Educational Department

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

J. ANDREW WILT, Editor.

TEACHERS AND TEACHING.

We have frequently expressed the opinion in these columns, that better teachers and better schools would bring better wages. We still adhere to the same opinion. It is true that $22 per month will bring as much now as $30 would during the war; but we claim that the teachers were not paid as much as they should have been. The salaries of common school teachers have never been in the same proportion to other professions. We think the teachers themselves are to blame. Too many have *kept* school, instead of *teaching*.

Some of the teachers in the county have received even more than they earned—at eight and ten dollars a month and "board around." In some places the Directors would have acted wisely to have had no school at all, because the teacher did not understand her business.

Some people think for the summer schools the teacher needs but very little or no qualifications, and consequently they will harrass the Directors and County Superintendent until a certificate is obtained, and the poor miserable school keeper is in charge of from 20 to 30 children to point them to the road of learning, and prepare them for the different stations of life, when that teacher does not know the first principles of the thing with which she is to labor. The teacher knows nothing about the structure of the body of the children, to say nothing of the mind with which they have most to do.

Would any farmer entrust a span of colts to "break" to a boy who had never been about, or had anything to do with horses, and did not understand their dispositions? This illustration is not strong enough; for a boy might have strength enough to manage the colts by "brute force," but he would so spoil the colts as to make it necessary to constantly use the same to keep down the bad disposition which he had originally cultivated by his ignorance, and not knowing how to manage them when colts.

Just so with this teacher, she does not know how to do anything only because she knows some one else did so, and if she did anything properly, it is not because she knows why—but simply because she is a good imitator. Such teachers deserve about as much credit as teachers as some apes and monkeys, who have been taught to imitate well. Some of our *so-called* teachers are great imitators, but not teachers.

It is possible that these teachers have all been married, and have learned practically some lessons in instructing their own offspring, or have left the county. We hope there are none such in this county *now*. We do not believe there is.

No doubt many of our readers will think we are rather derogatory to the standing and qualification of some of the teachers that we have had in this county. We do not mean to be sarcastic, but we speak of them because we believe them to be facts, and to show the folly of employing such persons, and the positive injury that may result from it.

We speak of these facts because we believe them to be matters of the past. The reason *why* why we think so is, that the teachers of the county show more zeal in their work than in the past. The County Superintendent is doing much good work to prevent any such deficient and unqualified teachers from getting into the schools. The Superintendent has given the teachers a chance to learn by a day's drill after each examination, and these drills are well attended and much interest manifested on the part of the teachers.

These are good indications; we are glad that we have such encouragements. We believe the teachers are beginning to comprehend the difference between *teaching pupils* and *"keeping school."*

SPRING HILL, March 8, 1879.

J. ANDREW WILT, Esq., EDITOR EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT—*Dear Sir:* Inclosed, please find solution of problem of your issue of the 6th instant:

Our winter school closed two weeks ago. Our teacher, Mr. Vaughn, was energetic and faithful to the interests of scholars and parents, and apparently as well or better qualified to conduct a successful school than many who have preceded him, but the term of three months is so short that comparatively very little can be accomplished, and scholars during the long vacation lose much valuable time.

If our State laws were so amended that in lieu of two terms of three months each, districts that prefer it could be allowed to expend the same money and hire a competent teacher for a continuous term of five months, beginning in November and closing the first of April. I am satisfied our children would show much better advancement than our present system of short terms. It would seem merciless to make any changes that would necessitate an increase of taxes, as the burthens are now greater than we can bear, but to derive the greatest benefits from the amount expended should be the aim of all school officials.

Our present division of terms operates badly in many ways. To illustrate, we will assume we have a good thorough teacher.

