Agricultural Department

Household Recipes.

Plain Soup.—A piece of beef which you can buy for 14 or 15 cents; put it on six hours before you intend to use it; cover the meat with two quarts cold water, and let simmer slowly; one hour before taking add one carrot, one turnip, one small onion, and a little celery, all cut up fine; drain and serve; add salt and pepper.

Plain Soup.—Save your beefsteak and roast beef bones; cover with hot water, and let them boil slowly all day; if the water boils away add more boiling water; you can have a pint or a quart of soup from this, according to the amount of bones; any tough pieces of the beef can be boiled with the bones; at night strain and set in a cool place; an hour be[illegible] dinner the next day remove the fo[illegible]m the surface; add a small fat fr[illegible]ed fine, a pinch of thyme, onion sh[illegible]per, and let boil half an salt and pe[illegible] two sticks of maccahour; then ad[illegible] done. Leave out roni and boil till [illegible]rmicelli, which the macaroni, add [illegible]s for cooking requires only ten minut[illegible]up; put ing, and you have another [illegible]nfuls in stewed tomatoes—a few spo[illegible]r, —with half a tea-spoonful of sug[illegible] and you have another soup. Sometimes the soup will be a jelly, when cold. Do not add water to this, it will melt.

Mutton Soup.—Take the bones left from a leg of roast mutton; crack it once or twice; add any bits of meat that are left, and boil all day, first covering with hot water. You can have three pints of soup from these bones. At night, or after it has boiled at least eight hours, strain and set it in a cool place; the next day remove the fat and add one onion, half a carrot, one turnip, some parsley, a little celery, or celery salt, a pinch of thyme, salt and pepper; chop the vegetables very fine, and let boil half an hour longer. A little tomato, or tomato-catsup, is an improvement. If you choose, thicken with three tablespoonfuls of flour, mixed quite smooth in a little water.

Tomato Soup.—Take the thin part of a can of tomatoes; stew half an hour; season with butter, salt, pepper, and sugar; have ready one pint of milk thickened with two tablespoonfuls of flour, or enough to make it like drawn-butter; salt; at dinner-time pour both through a colander, stirring them in the tureen; be careful to have it served hot; tureen should be heated.

Pea Soup.—One quart of split peas soaked over night; in the morning take one pound and a half of fresh beef and half a pound of salt pork; drain the peas well and put on the fire with four quarts of water, and the meat and a tablespoonful of dried and powdered mint, and two heads of celery; simmer slowly until the peas are all boiled to a soft pulp; have some bread toasted very brown and cut in dice in the tureen; strain the soup and send to table at once; must be stirred just as you serve it; season with pepper and celery salt.

Economical Soup.—Take what remains of a cold goose or turkey, and put to boil in sufficient cold water to cover the bones, and boil four hours; season with salt and pepper, and add a few vegetables, as for other soups; thicken with a little rice and it makes a relishable dish.

A Wedding Dinner.—First course, raw oysters on shell; second, soup; third fish; fourth oyster patties; fifth, tenderloin of beef with potato croquettes; sixth roast chickens; seventh, canvas-back ducks; eighth, salads: ninth, ice-creams and jellies; tenth fruits and nuts; eleventh, coffee.

An Economic Breakfast Dish.—Small pieces of meat, one teacupful milk put in the frying-pan with a little salt and pepper, small tablespoonful butter, six eggs beaten up and stewed in with the meat.

Plain Mince-Meat.—Procure a good piece of beef without bone, and cover with boiling water; let simmer until tender and the water nearly exhausted: do not let it brown; when cold mince fine, rejecting all fat; save the water, and when cold, take the fat from it and put the water on the meat. To one bowlful meat add two bowlfuls minced, juicy apples, one bowlful raisins, one half bowlful currants, and one teacupful minced suet; sugar and spice to taste, a pinch of salt, and cider sufficient to moisten.

