Agricultural Department

Nutritive Value of Corn.

The prejudice used against the use of maize as an article of human food among certain classes of people is surprising, and this prejudice is based on ignorance. Indian corn is one of the most important and healthful articles of human food that a beneficient Providence has bestowed upon man; and to its high nutritive value is due in a large degree the strength and vigor of the race of men who laid the foundations of this great Republic. It was much more largely used fifty or one hundred years ago than now, as fine wheat flour, for some not well-founded reason, has usurped its place in bread-making. In the several forms, however, of hulled corn, popped corn, hominy, samp, corn-starch, maizen, etc., vast quantities are consumed by all classes of people. Meal from Indian corn contains more than four times as much oleaginous matter as wheat flour, more starch, and nearly as much nitrogenous material; consequently in cold climates it is adapted to sustain the system by furnishing heat-forming compounds. The oil gives warmth, the nitrogenous principle gives muscular strength. The combination of alimentary compounds in Indian corn renders it alone the mixed diet capable of sustaining man under the most extraordinary circumstances. It holds the elementary principles which constitute the basis of organic life. In this particular it is more remarkable than any other vegetable production known to man. There is a large number of dishes of which corn meal forms the basis, which are exceedingly palatable. In trials at the farm, to test the comparative value of meal from home-grown corn and that from commercial sources, when fed to cows and other animals: we have learned that the nutritive value of the former is nearly double that of the latter, and this practical result confirms analytical results. The difference between the specimens from the two sources is most surprising. Farmers who are so foolish as to go into market to purchase corn and meal for their animals should understand the great difference in nutritive value between what they can raise and what they can purchase.—*Journal of Chemistry.*

Coal Ashes as an Enricher.

It seems that we shall never get rid of the discussion of the subject of the value of coal ashes as a fertilizer. There have been almost volumes written pro and con, with the great bulk of the evidence in the negative.'' We have had considerable experience in the use of coal ashes upon our premises, and failed to discover that they possessed any efficacy in the way of an enricher. We applied them over all the cultivated portions of the garden—which lies low and the soil rather heavy—to the depth of about two inches, and in digging the beds we noticed their presence for several years. The effect, and the only effect, they had was to *lighten the soil*, and to that extent were serviceable. But *sand* would have performed the same service. On light soils *clay* would have a far more marked result.

As to this latter point let us quote an instance to prove the virtue of pure clay upon almost any upland soil. There are very few proprietors of farms but what must have noticed that when an apple tree dies or is removed, root and branch, how very rank the grass grows over the spot whence the stump was taken, *from the mixture of the clay thrown up with the top soil.* It rejuvenates it, and will add to its fertility for years. We have never seen an instance where this result did not follow the mixture of clay with the soil. In fact, when there has been an opportunity we have hauled clay into the garden, where, leaving it exposed through the winter to disintegrate, it was commingled with the soil to great advantage.

"The best use to make of coal ashes is to put them into your walks in gardens and about the premises, in the carriage drive and so on. They will keep down instead of promoting the growth of weeds and grass, and always afford dry avenues. In five minutes after a rain, during eight months of the year, they contain no moisture, and are never soft; in a word, are the best substance for this purpose we know of; hence it is quite the best use to which they can be applied.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

◆

NEARLY all the sick animals become so by improper feeding in the first place. Nine cases out of ten the digestion is wrong. Charcoal is the most efficient and rapid corrective. It will cure in a majority of cases, if properly administered. An example of its use: The hired man came in with the intelligence that one of the finest cows was very sick, and a kind neighbor proposed the usual drugs and potion. The owner being ill and unable to examine the cow, concluded that the trouble came from overheating and ordered a teacupful of pulverized charcoal given in water. It was mixed, placed in a junk bottle, the head held upward, and the water and charcoal poured downward. In five minutes improvement was visible, and in a few hours the animal was in the pasture quietly eating grass. Another instance of equal success occurred with a young heifer which had become badly bloated by eating green apples after a hard wind. The bloat was so severe that the sides were almost as hard as a barrel. The old remedy, saleratus was tried for correcting the acidity. But the attempt to put it down always caused coughing, and it did little good. Half a teaspoonful of fresh powered sharcoal was given. In six hours all appearences of bloat had gone, and the heifer was well.—*Live Stock Journal.*

◆

MAXIMS ON THE HORSE.—1. Let your colt be domesticated and live with you from his tenderest age, and when a horse he will be simple, docile, faithful, and inured to hardship and fatigue.

