Educational Department

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

G. W. RYAN, Editor.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATIONS.—Thirty-six public examinations have been held this fall; 482 teachers examined; 382 certificates granted. Of those examined 110 had never taught, and 62 had taught for one year only. About 60 hold year certificates granted last spring. Under existing reduction of wages many teachers are deciding to abandon the work after the present winter, feeling that they have expended time and money in vain to attend County Institute and schools, thus aiding in raising the standard of qualification. Since the places of such must be filled by those more poorly qualified, and inexperienced, the standard which has been materially raised during the past year through faithfulness and energy of the teachers must be lowered, or our schools be unsupplied with teachers. Let the responsibility of wasting the time, and seriously injuring pupils rest upon the "penny wise and pound foolish."

◆

THE LESSON.

A teacher sat in a pleasant room,
In the waning light alone;
Her head was bowed in anxious thought,
With the work and care the day had brought,
She had faint and weary grown.
And the task which seemed light in morning's ray,
As she thought of it now, at the close of the day,
When weary with toil and faint with care,
Seemed more than human strength could bear.

Since the scholars had left her, one by one,
Nearly an hour had flown;
She had given them each a kind good-night,
And while they lingered her eyes were bright,
But they dimmed with tears when alone.
She had borne the burden the day had brought,
The daily task she had faithfully wrought,
And now, to solace her weary mind,
A lesson of life she sought to find.

The work and cares of the day she scans,
But no lesson from them receives.
"The day has no lesson for me," she said;
"A lesson, I'll read, in the Book instead,"
And she opened her Bible leaves.
When lo! the lesson she had sought in vain,
To draw from her fainting and weary brain,
At once from the holy page she drew,
Though always the same, yet never new.

"Establish Thou the work of our hands;"
'Twas this that met her gaze,
The words went up from her lips like prayer;
And as she read she treasured there
A lesson for many days.
Not alone for her the lesson be,
May it come as well to you and me.
Let our prayer be the words of holy writ,
"Yea, the work of our hands establish thou it."

—*The Teacher.*

◆

TEACHERS AND SALARIES.—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, in speaking of teachers and salaries, says:

"There is no profession so exacting, none that breaks men down so early as that of faithful teaching; and there is no economy so penurious, and no policy so intolerably mean as that by which the custodians of public affairs screw down to the starvation-point the small wages of men and women who are willing to devote their time and strength to teaching the young. In political movements thousands of dollars can be squandered, but for the teaching of the children of the people the cheapest teachers must be had, and their pay must be reduced whenever a reduction of expenses is necessary. If salaries ever should be ample, it is in the profession of school-teaching. If there is one place where we ought to induce people to make their profession a life business, it is in the teaching of schools.

"Oh, those who are to be taught are nothing but children!—*your* children, *my* children, *God's* children, the sweetest and dearest and most sacred ones in life. At the very age when angels would be honored to serve them, that is the time when we put them into the hands of persons who are not prepared by disposition to be teachers, and who are not educated for teaching, and who are continually bribed, as it were, by the miserable wages that are given them, to leave their teaching as soon as they acquire a little experience. It is a shame, a disgrace to the American people, a disgrace to American Christianity."

◆

LEAD PENCILS.—With what delight must the world of artists and writers of all kinds have hailed the invention of the black lead-pencil, as we have it to-day! I said *black lead;* but although the metallic part of this little implement is universally called black lead, there is not a particle of *lead* in it. This black, smooth, soft, and glossy substance is properly called *plumbago*, and is a compound of carbon and iron, or, as the chemists term it, *a carburet of iron*. There are several varieties of plumbago found in the rocks in the different parts of the world, some of which are good for one use, and others for other uses; and it happens that one of these varieties is fine-grained, soft, nearly free from grit, and well adapted for writing with, and this kind has received the name of *graphite*, from Greek words which signify *writing-stone*.

◆

ORIGIN OF THE NAMES OF STATES.

There is much that is interesting in the study of the origin of the names of the States of the Union, as they are derived from a variety of sources. To begin in the geographical order, we first have

Maine, which takes its name from the province of Maine, in France, and was so called in compliment to the queen of Charles I, Henrietta, its owner.

New Hampshire—first called Laconia—from Hamshire, England.

Vermont, from the Green Mountains (in French, *verd mont*).

Massachusetts, from the Indian language, signifying "The country about the great hill."

Rhode Island gets its name from the fancied resemblance of the little island to that of Rhodes, in the ancient Levant.

Connecticut's name was Mohegan, spelled, originally, "Quon-eh-ta-cut," signifying "A long river."

New York was so named in compliment to the Duke of York, whose brother, Charles II, ceded him that territory.

New Jersey was named by one of its original proprietors, Sir George Carteret, after the Island of Jersey in the British Channel, of which he was Governor.

Pennsylvania, as is generally known, takes its name from William Penn, the "sylvania" meaning woods.

Delaware takes its name from Thomas West, Lord de la Ware, Governor of Virginia.

Maryland receives its name from the Queen of Charles I, Henrietta Maria.

Virginia gets its name from Queen Elizabeth, the unmarried or virgin queen.

The Carolinas were named in honor of Charles I.

Georgia, in honor of Charles II.

Florida gets its name from Jasquas de Flores, or "Feast of the flowers."

Alabama comes from a Greek word, signifying "The land of rest."

Louisiana—named in honor of Louis XIV.

