Agricultural Department

Agriculture or Painstaking Farming on a Rotation System of Five Years.

(Continued from last week.)

growth, but if it has killed it the roots will be in the ground just where they should be for fertilizers for the next crop, which must be cared for now; there is a sod containing all the materials necessary, (with the exception of some stimulant when first planted), to produce a hundred or a hundred and twenty bushels to the acre. This sod should be handsomely turned over just before planting time, the furrows not less than eight inches deep, then rolled and harrowed sufficient to get mellow enough for planting. Then it should be marked just three feet apart each way at right angles. Now the fertilizers are to be dropped just where the corn hill is to be, it may be powdered bone dust or guano—guano can be made the cheapest, for, if the farmer keeps a sufficient number of domestic fowls, he can make his own guano by having a tight floor under their droppings, and by coating the droppings over frequently with plaster to deoderize them and retain the ammonia in them, he then has a good quality of guano.

A small single handful is sufficient for each hill; then it should be known that every kernel of the seed corn is perfect, which can be known just as easy as a man can know he has a nose on his face; then only four grains should be put in a hill, and them two inches apart, remembering that this is painstaking farming. The next thing is to keep the ground perfectly clean from grass and weeds; by the use of the cultivator and the hoe, and not by any means use a plow, one hoeing will be sufficient if carefully done. After the hoeing give it a liberal coat of plaster, sowed broadcast, for one part of the ground needs it as much as the other, remembering that the plaster is used to prevent the escape of those materials that are at this time of the season evolved by the heat of the sun, and keep them where they may become plant food. The ground after this should be kept clean until the tassels can be discovered in the most forward stalks. Now the work is done, except harvesting and shelling one hundred or one hundred and twenty bushels from each acre.

The next crop is oats or barley, and then back again to wheat, so that the same piece of land is only sowed to wheat every fifth year.

The twenty-five acres out of the one hundred, would be a fair proportion to work in this way; the balance should have a different management, there should be on it if the land is anywise suitable, a large permanent meadow which should be so managed as to keep it productive from year to year. The balance should be kept well stocked with clover, so that when the farmer had occasion to break up any part of it, he could make it produce a good crop of wheat or whatever he desired to raise.

I have said nothing about pasture land, because I am in favor of yarding and stabling all stock, and cutting and feeding the green fodder to them in summer, and cutting all the straw and stalks, and using meal on it with hay and roots for the winter. To be sure this would increase the manual labor, but the more laborers there are employed the less taxes would have to be paid to the support of paupers. This plan would soon double the amount of stock on the farm, and thribble the amount of manure that might be saved, so that there would be no lack of fertilizers.

Now this is something for the Patrons of Husbandry to ponder over; for, if all the farmers of Bradford County only should adopt this whole system, it would soon increase the value of property so that it would aggregate its millions.

JAMES ELLIOTT.

WHEN TO MAKE PORK.—Don't forget that warm weather is the time to make pork. There is but little profit in feeding, so far as pork making is concerned, when the thermometer is down to zero. Remember this fact and commence feeding early. Hogs that are to be marketed this year ought now to be in fair condition and should be fed unsparingly from this on until they are ready for the market. The great mass of western farmers rely entirely upon our great staple—corn—for a fattening food; and certainly there is nothing that equals it for this purpose. With a large majority of feeders, the growing crop is depended upon to fit the hogs now on hand for the market; and when this is the case they should commence just as soon as the corn is hard enough to be of service. But when there is a sufficient quantity of old corn on hand, it will be found more profitable to continue its use until the new crop is thoroughly ripened. If the hogs fire of it in its hard, dry form, it will be found profitable to shell it from the cob, and then soak it—say about twelve hours—before feeding, for a few days, and then return to the dry corn. The great secret of successful pork making lies in keeping the appetite of the hog in good condition, then supplying it plentifully with corn, and making your pork before the advent of cold weather.—*National Live Stock Journal.*

