Agricultural Department

Autumn Care of Stock.

The critical seasons of thrift of our cattle and farm stock are the times of change from grass to hay, and from hay to grass—fall or spring. It becomes all thrifty farmers therefore to bridge over these seasons to the best possible advantage; and in no way can it be better done than by good feeding just previous to and during the transition stages. Many farmers who practice on this principle make as great profit from their cows in the fall as at any other season, and get, if we except the first greatest rush and flow, a full average quantity and better quality of milk. In the fall there are pumpkins, which are one of the best milk and flesh producers and sustainers when judiciously fed in conjunction with other feed, as corn stover and other matter abundant at this season, which it is impracticable to keep into winter. Much of this costs very much less to produce than the hay, grain, or other feed stored away for winter feed, and is better for present feeding than these, and will produce more and better milk, while the condition of the stock is improved and the system better sustained, if full fed.

Extra fall feeding should be begun when grass begins to grow short, to be increased as the grass diminishes in quantity and quality. Where this system of feeding is practiced, cows will keep up for several weeks their flow of milk (till January or later), giving a handsome profit in milk and butter. The farmer who does not avail himself of the advantage of extra fall feeding, finds his cows begin to diminish with the decrease of pasturage, and shrink largely with the first cutting frost, gradually shrinking till they dry off in December, or earlier. A good hard frost generally uses up grass and forage, so that there is very little nutriment left in it; and although cattle may apparently fill themselves (look plump and full), nevertheless they actually shrink in flesh, for enough nutriment to sustain the system cannot be consumed. It is unwise for any farmer to cause his stock to depend almost entirely upon such grazing, giving them perhaps an occasional feed of some poorer quality of roots. Regularity in extra feeding should be the rule.

Many farmers have large quantities of apples, which they are at a loss what to do with, or perhaps they have roots, cabbages, etc., all which can be safely fed to milch cows and other stock, if their allowance of salt is increased. Let no farmer think that because this can be done advantageously, that it may be indiscriminately or injudiciously done. An excess of full quantity, given at once to begin on, will act the same on the animal as on the human system. The way to do is to begin with a small quantity and gradually increase from day to day till you may feed the animals all they will eat. An illustration of ill effects of over eating of apples by cows unaccustomed to them lately occurred with an acquaintance, where the cows broke into an orchard and ate all the apples they chose. They shrank and failed in their milk. Let a child eat as many apples as it can force down, not being accustomed to them, and see what would be the result. Had these same cows been fed apples, and gradually accustomed to them, such result would not have occurred even had they eaten all they could. Of course, excesses are to be avoided when possible, but what is here meant is that comparative results are very different.

In the fall, then, the prudent farmer will improve his time and all the advantages; but he should not wait, but begin with summer and spring. He should plan his work beforehand; pumpkins and roots must be started in spring, or at their appropriate season. The man with a single cow often understands and practices something of this, and thereby obtains correspondingly profitable returns. What this man does with his one cow, the other man with his herd how do proportionally in a similar manner. Not only is there profit in thus feeding cows, but similar profit is gained by feeding all other farm stock correspondingly well. Good stock in the fall is a first requisite; the keeping it good is the second; the regular attendance is the main thing. Any irregularity in attendance is sure to crop out and tell the tale. If our stock pass the transition in spring and fall safely, there is usually no trouble trouble to be apprehended during other seasons; therefore it is wise to see to it, and provide for these critical seasons.—*From The Country Gentleman.*

CULTIVATING WHEAT — WONDERFUL RESULTS.—Levi W. Groff, of West Earl, Lancaster County, has been experimenting in wheat culture with some wonderful results. He drills his wheat in rows, the seed being placed in rows four inches wide and the rows eleven inches apart. In September, 1876, he sowed one and a half bushels to the acre, half of the field being sowed the old way and half the new way. In April, 1877, the wheat sowed the new way was cultivated as we cultivate corn and potatoes, and by May the difference between the cultivated and the uncultivated wheat was very apparent, the former being stronger, larger headed and every way better. At harvest time two acres of each lot were carefully measured off by a surveyor and both cut the same day. The two cultivated acres produced seventy-two bushels and thirty pounds, or thirty-six bushels and fifteen pounds to the acre. Two uncultivated acres produced fifty bushels four pounds, or twenty-five bushels and two pounds per acre. Difference in favor of cultivation—which was produced at an expense of sixty cents per acre—eleven bushels and thirteen pounds per acre. Another tract was also sown on the same farm on this new method, but it was not sown until October 8th, it was late in the spring and therefore not cultivated until the harvesters were put on, therefore covering none of the growing grain; and this tract produced sixty-one bushels and fifty-one pounds per acre. The Lancaster County Agricultural Society appointed a committee to examine Mr. Groff's experiments and they examined the fields a few days before the wheat was cut, and admit that the difference in favor of the cultivation was far greater than they had ever expected. Mr. Groff's son has patented a drill for sowing the wheat according to the above plan and this fall George Thomas and Shoemaker & Robinson, West Whiteland, Chester County, have sown a lot of wheat after this manner. The result of their experiment will be looked to with interest.—*West Chester Record.*

