Agricultural Department

KEEPING BUTTER.—Farmers are certainly slovenly in making and preserving butter, and much that comes into market is very inferior in quality; but if a good, sweet cleanly article is purchased, it is often spoiled by the condition that it is kept by the purchaser. Butter is a substance extremely sensitive to surrounding influence, and any odors in the vicinity where it is stored are rapidly absorbed, even if it is in a closed firkin. Great complaint is often made by the purchaser of the "gilt edged" butter, produced from the famous daries in the vicinity of this city, that the enormous high-priced article is soon spoiled after delivery to the customer. And no wonder! It is often placed in an uncleanly ice chest along with cooked or uncooked fish or meats, and other odorous bodies, and it soon tastes or smells like the unsavory substances with which it is associated. If not placed in the ice chest, it is often put in the cellar with decomposed vegetables or meats, and hence the delicate taste and odor are soon changed. Great care must be used to preserve butter, and it will not do to trust it to the Bridgets of the kitchen, who know nothing and care for nothing. Those fond of the delicate freshness and sweetness of the butter should have a cool place in the cellar, where it can be kept apart from everything else. The wealthy can furnish such a place with a little care and skill, and few are so poor that they cannot contrive to keep butter under better condition than they do.—*Journal of Chemistry.*

VALUE OF POULTRY MANURE.—From actual experiment, we found that droppings from four Brahmas, for one night, weighed in one case, exactly one pound; and in another more than three-quarters, an average of nearly four ounces to each bird. By drying, this was reduced to not quite 1½ ounces. Other breeds make less; but allowing 1 ounce per bird daily, of dry manure, fifty fowls will make in their roosting house alone about 10 cwt per annum of the best manure in the world. Hence, fifty good fowls will make more than enough manure for an acre of land, 6 cwt. being the usual quantity applied per acre, and poultry manure being even richer than guano in ammonia and fertilising salts. The other stocks will give an actual return in this way, and these figures demand careful attention from the large farmer. The manure, before using, should be mixed with twice its bulk of earth, and then allowed to stand in a heap covered with a few inches of earth, till decomposed throughout, when it makes the very best manure that can be had.—*American Poultry Journal.*

HOW TO MILK.—Some milkers seize the foot of the teat between the thumb and forefinger, and then drag down until it slips out of their grasp. In this way the teat and udder are often severely injured. The proper mode of milking is to take the teat in the entire hand, and after pressing it upward, that it may be filled from the capious milk reservoir above, to compress it first at the base between the thumb and forefinger, then successively by each of the three succeeding fingers until completely emptied. The teat is at the same time gently drawn upon, but any severe traction is altogether unnecessary and highly injurious. The cow should always be milked regularly and the milk entirely drawn off. If the milking is properly and seasonably done there is little danger of disease of the teats or udder. More cows are ruined from faults of this kind than from all other causes, and the reader of the *Rural World* will do well to avoid them.—*Rural World.*

PROTECTION FROM FLIES.—A contemporary records the discovery of a French pharmaceual chemist, who has discovered a way to protect horses from attacks of flies. According to a London medical paper, his invention consists of rubbing the horses especially the parts most subject to attack, with a little concentrated oil of laurel. There is not the slightest danger in its use, and the cost is said to be very small. Another repellent suggested by the same person is a solution of 60 grammes, 1lb. and 4ozs. (avoirdupois) of assafœtida in two glasses of water, and one of vinegar. If horses be well washed with this not a fly will settle upon them, as the assafœtida drives the flies away. This drug has no deleterious qualities as an external application, and may be used unhesitatingly.

FAMILY RECIPES.—*For Repairing Family Jars*—Mutual love, well stirred with forbearance, mixed with readiness to forgive, and general good temper, is an admirable cement. It is well to let all family jars be *shaked* at once.

Preserving—The *temper* is best kept by using as little vinegar as possible: the *heart*, by using abundance of the oil of grace: *treasures*, by laying them up where neither moth nor rust doth corrupt.

Pickles—Those persons get into them most who meddle with other people's business, or who act on the rule of policy rather than that of straightforward truth and unswerving honesty.

Tart—Some think tart replies to be smart, but it is never wise to let our wit wound other persons' feelings. Soft answers turn away wrath; tart speeches lead to general sourness.

