Agricultural Department

The Sheep Interest.

We have been favored lately with a great deal of discussion of the various "interests" of the country, Congress having shown a disposition to revise, or at least discuss, the tariff. Those who have money invested in our numerous interests fill the air with their vociferations—each to the end that he may be allowed to continue to make money at the expense of his neighbors. Among the lesser of these is the "woolen interest," and a most admirably complex affair it is. So fearful and wonderful is its construction that the slightest movement of one portion of the machine produces a kind of compound-patent-double-back-jerk action throughout the whole elaborate contrivance. The situation seems to be this: The country does not produce nearly the amount of wool which it consumes; neither does it manufacture nearly all the woolen goods it consumes, though our factories work up more than our own product of wool. To encourage home manufactures, by increasing their profit, a tax was laid on importations of woolen goods made by foreign pauper labor. A fair argument by inference was, that if it was a good thing to tax foreign made woolens to protect home manufactures of woolens, it would also be good to protect home producers of wool by taxing the wool produced by the pauper sheep of Australia and South America, which was also done; the one instance, I think, of a purely agricultural interest getting a crumb of favor from protective legislation.

Thus far the chief practical result has been that wearers of woolens have had to pay more for them, while the most conspicuous feature is the dissatisfaction of all parties concerned. The woolen manufacturers are dissatisfied, the wool growers are dissatisfied, and the wearers of woolen goods have reason to be most dissatisfied of all. The manufacturers would leave untouched the tax on imported goods, and lessen that on wools, but to this the wool growers object. They would leave the tax on wool as it is, and reduce that on woolen goods, but to this the manufacturers object. Probably they could compromise their differences by increasing both taxes, but to this the great majority of the people, who are neither producers nor manufacturers of woolens, but consumers of them, very naturally object. To an ordinary mind the query suggests itself whether, after all, whether it would not be as well for all concerned, and probably far better for most of them, to remove entirely the legislative hand, which, by the testimony of those interested, has proved a burdensome and bungling one, and try the effect of a little wholesome letting alone. I think I am about an average farmer, and I judge of others by myself. I have a fair sized family, and a small flock of sheep. Three-fourths of the wool crop of the country is sheared, I suppose from small flocks (from 25 to 50 sheep like mine). Now, for myself, I am sure that I do not want to pay more for the woolen cloth I buy, and have all my neighbors who do not keep sheep compelled to pay more too, merely that I may get a few cents a pound more for the few fleeces I sell each year. I really do not care to have my neighbors forced to help me along in that way, and if I were shearing a thousand fleeces, I am certain that I should not need it. I suppose if wool were only worth one-half its usual price, it would make little difference in the number of sheep kept in small flocks all over the country. The comparatively few large flocks might be discontinued and cited loudly as examples of the destruction of our woolen interests, but the percentage of reduction from the cause would be small.

A "protection" that our sheep do need is from the dogs in our midst. If that were assured, the wool interest would grow to an extent far greater that it will ever attain by only protecting against Australian or South American wool. This is a protection, moreover that can be supplied without the intervention of Congress and without encountering the opposition of the manufacturers' lobby.

What is needed is a public sentiment among farmers that will enforce a dog law. Farmers are in a sufficient majority in most of the States to obtain almost any legislation they wish. The chief trouble is that they lack unanimity or pluck enough to enforce a law when enacted. If the Grange would devote itself to this object with half the ardor it displayed in attacking vested pecuniary interests, it might yet show a justification of its existence.—*Country Gentleman.*

COUNTRY GIRLS.—Meta Victoria Fuller, in a sisterly way, thus talks to country girls:

"The farmers' daughters are soon to be the life as well as the pride of this country—a glorious race of women which no other land can show. I seek not to flatter them; for before they can become this, they will have to make an earnest effort of one or two kinds. There are some who deprecate their condition, and some who have a false pride in it, because they demand more consideration than merit. A want of intelligence upon all the subjects of the day and of a refined education is no more excusable in a country than in a town-bred girl, in these days of many books and newspapers:

"Many girls are discouraged because they cannot be sent away from home to a boarding school; but men of superior minds and knowledge of the world, would rather have for wives women well and properly educated at home. And this education can be had whenever desire is not wanting. A taste for reading does wonders; and an earnest thirst after knowledge is almost certain to attain a sweet draught from the 'Pierian spring.' There is a farmer's daughter in this very room in which I am writing—a beautiful, refined and intelligent woman in whose girlhood books were not so plenty as now, and who obtained her fine education under difficulties which would have discouraged any but one who had a true love for study.—*Ohio Cultivator.*

AGRICULTURAL NOTES.—The better animals are fed and the more comfortable they can be kept, the more profitable they are; and all farmers work for profit.

