The Bradford Reporter.

S. W. ALVORD, Publisher. REGARDLESS OF DENUNCIATION FROM ANY QUARTER. $2 per Annum in Advance.

VOLUME XXXIII. TOWANDA, BRADFORD COUNTY, PA., FEBRUARY 20, 1873. NUMBER 38.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

THE BRADFORD REPORTER is published every Thursday Morning by S. W. ALVORD at Two Dollars per annum in advance.

☞ Advertising in all cases exclusive of subscription to the paper.

SPECIAL NOTICES inserted at FIFTEEN CENTS per line for first insertion, and FIVE CENTS per line for subsequent insertions.

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

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

	1w	4w	3m	6m	1yr.
1 inch	$1.50	3.00	4.00	6.00	10.00	$ 15
2 inches	2.00	5.00	8.00	10.00	15.00	20.00
3 inches	2.50	7.00	10.00	13.00	20.00	30.00
4 inches	3.00	8.50	14.00	18.25	25.00	35.00
¼ column	5.00	12.00	18.00	22.00	30.00	45.00
½ column	10.00	20.00	30.00	40.00	55.00	75.00
1 column	20.00	40.00	60.00	80.00	$100	$150

Administrator's and Executor's Notices, $2; Auditor's Notices, $2 50; Business Cards, five lines, (per year) $5, additional lines $1 each.

Yearly advertisers are entitled to quarterly changes.

Transient advertisements must be paid for in *advance*.

All Resolutions of Associations; Communications of limited or individual interest, and notices of Marriages and Deaths, exceeding five lines, are charged TEN CENTS per line.

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

R. FOWLER, REAL ESTATE DEALER, No. 278 South Water Street, Chicago, Illinois. Real Estate purchased and sold. Investments made and Money Loaned. Mar 10'70.

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. 12.15.69.

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

GRAYSVILLE WOOLEN MILL. The undersigned would respectfully announce to the public that he keeps constantly on hand Woolen Yarn, Cassimeres, Flannels, Yarns, and all kinds at Retail or Wholesale. HAIGH & BROADLEY, Proprietor. March 1870

C. S. RUSSELL'S GENERAL INSURANCE AGENCY. TOWANDA, PA.

WM. H. MORGAN & CO., DEALERS IN REAL ESTATE.—Lots from $100 upwards. Also Real Estate Agents. Land bought and sold on money loaned. Parties desiring to sell Lots, Farms or Lots, can have a map of the subdivision made at this Agency, and lots sold on a reasonable commission. Office in 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.

I. E. FLEMMING. Box 511, Towanda, Pa.

NEW PARLOR OF FASHION. SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING, SHAMPOOING, and HAIR DYEING in the Latest Style. Also particular pains in Cutting Ladies' and Children's Hair. Shampooing and Frizzing.

GATSWAY & LINCHCOME, over the Post Office, Main Street, Towanda, Pa. March 6, 1872.

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

SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS. Constantly on hand an assortment of Window Sashes, Doors, Blinds, of the best quality and in any size, or thickness on short notice. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention. Lumber taken in exchange for sash, doors and blinds. Shop on Walnut street, near the Depot. Towanda, Pa., Aug. 19, 1872. GEO. E. ASH.

DAYTON & BROTHER (Successors to COL. HODES, PELTS CALF-SKINS & FURS) Highest cash prices paid at all times. Hides & Furs taken at the Tannery, Main St., Towanda, Pa. Nov. 1, 1870.

NEW FIRM! NEW GOODS, LOW PRICES! AT MONROETON, PA. TRACY & HOLLON Keep a full assortment of Groceries and Provisions, Drugs and Medicines, Oils, Lamps, Chimneys, Fancy Goods, Notions, Oils, Varnish, Yankee Notions, Boots and Shoes, Pure Wines and Liquors for medicinal purposes. Goods at the very lowest prices. Prescriptions compounded at all hours to the satisfaction of all. TRACY & HOLLON. Dec. 1, 1869—1y.

CHARLES F. DAYTON (Successor to Humphrey Bros.) HARNESS MAKER, Towanda, Pa. Keeps constantly on hand a full assortment of HARNESS and all other articles in his line, which he will sell at the very lowest prices for cash. Repairing done to order.