Mississippi derives its name from that of the great river, which is, in the Natchez tongue, "The father of the waters."

Arkansas is derived from the Indian word Kansas, "smoky water," with the French prefix, ark, "a bow."

Tennessee is an Indian name, meaning, "The river with a big bend."

Kentucky, an Indian name, "Kain-tuckee," signifying "At the head of the river."

Ohio—Shawnee name for "The beautiful river."

Michigan's name was derived from the lake, the Indian name for a fish-weir or trap, which the shape of the lake suggested.

Indiana's name is derived from that of the Indians.

Illinois' name is derived from the Indian word "Illinois," men, and the French affix "eis," making it "Tribes of men."

Wisconsin's name is said to be the Indian for a wild, rushing channel.

Missouri is also an Indian name for muddy water, having reference to the muddiness of the Missouri river.

Kansas—the Indian name for smoky water.

Iowa signifies, in the Indian language, "The drowsy ones," and Minnesota, "The cloudy waters."

◆

"WHAT IS A BILLION?"

According to the English notation, a billion is a million millions; while by the French notation, a billion is only one thousand millions. In this our American arithmetic corresponds to the French.

Some of the English papers have lately been trying to show what an enormous number a billion, as they understand it, is. One writer estimates in thousands of miles the length of a wall containing a billion gold sovereigns. It is concluded that the human mind cannot conceive the idea of vastness in the number of a billion.

This depends, however, much upon the way the matter is stated. Certainly one cannot conceive of a billion miles, or a billion years; but it is easy to think of quantities not very small singly, and not large when a billion of them are massed together.

A piece of paper an eighth of an inch square, can easily be cut out. A billion times an eighth of an inch would cover a surface a little less than two miles square. Both quantities are within the scope of the most ordinary mind.

Again, suppose a cubic block of wood, each side of which is an eighth of an inch. No less than 884,706 of such blocks are contained in a cubic foot; and a billion are contained in 1,130,281 cubic feet. That space is contained in a cube 104 feet 2 inches on each side, and there are many buildings as large as that.

It is hard to conceive of infinitely small as of infinitely large things. Professor Tyndall gives an estimate that there were as many as five thousand minute animals in each drop of a liquid which he allowed to ferment. Two hundred drops—a teaspoonful or two—would contain a billion of them. The trouble in this case is not that of conceiving a *billion* of these organisms, but of *one* of them.

◆

GOLDEN THOUGHTS.

[One to be written on the blackboard each morning to be learned and copied by the pupils.]

AN hour spent with a good book is always so much solid and substantial gain. Fire, food, mistake or accident, may rob us of our material possessions, but they cannot get at the treasures of the immortal mind. But the book must be a good one, written by some one who has "dipped his pen in his heart."

Now is the time, do not delay.
To-morrow never may be thine;
Trifle not the hours away—
The precious finger-marks of time.

There is a work for all to do;
Do thine with diligence and might,
For time is flying past recall,
And day soon ends in night.

Improve the moments as they fly,
Too precious to be thrown away;
And if thy work be great or small,
Do what thou canst to-day.

GOOD company and good conversation are the very sinews of virtue.

YOUR character cannot be essentially injured except by your own acts.

FOR him who does everything in its proper time, one day is worth three.—*Chinese Maxim.*

A GOOD name keeps its lustre in the dark.

WISDOM prepares for the worst, but folly leaves the worst for the day when it comes.

No man is more profundly sad than he who laughs too much.—*Richter.*

There is delight in singing,
Though none hear except the singer.

—*Lander.*

Miscellaneous.

NEW FIRM!

H. DAVIDOW & BRO.,

No. 4, Beidleman Block, Bridge-st., Towanda, Pa.

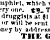
CASH PAID FOR FURS, HIDES,

PELTS, WOOL AND BEESWAX.

Towanda, Oct. 30, 1879-1yr.

CRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.

TRADE MARK. TRADE MARK.

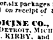


Before Taking

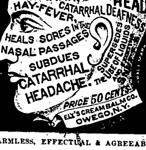
The Great ENGLISH Remedy, Will promptly & radically cure any & every case of Nervous Debility & Weakness, result of Indiscretion, excess or overwork of the brain & nervous system; is perfectly harmless, acts like magic, and has been extensively used for over thirty years with great success. ☞ Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. ☞ The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at $1 per package, or six packages for $5, or will be sent free by mail on receipt of the money by addressing

THE GRAY MEDICINE CO.,
No. 3 Mechanics' Block, DETROIT, MICH.

☞ Sold in Towanda by C. T. KIRBY, and by druggists everywhere. Johnston, Holloway & Co., wholesale agents, Phila. [April 10, 1879-y1.



After Taking.



HARMLESS, EFFECTUAL & AGREEABLE

Ask your Druggist for Circulars.

For sale by

CLARK B. PORTER (Ward House), DRUGGIST.

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Oct. 9, 1879.

I am using Ely's Cream Balm and receiving very beneficial results. It is the only remedy of a great many I have tried which has acted as a cure. I have been troubled with Catarrh for over 15 years, my head has been, most of the time, stopped and very much inflamed. It has opened my nostrils and reduced the inflammation in my head—in fact I feel I am being cured. It is the only remedy I have found which can be applied without pain and dread. My eyes are improving so that I can stand strong light, which I have not been able to do for years. NATHANIEL FEGLEY.
With E. F. MONTZ, Merchant. Oct. 30.

