Agricultural Department

THE ORCHARD SONG.

Winter orchards, piled with branches gaunted and lichen'd, stiff and bare,
Blackening to the weary landscape when the snow clouds numb the air.
How the robin loves to linger twittering in the twilight there!

Spring time orchards, flush'd with sunshine, calling buds to open wide—
Rounded buds, like fairy vases, with the finest emerald dyed,
Shedding perfume to the breezes as they swing from side to side.

Summer orchards, white with blossoms, dropping white flakes all around,
Wafted, oh, so softly downwards, till they rest without a sound
With the dew-drops and the daisies, and the mosses on the ground.

Autumn orchards, dense with leafage, bower'd thickly overhead,
Where the clustering pears and apples ripen slowly brown and red,
And the children search for windfalls in the grass with careful tread.

Orchards, orchards, all your lessons for our learning are not few:
Would our souls could sun and ripen, bearing fruit as worthy you;
Would our lives bent to God's finger with an answer just as true!

How to Make a Scare-Crow.—The first and the best is a suspended looking glass. Take two small, cheap mirrors, fasten them back to back, attach a cord to one angle and hang them to an elastic pole. When the glass swings the sun's rays are reflected all over the field, even if it be a large one, and even the oldest and cleverest of crows will depart precipitately should one of its lightning flashes fall on him. The second plan, although a terror to crows, is especially suited to fields subject to the ravages of small birds and even chickens. It involves an artificial hawk, made from a big potato and long goose and turkey feathers. The maker can exercise his imitative skill in sticking the feathers into the potato so that they resemble the spread wings and tail of the hawk. It is astonishing what a ferocious looking bird of prey can be constructed from the above simple material. It only remains to hang the object from a tall bent pole, and the wind will do the rest. The bird will make swoops and dashes in the most head-long and threatening manner. Even the most inquisitive of venerable hens has been known to hurry rapidly from its dangerous vicinity, while to small birds it carries unmixed dismay.—*Scientific American.*

The apple magot is described as being of a greenish-white color, about three-sixteenths of an inch in length, with the tail squarely docked, and tapering in front from the middle of the body toward the head; head pointed, and when the mouth is protruded in displaying two slender coal-black hooks. In its work it is distinguished from the larvæ of the codling moth, which confines itself to the core of the apple, by boring through the fruit in every direction, leaving its excrement along its pathway. Its original breeding-place is the native crabs, and it has only recently begun to invest the cultivated apple. As it produces but a single brood in the course of the season, it may not prove so formidable as the codling moth, which matures two broods in the season. These insects hibernate in the ground during the winter. Very late fall plowing is probably one of the most efficient remedies. The destruction of all infested fruit is one of the essentials to the subjugation of these insects, and this can be best accomplished by having hogs consume the fallen fruit until the time of ripening approaches.

A Pest of Green Peas.—Complaints arrive from Bavaria that peas are attacked with a disease that renders the peas when reduced to meal on cooked a repulsive black mass. The plague is attributed to the late wet. In reality, the disease is well known in France, more particularly to gardeners; it proceeds from the presence of a small black coleopter, or beetle, which can be seized and examined by removing the delicate pellicle beneath which it lives, moves and burrows a road outward; it feeds on the starch of the pea: and so long as the embryon is untouched the seed is uninjured. It leaves its cell about June, fully developed; when the pods of the young plants are forming, the female deposits her eggs therein. Many persons, before consuming peas thus affected, put them for a short time in a baker's furnace, which kills but does not remove them. Beans, lentils, &c., like "green peas," are often full of the larvæ, and those we eat with impunity.—*Farm & Home.*