BERRY! CONFECTIONERY!! GROCERIES! The undersigned begs leave to return thanks to his friends and patrons for the very liberal patronage extended to him during the past year, and would respectfully announce that he has added to his business a stock of FAMILY GROCERIES which he is prepared to offer AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES. He would also inform the Ladies that he has added to his business a Confectionery and will furnish anything in the line of Confectionery at a moment's notice. GUARANTEE SATISFACTION. He has also fitted up a DINING ROOM, in which he will at all times be ready to furnish Meals to order at much lower rates than usual. Ladies and others visiting town are invited to call. The table is supplied with Ice Cream, Cakes, Fruit, Confectionery at short notice. Remember the place, nearly opposite the Means House. Towanda, Pa., Oct. 21, 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. Draws Drafts payable at sight to send money to ANY PART of the United States, Canada or Europe, this Bank being the best facilities and the lowest terms. PASSAGE TICKETS can be had from Nova Scotia, England, Ireland, Scotland, any part of Europe and the Orient, by the CELEBRATED INMAN LINE. Steamers always on hand. Drafts sold in Gold, Silver, United States Bonds at Market rates. Agency for the sale of Northern Pacific 7 3-10 Gold Bonds. M. C. MERCUR, President. F. A. VINCENT, Cashier. mar.15'71

TOWANDA COAL YARD, LAKE RAILROAD AND ELIZABETH STREETS, AGENCY SULLIVAN ANTHRACITE AND BARCLAY BITUMINOUS COALS. ALL SIZES PITTSTON ANTHRACITE COAL At Market Prices. Nov. 11, 1872. WARD & MONTANYE.

FOR SALE.—A house and lot in Smithfield Centre, suitable for residence and shop. Enquire of James H. Webb. Jan.15

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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

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. C. M. STANLEY, DENTIST, successor to Dr. Weston. Office in Patton's Block up stairs, Main Street, Towanda, Pa. All kinds of plate work a specialty. Jan 15'73

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 20. '66.

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. Oct23,72

DR. L. D. 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. R. 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.

A. 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 should hereafter be addressed as above. 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 Orwell Hill, adjoining Henry House's. jan 14, '69.

DR. D. D. SMITH, *Dentist*, has purchased G. H. Wood's property, between Mercur's Block and the Elwell House, where he has fitted his office. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas. Towanda, Oct. 20, 1870.—yr

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. 21, 1870—tf.

MEANS HOUSE, TOWANDA, Pa., COR. MAIN AND BRIDGE STREETS. The Horses, Hearses, &c., of all kinds 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, '72.

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. 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 MANUFACTURER'S AGENT. Mowing Machines, Horse Powers and Threashers, Wilson Bakes Plaster Sakers, Grain Seeders, Hay Tedders, Portable 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, Sashes, 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 Brace etts, 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.

NEW ARRIVAL OF MILLINERY GOODS! On and after SATURDAY, OCT. 5th, I shall be prepared to exhibit my new arrival of MILLINERY GOODS To the ladies of Towanda and vicinity. My stock comprises everything in the line, and I shall continue to sell at my usually reasonable rates. Give me a call and examine the good for yourselves. Oct. 1, 1872. S. M. GRIFFIN.

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 Cash 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 HARRISON GUSTIN, on Main street, next door north of the First National Bank, and intend to devote strict attention to business, and to the production of every improvement in the Art of Photography, to make the place worthy of patronage. Mr. GUSTIN 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 at much time as possible given to making negatives of small children. Those want nice 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 Beidleman'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 Beidleman's Block. Towanda, March 29, 1872. M. E. ROSENFIELD.

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), COSY 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.

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 assetts of 425,000.—Is confined 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 ensues 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.

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

Selected Poetry.

MOTHER IN HEAVEN.

BY JAMES G. CLARK.

Sweet mother, the birds from our bowers have fled,
The reaper has gathered his sheaves,
The glorious Summer lies silent and dead,
And the land, like a pale mourner, grieves.
But the garden of memory is blooming to-day
With flowers and leaves ever new,
And the birds and the fountains around it that play,
Are singing, dear mother, of you.

Like green shores receding beyond the blue seas,
Seem the years by your tenderness blest,
And youth's merry music grows faint on the breeze,
That is wafting me on to life's west;
Yet beautiful seems the mild glance of your eye
And the blessing your fond spirit gave,
As the mist of the valley hangs bright in the sky,
Though the mountains are lost in the wave.

