The Bradford Reporter.

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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

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

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

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

C. S. RUSSELL'S GENERAL *INSURANCE AGENCY*, TOWANDA, PA. may23'70—tf

WM. H. MORGAN & CO., DEALERS IN REAL ESTATE.—Lots from $100 upwards. Also Real Estate Agents. Land bought and sold and money loaned. Parties desiring to sell Wild Lands, Farms, or Lots, can have a map of lands or subdivision made at this Agency, and property sold on a reasonable commission. Office over Postoffice, Mercur's Block, Towanda, Pa. L. L. MOODY. [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. oct5'71 Box 511, Towanda, Pa.

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 Kiln-dried 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 swell. Terms cash on delivery. Towanda, July 19, 1871. GEO. F ASH.

DAYTON & BROTHER, Dealers in WOOL, HIDES, PELTS, CALF SKINS, FURS, &C., For which the highest cash price is paid at all times. Office in M. E. Rosenfield's Store, Main-st., O. A. DAYTON, J. E. DAYTON. } nov.14,'70 TOWANDA, PA.

NEW FIRM! *NEW GOODS, LOW PRICES!* AT MONROETON, PA. TRACY & HOLLON, Retail Dealers in Groceries and Provisions, Drugs and Medicines, Kerosene Oil, Lamps, Chimneys, Shades, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Varnish, Yankee Notions, Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff. Pure Wines and Liquors, of the best quality, for medicinal purposes only. 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—ly.

CHARLES E. DAYTON, Successor to Humphrey Bros., HARNESS MAKER, Over Mercur'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 added 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 hours 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. Sept. 11, '72. HORACE A. COWLES.

TOWANDA COAL YARD, CORNER RAILROAD AND ELIZABETH STREETS, SOLE AGENCY SULLIVAN ANTHRACITE AND BARCLAY BITUMINOUS COALS. ALSO ALL SIZES TITUSTON ANTHRACITE COAL At Market Prices. May 21, 1873. S. S. PIERCE.

EXCELLENCE WITH ECONOMY Attained by purchasing your CLOTHING At the old and well-known Clothing House of JULIUS WOLFF, Where STYLE, FIT, AND QUALITY Is guaranteed. I have just opened an immense stock of the latest styles of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS To which I invite the attention of my numerous customers and all others who desire to study economy in the purchase of Clothing. ONE DOOR SOUTH OF FOX & MERCUR'S. ☞ As I make it a point not to carry unsaleable goods, I make my profits very small in order to dispose of my stock before a change of Clothing is required. JULIUS WOLFF. May 14, 1873.

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. ap18'72.1y

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 over Wickham & Black's Crockery store. Towanda, May 1, 1872.-1y*

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

FOYLE & McPHERSON, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Towanda, Pa. Will give prompt attention to all matters entrusted to their charge. Orphans' Court business a specialty. W. FOYLE. [may21'73] I. M'PHERSON.

BARTLETT & TRACY, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE AGENTS AND BROKERS. Office third door south of First National Bank, ground floor, Towanda, Pa. O. D. BARTLETT. [may21'73] W. G. TRACY.

H. B. McKEAN, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Towanda, Pa. Particular attention paid to business in the Orphans' Court. July 20, '66.

F. M. NICHOLS, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, AND STATIONERY AND CONFECTIONERY MERCHANT, Opposite Vandyke House, ULSTER, PA. May 14, 1873.

P. C. J. DeANGELIS, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Main Street, Towanda, Pa. Office with Overton & Elsbree, opposite Court House. May 14,'73.

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. Oc23,72

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. 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, ATTORNEY'S 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 18'70 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 on Main Street, formerly occupied by Dr. Ladd. Residence, corner Pine and Second streets. 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.

E. C. GRIDLEY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, April 1, 1873. Towanda, Pa.

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 Howe'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 located his office. Teeth extracted without pain by use of 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.

CENTRAL HOTEL, BURLINGTON, BRADFORD COUNTY, PA. MELVIN S. DOUGLAS Having leased this House, is now prepared to accommodate all who give him a call. His table will be well supplied, and no pains spared to give satisfaction to the traveling public. Apl.23-m3

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, 868—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. B. JORDAN, Towanda, Jan. 24,'71. Proprietor.