A GOOD LINIMENT RECEIPE.—A correspondent of the farm department of the Cincinnati *Weekly Inquirer* gives the following: "I will give one which is altogether the best I ever used for neuralgia or soreness of the joints: Alcohol, one ounce of spirits of turpentine, sulphuric ether, chloroform, laudanum, and gum camphor, of each half an ounce, oil cloves, one-fourth of an ounce. This liniment is also good for internal pains, as colic, pain in the stomach, etc. Take from ten to thirty drops in sweetened water, and repeat every twenty to thirty minutes until relieved."

WARTS ON A HORSE.—Warts on a horse, if not actually troublesome to the animal, are injurious in this way, they depreciate his value when offered for sale. To remove them is not a difficult operation, and they should not be permitted to remain and grow. Tie a piece of twine around their base, drawing tightly and repeatedly until the wart drops off.

THE hay and grain crop in this section is now being gathered, and both are abundant.

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.

A. T. LILLEY, Editor.

THE INDUCTIVE METHOD IN PRIMARY GEOGRAPHY.

The right of teaching primary geography is one of the duties which most severely tax the skill and resource of the instructor. We say right *teaching* in primary geography, in contrast with the process of geographical *cramming* which is unhappily still too much in vogue.

The reason of the difficulty inherent in this problem is not far to seek. For, in the first place, before the descriptive geography of countries can be intelligently begun, even for primary school purposes, a considerable body of general principles must be mastered. These principles relate mainly to astronomy and terrestrial physics—as the shape and motions of the earth, its relation to the sun, its climate and principal atmospheric and other surface changes and conditions, &c. They are in their nature complex, being large or ultimate generalizations of science. Yet they are the necessary keys to any real knowledge of geography—keys which must be grasped if the study is to be anything more than the empty rote-work of memorizing arbitrary lists of capes and peninsulas, or the parrot-like statement of the products and peculiarities of the countries, without any perception of conditions on which the said products depend, or of the consequences which make the peculiarities of countries significant.

In this view it becomes an educational problem of no slight moment to determine the most efficient method of putting beginners in possession of some real, even though incomplete, apprehension of those preliminary principles which they encounter at the very threshold of their geographical studies.

The traditional practice which has come down to us, and which is still embodied in most text books, has at least the negative value of marking what, by thoughtful teachers, is deemed *not* the rational method. This is the process of placing before the child a series of definitions and principles told point blank. Every teacher will have in his mind the new type of miscalled *Primary geographies*, in which the most abstract generalizations of science are marshaled in bristling array to meet the tyro at his first step. Here are a few samples of the sort of "milk for babes" to which we make reference:

"The combined attraction of the sun and moon is the supposed cause of oceanlides."

"The indication and fixed position of the earth's axis, during the annual revolution around the sun, cause the variation in the length of day and night, and the temperature of the different seasons of the year."

"Isothermal lines are imaginary lines passing through those points on the earth's surface, at which the mean annual temperature is the same."

Such are the apparitions with flaming swords that bar the little one's entrance to the geographical paradise.

True, it may be claimed that the preliminary oral instruction of the teacher should smooth the way for the understanding of the facts and laws enunciated in these formidable abstractions. But how many teachers are equipped with the knowledge and the tact needed to unfold these difficult subjects to the minds of children? And even if the number of such qualified educators was much larger than it is, the pressure of school work is such that, as a matter of fact, the ground marked out by the text book is, in the generality of cases, the limit of class-room instruction. It follows, that to raise the level of the text-book is to raise the level of teaching.

It is not the aim of this article to enter upon any detailed discussion of the new and better devices for primary geographical instruction; but we may be permitted to signalize the fact that it is the opinion of the leading authorities in educational science, that in the *Elementary Geography*, Prof. Swinton has made a most important contribution in this direction. The feature which sets this work apart from all others on the subject is the systematic use of the *inductive method* in unfolding those facts and phenomena of nature which form the basis of geography. Instead of bewildering the young learner with the usual condensed array of abstract and general statements, the topics are unfolded by a process of inference on the part of the pupil, aided by suggestive queries and hints on the part of the teacher. As a single example, take the series of steps by which the difficult subject of climate and dependence on latitude are developed.