Baked Indian Pudding.—One cupful "granulated" yellow meal, one-half cupful wheat flour; mix with these enough cold water to thoroughly moisten; stir into one pint boiling milk; put into a pudding-dish, add a small piece of butter, one beaten egg, one small teacupful molasses, one tablespoonful sugar, one pint cold milk, salt and ginger, to taste; bake three hours. The "granulated" is by far better than the finely-ground meal.

Mince Pie.—Seven pounds of meat chopped fine, three pounds of sugar, three pounds of raisins, one pound of current jelly, two ounces of mixed spices: add stewed apples when ready to make the pies, as the meat keeps better without them; make a crust of two-thirds of the usual quantity of lard and one-third of finely-chopped fat salt pork; rub well into the flour and wet with cold water, and bake in a slow oven for one hour.

Mince Pie.—One pint finely chopped beef; two pints finely-chopped apples, cinnamon, nutmeg and cloves finely pulverized, (two-thirds cinnamon) one-third nutmeg and cloves, molasses, cider, fresh raisins.

Buckwheat Cakes.—Four cupfuls buckwheat, one of Indian meal, one teaspoonful salt, four cupfuls luke-warm water, one 2-cent compressed yeast cake; dissolve the yeast in another cupful luke-warm water, and stir all together thoroughly; set at 6 o'clock in the morning on two sticks or a brick placed on the cool part of the range, and they will be ready to bake at 7:30. This plan only works well when the fire is kept all night.

Buckwheat Cakes.—Two parts buckwheat flour, one part Graham flour, salt, good yeast stirred up in warm water over night in a thin batter. Two boiled potatoes added will make them brown nicely.

Buckwheat Cakes.—One quart buckwheat flour, one half pint of Indian meal, two teaspoonfuls salt, one half tea-cup of molasses; stir into rather a stiff batter with tepid water. When they are very light, if too stiff, thin them with a little tepid water. A raw yellow turnip cut in half is very nice to grease the grid[illegible] with, saving all the strong odor

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.

EDUCATION IN NEW YORK.

Our proximity to New York, and her prominence as a State in the Union, especially in educational matters, gives us Pennsylvanians a peculiar interest in her welfare. We extract the following from the recent message of the newly-elected governor. To those acquainted with the bitter war that has been going on between the academies and normal schools in that State, the very brief allusion to the normal schools is significant. On one or two occasions the normal schools have barely saved their appropriation from the State, by which alone they are supported, while the amount given to the teachers' classes in the academies, has been largely increased.

COMMON SCHOOL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1876.

Total receipts, including balance on hand, September 30, 1875	$12,643,969 59
Total expenditures	11,410,288 71
Amount paid for teachers' wages	7,949,085 17
Amount paid for school-houses, repairs, furniture, etc.	1,779,124 19
Es[illegible]imated value of school-houses and sit[illegible]	31,817,904 00
Num[illegible] of school-houses	11,571
Number [illegible] school districts, exclusive of cities	11,027
Number of tea[illegible]rs employed for the legal term of sch[illegible]	19,341
Number of teachers em[illegible]ployed during any portion of the year	30,209
Number of children attendi[illegible] public schools	1,067,199
Number of persons attending nor[illegible]al schools	9,391
Number of children of school age in private schools	134,404
Number of volumes in school district libraries	804,[illegible]
Number of persons in the State between the ages of 5 and 21 years	1,585,601

The foregoing statements should attract attention. Previous to the year 1856, the State appropriated $800,000 per year for the support of the common schhols. The act of 1856 changed the practice by levying a three-quarter mill tax, which produced a little over $1,000,000 per year, until 1867, when the rate was raised to one and one-quarter mills, which produced over $2,000,000, and in consequence of the recent extraordinary increase of valuations, it now produces over $3,000,000, and for the next fiscal year it will be probably $3,500,000. Adding to this the amount raised by local taxation, for the same object, we have a grand total of over $12,000,000.