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. sept'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 Threshers, Wheel Rakes, Plaster Sowers, Grain Seeders, Hay Tedders, Reversible and Steel Plows, Cultivators, Thill Horse Hoes, Clover Hullers and Fanning Mills. LAWN MOWERS, WATER DRAWERS, 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. April22 '72. R. M. WELLES.

Miscellaneous.

J. O. FROST & SONS, MANUFACTURERS OF FURNITURE! Our warerooms 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 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 conceeded 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

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. 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), 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.

TOWANDA NURSERY. The undersigned having purchased the NURSERY ON TOWANDA FLATS, Calls attention to his large stock of FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES Which he is now prepared to DELIVER ON MOST REASONABLE TERMS. Orders in person or by mail promptly attended to. HENRY FEET. Towanda, April 16, 1873.

TO THE LADIES. MRS. M. E. ROBINSON, would respectfully inform the ladies of Towanda and vicinity that she is prepared to manufacture all kinds of Artificial Hair at reasonable prices, such as Switches, Braids, Curls Puff, Frizzettis, &c., either from combings or prepared hair. Residence on Third street, north of the Catholic Church. All orders promptly attended to. Satisfaction guaranteed. M. E. ROBINSON. Towanda, March 27, 1873-3m.

BARRELS! BARRELS!—A supply of Cider and Pork Barrels, and all kinds of Cooper Work on hand, at W. A. BOGK WELL'S. Oct.9,'72

Original Poetry.

VIOLETS LOVELY, VIOLETS TRUE.

Violets lovely, violets true!
Fresh from their own mossy nook and the dew,
Children of sunshine, with deep, loving eyes,
Vieing in beauty the tints of the skies.

Violets fragrant, violets white!
Culled from the clover, quite hidden from sight,
Kissed by the zephyrs, floating softly along,
Lulled into dreams by the night-bird's low song.

Violets dainty, violets true!
I bring, as of yore, darling sister, for you;
You loved them so well, oh! turn from heaven's bowers,
And smile for a moment, while you gaze on these flowers.

The years may roll on, bringing changes to me,
But faithful for aye, shall my love ever be;
And when each glad spring-time in brightness appears,
I shall gather *thy* violets, and kiss them with tears.

—*From Sylvia's Pen.*

Miscellaneous.

[For the REPORTER.]

SURVEY OF THE PARIS UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION OF 1867.

BY "B."—NO I.

The Exposition of 1867, takes its origin from the imperial decrees of the 22d of June, 1865, and subsequent dates, instituting an International Exposition to be opened at Paris, on the 1st of April, 1867.

The locality selected for the Exhibition, was the Champ de Mars, the great military parade ground, extending from the military school to the Seine, and from the avenue Lobourdonnaye to the avenue Suffren, forming a rectangle of 48 hectares, or 119 acres. To this was annexed the island of Billancourt, giving an additional area of 21 hectares, or 52 acres, making a total of 171 acres appropriated to the Exposition.

The ground was given up by the government, to whom it belonged, on the 28th of September, 1865, and the first iron pillar of the building was raised on the 3d of April, 1866.

The Exposition was divided into three portions, the first called the Park, comprising the palace and structures, and the banks of the Seine; the second, called the Reserved Garden, containing the botanical, horticultural and piscicultural collections; the third, called Billancourt, where the agricultural implements were exhibited. To facilitate the practical trials of the latter, the Emperor gave up to the competitors all the land and crops they required. Thus the mowing machines were tried at the Emperor's farm, near St. Cloud, and the reapers at the imperial establishment at Vincennes.

