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. 10, 1870

C. S. RUSSELL'S GENERAL INSURANCE AGENCY, TOWANDA, PA. may 23'70—tf

W. 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. WM. H. MORGAN. [Dec.4'72]

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. Oct 57'71 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, CALFSKINS, FURS, &C., For which the highest cash price is paid at all times. Office in M. E. Rosenfield's Store, Main-st., G. 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, Oils, 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 or night. Give us a call. TRACY & HOLLON. Monroeton, Pa., June 24, 1869—ly.

CHARLES F. DAYTON, Successor to Humphrey Bros., HARNESS MAKER, Over Manly's Store. Keeps constantly 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 in the best manner. 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. Sept 11, '72. HORACE A. COWLES.

TOWANDA COAL YARD, CORNER RAILROAD AND ELIZABETH STREETS, SOLE AGENCY SULLIVAN ANTHRACITE AND BARCLAY BITUMINOUS COALS. ALL COAL SIZES PITTSTON 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. P. Cooper's Store, Warren Centre, Pa. apl18'73.1y

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. O. TRACY.

H. B. McKEAN, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Towanda, Pa. Particular attention paid to business in the Orphans' Court. July 20, '68.

F. M. NICHOLS, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, And STANDING 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. U. 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. ap14'70 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, 869—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, 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. sep5'71 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, Reversible and Steel Plows, Cultivators, Thill Horse Hoes, Clover Hullers and Fanning Mills. LAWN MOWERS, WATER DRAWERS, REST REAPING REST 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 '73. R. M. WELLES.

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 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

TO OUR PATRONS. GEO. H. WOOD & CO., PHOTOGRAPHERS, TOWANDA, PA. Grateful for the generous patronage of the past year, would inform all wanting Pictures that we are still adding to our establishment NEW AND IMPROVED INSTRUMENTS, And adopting tried and approved modes of printing and retouching in order to secure FINER PHOTOGRAPHS THAN HERETOFORE made outside of the cities, and that we make it a specialty to enlarge all kinds of Pictures to any size desired, and finish in Water Colors, India Ink, or in Oil, in the BEST STYLES AND VERY LOW PRICES. We also endeavor to take all the time possible in making childrens pictures, so as to secure the best results. We are constantly adding to our stock of FRAMES All new patterns and tasteful styles, and furnish them at a small advance from cost prices. May 14, 1873.

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 PEET. Towanda, April 16, 1873.

THE TROTTING STALLION PATCHEN Will serve mares the present season, from May 1st to August 1st, at the LIVERY STABLE OF KINGSBURY & SOLOMON TOWANDA, PA., From Monday noon to Saturday morning, and AT SHESHEQUIN, PA., At the farm of L. S. Kingsbury, during Saturday and Monday forenoon. The above Horse will positively serve but twenty five mares this season. TERMS.—$20 by the season; money due at time of service. $30 to insure one mare, and $50 for two mares owned by one person; money due as soon as the mare is known to be with foal. Any person having a mare insured and parting with her before the time of foaling, will be held accountable for the insurance. PEDIGREE.—Patchen was sired by the celebrated trotting stallion Geore M. Patchen, he by Cassius M. Clay. The dam of Patchen was Durock; grand dam, Messenger. May1-2m KINGSBURY & SOLOMON.

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, Frizzette, &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! BARRELLS!—A supply of Cider and Pork Barrels, and all kinds of Cooper Work on hand, at W. A. BOOKWELT'S. Oct.9,'72

Original Poetry.

FALLS OF THE SAWKILL.

BY ADA AYR.

A landscape grand my eyes doth see,
A rocky glen and waters free,—
Now plunging down the rocky steep,
Doth sparkle, foam, with music deep;
Along its banks trees stately stand,
And wave their branches—breezes fanned;
And mosses rich and soft are spread,
And vines are hanging high o'erhead.

From rocky columns—giants of age,
Whose feet are washed by torrents' rage;
High above all a peep of sky,
And fleecy clouds in warmth pass by;
On this hewn rock—a fitting seat—
I rest my gun and weary feet;
The mists above me pure doth rise,
Like spirits freed they seek the skies.

Miscellaneous.

[For the REPORTER.]

SURVEY OF THE PARIS UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION OF 1867.

BY "B."—No. II.

Group I. Works of Art.—Classes 1 to 5.—The interior circle of the Exposition was, as already indicated, devoted to works of Art. Thus, by an arrangement which if accidental, was, at all events, poetic, we passed from the gross necessities of life, such as the cereals, the wines, etc., to the machinery, which represents industrial force; to the manufactures which conduce to individual comfort; to the instruments which add to the intelligent perception of all natural phenomena, and so to that last and refining phase, where the imagination excites its most powerful and refining influence.

