Educational Department

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A. T. LILLEY.

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.
J. ANDREW WILT, Editor.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENTS.

The Educational Department in this paper has been successfully maintained for about five years. It had its origin by one of the present editors handing a resolution to the Secretary of the Teachers' Association at the session held at Towanda, in February, 1875, to the effect that a column in one of the county papers be procured for educational matters, and that a committee of five be appointed to take charge of the same. When the feasibility of the resolution was discussed, some of the members of the Association predicted that it could not be maintained, for the reason that it had been tried and failed. There have been a number of changes in the committee of Associate Editors since the column was inserted in this paper, but with a few exceptions the educational matter has appeared weekly ever since. The editors labored, in writing and supplying matter for a long time, and felt that their labors were not fully appreciated by the teachers. About this time more interest seemed to be manifested, and the teachers felt encouraged—and continued in their labor of love. Soon its beneficial results began to become known and felt, and continued until within less than a year there seemed to be a demand for an Educational Department in the *Bradford Republican*, which is also edited by a committee appointed by the Teachers' Association, and has been maintained since. Since the establishment of the last named department the demand has grown, and the result was, that at the last Teachers' County Institute, steps were taken for the publishing of a paper devoted to education, which has resulted in the publication of the *School Journal*. Thus, we notice, what was alleged would be a failure, has proved to be the father of an another educational department and journal of education. We are glad to find interest enough in education in the county to record the history and progress of the educational departments and journals—as springing from the establishment of this department in the REPORTER. The people of Bradford County cannot fail to be profited by such means of educational news—and literature.

IMPARTING AND TEACHING.

The power of imparting to others is possessed in different degrees, by different individuals. Many persons make this power or faculty one of the most important requisites in a successful teacher.

Children of course must become acquainted with facts. Facts may be imparted, told or communicated. That there is a great difference in the powers of different persons to impart facts to primary pupils in an interesting and pleasant way, we will admit. For more advanced pupils, this faculty of imparting is not required. After children have acquired a sufficient number of facts, they are in a position to help themselves and to learn, or acquaint themselves with fact. Pupils must learn by their *own* efforts in order to strengthen their minds, and all that a teacher should do is to guide and direct the pupil's inquiry, and see that he gets the proper understanding of the things he studies and learns.

One of the faults of many teachers is, *that they tell too much.* They are too ready to assist the pupil when obstacles or difficulties present themselves. The teachers who make this mistake labor under the impression that they are *imparting* knowledge, while the fact is they are depriving the pupils of mental effort the only true method of developing mind. The *only true method of teaching* is to teach in *such a way as to cause the pupils to investigate, to think, and to act for themselves.* To determine the best methods of instruction the teacher should ask himself the question, *how, and in what way can I present this subject so as to cause my pupils to investigate, think, study and act?* To do this requires a knowledge of the faculties of the mind, and how to call out those faculties. The teacher who has that knowledge and *tact* to use it practically, will succeed in the *true* art of teaching, and teach the pupils habits of study, investigation and thinking, which will enable them to educate themselves.

DISTRICT INSTITUTES.

District Institutes are more frequent this winter throughout the county than heretofore. In some townships the teachers are allowed their time by the directors, while in others the teachers maintain their district institutes, and teach twenty-two days for a month. This is a very credible showing for the teachers of the county. It shows that the majority of the teachers in the county are interested in their work, and desire to improve. The only way in which teachers can convince the people that district institutes are of any value to them, is to have the teachers take an interest and make their meetings useful by not only practical discussions, but practical and school room work. To carry out this idea, we would suggest that a class in the several branches of study be invited to attend, and that teachers be appointed to take charge of the class. In this manner we think the teachers may have a practical example of conducting a class recitation. In this way the teacher can *show how* he conducts a recitation, and need not *tell how* he does it. Besides being a benefit to the teachers, it would be profitable for the pupils. If any should try this practical idea of conducting the District Institutes, we desire to hear from them through these columns.