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	....	Niag'raFalls	1 03	....	1 08	....
....	2 50	8 00	....	Buffalo	11 50	8 20	1208	....
....	5 15	7 30	....	Rochester	10 00	8 10	1005	....
....	6 30	9 00	....	Lyons	8 17	6 25	8 50	....
10 20	6 54	9 25	....	Geneva	7 41	5 15	8 14	....
1 55	3 35	1146	....	Ithaca	8 05	2 4	6 40	....
11 20	5 25	8 00	....	Auburn	10 00	....	9 25	4 40
4 45	9 00	1050	....	Owego	6 25	....	6 30	9 35
5 2	9 05	1 17	8 20	Elmira	5 25	12 40	6 15	8 50
6 10	9 45	1 45	9 00	Waverly	4 45	11 50	5 40	7 55
6 20	10 10	1 55	9 14	Sayre	4 38	11 35	5 10	7 42
6 25	10 15	2 00	9 20	Athens	4 31	11 33	5 04	7 35
6 35	....	....	9 30	Milan	....	11 24	4 56	7 25
6 45	....	....	9 40	Ulster	....	11 14	4 47	7 15
7 00	10 48	2 30	10 00	TOWANDA	4 00	11 00	4 35	7 00
P.M.	....	....	10 10	Wysauking	....	10 48	4 24	A M
....	....	....	10 20	Sta'g Stone	....	10 38	4 16	....
....	....	....	10 30	Rum'erfield	...	10 30	4 10	....
....	....	....	0 39	Frenchtown	...	10 20	4 02	....
...	11 26	3 09	10 52	Wyalusing	...	10 05	3 52	....
3	11 43	3 27	11 15	Laceyville	3 02	9 46	3 34	6
	....	....	11 20	Skin's Eddy	....	9 42	3 30	
	12 00	3 44	11 37	Meshoppen	....	9 26	3 15	
A.M.	....	....	11 44	Mehoopany	....	9 19	3 09	P M
7 10	12 28	4 12	12 30	Tunkhan'ck	2 18	8 55	2 47	9 30
7 20	....	....	12 40	La Grange	...	8 44	2 37	9 20
7 36	....	....	12 56	Falls	...	8 28	2 25	9 05
8 00	1 05	4 50	1 20	L&B Junc'n	1 35	8 05	2 05	8 01
8 35	1 35	5 13	2 00	Wilk-Barre	1 08	7 30	1 40	8 40
11 00	3 45	7 30	4 25	M'ch Chunk	11 05	....	1110	5 50
12 03	4 48	8 24	5 50	Allentown	10 02	....	1007	4 34
12 15	5 10	8 35	6 05	Bethlehem	9 50	....	8 55	4 20
12 50	6 00	9 10	6 30	Easton	9 20	....	9 25	3 50
2 05	6 40	1000	8 15	Philad'lphia	8 00	....	8 15	2 30
3 50	8 05	....	9 25	New York	6 20	....	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 Balls and Philadelphia without change.

R. A. PACKER, Supt.,
Sayre, Pa., Nov. 10, 1878. P. & N. Y. R. R.

Clothing.

JACOB'S

Has now received his

FALL AND WINTER

STOCK OF

CLOTHING!

WHICH HAS NEVER

BEEN EQUALLED OR EXCELLED

BEFORE IN TOWANDA!

Either for

Quality or Low Prices,

Every Article First-Class.

PLEASE CALL & EXAMINE

BEFORE PURCHASING.

HE SELLS FOR CASH AND WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD.

A GOOD OVERCOAT, $3!

FULL LINE OF HATS & CAPS.

Patton's Block, Main-St.

Towanda, Pa., Oct. 1, 1879.

Crockery Ware.

NEW FIRM

AND NEW GOODS!

H. J. Madill

Has filled up the old store of O. A. Black with full line of

CROCKERY,
CHINA, CHINA,
GLASSWARE!
CUTLERY,
SILVER PLATED GOODS,
STONEWARE!
BABY WAGONS,
FANCY GOODS,
TOYS, TOYS!
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS!
A great variety of
LAMPS, LANTERNS, CHIMNEYS!

A NEW DEPARTURE

Sewing Machines of the leading makes sold for Cash at store, at wonderfully low prices.

MACHINE NEEDLES & OIL

LADIES, GENTS AND CHILDREN

Are invited to look over our assortment, as we are determined to do all in our power to please. Remember the place,

"OLD CROCKERY STORE

Towanda, May 10, 1877.

IMPROVED

Agricultural Machinery

The subscriber is prepared to furnish the *latest and best machines for the farmer at the lowest prices.*

THE WIARD TRUE CHILLED PLOW.

This is the best and cheapest of all the chilled plows, and is adapted to all kinds of soil and work.

WHEELER'S NEW DOUBLE-GEARED TWO AND THREE HORSE POWERS

With Steel Rods; large truck wheels and latest improvements.

This is an excellent power and has no superior among double-geared Powers.

WHEELER'S NEW THRESHERS AND CLEANERS—*with overshot and undershot.*

Attention is called to Wheeler & Melick's New Improved Undershot Thresher, one of which will be on exhibition after July 20th.

Several other kinds of Threshing Machines for sale, among which are *Gray's Steel Rod Power, and Threshers and Cleaners, and Peerless Double-Geared Powers, and Peerless Threshers and Cleaners.*

FARMERS' FAVORITE GRAIN DRILL.