2. Do not beat your horses, nor speak to them in a loud tone of voice; do not get angry with them, but kindly reprove their faults; they will do better thereafter, for they understand the language of men and its meaning.

3. If you have a long day's journey before you, spare your horse at the start; let him frequently walk to recover his wind. Continue this until he has sweated and dried three times, and you may ask of him whatever you please, he will not leave you in difficulty.

4. Observe your horse when he is drinking at a brook. If in bringing down his head he remains square, without bending his limbs, he possesses sterling qualities, and all parts of his body are built symmetrically.

5. Four things he must have broad—front, chest, loins and limbs; four things long—neck, chest, fore-arm and croup; four things short pasterns, back, ears and tail.—*Tribune.*

Educatioanl Department

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A. A. KEENEY, Editor Present Week.

READING.

Reading lies at the basis of all school instruction: it is the key to all study. Nine-tenths of all the reading the average pupil will do after leaving school will be done for the purpose of *gaining* information, not for the purpose of *imparting* it. This fact should determine the method of teaching reading. Nine-tenths of the teacher's time and energy given to this subject should be directed to helping the child understand and get the *thought* out of what he reads, and nine-tenths of the pupil's time and study should be directed to the same purpose. The other one-tenth of time and work may be properly spent in securing the proper expression of the thought. The fact is that when a person is thoroughly possessed of the thought and feeling of the author, the proper expression comes of itself. The thought determines the expression. The thought is the soul of which the expression is the body. The thought determines almost wholly the tone of voice, the emphasis, the inflection, the gesture, the pauses; the only things it does not determine and secure are distinct enunciation and proper pronunciation. These may be called the artificial or rather the mechanical elements of speech, and need special drill.

In teaching reading, a little time should be given to drill upon the elementary sounds, and only a little, as the exercise in properly enunciating words used, will secure all that is desirable, additionally, in the way of cultivating the vocal powers. This being done, a proper understanding of the subject-matter insures its proper expression.

Reading may be divided into silent and oral reading. Silent reading consists in interpreting the thought and sentiment of an author, and making them your own. For the purpose of gaining information, this is all that is necessary. Oral reading that is not founded upon an understanding of what is read, is not *reading* at all —it is simply *sound*—mere "parrot work."

Much of the execrable reading we hear in the schools arises from the fact that teachers begin at the wrong place. They begin by asking the child to express thought before he has any thought to express.

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS.

In teaching reading, 1. *Begin* with "words;" 2. Combine the words into statements or sentences; 3. Very soon learn the elementary sounds of the simple words; 4. Learn the letters by name incidentally; 5. Spell by letter; 6. Never allow a pupil to use a word that he does not know the meaning of; 7. Require the pupil from the first to recite in his *talking tone* of voice; 8. Never allow a pupil to *attempt* to read until he knows what he is going to read about; 9. Before allowing the child to read orally, be sure that he knows the words (*a*) as to their pronunciation; (*b*) as to their meaning; 10. After mastering the words as words, be sure that the child has the thought, and this can only be secured by requiring him to give the thoughts in his own language; 11. After this study of the thought of the lesson, allow the child to *read*; 12. If he does not read well, the probability is that he does not comprehend the thought, so ask the questions and explain; 13. The teacher may sometimes give the pupil an example, but he should not make a practice of reading first and then asking the pulpil to imitate; 14. Do not talk to a child about pauses, emphasis, inflection, etc., but say, rather, "what does this mean?" then, how do you *say* it; 15. The teacher who teaches reading by reading first and asking the children to imitate, or who is continually saying, "let your voice fall here," "keep your voice up there," "emphasize this word," "that should have the falling inflection," may succeed in training pupils to read certain selections well, but will fail utterly to make good readers. — *Indiana School Journal.*

HOW TO USE THE INFINITIVE MOOD.