The fine arts naturally involve certain cognate professions. Group I. was therefore made up of five classes divided thus: 1. Paintings in oil; 2. Other paintings and drawings; 3. Sculpture, die-sinking, stone and cameo engraving; 4. Architectural designs and models; 5. Engraving and lithography.

One-half the entire space, and the best half because the lateral half, was occupied by works of art, contributed by French artists. It was rich in the French masters, who are most known and admired in America. The collection consisted of 625 pictures, of which many were the personal property of the Emperor, or the nation. There were four nations, who not finding themselves sufficiently provided with space in the interior, obtained permission to build, and thereupon erected galleries of their own in the Park. These were Belgium, Switzerland, Holland and Bavaria. These outside collections consisted of 675 pictures. The Belgian collection being considered the most important. Prussia, for reasons of various kinds, did not do justice to herself. She was represented by 68 pictures, Austria by 89, Spain by 42, Portugal by 23, Greece by 4, Denmark by 29, Sweden by 54, Norway by 45, Russia by 63, and Italy, the mother of arts, contributed 51. The Papal States 25, and Turkey 7 paintings. The United States was represented by 75 paintings, which was a very creditable collection.

Class 2. Other Paintings and Drawings. Under this general head were comprised miniatures, aquarelles, pastels and drawings of all kinds; paintings on enatmel, on porcelain, on crockery; cartoons for frescoes, and for glass windows and mosaics. Water-color drawing (aquarelle) or painting is, compartively speaking, a new art. Water-color drawing differs from oil-color painting in many mechanical matters of detail. The separate names of these two arts suggest the most important of those differences: the one is wrought in oil, and the other in water. But beyond this there is a general distinction, which is often overlooked: In a water-color drawing all the colors are transparent; the "lights" are obtained from the original surface on which the drawing or painting is made. In oil-color, all the lights are superimposed on the canvas, and the original surface is of no value at all. The only important collection was in the English gallery. Other nations contributed a few specimens, but they were greatly inferior to the English

Of pastels and drawings of all kinds, there was no end. Every design, indeed, could be brought under one of these two heads, and almost every country contributed. The word "pastel" in these days, means everything from chalk up to body color. The French department offered fine specimens of the various processes. Bavaria presented a remarkable display of drawings, and models, showing the various stages of study, from the cast and from life.

The subjects of "painting on enamel, earthenware, and on china," do not greatly interest the American community, except in their practical bearing on housekeeping; but in Europe they engage the attention of the better classes, and give occupation to the highest kind of skilled labor. There were many cartoons for stained glass and fresco, but they were of interest chiefly to artists who work in this extensive way. In America, everything that is painted on a ceiling or a wall, is called a fresco. Such work is ordinarily executed in distemper, in wax, in water-glass or oil. True fresco has a peculiar quality of its own, which eminently distinguishes it from all other methods of painting. It is this: that a fresco is a non-absorbent of light. Where an oil painting would be invisible, a fresco is clearly seen. The Russian mosaic work was by far the finest in the exhibition, and deservedly attracted much attention.

Class 3. Sculpture, Die-Sinking, Stone and Cameo Engraving. The French Statuary, by its numbers and the variety of its styles and subjects, was considered the best. The Italians also exhibited much that was very marked in character, and sufficient to show that in this respect Roman art yet maintains her own. In the Belgian department were exhibited some small terra-cotta models, belonging to the familiar picture sculpture school, and representing scenes from domestic life. French artists have long been eminent for their attention to, and skill in, medal engraving and die-sinking. Some of the works in the present Exposition, were of large size, consisting of groups and compositions admirably treated.

Class 4. Architectural Designs and Models. The display of this class was ample. The display of the models exhibited remarkable skill of production and elaborateness of detail. The most perfect exhibition was made by the Suez Canal Company, which, topographically, architecturally, and otherwise, exhibited the difficulties which beset that great undertaking, the way they have been overcome, and what yet remains to be accomplished.

Class 5. Engraving and Lithography. The subjects in this group appeal in a thousand ways to every taste, and are especially valuable alike for amusement, as for instruction. There is hardly a work of any importance in the scientific world, that does not in some way appeal to, or depend upon, one or other of these sister arts.

THE REGION AROUND THE SOUTH POLE.