The amount paid for teachers' wages during the past year was $7,949,085.17. The whole number of children attending public schools was 1,067,199. The number attending normal schools, 6391. The number of children of school age in private schools, is not far from 134,404. If to all these we add the numbers of those instructed at home by private tutors, in academies, colleges, and other institutions, not reported, some idea may be formed of the immense amount of money drawn from the people of the State, voluntarily or by taxation, for school purposes. Without intending to intimate the least suspicion that any part of this large amount is unwisely or improperly expended, the subject is of such magnitude as to be worthy of careful examination and scrutiny.

The question whether the State can educate all the children within its limits better than they can be educated in schools organized, conducted and paid for by the parents of the children themselves, has been decided in favor of the State, which is now conducting the experiment on a very large and extensive scale. It is of the utmost importance that the experiment should be successful, and that it should be so conducted as to merit the confidence and support of the entire community. To this end, if there are any errors in the mode of conducting it, they should be corrected before they lead to evils which it may be difficult, if not impossible, to remedy.

The only ground upon which citizens who have no children can justly be compelled to pay taxes for the education of the children of others is, that it is necessary for the safety of the whole people, under our form of government. Our inititutions, by their very theory, carry with them the assumption of a certain grade of intelligence among the citizens. It seems, therefore, to be the duty of a State to see to it that each and every citizen, so far as practicable, shall be educated to such a degree as will enable him to read and understand the laws, the Constitution, and the ballot that he votes on election day. The schools in which education is given to this extent, always carry their line of instruction far enough to embrace all the branches usually taught in our common schools. It seems to me to be a clear violation of personal rights for the State to go beyond this and levy taxes to support free academies, high schools and colleges, in which the higher branches of literature and science are taught, and young men prepared for the learned professions. This should be left to individual effort, from which better results always come than from any amount of donations from the State.

It should also be remembered that the expenditure of such large amounts of public money has almost invariably led to great abuses, and there is no security against the same tendency in educational management. The expenditures for school houses, repairs and furniture, during the last ten years, have amounted to $19,569,109.97. It is, perhaps, well to inquire whether this large amount has been wisely expended, in the construction of plain, substantial and comfortable school-houses, or whether it has been, to any extent, handled by fraudulent contractors, or devoted to the construction of costly and ornamental buildings for the benefit, possibly, of the owners of adjoining property.

I would also suggest an inquiry as to whether the normal schools are really worth to the system what they cost. I am informed that a very large proportion of the pupils instructed in them never follow the profession of teaching for any length of time.

There ought, also, to be found some remedy for the great abuse and expense arising from the number of new school books, and the frequent changes made, for no good purpose but simply to benefit the publishers and agents. It is undoubtedly true that inducements are frequently offered to school authorities and teachers to aid in the work of changing books and selling new ones. It would be strange if these temptations were always resisted. It seems to me proper that the Legislature should fix some limit to this evil.

Finally, I would recommend a return to the former system of making an appropriation of a specific sum in each year from the State treasury for the benefit of the common schools, and put into the tax levy a rate sufficient to cover the amount, —$2,500,000 at the utmost ought to be, and will be, amply sufficient, if proper care is taken in the use of it. These suggestions are made in the spirit of sincere friendship to our common school system [illegible] may be characterized by a wise economy, and by a degree of purity which shall place it above *suspicion*, and keep it in the future as it now is, strongly intrenched in the confidence of the people.

COLLEGES AND ACADEMIES.

The annual report of the Regents of the University, soon to be communicated to the Legislature, will fully exhibit the condition of the colleges and academies of the State. Notwithstanding the stringency of the times, the aggregate attendance in the colleges is somewhat greater, and but little less in the academies, than during former years. Some institutions of either class are adequately endowed, and others are making vigorous efforts to secure such an amount of productive funds as will place them on a secure financial basis.

ELEMENTARY GRAMMAR.

Five weeks ago an article appeared in the Educational column, to be continued in a future installment, giving the writer's method of introducing a class of beginners to the study of our mother tongue, by oral lessons. The article briefly showed how the writer would begin a class in the study of the English language, how he would teach the students to form simple sentences containing subject, predicate and object; to correctly name the modifications of the former and latter, whether noun or pronoun, and how naming these modifications, called parsing, would aid in using correct English. We now pass on a step further in our lessons.