BOILING MEAT.—The secret of boiling meat properly is one that is unknown to most Americans. The idea seems fastened in their heads that fast boiling is indispensable to thorough cooking of meat. Nothing is more erroneous than this. Fast boiling toughens the fiber, expels the juices of the meat, and makes of the tenderest surloin or round a tasteless, chippy, indigestible dish. The true way to boil beef, corned or fresh, ham, fish, flesh or fowl, is to put it into boiling water and let it boil hard two or three minutes only. This toughens all the outside meat so that a shell is formed, like the crust on a loaf, which holds the juices of the meat. So soon as this coating is formed the meat should be removed from the fire and kept as near as possible just below the boiling point until it is done. If it is to be served cold, it should be left in the liquor in which it is boiled till both are cold. If served warm, serve as much as is needed for the meal, and, if practicable, leave the rest in the liquor to cool. The toughest piece of neck or brisket, if the animal furnishing it was flavorous, may be made perfectly delicious by the long, slow boiling.

THE only way in which a man can prove himself a competent business farmer is to keep his soil in a certain condition so as to yield him heavy crops uniformly.

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.

EDITOR EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT: I would like to have your views and those of teachers, concerning that property of Verbs named Voice. Grammars specify it as a property of Transitive Verbs only, making it arbitrarily a property of Transitive Verbs, and giving no reason why it should not be a property of Intransive Verbs. In the sentence, "Men walk," the verb expresses action, but it is intransitive. Would not the proper definition be, "Voice is that property of Verbs which represents the action of the subject as affecting an object."

S. C. JOHNSTON.

EDITOR EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT: Please publish the following: Knowing that the length of a degree of longitude is 69 and 1-6th miles at the Equator, what is the length of a degree at the fortieth parallel. Will some one furnish an arithmetical solution to the above example?

B. W. STURDEVANT.

Potterville, Pa., Sept. 24, 1877.

ISLAM: ITS INFLUENCE ON MODERN CIVILIZATION, AND ITS LESSONS.

Paper read by Mr. Edmund Sherwood, before the Bradford Teachers' Association at Orwell.

The rise of Islam, its doctrines, the influence it has exerted on the intellectual development of Europe, and the causes of its decline, form one of the most romantic and instructive chapters in the history of the human race. It is impossible to present in one paper a complete examination of even one of these different parts of so interesting a subject. Yet of such vital interest are these questions to every reflective mind, and so intimately are they connected with each other, that it is hardly possible to speak of one without alluding to another. Mohammed is the central figure, because in him is the foundation of Islam; in Islam, the link between classic and modern civilization. This remarkable man was born at Mecca, in the year 569. His birth was noble. For generations his family had been the hereditary guardians of the sacred Caaba of Mecca; a religious temple, where was kept a black meteoric stone, which was the chief object of Arabian worship. But though of noble birth, the early life of Mohammed was passed in poverty and dependence. Left an orphan when young, with no adequate means for his maintenance, his grandfather and a generous uncle, Abu Talib, successively assumed guardianship of the boy. As he grew in years a cloud settled over his life. His temperament, which was naturally serious and melancholy, took no satisfaction in the ordinary occupations and diversions of men, but seemed to find its chief pleasure in solitude and meditation. From his infancy, too, he was subject to epileptic fits. The proclivities of such a disposition could only be directed to a legitimate use in life, by a judicious and thorough education. Such an education Mohammed never received. Left to his own dreamy meditations, or sent to tend his uncle's flocks in the mountains, he never learned to read, but grew up a melancholy mystic.

At this time the religion of the Arabs consisted of a brutish and superstitious worship of idols, and a base Feticism. Bad as this was, the condition of Europe and Asia Minor was not much better. Contentions and schisms had raged among the Christian churches, until every sentiment of Christian fellowship and humanity seemed to have disappeared. It is said that the temptations of riches presented by the episcopates were so great that the election of a Bishop was often attended by frightful murders. The pure religion taught by our Saviour and his immediate successors, had undergone an entire transformation when the church attained supreme power. To conciliate the Pagans there had been a compromise. The result was an amalgamation of Paganism and Christianity. Pagan observances and Pagan superstitions had become the established customs of the church. The most abject worship of images prevailed. The virtues of consecrated water, crosses and relics, were firmly believed to afford an absolute protection against the power of evil. A mere stick or stone which some "father" had once held in his hand, was looked upon in adoration by the debased people, and was supposed to possess divine powers or qualities. Miracles were of common occurrence. In fact there is nothing connected with ancient history better attested than the miracles performed by the early fathers of the church. Superstition and ignorance are ever incompatible with liberty of conscience. Intellectual slavery and degradation must inevitably follow. The church never hesitated to enforce its decisions by the civil power.