The ground plan of the building was rather rectangular, with rounded ends, and the sides running parallel with the adjoining avenues. The exterior lines of the two sides ran straight for a space of 120 yards, one facing the quarter of the Gros-Caillon, the other the quarter of Grinelle, and were united by two demi-circumferences of equal diameter, with one side of the rectangle facing the bridge of Jena, and the other the military school. An open space in the centre, prettily ornamented with flowers, statues and fountains, served as the point of radiation for the seven enclosing galleries. It was also the site of a central pavilion, which contained the exhibition of the weights, measures and moneys of all countries. In the construction of this building, upwards of 370,000 cubic metres of soil had to be removed to make room for the foundations, drains, air passages and water pipes. The two interior galleries of the building were built of stone, and the seven others of iron. The outer circle, devoted to the engines and machinery, was the highest and the broadest of all. Its width was 114 feet, and its height to the top of the nave, 81 feet. The roof was formed of corrugated iron, and supported by 176 iron pillars (each weighing 24,000 pounds,) upon which the arches were placed.

The supply of water for this enormous structure, and for the Park and its various buildings and fountains, was obtained from the Seine, and was raised by powerful steam pumps to a reservoir placed upon the high ground on the opposite bank. This reservoir had a capacity of over 4,000 cubic yards of water.

The classification included 10 groups, subdivided into 95 classes, as follows: Group I. Works of art, classes 1 to 5. Group II. Apparatus and applications of the liberal arts, classes 6 to 13. Group III. Furniture and other objects for the use of dwellings, classes 14 to 26. Group IV. Clothing, including fabrics and other objects worn upon the person, classes 27 to 39. Group V. Products, raw and manufactured, of mining industry, forestry, etc., classes 40 to 46. Group VI. Apparatus and process used in the common arts, classes 47 to 66. Group VII. Food, fresh or preserved, in various states of preparation, classes 67 to 73. Group VIII. Live stock and specimens of agricultural buildings, classes 74 to 82. Group IX. Live produce, and specimens of horticultural work, classes 83 to 88. Group X. Articles exhibited with the special object of improving the physical and moral condition of the people, classes 89 to 95. To each of the first seven of the groups, a gallery of the building was assigned. After the adoption of this classification, it was decided to devote a portion of the inner gallery, next to the central garden, to antiquities, so as to give a history of human labor. Although this collection was very large and interesting, it could not be regarded as a complete exhibit of the progress of human labor up to the present time. The wonderful advances made in the mechanical arts of the present century, and the various applications of science to the arts, were not historically shown.

DISPUTES.—It is an excellent rule to observe in all disputes, that men should give soft words and hard arguments; that they should not so much strive to vex as to convince an opponent.

INEBRIETY.

GROWTH OF THE APPETITE FOR DRINK.

Dr. George Burr, of Binhamton, has written a paper on the Pathology of Inebriation," which is published in the proceedings of the third meeting of the American Association for the Cure of Inebriates, held last October. He maintains that inebriety is not a vice, but a disease; and that the irresistible and inordinate desire for alcoholic liquors, must be referred to the condition of the nutritive apparatus. He compares the propensity to the impulse to relieve the sensation of hunger during protracted starvation, or the desire for water when long deprived of it. In the lower animals, nutrition is merely a physical process. In man it is partly intellectual, for he understands the relation between food and satisfying his appetites. Dr. Burr, after drawing a distinction between natural and morbid appetites, says:

"The love of drink is the most frequent manifestation of morbid appetite, and the most widely prevalent. In a former paper, I intimated a belief that there existed in man a natural inclination for the moderate use of ardent spirits. That belief is still entertained. When used normally, they become one of the class of condiments whose physiological effects are to render food savory and appetizing, and to produce agreeable sensations of taste. To this extent the desire for alcoholic, as well as other stimuli, may be said to be normal.

"In this moderate and not unnatural desire for liquor, however, lies the great danger; for out of it an unnatural craving for alcoholic drinks is apt to be devolved. It is here that we must look for the first departure from a healthy condition, and for the first manifestations of diseased action. This early stage is marked by an occasional desire to drink, which recurs at shorter and shorter intervals, and a propensity, likewise gradually increasing, for a greater quantity at each time. This stage has long been believed to be one of voluntary indulgence, for which the subject of it was morally responsible. The drinker has been held as criminal, for his example has been most severely censured. This habit, occasional indulgence, however, must be regarded as the first intimation of the approaching disease — the stage of invasion, precisely as sensations of *mal-aise* and chills usher in a febrile attack.