INSTITUTES.—The Teachers County Institute of Luzerne County, was held last week. The attendance was large, but the exercises consisted mostly of lectures and addresses, by professors and principals of normal schools, etc., who are generally fond of airing their knowledge upon such occasions, and make it pleasant and agreeable for the teachers, and induce as many of them to attend their schools as possible. This formerly was the way of conducting institutes in Bradford County until the present Superintendent took charge, and we are pleased with his method of requiring the teachers to do the work, and not only be passive recipients.

THE number of scholars attending school in Bradford County during the school year of 1878, were as follows: Males, 7,984; females, 7,117; total, 15,101. The average percentage of attendance was eighty, and the average cost per scholar was eighty-three cents per month.

ATHENS township has twenty schools, and has more scholars attending school than any other township or borough in the county. Towanda Borough has but twenty-two scholars less than Athens township, and employs but nine teachers.

EXHIBITION OF SCHOLARS' WORK.

A. J. Davis, Superintendent of Clarion County, in his report of 1878, says:

"A County Educational Headquarters has been established, and a room in the court house secured for exhibition and safe keeping of scholars' work."

Clarion County has about half the territory of Bradford, and has two hundred and twenty schools, and Bradford has four hundred and seven—and yet the County Commissioners of Clarion County furnish a room in the court house for *exhibition and safe keeping of scholars' work.* If a county with half the number of schools can furnish a room for such a purpose, why cannot Bradford County, which has twice the territory and number of schools?

That a room in which may be placed scholars' work, and be exhibited and safely kept would be another step in the scale of progress in our schools we firmly believe.

The educational display at the County Fair in October last, was excellent for the first attempt, and a suitable room should be provided, in which the various exhibits could be placed and safely kept. We think this a subject the next Teachers' Association should discuss, and if deemed advisable to appoint a committee to interview the County Commissioners, and if possible to procure a room for this purpose.

MALE TEACHERS.

Male teachers have been in greater demand throught the county this fall than for a number of years past. As a rule, we think our schools would be better if more male teachers were employed. The trouble is that wages are so low, that the young man who is qualified to teach, can obtain better wages at most any kind of employment. In this county there are few who receive sufficient salary to induce them to follow teaching as a profession. In the Southeastern counties of the State the male teachers are paid from $30 to $50 per month in the rural districts. We have known a teacher to teach in the same country school for from five to ten years, in one of those counties; this is but one of the many instances where teachers were paid fair wages, and retained in the same position for years—even in a country school.

We think if the same policy were pursued by the people of our county, the schools would improve more rapidly than they do.

TEACHERS generally admit the necessity, and the importance of teaching pupils to compose. Some persons assert that if a person knows or understands a thing, he can tell it. We are not ready to admit this statement as true, it may be in part. It is one thing to have the idea, and quite another to be able to express that idea, so that others may understand it. To put those ideas on paper, and to express them, in conversation or to speak them, calls into action different powers of mind. We can see a greater necessity for being able to write or compose, than to be able to speak in public. Few of the many men in the world are ever called upon to speak in public—while there is never a man, even the humblest laborer, who is not compelled sometimes, to write a letter, which necessitates an expression of thought by writing them. This can only be accomplished by practice, and knowing something about the art of composition, and this can be learned in no more suitable place than in the common schools.

TROY Borough pays the highest rate of school tax in the county—thirteen mills—the average in the county being about six mills.

SUSQUEHANNA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE. First Winter Term will begin MONDAY, NOVEMBER 3d, 1879. Expenses for board, tuition and furnished room from $172 to $180 per year. For catalogue or further particulars address the Principal.
EDWIN E. QUINLAN, A. M.
Towanda, July 3, 1879. 7yl

Hotels.

THE CENTRAL HOTEL, ULSTER, PA.
The undersigned having taken possession of the above hotel, respectfully solicits the patronage of his old friends and the public generally.
aug16-tf. M. A. FORREST.

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.

HENRY HOUSE, (ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN,)
CORNER MAIN & WASHINGTON STREETS
TOWANDA, PA.
Meals at all hours. Terms to suit the times. Large stable attached.
WM. HENRY, PROPRIETOR.
Towanda, July 3, '79-tf.

SEELEY'S OYSTER BAY AND EUROPEAN HOUSE.—A few doors south of the Means House. Board by the day or week on reasonable terms. Warm meals served at all hours. Oysters at wholesale and retail. feb1'77.

