The Bradford Reporter.

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LOCAL NOTICES, same style as reading matter, TWENTY CENTS a line.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted according to the following table of rates:

	1w	4w	2m	3m	6m	1yr.
1 inch	$1.50	3.00	5.00	6.00	10.00	$ 15
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The REPORTER having a larger circulation than all the papers in the county combined, makes it the best Advertising medium in Northern Pennsylvania.

JOB PRINTING of every kind, in Plain and Fancy colors, done with neatness and dispatch. Handbills, Blanks, Cards, Pamphlets, Billheads, Statements, &c., of every variety and style, printed at the shortest notice. The REPORTER Office is well supplied with Power Presses, a good assortment of new type, and everything in the Printing line can be executed in the most artistic manner and at the lowest rates.

TERMS INVARIABLY CASH.

BUSINESS CARDS.

W. WALLACE KEELER, HOUSE, SIGN AND FRESCO PAINTER, Towanda, Sept. 15, 1870-yr

L. W. DIMMOCK, Dealer in all kinds of Roofing Slates, Towanda, Pa. All orders for Roofing promptly attended to. Particular attention given to Cottage and French Roofing. may26'71

R. FOWLER, REAL ESTATE DEALER, No. 278 South Water Street, Chicago, Illinois. Real Estate purchased and sold. Investments made and Money Loaned. May 16,'70.

JOHN DUNFEE, BLACKSMITH, MONROETON, PA., pays particular attention to ironing Buggies, Wagons, Sleighs, &c. Tire set and repairing done on short notice. Work and charges guaranteed satisfactory. 12.15.68.

AMOS PENNYPACKER, HAS again established himself in the TAILORING BUSINESS. Shop over Rockwell's Store. Work of every description done in the latest styles. Towanda, April 21, 1870.—tf

LERAYSVILLE WOOLEN MILL. The undersigned would respectfully announce to the public that he keeps constantly on hand Woolen Yarns, Cassimeres, Flannels, Yarns, and all kinds at wholesale and retail. HAIGH & BROADLEY, Proprietor. Aug. 15, 1870

C. S. RUSSELL'S GENERAL INSURANCE AGENCY, May23'70—tf TOWANDA, PA.

WM. H. MORGAN & CO., DEALERS IN REAL ESTATE.—Lots from $150 upwards. Also, Real Estate Agents. Land bought and sold and money loaned. Pa tics desiring to sell Wild Lands, Farms or Lots, can have a map of lands or subdivision made at this Agency, and property sold on reasonable commission. Office over Post office, Mercur's Block, Towanda, Pa. [Dec 4'72] WM. H. MORGAN.

THE UNDERSIGNED ARCHITECT AND BUILDER, wishes to inform the citizens of Towanda and vicinity, that he will give particular attention to drawing plans, designs and specifications for all manner of buildings, private and public. Superintendence given for reasonable compensation. Office at residence N. E. corner of Second and Elizabeth streets.

J. E. FLEMMING. 0-15'71 Box 511, Towanda, Pa.

NEW PARLOR OF FASHION. SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING, SHAMPOOING, and HAIR DYEING Done in the Latest Style. Also particular pains taken in Cutting Ladies' and Children's Hair. Shampooing, Curling and Frizzing. Go to GAUSAWAY & LINCHCOME, over the National Hotel, Main Street, Towanda, Pa. March 6, 1872.

W. W. KINGSBURY, REAL ESTATE, LIFE, FIRE, & ACCIDENT INSURANCE AGENCY. Office, corner of Main and State Streets, March 13, 1872. TOWANDA, PA.

SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS. I am prepared to furnish Ellwood Doors, Sash and Blinds of any style, size, or thickness, on short notice. Hand in your orders ten days before you want to use the articles, and be sure that you will get doors that will not shrink or kwell. Terms cash. Towanda, June 19 1871 GEO. B. ASH.

DAYTON & BROTHER, Dealers in WOOL, HIDES, PELTS, CALFSKINS, FURS, &C., For which the highest cash price is paid at all times. Office in M. E. Rosenfield's Store, Main-st., C. S. DAYTON, C. DAYTON. Nov 14,'70 TOWANDA, PA.

NEW FIRM! NEW GOODS, LOW PRICES! AT MONROETON, PA. TRACY & HOLLON, Dealers in Groceries and Provisions, Drugs and Medicines, Kerosene Oil, Lamps, Chimneys, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Varnish, Yankee Notions, Cigars and Snuff. Pure Wines and Liquors of the best quality, for medicinal purposes. All goods sold at the very lowest prices. Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours of the day and night. Give us a call. TRACY & HOLLON. Monroeton, Pa., June 24, 1869—1y.