Rhubarb Meringues.—Wash and skin the rhubarb, cut into inch lengths, and put it over the fire in a porcelain-lined saucepan in which is plenty of sugar; do not add any water; when tender thicken it with a little corn starch made smooth in cold water. Have ready deep pie plates, lined with rich biscuit crust, rolled thin; pour in the rhubarb and bake in a quick oven. When done, remove from the oven; when cold, cover the tops with a meringue of beaten whites of eggs and powdered sugar, flavored with lemon extract. In making a meringue the usual proportion is the whites of four eggs to a pound of powdered sugar—but half the sugar I have found answers very well. When pies are covered with the meringue return them to the oven until they are a delicate brown, which will be in a minute or two. Try the biscuit crust, lady readers; it is far more wholesome than ordinary *paste.*

Strawberry Pudding.—Cook one-half pint crushed pearl barley for one hour in three-half-pints of water in a double boiler; then measure a quantity of hulled and cleaned strawberries equal to the bulk of the cooked barley, and sweeten to the taste either with sugar or with finely golden chopped dates. The sourer sorts of strawberries will bear the necessary cooking better than the more delicate sorts. Bake fifteen or twenty minutes, according to the heat of the oven, and serve cold.

To Boil Potatoes.—Let the potatoes be of a size; do not put them in the pot until the water boils; when done, pour off the water and remove the cover until all the steam is gone; then scatter in half a teaspoonful of salt and cover the pot with a towel. By adopting this plan watery potatoes will be ready.

Cole Slaw.—One head of cabbage, half a pound of pork, and dry it out and take out the scraps. Chop up the cabbage and put in the fat with a teaspoon pepper, if liked, mustard, vinegar nearly done, add one cup of sugar.

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 present week.

POOR ECONOMY.

Editor Educational Department:—What is the trouble with our schools? A few years since, when our children came home from school, they talked of the lessons learned, the rewards of merit won, the prizes to be gained, and occasionally of the punishment inflicted on some little culprit for disobeying the rules; the passer-by heard no insulting or disrespectful speeches; the neighboring farmers were not left to the tender mercies of the lawless school boys. The teacher, well skilled in the science of learning and also in the science of government, applied with effect each rule in arithmetic, as well as that little but indispensable article of persuasion, so small, yet capable of making such deep and lasting impressions on the tender palm, as well as the youthful minds, of the school boys of fifteen or twenty years ago.

But alas! the times are changed. Now when the boys come home from school, we listen to enthusiastic rehearsals of the adventures of the day; of the match games of ball, of the exciting chase of the deer: the successful stratagem for eluding the punishment of staying in at recess; for the twenty minutes' tardiness at the ringing of the bell; of their success in stumbling through the recitations of unlearned lessons; of sticking the teacher on some puzzling example, or blind and unreasonable question; of the practical jokes played on some school-mate; or of the ignominious roar of laughter, the result of some glorious plan for mischief.

Our teachers are not competent; and the few who are *exceptions* to this rule, seem not to take any interest in the advancement of their scholars; and our children, instead of making the proper advancement in their studies, and in the acquisition of pleasant and easy gentlemanly and lady-like ways, seem to stumble along through their studies without acquiring any thorough or practical knowledge of them; and the only steady advancement perceptible is in the use of those uncouth and disagreeable expressions and ways, which seem to be characteristic of this day and age of the world. We cannot get a good teacher, notwithstanding the supply of teachers vastly exceeds the demand. They all come with good certificates, and we make a selection; occasionally we succeed in hiring a teacher who has some qualifications for the position, and hence teaches the school in a manner generally satisfactory; but more frequently we are cheated in our choice of a teacher, and we get one who has no natural qualifications, and but few artificial ones, and the school proves to be a nuisance and a damage to the community. This state of things is growing upon us: what is the cause of it, and what must be the remedy? How often do we hear complaints like the above? How often do we listen to the expression of disappointment from parents who have not looked at this matter in the proper light. As the result of a winter's school, which was supported by hard-earned taxmoney, their children have hardly received benefit equivalent to the trouble of going to and from the school-house. There is a reason for this trouble. It is self-evident that no school can be successful without a good teacher; and the only way to obtain a good teacher is to offer a reasonable compensation for his services. We will see the reasonableness of this assertion when we consider that a person who is qualified for teaching school is also qualified for almost any kind of business; and the same qualities of mind and character which make him a successful teacher, will secure for him success in almost any occupation in life. The successful teacher must be well advanced in the science of learning; he must be able to tell or convey to the minds of others, that which is contained in his own mind; he must have tact, patience and perseverence; he must be a moral character; he must be a person of decision and energy; and he must exercise a lively interest in the success of his efforts. Merit is, and always will be, rewarded; character of genuine stability, and principles of sterling worth are, and always will be, in good demand; and a person possessing such qualifications will never experience any serious difficulty in obtaining employment, and a liberal compensation for his labor. The idea that a reduction of salary would lessen the quantity and thereby better the quality of teachers (to use a figurative expression) is absurd in the extreme, while an opposite course would most effectually accomplish the latter, if it did not the former. We cannot help expressing our surprise at the course pursued by those in charge of our school matters; for in our candid opinion a more hurtful and ruinous plan to the cause of education than the one already adopted, could hardly have been thought of. Do we plead hard times? Do we compare the worth of human minds with the size or contents of our pocket-books? Heaven save us from the thought! We believe that if school boards would offer a salary one hundred per cent. in advance of the present rates, the benefit received from the school would double the extra outlay.

