Agricultural Department

Breeding and Management of Cows.

Who is to grow the calves for the future beef and dairies of the country, is likely to become an important question. Probably it can be done at the west and southwest. Even here the improved stock can be grown profitably; but with ordinary native cattle this cannot be done. It costs more to keep an ordinary calf till it is one, two, or three years old than the animal is worth at either age. If the calf is a heifer, and of good milking strain, it will usually sell for more at two years old with a calf than a steer at the same age. But this does not make a profitable business, even with the best success in breeding. If the cow should prove a failure of milk or butter, as natives from the best strains often do, there is the loss of another year's keeping before the animal can be fit for the butcher.

The principal loss is in keeping the calf till it is a year old. Very often a fat calf at six or eight weeks will sell for about as much as the same animal kept a year longer. It is a mistake to suppose that calves can be kept cheaply in good thrifty condition. A good deal may be done with oatmeal made into porridge as a substitute for milk; but if we count the labor and time lost in feeding, the calf will be a dear one after a year of such keeping. If not fed well the first year, the calf will soon become unthrifty, and can never be made a good animal.

Milkmen never raise their own cows, and the same used to be true of butter and cheese dairymen. The increasing difficulty of buying the choicest dairy cows has forced some good dairymen to raise them; but they all consider the method a costly one, more costly than they could afford if they had any other alternative. For a good milk cow, known to be a deep and continuous milker, shrewd dairymen will offer what may seem to many farmers an almost fabulous price. They can well afford to do so. The cheapest native cows I ever knew, were two which my father bought years and years ago, paying the seemingly extortionate price of $99 for one, and $100 for the other. One was four and the other five years old. They proved to be really remarkable milkers, holding to their milk through the year. One time one of the cows was (by mistake) milked till the day she calved. Usually a rest of three to five weeks was given without milking. The heifer calves of these cows were all good milkers, and most of them kept up the supply of milk till near calving. Of such cows I need hardly say that the calves should all be raised, unless very evidently inferior.

It costs a little more to keep a good milking cow than a poor one. The difference in product is sometimes enough in a single year to pay the price of a good cow, rather than to accept a poor milker as a gift. The time that a cow will go dry is often a matter of great importance. Some cows which yield a fair mess at first will not milk more than six or seven months per year. Such a cow is scarcely worth owning, except to fatten for beef. The length of time a cow may be milked depends much on previous management. If a heifer is milked after her first calf as long as possible, and has good milk-producing food to stimulate the flow of milk, she will retain this habit through life. More care should be taken in feeding and milking heifers on this account. Give them roots, and milk as long as a drop can be got. I like to have heifers come in the first time when not over two years old, and a little younger if possible. Then let them go farrow several months, so that the heifer may get greater size, and also let milk secretion run on as long as possible, unchecked by a new pregnancy. In this way, if a heifer is naturally a good milker, she has the best chance to test her capacity, and also to increase it.

Much depends on the way a cow has been kept. Cows accustomed to a great variety of food are invariably good eaters and almost always heavy milkers. Thus, the best cows in a neighborhood are usually those of poor men whose one cow is made a pet of, and has all sorts of food. Such cows are usually a good bargain at almost any price, though they will rarely do as well when taken from their own old homes and turned in with the less varied fare accorded to larger herds. Milkmen have learned that it is important to give cows a variety of food. Hence their purchases of bran, meal, roots, and oil cake. It may not pay farmers to take so much pains, but they can promote the thrift of their herds and their own profits by changing the animal's food as often as possible.

W. J. F.

—*Country Gentleman.*

CORN COB MEAL FOR STOCK.—The amount of nutrition in corn cobs is so very small that if they were ground alone after the corn is taken off, cattle, unless very hungry, could not be induced to touch the light, tasteless stuff; but as pure, fine Indian meal is liable to cloy and not furnish sufficient distension to the stomach of ruminant animals, of course stock fed upon highly concentrated and rich food should have something coarse and bulky to give proper distension to the walls of the stomach, to keep the digestive functions in perfect activity and health. And for such purpose corn and cob ground together are very good though not equal to fine cut clover hay; yet they are very convenient especially if farmers have a portable mill to the horse power. They can in one long winter evening grind corn and cob meal enough to last the stock a whole week; but in sections of our country where wood and coal are high in price, cobs will be worth more for fuel than feed, because in the kitchen the women find them portable and conveient to make a blaze and hurry up the cakes. Many persons contend that corn cobs if not very finely ground, are indigestible food for stock, excepting ruminant animals, and that it would be more profitable to throw them into the dung-yard than to pass them through stock to lacerate the bowels.—*Letter to Germantown Telegraph.*