CHARLES F. DAYTON, Successor to Humphrey Bros., HARNESS MAKER, Over Moody's Store, Keeps on hand a full assortment of DOUBLE and SINGLE HARNESS, and all other goods in his line. Repairing and manufacturing done to order. Towanda, August 23, 1871.

BAKERY! CONFECTIONERY!! GROCERIES! The undersigned begs leave to return thanks to the people of Towanda and vicinity for the very generous patronage extended to him during the past season, and at the same time to give notice that he has replenished to his business a stock of BEST FAMILY GROCERIES Which he is prepared to offer AT THE LOWEST PRICES. He will still continue the Baking business in all its branches, and can furnish anything in this line on the shortest notice and GUARANTEE SATISFACTION. He has also fitted up a DINING ROOM, Where he will at all times be ready to furnish Meals or Lunches at much lower rates than usual. Farmers and others visiting Town are invited to call. ☞ Parties supplied with Ice Cream, Cakes, Fruit, and Confectionery at short notice. Remember the place, nearly opposite the Means House. Towanda, 1872. HORACE A. COWLES.

MERCURS BANK, TOWANDA, PA. (Successor to B. S. Russell & Co., Bankers.) Receives Deposits, Loans Money, Makes Collections, and does a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS, same as an Incorporated Bank. To persons desiring to send money to any part of the United States, Canada or Europe, this Bank offers the best facilities and the lowest terms. PASSAGE TICKETS Taken from Nova Scotia, England, Ireland, Scotland, or any part of Europe and the Orient, on the CELEBRATED INMAN LINE. Of Steamers always on hand. Buys and sells Gold, Silver, United States Bonds at Market rates. Agent for the sale of Northern Pacific 7 3-10 Bonds. M. C. MERCUR, President. WM. S. VINCENT, Cashier. mar.15'71

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE, belonging to the estate of Wm. W. Eastbrooks, deceased, situated in North Towanda, five miles from Towanda Boro, containing about 145 acres, between 70 and 100 acres improved, with a new farming house well arranged for two families, and other out buildings, two orchards, abundance of water brought to the house in pipes. For further partic'ars apply to Wm. Eastbrooks, Albert, Ward Eastbrooks, Chester, Wilford Eastbrooks, Troy, or Wilford Eastbrooks on the premises. Nov.13-w4

FROST & SONS make the best Extension Table in Keystone.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

JAMES WOOD, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Towanda, Pa.

HENRY PEET, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Towanda, Pa. June 27, '66.

SMITH & MONTANYE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office—corner of Main and Pine Streets, opposite Porter's Drug Store.

DR. H. WESTON, DENTIST.—Office in Patton's Block, over Gere's Drug and Chemical Store. Jan 1, '68.

DR. T. B. JOHNSON, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office over Dr. H. C. Porter Son & Co.'s Drug Store.

F. G. MORROW, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, offers his professional services to the citizens of Warren and vicinity. Residence first house north of J. F. Cooper's Store, Warren Centre, Pa. apl8'72 1y

DR. S. M. WOODBURN, Physician and Surgeon, Office northwest corner Maine and Pine Streets, up stairs, Towanda, May 1, 1872 1y

H. STREETER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, may30,'72. TOWANDA, PA.

H. B. MCKEAN, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Towanda, Pa. Particular attention paid to business in the Orphans' Court. July 24, '68.

W. H. CARNOCHAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW (District Attorney for Bradford County), Troy, Pa. Collections made and promptly remitted. Feb 15, '69—tf.

W. B. KELLY DENTIST.—Office over Wickham & Black's, Towanda Pa. Teeth inserted on Gold, Silver, Rubber, and Aluminum base. Teeth extracted without pain. O-23 72

DR. L. O. BEACH, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Permanently located at Towanda, Pa. Particular attention paid to all Chronic Diseases. Cancers and Tumors removed without pain and without use of the knife. Office at his residence on State street, two doors east of Dr. Pratt's. Attendance in office Mondays and Saturdays. May 16,'72

MADILL & CALIFF, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Towanda, Pa. H. J. MADILL. J. N. CALIFF. Office in Wood's Block, first door south of First National Bank, up stairs. Jan 8 '73-1y

OVERTON & ELSBREE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Towanda, Pa., having entered into copartnership, offer their professional services to the public. Special attention given to business in the Orphan's and Register's Courts. apl 14'70. E. OVERTON JR. N. C. ELSBREE.

