Agricultural Department

The Farmer's Trials.

Rev. David Swing is rusticating among his old farmer friends, and sends some characteristic reflections to the *Alliance*. He thinks a farmer's life is not at all rose-tinted,—and proves it too, in these reflections:

"The farmer, if he possess any emotional nature, is mad about half the time at his neighbor's cow or pig, and is vexed half the time at the weather. The preacher who comes home from an empty church, and the lawyer who comes home with an adverse decision in his pocket, do not cast themselves on the lounge with a deeper disgust than fills the farmer's soul when the fortieth day of rain sets in and his hired man comes back to the barn from the muddy field. The average farmer will be awake at night to see if that cloud will not pity his parched field, or will not spare his half-drowned wheat. The Sunday School books were wont to tell us children about farmers who were killed by lightning because they said bad words about rains in harvest. In a tract, from which I sucked some theology when a babe, there was a picture of a streak of lightning running down the pitchfork of an infidel who had in his anger pointed his hay-irons toward the clouds that were weeping on his well-cured timothy. To what information this tract afforded, additional knowledge has been added in subsequent years, so that I now hazard the opinion that the average farmer is mad at the weather about half the time, and that the other portion of his time robbed of serenity by the strange conduct of the man and animals that occupy the adjacent farm. Neither preaching, nor law, nor medicine, nor literary pursuits are so at the mercy of the weather, as are the hopes of him who tills the soil. And to the torments of mind which the weather brings, throw in some mental pangs caused by the late frosts and fly, and rust, and wind, and cheat, and much of the roseate hues which tip the shingles of the country home fade.

What we all want is honorable work and good food and fresh air, and some learning, and some fun, and some friends, and some sort of an honorable name, and then, beyond those ideas, it does not matter in the least whether we hold in our hand a plow-crook, or an engine-lever, or a goose-quill.

Rules for Choosing a Good Cow.

She should be in full flow. (This means that her calf is at least ten days old; her condition will not change until conception). Weigh her upon the stock scales. If the weight of milk yielded by her in thirty days equals her in weight she is worthy of further trial, which should be made seven months after conception; if her flow is found to equal her weight in sixty days, she is a good cow for either family or dairyman. A better cow will do this in twenty days; the best cow for milk will do it in ten days, in full flow, and the diminution in flow will not be more than half up to birth of calf. Now, by "Guenon's Escutcheon Markings," to select the best milch cows: You will find a strip of short, fine hair of an upward growth, beginning upon the front of the udder, extending back and upward between the thighs toward the tail. In this strip of up growing hair, above each hind teat, there is a patch of down-growing hair of the same shape and size. Cows marked in this manner, without other down-growing hair, in or encroaching upon the "escutcheon," are of a higher order of merit as milk producers than any cows without these marks above the back teats upon the udder. This strip of up-growing hair is called in Guenon's Treatise on the milch cow, "the escutcheon." He does not use the term "milk mirror" in his work. The books in which milk mirror is used are spurious, and are not more reliable than the "crumpled horns," which can be and are produced by clamps used extensively for this purpose by traders in fancy cattle, which are sold by good looks and pedigree, without regard to other merit; and the use of the milk mirror by the writers of cow literature shows that they are at least careless in their use of propositions, and this impairs the estimate to be placed upon their work by well posted readers. Dairy cattle of both sexes have the escutcheon marks developed at the age of twelve weeks, the milk veins at about 1 year. Breeders who wish to improve the merit of their herds should only breed cattle that have their marks well defined, wide, and extending well up—the higher the better. The upper termination of the escutcheon, by the forms, fixes the classification of the cow.—*Letter to Ohio Farmer.*

SALT AS A TOP DRESSING.—The value of salt as a top dressing for the orchard, and for grass, has been long a subject of discussion, and like plaster, it has many advocates, while not a few who have used it have failed to find any beneficial effects from it. The *Michigan Farmer* relates the experience of a noted and successful farmer in East Saginaw which may throw more light upon the discussion. Mr. Smith procured a quantity of refuse salt with the intention of dressing a considerable portion of the land with it, but the whole amount, ten tons, was put upon a ten acre lot. It is important to note the quality and conditions of the soil. It was a sandy loam, with a substratum of stiff clay at a depth of two feet. It was thoroughly drained. It had recently been seeded with rye and timothy seed. The water from the drains for a few months was exceedingly salt to the taste. The rye made a fair crop in the spring clover seed was sown, and for two years very heavy crops were taken off—over three tons of hay to the acre, and all insects were killed out. The light surface soil and the drainage prevented the complete killing out of the rye and timothy, and leaves it tolerably well proved that salt is, in proper quantity, a good fertilizer for grass. Around fruit trees, not too freely administered, there is reason to believe it is valuable. The lesson is to adapt the fertilizer to the condition of the soil.