Now thoroughness is a good thing, but some teachers make a hobby of it. They are determined to be thorough let what may come. They take perhaps the advanced class in arithmetic, that probably the term before got as far as partial payments. Well he starts the class at the beginning, and in his thorough manner takes them along (but I am afraid he does not teach them to add properly. I never knew a district school that did, notwithstanding their thoroughness. He would hardly allow an advanced class in reading to spell every word as they read either orally or mentally, yet in addition the most practical part of arithmetic he not only allows, but teaches them to compute the sums of numbers by the slow and inaccurate process of spelling out each figure that enters into the combination instead of allowing the perception faculties full scope and reading up or down a column of figures as rapidly and accurately as a person will read a line of printed matter in a book, or a muscian the four parts of a piece of music at the glance of an eye). But to return to our thorough teacher. He takes them along perhaps to percentage, but finding some one in the class is not exactly accurate with his decimal point he thinks it best to review so they will all understand it thoroughly, and beginning again at the first of the book, by the end of the term he has his class perhaps over to partial payments where they had been the year before. If it is a commenced class in algebra he will take them about to equation, the point where a scholar just begins to feel some interest. Nine months elapse, and perhaps we have another teacher, not one of the thorough kind but one that enjoys himself or herself better teaching the fore part of arithmetic and algebra than they do the last part, and as a result our boys and girls again get to partial payments in arithmetic, and equations in algebra.

While criticising teachers I wish to say a word about the bad effects of the ungrammatical language teachers use. For instance a teacher says to a scholar at a grammar recitation when he parsed a word wrong: "It hain't got no object." This is a truthful statement of an expression made by one of our teachers during a grammar recitation, and probably not a day passed during his term of school without the frequent use of ungrammatical language, not because he did not understand the principles of English grammar and know that two negatives destroy each other, but because the habit of using such expressions was so born and bred with him that it is hard to get out of the old ruts and apply to practice what he really knows. This being true it becomes doubly important that teachers correct their habits in this respect that our children especially in the school room may have our language properly rendered. A celebrated educator in speaking of the youthful mind admonishes teachers "that while it is as wax to receive, it is as durable to retain."

A writer in your columns seems to think the present arrangement for the selection of school books is about as good as any. I can't agree with him. Under this system we are subject to frequent and arbitrary change, imposing upon patrons heavy and unnecessary expense to benefit a few traveling agents in our county and enrich publishers. If our schools were commensurately benefitted we would complain, but this is not the case. We are terribly imposed upon by publishing houses and their agents in the prices they exact for books after once getting them introduced.

The Wisconsin system it seems to me, is far superior to ours. There a State Commission selects the text books. To this Commission the local school officers in all parts of the State within a specified time are required to make estimates of the number of each kind of books required by the school or schools under their charge in addition to the copies of said books then in use, during a period of three years. On receipt of these reports the board is to advertise for bids for furnishing the books needed according to these estimates.

This advertising shall be repeated once in three years, and whenever an award is made to any bidder the commission is to enter into contract with such bidder to supply all books of the kind awarded, required by the pupils of the public schools of the State more or less for three years at a price for each book or series of books not exceeding the price named in the bid.

With such a law in our State there is no doubt but our text books would be procured at a cost of less than one-half of what we now pay, and thousands of dollars saved thereby. Would it not be well if our County Superintendents in conjunction with the State Superintendent would move in this matter and procure the required legislation for a reform of some kind. I never have had the pleasure of meeting our worthy County Superintendent, he having so far as I know given Tuscarora a wide berth the past winter. We hope to make his acquaintance. I have no doubt he is heartily engaged in his work and will advance the standard of education in our county. PARENT.

PROBLEM.—A, B and C get dinner for 60 cents. A says he will pay ½, B says he will pay ¼, C says he will pay ¼. What shall each pay?

Solution—A pays ½, B ¼, and C ¼. Hence, according to the proposition, they all pay 13-12, but as the whole can only consist of 12-12, which in this case=60 cents or bill:

A pays 6-13 of 60 cents=27 9-13 cents.
B pays 4-13 of 60 cents=18 1-13 cents.
C pays 3-13 of 60 cents=13 11-13 cents.

WE are obliged to "Parent" for the communication from Tuscarora township, and hope parents from other townships will show their interest in educational matters by giving us the benefit of their views. We hope to hear from "Parent" again.

WE hear many favorable commendations of County Superintendent Ryan's notes of visitation throughout the county. We are informed that he intends to publish them weekly hereafter.

THE reason why the districts do not get their State appropriation, is that there are no funds in the Treasury at Harrisburg.