First are a series of preliminary series, as: "In our country which part of the day is the cooler—morning or noon,—noon or evening? When is the sun highest,—at noon, or in the morning, or evening?" Attention is called to the fact that in the morning the rays of the sun fall in a slanting direction, and that therefore we receive comparatively few of them, whereas at noon the sunbeams fall more directly. This naturally leads up to the inference on the part of the pupil that the more sunbeams the greater heat. Next the scholar is questioned as to the time of the year when the weather is hottest, and the time when it is coldest; and his mind, moving along the links of analogy, concludes that since the temperature of the day-periods depends on the amount of sunbeams, the temperature of year-periods is due to the same cause. The teacher is at this same point instructed to confirm the pupil in this conclusion, and to add that the part of the world in which we live is in summer tipped towards the sun, so that his beams fall directly upon us; whereas in winter it is turned partly away from the sun, and hence his beams fall upon us in a slanting manner. If, now, the pupil is asked what must result from the fact that there are parts of the earth which are *always* turned round or very much away from the sun, and other parts that are *always* directly, or nearly under *its rays*, he cannot fail to arrive by inductive process at the notion of the dependence of climate on latitude.

It in his mind the idea is still crude, his intelligence will have been opened to the thought, and prepared for the understanding of the definition or statement of principles, and at all events the definition or statement will no longer be to him a mere form of words.

This plan of developing a subject we have styled the *inductive* method, for though in the actual procedure of teaching there will necessarily be a blending of the instructional or authoritative method, yet it is the process of inference that marks the cardinal steps of the lesson. Of course, this plan is no revelation in pedagogics, for it has long been recognised as a truth of logic that the analytic or inductive method is that best fitted for first bringing a subject before the young mind. It is the method that has been followed by all great teachers, from Socrates to Pestalozzi; and it is the vitalizing spirit of all good teaching to-day.—*Educational Reporter.*

BEAUTIFY THE SCHOOL ROOM.

An attractive school room is a benefit to both teacher and scholar. The bare walls and floor, and often the uncurtained windows, grow dull and monotonous to the weary little brains, always intent on variety and pleasure. It is easy to supplement these with objects alike interesting to younger and older. Out of fifty scholars, ten at least could be found who would bring a plant in a pot to stand in the window. If only a geranium, that hardy grower almost scorns attention and will bear almost any amount of cold. The two kinds of ivy, petunias sown in August in the garden, removed carefully in pots in October, will flower all winter, and the sweet herbs taken from the garden will be fragrant and beautiful for months if they do not grow much in winter. If the teacher has no permanent home in the summer, she can surely interest some one pupil during the summer to beg an old round pan and pierce a few holes in the bottom, fill with earth and plant curled parsley in it. What delight for any boy or girl to watch over this during the heat of summer, preparatory to the winter spent in the school-room. Ah! but some will say: "We would never be allowed to hang up such a thing. Our trustees do not like the walls marred by nails; we are constantly preaching about defaced woodwork, and what we preach we must practice." Very good. Let me suggest. Get a stout piece of lath, three or four stout nails, a stout boy, a hammer, and a ladder. Let him nail the lath on the very top of the woodwork of your sunniest window, and if the lath be twelve inches long your tin pan will hang from the end, free to droop its lovely green curly leaves over the sides and astonish as well as delight you through all the cold weather.

Some will say, who is to water these plants, and what if a cold snap should come and destroy them all in one night? The watering would be gladly performed successively by different pupils, and might be made a reward for good conduct, and the extreme cold of winter generally has its sure forerunner in the day time, and then, before leaving the school-room, cover up the more delicate plants with a newspaper or your dust cloth, or perhaps remove them from the window nearer the stove or register.

There are other means to be employed in decorating your school-rooms, such as pictures and appropriate school room mottoes. A room with pictures in it, and a room without pictures, differ by nearly as much as a room without windows. Nothing, we think, is more melancholy, particularly to a person who has to pass much time in his room, than blank walls and nothing on them; for pictures are loop holes of escape to the soul, leading it to the other scenes and other spheres. It is such an inexpressible relief to some persons engaged in writing, or even reading, on looking up, not to have his line of vision chopped square off by an odious white wall, but to find his soul escaping, as it were, through the frame of an exquisite picture, to other beautiful, and perhaps idyllic scenes, where the fancy of a moment may revel, refreshed and delighted. It is winter in your world? perhaps it is summer in the picture; what a charming momentary change and contrast!—*Pennsylvania School Journal.*

WE are glad to hear some of our teachers urging the necessity of District Institutes. One of the best ways to prepare teachers for practical work in the school room, is to meet and compare methods by demonstration, etc. The more such gatherings we have, the more effective will be the labor of the attendants. There is really so little of live institute work done in the county that a cry has risen to substitute it for the work of the County Association, the constitution of which provides, that "The business of the meetings shall consist of addresses, lectures, essays, special reports and discussions upon subjects relating to the cause of education."