PULLED BREAD.—Take from the oven a ordinary loaf of bread when it is about half baked, and with the fingers, while it is yet hot, pull it apart in egg-sized pieces of irregular shape; throw them upon tins, and bake them in a slow oven to a rich brown color. This bread is excellent to eat with cheese. An ordinary-sized loaf, costing about three cents, makes a large panful.

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.

J. A. WILT, Editor.

TWO DAYS IN THE SCHOOLS OF BRADFORD COUNTY.

MR. EDITOR:—It was our privilege yesterday and to-day, July 22d and 23d, to accompany Superintendent Ryan in his visitations at the schools in our county. The townships visited, Orwell and Herrich, are probably second to none in the county in interest in education. Owing to the fact that many of the summer schools had closed, we were obliged to drive about fifty-five miles to reach the seven schools visited.

Many of the school houses were new, and on the outside presented a neat appearance. On the inside the expenditure of a few dollars would have wonderfully fully improved them. In a large part of them the plaster was off in many places, the wood work was thinly painted with poor paint, and the walls smoked and black overhead. A coat of whitewashing above, a little repairing of walls on the sides, and a few rolls of neat paper carefully spread with one or two coats of good paint would render the interiors of the buildings quite pleasant. The expense would probably be from five to ten dollars per house. Another improvement in two of the buildings would be to extend the lower parts of the blackboards until they were within the reach of the younger scholars. In one building we found the blinds fastened by rails propped against them from a neighboring fence, the sash out and the building so dilapidated that at first we passed it as abandoned.

The teachers in most cases were young and inexperienced. Nearly every one, however, seemed anxious to do well and receive the suggestions offered, and the criticisms made in a spirit that argued well for the future. Indeed, in the case of nearly every one of the younger teachers the needful thing seemed to be that they should learn *how to do.* The visits of the Superintendent cannot result otherwise than in good. In the first school visited, although the teacher was teaching the last week of a term of three months, not a word had been written by one of the pupils. In one school six classes were found in Geography, in another small school five classes in written arithmetic. In both of these a lack of proper classification was seriously interfering with the efficiency of the schools. Another great improvement in most of the schools would be to have the primary classes read more often, and for a shorter period. In a school of a dozen scholars twice a day is not enough practice for a class in the primer. Our teachers need to learn much in methods, and to be very thorough in first principles. Students are out of their places in the middle of the Arithmetic who can neither read nor write numbers correctly.

Much that we found was quite gratifying. In the school taught by Miss Martha J. Brown, we were pleased to see outline maps fastened around the room and intelligently used by the pupils. Many mottoes, the property of the teacher, gave a pleasant appearance to the otherwise barren walls. In Miss Kate Norton's school we were pleased to find eight out of the twelve pupils organized in a class in oral grammar. They were learning the definitions of the parts of speech, with some of the simpler modifications. This is a step in the right direction. If the teacher only accompanies this with an abundance of illustrative exercises written by the students themselves, and corrected by class and teacher, excellent results may be secured. The Superintendent assured us this was the first class found in Oral Grammar during his visitations. The last school visited was that of Miss Mitten in the Landon district. The teaching in this school as shown by the thoroughness of the students in what we examined them, would have done credit to any primary school in the county. Here we found a class of ten studying in primary grammar who not only recited definitions correctly, but illustrated them readily on the board by sentences which were written, spelled and punctuated correctly.

In closing these hurried notes we would urge all parents and friends of education to join heartily with the Superintendent to increase the efficiency of our district schools. Good, thorough supervision will show a good advance in the character of the school and teachers before the close of the term of the present superintendency. It is showing itself already in the number desiring to go when they may better qualify themselves for their work. Let your Directors now encourage those teachers who are preparing themselves thoroughly or who are already prepared and experienced, by increasing their pay, and by making a difference between those who *keep* school, and those whom the directors know by experience and by their record can *teach* school.

E. E. QUINLAN,
Towanda, July 23, 1878.

AN OPEN LETTER TO TEACHERS.