TABER HOUSE,
CANTON, PENN'A.
Near the Depot.
Dec.11-m?. JOHN N. WOLFE, PROP'R.

Miscellaneous.

EDWARD WILLIAMS,
PRACTICAL PLUMBER & GAS FITTER.
Place of business in Mercur Block, next door to *Journal* Office, opposite Public square.
Plumbing, Gas Fitting, Repairing Pumps of all kinds, and all kinds of Gearing promptly attended to. All wanting work in his line should give him a call. Dec. 4, 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.

PATENTS
and how to obtain them. Pamphlet free, upon receipt of Stamp for postage. Address—
GILMORE, SMITH & CO.
Solicitors of Patents,
Near Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

GILMORE & CO.,
[Established 1865.]
PENSIONS, INCREASE OF PENSIONS,
and all other classes of claims for Soldiers and Soldiers' Heirs, prosecuted.
Address with stamp.
GILMORE & CO.,
Washington, D. C.

$66 A WEEK in your own town, and no capital risked. You can give the business a trial without expense. The best opportunity ever offered for those willing to work. You should try nothing else until you see for yourself what you can do at the business we offer. No room to explain here. You can devote all your time or only your spare time to the business, and make good pay for every hour that you work. Women make as much as men. Send for special private terms and particulars, which we mail free. $5 outfit free. Don't complain of hard times while you have such a chance. Address H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

$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.

Railroads.

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

EASTWARD. 31	15	9	7	STATIONS.	WESTWARD. 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 05	....	1 08	....
....	2 50	8 00	....	..Buffalo..	11 50	8 20	12 05	....
....	5 15	7 30	....	..Rochester.	10 00	6 10	10 05	....
....	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	11 46	....	...Ithaca...	6 05	2 4-	6 40	....
11 20	5 25	8 00	....	...Auburn...	10 00	....	9 25	4 40
4 45	9 00	10 50	....	...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 09	..Waverly..	4 45	11 50	5 40	7 55
6 2-	10 10	1 55	9 15	....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 40	2 20	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	....
....	....	....	10 39	Frenchtown	....	10 20	4 02	....
....	11 26	3 09	10 52	.Wyalusing	....	10 05	3 52	....
3	11 48	3 27	11 15	.Laceyville.	3 02	9 19	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	Tunk'han'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 45	1 35	5 13	2 00	Wilk-Barre	1 08	7 30	1 40	8 40
11 00	3 15	7 30	4 35	M'ch Chunk	11 05	....	11 10	5 50
12 03	4 18	8 24	5 5-	.Allentown.	10 02	....	10 07	4 34
12 15	5 10	8 35	6 05	.Bethlehem.	9 50	....	9 55	4 20
12 50	6 00	9 10	6 40	...Easton...	9 20	....	9 25	3 50
2 05	6 40	10 00	8 15	Philad'lphia	8 00	....	8 15	2 30
3 50	9 05	....	9 25	.New York.	6 30	....	6 30	1 00
P. M.	A.M.	P. M	P M		A.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.

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.

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.

CLOTHING HALL
OF
M. E. Rosenfield
Main St., Towanda, Pa.
We have received a very large stock of
Fall and Winter Goods,
In great variety, embracing
SUITS MEN'S BUSINESS, MEN'S DRESS, YOUNG MENS', BOYS'
UNDERWEAR
Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, &c.
OVERCOATS,
Gloves and Mittens
A SPECIALTY.
PRICES, THE VERY LOWEST
Please call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.
M. E. ROSENFIELD.
Towanda, Pa., Oct. 26, 1879.

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 29th.
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

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

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.

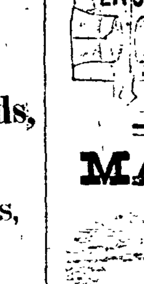
RANSOM COTTAGE RANGE,
With the Expansion Broiling Chamber,
—AND—
SMYTH'S PATENT DUPLEX GRATE.
With or without Low Closet, Reservoir, or Ornamental Elevated Shelf.
The Greatest Combination of Valuable Improvements Ever Presented in one Range.