The simple names we give subjects or objects, give us an incomplete or general idea of the thing. To get a more clearly defined idea of what we speak, we must use descriptive words. We can say, Boys study lessons. The word boy applies to all boys; so will lessons. Studious boys study difficult lessons. We now know [illegible] kind of boys and lessons are meant. Wha[illegible]rds describing the nouns, we Those w[illegible]words. They are usually call describing [illegible] from a Latin word called adjectives, [illegible]" A descriptive meaning "added to, [illegible] word, or adjective, describes or limits a noun. (Def. 7). Now let each member of the class bring ten sentences with the subject modified with a describing word. Teacher should correct carefully sentences from the paper, or class from the board, looking carefully after mistakes in capitals, spelling and punctuation. Ten sentences with object modified. Ten with both subject and object modified. In the same manner let the teacher explain comparison and require illustrative sentences to be brought in the class. Cause the illustrative sentences to be repeated until the matter under consideration is fully understood. Always give reason when you make a correction. In the same manner the student will be made to understand how to use the adverb. The teacher here, if not before, must teach the student to use his dictionary as a book of reference in grammar.

A single word modifying another we call an adjunct word; a combination of words modifying a word, a phrase. We can say the beautiful thing pleased us, or the thing of beauty pleased us. In the former sentence the subject is modified by an adjunct word, in the latter by an adjunct phrase. The little word linking *thing* and *beauty*, we call a linking-word, or preposition. A preposition links nouns to other words. (Def. 8). A preposition and its noun is called a phrase. (Def. 9). When the linking word and its noun modify a noun, they perform the office of an adjective, and the phrase is called an adjective phrase; when a verb, an adverbial phrase.

Let the teacher require sentences as before, and correct in same manner. As soon as the class have mastered a part of speech, give them sentences, and require all the parts of speech which they have learned to be parsed on paper and brought in the class. Let the teacher and class correct. In this synthetic manner of learning the elements of grammar, the student learns analysis very easily. He should be required to analyze as well as parse. The teacher will have no difficulty in making plain the conjunction, interjection, etc. The verb we reserve for our next article.

HYGIENIC INSTRUCTION IN RUSSIA.

The Russian government exhibited at the Brussels Exhibition for the Saving of Life, some specimens of the models used for illustrating hygiene in Russian schools. The composition of the human body is shown by a series of jars, which contain separately the approximate quantity of the substances that go to make up the human frame. First, a large glass barrel, holding about fifty kilogrammes of water, is shown, and this forms 72 per centum of the total ingredients. In smaller vessels are the gelatine, the albumen, the fat, the phosphate and carbonate of lime and divers salts, which help to constitute the mortal part of man. The pupils, having thus learned of what they are made, are told how to maintain the natural balance. They are taught of what various kinds of food consist. In a glass tube there is exhibited so much water, so much albumen, so much cellulose, sugar, starch, etc., and the outside is marked "cabbage" or "cucumber." There are jars of black bullcok's blood to be shaken up with air, in order to show how oxygen reddens and revives the blood in the lungs. There are also jars with lime water and a breathing tube, so that the pupil can breathe in and see the water curdle at the action of the carbonic acid. Another breathing apparatus experiment shows that this carbonic acid is fatal to the flame of a taper as it would be to human life, and as it ultimately is to the unhappy dogs periodically thrust for the instruction of the traveler into the Grotto del Cane, near the Avernian Lake in Southern Italy. By another of the Russian models, a striking sanitary lesson is taught. The exhibitor breathes into one side of a box, which is divided into two by a strong brick wall. The other side of the box is tapped by a tube which ends just above the flame of a candle. When the exhibitor has poured carbonic acid from his breath into one side of the box, it passes through the bricks, and coming through the tube falls down (being heavier than air) upon the candle and extinguishes it. Thus, the learner is taught that noxious gases are not kept out by brick walls.—*Boston Journal of Chemistry*.