This is the most complete Grain Drill in use. Samples on exhibition.

WAGONS.

I am prepared to supply anything in the line of Farm Wagons, Half Skeleton, Open and Top Buggies and Carriages, *very cheap.* Cortland, Bath and Empire Wagons and Carriages. Empire and Jackson Farm Wagons, etc.

HYDRAULIC CEMENT,

Just received a carload of Fayetteville Excelsior Cement, the best and cheapest in the market. Satisfaction guaranteed.

MIXED PAINTS,

For House and other painting. Ready for the brush. Cheap and good. Better than you buy in the ordinary way.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS AND PRICES.

Office in the 99 Cent Store. Warehouse in rear of same and First National Bank, and on alley running from Poplar to Pine street.

R. M. WELLES.
Towanda, Pa., July 15, 1879

GET YOUR HAIR CUT

AND SHAVING, AT THE

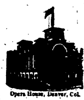
Ward House

Shaving Parlor

☞ We study to please.

D. V. STEDGE, Prop'r
Towanda, Pa., July 15, 1879.

New Advertisements.


Opera House, Denver, Col.


U. S. Mint, Denver, Col.

CITY LOTS
25x125 FEET
SITUATED IN NORTH DENVER,
FREE!

EVERY OTHER LOT ABSOLUTELY FREE!

WARRANTEE DEED WITHOUT RESERVE.

Denver now has a population of 40,000. Great cities are the outgrowth of great countries. Twenty years ago Denver was a small trading post on the frontier, now it is a large city, with numerous Churches, Hotels, Theaters, Street-railroads, Gas-works, Water-works, Gold and Silver Smelting and Refining Works, with a United States Mint, and is the great Railroad Center of the West. There are seven First-class Railroads now running and connecting with all the Principal and Branch Railroads from Maine to California. It is the Capital of Colorado, naturally the richest State in the Union, and located in about the geographical center of the United States. The climate is charming, with the best water and purest air in the world, and the scenery is unexcelled for beauty and grandeur. It is surrounded by the richest Gold, Silver, Copper, Iron, Lead, and Coal Mines and Agricultural Lands in America. It is now the headquarters for Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, New Mexico, Wyoming, Nevada, Arizona, and Northern Texas. The rich mineral and agricultural resources of this vast country will make Denver the largest and wealthiest city in the West.

WHY LOTS ARE GIVEN AWAY.

As the tide of immigration is now in this direction, it is the Company's interest to have people locate in Denver and on their property. To encourage emigration here, the Company will give to any one sending their name and address a warrantee deed, in fee simple, for one or more lots in North Denver, situated in Weld County, State of Colorado, in immediate view of this beautiful city, the only charge being one dollar to pay the Notary Public fees for acknowledging deed and conveyance. The Company does not give every lot away, but each alternate one, and does not expect that every person who gets a lot in North Denver will come here, but a great many will, and they will induce their friends to follow. The increased population will soon make this property very valuable, and this Company retain each alternate lot, which they hold at prices varying from $25 to $500, according to location. For this reason the above proposition is made. The deeds are unconditional, not requiring any one to settle or improve, but with full power to transfer and deed to others. The limit to any one person taking advantage of this offer is five lots. This **property is not hill-side, mountain, or swamp, but is level, fertile,** and has advantages for building upon too numerous to mention. Full and satisfactory information, with indorsements from our best citizens, will be furnished.

CERTIFICATE OF TITLE.

I, W. C. SANDERS, County Clerk and Recorder within and for said County and State, do hereby certify to the above and foregoing to be true, and title complete to the land therein described according to the records in my office. I further certify there are no abstracts or transcripts of judgments, taxes or other leins standing against said land. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal this 2d day of August, A. D. 1879.

W. C. SANDERS, County Clerk and Recorder.

[SEAL.] State of Colorado, County of Weld. } ss.

INSTRUCTIONS.

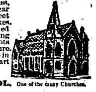
This Company will send by return mail, to any one sending within sixty days from the date of this paper their names, P. O. address, County and State, plainly written in full, a clear warrantee deed to a lot 25 feet front by 125 feet deep in North Denver, Colorado, clear of all taxes.

Applications for city lots must be accompanied with one dollar for each lot to pay cost of making and acknowledging deed, postage, etc. The lots then can be sold and transferred at your pleasure.

Let all improve this opportunity to secure a home in the richest State in the world. Deeds sent to any part of the U. S. and Canadas. Address all letters to

DENVER LAND COMPANY,
449 LAWRENCE ST., DENVER, COL.


High School, Denver, Col.


One of the many Churches.

Hardware, Tinware, &c.

McINTYRE BROTHERS,
Towanda, Pa.,

DEALERS IN

General Hardware,

CONSISTING OF

HEAVY AND SHELF HARDWARE,

Stoves, Tin, Iron, Nails,

Paints, Oils, Glass, Putty,

Gunpowder, Shot, Cartridges.

Carpenters' and Joiners' Tools,

Wagon Makers' Supplies,

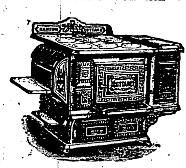
Farming and Dairy Implements,

Table Cutlery, Clothes Wringers,

Rope, Bolts, Chains, &c., &c.

ALSO AGENTS FOR THE

THIS RANGE TOOK THE **First Premiums**



AT THE Bradford and Sullivan County Fairs, OCTOBER, 1879.