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 **Patent 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 Bailed 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 small 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:
12 Superior Muslin, Fine Linen Finished French Yoke Shirts, as above, ready for wear, . . . $7.50
6 " " " " " " . . . 4.00
3 " " " " " " . . . 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** made, and equal in **appearance, durability** and **style** to any shirt in the market. Fine ..... of best and largest ...
Bosoms, shirts ... Catalogue of goods sent on application.
NEW YORK FURNISHING CO., 421 Broadway, New York.

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,
432, 444, 446 and Granite Yard 458, 460 462 East Water Street, ELMIRA, N. Y.

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.

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.

Medical.

Dr. WM. HALL'S
BALSAM
Cures Colds, Pneumonia, Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough, and all diseases of the Breathing Organs. It soothes and heals the Membrane of the Lungs, inflamed and poisoned by the disease, and prevents the night-sweats and tightness across the chest which accompany it. CONSUMPTION is not an incurable malady. It is only necessary to have the right remedy, and HALL'S BALSAM is that remedy. DON'T DESPAIR OF RELIEF, for this benign specific will cure you, even though professional aid fails.

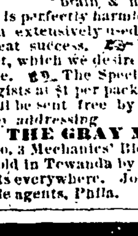
HENRY'S
CARBOLIC SALVE,
the Most Powerful Healing Agent ever Discovered.
Henry's Carbolic Salve cures sores.
Henry's Carbolic Salve allays pain.
Henry's Carbolic Salve cures eruptions.
Henry's Carbolic Salve heals pimples.
Henry's Carbolic Salve heals bruises.
Ask for Henry's, and Take No Other.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

TOWNSLEY'S
TOOTHACHE ANODYNE
CURES IN ONE MINUTE.

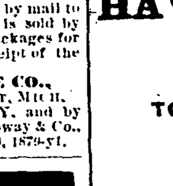
Edey's Carbolic Troches,
A SURE PREVENTIVE OF
Contagious Diseases, Colds, Hoarseness, Diphtheria, and Whooping Cough.
Pleasant to the Taste.

Green's Oxygenated Bitters
Relieve Dyspepsia and Biliousness.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO.,
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
24 College Place, New York.

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.
TRADE MARK. The Great ENGLISH Remedy. TRADE MARK.

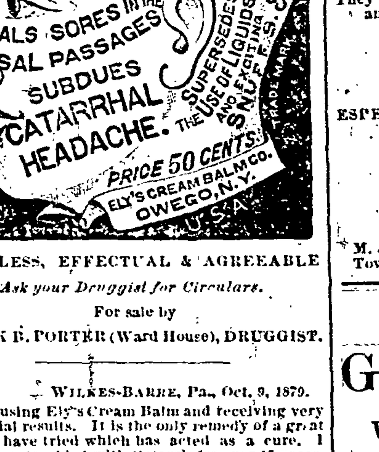


Will promptly & radically cure any & every case of Nervous Debility & Weakness, result of Indiscretion, excess or overwork of the brain & nervous system; is perfectly harmless, acts like magic, and has been extensively used for over thirty years with great success. Full particulars in our pamphlet, which 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



Before Taking. After Taking.

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.



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.

STOP THAT COUGH
BY USING
DR. GERMAN'S COUGH AND CONSUMPTION CURE.
Warranted to give relief or money refunded.
READ THE FOLLOWING LETTER WHICH SAYS:
Messrs. Howarth & Ballard.
Gentlemen: I take pleasure in recommending Dr. German's Cough and Consumption Cure, as I have suffered with a severe cough since last May. Have used all kinds of Cough Mixtures, but could get no relief. Mornings after getting up from my bed I would be so choked up that I could hardly breathe; also frequently vomiting severely. A friend directed me to use Dr. German's Cough and Consumption Cure. I did so, with but little faith at the time, but after using, I changed my mind, and I can conscientiously say, after taking only one bottle, I did not only obtain relief but am not troubled with that fullness in the morning. My cough has stopped, and I can obtain a good night's sleep—something not enjoyed by me for weeks before. Will close by saying if this letter will be of any benefit to you, you may have my consent to make it public. Yours very respectfully,
J. E. DOOSHAMER,
171 Bleecker St., Utica.
Remember that after using ⅓ of a bottle and you are not satisfied return the bottle and get your money as we sell no cure, no pay. Price 50c and $1.00 per bottle, as we are authorized to sell on these terms. Turner & Gordon agents for Towanda, Pa. 7-6m