If we consider the nature of the Antarctic seas, and particularly the circumstance that the Antarctic summer is far colder than the Arctic summer, it will appear most probable that within the Antarctic regions land and water are so distributed that while the shore lines are of great extent, there is very free communication with the open Atlantic ocean. In other words, it seems reasonable to conclude that there are many large islands within the Antarctic circle, that these islands are separated from each other by wide passages, and not by straits readily blocked up and encumbered with ice in such sort as to impede the outward passage of the great icebergs. And nothing which has been ascertained by the Antarctic voyagers is opposed to this conclusion. It is, indeed, very easy to fall into the mistake of inferring otherwise from the study of an ordinary chart of the Antarctic seas. If, for example, we look at the chart in Maury's "Physical Geography of the Sea," we are apt to imagine that the boundary line indicating the limits of Antarctic explorations, points to the existence of a continuous barrier of ice, the advanced line of defence, as it were, behind which lies as continuous a barrier of precipitous shore line. But a very slight study of the records of Antarctic voyages will suffice to show how erroneous is such an impression. We find that long before coast lines have been seen, the hardy voyagers have found themselves impelled and often surrounded by masses of floating ice. Wilkes, Ross and d'Urville, when struggling to advance toward the southern pole, were repeatedly compelled to retreat without seeing any signs of land. Land has not been seen, indeed, along more than one-sixth part of the circuit of the Antarctic barrier, and it has only been in the neighborhood of Victoria Land that a continuous coast line of any considerable extent has been discovered. Wherever land has been seen, it has been mountainous and rugged—a circumstance which suggests great irregularity of outline in the land regions, and the high probability that these regions are broken up into islands resembling those in the polar seas.

Certainly there is much in what has been learned or may be inferred respecting the Antarctic regions, to suggest the wish that further explorations may one day be undertaken. When we consider what has been done with sailing ships, it seems by no means unlikely that, with steamships suitably constructed, the Antarctic seas might be successfully explored. We would not encourage the idle ambition to penetrate so many miles further southward than has hitherto been found practicable. But there are many and legitimate considerations in favor of further explorations. "Within the periphery of the Antarctic circle," says Captain Maury, "is included an area equal in extent to one-sixth part of the entire land surface of our planet. Most of this immense area is as unknown to the inhabitants of the earth, as the interior of one of Jupiter's satellites. With the appliances of steam to aid us, with the lights of science to guide us, it would be a reproach to the world to permit such a large portion of its surface any longer to remain unexplored. For the last two hundred years the Arctic ocean has been a theatre for exploration; but as for the Antarctic, no expedition has attempted to make any persistent exploration, or even to winter there.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

THE PIANO.—A writer has taken the trouble to give the actual material in constructing a piano-forte. In every instrument there are fifteen kinds of wood, namely, pine, maple, spruce, cherry, walnut, whitewood, apple, basswood, and birch, all of which are indigenous; and mahogany, ebony, holly, cedar, beech, and rosewood, from Honduras, Ceylon, England, South America, and Germany. In this combination elasticity, strength, pliability, toughness, resonance, lightness durability, and beauty are individual qualities, and the general result is voice. There are also used of the metals, iron, steel, brass, white-metal, and lead. There are in the same instrument of seven and a half octaves, when completed, two hundred and fourteen strings, making a total length of seven hundred and eighty-seven feet of steel wire, and five hundred feet of white (covered) wire. The total number of strings, when properly stretched to produce the right tone, exert a pull of over ten tons; this represents the force with which one end of the piano is drawn towards the other end, and it explains the reason why good pianos are built so strong and so heavy. Such a piano will weigh from nine hundred to one thousand pounds, and will last, with constant use (not abuse) twenty to twenty five years.

A Dubuque testator formally gave, devised and bequeathed his wearing apparel to his wife, for the reason that she had been accustomed to wear 'em during her married life.

'I'LL MARRY HIM, FOR I NEED A HOME."

Many, many times do these words sound the deathknell to all earthly happiness; many times is this the burden of a requiem to which Heaven alone listens when the marriage vow is plighted; a requiem which the fair, pale bride would speak aloud, but which every heart-throb thrusts home to her burning spirit, even while in deceitful mockery she answers the fatal "Yes!"