The preposition *to*, attached to a verb, is the sign of the infinitive mood. There are certain cases where it may be omitted, but it is a settled rule of grammar that whenever the sign *to* is used it must not be separated from the rest of the infinitive by an adverb. "Instead of 'To *faithfully* represent this scene would be impossible,' say 'faithfully to represent this scene,' or to 'represent this scene faithfully.'"—*Quackenbos*, § 645. In "Vulgarisms Exposed," page 145, is the rule; "The *to* of the infinitive mood is inseparable from the verb," and the author goes on to quote the most common violations of this simple law, such as "To *boldly* resist, To *seriously* injure, To *legally* acknowedge, To *simply* state, To *deeply* realize, To *still* exhibit, To *rapidly* recruit, To *gradually* change, To *not only* ruin," &c. We regret to say that this vulgarism is very common, in spite of the grammarians. The late President Lincoln introduced it many times into nearly or quite all of his messages and public documents. It may be forgiven as a slip of the tongue, but there is no excuse for it in a state paper which must have passed under revision before puplication, and where its presence shows most culpable carelessness, or an absolute want of scholarly culture, on the part of the writer.

A Worcester paper designs a sharp hit Secretary EVARTS in its assertion that he could have had no hand in the President's Thanksgiving Proclamation. In our judgment, even the long and involved periods attributed to Mr. EVARTS would provoke far less criticsim in educated circles than the expression "to *devoutly* beseech," which is to be found in its closing recommendation.

A score of bills have just been laid before Congress, entitled "To *further* provide" for the several objects to which they refer; and our public documents are filled with illustration of these gross violations of gramatical propriety.—*Journal of Commerce.*

TYNDALL ON PARSING.

Now that so many teachers, from the Institute Instructor down and up, have made the important discovery that *parsing* is a waste of time—that the untangling of intricate constructions in the English classics savors too much of old time fogyism, it might be well to hear the testimony of a man like JOHN TYNDALL, one of the profundest thinkers of this or any other age.

He says: If I except discussions on the comparative merits of Popery and Protestantism, English Grammar was the most important discipline of my boyhood. The piercing through the involved and inverted sentences of Paradise Lost; the linking of the verb to its often distant nommative, of the relative to its distant antecedent, of the agent to the object of the transitive verb, of the preposition to the noun or pronoun which it governed; the study of variations in mood and tense, the transformations often necessary to bring out the true grammatical structure of a sentence,—all this was to my young mind a discipline of the highest value, and, indeed, a source of unflagging delight. How I rejoiced when I found a great author tripping and was fairly able to pin him to a corner from which there was no escape. As I speak, some of the sentences which exercised me when a boy rise to my recollectio, "He that hath ears to hear let him hear." That was one of them, where the "He" is left, as it were, floating in mid-air without a verb to support it. I speak thus of English because it was of real value to me.

* * *

Problem.—A person has a tin pail 10 inches diameter at the top, 6 inches diameter at bottom, and 9 inches deep, which he wishes to use for measuring milk. Required, the number of inches from the bottom, and on the side of the pail that marks be placed to mark the capacity of a pint and of a quart.

Solution.—Let the pail be represented by the frustum of a cone, and complete the cone. From the similarity of triangles we have $2:3::9:13\frac{1}{2}$—the *height* of the *added* cone. Contents of the added cone,

$=3.1416 \times 9 \times \frac{1}{3} \times 13\frac{1}{2}=127.2348$ cu in.

28.875 cu in. in one pint.

Then $127.2348+28.875=156.1098$ cu. in. in added cone, an pint frustum.