* * *

Girls, in treating dissipated young men as equals, do a wrong they can scarcely realize. Such men should be made to feel that until they walk with correctness and honor in paths of right, good people stand aloof from them. Girls who respect themselves will not be seen with such men, and will decline to receive them on the familiar footing of friendship. It is a mistaken kindness to poultice when caustic is needed. I am inclined to think that a little sharp decision on the part of the girls to-day would go far to correct the general looseness of morality among young men.—*Woman's Journal.*

* * *

Directors, teachers, and friends of education, should endeavor to attend the next session of the Bradford County Teachers' Association, to be held at Athens, the second Friday and Saturday in February, 1877, as it is designed to make [illegible]

Books.

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I am, yo[illegible] WILLIAM J. REED, D. D.,
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CARRIAGES

AND

WAGONS

AT

BRYANT'S,

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

I have a large assortment of my

OWN MANUFACTURE,

Warranted in every particular, which I will

SELL SO LOW

That everybody can afford to have one of his own.

I also have the sole agency in this place of

OVIATT'S PATENT RUNNERS,

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

CALL AND EXAMINE THEM.

JAMES BRYANT.

jan6-76.

NEW CARRIAGE FACTORY!

Opposite the new Jail,

TOWANDA, PENN'A.

HENRY STULEN

Respectfully announces to his friends and patrons, that he has built a

NEW BRICK CARRIAGE FACTORY,

Where he will constantly keep on hand a full assortment of

FAMILY CARRIAGES,

TOP AND OPEN BUGGIES,

PLATFORM WAGONS,

TROTTING SULKYS, AND SKELETONS

Made of the best material and finished in the best city style. His long experience in city Carriage Factories gives him a decided advantage over others in the

FINISH, STYLE AND DURABILITY

Of wagons. All he asks is an

INSPECTION OF HIS WORK

Previous to purchasing elsewhere.

ALL WORK WARRANTED TO GIVE

PERFECT ATISFATION.

Thankful for the liberal patronage formerly extended and respectfully ask a continuance of the same.

REPAIRING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

AT REDUCED PRICES.

HENRY STULEN.

Drugs and Medicines.

DR. H. C. PORTER,

AT THE

OLD CASH DRUG STORE,

Corner Main and Pine Sts., Towanda, Pa.
[Established over a quarter of a Century,]
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,
ACIDS, DYE-STUFFS, & GLUE,
PERFUMERY, TOILET AND FANCY GOODS,
SPONGES, BRUSHES, BRACES & TRUSSES,
SOAPS, COMBS, POMADES, HAIR DYES,
TEETH, SKIN, and HAIR PREPARATIONS,
RAZORS, POCKET-KNIVES
POCKET-BOOKS AND PORT-MONNAIES,
MACABOY and SCOTCH SNUFF,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CIGARS,
GARDEN, FIELD AND FLOWER SEEDS,
Pure Wines and Liquors, for Medicinal Purposes
BOTANIC, ECLECTIC & HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES,
And all genuine popular Patent Medicines.
SUPPORTERS, SUSPENSORIES, BREAST PUMPS,
NIPPLES, NIPPLE SHELLS & SHIELDS,
NURSING BOTTLES, TEETHING RINGS,
SYRINGES, BED PANS, URINALS, THERMOMETERS, ELASTIC STOCKINGS, &c.

KEROSENE OR COAL OIL,

WICKS, CHIMNEYS, BATH BRICK,
SPERM, LARD, WHALE, NEATS FOOT,
TANNER'S, AND MACHINE OILS,
ALCOHOL, AND SPIRITS TURPENTINE,
Sash, Paint, Varnish, Whitewash, Counter,
Horse, Mane, Shoe, Scrubbing,
And all kinds of brushes.

WINDOW AND PICTURE CLASS,

of all sizes.

PURE LINSEED OIL, PAINTS, PUTTY, AND VARNISH.
READY MIXED PAINTS
OF ANY DESIRED COLOR,
BY THE POUND, PINT OR GALLON,
GROUND IN OIL OR VARNISH,
AND DRY COLORS OF ALL HUES.