W. A. PECK'S LAW OFFICE. Main street opposite the Court House, Towanda, Pa. Oct. 27, '70.

MERCUR & DAVIES, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Towanda, Pa. The undersigned having associated themselves together in the practice of Law, offer their professional services to the public. ULYSSES MERCUR. W. T. DAVIES. March 9, 1870.

A. KEENEY, COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT, Towanda, Pa. Office with B. M. Peck, second door below the Ward House. Will be at the office the last Saturday of each month and at all other times when not called away on business connected with the Superintendency. All letters addressed hereafter to the above, will reach me. dec.1,'70

DR. J. W. LYMAN, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office one door east of Reporter building, Residence, corner Pine and 2nd street. Towanda June 22, 1871.

JOHN W. MIX, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Towanda, Bradford Co., Pa. GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT. Particular attention paid to Collections and Orphans' Court business. Office—Mercur's New Block, north side Public Square. apr. 1, '69.

DOCTOR O. LEWIS, A GRADUATE of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York city, Class 1843-4, gives exclusive attention to the practice of his profession. Office and residence on the Eastern slope of Greevil Hill, adjoining Henry Howell's. Jan 14, '69.

DR. D. D. SMITH, Dentist, has purchased H. H. Wood's property, between Mercur's Block and the Elwell House, where he has located his office. Teeth extracted without pain by use of gas. Towanda, Oct. 20, 1870.—ly

Hotels.

DINING ROOMS IN CONNECTION WITH THE BAKERY. Near the Court House. We are prepared to feed the hungry at all times of the day and evening. Oysters and Ice Cream in their seasons. March 30, 1870. D. W. SCOTT & CO.

ELWELL HOUSE, TOWANDA, PA. JOHN C. WILSON. Having leased this House, is now ready to accommodate the travelling public. No pains nor expense will be spared to give satisfaction to those who may give him a call. ☞ North side of the public square, east of Mercur's new block.

RUMMERFIELD CREEK HOTEL. PETER LANDMESSER. Having purchased and thoroughly refitted this old and well-known stand, formerly kept by Sheriff Griffis, at the mouth of Rummerfield Creek, is ready to give good accommodations and satisfactory treatment to all who may favor him with a call. Dec 23 866—tf.

MEANS HOUSE, TOWANDA, PA., COR. MAIN AND BRIDGE STREETS. The Horses, Harness, &c. of all guests of this house, insured against loss by Fire, without any extra charge. A superior quality of Old English Bass Ale, just received. T. R. JORDAN, Proprietor. Towanda, Jan. 24, '71.

WARD HOUSE, TOWANDA, BRADFORD COUNTY, PENN'A. This popular house, recently leased by Messrs. KOON & MEANS, and having been completely refitted, remodeled, and refurnished, affords to the public all the comforts and modern conveniences of a first-class Hotel. Situate opposite the Park on Main Street, it is eminently convenient for persons visiting Towanda, either for pleasure or business. sep6'71 KOON & MEANS, Proprietors.

MANSION HOUSE, LERAYSVILLE, PA. W. W. BROWNING, PROPRIETOR. This House is conducted in strictly Temperance Principles. Every effort will be made to make guests comfortable. Good rooms and the table will always be supplied with the best the market affords. Nov. 1, 1871.

SUPERIOR AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY, for Sale by R. M. WELLES, TOWANDA, PA., Office No. 3 Mercur's Block, north side of Court House square. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER AND MANUFACTURERS AGENT. Mowing Machines, Horse Powers and Threashers, Wheel Rakes, Plaster Sowers, Grain Seeders, Hay Tedders, Reversable and Steel Plows, Cultivators, Thill Horse Hoes, Clover Hullers and Fanning Mills. LAWN MOWERS, WATER DRAWERS, BEST BELTING. BEST CHURN POWERS IN THE WORLD, CORN SHELLERS FOR HAND OR POWER, &C., &C. Catalogues and descriptive, illustrated printed circulars, furnished or mailed free to all applicants. It will cost but three cents to send for circulars in postage. Farmers when in Towanda, call and see me. April 22, '72. R. M. WELLES.

MRS. E. J. MINGOS (formerly Miss Kingsley,) has now on hand FALL & WINTER MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS in a large variety such as real and imitation Laces, Rushes, Bows, Ribbons, Lace Collars and Neck Ruches in all the latest novelties. She has also the latest styles in hair goods real and imitation. Kid Gloves, Shell and Straw ornaments, DOLLY VARDEN JEWELRY, In Bracelets, Combs &c., &c. She has given special attention to old Ladies Bonnets and Dress caps, also Infants Caps, Ruches, &c. I have secured the services of a first class straw Milliner, and shall give good satisfaction in all manner of straw work. Rooms at the old stand, over Wolff Brothers clothing store.