I wonder, sometimes, if the souls that have flown,
Return to the mourners again,
And I ask for a sign from the trackless Unknown,
Where millions have questioned in vain.
I seek not your meek, loving reproach the strife
Which would blind me with doubting and fear,
But a voice murmurs "peace" to the tempest of life,
And I know that my mother is near.

The cold world may cover my pathway with frowns,
And mingle with bitter each joy;
It may load me with crosses and rob me of crowns,—
I have treasures it cannot destroy;
There's a green, sunny isle in the depths of my soul,
Whose roses the winds never strew,
And the billows and breezes around it that roll
Bring tidings of Heaven and you.

Miscellaneous.

[For the REPORTER.]

SERMON ON TEMPERANCE.

"Am I my brother's keeper?"—*Genesis*, iv: 9.

In addressing you on temperance, this evening, I purpose to do so from a religious standpoint: the fact on which I shall insist is, the necessity of upholding this cause as a moral duty, rather than simply favoring it as a popular movement, or a matter of expediency. Intemperance in its various phases — the manufacture, vending and drinking of ardent spirits, may be regarded as an injurious or dangerous element in the body politic—a social evil or a high moral crime. It is under this last aspect, that of a *moral crime*, that I desire to present it.

It is an encouraging feature in the cause of temperance, that to a great extent it has reached this stage in its onward movement. Every great moral reform usually passes through several stages before it is finally effected. 1st. There begin to arise serious doubts as to the *expediency* of the matter in question. 2d. Then the *lawfulness* of it is examined. 3d. Then it becomes to be regarded as a moral evil, and it is abolished.

There existed in this country an institution—human slavery—which passed through these phases in the public mind, and disappeared. Not a great many years ago, it was esteemed but little short of treason for a minister of the Gospel, or a public speaker, to affirm that slavery was not *thoroughly Scriptural*—a great national blessing; and the grand distinguishing feature of a great Republic; in fact, the grand bulwark of our liberties; so our Fourth of July speakers and spread eagle orators generally assured us. To deny any of these propositions, was at the least exceedingly "unconstitutional." The Christian pulpit, and to a considerable extent, both the press and our public speakers, were completely muzzled on this subject. There was the wretched institution flourishing, if such a thing could be said to flourish, in a land of boasted freedom. It seemed in strange contrast with the assertion found in our Declaration of Independence, that "all men are born free and equal." But there was an attempt made to meet this glaring inconsistency by a process of reasoning, the force of which was never quite apparent, that the *color* of a *man's* skin must decide his claims to liberty.

After a while, however, serious doubts as the *expediency* of slavery, came to be freely entertained. Many who held their fellow-beings in servitude, were convinced that they were a property of questionable value; but they were perplexed as to how to get rid of them. Then, certain effects, always attending and growing out of slavery, caused it to be regarded as a gross social evil. Finally, widespread periodic excitement, with cries of an impending dissolution of the Union; and at length a desperate attempt at that end, with the country convulsed to its centre and drenched with blood, branded it as a *high crime against God*, for which we were justly punished; and without distinction of party, the manhood of the nation arose in its might, and the curse quickly disappeared.

Now, without claiming any special discernment, I apprehend that the history of Intemperance in this country will be much the same ultimately as that of slavery. At no distant period in the past, it was regarded as hardly becoming in a minister of the Gospel to speak on the subject of temperance in the pulpit. If he did so, he was often accused of departing from his legitimate sphere of instruction, and lowering the dignity of his calling. *Now*, if a minister of the Gospel is known to be opposed to temperance, and declines to speak in favor of it on proper occasions, he is regarded as derelict in his duty, and his influence declines. Once, a man was not considered a *gentleman*, if he did not keep a full supply of liquor on his side-board wherewith to entertain his friends. *Now* if a man keeps liquor in his house for general use, it is doubtful whether he can be regarded as a gentleman at all: he is rather looked upon as one whose influence is of a very questionable character, and whose company is to be avoided. All this indicates a *great advance* in the line of reformation. 1st. The *indiscriminate* use of liquor began to be looked on as of doubtful utility, and that more care must be exercised in using it. 2d. Then the *free use* of intoxicating drinks, came to be esteemed a *great social evil*, and productive of the most disastrous results; and societies advocating strict teetotal principles were formed. 3d. And now at last there is a wide-spread and growing conviction in the minds of intelligent and right-thinking people, that the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks is a *high crime* against God and man, and must be suppressed.