SUSQUEHANNA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE. Spring Term will begin MONDAY, APRIL 7th, 1879. Expenses for board, tuition and furnished room from $180 to $188 per year. For catalogue or further particulars address the Principal. EDWIN E. QUINLAN, A. M.
Towanda, March 18, 1879. 7y1

Miscellaneous,

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

NEW LIVERY
BOARDING AND EXCHANGE STABLES.
The undersigned having rented the old Means House Barn, and provided himself with
NEW BUGGIES AND WAGONS,
AND
GOOD HORSES,
is now prepared to accommodate the public at REASONABLE PRICES.
New Buggies for sale cheap.
B. W. LANE.
Towanda, Pa., July 15, 1878. 7y1

LIST OF LEGAL BLANKS
Printed and kept on sale at the REPORTER OFFICE at wholesale or retail.
Deed.
Mortgage.
Bond.
Treasurer's Bond.
Collector's Bond.
Lease.
Complaint.
Commitments.
Warrant.
Constable's Return.
Articles of Agreement, 2 forms.
Bond on Attachment.
Constable's Sales.
Collector's Sales.
Execution.
Subpoena.
Petition for License.
Bond for License.
Note Judgement.
Note Judgement Seal.
Note Judgement 5 per cent. added.
Town order Book.
School order Book.
Summons.

Elmira Advertisements.

WYCKOFF HOUSE,
(Formerly Pennsylvania House.)
112 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.3'78.

CALL AND SEE US
AT THE
DELEVAN HOUSE, ELMIRA, N. Y.
Opposite the Depot.
C. T. SMITH, - PROPRIETOR.
Formerly of the Ward House, Towanda, Pa.

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.

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

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 Guages, Iron and Lead Pipe, and a full supply of Steam Fittings.
Estimates Promptly Given.
Elmira, N. Y., May 18, 1878.

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. may30.

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.

SPRING OF 1879.
I. ROSENBAUM & SONS,
201 EAST WATER-ST.,
Rathbun House Block
ELMIRA, N. Y.
Desire to inform their many patrons and friends in Bradford and surrounding counties that they will have open by APRIL 1st for inspection, the largest, finest and most varied assortment of
MILLINERY GOODS,
Ever opend in this city, to which we invite attention. Our past record for fair dealing must speak for us this season.
A call solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed in every case.
REMEMBER THE PLACE,
201 EAST WATER STREET,
ELMIRA, NEW YORK.
March 19, 1879.

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.

ASTONISHING DISCLOSURES
AT THE FIRST
PREMIUM HARNESS STORE!
C. H. WHEADON & SON
Have in stock the largest and most complete assortment of
FARM AND FINE HARNESS
That can be found in any store between Albany and Elmira. More
SPORTING AND TURF GOODS
A large variety of
TRUNKS AND SATCHELS!
A more complete stock of
TEAM AND TRACK WHIPS!
A larger and better assortment of
LADIES' AND GENTS' RIDING SADDLES, &c., &c.
In conclusion, we say that we have everything that can be named connected with a business of this kind, that we are anxious to sell. Wake up and
PULL DOWN YOUR VEST
And come up and see us, and we will demonstrate what we say. At
206 E. WATER STREET, ELMIRA, N. Y.
Sign of the Gold Collar.
CHAS. H. WHEADON & SON

Elmira Advertisements.

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 E. R. Ave., Elmira, N. Y.
Elmira, June 18, 1878. 1y

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

NEW STOCK
—AT—
ELMORE'S
CROCKERY, CHINA,
GLASSWARE AND LAMPS.
I have just opened a very fine stock of Goods for the Spring trade.
HOTEL CHINA, PEARL WARE,
CHANG WARE, WHITE GRANITE,
AMERICAN PORCELAIN,
And a splendid stock of LAMPS of all kinds.
Call and secure bargains in the above goods.
T. W. ELMORE,
121 EAST WATER STREET.
Elmira, N. Y., March 27, 1879.

Coal.

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. 13y1

HENRY MERCUR,
Dealer in
ANTHRACITE AND
BULLIVAN ANTHRACITE
COAL,
CORNER PARK AND RIVER STREETS, TOWANDA,
Coal screened, and delivered to any part of the Boro', adding cartage to the above prices. ALL ORDERS MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY THE CASH.
H. MERCUR.
Towanda, Jan 5, 1877.