When this is done, the position of schoolmaster will be one worth striving for. When the inducements are sufficient, there will be no lack of competent teachers. As the teachers' wages have been reduced, there has been an increased number of applicants for the schools; and this, instead of proving that the course pursued is a judicious one, simply proves the opposite. As the salaries have been reduced, teachers who could command large salaries have left the field, and the vacancies thus made have been supplied with second-class teachers. Consequently, those persons who will never be able to command good positions, whose talents will always be second or third class, come into better demand. Hence this superabundance of poorly qualified school-teachers. And until our school managers shall become conscious of their error, we may not look for better kept schools, or greater advancement in intellect.

I. R. A. Friend.

THE SANITARY CONDITION OF THE SCHOOLS.

The present generation of Americans are fond of congratulating themselves on their freedom from the false notions respecting education, which either were held by their grandfathers, or are held now by their European cotemporaries. Education, they says is no longer the privilege of the rich and mighty, but the right of the poorest and humblest citizen; in administering it, too, teachers are guided by a humane principle which makes the rod a last resource, to be used only when snubs and kind words and nods of encouragement shall have been exhausted in vain. All this is very true, and a worthy subject for rejoicing; but our educators will take as great a step in advance as any they have ventured yet, when they learn that to deny a child the rudiments of learning is scarcely more unkind than to compel it to acquire those rudiments in an ill-ventilated and ill lighted room; and that the cruelty of the rod has a legitimate successor in the practice of confining a little creature just passed out of babyhood for several hours at a time in one position, while its brain is undergoing the stuffing process. Public attention has been directed to this matter very often of late years, yet few radical changes have been made in the direction of improvement. We are glad to see that the Medico-Legal Society of this city are taking up the topic, and we trust that something may come of its agitation by them. The report of their Special Committee on School Hygiene, recommends with respect to our public schools: That the lowest age at which children shall be admitted be six years; that the longest daily attendance on the primary departments be three hours; that some of the money now expended on showy exteriors and assembling rooms be used to provide ample play grounds and large, airy class rooms; and that the school buildings be so situated and built as to have the greatest amount of air and light in every part.