It is from this view of the subject, then, that I purpose addressing you this evening. That the *free* manufacture of that which has caused such appalling results — so much woe, wretchedness, misery and suffering in all their terrific forms, is a *hideous evil*, requires no demonstration. Could those who have gone down to the grave through this vice, be raised and caused to pass before us, they would form an exceeding great army. Could we be made to hear and discern the cries of anguish and despair—the heart-rending sobs and silent grief and wretchedness of those who have experienced the effects of strong drink, as indulged by husbands, fathers and brothers,—the blighted hopes, the crushing disappointment—the haggard wives, the orphaned, outcast, hungry, starving, naked children,—all the effects of *rum*; we would be deafened by the piercing wails, and quail at the sight of the stupendous misery! And we would boldly maintain before high heaven, that no man, nor set of men, had any **moral right** to legalize such an infernal traffic; and that they, who will only for political purposes, or for the sake of gain, defend and maintain it, deserve the deepest degradation of hell. And we would remember with satisfaction that there is a judgment-seat whereon sits a Judge of infinite holiness and inflexible justice.

This a matter, too, which comes closely to ourselves. How few of us, either in our families or in the circle of our friends, have not felt the effects of strong drink! *Not one* here present, I venture to say, cannot recall some one, once connected with him in relationship or friendship, who now fills an inebriate's grave, and who but for this vice, might have lived a happy, useful life, and come to a good man's death. The very first person I was called on to bury, as a minister of the Gospel, was a young physician who had everything in his favor—a finished education, excellent abilities, good social position a loving wife, and an increasing practice. "But he drank." And he lay before me a mere wreck of bright hopes, and fond expectations, and promise of extended usefulness; leaving nothing behind but a blackened memory and a bereaved wife. I knew a lawyer, who was one of the brightest ornaments of one of the most brilliant bars in this State. His gifts, his learning and brilliancy caused his company to be much sought, and were giving him a wide-spread reputation. But he began to love drink, and he sunk lower and lower, till he sank to the dregs of society. One evening he sent for me in great haste in extreme illness. After a long ride, I found him lying on the floor of a low country barroom in a dying condition. Soon he died, and was hurried off to a drunkard's grave—a solemn warning of the appalling effects of strong drink.

These are not singular instances. Similar cases are ever occurring, and have perhaps come within the observation of some present. We have not to look far, even in this community, to witness the results of liquor, to perceive how young and old are rendered worthless and wretched by its use. It has and is constantly casting down many strong men, wounded and wretched, helpless victims of this giant evil. But for this one failing, they might be useful, virtuous members of society, who could much to advance the best interests of their fellows, and be a blessing to themselves and others. This *one habit*, however, destroys all, and they pass on through a short, disgraceful career, a curse to themselves and a moral nuisance to the community; while in reference to the world to come it is declared on Divine authority, "No drunkard shall inherit the kingdom of God."

"What of all this?" says one. "What is the relevancy of these statements to myself? They are true enough in themselves; but what have I to do with my neighbor's affairs? 'Am I my brother's keeper?'" This brings us to the truth which I wish to press on you,—*our responsibility in reference to our neighbor's welfare.* The insolent answer of the first murderer to his Maker, when questioned as to the whereabouts of his brother, Abel, evinces, aside from its absolute untruthfulness, the essence of selfishness, an utter recklessness in regard to the well-being of a fellow-creature. He did know what had become of his brother, since he had been guilty of his death. And, if he did not know his brother's fate, it was his bounden duty to ascertain it, if possible.