Business Cards.

ATTENTION FARMERS!
If you wish to sell your
HAY, GRAIN, BUTTER & PRODUCE
generally for READY CASH, at the highest market rices call at
SMITH & PARK'S WYSAUKING, PA.,
where you will also find a well selected stock of goods, selling at bottom prices.
Wysauking, Sept. 20, 1877.

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 SOUTHAIN, 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.

MARKET.
ROSECRANSE & BREWER,
Announce to the people of Towanda and vicinity that they are now prepared to furnish
FRESH AND SALT MEATS,
POULTRY, FISH, OYSTERS,
And Vegetables in their season, at the most reasonable rates. Everything purchased of us delivered promptly free of charge.
Our location, ONE DOOR NORTH OF SCOTT'S BAKERY, is convenient for all.
We buy the best stock, and take great pains to keep everything in the best order. Give us a call.
ROSECRANSE & BREWER.
Towanda, Dec. 4, 1878.

THE OLD MARBLE YARD
STILL IN OPERATION.
The undersigned having purchased the MARBLE YARD of the late GEORGE MCCABE, desires to inform the public that having employed experienced men, he is prepared to do all kinds of work in the line of
MONUMENTS,
HEAD STONES,
MANTLES and
SHELVES,
in the very best manner and at lowest rates.
Persons desiring anything in the Marble line are invited to call and examine work, and save agents' commission.
JAMES MCCABE.
Towanda, Pa., Nov. 15, 1878. 24tf

Clothing.

M. E. Rosenfield's
CLOTHING HALL.
TWENTY-FIFTH GRAND ANNUAL
OPENING EXHIBITION,
AT
M. E. ROSENFIELD'S.
SPRING OF 1879.
Novelties in
MEN'S, BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S WEAR.
Consisting of an entire new line of
SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING,
GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,
Hats, Caps, &c., &c.,
Of the Neatest and Best Styles, and at the lowest
POPULAR PRICES.
I beg to call the attention of our members if they want a nobby suit for their little boys, in Kilt and all other styles, please call on me.
15 PER CENT. LESS
Than any other house in the county.
CALL AND EXAMINE BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.
M. E. ROSENFIELD.
Towanda, March 18, 1879.

GREAT BARGAINS!
J. DOUTRICH,
MERCHANT TAYLOR,
Opposite Park, TOWANDA, PA.
IN
FANCY SUITINGS
and
PANTALOONS.
GOODS JUST ARRIVED.
Fine Cheviots,
Worsteds,
Wool Diagonals,
and Plaids,
OVERCOATINGS, OVERCOATINGS,
In great variety, made to order, at the
VERY LOWEST PRICE.
LACIEL MATALASSE CLOAKINGS,
GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,
at reduced prices.
Windsor Scarfs,
Silk Handkerchiefs,
Colored Hose,
Suspenders,
Underclothing,
From 38 to 52 in size.
An inspection of our stock will convince the most fastidious.
J. DOUTRICH,
Main Street, Towanda, Pa.
Dated Oct. 24, 1878. 20tf

Medical.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY!
MRS. W. H. COVERDLAE,
IN HER PRACTICE IN THIS BOROUGH DURING THE PAST YEAR,
HAS EFFECTED MANY WONDERFUL CURES.
Her increased knowledge makes her
FULLY COMPETENT
to treat nearly all diseases incident to our race.
SPECIAL ATTENTION IS GIVEN TO PURELY FEMALE COMPLAINTS.
ALL KINDS OF
Fevers,
Apoplexy,
Inflammation of the Eyes,
Quinsy,
Croup,
Pneumonia,
Pleurisy,
Inflammation of the Liver,
Inflammatory Rheumatism,
Amaurosis,
Deafness,
Aphonia,
Dyspepsia,
Diabetes,
Dropsy,
Chronic Rheumatism,
St. Vitus Dance,
Epilepsy,
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

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 & BUNDELL, 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

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.

Railroads.