PROVERBS.	PROVERBS.
"For sinking spells, fits, dizziness, palpitation and low spirits, rely on Hop Bitters."	"$500 will be paid for a case that Hop Bitters will not cure or help."
"Read of, procure and use Hop Bitters, and you will be strong healthy and happy."	"Hop Bitters builds up, strengthens and cures continually from the first dose."
"Ladies, do you want to be strong, healthy and beautiful? Then use Hop Bitters."	"Kidney and Urinary complaints of all kinds permanently cured by Hop Bitters."
"The greatest appetizer, stomach, blood and liver regulator—Hop Bitters."	HOP COUGH CURE is the sweetest, safest and best. Ask children.
"Clergymen, Lawyers, Editors, Bankers and Ladies need Hop Bitters daily."	The HOP PAD for Stomach, Liver and Kidneys, is superior to all others. Cures by absorption. Ask Druggists.
"Hop Bitters has restored to sobriety and health, perfect wrecks from intemperance."	D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics.
"Sour stomach, sick headache and dizziness Hop Bitters cures with a few doses."	All above sold by druggists. Hop Bitters Manufacturing Co., Rochester, N. Y.
Send for	Circular.

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.
Subpœna.
Petition for License.
Bond for License.
Note Judgement.
Note Judgement Seal.
Note Jugement 5 per cent. added.
Town order Book.
School order Book.
Summons.

Clothing.

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

Groceries and Provisions.

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.

Elmira Advertisements.

GERITY & MORREL,
[*Established 1847.*]
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS
DRUGGISTS SUNDRIES, PATENT MEDICINES &c., &c.
126, 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
—AND
Gents' Furnishing Goods,
133 EAST WATER STREET,
LORING BLOCK, ELMIRA.
Elmira, N. Y., June 13, 1878.

Farm and Household.

Hints For the Work of the Month.

How do You Stand?—One cannot lay out his work to advantage, without knowing precisely how he stands with regard to his business. The beginning of the year is the appropiate time for ascertaining it. Frequently an account of business is kept for a month or two, and then neglected. If it is only to encourage habits of regularity and perseverance, it will be time well spent to keep an account, not only of money affairs, but a record of events for every day. This tends to beget promptness and system in every detail of farm work, and in business affairs, that foresight and economy which are everywhere the prime essentials of success.

Keep a Record of the events of each day's work, and farm-life. One of the boys or girls should do this. A book will be needed, ruled with plain lines, on which to make the entries; put down the condition of the weather, the work done, and by whom; purchases and sales made, indeed, anything that may be needed for future reference, or that should be entered in the account book, which will thus become a valuable and interesting record of the farm.

Make an Inventory:—Put down every thing you possess, from the farm itself, to the small tools and utensils and value each item fairly. Enter the money on hand, and also every debt owed. This is the first in beginning an account. The property owned, and money on hand, will be on side of the account, and the debts on the other. The balance will show how the farmer stands. This account will be the *Account of Stock.*

Purchases and Sales, are entered in the daily record, and from that into a purchase and sale book; except the cash transactions, which go into the cash book.

The Cash Book.—Every payment and receipt of money for purchases, sales, or for wages, should be entered in the cash book; this should be done every evening, and before it is forgotten; all these entries are transferred to a ledger to the proper accounts. The work is very simple and easy, and there are farmer's girls who keep all their father's accounts in the most accurate manner.

Hiring Men.—A farmer should try to make work for a hired man, or several if possible. If he can find profitable work for them, he is making money for himself. A few months wages spent in procuring or making manure, draining, clearing off stone, getting out stumps, or otherwise making the farm more productive, will be well invested.

Keep the Stables Clean; clear out the manure every morning, and scrape or card of all filth from the animals. The stable should be made so warm, that the manure will not freeze at night; a lower temperature will either demand a larger amount of food, or the animals will fall off in condition.