ONE thing at a time is a very good rule to apply to the meetings of the Teachers' Associations. It seems impractical to have the work of examination for Permanent Certificates in progress while the Association is in session, because the applicants and the members of the Committee on Permanent Certificates are deprived of the privileges and benefit to be gathered on such occasions. It is hoped that some arrangement will be effected to have the examinations conducted at some other time.

THE School Directors of Barclay township are building two school houses this summer. Heretofore the schools have been too much crowded.

WHERE the out-houses are properly divided schools should have general recess—but where they are not properly provided each sex should have recess separately.

First principle of good government—*govern yourself.* Second—give your pupils work enough to keep them busy.

Old proverb with new face—It's a *ill* wind that blows nothing to anybody.

PASSAGE TICKETS

To and from Europe by

INMAN AND NATIONAL STEAMSHIPS.

Also,

FOREIGN DRAFTS IN ANY AMOUNT

For sale by

WM. S. VINCENT,

Main Street, ... Towanda, Pa.

TRUTHS.—HOP BITTERS,

(*A Medicine, not a Drink*)

Contains

HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE, DANDELION,

And the Purest and Best MEDICAL QUALITIES of all other Bitters.

—THEY CURE—

All diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, *Female Complaints* and DRUNKENNESS.

$1000 IN GOLD

Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them.

Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and free books, and try the Bitters before you sleep. Take no other.

THE HOP COUGH CURE AND PAIN RELIEF IS THE CHEAPEST, SUREST AND BEST. june20-m1.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,

TOWANDA, PA.

CAPITAL PAID IN.....$125,000
SURPLUS FUND..... 30,000

This Bank offers unusual facilities for the transaction of a general banking business.

N. N. BETTS, Cashier.

JOS. POWELL, President. Feb. 14, 1878.

DR. T. B. JOHNSON,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Office over Dr. Porter & Son's Drug Store, Towanda. jan1-74tf.

Clothing.

FAME.—In every community there are more men who become famous in some particular branch of trade. The history of

M. E. ROSENFIELD.

THE LEADING AND POPULAR

CLOTHIER!

Has enrolled his name on the roll of successful

ENTERPRISING MERCHANTS.

With his usual excellent taste and judgment Mr. Rosenfield has just opened an immense stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

Selected with the greatest care, and every article guaranteed

He is selling elegant

SPRING OVERCOATS

at prices placing them in the reach of all.

Dont buy anything in the clothing line until you have examined

ROSENFIELDS STOCK

If you do you will regret it.

April, 18th, 1878.

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 23, '78.

Miscellaneous.

Groceries.

M. B. & F. H. OWEN,

OF THE

RED, WHITE, & BLUE TEA STORE,

BRIDGE STREET,

Are offering special inducements in every department of the Grocery line.

Here are some of the prices:

Standard A Sugar...						10 cents
Teas.....	25	40	50	60	75	50 "
Coffees.....			20	25	30	25 "
Tobaccos.....				40	50	50 "
Flour—Best, $1.00 per sack; best White only $2.00						
Hams.....					09	10 cents
Shoulders.....					07	08 "
Georgia Codfish.....						06 "
Mackerel.....					08	10 "
Pork.....						08 "

You can find anything you want in the Grocery line, and at prices to suit the times. A liberal discount given at wholesale. Our motto is and shall be "Quick Sales, Small Profits, Cash or Ready Pay."

CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES.

Cash paid for Butter and Eggs.

M. B. & F. H. OWENS,

RED, WHITE & BLUE TEA STORE,

Bridge-St., Towanda, Pa.

April 11, 1878.

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, 1878-tf

Medical.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY!

MRS. W. H. COVERDLAE,

IN HER PRACTICE IN THIS BOROUGH DURING THE PAST YEAR,

HAS EFFECTED MANY WONDERFUL CURES.

Her increased knowledge makes her

FULLY COMPETENT

to treat nearly all diseases incident to our race.