REAL ESTATE CHEAP.—The undersigned offers for sale very cheap, the following described real estate: One farm containing 100 acres, nicely improved, situated in Towanda township. Also one timber lot containing 9 acres. One farm containing 153 acres in Asylum township, partly improved. One farm containing 30 acres in Wysox and Rome townships. One house and lot in Towanda Borough. Jan. 16'73 JULIA BOLLARD.

Miscellaneous.

J. O. FROST & SONS, MANUFACTURERS OF FURNITURE! Our ware-rooms at all times contain an UNRIVALED ASSORTMENT OF CHAMBER SETS Of all styles and prices, combining with the Rich and Elegant, the Medium Prices, suitable for all, and so cheap that any can afford to have them. Also the finest and most FASHIONABLE BLACK WALNUT PARLOR AND LIBRARY FURNITURE. Of new and original designs and of the most superb style and finish. Also a choice assortment of TABLES, WARDROBES, DRESSING CASES, SIDE-BOARDS, LIBRARY AND BOOK-CASES. Also a complete line of Tete-a-Tetes, Sofas, Sounges Rocking, Easy and Parlor Chairs, in the greatest variety of styles and prices. Also an endless variety of BEDSTEADS, BUREAUS, CHAIRS TABLES, MIRRORS, FEATHER PILLOWS, MATRESSES, & SPRING BEDS, Of every description, and in fact everything to be found in a First Class Furniture Store, CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST! We pay Case for Lumber, or will take Lumber in exchange for Furniture. Also a large stock of COFFINS Of every description from the most common to the finest Rosewood, always on hand. We are sole agents for FISK'S METALIC BURIAL CASES, Which are now conceded by all parties to be far the best Metalic Case in use. We have the FINEST HEARSE In this section of country, and will furnish anything in the UNDERTAKING line AS LOW as the same quality of goods can be got at ANY PLACE, either in Towanda or elsewhere, and from our large EXPERIENCE and thorough acquaintance with the business, we can save persons many annoyances to which they are always subject when dealing with incompetent parties. STORE 107 MAIN STREET. ☞ Do not forget the place. J. O. FROST & SONS. Towanda, April 2, 1872

PHOTOGRAPHY! The undersigned would inform the public that they have purchased the GALLERY OF ART, OF HARDING, GRIFFIN, on Main street, one door south of the First National Bank, and intend by strict attention to business, and by the addition of every improvement in the Art of Photography, to make the place worthy of patronage. Mr. GRIFFIN is to remain with us, and give his whole time and attention to the making of IVORYTYPES, PAINTINGS IN OIL AND WATER COLORS, As well as PENCILING in INDIA INK. Particular attention given to the enlarging of pictures, and to the finishing of all kinds of work, so as to secure the best results, and as much time as possible given to making negatives of small children. Those wanting pictures will please give us a trial, and we think that they will be satisfied. GEO. H. WOOD & CO. jan11'72y1

M. E. ROSENFIELD'S CLOTHING EMPORIUM! OPPOSITE THE MEANS HOUSE (Formerly occupied by H. Jacobs.) The rapid growth of Towanda requires the expansion of business, and the undersigned, realizing this want of the community in the READY MAYE CLOTHING LINE Has opened a new store in Beldleman's Block, (formerly occupied by H. Jacobs,) and is now prepared to offer to his old customers and the public generally, a better stock of MENS' AND BOYS' CLOTHING Than can be found in any other establishment outside the cities. My stock has all been purchased from the manufacturers this season, so that I have no old stock to get rid of, bought at high prices. I have a full line of GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS of the finest quality and latest styles, which I am Offering at low figures. REMEMBER! I have no connection with the old stand, and when you want anything in the clothing line, for yourself or boys, call on me in Beldleman's Block. M. E. ROSENFIELD. Towanda, March 28, 1872.

100 MEN WANTED To buy the celebrated HARD AND SOFT COAL BURNER COOK STOVES. We have the best line of Stoves in the State. MANSARD COOK and MODERN VULCAN Have taken the premiums in all the State Fairs, and we know they are a first-class Stove. DOMESTIC COOK For soft coal, something new. DOMESTIC COOK For hard or soft coal. Also the INVINCIBLE, PRESIDENT, ZENITH, UNITY, All first-class Stoves. PARLOR STOVES. EMPIRE GAS BURNERS (4 sizes), COAL LIGHTS, LIGHT HOUSE, BEACON LIGHT, ROCKET, REFLECTOR, FIRE FLY, AND BALTIMORE HEATERS. A full assortment of Hardware, Tinware, Copper, and Sheetiron Ware always on hand. ☞ All orders filled promptly. Job work done and warranted. Give us a call. LEWIS & SMALLEY, Nov. 13, 1872. No. 4, Bridge St., Towanda.