In this connection the committee present an abstract of a law which has been read at two of the recent meetings of the American Social Science Association. It establishes the office of Medical Inspector of Schools, whose incumbent is to be physician; to be appointed by the Board of Education; to hold office for a term of three years; to keep himself thoroughly acquainted with the sanitary condition of the schools and the health of pupils and teachers; and to make suggestions and reports, conduct correspondence, etc., to advance the interests of the people whose servant he is. This project has its good and bad phases. As a rule we are opposed to the multiplication of public offices, and prefer to have the new work demanded from time to time by new exigencies of state distributed among the departments already existing. In this instance, however, it may be urged that the public school system in vogue in this country has grown to be a matter of vast importance, calling for a management and machinery of its own; and that, in order to ensure decent care for the health of the school children and their teachers, it is necessary that somebody be held to a strict accountability for their sanitary surroundings. Admitting this, we do not see what good can come of limiting the inspector's official term to three years. In the case of officers whose duties are chiefly perfunctory, or whose election is a graceful compliment rather than a summons to action, short terms answer very well, but where it is necessary to fill a post with a man of learning and experience, and one who finds his reward for faithful service not exclusively in the salary it brings him, the person chosen ought to feel that he is secure in his place as long as no charge of malfeasance or neglect can be brought against him. Three years would be but a beginning for a thorough-going man; by the time his term ended, he would have just got his work systematized. Moreover, a short term in such a case is a bid for the intrusion of political partisanship. Finding that earnest men of science were unwilling to accept office with the prospect of so speedy a removal, the Board of Education would be compelled to pick their Inspector out of the herd of professional salary-seekers, and the tax-payers would have one more burden to carry without the shadow of a benefit from it.

INTELLECTUAL ARITHMETIC.

As usually taught, and especially to advanced classes, there is a shameful waste of time. There should be no less of intellectual arithmetic proper in our school, but far less of vain repetition. This branch is not designed to cultivate the memory—and that is all the benefit of mere repetition—but to discipline and and call out the reasoning powers. How much more sensible, then, to use this study for its legitimate purpose, and thus economize about half of the time frequently taken for recitation.

Should any teacher desire to have pupils repeat after him verbatim certain words as a discipline for the memory, let the words be not the valueless language of mental problems, but something interesting and useful, if remembered. History, science and literature abound with far more of such essential matter than the memory can ever retain. How silly then to waste valuable time in mere repetition of problems.

An examination of the formulæ of analysis in several different books, shows the source of this error. The average of words *used* compared with those *necessary* to bring out all useful in reasoning, is about as 4 to 1. Four times as many words used as necessary. Many teachers will follow the text book, often drilling the class in simple multiplication, because going through in rotation when the same class may be at work in fractions in written arithmetic, and ought to have the same part of mental arithmetic. This is another waste. Let us hear from teachers on this subject. We have simply started the ball?

The News on the Day.—Miss Mitchell, teacher of First Grammar Grade in the Washington school, Pittsburgh, Pa., has introduced a new feature in her school exercises. It consists of a discussion of the news of the day between the pupils and teacher, the first half-hour of the morning being devoted to that exercise. The words, *The Bulletin*, are drawn on the black-board in large German text letters, and immediately below, in newspaper style, are headlings similar to those employed by daily papers in giving the points of the most important news, and then each headline is taken up by the school, and a general interchange of views takes place between the teacher and pupils. *The Bulletin* is the daily paper of that room, and an editor is elected by the school every month, whose duty it is to examine the Pittsburgh papers every morning, and to write down on the blackboard before school hours, the points for discussion, to give a headline *resume* of the news of the day.

Latitude. — Where are degrees of latitude longer, near the Equator, or near the pole? They are longer near the pole. The earth being flattened there, it is evident a person would be obliged to travel more miles due north to see the north star rise one degree, than would a person near the equator, and when the star has risen one degree, each has measured one degree in miles upon the earth.

The Atmosphere. — What is the height of the atmosphere that surrounds the earth? We find answers in our philosophies varying from 40 to 200 miles. Nearly all of the atmosphere is doubtless within 50 miles of the earth, but some eminent authorities claim that air *very much* rarified extends 200 miles from the earth.

Groceries and Provisions.

CONVENIENT NEW ARRANGEMENT.