SPECIAL ATTENTION IS GIVEN TO PURELY FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

ALL KINDS OF

Fevers,
Apoplexy,
Inflammation of the Eyes,
Quinsy,
Croup,
Pneumonia,
Pleurisy,
Inflammation of the Liver,
Inflammatory Rheumatism,
Amaurosis,
Deafness,
Aphonia,
Dyspepsia,
Diabetes,
Dropsy,
Chronic Rheumatism,
St. Vitus Dance,
Epilepsy,
Goiter,
Neuralgia,
Fever Sore,
Cancer,
Catarrh,
Curvature of the Spine,
Asthma,
Bright's Disease of the Kidneys,

and other diseases too numerous to mention.

CHARGES MODERATE.

TERMS CASH.

Residence on

Poplar-st., west of Western Avenue,

where she may be found at all hours. may2

Furniture.

THE BRIDGE STREET FURNITURE STORE,

TOWANDA, PENNA.,

Keeps a Full Stock of Goods for the Parlor, Bed-Room, Sitting-Room, Dining-Room and Kitchen.

It consists of

SOFAS, LOUNGES, CHAIRS, MARBLE TOP TABLES, FINE WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS, AND WALNUT DINING TABLES & CHAIRS.

In Common Goods, there is

BEDSTEADS, BUREAUS, WORKSTANDS, CANE AND WOOD-SEAT CHAIRS, EXTENSION & FALL-LEAF TABLES, LOOKING-GLASSES, CRADLES, CENTRE TABLES, &c., &c., &c., IN GREAT VARIETY.

We make a Specialty of

BED SPRINGS & MATTRESSES

In the

UNDERTAKING DEPARTMENT

We have

COFFINS AND CASKETS

Of all kinds and sizes. A large stock of Trimmings, and the latest improvements in Corpse Preservers, Pallis, &c. All funerals are attended by a competent, experienced undertaker. We make a specialty of this branch, and GUARANTEE SATISFACTION, both as to WORK AND PRICE.

PICTURE FRAMES made to order from a fine stock of the latest styles of moulding.

N. P. HICKS,

BRIDGE-ST., TOWANDA.

Towanda, May 30, 1878.

FURNITURE AND UNDERTAKING.

J. O. FROST'S SONS.

With the Spring trade we have come forward with a large line of New Goods for the Parlor, Chamber and Library, including all the Latest Novelties in Patent Rockers, Camp Chairs, &c.

Our line of Chamber Furniture, including the latest styles in Queen Anne and Eastlake, is very large and at prices that defy competition, while on Common Chairs, Bedsteads, Spring Beds, Couches, Mattresses and Looking-Glasses we have always taken the lead for Best Goods and Lowest Prices.

Our Undertaking Department is always Complete, and we keep in stock Black and White Cloth Caskets, Walnut, Metalic and Rosewood Cases and Coffins of every style, and our prices are lower than the lowest.

When in need of anything in our line please call and get our prices, as we are sure you will find them lower than anywhere else.

J. O. FROST'S SONS,

Main Street.

Towanda, Pa., May 23, 1878.

Watches, Jewelry, &c.

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

Miscellaneous.

TROY WOOLEN MILLS.

J. G. Loveland & Son,

Manufacturers of

WOOLEN GOODS, CARPETS, YARNS, &C.

Frilled Cloths, Flannels and Yarns manufactured by the yard on shares, or Wool taken in exchange for goods.

Yarn taken in the skein of customers, to be filled on cotton warps for Blankets, Sheeting or Men's wear.

We are always prepared to do Roll carding, Fancy Dyeing (all colors), and Carpet Weaving.

J. C. LOVELAND & SON.

Troy, Pa., May 2, 1878-3m.

NEW FIRM! NEW GOODS!!

MISSES SNELL & FARNHAM

Take pleasure in inviting their friends to call at their New Store,

A few doors north of Mercur Block,

And examine their stock of

NEW MILLINERY GOODS.

Dress Making done. Prices to suit the times.

Straw Work and Bleaching a Specialty.

Towanda, Pa., April 11, 1878.

HARDWARE

AND TINWARE,

STOVES,

RANGES,

Sold very cheap at

H. T. June's,

IN MERCUR BLOCK,

TOWANDA, PA.

May 16, 1878.

ATTENTION FARMERS!

If you wish to sell your

HAY, GRAIN, BUTTER & PRODUCE

generally for READY CASH, at the highest market rices 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.

THIE FOR THE WEST!

And the best thing in the West is

A HOME IN THE ARKANSAS VALLEY,

Through which runs the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R.