Without further examining this bold, insulting language of Cain, when called to an account by the Almighty, we shall use it as expressing in its most hideous and undisguised form, the spirit of selfishness, as frequently displayed by man towards his fellow-man—a spirit which is intimately connected with the toleration of the crime of intemperance. Now, God has *in a measure*, at least, constituted as the keeper of our brother. "None of us," says the Apostle, "liveth unto himself." That is, we have no moral right to pass through life, making *our own personal* pleasure or advantage the supreme end of existence. We all exert an influence on our fellow-beings, as we mingle with them in the business and recreations of life, and in turn, are influenced by them. Now, we have no moral right to be reckless in regard to the character of that influence which we exert on others. Our neighbor's happiness both in this world and the next depends on his *moral character*, and that character we aid in shaping. If you saw your neighbor's house on fire at midnight, your first impulse would be to awaken him and warn him of his danger; and if you should neglect to do it, you will be justly regarded as wanting in the first principles of humanity, and forfeit the respect of your fellow-men. Or, if you saw one committing a depredation on your neighbor's property, you certainly would feel impelled promptly to inform and assist him in bringing the wrong-doer to justice, and not permit him to suffer loss. Or, if you saw one traveling a road beset with snares and pitfalls, your first impulse, if actuated by upright, kindly principles, would be to warn him of the peril to which he was hastening, and not allow him to fall into mischief, and, perhaps, destruction. And, so, if you knew one to be pursuing a line of conduct, or addicted to a habit which you knew to be destructive of life and happiness, you ought, and probably would feel inclined to admonish him of his folly, and urge him to change his course. And, if you should suffer him to go on unwarned you will hardly be esteemed innocent in the matter, when a timely admonition might have caused him to abandon his perilous course.

Yet, we are frequently told by men, that *they are in no wise responsible for their neighbor's intemperance.* That *they never* drink; or, if they do, they have sufficient *firmness* or *self-restraint* to keep within due bounds; that their fellow-men ought not to regard *their example*, and that they are not required to concern themselves in reference to the habits of others. They themselves claim the right to use liquor, or let it alone, as they see fit, and they readily concede the same privilege to others. Now, here we have manifested the spirit of the text, "Am I my brother's keeper?"—a spirit of supreme selfishness, a recklessness in regard to the temporal and eternal well being of others. The simple reply to this hideous, contemptible selfishness, is that *we are* our brother's keeper,—that we have no right to follow any practice which may prove a stumbling block to a fellow-being and jeopardize his present and future interests; and that for the influence which we exert on others, God will hold us accountable; so that we cannot innocently disregard the welfare of our neighbor by setting him an evil example; and that so far as in us lies, we are bound to remove every snare into which he is in danger of being entrapped. Let us now come nearer to the special object which we have in view. In abolishing an evil, to do it effectually, we *must have regard to its source.* In time past it was customary, when advocating temperance principles, to indulge in abusive language without stint, towards the manufacturers and sellers of strong drink; and he was esteemed the most eloquent and effective speaker on the subject, who commanded the greatest amount of vituperative epithets, and make the freest use of billingsgate. But this was to attack the effect instead of the cause, and to attempt to dam up the stream, rather than to dry up the fountain which supplied it. The result was that no perceptible progress was made toward reform, and the fearful evil stalked abroad in the land without let or hindrance. So long as a law permits or connives at an evil, so long will men be found to take advantage of the fact and engage in wrong-doing for the sake of gain.

Now, while I hold that the manufacture and sale of liquor for drinking purposes, to be a high crime without regard to the law on the subject, whether it permits or prohibits; yet so long as the law tolerates and protects it, men will readily engage in it. And we may tell them of the evil of the business—of the vast wretchedness they are entailing on individuals and households; still, while they are within the *countenance of the law*, they will continue the unholy traffic, and scatter fire brands and death. If a law were passed allowing the indiscriminate sale of deadly poisons to all who chose to buy them, and the business proved profitable, men debased and abandoned enough would be found to engage in it. The simple fact that numbers of men, women and children were constantly hurried to untimely graves, would be of no avail in deterring them from pursuing the dreadful calling. The law authorized and protected them in it, and that would be sufficient. Our protests would be of no avail, and they would continue the traffic in spite of us, unless the manhood within us should arouse and, lawfully or unlawfully, summarily stop it. The proper and legitimate method, however, of suppressing such a business will be by a radical change in the law, so that the business would be made illegal, and those engaging in it be treated as criminals.

Just here, then, we make our stand in the present agitation, and attempt at temperance reformation. The law in regard to the matter is *radically wrong*, and I have no hesitation in saying, in the light of Divine justice, the best interests of men, and of *facts*, all of which we are bound to consider, it is *infamous*. If then, we aim at suppressing this monstrous wrong, we must change the law which permits and defends it, and rigidly maintain it as thus changed, and the evil will quickly disappear.