A presbyter by the name of Arius, who lived at Alexandria, was anathematized by the Council of Nicea for simply maintaining in the Trinitarian dispute, which first broke out in Alexandria, that from the very nature of sonship, there was a time when the Son did not exist. The edict was carried into effect by Constantine, who ordered that whoever should find a book of that heretic, and not burn it, should be put to death. The works of ancient authors were declared profane and pernicious. Under the reign of Valentine, there was a general persecution of the Platonists, who, under the charge of magic, were put to death in large numbers. The degradation of Europe may be understood by the Inquisition of Faith instituted by the Emperor Theodosius, who ordained that all who did not accord with the belief of Demasus, Bishop of Rome, and Peter, Bishop of Alexandria, should be driven into exile and deprived of civil rights. It is needless to add that Europe was debased enough to submit to this monstrous regimen. It had become a capital offense to express an opinion which might be construed as antagonistic to the traditions of the church. True knowledge was fast becoming extinct: the world was sinking back into barbarism. Arabia, protected by its isolated position, its vast deserts, and the bravery of its sons, had resisted successively all efforts of the Assyrians, Persians, Greeks and Romans to enslave her. Here the persecuted of all sects in turn fled for safety, and the Jews and Nestorians in particular, had settled in Arabia in large numbers. The latter were a Christian sect that had adopted views on the nature of God and Christ not dissimilar to those of the Unitarians of the present day. They boasted of being the sole representatives of ancient learning.

From them Mohammed heard the story of their wrongs and had imbibed a violent detestation of idolatry in every form. About this time an event occurred which determined his subsequent life. He was about twenty-five years old when a wealthy Meccan merchant died, and his widow being desirous of carrying on the business left by her husband, sought for a suitable person to whom she could entrust her caravan trade to Syria. Mohammed offered his services, and, probably through the influence of his uncle, they were accepted. He performed his duties with fidelity, and flushed with success returned to Mecca. His lovely employer rewarded him by falling in love with him,—for Mohammed is said to have been distinguished by a surpassing manly beauty, and offered him her hand and fortune. "During the twenty-three remaining years of her life, Mohammed was her faithful husband." "In a land of polygamy, he never insulted her by the presence of a rival." Years afterward, in the height of power and success, he thus feelingly alludes to her faithfulness and unselfish devotion: "She believed in me when men despised me, she relieved me when I was poor and persecuted by the world." His marriage with Chadizah had raised him from poverty to affluence. He spent much of his time in the society of a learned Jew named Waraka, cousin to his wife. This man had become a Christian, and through his conversation, Mohammed's detestation of idolatry was confirmed. His active and poetic intellect grew gloomy in repose. His mode of life became more ascetic. He often fled from his home to a grotto in Mount Hera, a few miles from Mecca, and there gave himself up for days to prayer and fasting. Incessant prayer and fasting, or the perpetual concentration of the mind to one subject, will produce hallucination, and probably this is the explanation of that spiritual state of mind which attends the leaders of great reformatory movements among men. Shadowy forms hovered in the hazy air near the Arabian; strange voices seemed ever to whisper in his ear of mighty truths, whose import he, the chosen servant of the Most High, was to divulge to men. In this little grotto the Angel Gabrial descending, revealed to him the Koran. Convinced of his divine mission, Mohammed commenced to preach. His harangue was a vehement arraignment of idolatry and a noble vindication of the majesty of the One God. It may well be imagined that these doctrines were received with no favor by the existing idolatry. A storm of fury and persecution greeted the new preacher. It was with difficulty that the influence of his uncle, Abu Talib, could save his life. Fearing for his safety, he fled with his faithful wife and a few trusty adherents to Medina, where his burning eloquence began to make converts. In six years the number had increased to 1500. But now the policy of the prophet changed. He had discovered the potency of the sword to propagate his faith. His enemies were overthrown in several battles, and he returned in triumph to Mecca. Idolatry was utterly extirpated in the sacred city, and all Arabia was soon at his feet. His generals had advanced into Syria. War was declared against the Roman Empire. But the accomplishment of these vast designs now devolved on other hands. The spirit that had created Islam now lived only in the breasts of its followers. Warrior, priest, legislator, and judge, his prodigious labors at last produced their effect on the naturally robust constitution of Mohammed. He died in his 63d year,—his last act an order for the distribution of all the money in the house to the poor; his last words, "O God! forgive my sins; be it so, I come."