Some horses have a habit of stepping on one side of their feet, perhaps to avoid the pressure of a hidden corn. That part of the shoe exposed to severe wear should be protected with steel.

Educational Department

E. E. QUINLAN,
J. A. WILT,
J. T. MCCOLLOM,
G. W. RYAN,
A. T. LILLEY.
} *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.

(For the Educational Department.)

WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO?

What are you going to do to-day?
Child with the golden hair;
What are you going to do to-day?
The morn dawns bright and fair;
The day will be long before the night,
Time to do wrong, or time to do right;
You may scatter thorns or flowers on your way,
Darling! what will you do to-day?

What are you going to do to-day?
Youth, with the heart of fire;
What are you going to do to-day?
Ever be rising higher,—
Over the folly, and sin and wrong
Up 'till you join in the angels song!—
Will you walk in darkness? or light of day!
Eager one! what will you do to-day?

What are you going to do to-day?
Man with the earnest will;
What are you going to do to-day?
Folding your strong hands still—
Will you idly dream through the summer's day,—
Or rise and work 'till the light grows gray?
You have strength to fight in the hottest fray;
Tell me! what will you do to-day? then:

What are you going to do to-day?
Woman with thoughtful brow?
What are you going to do to-day,
See! it is seed-time now;
And hearts are open on every side,
Scatter the seed, then, far and wide,
Cheering with loving words their way
Sister; is that what you're doing to-day?

M. E. V.

GRAMMAR.

Anything that is new pleases. That teacher, who has the largest number of new methods, good or bad, will, as a rule, for a time receive the best hearing. The novelty of his methods attract. This is true also of the spiritual teacher. That minister that can clothe the old truth in new language, can give it freshness by the originality of his thought and methods will often secure the largest congregations.

This is the key to much of the instruction in our teachers' institutes and in some of our schools. Institute conductors knowing our weakness prepare themselves especially to gratify it.

A certain amount of change is to be encouraged in the school-room. Scholars become tired of the same routine day after day. Still the new should never permanently supplant that which has stood the test of experience unless the teacher is convinced beyond any reasonable doubt that it is better.

The old way of teaching grammar, and the one least troublesome to the teacher is to have the class learn—too often poorly learn—*something* of etymology and syntax, and give the larger part of the time to parsing. Many young people have learned to parse and glibly too,—chiefly by rote—who cannot write a letter, grammatical and in proper form, if their lives depended upon the result. The above method is far easier to teach than written exercises, or compositions, unless the teacher commences with the scholars when young, or is very judicious in manner of conducting his class. Indeed one of the most troublesome things in the experience of many a teacher is to secure compositions from scholars of the ages of from thirteen to twenty. Many teachers avoid this trouble by entirely omitting this very important study.

An author of a recently published text book on Grammar calls, "parsing grammar run to seed." Unfortunately the study of our mother tongue is often presented to our children in the shape of the lean, long, dry, seedy stalk rather the green, nutritious foliage that grows at its base. That this is so is not so much the use as the abuse of parsing.

Methods of teaching beginners have already been given in these columns. We will now say a word in regard to those who have already begun the study. First the etymology should be thoroughly learned, the teacher giving the reasons for the different modifications. Practice in parsing should accompany these lessons, partly to put in use and to understand what is learned partly for reasons given farther on. Analysis should go hand in hand with the parsing. Compositions, or something to take their place should be required not less often than once a week. These should be carefully corrected in presence scholar with reasons for corrections given. It has been our privilege to correct the efforts of young men who had considerable maturity and thought, but very little knowledge of grammar. Never before did we fully realize the good results accruing from analysis and parsing. Some of the defects in these essays which practice in parsing and analysis would have largely removed were the following: 1st, An ignorance of what a sentence is and consequently of proper capitalization and punctuation. 2nd What grammarians call anacollection, or a subject without a predicate, or *vice versa.* 3d, Lack of agreement between subject and predicate. 4th Errors in agreement of the pronoun with its antecedent. 5th. An inability to distinguish adverbs from adjectives, consequently the substitution of one for the other. 6th, A lack of knowledge of the relation which modifying words, phrases and clauses sustain to the principal parts and as a necessary result a faulty arrangement of the sentence.