O. D. BARTLETT & SON, INSURANCE AGENTS, Towanda, Pa. None but reliable companies represented. O. D. BARTLETT. C. GRAHAM BARTLETT. Nov. 13 1872-1y

NOTICE.—J. A. RECORD, of Towanda, has just received the Agency of the Watertown Fire Insurance Company, of Watertown, N. Y., which is a first-class Company in all respects, with cash assets of $25,000. Is conducted by its character to Farm Property and Dwelling House Risks; is therefore perfectly safe. Pays all loss or damage of tearing to pieces whether fire issues or not. Also pays for live stock killed by lightning in the barns or at large on the premises. You can save money by seeing Mr. Record before insuring elsewhere. Call and get a Circular or send for one. J. A. RECORD, Agent. Towanda, Pa. Nov. 6, 1872.

Selected Poetry.

THY WILL BE DONE.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

We see not, know not. All our way
Is night. With thee alone is day.
From out the torrent's troubled drift,
Above the storm—one prayer we lift—
Thy will be done!

The flesh may fail, the heart may faint,
But who are we to make complaint,
Or dare to plead, in times like these,
The weakness of our love of ease?
Thy will be done!

We take with solemn thankfulness
Our burden up, nor ask it less;
And count it joy that even we
May suffer, serve, or wait for Thee.
Thy will be done!

Though dim, as yet, in tint and line,
We trace thy picture's wise design,
And thank Thee that our age supplies
Its dark relief of sacrifice—
Thy will be done!

And if in our unworthiness,
Thy sacrificial wine we press,
If, from thy ordeal's heated bars,
Our feet are scamed with crimson scars;
Thy will be done!

If, for the age to come, this hour
Of trial hath vicarious power;
And, blest by Thee, our present pain
Be Liberty's eternal gain,
Thy will be done!

Strike Thou, the Master, we Thy keys;
The anthems of the destinies!
The minor of thy loftier strain,
Our hearts shall breathe the old refrain:
Thy will be done!

Miscellaneous.

[For the REPORTER.]

LETTER FROM COLORADO.

GREELEY, COL., January, 1873.

MR. EDITOR: I think that if you could be moved instantly from your home among the hills of Bradford, and placed somewhere upon the plain of Colorado, you would think you had got into a different zone, as well. The mercury in the thermometer, at my open door, as I write, at 4 o'clock P. M., indicates 70 degs. above zero. It has ranged from 65 to 90 degs. above zero, at noon, every day for ten or twelve days past.

We have had about two inches of snow, thus far this winter, and not a drop of rain since August, I believe, although I have almost forgotten when it did rain last. This winter has been a delightful contrast to last, when we had good sleighing for a hundred days in succession, and the mercury frozen up down in the bottom of the thermometer.

I think Colorado can beat the world on sudden changes of temperature. One night about six weeks ago, the mercury at seven o'clock P. M., indicated 4 degs. above zero, and settling rapidly, when the wind veered round to the west, and the mercury rose 40 degs. in less than an hour. Our warmest winter wind comes from the west, directly off the fields of eternal snow, away up on the Snowy Range.

Work on the grade of the Colorado Central Railroad, has not been interrupted, and the hundreds of miles of snow fences and snow sheds, built during the past summer, along the Union Pacific Railroad, have not been needed, although they may be before spring opens.

It seems to us out here that a little Congressional legislation in regard to fares and freights on the Pacific railroads, would be a good thing. Perhaps if the troops of Congressmen who ride over our roads during the summer, were compelled to pay the same fares that we ordinary mortals have to, they would realize what an imposition it is upon the traveling public.

The fare from Greeley to Omaha, 570 miles, is forty-three dollars; from Cheyenne to Denver, 106 miles, ten dollars. I came West in a palace car. I shall be rejoiced if I ever get money enough to go back on an emigrant train. It seems to me that if the railroad companies would reduce their fares about one-half, they would get enough more passengers to far more than cover the difference. I had a small box come from Owego as freight, and only weighing thirty five lbs., and the charges amounted to five dollars! However, we hope for better times, when we get our Julesburg road running.

The State movement creates but very little excitement outside of political circles. I doubt if a majority of the people in the Territory are in favor of a State government. Our taxes are high enough now. It is very pleasant to read in our papers about low taxes. It is true we had no Territorial tax in 1872, but our other taxes were high enough to balance that, as any Colorado tax-payer can testify. The story about Colorado having 100,000 inhabitants is all "bosh." The census of 1870 gave us a trifle over 37,000 inhabitants, and we *may* have 70,000 now, but I do not believe it. Colorado is peopled by as go ahead, enterprising people as can be found anywhere, and she is going to make a noble State one of these days, but there is not a bit of hurry.