Since similar solids are to each other as the cubes of their like dimentions, we have

$156.1098 : 127.1348 :: (q)^3 : (13\frac{1}{2})^3$

$= 14.45+$ in. height of added cone, with pint frustum. Then 14.45 in.—13.50 in=95 in., altitude of the frustrum. We find the radius of top of pail to be 2-9 of the altitude longer than o radius at the bottom of pail. Hence 2-9 of 95=21 and square root of $21^2+.95^2=97$ in., the slant height of the frustrum formed by the pint of milk.

Again, 57.75 cu in. in a quart

$127.2348+57.75=184.9848$ cu. in. in added cone and quart of milk, and

$184.9848 : 127.2348 :: (x)^3 : (13\frac{1}{2})^3$

$x=15.29$ in. height of cone and quart; and $15.29-13.50=1.79$ in., altitude of the frustrum formed by the quart of milk. Then 2-9 of 1.79=4 nearly, and square root of $4.^2 + 179^2 =1.83$ inches slant height of frustuum.

Hence .87 in. and 1.83 in. respeotively are the distances from the bottom and on the sides of the pail, that mark the capacity of a pint and quart. **Brown.**

Earl Bailette also solves the above, but we have not suitable type to publish his solution.

He also sends the following solution to the River Problem in **Reporter** of November 1:

$\frac{1}{4} : 6 :: 60 : (1440).$

The solution will be easily understood by making a diagram and noticing the similarity of triangles.

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Appletons' Journal and Popular Science Monthly Supplement, with "Dickens in his study"	"	6 00

Any person sending us four subscriptions to either magazine, with amount for the same, will be entitled to a copy gratis; that is, five copies of Appletons' Journal will be sent as you may direct upon receipt of $12 00; five copies of The Popular Science Monthly, for $20.00

Address all communications to

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
549 & 551 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Subscriptions to the above named Magazines received at this Office.

Groceries and Provisions.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS

McCABE & EDWARDS,

Cash dealers in all kinds of

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

ONE DOOR NORTH OF CODDING & RUSSELL

Towanda, July 22, 1875

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.

STEVENS & LONG,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

Dealers in

**CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES,
COUNTRY PRODUCE,
GRAIN, &C.**

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

CASH PAID FOR BUTTER,

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

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

GREATER INDUCEMENTS TO

Buyers than any other establishment in Northern Pennsylvania.

STEVENS & LONG.

CORNER MAIN & BRIDGE ST.,

may18. TOWANDA, PA

Watches, Jewelry, &c.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER WARE, &C.

M. HENDLEFMAN,

Dealer in

FINE AMERICAN AND SWISS

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

and

FINE JEWELRY

Also

STERLING SILVER

and

SILVER PLATED WARE,

CLOCKS,

FROM THE CHEAPEST TO THE BEST.

GOLD, SILVER AND STEEL

SPECTACLES & EYE GLASSES.

One door north of Dr. Porter & Son's Drug store, Main Street,

TOWANDA, PA.,

jan4-75.

NEW JEWELRY STORE.

W. A. ROCKWELL

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

SUCH AS

**SILVER PLATED WARE,
GOLD AND PLATED SETS
AND RINGS
CLOCKS,**

And everything in the line, which will be sold at

LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

Please give us a call and examine our goods.

Repairing done at the shortest notice.

W. A. ROCKWELL.

Dec. 12, 1876.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF TOWANDA.

CAPITAL	$125,000.
SURPLUS FUND	80,000

This Bank offers UNUSUAL FACILITIES for the transaction of a

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS ACCORDING TO AGREEMENT.

SPECIAL CARE GIVEN TO THE COLLECTION OF NOTES AND CHECKS.

Parties wishing to SEND MONEY to any part of the United States, England, Ireland, Scotland, or the principal cities and towns of Europe, can here procure drafts for that purpose.

PASSAGE TICKETS

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

FAMILIES BROUGHT OVER AT REDUCED RATES:

highest price paid for U. S., Bonds, Gold and Silver.

JOS. POWELL, President. N. N. BETTS, JR. Cashier.