LEHIGH VALLEY
—AND—
PENN. & NEW YORK RAIL ROADS.
Arrangement of Passenger Trains to take effect
NOVEMBER 10, 1878.

EASTWARD.					WESTWARD.			
31	15	9	7	STATIONS.	8	30	2	32
A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.		P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
....	2 05	7 20	....	Niagara Falls	1 05	....	1 00	....
....	2 30	8 00	....	Buffalo	12 30	6 20	12 05	....
....	5 15	7 20	....	Rochester	10 00	3 10	10 05	....
....	6 20	9 00	....	Lyons	9 17	2 25	9 50	....
10 20	6 34	9 23	....	Geneva	7 41	1 15	8 14	....
1 55	8 25	11 40	....	Ithaca	6 00	9 45	6 00	....
11 20	5 25	6 00	....	Auburn	10 00	....	9 25	4 40
4 45	9 05	1050	....	Owego	6 25	....	6 20	8 25
5 31	9 05	12	9 20	Elmira	5 35	12 40	5 25	8 20
6 10	9 45	1 45	9 50	Waverly	4 45	11 55	4 40	7 45
6 20	10 10	2 55	9 15	Sayre	4 35	11 35	4 10	7 43
6 25	10 15	3 00	9 20	Athens	4 31	11 25	4 04	7 33
6 35	....	....	9 30	Milan	....	11 24	4 52	7 23
6 45	....	....	9 40	Ulster	....	11 14	4 47	7 16
7 00	10 45	3 30	10 00	TOWANDA	4 00	11 00	4 25	7 00
P.M.	....	....	10 10	Wysauking	....	10 45	4 15	A.M.
....	....	....	10 20	Sta'y Stone	....	10 35	4 10	....
....	....	....	10 29	Rummerfield	....	10 30	4 10	....
....	....	....	10 39	Frenchtown	....	10 20	4 02	....
....	11 20	3 20	10 53	Wyalusing	....	10 05	3 52	....
3	11 43	3 27	11 15	Laceyville	3 02	9 45	3 24	6
	....	....	11 20	Skin's Eddy	....	9 42	3 20	
	12 05	4 42	11 27	Meshoppen	....	9 25	3 15	....
A.M.	....	....	11 44	Mehoopany	....	9 19	3 09	P.M.
7 15	12 23	5 12	12 20	Tunkhannock	2 18	8 55	2 47	9 20
7 20	....	....	12 40	La Grange	....	8 44	2 37	9 20
7 25	....	....	12 55	Falls	....	8 28	2 25	9 05
8 00	1 05	5 50	1 20	L&B Junc'n	1 35	8 03	2 05	8 02
8 35	1 35	6 12	2 00	Wilk.-Barre	1 00	7 31	1 40	8 40
11 00	3 45	7 50	4 25	M'ch Chunk	11 03	....	11 10	5 50
12 03	4 48	8 24	5 50	Allentown	10 02	....	1007	4 24
12 15	5 10	8 35	6 03	Bethlehem	9 50	....	9 54	4 20
12 50	6 00	9 10	6 40	Easton	9 20	....	9 25	3 50
2 05	6 40	1000	8 15	Philad'phia	8 00	....	8 15	2 30
3 50	9 00	....	9 25	New York	6 30	....	6 30	1 00
P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.		P.M.	A.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 Lyons and New York without changes. Parlor cars on Trains 2 and 9 between Niagara Falls and Philadelphia without change.
R. A. PACKER, Supt.
Sayre, Pa., Nov. 10, 1878. P. & N. Y. R. R.

Groceries and Provisions.

CASH PAID for desirable Country Produce. BAKERY in connection with above, and Fresh Bread, Pies and Cakes always on hand. Orders for Parties, &c., promptly filled. Your custom is solicited.
D. W. SCOTT & CO., Towanda, Pa.
ONE DOOR NORTH OF WARD HOUSE.

Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Flour, Pork, Hams, Lard, Cheese, Raisins, Prunes, Oranges, Lemons, Canned Fruits, 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

E. F. DITTRICH & CO.,
DEALERS IN
GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.
TOWANDA, PA.
(Old Stand of C. B. Patch.)
We have on hand a large stock of
CHOICE GROCERIES,
Which we offer to the public at the
VERY LOWEST MARKET RATES
As a specially we offer an extra grade of
WHITE WHEAT FLOUR,
At a price not to be found elsewhere subject to be returned if not satisfactory.
A fresh supply of Dried Fruits just received, among which can be found German Prunes of our own importation.
WE WILL NOT BE
UNDERSOLD!
E. F. DITTRICH & CO.
Towanda, Jan. 30, 1879.

M. B. & F. H. Owen,
OF THE
RED, WHITE & BLUE TEA STORE,
Propose to reduce their stock
BY SELLING AT BOTTOM PRICES.
(Wholesale and Retail)
PREPARATORY TO REMOVAL ON APR. 1ST TO CORNER OF MAIN & BRIDGE-STS.
In store now occupied by Geo. Stevens.
We have in stock a full line of
TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, SYRUPS & MOLASSES.
Also,
PORK, HAMS, FLOUR, SPICES OF ALL KINDS, RICE, RAISINS & CANNED GOODS.
In fact, everything in the Grocery line.
Come and see us and we will do you good.
CASH PAID FOR BUTTER & EGGS.
M. B. & F H. OWEN,
Towanda, Feb. 27, 1879.

EAGLE HOTEL,
(SOUTH SIDE PUBLIC SQUARE.)
This well-known house has been thoroughly renovated and repaired throughout, and the proprietor is now prepared to offer first-class accommodations to the public, on the most reasonable terms.
E. A. JENNINGS.
Towanda, Pa., May 2, 1878.

Wagons and Carriages.

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 24, 1877.

Crockery Ware.

NEW FIRM
AND NEW GOODS!
H. J. Madill
Has filled up the old store of O. A. Black with a fall line of
CROCKERY,
CHINA, CHINA,
GLASSWARE!
CUTLERY,
SILVER PLATED GOODS,
STONEWARE!
BABY WAGONS,
FANCY GOODS,
TOYS, TOYS!
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS!
A great variety of
LAMPS, LANTERNS, CHIMNEYS!
A NEW DEPARTURE
Sewing Machines of the leading makes sold for Cash at store, at wonderfully low prices.
MACHINE NEEDLES & OIL
LADIES, GENTS AND CHILDREN
Are invited to look over our assortment, as we are determined to do all in our power to please. Remember the place,
"OLD CROCKERY STORE."
Towanda, May 10, 1877.

Musical Instruments.

L. B. POWELL,
115 Wyoming Avenue,
SCRANTON, PA.,
has a large stock of second-hand PIANOS and ORGANS, which he offers so low that no one CAN AFFORD to buy an instrument elsewhere without first getting prices from him. During the past few years, he has been doing an extensive renting business, and, in consequence of the unprecedented stringency of the times, many of these instruments have been returned. As soon as a PIANO or ORGAN is returned, it is immediately put in thorough order by his repairer, and, when offered again, is in as good condition as possible. Some of these he can warrant for five years, the same as new ones, an opportunity being thus given to obtain a THOROUGHLY-GOOD INSTRUMENT at a very moderate price.
MR. POWELL has now in stock one 5-octave Prince Melodeon, piano-case, $40; one 6-octave Portable Melodeon, $45; one 5-octave 'Jubilee' Organ, 6 stops, $55; one 5-octave New-England Organ, 8 stops, $60, with 7 stops, $65; with 8 stops, $75; one 5-octave Mason & Hamlin Organ, 5 stops, $65; one 5-octave Mason & Hamlin Organ, $75; one Lighte, Newton, & Bradbury Piano, 7-octave, $105; one Haines Brothers Piano, 7-octave, $140; one Chickering Piano, 7-octave, 4 round, $275; one Chickering Piano, 7-octave, 4 round, $325; one Hazelton Piano, 7-octave, $275; and many others which can not be specified here. ALWAYS IN STOCK, the celebrated CHICKERING PIANOS and the unrivaled MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS, which he is prepared to furnish to either WHOLESALE or RETAIL purchasers at BOTTOM PRICES.
L. B. POWELL,
115 Wyoming Avenue, Scranton, Pa.