Our town and community are thriving finely this winter. We have one of the best grist-mills in the Territory, daily turning out hundreds of pounds of far better flour than can be made from Eastern wheat. Two saw-mills, running night and day, make music where, less than three years ago, there was nothing to be heard but the howl of the prairie wolf. The logs sawed at these mills were run down from the mountains last summer, on the Cache-a-la Poudre river. Our main irrigating ditch, 27 miles long, was enlarged last spring to a uniform width of fifteen feet on the bottom, with banks four feet high. It is now being extended four miles eastward, making a ditch 31 miles long. The ditch which waters the town is also being enlarged and extended. Our colony lands are surrounded by a fence, built by a common fund. The fence is about sixty miles in length, and encloses about 40,000 acres of tillable land. Our crops were bountiful the past year, and our prospects for the future are bright.

N. C. Meeker, founder of the colony, and at present its efficient President, started to-day for England, sent thither by the *N. Y. Tribune*, to write up the agricultural interests and resources of the mother country. Mr. Meeker was formerly agricultural editor of the *Tribune*, was a personal friend of Mr. Greeley, and one of his most devoted followers and supporters, politically. He is, as was Mr. Greeley, an honest man, as his management of the affairs of Union Colony will show. The good wishes of the people of Greeley go with him. It is due to him, far more than any other man, that our town is, practically as well as theoretically, a temperance town.

I was glad to read in the REPORTER some notices signed "B. M. Peck, Prothonotary." I remember working like a beaver in the county convention, once upon a time, to secure Capt. Ben.'s nomination as District Attorney, and great was my wrath at his defeat. I am glad the people of Bradford honored themselves by electing him, and I would have voted for him "early and often," if I had still been a citizen of the old Keystone—that is, if he had not objected to receiving the vote of one of the raukest of "Greeleyites," and I guess he would not, in memory of the old days when we wore the blue together. PIONEER.

THE FEAR OF DEATH.

The dread of death is universal and instinctive; and yet how many rush into its arms! Suicide is a most impressive fact in this connection. The disappointed lover, the discouraged adventurer, the suspected clerk, the child wounded in its self-love or fearful of punishment, faces the great enemy and invites his blow. Every now and then the community is shocked by suicides so unprovoked and so frequent as almost to persuade us that the natural fear of death is passing away. The inconsistency is easily explained. Lord Bacon says there is no passion that will not overmaster the terror of death. For passion is thoughtless; occupied wholly with an immediate suffering, it makes no estimate of any other kind of pain; absorbed in an instantaneous sorrow, it takes no other sorrow into account. The mind entertains but one passion at a time, whether it be joy or fear. But men are not always or generally under the influence of passion. Ordinary life is calm, calculating, considerate, and it is to ordinary life that death is so terrible. It is the thought of death that is terrible, not death. Death is gentle, peaceful, painless; instead of bringing suffering, it brings an end of suffering. It is misery's cure. Where death is, agony is not. The processes of death are all friendly. The near aspect of death is gracious. There is a picture somewhere of a fearful face, livid and ghastly, which the beholder gazes on with horror, and would turn away from, but for a hideous fascination that not only rivets his attention, but draws him closer to it. On approaching the picture, the hideousness disappears, and when directly confronted it is not any more seen; the face is the face of an angel. It is a picture of death, and the object of the artist was to impress the idea that the terror of death is in apprehension. Theodore Parker, whose observation of death was very large, has said he never saw a person of any belief, condition or experience, unwilling to die when the time came; and my own more limited observation confirms the truth of the remark. Death is an ordinance of nature, and like every ordinance of nature is directed by beneficent laws to beneficent ends. What must be, is made welcome. Necessity is beautiful.

STRENGTH AND HEALTH.

It is quite a common idea that health keeps pace with strength. There are people who really think that you may determine the comparative health of a company of men by measuring their arms—that he whose arm measures twelve inches is twice as healthy as one who measures but six. This strange and thoughtless misapprehension has given rise to nearly all the mistakes thus far made in the physical culture movement. I have a friend who can lift nine hundred pounds, and yet is an habitual sufferer from torpid liver, rheumatism and low spirits. On the contrary, I have many friends who would snagger under three hundred pounds, that are in capital trim. But I need not elaborate a matter so familiar to physicians and other observing people.