Pile the Manure in square compact heaps; and if it is not frozen when thrown out, it will heat and ferment in the pile; but if once frozen, it will be likely to remain so during all the cold weather.

Cut the Litter.—If the litter is cut into 3-inch lengths, or even smaller, it will hold more moisture, will make better and finer manure, and will keep the animals cleaner than long litter. The gain in the quality of the manure, in one year, the saving of time in the handling, and increased effectiveness of it, will pay good interest on the cost of a wind-mill, and a fodder cutter, to do the cutting. But if the stormy and disagreeable days are chosen to cut up straw for this purpose, an abundant supply can be made. A broad axe can be purchased for $2 50, and with this and a block, a shief of straw may be cut into 3-inch chaff, in half a minute. Two persons, one to hold the chaff on the block or plank, and the other to use the axe, would soon cut up a ton of straw. Where hard-wood saw-dust, dry swamp muck, or pine straw can be procured, these make excellent litter and manure.

Economy in Feeding, is a very important consideration. In some cases half the food used is wasted. Cutting the fodder has proved a saving of one-third to one-half. Where but 10 head of stock are fed, if the feed of one-third or one-half can be saved, it is simply a large increase of the resources of the farm, and is sufficient to pay the cost of a good cutter and the time expended in cutting.

Watering Stock.—The supply of watering in winter is a source of trouble. Ice gathers about the troughs and other drinking places; pipes freeze and burst, or become choaked, and many other inconveniences occur. These may be avoided by methodical management. Have regular watering periods, twice a day. Fill the troughs from the pumps or cisterns, and drive the cattle to them and see that they drink. When all are supplied, empty the troughs, and either cover them or turn them over. Have no flowing water in the yards to waste and freeze, or become ice cold for drinking. A cold drink will reduce the milk from the cows 10 per cent or more.

The Milk-room or Spring-house.—Frozen cream will not make good butter. To prevent milk from freezing, have a small stove in the dairy, and in the spring-house make a covered box over the spring. Where a run from a spring can be brought in pipes, a Cooley creamery can be used during the winter with great advantage; keeping an even temperature equal to that in the summer when ice is used.

Horses.—When not at work the horses need but little grain, if sufficient hay is given. But as hay is generally dusty, and long hay is wasted in the eating, we find it economical to cut and wet the fodder, and give 3 quarts daily of bran or ground feed. The hay saved will pay for the meal, and the increased value of the manure will pay for the labor. The moist feed prevents injury to the horses from breathing the dust of dry hay.

Mares in Foal.—A roomy loose box is the safest and most comfortable place for a brood mare. A colt may be raised for the same cost as a cow, and when three years old may be worth four cows. There there is a brisk demand for good work horses and a large export business is growing up, so that the keeping of mares will become a source of income. But not only the right kind be kept, and the right kind of colts raised, but the mares must have proper stable accommodations. When a mare is idle a large portion of the time, exercise is needed, and this she can get in a loose box.

Colts.—Young colts should be well fed and cared for the first winter; provide a warm stall for them, with plenty of litter, and give them a good brushing down once every day. A quart of oats, daily, will be needed, and some bright, clean, sweet hay. Cut-feed is not suitable for young colts, whose digestion should not be overtaxed by food packed solidly in the stomach; feed light and frequently.

Work Oxen.—Oxen that work on frozen roads, although there is no ice, should be shod. The rough, hard surface wears down the hoofs very fast, and causes inflammation of the interior; the trouble may not become apparent until later, when the mischief is difficult to repair. If the feet are tender and hot, and slight lameness is perceived, examine the hoof, between the claws, cleanse the feet, and apply remedies if needed.

Cows.—Milking cows will be benefited by mixing their food with warm water, if this can be done without too much trouble. A family cow may be treated to a warm mess in the morning without difficulty, and it will increase the milk perceptibly. Cut the hay and pour a pailful of hot water over it; mix the mess so that the hay is all wetted, and add the meal; mix again, and feed while warm. In a dairy of 20 cows, the extra milk will pay for the labor needed. If the food can be made more digestible, and by giving it warm, the waste of animal heat will be avoided, and the same effect will result as from an increase of food. Thus the study of the principles of feeding may be made a source of profit by the economy which may be practiced through it. The card and brush should be in frequent use during the winter, and if necessary a coarse cloth and warm water may be used to preserve cleanliness. If filth is permitted to gather on the skin it is difficult to remove at this season.