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.

GROOVES.

No doubt it took a man of genius to see that bronze was better suited for human implements than flakes of flint, and iron and steel better than bronze. Uncounted generations went on, doubtless, using the stone flakes, before it occurred to any one to try bronze; and many generations probably went on using bronze, before it occurred to any one to try the relative worth for the same purposes of iron, even after iron ore had been discovered. It is the power to conceive a new groove more efficient than the old one which measures the originating force of all intelligence. At the same time, we must not depreciate in any degree the immense importance of the habit of sticking to the old grove till the new groove is ready and has been tested. It is still more essential to recognize the all-importance of having grooves, of some kind—that is, of fixed ways and methods of doing things which all may use and trust to—then even to recognize the great advantage of exchanging an inferior groove of habit for a superior one. To have a groove at all is the first, great step. The reason the earth is so much better suited for locomotion than the air is that we can establish fixed grooves on the earth — roads, canals, railways — and cannot established fixed grooves in the air. Steam traveling especially was all but impossible till groves were invented for the locomotives and carriages to run in. And so, too, nothing solid, political or social, really comes to exist till you furnish society with a constitutional or moral groove—a common method which keeps ordinary people straight, and prevents them from running against all sorts of obstacles—in which it is easy and safe for the average mind to move. Without grooves, velocity of any kind would be as dangerous as it would be for express trains to go steaming about in ordinary roads and streets. With a given groove in which society moves toward a given end, you know what to expect and when to expect it; but if it were too easy to desert the groove, we should have nothing but dangers, collisions, and the wrecks of overturned hopes. What is the discipline of an army, or indeed of any service, but a groove, in strict adherence to which efficiency essentially consists? What is "law" itself but a groove established by authority, within which all individual liberty must move, if anarchy is not to take the place of liberty? No doubt, however, Prof. Huxley's remarks on the extraordinary stupidity of mankind in adhering obstinately to any groove into which they have once fallen, applies much more to the comparatively open field of invention and ornamentation—where there is no real necessity for discipline or identity of method—than to the field of moral and social conduct. There is clearly no quitting, for example, the groove of trusting to the force of the human arm for missile-sending, and substituting for it that due to the sudden unbending of an elastic wood—in other words, in substituting bows and arrows for spears and javelins; yet it is probable that the groove of invention which trusted wholly to the human arm for missive force was long persevered in before any one thought of suggesting the new groove, that is, of seeking additional force from the recoil of a bent bow. And it is quite certain that the groove of invention which took the recoil of an elastic substance for its chief auxiliary force preceded by a great many centuries that invention which used, for the same purpose, the force supplied by the sudden expansion of an explosive material into the voluminous gases which had previously condensed in it. But this is only another way of saying that till a scientific class arise who obtain some general insight into the resources and methods of nature, it is a very much greater feat, a feat implying much more originality and imaginative power, to tame a new force and adapt it to human wants than to perfect the adaptation of a force the uses of which have been long familiar. The latter process is a mere rounding-off of the obstacles and imperfections in a method with which you have become intimately acquainted; the former implies rising into a new plane of thought, conceiving a completely new process. And the latter is, of course, a far rarer power than the former. The power of running in a fixed groove is, as we all know, hereditary. And the power of slightly improving the construction and the bore of the fixed groove, in which our ancestors have been running, is, if not hereditary—which a power of change for the better can hardly be—at least a very slight advance on the hereditary power. But the power of going out of the fixed groove altogether, of conceiving and constructing a new groove, involves a power not only of origination and conception, but also, to some extent, of defying and resisting hereditary instincts, which is clearly a power of the individual intelligence, and not one which is inherited from the race.—*The Spectator.*

THE EARLY LITERATURE OF A NATION.