"The formative stage of inebriety continues for a longer or shorter period, when, as is well known, more frequent repetitions of the practice of drinking are to be observed. The impulse to drink grows stronger and stronger, the will-power is overthrown, and their entire organism becomes subject to the fearful demands for stimulus. It is now that the stage of confirmed inebriation is formed, and *dypso-mania* fully established. The constant introduction of alcohol into the system, circulating with the fluids and permeating the tissues, adds fuel to the already enkindled flame, and intensifies the propensity to an irresistible degree. Nothing now satisfies short of complete intoxication, and, not until the unhappy subject of the disease falls senseless and completely overcome, will he cease his efforts to gratify the most insatiable desire.

[For the REPORTER.]

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

How long will the daily instruction to members of society to mind their own business, go unheeded? When will the period begin in which will be found no person stubbornly refusing to obey this golden precept of society? I cannot imagine the dawn of a period so desirable until human nature shall be purged of its secret malice or burning envy. I do not expect that time sooner than the final separation of the clean from the unclean, the worthy from the unworthy.

When it is observed that black, scowling malice assumes to shape conduct of an individual, what person does not feel the spirit of manhood rising to resist the stalking libel on humanity? We confess that human nature is bad enough without looking at it through false and deceptive glasses. It is through these shamefully discolored glasses of malice and envy, that some take their observations. Every act of their fellow men seems morally deformed to them, and by their power of speech they increase its deformity tenfold. Wickedly they disregard the precepts of earth and the mandates of heaven, ("For with what judgment ye judge, ye shall be judged,") and steal upon unsuspecting innocence, and rob it of its virtue; and while it withers in anguish they dance in "savage satisfaction."

And we confess it with shame that this is as often the ruling trait of the female character as of the male. Created scarcely a single remove from the angel, and yet how shamefully fallen! If they will seek to pervert human character, let them turn their glasses in upon their own souls. Let them remember the Saviour's admonition: "He that is without sin cast the first stone." A. P. S.

BURLINGTON, May 16, 1873.

SYMPATHY FOR CRIMINALS. — The *Nation* gives a good, forcible whack to a nail that needed driving in, when it advises all sensible men and women who have sympathy to spare to pour it out first of all on the unhappy victim who has been taken off without a moment's warning, next on his poor family, and finally on millions of decent men and women who throng our streets day and night relying on the law for security, their pockets filled, not with "deadly, weapons," but with tools of honest trades and the hard earnings of honest toil, and the heads filled with dreams of affection and plans and schemes of useful industry and economy. We cannot watch over them too carefully, and feel for them too tenderly; and it is only after doing our whole duty to them that we ought to go to the Tombs to save the men who have been cracking their skulls or shooting them down.

ROMANCE OF TWO WORLDS.

