Agricultural Department

VARIETIES OF WHEAT.—Our country is now the first in wheat-producing power, as the vast exports to Europe this season fully prove. It therefore becomes of great importance to us to sow the best seed. I do not take upon myself to say which is absolutely the best variety, but the samples of Moldi's wheat from Washington, distributed by the club lately, are certainly of very fine quality.

Among the most interesting objects now on exhibition by the American Institute at their hall, is a case containing heads and grain of two new varieties of spring wheat, the Champlain, beared, the Defiance, a bald variety. These heads are of enormous size and beauty, and appear well worthy of trial. From the *Agriculturist* we see that 16 ounces of the Defiance in California yielded 316 pounds; in Colorado 16 ounces, 219 pounds; do 14 ounces 290 pounds; in Vermont 16 ounces sown thickly on deep land, 70 pounds. The results are very large. The Champlain was produced by Mr. Pringle in his endeavors in 1870 to unite the hardiness of the Black Sea with the fine quality of the Golden Drop. The Defiance is also the result of his labors, in 1871, in hybridizing the common Club wheat with one of the finest of the Pacific coast varieties.

Dr. F. M. Hezamer, one of our members, exhibits also some fine specimens of pearl millet which he recommends as a forage plant of value, and also some Durra corn which is probably a specie of sorghum. He showed fifty varieties of potatoes, and does not at all neglect the staple while examining. Peter Henderson says of Pearl millet, "within ten years we shall wonder how we ever got along without it."—*R. J. Dodge before the Farmers' Club of the American Institute.*

FIXING BONES AND ASHES.—You ask in behalf of your correspondent K., Warren, O., for the experience of others in the use of a mixture of bones and ashes, and I cheerfully give mine. I saw this mixture recommended some years since, in a lecture by Dr. John R. Nichols, of Boston, and I have used it every year since with marked success. In writing to a friend Dr. Nichols said: "It will afford you the cheapest and best fertilizer you have experimented with." My experience enables me to endorse this estimate of it. Of course its effects will depend somewhat on the character of the land on which it is used, but upon the exhausted lands of Virginia, its effects have been all that could be desired. To get the best effect, *raw* bone must be used; that is bones from which the animal matter has not at all been extracted, either by long exposure to the sun, or being steamed under a high pressure. Before mixing the bones should be thoroughly wet. The ashes should be unleached, and if the weather is warm, they should stand three or four weeks before being used. If the weather is cold, they should remain much longer.

I have always used the fertilizer in the hill with corn, taking care, of course, not to let the seed come in contact with it, and have raised a large crop on land that the year previous would not grow buckwheat.—*Country Gentleman.*

HOW TO MAKE COWS GIVE MILK.—A writer in the *Southern Farmer* says that his cow gives all the milk that is wanted in a family of eight, and that from it, after taking all that is required for other purposes, 260 pounds of butter were made last year. This is, in part, his treatment of the cow: If you desire to get a large yield of rich milk, give your cow every day water slightly warm and slightly salted, in which bran has been stirred at the rate of one quart to two gallons of water. You will find, if you have not tried this daily practice, that your cow will give twenty-five per cent. more milk immediately under the effects of it, and she will become so attached to the diet as to refuse to drink clear water unless very thirsty. But this mess she will drink almost any time, and ask for more. The amount of this drink necessary is an ordinary water pail full at a time, morning, noon and night.

BENEFIT OF TILE DRAINING.—I have had the satisfaction of seeing the benefit of laying tiles. Last June I plowed up a piece of land having two low wet spots in it, where the water was over one foot deep, and so soft it was plowed with great difficulty. I had it ditched, although there was only three inches fall to the rod. I drew flat stones and laid in the bottom of the ditch, and I use a level half a rod in length to lay the tile to. With this I can lay every tile with the same descent, as the level is set, and can change it in a moment higher or lower. I drew clean brook gravel and covered the tile six inches. I have plowed the same piece this fall; the water running from the tile as clear as spring water, and the swale is all dry. This being my first tile laying, I feel encouraged.

FEEDING INDIAN MEAL TO STOCK.—The *Massachusetts Ploughman* says:

1st. Never feed it to a calf after it is three months old, but feed more for growth than for fat.