Great genius is of no age or nation. We have made stupendous advances in all possible directions within the last three hundred years, yet Bacon still stands as the proudest name among English philosophers, and Shakespeare is unequaled among English poets. It would be hard to name a living poet—after these centuries of culture—who equals Spenser, yet all the names we have mentioned are laid among the very foundations of English literature. The works associated with them are among the first products of thought and art in the English tongue. There was, of course, a great amount of rubbish produced, which, having suffered the fate of all rubbish, has passed out of existence. But the great books remain, with the great fact that neither science nor art, neither learning nor culture, neither political nor social progress, can do anything to reproduce genius. Nay, it looks as if none of them have the power to assist genius in its development, and in the products of its art. Whenever a Shakespeare appears, he works with such tools as he finds ready for his hand, and produces that which is immortal. It matters not into what period of a nation's literary history he is born, for he does not appear as the ripe product of a great age, but as a creation of the Almighty. The death of Mr. Bryant naturally calls the attention of thoughtful Americans to the foundations of our own literature, and leads to speculations as to its future. Certainly, the first years of our national life were not very fruitful in a literary way. Very little work produced in the seventeenth century is worth preserving, and we can say hardly more of the product of the eighteenth. We lay the foundations of our houses with rubble up to the level of the earth, and the first products of American literature can hardly be called anything but rubble. They lie in the catalogues an undistinguishable mass. We are simply aware that they are poor and imperfect stuff; but during this unexpired nineteenth century, something worthy and enduring has been done. It looks like a growth. It looks as if the great strides we have taken were the result of long climbing to high vantage ground. It seems, at first view, as if we may reasonably expect that the twentieth century will as far surpass the present as the present surpasses the past in literary production. We doubt, however, whether we may legitimately come to any such conclusion. The first songs of any nation are usually the freshest. They work up the local material. They have the first opportunity of response to the native influences. There is something in the sturdy freedom of the formative processes of society peculiarly favorable to the development of genius. A great nation, developing itself as it were out of the ground, is a good deal nearer the original fountains of inspiration than it becomes after ages of conventionality and artificial life.—*Scribners' Magazine.*

It has not always nor everywhere been considered necessary for the school to be furnished with apparatus of any kind. This was a mistake. The teacher can be greatly aided in his work by having at his command appropriate apparatus. The eye seems to be the most open inlet to the mind; and when a child sees a thing it is more effectually impressed upon his memory than if it had been described to him many times.

Among the articles of apparatus which should be found in all schools are the following:—A set of cards for teaching the Alphabet, Pronunciation, Spelling, and Elementary Reading, with a stand to hang them upon; several sets of Letter-Blocks and a chart of Elementary Sounds; Writing-Charts, cards for Drawing, both large and small, to suit classes or individuals, and a set of objects for Drawing; a Numeral Frame, and sets of Square and Cube Root Blocks; a Globe, a set of Outline Maps, and a Tellurion, Charts of History, a case of minerals and curiosities, a large collection of objects for Object Lessons, some pictures and engravings intended for the same purpose; a Thermometer, a Dictionary, a Gazetteer, and a few other well-selected books for reference in the several studies. All these articles of apparatus can be obtained or made without much difficulty or expense. No Common School should be without them. * * * School-apparatus, if well cared for, will last a long time; but if roughly handled, it may be destroyed almost as soon as procured. To keep it safe, it must be used carefully and skillfully, and, when not in use, every article should have its place in the proper case or closet, where loose doors, well locked, will keep dust, insects, and rude hands away from it. In our Common Schools the teacher should be held responsible for the safe-keeping of the apparatus, as well as for the taking care of the school-grounds, school-house, and school-furniture. The defacement and destruction of school-property by the hands of pupils will not occur under the superintendence of a well-qualified teacher; and one who neglects his duty in this respect should be held to a strict account by his employers. For me, it is a sad sight to see the enclosure of a school-ground broken down, the grounds themselves filled with rubbish, the walls of the school house, both inside and outside, covered with uncouth figures, the doors and furniture cut almost to pieces by generation after generation of ruthless whittlers, the apparatus lost or out of order; and in seeing such sights I have almost ceased to wonder at the hesitation of School Directors and School Committees to improve the school property. It is for teachers to apply the remedy. In rural districts, when the school is not in session, the apparatus should be removed to some private dwelling where it will be cared for, and the house itself should be placed in charge of the nearest neighbor who will guard the property from abuse.