The peculiar domestic vein of incident characterizing so many oft-told stories of American immigration has its latest presentation in a newspaper sketch from distant Colorado. In 1857 an honest but hot-tempered husband in one of the mining settlements of Cornwall, over the water, became fiercely enraged at his wife for some trifling cause and allowed his anger finally to lead him into taunts which, even had they been just, should have covered him with shame to utter. The insulted woman had been a faithful, patient helpmate to him for many years, aiding him by her thrifty domestic habits to lay aside many a good shilling in reserve for a rainy day, and bearing meekly with his irritable infirmities of disposition. But upon the occasion in question her spirit was roused to bitter and furious resentment; she returned reproach for reproach, and the pitiable scene ended in the miner's wrathful desertion of hearth and home forever, and passionate embarkation at Liverpool for a sullen Atlantic voyage. Repentance waited upon his first footsteps on a foreign soil; had home been nearer he would have returned a penitent; but he had not with him the money to pay his passage back, shame spurred him on, and having reached the coal mines of Western Pennsylvania he sought to forget his misery in hard work. The medicine was effective for its purpose; yet as the Cornish emigrant recovered from the first regret of his self-exile, there glimmered in his thoughts a possibility of making for himself in the new land such a destiny as could never have been his in the old, and then sending for his mistreated wife to come and share it with him. With a small sum, accumulated from his labors in Pennsylvania for two years, he went to Nevada, where, by great good fortune, he acquired a claim in a lead mine, which he subsequently sold for $5,000. "Thence he moved northward, to Colorado," says the Denver *Tribune*, now continuing the story, "where, for several years past, he has been growing comparatively wealthy. And in all the long time of his American adventures and money getting, that Pennsylvania dream of his about calling his wife to him from the old country has never been forgotten. His wife, too, it seems, never relinquished hope of hearing from or seeing him again, and steadfastly resisted the counsel of her friends that she should obtain legal freedom from the apparently heartless deserter. In August last, through a chain of circumstances which it is unnecessary to detail, she received a letter from the long missing husband; a correspondence followed, and the result was that about a month since she left her old home to join the husband in Colorado. When the news of the terrible Atlantic disaster reached here the husband was in Denver, and believing that she was on the vessel he was for a time nearly crazed with grief. Only a few days since he left the city, almost heart-broken with what he deemed the certainty of the death of his wife. But on Thursday morning last the wife arrived at Denver, and went immediately to the boarding house whither she had been directed by her husband. Receiving there information in regard to the whereabouts of her husband she left yesterday to join him, and the twain will be together before their story can be told to the Eastern reader." A very simple story it is, too; yet not without some profound human suggestion of what the discipline of absence and solitary reflection may accomplish for the improvement of an unhappy temper and just appreciation of the old love at home.

THE DEACON'S SWILL BARREL.—Just outside of the house stood father, the deacon, tugging away at a lump of ice in the swill barrel.

"Bad business, that," said I, resting my hands on my sides.

"Not half so bad as it might 'a been," was the reply, as he lifted out the cake of ice by a stout stick that had frozen in the swill.

"Many an' many a bar'l has busted for me that wouldn't if this knowledge had come to me sooner," said he. "You see, when this cold snap came on suddenly, I thought of the swill bar'l away in the night, and I said, 'Well, it can't be helped now.' It happened, however that the stick I stirred with was left poked down in the swill, and that was all that saved it. A bar'l or a tub or a pail may freeze up solid, and if a stick has been put down in the water, the vessel can't bust. But it took me a good while to find it out; lived seventy years before I knew it," and his eyes twinkled knowingly.

"Why, that's on the same plan," said I, "of putting a spoon in a glass jar when you are canning fruit; if you do that, the jar won't break."

"Same philosophy exactly," said he, as he gave the ball of ice a kick and sent it rolling off down hill.

CUTWORMS AND CORN.—A correspondent to the *Country Gentleman* says: Immediately after the corn is planted, sprinkle on the hill, over the covered grains, about one tablespoonful of salt to each hill. More will do no harm, but how much more the corn would stand I do not know. A tablespoonful is enough, and perhaps less wold do. That is all. I have buried cutworms in salt and left them there a long time without doing them any apparent harm, and they will craw over salt without hesitation or any seeming annoyance but they will not eat the young corn plant if there is a little salt in its sap. That seems to be the explanation of its protective influence. Allow me to repeat that the salt should be put on the corn hill immediately after the planting, that it may be dissolved by the rain, dew or other moisture in the air, and thus reach the roots of the plant greatly diluted by mixture with the soil, and therefore safe to the young and tender plant; and also that it may be at the roots, where it may enter the sap of the plant, where it can only destroy.

ERASMUS.

Erasmus was the preacher of toleration; he was for taking off all embargo upon thought. In all his letters the burden of the song is, No compulsion in the matters of religion. To say that a man had no courage who could persistently for half a century urge upon men in power such a doctrine in the days of the scaffold and the stake, is not to pass into the atmosphere of the time, but to treat of Erasmus as if he lived in the happy Victorian era. He who could address the very Pope himself on behalf of toleration, and could everywhere press upon the bigot the folly as well as cruelty of persecution, ran no small risk in days when not to be with a party was to be against it. This risk Erasmus ran, and this should be remembered by any one who treats of his character. There is little doubt that his world-wide celebrity as a scholar, and his retirement to a city of toleration, alone saved Erasmus from destruction. The Franciscans were eager to be at him; the Romans desired his presence in the Eternal City, that they might have him in safe keeping; he was treacherously invited more than once from his safe quarters; and all this because he charged the Church with changing divinity "into a science full of controversial subtleties, and with causing the study of the Holy Scriptures to be neglected," and because he said "the Christian world hath long been weary of those teachers who insist too rigidly upon trifling inventions and human constitutions, and begins to thirst after the pure and living water drawn from the sources of the evangelists and apostles."