All articles warranted as represented.

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

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

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS,

For all the purposes of a Family Physic, and for curing Costiveness, Jaundice, Indigestion, Foul Stomach, Breath, Headache, Erysipelas, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Billousness Dropsy, Tumors, Worms, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, for Purifying the Blood, are the most effective and congenial purgative ever discovered. They are mild, but effectual in their operation, moving the bowels surely and without pain. Although gentle in their operation, they are still the most thorough and searching cathartic medicine that can be employed: clensing the stomach and bowels, and even the blood. In small doses of one pill a day, they stimulate the digestive organs and promote vigorous health.

AYER'S PILLS have been known for more than a quarter of a century, and have obtained a world-wide reputation for their virtues. They correct diseased action in the several assimilative organs of the body, and are so composed that obstructions within their range can rarely withstand or evade them. Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of everybody, but also formidable and dangerous diseases that have baffled the best of human skill. While they produce powerful effects, they are, at the same time, the safest and best physic for children. By their aperient action they gripe much less than the common purgatives, and never give pain when the bowels are not inflamed. They reach the vital fountains of the blood, and strengthen the system by freeing it from the elements of weakness.

Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates containing neiter calomel nor any deleterious drug, these Pills, may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar-coating perserves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take; while being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quanity.

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER, & CO., LOWELL, MASS.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERWHERE.

Coal, Lime and Plaster.

HENRY MERCUR,

Dealer in

ANTHRACITE AND
SULLIVAN ANTHRACITE
COAL,

CORNER PARK AND RIVER STREETS, TOWANDA,

YARD PRICES (CASH).

ANTHRACITE.

EGG	5 00
STOVE	5 00
CHESTNUT	5 00
PEA	3 50

SULLIVAN ANTHRACITE.

EGG	$4 50
STOVE	4 50
CHESTNUT	4 50
SMALL NUT	3 00

Coal screened, and delivered to any part of the Boro', adding cartage to the above prices. ALL ORDERS MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY THE CASH.

H. MERCUR.

Towanda, Jan 5, 1877.

COAL,
COAL,
COAL.

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

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

PIERCE & SCOTT.

Towanda May 1st, 1876.

CHEAP COAL AND LIME.

From and after July 1, I will sell coal, lime, &c., for cash only, and the price list will be corrected monthly.

PRICE OF COAL FOR JULY, PER TON OF 2,000lbs, AT THE YARD:

Pittston Stove, Chestnut and Furnace	$5 00
" Pea	3 50
Carbon Run Lump	4 00
" " Smith	3 00
Barclay Mountain Lump	3 50
" " Smith	2 75
Allentown Lime ℔ bushel	32
Lath ℔ M	2 25
Hair ℔ bushel	40
Brick ℔ M	10 00

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

I also tender my thanks to my many friends and customers for their very liberal patronage in the past and hope under the new departure to make it to their interest to continue to buy where they can get the best goods for the least money.

Those who are indebted to me will take notice that I must have money or I can't buy for cash and pay freights. They must settle by the first of August next.

Very Respectfully Yours,
J. H. PHINNY.

Towanda, July 1, 1875.

Insurance.

THE FARMERS' MUTUAL
INSURANCE CO., OF TUSCARORA,
Is now issuing perpetual policie 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. H. SUMNER, Sec. and Ag't,
Spring Hill, Bradford Co., Pa.

W. H. SHUMWAY, Pres.

Railroads.

LEHIGH VALLEY AND PA. & N. Y. RAIL ROADS.—Arrangement of Passenger Trains, to take effect January 1st, 1877.

EASTWARD.