2nd. Heifers intended for the dairy should not have meal until after their second calf, and not then until the calf is at least ten days old, and in small quantities at first.

3rd. The injudicious feeding of meal is one of the reasons why farming does not pay.

4th. All grain fed to farm stock should be raised upon the farm, as every dollar put out for meal is a positive loss, unless dollar for dollar comes back as the direct result of feeding such meal.

5th. Heifers that are kept fat with meal will not breed, while those kept in good growing order on grass, hay and roots, breed readily.

Feeding meal to a bull, unless in very small quantities, is very injurious to say the least, as it makes him ugly and renders him an unsure getter.

HORSE raising has become a large business on the Western plains. Some of the herders on the Yellowstone have from 500 to 1,500 head, and are making fortunes by selling the three-year-olds at $50 to $100 each. No grain is fed, and no stabling is provided, abundant grass and rough sheds are sufficient. The business is exceedingly laborious and risky, an entire herd being sometimes lost in a night by scattering or by an Indian raid.

Educational Department

E. E. QUINLAN,
J. A. WILT,
J. T. MCCOLLOM,
G. W. RYAN,
A. T. LILLEY.
} *Committee of Associate Editors.*

Communications may be sent to either of the above editors, as may be preferred, and will appear in the issue of which he has charge.

E. E. QUINLAN, Editor.

(For the Educational Department.)

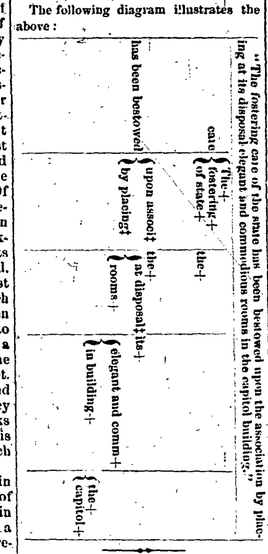
A SUBSTITUTE FOR DIAGRAMS.

Several years ago, there appeared in *Pennsylvania School Journal*, an article concerning the use of diagrams in teaching grammar. The author passed some criticisms upon Clark's method of exhibiting the relation and dependence of the parts of a sentence by diagrams, and explained another method which he used in his own classes, and which he claimed to be superior to Clark's. Since that time I have used that method, generally with satisfactory results, though I would not undertake to say with better results than I could have reached by using diagrams.

The method is as follows: Draw a vertical line, and on the left of it write the subject nominative above, and the predicate verb below, with a considerable space between them. Then draw another vertical line on the right of the first, and between these two lines, or in the second column write opposite the subject nominative the words which modify it; and opposite the predicate verb the words which modify it. Draw another vertical line, and in the third column write in their proper places the modifiers of the modifiers of the subject nominative and predicate verb, and so continue as far as may be necessary. A sentence written out in this way does not present so disjointed and distorted an appearance as it does when the analysis is represented by a diagram. The relation of words that belong together is shown by placing them in juxta position, which seems to me a more logical proceeding than to remove them far asunder and then to indicate their connection by drawing various lines.

Neath, Nov. 5, 1878. W. H. E.

The following diagram illustrates the above:



We have received solutions to the first of the three problems published two weeks since in the Educational column from four different persons; solutions to all three of the problems from one, Mr. Bovingdon. Two of these communications we publish, Mr. Bovingdon's, and Mr. Johnson's. Mr. E. F. Thompson's solution we omit for want of room, and because it is algebraic, and Mr. C. H. Crawford's is similar to Mr. Johnston's.

In reply to Mr. Bovingdon's query we would say that the expression referred to is hardly grammatical according to Mr. Kerl. In his grammar, page 80, paragraph 210, we read: "Either, neither, and each other, should be used in speaking of two only; one another, in speaking of more." In one of the examples under the above, Mr. Kerl says that Noah Webster makes a mistake in the following sentence: "Pupils should be polite to each other." Mr. Kerl would have Mr Webster substitute *one another* for *each other*, and the editors of the Educational column change the expression "to either of the above editors," to *any one* of the above editors.

Following are the solutions referred to:

SUS. COL. INST., TOWANDA, Nov. 29, 1878.