Now, the law-making power in this land resides primarily in the people. Those who are elected to legislate, are elected to give expression to the wishes of those whom they are chosen to represent. They have *no proper right* to act regardless of the will of their constituents. If they act contrary to that will, they ought to be, and usually are, held accountable to those who elected them. *And this is right.* If, then, a law is obnoxious and is formed to work evil to a community or a people at large, it is within the power of that people to repeal it; and if they still allow it to remain on the statute book, they are responsible for it. That the license laws, generally, of the land, are wrong, is becoming apparent, and to a considerable extent freely admitted. That the liquor traffic ought to be modified or wholly abolished, is also extensively maintained. The point to be settled is the best, practicable method to reach the desired end. This brings us directly to the great, practical point in the present discussion.

There is a fair promise of our being called on at no distant day, to vote for or against a clause in our revised constitution which will have for its end the permanent prohibition of the manufacture and sale of liquor for drinking purposes in this State. I have attempted to show that we have to a certain extent been appointed our brother's keeper, and that we are accordingly to interest ourselves in his welfare. We have no right to be selfish and indifferent to the comfort and happiness of those about us. In deciding how we shall act in reference to this matter, then we have respect to the well being of our neighbor. If this measure proposes to abolish a traffic, which is productive of untold misery, both temporal and eternal; if it proposes to take temptations out of the way of your son and my son; if it proposes to lessen the danger that your daughter and my daughter will become the heart-broken, suffering wives of drunken husbands; if it proposes to restore health and happiness where there is now disease and wretchedness—we cannot lightly oppose it, we cannot refuse heartily to support it.

Let us look briefly at some of the objections or difficulties which may be urged against a cordial support of this measure. 1st. It is objected that we cannot carry a prohibitory clause in this State. I reply, that this spirit and principle never carried any measure. The faint-hearted and irresolute seldom succeed in any enterprise. The firm, the resolute and the brave are those who succeed. But, if it were evident that the proposed measure could not be carried in this State, on the principle that we are our brother's keeper, our duty would be none the less plain. It would still be incumbent on us to protest against an unrighteous traffic by voting for a measure which aims at its suppression. And having done that, whatever might be the fate of the measure, we would be innocent of the guilt of countenancing the traffic in strong drink. This same difficulty was urged against the support of the local option law on which we have lately voted. It could not possibly be carried, some of our wise men assured us; *they* knew the mind of every man in the county, and so strong was the feeling against the law that it would not receive a respectable minority. Yet the vote has been cast, and the law triumphantly carried, receiving a majority which has emphatically attested the wishes of the people in this county respecting the traffic in liquor. Judging from the support which local option has already received, there is, I apprehend, a very encouraging prospect of carrying a prohibitory clause in this State. And to realize these anticipations, should the clause be submitted to the people, it is important that each citizen should see and recognize his duty in the matter, and resolutely discharge it. The *more decided* the majority in favor of any temperance measure, the more likely it is to be permanent, and its provisions faithfully carried out.

The proposed prohibitory clause in the new constitution, meets and obviates some objections which were urged against local option, viz: that the law was defeated in some of its features, and that a State law would have been far better and more effective, than one which simply applied to counties. These objections were, I admit, to some extent valid, and yet they by no means excused us from the duty of supporting it. I hold, personally, radical views on this subject of temperance legislation, and would hesitate to attempt to urge them on others, were it not for the encouragement afforded by this very proposition of a prohibitory clause in the new constitution. I do not believe that men ought to be permitted to manufacture alcohol, except for perfectly legitimate purposes, and that under strong restrictions. I do not think that alcohol ought to be sold except under the closest scrutiny, and that for purposes acknowledged to be lawful. I do not believe that in one case out of five hundred is liquor necessary or beneficial as a medicine; and I here speak in a great measure from observation and experience. I do not think that physicians ought to have a right recklessly to prescribe it, any more than they have the right to administer recklessly deadly poisons. In the modern practice of medicine, liquor is becoming to a great extent abandoned as useless or worse. I am always suspicious when I see a physician ready to order liquor for a patient; it either manifests a great want of sound moral principle, or a love of strong drink on the part of the physician. I knew years ago a practicioner, who though young, had made for himself a wide spread reputation in one of our largest cities. He was a member of the faculty of the oldest and most reputable of our medical universities, and was rapidly advancing to the fore-front of his profession in a city which has long been famous for the learning and skill of its physicians. But he had one great failing. He was reckless in the use of strong drink in his practice. To such an extent did he carry it, that it was remarked of him in my presence, not many years ago that he had made more drunkards of *young men* than any other man in that city! I will only add that that physician now fills a drun