2,500,000 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE ON ELEVEN YEARS CREDIT WITH 7 PER CENT. INTEREST.

The abundance of excellent Water in Springs and running Streams, combined with Cheap Land of Superior Quality and the Finest Climate in the World, make it the most desirable in the West.

Before locating elsewhere, apply for Circular Maps, &c., to E. E. DOANE,

Agent Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe R. R., Canton, Penn'a.

Canton, Pa., May 2, 1878.

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.

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!

The undersigned is doing

PLANING, MATCHING, AND RE-SAWING,

And all kinds of Planing-mill Work,

AWAY DOWN! DOWN!! DOWN!!!

So far you can't see it.

I have also on hand a large stock of

SASH AND DOORS,

Which I am selling at prices to suit the times.

WINDOW-BLINDS

Made promptly to order, at a low price, for CASH.

IF YOU WANT TO GET RICH QUICK,

Call and see my Goods and Prices.

Lumber brought here to be milled, will be kept under cover and perfectly dry until taken away. Good sheds for your horses, and a dry place to load.

L. B. RODGERS.

Towanda, Jan. 18, 1877.

CREAMERY BUTTER!

The COOLEY PROCESS of making Butter is fast superseeding all other systems.

The Butter is FINER FLAVORED, and brings a higher price in the market.

The YIELD IS GREATER than from any other way of setting.

The sales now average over ONE HUNDRED CREAMERIES PER WEEK.

NO OTHER SYSTEM can show such a record.

Read the TESTIMONIALS—

OGDEN FARM, NEWPORT, R. I., March 24, 1878.

Vermont Farm Manufacturing Co.:

Gentlemen—We are more and more pleased with the Cooley Creamer as we continue to use it, and we feel confident that we shall produce a better quality of butter this summer by means of it than we ever have before. We are now getting $1.00 a pound for our butter. Very truly yours,

MELVILLE BULL.

[From Editor of the American Agriculturist.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 9, 1878.

Vermont Farm Machine Co.:

Dear Sirs—I have set up the No. Cooley Creamer which I procured of you, and have now had it in use on my farm in New Jersey several weeks. I find that it does all you represented that it would do, and that besides raising ALL of the cream from the milk in less than 12 hours, and keeping the milk perfectly sweet; it occupies very little space; may be kept anywhere in a kitchen, or a barn if desired, because being closed completely against access of air the cream can imbibe no odors; also that it produces more cream from the milk than I can procure from shallow pans, and is a great labor saver. I strongly recommend it to every butter-maker. I am sure I have gained in both quality and quantity over any kind of pan I have yet used for setting milk for cream.

Yours very truly, HENRY STEWART.

BRICKERSVILLE, Lancaster Co., Pa.

Vermont Farm Machine Co.:

Sir—The Cooler and Cans I ordered arrived the fore part of June. I am confident from repeated measurings, weighings and comparisons, that I get more butter, of as fine a quality, from the same amount of milk by your way of setting than by an other heretofore pursued. So much so, that I am changing my entire factory, and shall soon require more cans. Yours truly,

COLIN CAMERON.

VERMONT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, BELLOWS FALLS, VT.

May 23, 1878.

GILT-EDGED BUTTER MAY be made by using the Submerged or Cooley Cans for raising cream. The undersigned is agent for selling Cooley's Portable Patent Creamer in Bradford County. All communications from Dairymen promptly attended to. A circular giving full descriptions sent free by writing to

WILMOT CORNIN,

Silvara, Bradford County, Pa.

$66 a week in your own town. $5 Outfit free. No risk. Reader, if you want a business at which persons of either sex can make great pay all the time they work, write for particulars to H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. may30-1y.

Groceries and Provisions.

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.

E. F. DITTRICH & CO.

Towanda, March 7, 1878.

D. W. SCOTT & CO., Towanda, Pa.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

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

Cakes always on hand. Orders for Parties, &c., promptly filled. Your custom is solicited.

CASH PAID for desirable Country Produce. BAKERY in connection with above, and Fresh Bread, Pies and

D. W. SCOTT & CO.

DEALERS IN

ONE DOOR NORTH OF WARD HOUSE.

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.,

may1'3. TOWANDA PA.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

McCABE & EDWARDS,

Cash dealers in a kinds of

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

ONE DOOR NORTH OF CODDING & RUSSELL

Towanda, July 22, '75

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 25, 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.

Musical Instruments.