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, Pallis, &c. All funerals are attended by a competent, experienced undertaker. We make a specialty of this branch, and GUARANTEE SATISFACTION both as to WORK AND PRICE.
PICTURE FRAMES made to order from a fine stock of the latest styles of moulding.
N. P. HICKS,
BRIDGE-ST., TOWANDA.
Towanda, May 30, 1878.

BEST business you can engage in. $5 to $20 per day made by any worker of either sex right in their own localities. Particulars and samples worth $5 free. Improve your spare time at this business. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. may30 1y.

$66 a week in your own town. $5 Outfit free. $60 No risk. Reader, if you want a business at which persons of either sex can make great pay all the time they work, write for particulars to H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. may30-1y.

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. may30-4y.

Farm and Household.

[*Especial pains will be taken to make the Agricultural Department of the* REPORTER *of interest and value to the Farmers of Bradford County, by careful selections from the best Agricultural journals of the country. We should be glad to give the successful results of the labors and experience of our farmers, as to the best methods of Farming, and invite contributions from those who desire in this way to advance the Agricultural interests of the County.*]

Pleuro-Pneumonia.

The following articles from the last number of the *Scientific American*, will be perused with interest by the many agricultural readers of the *Reporter*.

The cattle plague, which is creating so much anxiety throughout the Eastern States, is a contagious fever, affecting cows chiefly, characterized by extensive exudation into the respiratory organs, and attended by a low typhus inflammation of the lungs, pluræ, and bronchia. It has prevailed in Europe for ages, at times developing into wide-spread scourges, causing incalculable loss. It was imported into England in 1839, and again three years later; and it was estimated that within twenty-five years thereafter the losses by deaths alone in England had amounted to $450,000,000. In 1858 the disease was carried to Australia by an English cow, and, spreading to the cattle ranges almost depopulated them.

In 1843 an infected Dutch cow brought the disease to Brooklyn, where it has since lingered, slowly spreading among the cattle in Kings and Queens counties. In 1847 several head of infected English cattle were imported into New Jersey, and, spreading among a heard of valuable cattle, made it necessary for them all to be slaughtered, the only certain method of stamping out the disease. In 1859 four infected cows were imported into Massachusetts from Holland; the plague spread rapidly, and was stamped out only by persistent effort, the State paying for over 1,000 slaughtered cattle. Since 1867 the disease has not been known there. Meanwhile the pest had invaded Eastern Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland, where it has since prevailed in isolated localities. The absence of large herds of moving cattle in these districts, except for speedy slaughter, has prevented the disease from developing into a general plague.

The recent action of the British Council in forbidding the importation of the American live cattle is likely to prove of inestimable benefit to this country, in forcibly calling attention to the grave risk that the presence of the disease on Long Island and elsewhere constantly entails. Fortunately the drift of the cattle traffic is eastward, and as yet there has been no propagation of the poison in the great cattle ranges of the West. Unless summarily arrested, however, the disease will surely reach those sources of our cattle supply, and occasion losses that can be estimated only in hundreds of millions of dollars.

The experience of all countries into which the disease has gained access appears to prove that there is only one way of getting rid of it—namely the immediate killing of all infected cattle, and the thorough disinfection of the premises in which they are found.

The disease is purely infectious, and is never found in regions where it has not gained a foothold by importation. Palliative measures have in every instance failed to eradicate the disease, and are only justifiable, as in Australia, after the plague has reached dimensions utterly beyond the reach of any process of extermination.

Professor Law of Cornell University, one of our best informed veterinary surgeons, most emphatically opposes every attempt to control the disease by quarantining the sick or by the inoculation of the healthy. "We may quarantine the sick," he says, "but we cannot quarantine the air." To establish quarantine yards is simply to maintain prolific manufacturers of the poison, which is given off by the breath of the sick, and by their excretions, in such an extent that no watchfulness can insure against its dissemination. Besides, the expense of thorough quarantining operation would amount to more than the value of the infected animals whose lives might be saved thereby. Innoculation is still less to be tolerated at this stage of the pest.

The Professor says: "Germany, Holland, Belgium, France and England, have been treating the victims of this plague for nearly half a century, but the result has only been the increase of disease