No test of health would prove more faulty than a tape line or a lift at the scale beam. Suppose two brothers—bank clerks, in bad health. They are measured around the arm. Each mark exactly ten inches. They try the scale beam. The bar rises exactly at three hundred pounds with each. Both seek health. John goes to the gymnasium, lifts heavy dumb bells, and heavy kegs of nails until he can put up one hundred and twenty five pounds and lift nine hundred, and his arm reaches fifteen inches. Thomas goes to the mountains, fishes, hunts, spends delightful hours with the young ladies and plays cricket. Upon measuring his arm we find it scarcely larger than when he left town, while he can't put up sixty pounds nor lift five hundred. But who doubts Thomas will return to the bank counter the better man of the two? John should be the better man, if strength is the principle or most essential condition of health.

IF I were a poet I would describe Satan with manners polished to the last perfection; hair flowing in graceful ringlets; eye a little bloodshot, but gloating in bewitching languor; hand soft and diamonded; step light and elastic; voice mellow as a flute; boot elegantly shaped; conversation facile, carefully toned and French; breath perfumed until it really would seem that nothing bad ever touched his lips save balm and myrrh.—*Talmadge.*

A ROMANTIC death—A young lady drowned in tears.

REST AFTER LABOR.

In making an effort to acquire brain power, our first struggle is to gain control of the will—the chief engineer under whose direction our mental and bodily habits will be established. The will is commander-in-chief in the battle of life. It should have absolute power to insure the presence of every division, brigade, regiment and company at the post of danger, prepared by discipline to stand and wait, though under fire, to march, or storm the enemy's forts. Whosoever can not, by order of his will, compel his faculties to come into line and face the adversary, may as well hoist the white flag, or surrender at once. But even when full command of the will is gained, the battle is not fought. It is by hard study, persisted in so long as the full strength of thought can be maintained that we accumulate brain power or capacity, but the more intense the current, the shorter time it should be allowed to flow. The ordinary processes of thinking are not attended with fatigue. Those exercises of the brain which may be called "intellectual gymnastics," if not too long continued, are useful in developing strength and endurance. When the power derived from the natural forces of the body has been consumed by long continued brain work, it is the practice of some persons to increase their flagging energies by artificial stimulants! The mind seems fresh, eager and energetic, the body feels weary, and thus the student imagines that while his spirit is willing it is only his flesh that is weak. But this is not so; of all the laws of our organization, none is more inexorable than that which demands rest after work. Day and night are emblematic of a law of nature which is applicable to the vital forces. Muscular action, so far as it has been observed, obeys that law. Continuous strain of muscular fibre in one direction leads to its destruction, continuous stretch of the mind to insanity. Even if we never apply our faculties to excess, we must have repose after labor; let those who are inclined to disregard this law look to themselves, or they may have to pay dearly for their temerity in the future, when the powers which they now house forsake them all together.

POOR PEOPLE.

There are various kinds of poverty. People perishing with famine are poor. People that cannot procure fuel in the winter, nor sufficient clothing for warmth and comfort, are poor. People that are compelled by their circumstances to live in squalid apartments, in ill-ventilated alleys, are poor. People that are infirm in health, and need a warmer climate and have no means to go away with, are poor. These are poor in their own view, and in the view of all mankind. People may be said to be absolutely poor, too, whose intellectual natures have begun their development, and yet who cannot procure books, or access to libraries, or entrance into schools and colleges. But, after all, it is "style" that makes many people poor; the show in which other people live. The house that was well enough furnished before, becomes mean when the next neighbor furnishes her rooms with more expense and elegance. Bricks or wood were good enough, till another's brown-stone front went up. And the sidewalk and the horse-cars would answer very well, till a neighbor's horses pranced along the street, with glittering harness and glancing wheels, and a black coachman with silver buttons drove up to the door. And the same is true in circumstances of much humbler degree. Content is known to live in the cottage, but takes its leave after it has once visited the "mansion." "Style" is the world in many people's thoughts. Is not this arrant folly, good people? Is our own house the less comfortable because that of our neighbor is larger? Are our own blessings the less appreciable because his apparently outnumber them? Out upon such folly! The strong-minded and the wise never find themselves poor, however small their means and however cultivated their tastes may be. The world of God's creation is so much larger, so much fuller, so much more to them, than any work which man can create, that they never have a want beyond their means. Cannot you be as wise as they?

WELLINGTON'S STRATEGY.