MR. EDITOR:—I submit the following as a solution of the first problem in the Educational Column of November, 28, 1878:

Because C's age at A's birth was $5\frac{1}{2}$ times B's, and is now equal to the sum of A's and B's ages; and as the increase of C's age would just equal A's age, the increase of B's age being the same, the increase of C's age must have been what B's age lacked of being equal to C's at first, or $4\frac{1}{2}$ times B's ago.

Hence,

A's age now $=4\frac{1}{2}\times$B's age at first.
B's age now $=5\frac{1}{2}\times$B's age at first.
C's age now $=10\times$B's arge at first.

If 3 years be taken from A's age it will $=\frac{3}{4}$ of B's age, or $(5\frac{1}{2}\times\frac{3}{4})$ $4\frac{1}{2}$ times B's age at first. Now A's age, or $4\frac{1}{2}$ times B's age at first $-4\frac{1}{2}$ times B's age at first $=\frac{3}{4}$ times B's age at first. Therefore $\frac{3}{4}$ times B's age at first=3 yrs, or B's age at first=4 years.

$4\frac{1}{2}\times8=36$ A's age now
$5\frac{1}{2}\times8=44$ B's age now } Answer.
$10\times8=80$ C's age now

Or, if 4 years be added to B's age, $\frac{3}{4}$ of the sum, or $4\frac{1}{2}$ times B's age at first $+3$yr. $=$A's age, or $4\frac{1}{2}$ times B's age at first, hence $\frac{3}{4}$ times B's age at first=3 yrs, B's age at first=4 years. Therefore, etc.

S. C. JOHNSTON.

1. Find the ages of A, B, and C, by knowing that C's age at A's birth was $5\frac{1}{2}$ times B's, and is now equal to the sum of A's and B's; also that if A were now three years younger, or B 4 years older, A's age would equal $\frac{3}{4}$ of B's.

A is now 3-3 of of his own age. By conditions of problem:

3-3 of A's age lacking 3 years=$\frac{3}{4}$ of B's age, if 3-3 of A's—3=$\frac{3}{4}$ B's
$\frac{1}{4}$ of A's—1 year=$\frac{1}{4}$ B's
then 4-3 A's—4 years=4-4 B's,
that is: B's age is now 4-3 of A's age lacking 4 years.

C's age is now equal to the sum of A's and B's, or (3-3 of A's age)+(4-3 of A's age—4 years)=7-3 of A's age—4 years.

B's age when A was born must have been the difference between their present ages; or
(4-3 of A's—4 years)—(3-3 of A's)=($\frac{1}{3}$ of A's—4 years).

C's age then was $5\frac{1}{2}$ times B's, or ($\frac{5}{3}$ of A's—4 years)$\times5\frac{1}{2}$=11-6 of A's—22 years, C's age now must be his age then added to the number of years from that time till now, which is A's entire age, (3-3 of A's), or 11-6 of A's—22 years+3-3 of A's=17-6 of A's—22 years.

C's age is also equal to 7-3 of A's—44 years. Hence, 17-6 of A's—22 years=7-3 of A's—4 years.

3-6 of A's age=18 years.
A's age=36 years.

36 years—3 years=33 years, if $\frac{2}{3}$ of B's age equals 33 years. B's age is equal to 4-3 of 33 years=44 years.

C's age is equal to 36 years+44 years=80 years.

2. A perpendicular post 4 feet high, stands at the edge of a river; a vertical pole 12 feet high, has its foot up the bank on the side hill, 8 feet horizontally from the top of the post; a line is drawn from the top of the pole to the bottom of the post, and another from the bottom of the pole to the top of the post; how far from the top of the pole to the point where the two lines touch?

Let AB be a perpendicular 4 feet high from its top A draw AC at right angles to AB, AC=8 feet; from C draw CD vertical, at right angles to AC, CD=12 feet; from D draw DB, crossing AC at the point H; then we have two triangles, AHB and CHD.