Peace and unanimity were the main things in the eyes of Erasmus. Fond of study, genial and social in habit and manners, receiving with somewhat too easy a hand the golden pieces of the world, he praised this peace too much. He did not see that war was better than hypocritical union, and that concord, purchased at the expense of liberty, was bought too dear. "I hate tumults," he said, "and I am much mistaken, or more is obtained by moderate counsels than by outrageous violence." He was a reformer, but not a revolutionist, and, had Leo X. met his spirit half way, the great schism of the modern world might have been avoided; but it was otherwise ordered, and liberty of conscience was only to be obtained by revolution. From this the gentlemanly, scholarly, and peaceful spirit of Erasmus shrank; the lead was taken from him and passed into the hands of Luther, whose intrepid courage was equal to his intellect, and both to the formidable contest which he undertook. As the great contest increased in severity, every man was called to take a side, and was deemed lukewarm if he did not. Under this charge came Erasmus the amiable, and under his charge must come through all time the trimmers, honest and dishonest. This charge the Lutherans pressed bitterly against him, and their impression of Erasmus is that which has been handed down to our time, and which brands him with the charge of cowardice. The letter of Luther to Erasmus, in which the former writes, "We saw that the Lord had not conferred upon you the discernment, the courage and the resolution to join with us," is the keynote that was then struck, and to which almost every writer has responded since in treating of the character of Erasmus. But it is clear that Erasmus was at issue on important matters with Luther, such as the doctrine of free-will; and it is certain that he disapproved of the violent measures taken by the Reformers, not perceiving that it was a question of life or death with them. Hence there was no cowardice properly chargeable to him; a charge which probably would never have been uttered but for the gentleness of his own nature and his own admission "that he had no inclination to die for the truth." Yet a man who would be brave enough to make that admission might face death with greater courage than a man who boasted his readiness for martyrdom. It is comparatively easy, moreover, to be led to the stake for pinions which you hold with the heat of the fire which is to destroy you, but it is another thing to march lukewarmly to death. Erasmus had no passion in him, no white heat, no great elevation of character. He was an humble man, whose calm temperament hated extremes, whose nearest approach to passion was his love of meditation and reading, and who has left us the result of these processes in a humor so gentle and inoffensive, and with an eloquence so inartificial, that had they been employed on more abstract matters the very monks themselves would have been as delighted as they were offended by them.—*Temple Bar.*

LENGTH OF WHALES.

Mr. Scoresby, a very high authority on this subject, declares the common whale seldom exceeds, seventy feet in length, and is much more frequently under sixty. Out of three hundred and twenty-two which he assisted personally in capturing, not one exceeded fifty eight feet, and the largest of which he knew the reported measurement to be authentic, came up to only sixty-seven feet. Two specimens of the rorqual or razor-back whale have been observed of 105 feet in length. One of these was found floating lifeless in Davis Straits, and the skeleton of the other was seen by Clarke in Columbia river, and must, tail and all, when alive, have measured 112 feet. Other specimens have measured a hundred, and many others from eighty to ninety feet. One cast on shore at North Berwick, Scotland, and preserved by Dr. Knox, was eighty-three feet in length. These instances seem to establish the average and extreme length of these huge animals. But, with considerable credulity in earlier accounts, Baron Cuvier, the eminent naturalist, says, stoutly, there is no doubt that whales have been seen at certain epochs and in certain seas upward of three hundred feet long, or one hundred yards in length.

THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

A PEN PICTURE BY THE AUTHORESS LOUISE MUHLBACK

Full of the first grand impression of the world's spectacle,