Criticism will constantly be directed towards those who direct others. The constant question will be asked, "Are they themselves what they wish others to become?" This judgment causes more teachers to fail than the examination bench. The motives that bring so many to the school-room are simply temporary; they teach for convenience—it is the easiest occupation; as if John or Peter went to "teach all nations because that was the most convenient and handy way to get a living!" But whatever brings a man or woman into the school-room, he must not stay there if he finds his spirit is against the spirit of the place; or rather if his spirit is hot with the occupations there undertaken.

But how, the teacher asks, shall I bring myself to love this occupation which has so many unpleasant features about it? It is to answer this we write. The work of teaching is many-sided. It is a good and noble and not unpleasant work. Some men and women are doing it as Angelo painted; some are doing it hideously; they go to it as like galley slave, scourged to his dungeon." They hate it, and seize on any excuse to leave it. Offer them a penny a day more and they quit it, without snapping a single tie; for there were no ties binding them to it.

The teacher should value his profession. Day by day he should strive to look up the beneficient effects of education; he should read history and biography to see what education has done for the human race; he should see that vice and murder only show the need of education.

A certain church member was convicted of forgery, and a cynic said, "See what religion has done;" his friend replied "that is what a lack of religion has done." Do your scholars fight or swear? They are not educated. The teacher will by a careful consideration, see that his profession lies at the base of civilization, and is therefore intrinsically valuable in the highest degree.

The pupils will go forth as forces in the world, to bless or curse it. Which? That depends very much on you. These children are worth saving; in them is the hope of the world. Value the children; do not look at the coarse and rude as of little account. Go to the playground, or into the street and watch the order of things; see who is the powerful and influential one there; "go for" that one when he comes into your school-room. The teacher will learn in time that the school is simply for the children; it is to insure their progress and right development. The work you do is as good as any, considered simply as work. Let no one delude you by saying that this or that work has less care and perplexity. Your work, if you bring your heart to it, is worthy of your appreciation. Do not under-value your work.—*N. Y. School Journal.*

WHAT IS IT—IN A WORD—THAT A TEACHER NEEDS TO KNOW?—"*I wish,*" said a lady friend and teacher to me today, "*you would tell me what you would do in School—how you would manage.*" "I cannot tell you," I replied; "I could not till the occasion arose, what I should do." What a teacher needs to know, is the laws by which the mind and body are governed. He needs to understand every Faculty, just as we understand different species of plants. He needs to know what each Faculty is, what its office and functions are, and what it takes delight in doing. He needs then to know the laws which govern all: As, that like excites like; activity strengthens and inactivity weakens each Faculty; that the Faculty which is the strongest, whether by nature or cultivation, governs the rest, and thus determines the character, etc., etc. In addition to this he needs to have practical Phrenology enough at command, to enable him to determine the exact balance of Faculties, and thus to know the leading or controlling elements of each scholar, his capabilities, and his main characteristics. Thus fitted, the Teacher has what he needs, and is indispensable, to wit: Whatever he does in school, to one or to all, he knows *why he does it.* He is certain what the result will be; just as certain as he would be of the act of holding his finger in the blaze of a candle. This is what he needs to know. Then the question, in every case, as to whether he shall do this or do that, is to be decided by the end he wishes to gain. He says to himself, if I do this, such will be the result; if that, so-and-so will result; which of these do I wish to bring about? The instant that is determined, he knows what to do: just as in chemistry, a third article is produced by the combination of two others. This is precisely what a teacher, in the first place, needs to know.

VOCAL MUSIC.—This subject has been discussed in educational meetings more or less for a few years, and not without good results. Many of the teachers have learned by these discussions that it is possible to introduce vocal music in the common school, and have gone home and tried the experiment, and have succeeded in creating an interest in it and report the success, and of the beneficial effect on scholars and school. Some of the difficulties in teaching music when the teacher cannot sing—has been answered at the Associations, and we will not give them here. We desire to urge the teachers of the county to give it a trial during their next term. Do not denounce it and say it can't be done, until you have tried it. If you begin right, you will have no trouble in getting your scholars interested in singing, and when you have done this the hardest of your work is done.

Begin by teaching your pupils to sing some easy little song. When there is any religious prejudice, avoid any thing that would tend to hinder you in your singing.

There is much more singing in the rural schools that teere has been, and we are anxious to see it in every school in the county.

Miscellaneous.