These are some of the mistakes which we found. The power to avoid errors of this kind is one of the benefits to be derived from parsing, analysis and the study of "false syntax." Lastly and especially would we urge a thorough study of *false syntax.* Have the students learn the rules, and correct the sentences pointing out what is wrong and giving reason why it is wrong, substituting the right and giving reason therefore.

SOCIAL MAGNETISM.

There are some persons who seem born to exert a large influence upon the circle in which they move, and to sway the minds around them as the moon sways the tides. In almost every rural district and neighborhood there is some one man and some woman who does the major part of the thinking for his or her fellows. It was said that "when John C. Calhoun took a pinch of snuff, all South Carolina sneezed," so widespread and powerful was his influence in that State. Julius Cæsar was perhaps the most noted example in all history of the power of one man over masses of men, to bind them to him personally, politically, socially. It is not difficult to trace the sources of his power. He was a scholar, speaking Greek as fluently as his native tongue; he was a statesman, a writer, he was a soldier, a gentleman, an orator, supreme in each role; only Cicero could make more eloquent speeches than he before the Roman people, and his "Commentaries" are models of composition. Then, too, he had a fine personal appearance; he was amiable in his manners, and could win with a smile hearts the most obdurate. He was broad and liberal in his views, magnanimous toward his enemies, and concealed his selfish ambition under cover of zeal for the advancement and glory of the Republic. Napoleon, in a less degree than Julius Cæsar, possessed the same power. Goethe was a marvellous social magnet, drawing and enchaining all classes by his wonderful personal fascination and the brilliancy of his endowments. Washington was the great moral magnet of his time. In his presence moral distinction seemed of first importance; to think rightly, to will rightly, to act rightly, became the noblest objects of existence. His glance reproved all self-seekers, all deceivers, all hypocrites. Other great and influential men might be quoted, as Alexander Hamilton, Ben Franklin and Horrace Greeley, but to serve our present purpose the list need not be prolonged. These men owed their power to certain positive qualities, capabilities, accomplishments. They were not narrow, ignorant, prejudiced, bigoted, selfish; they were broad in their view, liberal in their sympathies, cultured in their knowledge of their time, and with the capacity of taking an interest in the welfare of their kind.

We all know people who possess none of these qualities, who seem to have no interest in anything outside of themselves, who are mere cyphers in society, giving nothing, and like 0 before 1 in the expression .01, make the unit before which it stands ten times less than it would be alone. Converse with these negatives, and, no matter what our stock of topics may be, conversation soon sinks in mere common places, beauty and interest die out of everything, there seems nothing in life worth living for, and soul and body become asphyxiated, until some reviving influence from a totally different sphere starts the soul into fresh activity. Of such materials are tyrants made; and no matter where these negatives are found, in high place or in low place, they are the worst of tyrants. Everything must be abased to their standard, everybody degraded to their stature and measure. Unhappy the school, unhappy the family, ove which such a character presides. The teacher who holds the hearts of his pupils and sways them as he will, does it because he possesses active intellectual or moral or social qualities; he is unselfish, charitable in his feelings, and does not set up his will as mere law without any reason or love to make it worthy of respect. He possesses those qualities which command the respect, the admiration, and obedience. The same is true of the mother of a family. An ignorant, selfish, prejudiced, narrow-minded mother can never govern a family in any but the most wretched manner. The mother towards whom her husband's heart and her children's hearts

—Sway from their orbits as they move,
And girdle her with music,

"opens her mouth with wisdom and in her tongue is the law of kindness. A wise and a kind woman! No negative qualities these.

If individual character could not be greatly changed and improved by persistent effort, the writing of all such essays as this would be quite useless. It is possible for us all to improve, to add to our knowledge, our accomplishments, our charity, to overcome in ourselves love of self, envy, jealousy, discontent and the whole brood of qualities which poison life within us and through us the lives of others. The young, especially, are able to do this, and if our boys and girls will read carefully the biographies of Washington, of Benjamin Franklin, of President Edwards, they will see how careful these illustrious men were in the cultivation of every positive virtue, in the weeding out from their characters of every vice and frailty, how they loved excellence and how hard they strove to attain it, and that it was by no accident that they became in their time men of mighty and long-enduring influence.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

PROBLEMS.—I have a garden 12 rods square, how many trees may be planted on it, each tree to be 1 rod apart, and no nearer the fence than ½ a rod.