L. B. POWELL,

115 Wyoming Avenue,

SCRANTON, PA.,

has a large stock of second hand PIANOS and ORGANS, which he offers so low that no one CAN AFFORD to buy an instrument elsewhere without first getting prices from him. During the past few years, he has been doing an extensive renting business, and, in consequence of the unprecedented stringency of the times, many of these instruments have been returned. As soon as a PIANO or ORGAN is returned, it is immediately put in thorough order by his repairer, and when offered again, is in as good condition as possible. Some of these can warrant for five years, the same as new ones, an opportunity being thus given to obtain a THOROUGHLY-GOOD INSTRUMENT at a very moderate price.

Mr. POWELL has now in stock one 5-octave Prince Melodeon, piano-case, $90; one 6 octave Portable Melodeon, $45; one 5-octave 2-Banked Organ, 6 stops, $55; one 5-octave New-England Organ, 6 stops, $60; with 7 stops, $65; with 8 stops, $75; one 5-octave Mason & Hamlin Organ, 5 stops, $65; one 5-octave Mason & Hamlin Organ, $75; one Lighte, Newton, & Bradbury Piano, 7-octave, $105; one Haines Brothers Piano, 7-octave, $140; one Chickering Piano, 7-octave, 4 round, $275; one Chickering Piano, 7-octave, 4 round, $325; one Hazelton Piano, 7-octave, $275; and many others which can not be specified here. ALWAYS IN STOCK, the celebrated CHICKERING PIANOS and the unrivaled MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS, which he is prepared to furnish to either WHOLESALE or RETAIL purchasers at BOTTOM PRICES.

L. B. POWELL,

115 Wyoming Avenue, Scranton, Pa.

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 $120,000 insurance on lives in Bradford Co.

Towanda, Pa., Feb. 1, 1877.

Railroads.

LEHIGH VALLY AND PA. & N. Y. RAIL ROADS.—Arrangement of Passenger Trains, to take effect June 3, 1878.

EASTWARD.

STATIONS.	31	15	9	7
	P.M.	P.M.	A.M	A.M.
Niagara Falls		2 05	7 25	....
Buffalo		2 50	8 00	....
Rochester		4 00	9 00	....
Auburn		5 25	7 55	....
Geneva		5 35	10 05	....
Ithaca	1 20	7 35	12 00	....
Owego	4 55	8 55	10 50	....
Elmira	5 25	9 03	1 17	8 20
Waverly	6 10	9 35	1 55	9 00
Sayre	6 20	9 45	1 55	9 15
Athens	6 25	9 52	2 00	9 20
Milan	6 35			9 30
Ulster	6 45			9 40
Towanda	7 00	1025	230	1000
Wysauking	P.M.			10 10
Standing Stone				10 20
Rummerfield				10 30
Frenchtown				10 39
Wyalusing		11 05	3 07	10 43
Laceyville	7	11 23	3 24	11 11
Skinner's Eddy	7			11 14
Meshoppen		11 40	3 40	11 23
Mehoopany	A.M.			11 40
Tunkhannock	7 30	12 10	4 10	12 30
LaGrange	7 20			12 40
Falls	7 30			12 50
L & B Junction	8 00	12 30	4 50	1 20
Wilkes-Barre	8 25	1 20	5 13	2 00
Mauch Chunk	11 00	3 40	7 30	4 35
Allentown	12 03	4 43	8 24	5 30
Bethlehem	12 15	5 05	8 38	6 05
Easton	12 50	5 00	9 10	6 25
Philadelphia	2 05	6 00	10 00	NS
New York	3 50	9 05		9 25
	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.

WESTWARD.

STATIONS.	8	30	2	32
	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.
New York	6 30		6 20	1 00
Philadelphia	8 00		8 15	2 30
Easton	9 20		9 20	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 05
L. & B. Junction	1 25	8 05	2 20	8 30
Falls		8 20	2 44	9 05
LaGrange		8 44	2 59	9 27
Tunkhannock	2 18	8 55	3 10	9 38
Mehoopany		9 13	3 23	P.M.
Meshoppen		9 26	3 40	6
Skinner's Eddy		9 43	3 55	
Laceyville	3 01	9 46	3 58	
Wyalusing		10 05	4 15	
Frenchtown		10 20	4 25	
Rummerfield		10 30	4 32	
Standing Stone		10 38	4 38	
Wysauking		10 48	4 46	A.