Young Calves will thrive better if kept in a shed together and well fed. The shed may be littered liberally, and need not be cleaned out until the spring, or until the manure has become a foot or more deep. Calves may thus become good manure-makers, but it will be necessary to feed them well. Bran and oats, with a little corn, will be the best food for them. Give one pint a day for those under a year, and a quart or two daily for yearlings. Costiveness in cold weather should be carefully guarded against, and, if necessary, half a pint of raw linseed-oil, or a pint of linseed-meal, should be given with the food as a remedy.

Sheep.—A flock of sheep may be made the most profitable of farm stock, both in return of money and of manure. By feeding a small flock well, through the winter, their value may be easily doubled. But the feeding should be liberal and the care unremitting. The chief requisities for success with sheep are, to provide abundant good food and pure *well* water; to feed and water regularly; to provide fresh pure air, and to avoid dampness. When feeding sheep for market, it is well to try the weights every second week, and note the increase. The effects of the feeding can thus be readily ascertained and changes made if it is thought necessary.

Breeding Ewes that are expected to drop lambs early, should be closely watched. The springing of the udder is an unfailing sign of approaching parturition. The ewe should then be removed to a separate pen and kept quiet, but visited at least every three hours and the last thing at night. It is rarely that any help is needed, except in very cold weather, to wrap a piece of soft blanket about the lamb and to help it to suck as soon as possible. As soon as the lamb gets a meal it will be all right, and the ewe may be left to herself for a few hours.

Tameness and Gentleness are qualities to be encouraged in all domestic animals. Their value is discovered when it is necessary to handle the animal at critical periods. When confidence, if not affection, exists, one can do much with a suffering animal, when otherwise interference might make matters worse. It would be well to make friends with cows, and sheep, especially, by petting them, giving them salt and palatable things, and mingling with them in the yards. Every animal should be trained to be handled when loose in the yard.

Lambs.—Lambs dropped this month should be well fed through the ewe. Give little heating food, such as corn, in any shape; but bran, oil-cake meal, and oatmeal in gruel, will be heathful and nourishing for the ewe and the lamb. In stormy weather the ewe and lamb may be kept under cover, but in fine, sunny days, they may run in a dry yard; but not with other sheep. Early lambs for market should be pushed ahead as fast as may be safe.

Pigs.—Store pigs will thrive well on roots with slop or bran, sour milk and water. A supply of roots on hand will greatly reduce the cost of feeding store pigs. Turnips that can not well be fed to cows may be given to the pigs. Give young pigs a warm dry bed.

Lice.—The irritation of lice keeps young animals poor and miserable. To rid them of these pests, brush the skin all over thoroughly with a brush dipped in a mixture of linseed-oil and kerosene, shaking the excess of oil out before using the brush. Work the grease down to the skin; if this is persevered in the lice will soon disappear.

Poultry.—Hens and early pullets will now be laying freely. They should be encouraged by giving them warm food. Baked small potatoes taken direct from the oven, and hot, are much relished by the fowls; scalded corn-meal, corn or wheat parched in the oven, crusts of bread, or oatmeal, steeped in hot milk; and meat scraps, with some stimulating condiment, like Cayenne pepper will be found to add greatly to the store of eggs all through the stormiest weather; but the fowls must have a dry, warm, clean place to roost and lay in.

Ice.—Get in a supply of ice as early as possible. A stock in the house is worth two in the pond. A supply has often been missed by waiting one day too long. When ice is 6 or 8 inches thick, it should be cut and stored without delay.—*American Agriculturist.*

INDIAN LOAF.—Take one pint of sour milk, one-half pint of sweet milk, one teacupful of molasses, one-half teacupful of butter, two tablespoonfuls of saleratus, one large teaspoonful of salt, three eggs, one pint of wheat flour, one quart of yellow Indian meal; bake in a deep tin basin, in an oven of same heat as for cake, for one and a-half hours.