I have a plank 42½ feet long, 24 inches wide, and 3 inches thick. Required one of the sides of a cubic box that may be made from it.

A man agreed to saw wood into 3 pieces that is 4 feet long at 90 cents per cord. How much more should he receive to saw into pieces of the same length, wood that is 8 feet?

THE tribe of Chickasaws maintained twenty eight schools last year, in which were taught 715 pupils. The five tribes in Indian Territory have 181 school-houses, in which are maintained twelve boarding and 168 day schools, employing 196 teachers, who instructed 5,496 pupils. Of the population of 56,715, there can read 31,000. They spent on the schools last year $137,775.

THE Connecticut Board of Education reports to the Assembly that it is prepared to recommend that the earliest year of age at which school attendance shall be allowed in five years. It is now four. The total expenditures for school purposes in Connecticut during 1877 were $1,510,222.61. The number of teachers employed was 1,904. The schools are said to be prosperous in every way.

WESTERN TICKETS. — Persons preparing to "Go West" can purchase tickets to all points South and West at as low rates as at any other office, and have baggage checked, by calling on me at the Wyalusing Depot.
W. H. KINTNER.
Wyalusing, March 21, 78*.

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E. E. QUINLAN, A. M.
Towanda, Jan. 17, 1878.

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New York, and 922 Chestnut Street, Phila.
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E. F. DITTRICH & CO.

New Firm,
NEW GOODS,
New Prices.

The above-named firm has just opened, at the old and well-known stand of C. B. PATCH,

A FULL LINE OF
Groceries and Provisions,
Wood, Willow and Stone Ware,
TEAS, COFFEES, SPICES,
which having been purchased since the recent heavy fall in prices we are offering to our customers AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

Our stock of goods is complete, and the best in the market. We respectfully invite the public to examine our goods and prices, and we are confident that they cannot be beat. All orders will receive prompt attention.

The highest market price paid for country produce.

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CASH PAID for desirable Country Produce. BAKERY in connection with above, and Fresh Bread, Pies and Cakes always on hand. Orders for Parties, &c., promptly filled. Your custom is solicited.
Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Flour, Pork, Hams, Lard, Cheese, Raisins, Prunes, Oranges, Lemons, Canned Fruit, Candy, Nuts, Dried Beef, Herring, Mackerel, Tobacco, Cigars and everything in the grocery line.
We Keep Constantly on Hand a Full Stock of
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,
D. W. SCOTT & CO.
DEALERS IN
ONE DOOR NORTH OF WARD HOUSE.

STEVENS & LONG,
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Dealers in
CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES,
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Having a large and commodious store we are prepared at all times to carry a large stock.
CASH PAID FOR BUTTER,
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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 profit, we flatter ourselves that we can offer
GREATER INDUCEMENTS TO
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Cash dealers in a kinds of
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THOUSAND
DOLLARS
WORTH OF FURNITURE
TO BE SOLD IN THE
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In order to reduce our Stock before the close of the year, we have decided to offer our
LARGE STOCK OF GOODS
AT VERY LOW PRICES
FOR CASH,
DURING THE NEXT NINETY DAYS!
YOU WILL FIND A
FULL ASSORTMENT OF
WALNUT, CHESTNUT, ASH AND ENNAMELED CHAMBER SUITS,
IN EASTLAKE, FRENCH, GOTHIC AND MODERN STYLE.
PARLOR SUITS
IN HAIR CLOTH, TENY SATIN AND PLUSH
CHAIRS, BEDSTEADS, TABLES, STANDS, BUREAUS, MATRESSES, SPRING BEDS, LOOKING GLASSES, &C., IN ENDLESS VARIETY,
ALL OF WHICH WILL BE SOLD WAY DOWN FOR CASH ONLY BY THE MANUFACTURERS.
CALL AT THE OLD ESTABLISHMENT OF
J. O. FROST'S SONS,
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A CHANGE IN THE
BRIDGE STREET
FURNITURE STORE!
The undersigned has purchased this establishment of J. S. ALLYN & Co., and will keep a
FULL STOCK OF
GOOD FURNITURE!
WHICH HE WILL SELL LOW!
Mr. ALLYN may still be found at the old place, and will have charge of the
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All funerals will be conducted in good taste, and the charges will be reasonable.
Careful attention will be given to
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N. P. HICKS,
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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.
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Dec. 12, 1876