EGG OMELET.—Break the eggs, separate the yolks from the whites; beat the whites to a stiff froth; then drop the yolks in the whites and beat both well together; grease the pan with butter; cook two minutes, one minute before turned, one minute after turned; do not season until after cooked, as the seasoning causes it to fall if done before cooked.

APPLE ICE.—Grate, sweeten, and freeze well, flavored apples. Pears, peaches, quinces, or canned fruits may be prepared in the same way.

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.

G. W. RYAN, Editor.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENCY.

Since entering upon the duties of the office, the Superintendent has found work for every day. As a representative from this county he has visited the Normal School of this district, and attended the State Teachers' Association at Reading. Saturdays have been needed for office work. Nearly one hundred schools of the county have been visited which has required about six hundred miles of travel—the secitons visited being the extremes of the county. The work of visitation has not always heretofore been properly distributed—the most favorably located being visited perhaps too frequently, while the most remote and difficult of access have had far to little attention. One or two schools were visited that the directors claimed had always escaped visitation. If this labor be properly planned and equitable performed, every school may be reached during the year and have the visits as long as the average in the State, although, to do this, the Superintendent may have to make some long extra journey to reach schools not in session certain terms, or closed from sickness of pupils or teacher. Each *school* may be visited annually, but every *teacher* can not be, as there is more or less itinieracy, and, from not considering this, teachers may, in that past, have unjustly censured.

With regard to the necessity for, or utility of the *superintendency*, there are some peculiar views. Some are utterly unable to *see* any necessity for the office, but vision is wonderfully clarified and improved when directed toward the necessity for the *public offices* they may happen to hold. Others, good honest farmers, have been made to firmly believe that a visit of an hour or two at a school is valueless, while admitting that a half day would be beneficial.

The Superintendent in most cases has thoroughly questioned the teacher as to what is taught and what is not; as to what methods are used; as to just classification of the school, etc., and has required recitations for a short interval, in *different* studies that the teacher's work might be fairly judged. Now, would farmers need to watch a new hand a *half* day to know whether he knows how to mow, to sow, to plough or do any kind of farm work? One minute at each would suffice? Would not judgment soon be formed as to tact, skill, energy, and methods?

One normal school graduate, when a relative had to be *examined* considered examinations a mere formality, and the visitations of Superintendents useless. Was his graduating examination a *mere formality*, or might he not find the annual examination more than a formality, if required to pass it? The Superintendent's visit to this relative was something more than *useless* as it determined the fact that the tercher was at work contrary to law, having no legal certificate. Four other schools have been visited and teachers found without certificates. During the examination of one of these who claimed to have taught eleven terms, eleven questions in fractions, decimals, interest, commission, etc., were given, and ten missed; mental arithmetic, total failure; grammar, orthography and geography, very poor; certificate refused. This teacher, to be so poorly qualified after eleven terms of teaching, must be like one who said to Miss Howland, a teacher of twenty years' successful experience, the holder of a permanent certificate, and a constant student, "I don't care if my certificate is the poorest, I get just as good wages as you do with all your study and attendance of institutes."

Our *best* qualified teachers are constantly abandoning the work, and their places are filled with the *poorest*, because directors have persisted in having a cast iron *level* of wages,—paying the poorest and the laziest just the same the most skillful and industrious. Every director with whom the Superintendent has convened on this subject, seems willing to pay according to three things qualification as shown by certificate, experience, and success, and we earnestly urge directors to this course. Teachers constantly complain of too low wages, but if the above method be adopted, most of this complaint will cease; as the best get too little, and the poorest too much.

When teachers apply for fall and winter schools, the director should copy the grades of the branches from certificate, the number of terms taught, and then at a *meeting of the board* select the teachers. The *success* of the teacher will be known to *some* of the board. The only objection that can be urged is as to where to send the *poor* teachers that may be employed, and to what school the *good* ones.