SUSQUEHANNA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE. Fall Term commences MONDAY, AUGUST 26, 1878. Expenses for tuition and furnished room from $150 to $188 per year. For catalogue or further particulars address the Principal,
EDWIN E. QUINLAN, A. M.
Towanda, July 17, 1878. 7t

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.

NEW LIVERY
BOARDING AND EXCHANGE STABLES.

The undersigned having rented the old Means House Barn, and provided himself with
NEW BUGGIES AND WAGONS,
AND
GOOD HORSES,
is now prepared to accommodate the public at
REASONABLE PRICES.
☞New Buggies for sale cheap.
B. W. LANE.
Towanda, Pa., July 15, 1878. 7tl

CREAMERY BUTTER!

The COOLEY PROCESS of making Butter is fast superceding 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 CREAMERS PER WEEK.
NO OTHER SYSTEM can show such a record.

Read the TESTIMONIALS—

OGDEN FARM, NEWPORT, R. I., March 21, 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 any 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.

Clothing.

FAME.—In every community there are some men who become famous in some particular branch of trade. The history of
M. B. 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.
Don't buy anything in the clothing line until you have examined
ROSENFIELDS STOCK
If you do you will regret it.
April, 18th, 1878.

JACOB'S
Show 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.

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	30	50	60	75	80	"
Coffees		20	25	30	35	40	"
Tobaccos			40	50	60	75	"
Flour—Red, $1.60 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, 1876-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, Pails, &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 .... 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

Elmira Advertisements.

WYCKOFF HOUSE,
(Formerly Pennsylvania House.)
117 WEST WATER STREET, ELMIRA, N. Y.
B. B. HOLIDAY, Agent.
Street cars pass the House every fifteen minutes. Rates, $2.00 per day. Special rates given to commercial men stopping over Sunday. (apr.4'78.

WOODEN
WATER PIPE
AND
CHAIN PUMP TUBING.
The undersigned having resumed business at his old place, is now ready to supply Farmers, Tanners, and all others in need of Pipe, with a
SUPERIOR ARTICLE,
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
A. WYCKOFF,
(Successor to I. S. HOBBIE, Elmira.)
122 R. R. Ave., Elmira, N. Y.
Elmira, June 10, 1878. 1y

LADIES AND GENTS,
Send your
FADED DRESSES, COATS, OR ANY ARTICLE THAT NEEDS CLEANING OR DYEING,
To us, We will
GIVE SATISFACTION OR PAY FOR THE GARMENTS.
WM. ROBERTS'
CELEBRATED DYE & CLEANSING WORKS,
434, 436 & 438 WATER-ST.,
ELMIRA, N. Y.
Established 1855.
☞Work returned C. O. D. by express if desired. may30.

H. M. KENT,
Wholesale and Retail
DEALER IN
CLOTHING
—AND—
Gents' Furnishing Goods,
183 EAST WATER STREET,
LORING BLOCK, ELMIRA.
Elmira, N. Y. June 13, 1878.

A. C. BRINK,
Manufacturer & Dealer in
Vermont and Italian
MONUMENTS & TOMB STONES
Scotch and American
GRANITE MONUMENTS,
MARBLE & SLATE MANTELS,
222, 224, 226
WEST WATER STREET,
ELMIRA, N. Y.
Elmira, April 18, 1878.

GRANT & DEWATERS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS
In all kinds of
Agricultural Implements,
FIRST-CLASS WAGONS,
TOP AND OPEN BUGGIES,
FARM & PLATFORM WAGONS,
PHAETONS, &c,
MOWERS AND REAPERS,
SULKY HAY RAKES, &c.
MOWING MACHINE SECTIONS AND KNIVES TO FIT ALL MACHINES.
180 LAKE STREET, ELMIRA, N. Y.
May 23, 1878.

IT WILL PAY YOU!
If you want
FRENCH CHINA,
CHANG WARE,
STONE CHINA,
GLASSWARE,
LAMPS,
CHANDELIERS,
OR BABY WAGONS,
CHEAP!
Call at
T. W. ELMORE'S,
121 East Water Street,
Elmira, N. Y.
apr18'78.

HENRY E. DRAKE,
JEWELER,
Corner Lake and Water Streets,
ELMIRA, N. Y.
Elmira, N. Y., April 18, '78-1y.

