquire of PETER VANGORDER, Liberty Corners, E. H. BELONG, near the premises, or G. L. BULL, Monroeton. Oct. 2, 76-tf.

FOR SALE.—A farm of 100 acres, so improved, south-west part of Smithfield township, Bradford Co., Pa. Two orchards, mostly grafted fruit, house of 11 rooms, arranged for one or two families, two barns. For particulars, enquire on said premises, or of G. L. FRENCH
aug2

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—A good farm, containing 86 acres, in Orwell township. Excellent fruit, a good house, &c. Well adapted to either grain or dairy purposes. Terms to suit purchasers. Enquire of JOHN BLACK.
Leßaysville, Oct. 30, 1876.
I have also a large farm, on which I now live, which I will sell cheap. JOHN BLACK.

Watches, Jewelry, &c.

NEW HOLIDAY GOODS!
W. A. CHAMBERLIN,
has just returned from New-York, where he has purchased a large and elegant assortment of
JEWELRY,
SILVER-PLATED WARE,
WATCHES,
CLOCKS,
and in fact,
EVERYTHING IN HIS LINE,
of the latest styles.
Don't defer your visit to his store until too late.
W. A. CHAMLERLIN.
Towanda, Nov. 30, 1876.

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.
jane-75.

NEW JEWELRY STORE.
W. A. ROCKWELL
Is receiving a new supply to his large stock of goods,
SUCH AS
SILVER PLATED WARE,
GOLD AND PLATED SETS
AND RINGS,
CLOCKS,
And everything in the line, which will be sold at
LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.
Please give us a call and examine our goods.
Repairing done at the shortest notice.
W. A. ROCKWELL.
Dec. 12, 1876.

New Advertisements.

COME TO COWEN'S IF YOU would get twice the worth of the money expended.
COWEN & CHESLEY,
Having opened an
AUCTION AND COMMISSION STORE
ON PARK ST., 3 DOORS EAST OF CITIZENS BANK,
TOWANDA, PENNA.,
Where will be found a full line of the very best CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, FANCY GOODS, FRENCH, CHINA, &C., IRON STONE and QUEENSWARE, ENGLISH FRENCH and BELGIAN CUT & PREPARED GLASSWARE, LOOKING GLASSES, and a fine assortment of LAMPS, with the very best of trimmings.
A fine assortment of
KNIVES and FORKS,
TEA and TABLE SPOONS,
POCKET KNIVES, &C.
A full line of the finest PLATED WARE,
KNIVES,
FORKS,
SPOONS,
CASTORS, &C.
YANKEE NOTIONS OF ALL KINDS.
Stationery, Blank Books, Pass Books, Ladies and Gent's Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Table and Towel Linens, Towels and Napkins, Suspenders, Collars,
And
A thousand other articles too numerous to mention
AUCTION SATURDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
All goods must give satisfaction or the money refunded. Goods delivered in the corporation free.
Soliciting the sale, at Auction, of Real Estate, Live Stock, Farm Utensils, Household Goods, or any thing to be sold at Auction in