A board of directors can decide this justly for a township, by changing the grade of teacher for a school from time to time if all teachers can not be first class.

Let the motto for all, in arranging our winter schools be, spare the children even if a poor teacher be spoiled, rather than spare the teacher and spoil the children.

Many teachers not mentioned below are teaching good schools, and some others very poor ones. The following are believed to be good teachers in most particulars, and are especially commended for the following: Alice Watson, for blackboard at her own expense; George Leonard, for removing bushes and weeds from school grounds, and fences, and improvement of school property; Lizzie Dougherty, for map drawing; Frank A. Brown, for map drawing and primary instruction; Girselda Johnson, for word method in reading, and diagrams in grammar; U. Beck, for having his unabridged dictionary and cube root blocks in use in school room; Wilmot Knapp, Ridgbury, and Debbie Kuykendall, Windham, for excellent work in advanced grammar; Anna Tuton, for assisting pupils to help themselves instead of doing work for them, and for spelling and primary work; Ella Wells Terry, for excellent written programme, studiousness and attention of pupils; Theresa Horton, for most of the points mentioned above; Edith Thompson, for having no superior in keeping *all* pupils of school busy, and for having pupils understand what they are reading; Mary Sweeney, for best results in penmanship; Mary E. Stalford, for written programme and teaching sounds of letters; Ella Rockwell, for the ornamentation of school room; Callie Ackley, for advanced class in arithmetic; Ida Drake, for excellent recitation in intellectual arithmetic; Miss Bullock, of Sylvania, for most naturalness in reading; Nettie Bixby, for dictation of examples in arithmetic to pupils at blackboard. M. E. Howland, for mottoes, flowers, evergreens, adorning the school room.

In only a half dozen schools have written programmes been found, and inquiry into the classification has shown, in the majority of cases manifest injustic in the division of time—second reader heard but twice daily and five classes in geography.

Teachers who have the *ability* to make a good written programme containing a minimum of classes, and an equitable division of time, will be found with one posted up in the school room.

Less than half a dozen schools visited, are receiving instruction in sounds of letters, yet the heading to all lessons in the spelling book points the teacher to this work. Teachers frankly tell the superintendent they do not know how to teach the sounds. Is it possible our teachers do not know how to properly teach the spelling book and primary reading? It is quite time, then, that a two weeks' institute be held to prepare teachers.

Less than half our schools have instructions in writing—for shame.

A common fault is, that pupils read in too difficult books, hence stammer and drawl. The principles of reading,—accent, emphasis, inflection, modulation, are scarcely ever taught. Pupils simply imitate the teacher, and, in the majority of cases not even that—all the teacher does is to pronounce the hard words.

Too long spelling lessons—half learned—are the rule. A pupil should be required to pronounce a word after the teacher, and spell but *once* on it.

Too much *idleness*, and as a natural consequence too much play in many schools.

(For the Educational Department of the BRADFORD REPORTER).

LARGE vs. SMALL SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

The whole amount raised for school purposes in the township in which I reside, seems like a very considerable sum; whereas, the wages which our directors can afford to pay the teachers, seems ridiculously small. They have fixed the wages for the winter schools at the maximum of twenty dollars a month, and they pay half as much for the summer schools. The whole amount which they expend for each school cannot be much over one hundred dollars a year. And yet some of our people complain bitterly of the high school taxes which they have to pay.

I believe that our present Board of Directors are sincerely desirous to do all in their power to promote the efficiency of the schools. But there are difficulties in the way here as there are elsewhere. And I think the most serious difficulty of all which they encounter, is the fact that their predecessors have built to many school houses. I imagine they find themselves in very much the same kind of dilemma as a tall man sleeping under bedclothes that are too short for him. Either his feet must protrude from under the blankets, or else the upper part of his body must be exposed to the rigors of the weather. And our directors must either levy a heavier tax than the people are willing to pay, or they must make the teachers wages—what they are. There are fourteen school districts in the township. If it were possible to lay out these districts in a square form, and all equal in size, with the school house at the center of each district, and if there was a road leading directly from each man's dwelling to the school house, no child in the township would have much over half a mile to go to school.