W. H. DODGE,

AT

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, TOWANDA, PA.

REPRESENTS

GIRARD FIRE INSURANCE CO., of Phila'a.,

AND

PHŒNIX MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., of Hartford.

Over $130,000 insurance on lives in Bradford Co.

Towanda, Pa., Feb. 1, 1877.

THE GREAT WEDDING CARD DEPOT.

The latest styles in

WEDDING INVITAUIONS.

Prices lower than any House in the Country.

ORDERS BY MAIL

PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

WM. H. HOSKINS,

STATIONER AND ENGRAVER,

913 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

April 12, 1877.

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

HAIGH & BROADLEY,

Manufacturers of Woolen Goods, Yarns, &c

CARDING & DRESSING,

Done to order.

Cash paid for wool, also cloths exchanged for wool

june3-3m LERAYSVILLE, PA.

WOOL CARDING.—The subscriber will card rolls the present season at his old establishment in Camptown, Pa. From his long experience the public may be sure of having their work done in the best possible manner, and with dispatch, as he will give his personal and close attention to the business. Price 6 cts per pound. Wool taken in payment when desired.

Camptown, June 8, 1877. E. B. INGHAM.

Coal and Lime.

HENRY MERCUR,

Dealer in

ANTHRACITE AND
SULLIVAN ANTHRACITE

COAL,

CORNER PARK AND RIVER STREETS, TOWANDA,

Coal screened, and delivered to any part of 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 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 2,000lbs, 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.

Clothing.

JACOBS

Is now receiving his

FALL AND WINTER STOCK

OF

CLOTHING!

Which has never been EQUALLED before in this market, either for

QUALITY

OR

LOW PRICES.

If you doubt, call and examine.

Patton's Block Main Street.

Towanda, Sept. 4, 1877.

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. (oct074m

ROOFING PAINT.—The Rocky

Mountain Vermillion Paint (mixed ready for use) is the best in the world for Tin, Iron, Felt, Shingles, or anything exposed to the weather.

Price—1 gallon and can, $1; 2 gallons in can	$ 1.50
Three 2-gallon cans in one case	4.00
1 barrel, 24 gallons	13.00
1 barrel, 44 gallons	2?.00

AMERICAN VERMILION WORKS,
oct23-3m. 49 South Front St., Phila.

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,
Towanda, Jan. 24, '74. Proprietor.

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 travelling 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.

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.

J. H. CAREY,

TAILOR,

SHOP OVER STEVENS & LONG'S STORE.

Gent's clothes cut and made to order in the newest fashions. Cutting and repairing done on short notice at reasonable rates, and satisfaction guaranteed. Please give us a call.

Towanda, Oct. 4, '77. JAMES H. CAREY.

$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. June8,'77.

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 & HOMOEOPATHIC 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 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.

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

OPEN AND TOP BUGGIES
AND PLATFORM WAGONS,

All of his own manufacture, and warranted in every particular to be equal to the most expensive city work.

NOW IS YOUR TIME TO BUY!

Look at the figures, and remember that every vehicle is warranted:

PLATFORM WAGONS	$100 to $110
OPEN BUGGIES	80 " 100
TOP BUGGIES	125 " 150

The 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.

Don't be imposed upon by inferior work and poor materials, but purchase at the establishment which has been in operation for nearly half a century and is permanently located.

REPAIRING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Office and Factory cor. Main and Elizabeth streets.

JAMES BRYANT.

Towanda, June 21, 1877.

NEW CARRIAGE FACTORY

East of the Reporter Office.

McIntyre & Spencer

Respectfully announce to the public that they are prepared to build all kinds of

FAMILY CARRIAGES,
TOP AND OPEN BUGGIES.
PHAETON & PLATFORM SPRING WAGONS.
TROTTING SULKIES & SKELETONS,

Made of the best material and in the best style. All work warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

PAINTING A SPECIALTY.

We have one of the best Carriage Painters in the country, and do all work in this line at the lowest rates.