The demand for a GROCERY STORE In a convenient location has induced us to enlarge our store and supply ourselves with a full line of CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES PURCHASED FOR CASH, And which will be sold as low as the same quality can be purchased anywhere. We keep on hand the CHOICEST BRANDS OF FAMILY FLOUR. All goods delivered free of charge in the borough. We also continue the BAKING BUSINESS, And our customers can procure FRESH BREAD, FRESH BISCUIT, ROLLS, CAKES, AND PIES, Every day, as usual. *FILLING ORDERS FOR PIC-NICS AND PARTIES A SPECIALTY.* One Door North of Ward House. D. W. SCOTT & CO. Towanda, March 15, 1877.

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GROCERIES & PROVISIONS. McCABE & EDWARDS, Cash dealers in all kinds of GROCERIES & PROVISIONS. ONE DOOR NORTH OF CODDING & RUSSELL. Towanda, July 22, 1875. may24.

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NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS. H. J. Madill Has fitted up the old store of O. A. Black with a full line of CROCKERY, CHINA, CHINA, GLASSWARE! CUTLERY, SILVER PLATED GOODS, STONEWARE! BABY WAGONS, FANCY GOODS, TOYS, TOYS! HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS! A great variety of LAMPS, LANTERNS, CHIMNEYS! A NEW DEPARTURE! Sewing Machines of the leading makes sold for Cash at store, at wonderfully low prices. MACHINE NEEDLES & OIL. LADIES, GENTS AND CHILDREN Are invited to look over our assortment, as we are determined to do all in our power to please. Remember the place, "OLD CROCKERY STORE." Towanda, May 10, 1877.

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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

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DR. H. C. PORTER'S 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 SHIELDS & 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 GLASS 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.—(may1375.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—I, JOHN HANNAS, being a Blacksmith by trade, had often felt the want of some means whereby I could soften iron at the forge, so that I could work it at a better advantage; this induced me to make many experiments with different substances which offered the best prospects of success. It was on one of these occasions that I discovered THE WONDERFUL EFFECTS OF ELECTRO SILICON UPON THE HUMAN SYSTEM. I had a defect in three of my fingers, which were bent or shut up in my hand in such a manner by the contraction of the cords, that they were very troublesome to me in my daily avocation. I could not handle my tools as I wished, and often thought that I would have them cut off to get them out of my way. I had used everything that offered any hope of relief, but all to no effect. Well, I say, I was working with Electro Silicon at the forge, and of course could not prevent its coming in contact with my hands. I took no notice of the effect it had produced, until one day wishing to use a heavy hammer, I grasped it with my crooked hand, and much to my surprise I found my crooked fingers straighten out, and I had as much use of them as ever. I could hardly believe my eyes. I showed my hand to my wife and family, and a general rejoicing was the result. The question now was, What had produced this wonderful effect? Every act was recalled, and after a long and careful investigation, I at last made up my mind that my good fortune had been caused by ELECTRO SILICON. My next step was to discover some means by which I could combine this wonderful substance so that everybody could use it. I made diligent search through every book that I thought would throw any light upon the subject, and at last, in a very old medical book, I found a way by which I could do it. The result was perfectly satisfactory, and I was able to make a *liniment*, the like the world had never seen before. I now began to look about me, for cases to try the effect of it on others. I had a neighbor living about a mile from my shop who had a lame knee, caused by the cords being contracted by rheumatism. I sent him a bottle of ELECTRO SILICON LINIMENT, and told him to use it thoroughly. He did so, and at the end of three months he was able to throw aside his cane and walk to my shop apparently as well as ever. It had worked just as it did in my case—

PRODUCING A PERFECT CURE!

I gave it to other of my neighbors and friends, for miles around, who were suffering from SWELLED LIMBS, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, STIFF JOINTS, BURNS, &c., &c., &c. ALL OF WHICH IT CURED WITHOUT ANY TROUBLE! Finding that the ELECTRO SILICON LINIMENT would penetrate the skin of man further than any other substance, it occurred to me that IT MUST BE GOOD FOR THE HORSE. And it has proved itself one of the very best applications in all external diseases occurring in that noble animal. Prepared by the Electro Silicon Liniment Company, Office, 76 William Street, New York. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. FIFTY CENTS PER BOTTLE.