On a certain occasion, during Wellington's campaign on the Pyrenees, that "Great Captain" being displeased with the dispositions Gen. Picton had made for receiving the assault of Marshall Soult, who menaced him in front, ordered the plan to be entirely changed. But the difficulty was to delay the attack of the French until the change could be effected. This the "Iron Duke" accomplished in person, in the following manner:

Doffing his cocked hat and waving it in the air, he rode furiously to the head of a regiment, as if about to order a charge. Thereupon arose a tremendous cheer from the men, which was taken up by corps after corps until it reverberated along the whole extent of Picton's line. As the roar died away, Wellington was heard to remark musingly, as if addressing himself, "Soult is a skillful but cautious commander, and will not attack in force until he has ascertained the meaning of these cheers. This will give time for the Sixth Division to come up, and we shall beat him." It turned out as he anticipated. Soult, naturally enough, supposed those tremendous shouts announced the arrival of large reinforcements, and did not attack until too late. Had he struck at the right moment, he would have won an easy victory; as it was, he met with a bloody repulse.

This was strategy. Not the strategy of books, but the strategy of genius, engendered and executed in the same moment. There is no such thing laid down in Jomini. The idea was born of the occasion, and carried out on the instant.

ABOUT CALICOES.

Except when used for under-clothing or linings, cotton cloth is generally ornamented with colors. The art of dyeing and printing cotton and linen fabrics was known to some of the Eastern nations from a very early date. The Egyptians practiced dyeing in blue, purple and scarlet at least 2,500 years before the Christian era. The art of Calico-printing was introduced into this country from India, and was begun in 1676. Towards the close of the seventeenth century, a demand sprang up in England for the cheap and gaudy prints of India, Persia and China; and the result was that the silk and woolen manufactures began to suffer. In response to the outcry, Parliament first prohibited the importation and use of Eastern prints, but as the home calico trade went on extending, imposed a duty, afterwards doubled, on the productions; interdicted the using or wearing of printed or dyed calicoes, whether printed at home or abroad, and even of any printed goods of which cotton forms a part. But this portion of the act was repealed in sixteen years, and thenceforth cloth composed of linen warp and cotton weft was made and printed. The cloth-printing trade continued to be confined almost exclusively to the neighborhood of London. In 1774 the law which prohibited the printing of English-made calicoes was repealed, and by the aid of a series of wonderful inventions and improvements the art of calico printing flourished and increased.

There are five general styles in calico-printing, namely: 1. The fast color or chintz style, in which the mordants are applied to the white cloth, and the colors of the design are afterwards developed in the dye-bath. 2. Where the whole surface receives a uniform tint from one coloring matter, and figures of other colors are afterward brought up by chemical charges and reactions. 3. Where the white surface is impressed with figures in a resist paste, and is afterwards subjected to a general dye. 4. Steam colors, in which a mixture of the mordants, and dye extracts is applied to the cloth, and the chemical combination is effected by agency of steam. 5. Spirit colors, consisting of mixtures of dye extracts with nitro-muriate of tin. The latter are brilliant but fugitive.

The art of the dyer and the calico printer is based on the proper understanding and use of mordants. The term "mordant" is applied to certain substances with which the cloth to be dyed must be impregnated; otherwise the coloring matters would not adhere to the cloth, but would be removed by washing. Thus the red color given the cotton by madder would not be fixed unless the cloth were previously steeped in a solution of salt of alumina. The cloth has the property of decomposing the salt and of combining with and retaining a portion of alumina. The red coloring principle of the madder has an affinity for the alumina and combines with it. The consequence is that the coloring matter is absorbed by the alumina, the dye becomes "fast," that is, cannot be removed by water, even when soap is added, though water is sufficient to remove the red coloring matter from the cloth if the alum mordant has not been previously applied.

Blocks in printing have been superceded by the cylinder machine, except in dress pieces for the Eastern market, commonly from one and a half to eight yards in length, and which from their shortness and other technical causes, it would be unprofitable to print by the latter mode. In the block-printed goods, chiefly made for the Indian market, the colors are somewhat "loud" and the designs peculiar. The dress pieces made for people of the Hindoo religion have a broad border of peacocks round the skirt, the upper part wearing a spotted or diaper pattern. The groundwork of all is Turkey red, but the birds and other designs are produced in blue, yellow and green. The Mohammedans considered it sinful to imitate nature too closely; and tho' there are peacock figures in the designs prepared for ladies of that faith, they are drawn in the rudest fashion and marked out in Mosaic. None of the designs of these Indian garments would find admirers in this country, and as the artists are bound down by certain conventional rules, they have no scope for the creation of original patterns. As we have already explained, what is printed on the cloth is not the complete color, but a substance to discharge the red and absorb another color. This substance is applied in the form of a paste, which has no resemblance to the ultimate color.

CLEANING FEATHER BEDS.—When feather beds become soiled and heavy, they may be clean and light as follows: Rub them over with