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TOWANDA MUSIC EMPORIUM!
Cor. Main and Pine-sts.
HOLMES & PASSAGE,
Wholesale and Retail dealers in all kinds of
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
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Invite the public to an examination of their establishment.
The celebrated
MATHUSHEK PIANO
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
PARLOR & VESTRY ORGANS.
These instruments are celebrated the world over for their remarkably pure and brilliant
QUALITY OF TONE!
Which is owing to their famous Combination Sole 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
SEPARATE SOLO SETS,
WOODS' OCTAVE COUPLER,
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AND BELLOWS.
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.
HOLMES & PASSAGE.
Towanda, March 8, 1877.

During the Hard Times,
L. B. POWELL
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SECOND-HAND
PIANOS AND ORGANS
AT
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4-Octave Rosewood Melodeons,	$15.00
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WARRANTED ALL IN GOOD ORDER.
MR. POWELL IS THE GENERAL AGENT FOR THE
CHICKERING PIANOS
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Pianos and Organs on easy monthly payments. Call on or address
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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,
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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."
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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.,
where you will also find a well selected stock o goods, selling at bottom prices.
Wysauking, Sept. 20, 1877.

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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.

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HENRY MERCUR,
Dealer in
ANTHRACITE AND
SULLIVAN ANTHRACITE
COAL,
CORNER PARK AND RIVER STREETS, TOWANDA,
Coal screened, and delivered to any part of the Boro', adding cartage to the above prices. ALL ORDERS MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY THE CASH.
H. MERCUR.
Towanda, Jan 5, 1877.

COAL,
COAL,
COAL.
We keep on hand at our yard all sizes of Pittston and Wilkes Barre coal, and Loyal Sock coal, from the Sullivan County Mines. Also, Barclay Lump and Smith.
We keep the best quality of Lime, Hair and ment, Brick and Plaster, all of which we will at bottom prices.
PIERCE & SCOTT.
Towanda May 1st, 1878.

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	3 75
Allentown Lime ℔ bushel	22
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, 1878.

Wagons and Carriages.

THE
OLD ESTABLISHMENT
STILL TAKES THE LEAD!
Carriages CHEAPER THAN EVER, and Plat form 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.

Hardware.

THE GRAPHIC
PARLOR STOVE,
FOR SALE AT
H. T. JUNE'S HARDWARE
STORE!
IN MERCUR BLOCK,
TOWANDA, PA.,
IS THE BEST IN USE.
Oct. 12-77.

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

THE CENTRAL HOTEL,
ULSTER, PA.
The undersigned having taken possesion of the above hotel, respectfully solicits the patronage of his old friends and the public generally.
aug16-tf. M. A. FORREST.

SEELEY'S OYSTER BAY AND EUROPEAN HOUSE.—A few doors southof 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.

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 re fitted, 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.

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 Sq., east of Mercur's new block.

Clothing.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.
The verdict of the people is that M. E. ROSENFIELD'S is the
CHEAPEST
PLACE TO BUY
CLOTHING.
And now I am again before the people with the
BIGGEST INDUCEMENTS
That have ever been offered to the
CITIZENS OF TOWANDA
And its surroundings
A large EASTERN CLOTHING HOUSE being obliged to
MAKE AN ASSIGNMENT
For the benefit of their creditors, the assignee has sent to me
$10,000.000
WORTH OF READY-MADE
CLOTHING,
TO BE SOLD WITHIN THE NEXT TEN DAYS.
My positive instructions from the assignee are to sell these goods for cash, as soon as possible,
WITHOUT REGARD TO WHAT THEY COST.
We have also a large line of
GENTS' FURISHING GOODS,
HATS, CAPS, &C.
Come Early if You Want Bargains.
M. E. ROSENFIELD.
Towanda, Dec. 1, '77.

JACOB'S
Is now receiving his
Spring & Summer
STOCK OF
CLOTHING!
WHICH HAS NEVER
BEEN EQUALLED BEFORE IN
THIS MARKET,
Either for
Quality or Low Prices.
Every Article First-Class.
PLEASE CALL & EXAMINE
BEFORE PURCHASING.
Patton's Block, Main-St.
Towanda, Pa., March 28, '78.