STATIONS.	31	15	29	9
	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.
Niagara Falls	....	2 15	....	4 35
Buffalo	....	2 50	....	5 15
Rochester	....	4 00	....	6 00
Auburn	....	5 45	....	8 00
Geneva	....	5 35	....	8 00
Ithaca	....	7 30	....	9 42
Owego	4 55	8 55	....	10 50
Elmira	5 20	9 00	2 45	10 52
Waverly	6 05	9 35	3 20	11 20
Sayre	6 14	9 44	3 30	11 30
Athens	6 20	9 50	3 36	11 38
Milan	6 30	....	3 46	11 49
Ulster	6 40	....	3 56	12 00
Towanda	**6 55**	**1025**	**4 15**	**1220**
Wysauking	....	....	4 28	12 30
StandingStone	....	....	4 42	12 40
Rummerfield	....	....	4 50	12 47
Frenchtown	....	....	5 00	12 57
Wyalusing	....	....	5 12	1 10
Laceyville	....	11 23	5 35	1 21
Skinner's Eddy	....	....	5 39	1 33
Meshoppen	....	....	5 58	1 52
Mehoopany	....	....	6 05	2 00
Tunkhannock	....	12 10	6 35	2 30
LaGrange	....	....	6 45	2 40
Falls	....	....	6 59	2 55
L & B Junction	....	12 50	7 20	3 15
Wilkes-Barre	....	1 20	7 50	3 45
Mauch Chunk	....	3 40	....	6 20
Allentown	....	4 47	....	7 32
Bethlehem	....	5 05	....	7 50
Easton	....	6 00	....	8 20
Philadelphia	....	8 45	....	9 50
New York	....	8 55	....	11 30
	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.

WESTWARD.

STATIONS.	8	30	2	32
	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.
New York	6 30	....	6 30	....
Philadelphia	8 00	....	8 15	....
Easton	9 20	....	9 30	....
Bethlehem	9 50	....	10 00	....
Allentown	10 02	....	10 12	....
Mauch Chunk	11 05	....	11 15	....
Wilkes-Barre	1 15	7 20	1 55	....
L. & B. Junction	1 40	7 55	2 20	....
Falls	....	8 19	2 44	....
LaGrange	....	8 35	2 50	....
Tunkhannock	2 24	8 36	3 10	....
Mehoopany	....	9 12	3 33	....
Meshoppen	....	9 19	3 40	....
Skinner's Eddy	....	9 35	3 55	....
Laceyville	3 07	9 39	3 58	....
Wyalusing	....	10 00	4 15	....
Frenchtown	....	10 15	4 28	....
Rummerfield	....	10 25	4 36	....
Standing Stone	....	10 32	4 42	....
Wysauking	....	10 41	4 50	....
Towanda	**4 10**	**1055**	**5 00**	**7 30**
Ulster	....	11 09	5 12	7 45
Milan	[illegible]	11 19	5 21	7 55
Athens	4 42	11 29	5 30	8 05
Sayre	4 45	11 35	5 34	8 10
Waverly	4 55	11 45	5 40	8 20
Elmira	5 35	12 20	6 15	9 10
Owego	6 24	....	6 30	9 55
Ithaca	6 59	....	7 30	....
Geneva	8 40	....	9 25	....
Auburn	8 55	....	9 30	4 40
Rochester	10 50	....	11 20	6 55
Buffalo	12 25	....	12 35	6 15
Niagara Falls	12 57	....	1 07	9 40
	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.

Trains 8 and 15 run through daily to Philadelphia and New York without change, with Pullman sleeping cars attached.

R. A. PACKER, Superintendent.

Sayre, Jan. 1, 1877-tf.

PHILADELPHIA & READING
RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS

DECEMBER 18TH, 1876.

Trains leave Allentown as follows:
(via Perkiomen Branch.)

For Philadelphia at 6.50, 11.10 a.m., 3.15 and 5.55 p. m.

SUNDAYS.

For Philadelphia, at 3.10 p. m.

(via East Penna. Branch.)

For Reading, †2.30, 5.50, 8.55 a. m., 12.15, 2.10, 4.30 and 9.00 p. m.

For Harrisburg, †2.30, 5.50, 8.55 a. m., 12.15, 4.30 and 9.00 p. m.

For Lancaster and Columbia, 5.50, 8.55 a. m., and 4.30 p. m.

†Does not run on Mondays.