RANSOM COTTAGE RANGE,

With the Expansion Broiling Chamber,

—AND—

SMYTH'S PATENT DUPLEX GRATE.

With or without Low Closet, Reservoir, or Ornamental Elevated Shelf.

The Greatest Combination of Valuable Improvements Ever Presented in one Range.

After the flattering experience of the past year, having had a very large and extended sale, we find that the THE RANSOM COTTAGE is universally conceded to be the most desirable Range of its class in the market. Its general features are the same as in the celebrated Ransom Range, which has for years been considered the finest Range made. It contains the **Batent Expansion Broiling Chamber,** which is universally acknowledged to be the *only successful and practical broiling attachment in use.* It is also furnished with **Smyth's Patent Duplex Grate.** This celebrated Grate is extremely simple in its construction. It has now been in active use for more than five years, and in view of the universally successful experience of its operation and durability during that time, as well as the highly satisfactory results obtained by us in our own thorough trial of its qualities, we have no hesitation in pronouncing it the *only complete and successful arrangement* for removing clinkers and refuse from the fire-box instantaneously, thoroughly and cleanly, while the degree of combustion obtained has never, in our opinion, been equaled with any other style of grate.

THE RANSOM COTTAGE is a *thoroughly first-class Range* in all its portions and appointments, while the *price is extremely low.* It is so constructed that it can be changed from a Low Closet to a Single Oval Range, by merely lifting the upper part of the Range from the Low Closet and placing it upon a set of ornamented legs. All sizes can also be furnished with the Ornamental Elevated Shelf. The large Baled Ash Pan is taken out at *the end of the Range* instead of the front—a much more convenient and cleanly arrangement—and the capacious Warming Closet extends underneath the whole Range. The Hot Water Reservoir is heated entirely from the bottom, and is of a larger capacity than will be found on any other Range of this class. All the minor details in the construction of this Range have received the closest attention. It has highly burnished ends, nickle-plated knobs of a new and *beautiful pattern,* nickle-plated panels, nickle-plated Towel Racks, and the mounting and fittings is in the best style.

McINTYRE BROTHERS.

Towanda, Pa., October 30, 1879.

From the Factory to the Wearer.

Shirts of Superior Muslin, Extra Fine Linen Shield Bosom, Open Back, French Yoke, and completely finished for

$7.50 A DOZEN!!

Having completed arrangements with one of the largest Cotton Factories in the United States *for an unlimited supply of Shirting Muslin, at extremely low prices,* and having largely increased our facilities for the manufacture of **men's** and **boys' Shirts,** in all styles, we have decided to make an important departure from the course usually adopted by similar establishments, and to place *ourselves directly in communication* with the **consumer,** thus avoiding the enormous profits required by **middlemen** and the **retail trade,** and enabling us to make the following unprecedented offer:

[illegible] Superior Muslin, Fine Linen Finished French Yoke Shirts, as above, ready for wear, . . $7.50
6 " " " " " " " . . . 4.00
[illegible] " " " " " " " . . . 2.25

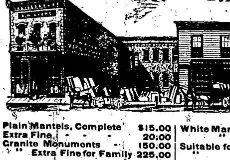
An elegant set rolled gold plated Sleeve and Collar Buttons presented to each purchaser of 3, 6 or 12 Shirts.

Sample Shirt finished complete, with a set Buttons as above, sent **prepaid** by mail on receipt of 85 **cents.** We **warrant** these Shirts to be **first-class** in every respect, to be **substantially** and **neatly** finished, and equal in **appearance, durability** and **style** to any Shirt in the market costing two or three times as much. [illegible] circumference of chest and length of arm. Remember in ordering from us you **save all outside profits.**

Boys' Shirts same price as above. Postage Stamps or Currency taken. Catalogue of goods sent with all the parcels.

NEW YORK FURNISHING CO., 421 Broadway, New York, U. S.

MARBLEIZED MANTLES!



REDUCED PRICE LIST

FROM

January 1st, 1879!

GOODS ARE

CHEAPER

THAN THEY HAVE BEEN

IN

TWENTY YEARS

Plain Mantels, Complete	$15.00	White Marble for Children	$5.00
Extra Fine - - - -	20.00	" Extra Fine	10.00
Granite Monuments -	150.00	Suitable for Crown People	8.00
" Extra Fine for Family	225.00	" " " Ex. Fine	15.00

☞ I would recommend especially the Beautiful COLUMBIAN MARBLE, and far more durable for this climate, will not SOIL OR DISCOLOR with age like other marble.

A. W. AYERS,

442, 444, 446 and Granite Yard 458, 460 462 East Water Street, ELMIRA, N. Y.

Furniture,

FROST'S SONS'

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

FURNITURE!

We are now prepared for the SPRING TRADE with a full line of

NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS

OF THE

LATEST STYLES AND LOWEST PRICES

which we invite the public to call and examine.

Our assortment of

PARLOR SUITS IN RAW SILK, TERRIS, PLUSH AND HAIRCLOTH,

is very large, and our prices as low as the lowest.

We have a full line of

CHAMBER SUITS IN ASH, WALNUT AND SOFT WOOD,

which we are selling at a very low price. A full line of

SPRING BEDS, MATTRASSES AND PILLOWS.

UNDERTAKING.

In this department we always have the best goods in the market, and are continually adding

NEW STYLES

with all the

LATEST IMPROVEMENTS,

while our prices are the lowest.

J. O. FROST'S SONS'.

Towanda, April 9, 1879.