The character of this wonderful man has been so traduced by the writers of the past, that not until the present century has any just estimate of his character and of the work he did been held even by writers of the greatest distinction. But the most candid and weighty writers now seem willing to admit that with all his weaknesses and foibles, his fanaticism and ignorance, Mohammed himself sincerely believed in his own divine mission. The zeal with which he gave up a life of ease and affluence, and consecrated his life to the establishment of principles which were sure to draw upon him persecution and perhaps death, is a sufficient proof of this, in the judgment of every fair-minded person. Probably the most unfortunate occurrence that befel him, was the death of Chadizah. She was to Mohammed what many writers have delighted to say Josephine was to Napoleon, or Catharine to Peter the Great—his good genius. A recent writer has said: "Without her love and faith, we may fancy he would never have become the Prophet of Islam; and in her death mankind received a severe wound." The most truly repulsive feature of his private life was his polygamy during the latter part of his life, but we must remember that this, repugnant as it seems to us, was the common practice at that time in the East, and finds, moreover, almost numberless precedents in the Old Testament. Compared with David and Solomon, Mohammed might be taken as a model of constancy and conjugal virtue. It is impossible to relate here the wonderful events which followed his death. The mere mention of the military exploits of his followers, would make a volume. From the arid plains of Arabia, myriads of warriors, fired with religious zeal and the hope of plunder, poured forth to vindicate the majesty of the One God and the apostleship of their prophet. Nothing could resist them. With the Koran in one hand and the sword in the other, they traversed deserts, swam rivers, scaled the snow-capped peaks of Caucasus and Himala, marched under the burning sun of a torrid clime, offering to the vanquished and cowering nations of the world, Islam, tribute, or the sword. The mail-clad warriors of the West melted away before their naked bodies and flashing cimeters, like snow before the sun of April. Persia, Syria, Asia Minor, and Egypt, were quickly overrun. The Saracen armies encamped on the banks of the Ganges, and marching westward through Africa, set up the standard of the prophet on the shores of the Atlantic. The emir Musa sent his lieutenant, Tarick, into Spain. The Crescent soon waved above the Pyrenees. "I will preach the unity of God in the Vatican at Rome," cried Musa. But Christendom was spared this last humiliation. Dissensions broke out among the invaders. The vast empire of the Caliphs was torn by schisms. It was sometime before the Moslems again advanced. At Tours, in France, near the banks of the Loire, in a great battle which is said to have lasted seven days, their advance was checked. Europe breathed again. She was saved,—not more by the valor of her armies than the internal weakness of the enemy. The reader is lost in bewilderment at these vast exploits. The greater part of Christendom was lost. Alexandria and Carthage, two of her great capitals, and Jerusalem the city of our Saviour, were in the hands of the infidels. Rome and constantinople only remained of the great capitals. The loss of the latter was only a question of time. 110 years before, aided by the secret covering of night, Mohammed fled from Mecca for his life. Now, millions of people, from the burning plains of India and the frozen regions of Siberia to the hills of Spain, venerated his name and reverently turned their faces in prayer to the city of his birth.

(TO BE CONTINUED).