J. R. VINCENT,
JEWELER,
(Opposite Rathbun House)
12 EAST WATER STREET, ELMIRA, N. Y.

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.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,
D. W. SCOTT & CO.
DEALERS IN
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.
☞CASH PAID for dishable 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.
We Keep Constantly on Hand a Full Stock of
D. W. SCOTT & CO., Towanda, Pa. 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, at 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.,
may12. TOWANDA, PA.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.
McCABE & EDWARDS,
Cash dealers in all kinds of
GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.
ONE DOOR NORTH OF CODDING & RUSSELL
Towanda, July 23 '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 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.

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 he 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, $40; one 6-octave Portable Melodeon, $45; one 5-octave Jubilee 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 Lights, 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 $130,000 Insurance on lives in Bradford Co.
Towanda, Pa., Feb. 1, 1877.

Railroads.

LEHIGH VALLEY AND PA. & N. Y. RAIL ROADS.—Arrangement of Passenger Trains, to take effect June 2, 1878.

EASTWARD.

STATIONS.	31 P.M.	15 P.M.	9 A.M.	7 A.M.
Niagara Falls	.....	2 05	7 20	.....
Buffalo	.....	2 50	8 00	.....
Rochester	.....	4 00	9 00	.....
Auburn	.....	5 25	7 55	.....
Geneva	.....	5 35	10 05	.....
Ithaca	1 20	7 25	12 00	.....
Owego	4 55	8 55	10 50	.....
Elmira	5 25	9 05	1 17	8 20
Waverly	6 10	9 25	1 42	9 00
Sayre	6 20	9 46	1 55	9 15
Athens	6 25	9 52	2 00	9 20
Milan	6 35	.....	.....	9 30
Ulster	6 42	.....	.....	9 40
Towanda	7 00	10 25	2 30	10 00
Wysauking	P.M.	.....	.....	10 10
Standing Stone	.....	.....	.....	10 20
Hummerfield	.....	.....	.....	10 30
Frenchtown	.....	.....	.....	10 39
Wyalusing	11 05	1 07	3 10	10 52
Laceyville	11 22	1 24	3 24	11 11
Skinner's Eddy	.....	.....	.....	11 14
Meshoppen	11 40	1 40	3 41	11 33
Mehoopany	A.M.	.....	.....	11 40
Tunkhannock	12 10	2 10	4 10	12 30
LaGrange	7 20	.....	.....	12 40
Falls	7 36	.....	.....	12 56
L. & B. Junction	8 00	12 50	4 50	1 20
Wilkes-Barre	8 35	1 20	5 15	2 00
Mauch Chunk	11 00	3 40	7 30	4 25
Allentown	12 03	4 43	8 24	5 56
Bethlehem	12 15	4 55	8 35	6 03
Easton	12 50	5 00	9 10	6 25
Philadelphia	3 05	6 40	10 00	8 15
New York	3 50	9 05	.....	9 25
	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.

WESTWARD.

STATIONS.	8 P.M.	30 A.M.	2 A.M.	32 P.M.
New York	6 30	.....	6 30	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 40
Falls	.....	8 25	2 44	9 05
LaGrange	.....	8 44	2 58	9 20
Tunkhannock	2 18	8 55	3 10	9 30
Mehoopany	9 13	3 23	P.M.	.....
Meshoppen	9 26	3 40	.....	6
Skinner's Eddy	9 43	3 55	.....	.....
Laceyville	3 61	9 46	3 55	.....
Wyalusing	10 05	4 15	.....	.....
Frenchtown	10 20	4 25	.....	.....
Rummerfield	10 20	4 32	.....	.....
Standing Stone	10 38	4 38	.....	.....
Wysauking	10 45	4 45	A.M.	.....
Towanda	4 00	11 00	4 55	7 00
Ulster	11 11	5 08	7 19	.....
Milan	11 24	5 17	7 23	.....
Athens	4 32	11 33	5 26	7 39
Sayre	4 38	11 38	5 33	7 42
Waverly	4 45	11 50	5 40	7 55
Elmira	5 25	12 40	6 15	8 50
Owego	6 24	.....	6 20	9 45
Ithaca	6 55	.....	7 30	11 45
Geneva	8 55	.....	9 30	3 00
Auburn	9 55	.....	9 45	.....
Rochester	10 38	6 10	11 20	6 10
Buffalo	11 50	8 20	12 05	6 15
Niagara Falls