The directors should henceforth pursue the policy of gradually consolidating the school districts. There should be only two school houses where there are three now. I think that most parents would feel that they were really better accommodated by having a good school established a mile and a half away, than they would be with a poor or indifferent school at their doors. The directors should take advantage of the principle that the areas of similar figures are to each other as the squares of their like dimensions. If they should increase the length and breadth of a school district by one-half, they would make it more than twice as large as it was before; or, if they should make the length and breadth greater by a fourth, (and that, I think, might be done), the district would become more than half as large again as before. In that case there would be need of only two school houses where there are three now, and, the school tax remaining as it is, the Directors could add at least sixty per cent. to the amount at present expended for each school. I believe that many of the school districts of our township contain only twenty or thirty children of school age. I admit that it is possible to have a very good school with such a small number of pupils; but it is *not* possible to secure the permanent services of well qualified teachers at an aggregate expense of one hundred dollars a year for each school.

I may be mistaken as to the practicability of reducing the number of school districts in the way I have indicated. But I believe it is a matter well worthy of investigation by our educational "powers that be."

W. H. E.

Miscellaneous.

SUSQUEHANNA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE. Fall Term commences MONDAY, AUGUST 26, 1878. Expenses for tuition and furnished room from $160 to $188 per year. For catalogue or further particulars address the Principal,
EDWIN E. QUINLAN, A. M.
Towanda, July 17, 1878. 7yl

If you are a man of business, weakened by the strain of your duties, avoid stimulants and take
HOP BITTERS.
If you are a man of letters, toiling over your midnight work, to restore brain and nerve waste, take
HOP BITTERS.
If you are young and suffering from any indiscretion or dissipation, take,
HOP BITTERS.
If you are married or single, old or young, suffering from poor health or languishing on a bed of sickness, take
HOP BITTERS.
Whoever you are, wherever you are, whenever you feel that your system needs cleansing, toning or stimulating, without *intoxicating*, take
HOP BITTERS.
Have you *dyspepsia, kidney* or *urinary complaint*, disease of the *stomach, bowels, blood, liver* or *nerves*? You will be cured if you take
HOP BITTERS.
If you are simply ailing, are weak and low spirited, try it! Buy it. Insist upon it. Your druggist keeps it.
HOP BITTERS.
It may save your life. It has saved hundreds. 8w4

INSURANCE.

PHŒNIX OF HARTFORD,
GERMAN AMERICAN, OF N. Y.,
FIRE ASSOCIATION, OF PHILA.,
BRITISH AMERICA,
CONNECTICUT,
LANCASHIRE,
UNION MUTUAL, (LIFE),
RAILWAY PASSENGERS, (ACCIDENT),
TRAVELERS LIFE AND ACCIDENT,
AND OTHERS.

The books, records and "good will" of the late firm of Noble & Vincent having been transferred to me, I am prepared to transact a general insurance and real estate business, on reasonable terms. ☞ Several houses for rent.
WM. S. VINCENT.
5yl Main St., Towanda, Pa.

U can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not required; we will start you. $12 per day at home made by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted every where to work for us. Now is the time. Costly Outfit and terms free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine. may30-1y.

Clothing.

FAME.—In every community there are some 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 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	40	50	60	75	80 "
Coffees			20	25	30	35 "
Tobaccos				40	50	60 "
Flour $1.50 per sack; best, $1.65 per sack						
Hams, sugar cured						12½ cents
Shoulders					07	08 "
Georgia Codfish						05 "
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,
Appoplexy,
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, Falls, &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

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 & 125 WATER-ST.,
ELMIRA, N. Y.
Established 1855.
☞ Work returned C. O. D. by express if desired. may10.

H. M. KENT,
Wholesale and Retail
DEALER IN
CLOTHING
—AND—
Gents' Furnishing Goods,
133 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.
160 LAKE STREET, ELMIRA, N. Y.
May 23, 1878.

JAS. & R. H. WALKER,
336 East Water Street,
ELMIRA, N. Y.,
PRACTICAL PLUMBERS,
STEAM & GAS FITTERS
Residences and Public Buildings fitted with Hot and Cold Water. Steam Heating Direct or Indirect Radiation.
A full supply of Gas Fixtures, Opal Globes, &c. Patent Burners; Globe, Angle and Check Valves Water and Steam Gauges, Iron and Lead Pipe, and a full supply of Steam Fittings.
Estimates Promptly Given.
Elmira, N. Y., May 13, 1878.