SCHOOL ECONOMY.

A SHORT time ago we had the pleasure of attending one of the teachers examinations held by Superintendent Ryan. It has been our lot to attend examinations held by Messrs. Guyer, Coburn, Chub buck, and Keeney, and from personal observation we feel that it is not saying too much for our present Superintendent, to say that for tact in economizing time, and in finding out the real qualifications of teachers, he has not been surpassed by his predecessors. The course he is taking must have a good effect on our schools during the coming term.

SUSQUEHANNA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE. Winter Term commences MONDAY, NOV. 4, 1878. Expenses for board, tuition and furnished room from $150 to $188 per year. For catalogue or farther particulars address the Principal,
EDWIN E. QUINLAN, A. M.
Towanda, July 17, 1878. 7y1

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.

BOOK BINDING.

Having assumed charge of the Bindery connected with this office, I am prepared to do all kinds of

MAGAZINE
AND
BLANK-BOOK BINDING,

AT THE LOWEST PRICES,

Consistent with good workmanship.

Fine Blank Books a specialty. Magazines and Old Books rebound neatly and cheaply. Call and see me before going elsewhere.

A. BEVERLY SMITH,
Bindery in REPORTER building, Park Street, Towanda.
Orders by mail promptly attended to. 20m2.

MEAT MARKET.

MULLOCK & RUNDELL

Beg leave to thank the people of TOWANDA, for their very generous patronage extended to them heretofore, and respectfully solicit a continuance of the same. We shall at all times keep a full supply of

FRESH AND SALT MEATS,
FISH AND OYSTERS IN THE SEASON.

We also keep a good assortment of

GARDEN VEGETABLES, FRUIT, &c.

All goods delivered free of charge.

MULLOCK & RUNDELL.
Towanda, Pa., Sept. 19, 1878. 16tf

Clothing.

JACOB'S

Is now receiving his

FALL & WINTER

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.

HE SELLS FOR CASH AND WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD.

Patton's Block, Main-St.

Towanda, Pa., March 28, '78.

Groceries.

BENGAL BLUING.

A NEW THING!

THE BEST BLUING EVER PUT ON THE MARKET!

Put up with a patented

SPRINKLER,

by the use of which you

SAVE AT LEAST HALF THE BLUING,

and get

BETTER RESULTS.

Worth more than the retail price for a variety of uses, such as a

PEPPER SAUCE, HAIR OIL,

TOOTH WASH, BAY RUM,

on

PERFUMERY BOTTLE,

and for numberless other liquids.

For sale by

E. F. DITTRICH & CO.,

(Old stand of C. B. PATCH.)

Towanda, Pa., Oct. 10, 1878.

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.

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,
Gaiter,
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

I 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 everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. Costly Outfit and terms free. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. may30-1y.

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 Coffin 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, 1878.

Elmira Advertisements.

WYCKOFF HOUSE,

(Formerly Pennsylvania House.)

117 WEST WATER STREET, ELMIRA, N. Y.

B. S. 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.3'78.

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 & 123 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,

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 22, 1878.

JAS. & R. H. WALKER,

356 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 Guages, 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.

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JEWELER,

(Opposite Rathbun House)

12 EAST WATER STREET, ELMIRA, N. Y.

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.

Groceries and Provisions.

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

CASH PAID for desirable Country Produce. Cakes always on hand. Orders for Parties, etc., promptly filled. BAKERY in connection with shoppe, and Fresh Bread, Pies and Your custom is solicited.

ONE DOOR NORTH OF WARD HOUSE.

We Keep Constantly on Hand a Full Stock of

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.

D. W. SCOTT & CO.

DEALERS IN

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

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.

Millinery.

GRAND OPENING

TO TAKE PLACE IN

TOWANDA

THIS WEEK.

SEPTEMBER 26th, 27th, and 28th,

at

Miss M. L. COOK'S

NEW MILLINERY STORE,

Six doors North of Post Office.

COME ONE! COME ALL!!