Miscellaneous.

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 36 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

Elmira Advertisements.

GERITY & MORREL,

[*Established 1847.*]

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

DRUGGISTS SUNDRIES, PATENT MEDICINES &c., &c.

128, LAKE STREET,

Feb. 28, '78. ELMIRA, N. Y.

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.

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

H. M. KENT

Wholesale and Retail

DEALER IN

CLOTHING

—A D

Gents' Furnishing Goods,

133 EAST WATER STREET,

LORING BLOCK, ELMIRA.

Elmira, N. Y. June 13, 1878.

$300 A MONTH guaranteed. $12 a day at home made by the industrious. Capital not required; we will start you. Men, women, boys and girls make money faster at work for us than at anything else. The work is light and pleasant, and such as anyone can go right at. Those who are wise who see this notice will send us their addresses at once and see for themselves. Costly Outfit and terms free. Now is the time. Those already at work are laying up large sums of money. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

Furniture,

BRIDGE STREET
FURNITURE STORE.

TWO STORES IN ONE!

Having doubled our facilities this year by occupying two stores, we are prepared to offer you a larger stock than ever before, and at reduced prices.

We are selling

FURNITURE

Of all kinds as

CHEAP

If not

CHEAPER

Than the

CHEAPEST.

At the same time we keep up the standard of our goods.

In

UNDERTAKING,

(OUR SPECIALTY),

We guarantee satisfaction. We are prepared to do anything in that line on short notice, and are determined to please.

Call and see for yourself

N. P. HICKS.

Towanda, May 1st, 1879.

Miscellaneous.

HARDWARE

AT GREATLY

REDUCED PRICES!

H. T. JUNE, AGENT,

Is now opening a large and general assortment o Hardware, Cutlery, Stoves, Nails, Iron, Glass Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Tinware, House Furnishing Goods, &c., purchased for cash and offered for sale at Bargains to those who pay cash for goods.

RANGES and Cooking Stoves, for Coal and Wood, at low prices, at JUNE'S.

THE Gossip, the best low-priced stove for offices and chambers ever made, at JUNE'S.

FOR Horse-Shoes and Horse-Shoe Nails, go to JUNE'S.

A LARGE stock of Bar, Square, Round, Half-Round, Oval, Half-Oval, Band, and Hoop Iron, at JUNE'S.

FOR Paints, Oils, and Varnishes, go to JUNE'S.

LANTERNS—a great variety at low prices, at JUNE'S.

LOCKS, Latches, and Bolts, every variety and kind, at JUNE'S.

CAST and Toe Corks (Steel), at JUNE'S.

DISSTON'S Celebrated Saws, at JUNE'S.

TABLE and Pocket Cutlery, at JUNE'S.

HOUSE Furnishing Goods, at JUNE'S.

NAILS and Spikes, all sizes, at JUNE'S.

NORWAY and Sweed's Iron at JUNE'S.

MECHANICS will find a good assortment of Tools at JUNE'S.

A LARGE stock of Philadelphia Carriage and Tire Bolts, at JUNE'S.

WIRE Cloth, at JUNE'S.

POWDER, Shot and Caps, for sale at JUNE'S.

BLASTING Powder, at JUNE'S.

FILES and Rasps, a full assortment, at JUNE'S.

EMMERY Cloth and Paper, and Sand Paper, at JUNE'S.

WINDOW GLASS, from 7x9 to 24x36, at JUNE'S.

SCREWS and Tacks, direct from the manufacturers, for sale at wholesale and retail, at reduced prices, at JUNE'S.

LAMPS, Lamp Burners, Chimneys, Shades, and Wicks of every variety, at JUNE'S.

THE Graphic and New Jewel, th most perfect and ornamental heating stoves i the world, at JUNE'S

ROPE, Sash, Cord, Twine and Wick, all sizes, a JUNE'S.

TINWARE—a large and general assortment at low prices, at JUNE'S.

STEVENS & LONG

General Dealers in

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,

And

COUNTRY PRODUCE,

HAVE REMOVED

TO THEIR NEW STORE,

CORNER OF MAIN & PINE-Sts.

(The old stand of Fox, Stevens & Mercur.)

They invite attention to their complete assortment and very large stock of Choice New Goods, which they have always on hand.

ESPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE PRODUCE TRADE,

And Cash paid for desirable kinds.

M. J. LONG. GEO. STEVENS.
Towanda, April 1 1879.

The Purest and Best Medicine ever made.

A combination of **Hops, Buchu, Mandrake,** and **Dandelion,** with all the best and most curative properties of all other Bitters makes the greatest **Blood Purifier, Liver Regulator,** and Life and Health Restoring Agent on earth.

No disease or ill health can possibly long exist where Hop Bitters are used, so varied and perfect are their operations.

They give new life and vigor to the aged and infirm.

To all whose employments cause irregularity of the bowels or urinary organs, or who require an Appetizer, Tonic and mild Stimulant, Hop Bitters are invaluable **without intoxicating.**

No matter what your feelings or symptoms are, what the disease or ailment is, use Hop Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick, but if you only feel bad or miserable, use the Bitters at once. It may save your life. It has saved hundreds.

$500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help. Do not suffer nor let your friends suffer, but use and urge them to use Hop Bitters.

Remember, Hop Bitters is no vile, drugged, drunken nostrum, but the Purest and Best Medicine ever made; the **"Invalid's Friend and Hope,"** and no person or family should be without them.