SUNDAYS.

For Reading, 2.30 a. m., and 9.00 p. m.
For Harrisburg, 2.30 a. m. and 9.00 p. m.

Trains for Allentown leave as follows:
(via Perkiomen Branch.)

Leave Philadelphia, 7.30. a. m., 1.00, 1.30, and 5.15 p. m.

SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia, 8.15 a. m.

(via East Penna. Branch.)

Leave Reading, 7.40, 7.45, 10.35 a. m., 4.00, 6.10, and 10.30 p. m.

Leave Harrisburg, 5.20, 8.10 a. m., 2.00, 3.57 and 7.55 p. m.

Leave Lancaster 8.10 a. m., 12.55, and 3.45 p.m.

Leave Columbia 8.00 a. m., 1.00 and 3.35 p. m.

SUNDAYS.

Leave Reading, 7.20, a. m.
Leave Harrisburg, 5.20 a. m.

Trains marked thus (*) run to and from depot 9th and Green streets, other trains to and from Broad street depot.

The 6.50 a. m. and 5.55 p. m. trains from Allentown, and the 7.30 a. m. and 5.15 p. m. trains from Philadelphia, have through cars to and from Philadelphia.

J. E. WOOTTEN,
General Superintendent.

oct4-75-1y.

Hotels.

THE CENTRAL HOTEL,
ULSTER, PA.

The undersigned having taken possession of the above hotel, respectfully solicits the patronage of his old friends and the public generally.

aug16-tf. M. S. FORREST.

ELWELL HOUSE, TOWANDA,
PA.,

JOHN SULLIVAN.

Having leased this house, is now ready to accommodate the traveling public. No pains nor expense will be spared to give satisfaction to those who may give him a call.

☞ North side of Public Square, east of Mercur's new block.

MEANS HOUSE, TOWANDA,
PA.,

CORNER MAIN AND BRIDGE STREETS.

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

A superior quality of Old English Bass Ale just received.

T. R. JORDAN,
Towanda, Jan. 24, 74. Proprietor.

EAGLE HOTEL,
TOWANDA, PA.

At the corner of Court and River-sts., directly in the vicinity and south of the Court House.

JOHN BURKE, PROPRIETOR.

The above house has been re-furnished and refitted, and is now open to the traveling public. The Bar will at all times be supplied with the best of liquors. Good stabling attached to the premises. Boarders by the day or week accommodated.

May 10, 1876.) JOHN BURKE.

New Advertisements.

SOMETHING NEW!

F. H. LEWIS, V. S.,

Has opened a Hospital for Sick and Diseased Horses at Towanda, Pa. Horses received for treatment for the following diseases: Poll evil fistula, all pipe and cancerous sores, warts and tumors of all descriptions, diseased eyes, wind puffs, spavins of all kinds, ring bones; lameness cured (bunch not removed); scratches or greese heel; shoulder strains or founder; contracted feet, and all diseases except contagious; cutting at bishoping old horses. teeth—an operation that deserves the attention and approbation of all horsemen—an operation which improves the age and condition, adding years to their lives; docking, pricking and straightening of tails; castration of all horses and colts (none excepted). For a stable of this kind he has all the conveniences. There will be on exhibition at his office the only complete anatomy of the horse in America (containing all of the 247 bones), and many rare specimens of surgery performed by him. Having secured the services of J. S. LEWIS, V. S., and by gentlemanly deportment and strict attention to business, I hope to merit the esteem and approbation of the public, and solicit a liberal share of their patronage.

Special attention given to diseases of Horn Cattle.

Dr. LEWIS will visit patients at any distance for reasonable pay. Examinations and consultations free.

Office at KINGSBURY'S LIVERY STABLE.

F. H. LEWIS, V. S.

Towanda, Dec. 21, 1876.

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.

HAIGH & BROADLEY,
Manufacturers of Woolen Goods, Yarns, &c
CARDING & DRESSING,
Done to order.

Cash paid for wool, also cloths exchanged for wool

LERAYSVILLE, PA.