The angle HAB=the angle HCD, because they are right angles. The angle AHB=the angle CHD because they are vertical angles. Then the remaining angles ABH and HDC must be equal, and the triangles are similar; as they are similar we have the proportion: AB:AH=CD:HC; or 4:AH=12:HC; then 4 HC=12 AH, or FC=3 AH then the line HC=$\frac{3}{4}$ of AC, $\frac{3}{4}$ of AC equals 6 feet.

HCD is a right angled triangle, then the square root of 6^2+12^2=HD. HD=13.41 feet.

3. Two men agree to gather sheaves for $100. The first gathers twice as many as the second, lacking 10 sheaves, and has $10; how many sheaves did each gather?

The second man gathered once the number that he gathered; the first man twice as many, lacking 10. The second received $90, the first $10.

The first man received 1-9 as much as the second, if he had gathered 9 times as many he would have received the same amount as the second. If both had received the same amount they must both have gathered the same number, or the second gathered 1 time, the number he gathered, the first gathered (2 times the second lack 10)$\times$9 or 18 times the number the second gathered, lacking 90 sheaves; then 1 time, the number the second gathered=(8 times the number the second gathered—90 sheaves, 1s=18s—90.

17s=90, then the second gathered 90-17=5-5 17 sheaves, the first gathered 90-17$\times$2—10=10-17 sheaves.

J. S. BOVINGDON.

Towanda, Pa., Nov. 30, 1878.

Will some one solve the following:

1. A carpenter has a plank 1 foot wide, 22 37-72 feet long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick; and he wishes to make a box whose width shall be twice its height, and whose length shall be twice its width. Required the contents of the box.

2. A servant draws off a gallon on each day, for 20 days, from a cask containing 10 gallons of wine, each time supplying the deficiency by the addition of a gallon of water; and to escape detection, he again draws off 20 gallons, supplying the deficiency each time by a gallon of wine. How much water still remains in the cask?

3. A and B engaged to reap a field for 90 sniillings; and as A could reap it in 9 days, they promised to complete it in five days. They found, however, that they were obliged to call in C, an inferior workman, to assist them for the last two days, in consequence of which B received 3 shillings 9 pence less than he otherwise would have received. In what time could B and C reap the field?

Also, I would like the opinion of the teachers as to whether the expression at the head of this column, "To either of the above editors" is correct?

J. S. BOVINGDON.

SULLIVAN COUNTY INSTITUTE.—It was our privilege recently to work a week with Superintendent Little and the teachers of Sullivan County at their annual Institute. The attendance was small as compared with the last Bradford County Teachers' Institute, owing largely to the fact that the county is a small one,—there being only sixty schools in the county, while in Bradford there are over four hundred—and that several of the schools had already commenced. We found Superintendent Little a scholarly, modest young man, pleasant to work with, and anxious to afford his teachers with every facility. The average scholarship of the teachers is probably not quite equal to that of Bradford County teachers, owing largely to the fact that their local advantages are not equal to ours, still in earnestness and anxiety to improve by all the means afforded by the Institute we found them equal to any body of teachers we have ever met. The week, although one of hard work, passed very pleasantly and will long be remembered.

FOR the first time in our memory school teachers are in the best demand of any article in the marked. Really this is gratifying. It is pleasing to find that the teacher's work is somewhat appreciated. We understand that many of the schools are still without teachers, but fortunately it is those townships in which the wages have been cut down to the lowest figure. Fortunately too for the children, many of the "cheap teachers" whom the directors have been accustomed to employ, have concluded not to teach this winter.

Miscellaneous.

SUSQUEHANNA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE. Winter Term commences MONDAY, NOV. 4, 1878. Expenses for board, tuition and furnished room from $180 to $185 per year. For catalogue or further particulars address the Principal,

EDWIN E. QUINLAN, A. M.

Towanda, July 17, 1878. 7y1

D. I. C.

is an absolute and irresistable cure for

DRUNKENNESS

Intemperance and the use of Opium, Tobacco, Narcotics and Stimulants, removing all taste, desire and habit of using any of them, rendering the taste or desire for any of them perfectly odious and disgusting. Giving everyone perfect and irresistable control of the sobriety of themselves and their friends.

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It is harmless and never-failing.

HOP BITTERS MFG. CO., Sole Agents, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

THE HOP COUGH CURE

Destroys all pain, loosens the cough, quiets the nerves and produces rest. It never fails in performing a perfect cure where there is a shadow of hope.