New York, April 5, 77-3m.

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, Biliousness, 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: cleansing 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 strength en the system by freeing it from the elements of weakness. Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates, containing neither calomel nor any deleterious drug, these Pills may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar-coating preserves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take; while being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity. PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER, & CO., LOWELL, MASS., Practical and Analytical Chemists. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time, or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, samples worth several dollars to commence on, and a copy of Home and Fireside, one of the largest and best illustrated Publications, all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address George Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine. Jan25,'77.

$999 CAN'T BE MADE BY every agent every month in the business we furnish, but those willing to work can easily earn a dozen dollars a day right in their own localities. Have no more room to explain here. Business pleasant and honorable. Women, boys and girls do as well as men. We will furnish you a complete Outfit free. The business pays better than anything else. We will bear expense of starting you. Particulars free. Write and see. Farmers and mechanics, their sons and daughters, and all classes in need of paying work at home, should write to us and learn all about the work at once. Now is the time. Don't delay. Address True & Co., Augusta, Maine. Jan25,'77.

SEELEY'S OYSTER BAY AND EUROPEAN HOUSE.—A few doors south of the Means House. Board by the day or week on reasonable terms. Warm meals served at all hours. Oysters at wholesale and retail. feb1'77.

Wagons and Carriages.

THE OLD ESTABLISHMENT STILL TAKES THE LEAD! Carriages CHEAPER THAN EVER, and Platform Wagons at a GREAT REDUCTION. JAMES BRYANT, Proprietor of the Old Carriage Manufactory, cor. Main and Elizabeth streets, would call the special attention of FARMERS and others to his large and complete assortment of PHAETON AND TOP BUGGIES AND PLATFORM WAGONS, Made at his own manufactory, and warranted in every particular to be equal to the most expensive work. NOW IS YOUR TIME TO BUY! Look at the figures, and remember that every article is warranted: PLATFORM WAGONS.....$100 to $110 TOP BUGGIES..... 80 " 100 PLAIN BUGGIES..... 125 " 150 These prices are far below the cost of manufacture, and will not be maintained after the present stock is disposed of, so you must make selections NOW.

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	.....
Manch Chunk	11 05	.....	11 15	.....
Wilkes-Barre	1 15	7 20	1 55	.....
L. & B. Junction	2 25	7 55	2 20	.....
Falls	.....	8 19	2 44	.....
LaGrange	.....	8 33	2 59	.....
Tunkhannock	2 15	8 46	3 10	.....
Mehoopany	.....	9 12	3 33	.....
Meshoppen	.....	9 19	3 40	.....
Skinner's Eddy	.....	9 25	3.45	.....
Laceyville	3 01	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 00	1055	5 00	7 30
Ulster	.....	11 09	5 12	7 45
Milan	.....	11 19	5 21	7 55
Athens	4 22	11 29	5 30	8 05
Sayre	4 35	11 45	5 34	8 20
Waverly	4 45	11 55	5 40	8 20
Elmira	5 25	12 40	6 15	9 10
Owego	6 24	.....	6 30	9 55
Ithaca	6 08	.....	7 10	.....
Geneva	7 40	.....	9 10	.....
Auburn	9 55	.....	9 45	4 00
Rochester	10 50	.....	11 20	6 55
Buffalo	12 25	.....	12 05	6 15
Niagara Falls	1 05	.....	1 05	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, Pa., May 14, 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, 12.30, 5.50, 8.55 a. m., 12.15, 2.10, 4.30 and 9.00 p. m. For Harrisburg, 12.30, 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 8.1 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 10.20 p. m. Leave Harrisburg, 5.20, 8.10 a. m., 2.00, 3.57 and 7.35 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, 6.20 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 8.15 p. m. trains from Philadelphia, have through cars to and from Philadelphia. J. E. WOOTTEN, General Manager. C. G. HANCOCK, General Ticket Agent. (oct4-75.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. WINTER TIME TABLE. Nine trains to Philadelphia,