And examine the elegant

IMPORTED HATS AND BONNETS

that will be exhibited. Also the fine line of

CHILDREN AND MISSES HATS,

OLD LADIES BONNETS AND CAPS.

The beautiful assortment of Satin and Gross Grained Watered Ribbon, comprising all the newest shades,

ORNAMENTS, FLOWERS AND FEATHERS

of every variety and style. In fact the

CHEAPEST,

most complete and elegant stock of goods ever offered in Towanda. "To see is to believe."

Remember the Grand Opening Sept. 26, 27 and 28

Towanda, Pa., Sept. 25, 1878. 17tf

MILLINERY!

FANCY GOODS!!

TRIMMINGS!!!

The ladies of TOWANDA are respectfully invited to call at

SNELL & FARNHAM'S

MILLINERY STORE and examine the NEW GOODS just received from the cities. Our stock comprises everything in the line of MILLINERY, FANCY GOODS and TRIMMINGS, and we are selling at astonishingly LOW PRICES.

Having secured the services of Miss SOUTHARD, a FASHIONABLE DRESS-MAKER, we are prepared to do all work in this line on the shortest notice.

SNELL & FARNHAM.
Towanda, Pa., Sept. 17, 1878.

FOR FINE MILLINERY,

FANCY GOODS,

TRIMMINGS, AND LADIES' GARMENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

At Low Prices,

RAPELYEA & HILL,

327 EAST WATER STREET, ELMIRA, N. Y.

apr - Lead all Competitors 18'78.

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, 1876-1y

NEW ARRANGEMENT

IN THE

COAL BUSINESS.

The undersigned having purchased from Mr. McKean the COAL YARD

AT THE FOOT OF PINE STREET, NEAR THE COURT HOUSE,

Invites the patronage of his old friends and the public generally. I shall keep a full assortment of all sizes,

PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE AND LOYALSOCK COAL,

AND SHALL SELL AT

LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH.

NATHAN TIDD,
Towanda, Pa., Aug. 21, 1878. 12y1

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 28, 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 16, 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 a second 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 3-octave Prince Melodeon, plain case, $40; one 6-octave Portable Melodeon, $45; one 5-octave Cabinet Organ, 6 stops, $55; one 7-octave New-England Organ, 6 stops, $60, with 7 stops, $65; with 8 stops, $75; one 5-octave Mason & Hamlin Organ, 8 stops, $85; one 5 octave Mason & Hamlin Organ, $95; one Lighte, Newton, & Bradbury Piano, 7-octave, $200; one Haines Brothers Piano, 7-octave, $400; one Chickering Piano, 7-octave, 4 round, $275; one Chickering Piano, 7-octave, 1 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 VALLY AND PA. & N. Y. RAIL ROADS.—Arrangement of Passenger Trains to take effect June 2, 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 23	7 55	.....
Geneva	.....	5 53	10 05	.....
Ithaca	1 30	7 35	12 10	.....
Owego	4 55	8 55	10 50	.....
Elmira	5 25	9 05	1 17	8 20
Waverly	6 10	9 35	1 45	9 00
Sayre	6 20	9 46	1 55	9 1
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 20
Frenchtown	.....	.....	.....	10 30
Wyalusing	.....	11 05	2 07	10 52
Laceyville	3	11 23	2 21	11 11
Skinner's Eddy	.....	.....	.....	11 14
Meshoppen	.....	11 40	3 40	11 33
Mehoopany	A.M.	.....	.....	11 49
Tunkhannock	7 10	12 10	4 10	12 20
LaGrange	7 20	.....	.....	12 40
Falls	7 36	.....	.....	12 56
L. & B. Junction	8 00	12 50	4 58	1 20
Wilkes-Barre	8 35	1 20	5 18	2 00
Mauch Chunk	11 00	3 40	7 30	4 25
Allentown	12 03	4 43	8 24	5 50
Bethlehem	12 15	5 05	8 35	6 05
Easton	12 50	6 00	9 10	6 25
Philadelphia	2 05	6 40	10 00	8 15
New York	3 50	9 05	.....	9 55
	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.

WESTWARD.

STATIONS.	5	30	2	32
	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.
New York	6 35	.....	6 30	1 00
Philadelphia	8 50	.....	8 15	2 30
Easton	9 20	.....	9 50	3 50
Bethlehem	9 56	.....	10 00	4 20
Allentown	10 03	.....	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 55	8 05	2 20	8