Try it once and you will find it so.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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

It consists of

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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

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Of all kinds and sizes. A large stock of Trimmings, and the latest improvements in Corpse Preservers, Palls, &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.

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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.

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And everything in the line, which will be sold at

LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

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Either for

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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, OR PERFUMERY BOTTLE,

and for innumberless other liquids.

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Standard A Sugar...					10	cents
Teas.....	25	40	50	60	75	80 "
Coffees.....			20	25	30	35 "
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Hams, sugar cured,					12½	cents
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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."

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Diabetes,
Dropsy,
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Epilepsy,
Gaitus,
Neuralgia,
Fever Sore,
Cancer,
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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 everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. Costly Outfit and terms free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine. may29-4y.

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Elmira, June 10, 1878. 1y

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FIRST-CLASS WAGONS,

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WHOLESALE & RETAIL

Dealers in

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES, COUNTRY PRODUCE, GRAIN, &C.

Having a large and commodious store we are prepared at all times to carry a large stock.

CASH PAID FOR BUTTER,

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

Or taken in exchange for goods, an lowest cash prices. Our long experience in the Grocery Trade gives us peculiar advantages in purchasing, and as we are not ambitious to make large profits, we flatter ourselves that we can offer

GREATER INDUCEMENTS TO

Buyers than any other establishment in Northern Pennsylvania.

STEVENS & LONG.

CORNER MAIN & BRIDGE ST.,

may1 3. TOWANDA, PA.

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 1878.

THE SUBSCRIBER TAKES Pleasure in calling the attention of his numerous patrons and the public generally, to the fact that he *still* continues a

GENERAL MARKET BUSINESS

At the OLD STAND of MYER & RUNDELL, in Carroll's Block, nearly opposite the Means House, and that he is prepared to furnish

SALT AND FRESH MEATS, FRESH POULTRY, VEGETABLES AND BERRIES

Of the very best quality, at as low rates as any other establishment.

C. M. MYER.

June 1, 1878-1y

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 LOYAL SOCK 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..... 40 " 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,

"GOLD 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, which 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, $85; 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—

PENN. & NEW YORK RAIL ROADS.

Arrangement of Passenger Trains to take effect

NOVEMBER 10, 1878.

EASTWARD.							WESTWARD.					
3	1	5	9	1	7	STATIONS.	8	30	2	32		
A M	P M.	A M	A M.				P M	P M.	A M	A M	P M	
....	2 50	7 20	....	....	....	Niag'ra Falls	1 05	....	1 05	....	....	
....	2 58	8 00	....	....	....	Buffalo....	11 50	8 20	12 55	....	....	
....	5 15	7 20	....	....	....	Rochester.	10 00	6 10	10 05	....	....	
....	6 20	9 10	....	....	....	Lyons....	8 17	4 55	8 10	....	....	
10 20	8 54	1 25	....	....	....	Geneva....	7 41	3 18	7 14	....	....	
1 05	8 26	11 14	....	....	....	Ithaca....	6 05	2 40	6 40	....	....	
11 20	3 25	8 00	....	....	....	Auburn....	10 10	....	9 25	4 40	....	
4 45	9 10	12 50	....	....	....	Owego....	6 25	....	5 20	2 25	....	
5 2	9 05	1 17	8 20	....	....	Elmira....	5 25	12 45	5 12	1 50	....	
6 10	9 45	1 45	9 00	....	....	Waverly..	4 45	11 50	4 40	1 05	....	
6 20	10 10	1 55	9 15	....	....	Sayre....	4 35	11 38	4 30	12 45	....	
6 25	10 18	2 00	9 20	....	....	Athens....	4 31	11 33	4 24	12 35	....	
6 35	....	....	9 30	....	....	Milan....	....	11 24	4 15	12 25	....	
6 41	....	....	9 40	....	....	Ulster....	....	11 14	4 07	12 15	....	
7 00	10 45	2 30	10 00	....	....	TOWANDA..	4 00	11 03	3 45	11 55	....	
P. M.	....	....	10 10	....	....	Wysoking	....	10 48	3 31