All kinds of

REPAIRING

Neatly and promptly done at reduced prices.

Making new springs and repairing old ones a specialty. All work guaranteed. Please give us a call.

McINTYRE & SPENCER.

Towanda, April 26, 1877.

Crockery Ware.

NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS

H. J. Madill

Has filled 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.

Railroads.

LEHIGH VALLLY AND PA. & N. Y. RAIL ROADS.

—Arrangement of Passenger Trains, to take effect May 14, 1877.

EASTWARD.

STATIONS.	31	15	29	9
	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.
Niagara Falls	....	2 05	....	4 52
Buffalo	....	2 50	....	5 15
Rochester	....	....	....	6 00
Auburn	....	5 25	....	7 55
Geneva	....	5 35	....	8 00
Ithaca	....	7 25	....	9 42
Owego	4 55	8 55	....	10 50
Elmira	5 20	9 00	2 45	10 52
Waverly	6 05	9 23	3 20	11 20
Sayre	6 14	9 44	3 26	11 30
Athens	6 20	9 50	3 36	11 32
Milan	6 30	....	3 46	11 49
Ulster	6 40	....	3 56	12 00
Towanda	6 55	1025	4 15	1220
Wysauking	....	....	4 29	12 30
Standing Stone	....	....	4 42	12 40
Rummerfield	....	....	4 50	12 47
Frenchtown	....	....	5 00	12 57
Wyalusing	....	....	5 12	1 10
Laceyville	....	11 23	5 25	1 26
Skinner's Eddy	....	....	5 37	1 33
Meshoppen	....	10 40	5 54	1 50
Mehoopany	....	....	6 05	1 58
Tunkhannock	....	12 10	6 35	2 22
LaGrange	....	....	6 45	2 35
Falls	....	....	6 50	2 44
L & B Junction	....	12 50	7 20	3 05
Wilkes-Barre	....	1 20	7 50	3 25
Mauch Chunk	....	3 40	....	6 20
Allentown	....	4 47	....	7 32
Bethlehem,	....	5 05	....	7 50
Easton	....	6 00	....	8 20
Philadelphia	....	6 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 35	7 35	2 20	....
Falls	....	8 19	2 44	....
LaGrange	....	8 25	2 59	....
Tunkhannock	2 15	8 46	3 10	....
Mehoopany	....	9 12	3 33	....
Meshoppen	....	9 19	3 46	....
Skinner's Eddy	....	9 35	3 55	....
Laceyville	3 01	9 39	3 59	....
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 36
Ulster	....	11 09	5 12	7 47
Milan	....	11 19	5 21	7 55
Athens	4 32	11 29	5 30	8 05
Sayre	4 38	11 35	5 34	8 18
Waverly	4 45	11 45	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 40
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, †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, 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, 6.20, 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 Manager.
C. G. HANCOCK, General Ticket Agent. [oct4-75,

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

Through and direct route to Washington, Baltimore, Elmira, Erie, Buffalo, Rochester and Niagara Falls.

On and after SUNDAY, November 26th, 1876, trains on the Northern Central Railway will run as follows:

NORTHWARD.

Niagara Express—Leaves Harrisburg daily except Sunday at 10:50 a. m., Williamsport at 2:20 p. m., leaves Elmira at 5:25 p. m., leaves Canandaigua at 8:25 p. m., arrives at Buffalo at 12:45 a.m. arrive at Niagara Fall at 1:15 a. m.

Mail leaves Baltimore daily except Sunday at 8:30 a. m., arrives at Harrisburg daily except Sunday at 12:45 p. m.

Fast line—Leaves Baltimore daily at 11:35 a. m., arrives at Harrisburg daily at 3:10 p. m., leaves Harrisburg daily except Sunday at 3:20 p.m., leaves Williamsport at 7:30 p. m., leaves Elmira at 10:50 p. m., arrives at Watkins Glen at 11:50 p. m.