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In a convenient location has induced us to enlarge our store and supply ourselves with a full line of

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES

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All goods delivered free of charge in the borough.

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And our customers can procure

FRESH BREAD, FRESH BISCUIT, ROLLS, CAKES, AND PIES,

Every day, as usual.

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Towanda, March 15, 1877.

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GROCERIES & PROVISIONS

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Cash dealers in a kinds of

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NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS

H. J. Madill

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CROCKERY, CHINA, CHINA, GLASSWARE! CUTLERY, SILVER PLATED GOODS, STONEWARE! BABY WAGONS, FANCY GOODS, TOYS, TOYS! HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS!

A great variety of

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Sewing Machines of the leading makes sold for Cash at store, at wonderfully low prices.

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"OLD CROCKERY STORE."

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DURING THE HARD TIMES,

L. B. POWELL

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PIANOS AND ORGANS, PIANOS AND ORGANS, PIANOS AND ORGANS,

At very low prices for Cash.

4-Octave Rosewood Melodeons	$15 00
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5-Octave Black-Walnut, Double-Reed Org's	50 00
5-Octave Black-Walnut, Double-Reed Org's	65 00
5-Octave Double-Reed Organs, 4 stops	75 00
6-Octave Mahogany Pianos	25 00
6½-Octave Rosewood Pianos	45 00
7-Octave Rosewood Pianos	80 00
7-Octave Rosewood Pianos, Carved Legs	150 00

WARRANTED ALL IN GOOD ORDER.

Mr. Powell is the General Agent for the

CHICKERING PIANOS, CHICKERING PIANOS, CHICKERING PIANOS,

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MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS, MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS, MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS,

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Pianos and Organs on easy monthly payments. Call on or address

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$600 for $250.	$1000 for	$650 for $275.
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THE MENDELSSOHN Grand, Square, and Upright Pianos contain valuable patents and improvements never before introduced.

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Feb 1 '77.

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Wholesale and Retail dealers in all kinds of

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Invite the public to an examination of their establishment.

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Continues to be the favorite with Musicians, and well sustains the high reputation earned. It is not necessary to go into any extended description of the instrument, as its merits will be apparent to all on examination.

We also have the agency for

GEORGE WOODS & CO.'S

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These instruments are celebrated the world over for their remarkably pure and brilliant

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Which is owing to their famous Combination Solo Stops: Aeoline, Vox Humana, Piano, all of which are separate and additional sets of Reeds and Bars, so arranged as to admit of an almost endless variety of orchestral effects and beautiful combinations;

THEIR EXTRAORDINARY POWER, ELEGANCE OF STYLE, AND THORO' CONSTRUCTION AND FINISH.

Among the many Patents owned and used by the above firm, are

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We offer all our instruments at the lowest figures, and guarantee them just as represented. Don't be deceived by traveling agents, but come directly to headquarters, where you are sure of getting just what you bargain for.

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$600 PIANOS FOR $250.—And all other styles in the same proportion, including Grand, Square and Upright—all *first-class*—sold direct to the *people at factory prices*. No agents; no commissions; no discounts. These Pianos made one of the finest displays at the Centennial Exhibition, and were unanimously recommended for the HIGHEST HONORS. New Manufactory—one of the largest and finest in the world. The Square Grands contain Mathushek's new patent Duplex Overstrung Scale, the greatest improvement in the history of piano making. The Uprights are the *finest in America*. Don't fail to write for Illustrated and Descriptive Catalogue,—mailed free.

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REDUCTION IN PIANO TUNING!

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$2 EACH TIME, OR $4 BY THE YEAR.

When instruments are outside the Borough, an extra charge will be made for travelling fee.

I continue to sell

ORGANS AND PIANOS

Of the best manufactures, as usual.

Apply to or address

PROF. WM. DITTRICH,

Towanda, Feb. 22, 1877. Towanda, Pa.

Watches, Jewelry, &c.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER WARE, &C.

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FINE AMERICAN AND SWISS GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, and FINE JEWELRY.

Also

STERLING SILVER and SILVER PLATED WARE,

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FROM THE CHEAPEST TO THE BEST.