Railroads.

LEHIGH VALLEY AND PA. & N. Y. RAIL ROADS.—Arrangement of Passenger Trains, to take effect Feb. 25, 1878.

EASTWARD.

STATIONS.	31	15	9	29
	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.
Niagara Falls	.....	2 05	7 22	.....
Buffalo	.....	2 50	8 00	.....
Rochester	.....	4 00	9 00	.....
Auburn	.....	5 25	.....	.....
Geneva	.....	5 35	10 05	.....
Ithaca	.....	7 25	12 00	.....
Owego	4 55	8 55	.....	.....
Elmira	5 20	9 00	1 22	6 20
Waverly	6 05	9 35	2 00	7 00
Sayre	6 16	9 44	2 10	7 15
Athens	6 20	9 50	2 15	7 22
Milan	6 30	.....	2 25	7 30
Ulster	6 40	.....	2 35	7 40
Towanda	6 55	10 25	2 50	8 00
Wyalusing	P.M.	.....	3 00	8 10
Standing Stone	.....	.....	3 09	8 20
Rummerfield	.....	.....	3 15	8 29
Frenchtown	.....	.....	3 24	8 40
Wysauking	.....	11 05	3 31	8 55
Laceyville	3	11 22	3 52	9 18
Skinner's Eddy	3	.....	3 55	9 22
Meshoppen	.....	11 40	4 12	9 42
Mehoopany	A.M.	.....	4 20	9 50
Tunkhannock	7 10	12 10	4 50	10 15
LaGrange	7 20	.....	4 59	10 24
Falls	7 26	.....	5 10	10 35
L. & B. Junction	8 00	12 50	5 20	11 00
Wilkes-Barre	8 25	1 20	5 55	11 20
Mauch Chunk	11 00	3 40	8 20	.....
Allentown	12 03	4 43	9 21	.....
Bethlehem	12 15	5 05	9 40	.....
Easton	12 50	6 00	10 05	.....
Philadelphia	2 05	8 40	11 15	.....
New York	3 50	9 05	12 40	.....
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.

WESTWARD.

STATIONS.	8	30	2	32
	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.
New York	8 30	.....	6 30	1 00
Philadelphia	8 00	.....	8 15	2 10
Easton	9 20	.....	9 30	3 50
Bethlehem	9 50	.....	10 00	4 20
Allentown	10 02	.....	10 12	4 34
Mauch Chunk	11 05	.....	11 15	5 50
Wilkes-Barre	1 15	7 20	1 55	8 10
L. & B. Junction	1 35	7 45	2 20	8 40
Falls	8 19	.....	2 44	9 05
LaGrange	8 33	.....	2 59	9 20
Tunkhannock	8 40	.....	3 10	9 30
Mehoopany	9 12	.....	3 33	P.M.
Meshoppen	9 19	.....	3 40	6
Skinner's Eddy	9 32	.....	3 55	.....
Laceyville	9 51	.....	4 18	.....
Wysauking	10 00	.....	4 15	.....
Frenchtown	10 15	.....	4 25	.....
Rummerfield	10 25	.....	4 32	.....
Standing Stone	10 32	.....	4 38	.....
Wysauking	10 41	.....	4 45	A.M.
Towanda	4 00	10 55	4 55	7 15
Ulster	11 09	.....	5 08	7 30
Milan	11 15	.....	5 17	7 40
Athens	4 32	11 29	5 26	7 50
Sayre	4 38	11 35	5 32	7 57
Waverly	4 45	11 45	5 40	8 05
Elmira	5 25	12 40	6 15	9 00
Owego	6 24	.....	6 20	9 55
Ithaca	6 55	.....	7 30	.....
Geneva	8 55	.....	9 30	.....
Auburn	9 55	.....	9 45	4 40
Rochester	10 38	.....	11 20	6 55
Buffalo	1 50	.....	12 05	6 15
Niagara Falls	1 00	.....	1 05	7 46
	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.

Trains 8 and 15 run daily to Philadelphia and New York without change, with Pullman Sleeping Cars attached.
E. A. PACKER, Supt.
Sayre, Pa., Feb. 25, 1878.

PHILADELPHIA & READING RAILRO