Pittsburg Express—Leaves Baltimore daily except Sunday at 6:05 p. m. Arrives at Harrisburg daily except Sunday at 10:30 p. m.

Cincinnati Express—Leaves Baltimore daily at 9:10 p. m., arrives at Harrisburg at 12:45 a. m.

Erie Mail—Leaves Harrisburg daily except Sunday at 4:15 a. m., leaves Williamsport at 8:45 a. m., leaves Elmira at 12:15 p. m., arrives at Canandaigua at 3:30 p. m.

SOUTHWARD.

Southern Express—Leaves Canandaigua daily except Sunday at 6:55 p. m., leaves Elmira at 9:30 p. m., leaves Williamsport at 12:35 a. m., arrives at Harrisburg daily except Monday at 4:00 a. m., arrives at Baltimore at 7:45 a. m.

Fast Line—Leaves Canandaigua daily except Sunday at 6:55 p. m., leaves Elmira at 9:30 p. m., leaves Williamsport daily except Monday at 12:35 p. m., leaves Harrisburg daily at 4:20 a. m., arrives at Baltimore daily at 7:45 a. m.

Washington Express—Leaves Harrisburg daily except Sunday at 7:30 a. m., arrives at Baltimore at 11:25 a. m.

Mail Leaves Harrisburg daily except Sunday at 2:00 p. m., arrives at Baltimore at 6:10 p. m.

Day Express—Leaves Watkins Glen daily except Sunday at 8:00 a. m., leaves Elmira daily except Sunday at 9:10 a. m., leaves Williamsport daily except Sunday at 12:40 p. m., leaves Harrisburg daily at 4:25 p. m., arrives at Baltimore daily at 7:35 p.m.

All trains making connection at Baltimore for Washington and the South.

For further information, apply at the Ticket Office in the Pennsylvania Railroad depot.

FRANK THOMPSON.
jan25,'76. General Manager.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE TO THE WEST VIA NIAGARA FALLS.

GREAT WESTERN AND
MICHIGAN CENTRAL
RAILWAYS.

THE POPULAR ROUTE to points in CANADA, TO DETROIT, BAY CITY, SAGINAW, GRAND RAPIDS, KALAMAZOO, CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE, ST. PAUL, ST. LOUIS, OMAHA, SAN FRANCISCO, GALVESTON, DALLAS, DENISON, and all points West.

THE CELEBRATED WAGNER PALACE DRAWING-ROOM AND SLEEPING-CARS.

Run on all Express trains from Rochester to Chicago and all points west without change.

NEW AND ELEGANT DINING CARS.

Have recently been placed on this line, affording every traveler on the through trains an opportunity to enjoy Breakfast, Dinner and Supper at leisure, at the popular price—75 cents per meal.

☞ This is the only line to the West via NIAGARA FALLS, affording an opportunity of viewing the Falls and scenery of Niagara while crossing over Supension Bridge.

☞ Tickets can be had at the depots of all connecting lines, and from all Agents representing this line.

WM. EDGAR, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't,
ROBT. S. LEWIS, Traveling Ag't,
WM. H. LESLIE, Gen'l Ticket Ag't.
GEO. R. SHERWOOD, AGENT.

CHEAP FARE BETWEEN TOWANDA AND TROY.

The undersigned having taken the contract for carrying the U. S. Mails between Towanda and Troy, has provided himself with a new and comfortable stage and good teams, and is prepared to carry passengers and freight at reduced rates.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS FOR $2.00.

To accommodate persons having business to transact, I have concluded to sell round trip tickets for $2.00. Tickets for fare from points between Towanda and Troy at same ratio. My stage is roomy and substantial, so I can carry all who may desire to ride. TICKETS for sale at Elwell House, Towanda, and Adams House, Troy.

B. T. HICKOX.

Towanda, August 2, 1877.

ATTENTION FARMERS!

If you wish to sell your

HAY, GRAIN, BUTTER & PRODUCE

generally for READY CASH, at the highest market prices call at

SMITH & PARK'S, WYSAUKING, PA.,

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