Get some this day.

HOP COUGH CURE is the sweetest, safest and best. Ask Children.

The HOP PAD for Stomach, Liver and Kidney is superior to all others. Cures by absorption. Ask druggist.

D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics.

Sold by druggists. Hop Bitters Mfg. Co, Rochester, N. Y. Send for Circular.

$77 a month and expenses guaranteed to Agen Outfit free. SHAW & CO., Augusta, Ma

Farm and Household.

Hints for the Work of the Month.

American Agriculturist.

Plowing the Corn Stubble, should be made the first business of the month. In fact, the plowing under or otherwise disposing of all rubbish from gathered crops, should be done as soon as possible.

Green Manuring, is one of the cheapest and easiest methods of fertilizing land. A stubble plowed early this month, may be sown with rye, at a cost of less than $2 per acre, and the rye may be plowed under in the spring, April or May, and the ground sown with another crop. Otherwise the rye may be cut for fodder, and the ground used for oats. But an occasional green crop plowed in, will be found very useful in keeping up land, and rye is the only one that can be used at this season.

Roots for Corn.—A badly plowed corn stubble, is the worst possible ground for roots, and if these are to be grown next season, and corn stubble is to be plowed first, it must be plowed deeply, and all the corn stubs well covered. Root culture requires good farming, and rough uneven plowing, with loose corn-stubs on the surface, is not good farming. A well plowed corn stubble may be worked with the disk harrow in the spring, and well fitted for roots, which are preferable to oats or corn fodder.

Corn Fodder.—Corn stalks that are out in the field should be made safe, either by stacking or putting under cover, as soon as possible. Hay is scarce, and will be dear, and fodder of all kinds is worth caring for; to expose it to the weather, as is often done, is injurious and wasteful.

Root Pits.—Roots and potatoes will heat and "sweat," and if not well ventilated, or if the pits are not uncovered they will decay. This should be carefully looked to, and the pits must not be completely closed, until all danger from beating is over. Roots yet undug, should be secured at once.

Surface Drains may be made to serve a very useful purpose. If the waste flows off from the ground in this way, sub-soil drainage may be unnecessary. But surface drainage is a waste, because some fertilizing matter is carried away, which should be left in the soil if the water soaked through it into under drains, and surface draining is therefore only a temporary expedient at the best. Surface drains may be used with advantage where land is not underdrained, and this is the season for the work.

Deep Drains.—Making drains is especially a work for this season. If a field, or part of one, or a low piece of land is properly drained each year by and by the whole farm will be put in good condition. Patience and time are especially needed in farm work. One cannot do everything in one year, nor in ten, in many cases, so that a farmer should not be discouraged, if he cannot do all that he desires, in one or two seasons. If what is done is *completed*, as far as it goes, one should be satisfied.

Great Work.—One of the most important hints that we can offer to our fellow farmers, is to do only good work, for this only pays; and never to begin a job unless it can be well finished; for a job of work left half undone, is frequently worse than if not commenced. It is better to put off the beginning of a job, than to fail in carrying it through, by beginning before one is ready for the work.

The Chinch Bug, has been unusually destructive the past season. Its winter harbors are in the stubbles and any standing weeds that remain in the fields. Doubtless the ravages of this pest are encouraged by the safe shelters it finds in this way. Wheat farmers may take a hint from this, that cleaner culture may be found an effective method by destroying this, and other pests, by depriving them of winter quarters.

Fences and Ditches.—Before the ground freezes, put fences and ditches in good order. Fence posts that are loose may be tamped solidly, and a stone rammed on each side will steady a post better than packing with earth. Mounding up around the posts will turn the water from them and save them from heaving. The weeds that have grown in the ditches, and the accumulation of leaves and rubbish, should not be left in them; remove all such and make a clear channel for the water to flow away.

Cows.—Dairymen have reason to hope for better things. An advance of 100 per cent on cheese, and 25 on butter, is cheering, although, unfortunately, the dealers get all the benefit of it at present. The dairymen, however, will have the advantage in the future, and this will be an incentive to improve the condition of the cows. Winter dairying is a profitable business, and the best dairymen are gradually working into it, but it will be only the first-class who will succeed in it.

Winter Feeding for Cows.—The yield of milk and butter in the summer depends greatly upon the winter feed. All the feed given cows is not consumed without return. The manure gives a good dividend upon the outlay, and the animals are storing up energy and strength to be made available afterwards. The winter is the season for liberal and judicious feeding and not for "short commons," which is another term for half starvation.

Regular Rations are absolutely necessary. Steady feed means steady thrift and profit. Scarcely any two animals have the same appetites. In feeding, observe closely and know the habits of each animal; the winter is the time for this study.

Mixed Feed.—Sameness palls upon the appetite; a variety of food encourages it. A good farmer loves to see his animals eat, and the more they eat, and healthfully digest, the greater are the owner's profit. Cut or pulped roots will be found the best basis for winter feeding, and with these, corn-fodder and oat straw may be given liberally, saving the hay until the early spring.

Horses.—The team should not rest while a day's work in the field remains to be done. Good feeding is needed while work continues. Idle horses may run in a fenced yard or field, and hay or corn-fodder will be sufficient for them while not at work.

Colts.—Young colts and yearlings require good nutritious food. Oats are the best food for a growing colt; if corn is used, wheat-bran is a proper accompaniment. Abundance of phosphates is needed to form a solid and strong bony framework, and bran is rich in these. Keep the skin clean with a curry-comb and brush, especially the latter.