GERITY & MORREL,
[*Established 1847.*]
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS
DRUGGISTS SUNDRIES, PATENT MEDICINES &c., &c.
126, LAKE STREET,
Feb. 28, '78. ELMIRA, N. Y.

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

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.

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.
☞ CASH PAID for desirable Country Produce. Cakes always on hand. Orders for Parties, &c., promptly filled.
BAKERY in connection with above, and Fresh Bread, Pies and Cakes always on hand. Your custom is solicited.
ONE DOOR NORTH OF WARD HOUSE.
Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Flour, Pork, Ham, 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

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.,
may13. TOWANDA PA.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.
McCABE & EDWARDS,
Cash dealers in a kinds of
GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.
ONE DOOR NORTH OF CODDING & RUSSELL
Towanda, July 22. 475

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
This 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, $125; 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 Lighte, Newton, & Bradbury Piano, 7-octave, $185; one Haines Brothers Piano, 7-octave, $140; one Chickering Piano, 7-octave, 4 round, $225; 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 3, 1878.

EASTWARD.

STATIONS.	31	15	9	7
	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.
Niagara Falls		2 05	7 20	
Buffalo		2 50	8 00	
Rochester		4 00	9 00	
Auburn		5 05	7 45	
Geneva		5 25	10 05	
Ithaca	1 20	7 25	12 00	
Owego	4 35	8 25	10 50	
Elmira	5 25	9 05	1 11	5 20
Waverly	5 40	9 25	1 45	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 45			9 40
Towanda	7 00	10 25	2 30	10 00
Wysauking	P.M.			10 10
Standing Stone				10 20
Rummerfield				10 30
Frenchtown				10 35
Wyalusing		11 05	2 07	10 52
Laceyville	3	11 23	3 25	11 11
Skinner's Eddy				11 14
Meshoppen		11 40	3 40	11 23
Mehoopany	A.M.			11 40
Tunkhannock	7 10	12 10	4 10	12 20
LaGrange	7 20			12 40
Falls	7 24			12 54
L. & B. Junction	8 00	12 50	4 50	1 20
Wilkes-Barre	8 25	1 20	5 15	2 00
Mauch Chunk	9 00	2 40	7 30	4 15
Allentown	9 53	4 45	8 24	5 50
Bethlehem	10 15	5 05	8 55	6 15
Easton	10 30	5 00	9 10	6 35
Philadelphia	12 05	6 40	10 00	8 15
New York	3 00	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	8 30		6 30	1 00
Philadelphia	8 00		8 18	2 20
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 35	8 15
L. & B. Junction	1 45	8 05	2 20	8 46
Falls		8 29	2 44	9 05
LaGrange		8 34	2 50	9 20
Tunkhannock	2 18	8 55	3 16	9 30
Mehoopany		9 13	3 33	P.M.
Meshoppen		9 28	3 49	6
Skinner's Eddy		9 43	3 53	
Laceyville	3 61	9 46	3 58	
Wyalusing		10 03	4 15	
Frenchtown		10 20	4 25	
Rummerfield		10 30	4 30	
Standing Stone		10 38	4 38	
Wysauking		10 43	4 46	A.M.
Towanda	4 00	1100	4 55	7 00
Ulster		11 14	5 08	7 15
Milan		11 24	5 17	7 25
Athens	4 32	11 33	5 26	7 35
Sayre	4 35	11 38	5 33	7 42
Waverly	4 45	11 50	5 40	7 55
Elmira	5 25	12 40	6 15	8 30
Owego	6 24		6 56	9 35
Ithaca	5 55		7 31	11 45
Geneva	8 55		9 30	5 00
Auburn	9 25		9 45	
Rochester	10 38	6 10	11 20	6 10
Buffalo	11 50	8 20	12 05	6 15
Niagara Falls	1 00		1 05	6 25
	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.

Trains 8 and 15 run daily. Sleeping cars on trains 8 and 15 between Niagara Falls and Philadelphia and between Geneva and New York without change. Parlor cars on trains 2 and 9 between Niagara Falls and Philadelphia without change.
R. A. PACKER,
Sayre, Pa., June 3, 1878. P. & N. Y. R. R.

Coal and Lime.