GOLD, SILVER AND STEEL SPECTACLES & EYE GLASSES.

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Is receiving a new supply to his large stock of goods, SUCH AS

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And everything in the line, which will be sold at

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Please give us a call and examine our goods.

Repairing done at the shortest notice.

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CAPITAL.....$125,000.
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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.

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To or from the Old Country, by the best steam or sailing lines, always on hand.

FAMILIES BROUGHT OVER AT REDUCED RATES;

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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.

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HENRY MERCUR,

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YARD PRICES (CASH).

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EGG	5 00
STOVE	5 00
CHESTNUT	5 00
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EGG	$4 50
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CHESTNUT	4 50
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Coal screened, and delivered to any part of Boro', adding cartage to the above prices. ALL ORDERS MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY THE CASH.

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COAL, COAL, COAL.

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

We keep the best quality of Lime, Hair and ment, Brick and Plaster, all of which we will 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 2,000 lbs, 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	22
Laib ⅌ 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.

Hotels.

HENRY HOUSE,

(ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN,)

CORNER MAIN & WASHINGTON STREETS

TOWANDA, PA.

This large, commodious and elegantly-furnished house has just been opened to the traveling public. The proprietor has spared neither pains nor expense in making his hotel first-class in all its appointments, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. MEALS AT ALL HOURS. Terms to suit the times. Large stable attached.

WM. HENRY, PROPRIETOR.

Towanda, June 7, 77-tf.

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, Proprietor.

Towanda, Jan. 24, 74.

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. A. 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.

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.

SHIPMAN'S DUPLICATING LETTER BOOK.—It is always ready, and can be used either in the field, the house, or railroad, or any place you may be and have the book with you. It enables you to keep a copy of your correspondence at a trifling cost. No business man can afford to be without it. From *one* to *ten* copies made at *one writing*, without pen, pencil, ink, brush, water or press. Agents wanted. Call on or address J. E. Kittridge, Towanda, Pa. Books for sale at the Book Store of Mrs. Horton, in Mercur's Block, Towanda. Also at the Drug Store of Joseph Hines, Athens. (may10 77.)

FOR SALE.—Two Pony Tread Powers, at $40 each; 1 one-horse Tread Power, at $75; Improved Horse Hoes, with or without thills, at $7; Corn Shellers at $7; Straw Cutters at $7. These are all new, of Blood & Co.'s manufacture, and much below usual prices. Also, Polaits for all their make of Plows.

Athens, Pa., May 10, 1877. D. F. PARK.

THE BOSTON 99 CENT STORE, NORTH EN. 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 Rassoods, at 99 CENTS EACH.

All goods warranted as represented, and prices guaranteed 25 per cent. lower than same quality can be purchased elsewhere. Don't neglect to call and see us when in town, whether you desire to purchase or not.

Towanda, June 27, 1876. C. S. CORNWELL.

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. (ctoo74m

D. DUNN & CO., General Produce Commission Merchants, 480 and 482 Greenwich Street, New York, are prepared to receive consignments or buy for CASH Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Potatoes, Apples, Flour, Grain and Fruits in season. A No. 1 reference given when required, and all letters of inquiry promptly attended to and shipping tags furnished on application.

New York, May 17, 1877-m8.

AGENTS WANTED—$50 TO $200 PER MONTH.—A new, clear & concise UNIVERSAL HISTORY

Commencing with the earliest periods, closing March, 1877. Three volumes of the World's great, Grand History in one. ANCIENT, MIDDLE AGES, and MODERN, including history of *Centennial Exhibition, Inauguration of President Hayes,* and *Turkish Difficulties.* A book of thrilling interest and universal need. *Sells faster* than any other. Beautiful illustrations, low prices, quick sales, extra terms, circulars free. Address J. C. McCURDY & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.; Cincinnati, O.; Chicago, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo. (july19-1m.)

Drugs and Medicines.

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 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, *Bash, 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.—(may1875.

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 strengthen the system by freeing it from the elements of weakness.

Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates containing neither