Sheep and Lambs.—The ewes will now be in lamb, or should be, excepting where late lambs are desired. Where wool and mutton are the chief objects. May lambs will be preferable to earlier ones. There is no better place or time for lambs to be dropped than in a pasture a fine sunny May day. Where lambs for market are wanted, the ewes will now be in breeding, and will need some extra care. An abundance of good, nutritious food and water, are the principal requisities. Sheep may be the last animals to be brought into winter quarters.

Sheds and Yards should be prepared without delay. The use of iron for building sheds, described elsewhere, is worthy of consideration. This material has the advantage of being put together cheaply and rapidly, and a portion of a yard covered with it, might in many cases be a good investment. Litter for sheds should be kept dry, and plenty of it gathered. Leaves from the woods are not surpassed for the sheep-yards and pig-pens.

Pigs.—Pork can hardly fail to join in the general upward movement. While pigs of pure breed can be obtained cheaply the opportunity for improving the stock should not be neglected. It is probable that a better time than the present will not soon occur again. Pigs, as manure-makers, are not so much considered as their importance deserves.

Poultry.—A well arranged poultry house, plan, without "gimcrack" and useless fixtures, and made so as to be kept clean easily, will pay as well as any other farm expenditure, if not better. With eggs at 2 cents each, 12 good hens will now return more than $3 in a month, and next month more than that. The profit of keeping winter layers is obvious. In all farm work our aim should be to produce that which sells best, and at a time when it sells for the highest price. At odd times, a stock of coops may be made for use in the spring.

Sundry Matters.—A general clearing up is now in order. Fields, fences, yards, buildings, and cellars, should be cleared of rubbish, and the rubbish burned. Gather up every tool and put it into its place; fix up wagons and carts, clean and paint them; arrange the house for winter and rough weather; now that lights have to be carried about the barns and stables, everything should be fully insured, and a good responsible company selected to insure in, firewood should be prepared and put under shelter, and that general family peace-maker, dry fuel, generously supplied and conveniently placed for use; where coal is used, a bin under cover, with an opening at the bottom for taking out the fuel easily, will save trouble and loss. Finally, prepare a suitable place for disposing of all household waste where it can be made available as a fertilizer and all risks of infection from it be avoided.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN WORK.

Whatever the season may have been, this month brings work to a close over a wide extent of country. The orchardist or gardner finds himself at the closing of one year, and already at the beginning of another, and while he is occupied with the sale, or the proper storing, of his crops, he must, in order to be successful, also plan, and in some things prepare, for the crops of the coming year.

ORCHARD AND NURSERY.

Apples.—With the present short crop, fruit that in years of abundance would not be thought marketable will sell, and should be sorted with this in view, and put up in the best possible shape. The rejected fruit can go into cider, which is better when made at this season, because the process of fermentation goes on more slowly.

Fences and Gates of the orchard and nursery should be in good order especially at this season, when a stray animal may do serious damage.

Rabbits can do much harm if left to themselves. If the trees are few, they may be protected by bands of lath or tarred paper, tied on with fine wire. Rabbits have a great distaste for meat, and may be kept away from the trees by smeering the trunks of the trees with blood, or rubbing them with liver or other refuse meat. A small "bounty" on rabbits will make boys active with their traps. The rabbit is at its best in November, a fat young one is most excellent.

A Mound of Earth at the base of young trees will serve the double purpose of a support to the trees against the wind and storms, and also prevent mice from gnawing the trunks and killing the trees. The mounds should be eighteen or twenty inches high, and of earth free from weeds, so that it may pack finely.

Draining, if necessary, should be done before hard freezing weather. Surface water should not be allowed to collect; a few furrows in the right place will be useful in carrying off the water.

Cions may be cut as soon as the leaves fall, when they should be put into sawdust, or, in its absence, sand, and kept in a cool cellar. Only healthy, thrifty trees of well-known varieties should be selected from. It is better to buy than to use poor stock.

Stocks for Root Grafting.—The grafting is done during the winter, and therefore the stock should be in a handy place. The stocks are taken up before the ground freezes, assorted, tied in bundles, and put in boxes, with their roots well covered with sail, and placed in the cellar, ready for grafting.

The Keeping of Fruit requires a uniform, low temperature, just above the freezing point. Fruit, in ripening, gives off carbonic acid gas, which is deletorious, hence fruit should not be stored in the house cellar, if it can be avoided. Where there is no other place for the fruit, then the ventilation of the cellar must be carefully looked to, and if an opening can be made from the cellar into the chimney, let it be done. Open the windows of the cellar when the outside temperature will allow.

Detached Cellars should be provided where there is much fruit. In such, ventilation is not required, as the gas by excluding the air, retards the ripening, and, in fact, tends to preserve the fruit.

Labels.—Those upon the trees should be looked to. The old style, made of pine, marked with a lead-pencil while a coat of white-lead is fresh upon them, is about the best. Some prefer zinc strips with the name written with pencil.

Seeds of Trees for spring planting are best preserved by mixing them with sand, and placing the boxes in a cool dry place, where there are no mice.

* * *

When you are being flattered somebody is washing you with imperceptible soft-soap.

You can pick your teeth at any first-class dentist's. They make them now with or without rosy gum attachments.

A cheap boarding-house version of "Pinafore" reads: "Hash! It is the cat!"