"I'll marry him, for I need a home." Poor girl! she gives her hand, but there is no heart in the matter. She is clearly aware of his unfitness to make her happy; she even shrinks, at first, with illconcealed inward loathing, from the idea of surrendering herself to a man who heart has not chosen. She tries to summon courage sufficient to refuse him; but she is conscious of her inability to depend upon herself. She says, "he will, at least keep me in a respectable condition in life—I must marry him." And forthwith she stands at the altar and plights a love which she does not feel. She becomes his wife; not from a pure sense of love and duty, but from the mercenary desire to obtain shelter from the fierce storms whose violence she is unable to resist by her own powers. Helpless creature—how deserving of pity!

"I'll marry him, for I need a home." Young lady, is this to be the motives that decides your choice? Heaven forbid! Arm yourself with a consciousness of power to grapple with actual life for yourself. By a careful process of selfculture, prepare a true womanly independence, should death deprive you of your natural protectors and supporters. Prepare to stand self-supported among the selfish throng that crowd life's motley's stage. You will then be at liberty to consult your own heart, whenever a condidate for your hand appears. You could even venture to marry the man you loved, even if he had no home, with the joyful thought of being able to help him to get one—and what a happy hour that would be!.

"I'll marry him, for I need some one to love—some one who loves and cares for me"—this is the better reasoning. With this your motto, this your aim, you shall be the crowning glory of your home, and your husband shall acknowledge you to be the good genius of his existence; and this invaluable power of selfreliance shall be a precious talisman of safety, at all times and under all circumstances, and will prepare you for any crisis or condition to which you may be called.

"I'll marry him, for I need a home." Yes, and a misserable, unhappy home you will have, with nothing but a mercenary love in it. Your character shall determine the question of your husband's success in the mighty battles of life; for many a man, of high promise and golden gifts, has been dragged deep into despair by a weak-minded, inefficient wife, who "just married him to get a home." She is but weakness and disease to his pinion, instead of beauty and vigor to his wings, which would otherwise have borne him on to honor and fortune.

"I'll marry him, for I need a home." do you say? Never dare to speak or think the evil thought again. Wake up to a sense of your own inward strength, You are a woman—not a child. Dependent poverty is one of the saddest of human nature's ills. Life is a dreary waste, and its storms are heralds of certain destruction to such a helpless, child of earth as you are. Buckle on the armor of self-reliance, and feel that you are able to cope with the world, and with this noble consciousness and power you will surely succeed. If adversity be yours, you will be prepared to meet its frosty breath; if a wife, you will be content and happy, whether prosperous or adverse circumstances are yours—nothing would daunt you, for your motto would be:

Let come the wild weather—come sleet or come snow.
We will stand by each other, however it blow;
Oppression and sickness, and sorrow and pain,
Shall be our true love, as links to a chain."

FOR THE BOYS.—"Sir," said a boy, stopping before a man on his cart, "do you want a boy to work for you?"

"No," answered the man, "I have no such want." The boy looked disappointed; at least the man thought so, and he asked—

"Don't you succeed in getting a place?"

"I have asked at a good many places," said the boy. "A woman told me you had been after a boy, but it is not so, I find."

"Don't be discouraged," said the man in a friendly tone.

"Oh! no, sir," said the boy cheerfully, "because this is a very big world, and I feel certain God has something for me to do in it. I am only trying to find it."

"Just so, just so," said a gentleman who overheard the talk. "Come with me, my boy; I am in want of somebody just like you." It was the doctor, and the doctor thought any boy so anxious to find his work, would be likely to do it faithfully when he found it.

If everybody had the spirit of this little lad, there would be no idlers in the world, standing at the corners or sitting in the shops, waiting for work to come to them. Work does not always come so. Almost everything worth having, like the ore in the mine, must be sought for.

It is told of one of our citizens who has recently been made a father that he enjoys the heir hugely. Being of a social turn he attends many parties, and on his departure places the sweet cherub in bed. On his return he gets into the place warmed by the darling, and puts the darling at the foot of the bed where he can keep his feet on it. He says a cold room is the healthiest to sleep in, and that a register is not only a folly but a positive injury.

A GOOD way to test the value of plaster upon clover and grass, is to sow any given spot in a field and leave the remainder untouched.

PENNSYLVANIA MINERALS.

According to statistics the entire mineral production of Pennsylvania is estimated at $76,208,390, about one-half of the whole product of the United States. In the Lehigh Valley the production is put down at $33,866,154, which is nearly one-half of the entire product of the State.

The foregoing statement has called forth some remarks from a writer in a Bethlehem paper on the mineral resources of the Lehigh Valley, as follows: First come the immense zinc accumulations near Freemansburg, in Northmampton county. There is more zinc exhumed here in the course of a year than in any other part of the country, and perhaps in the world. The yearly production is $235,555. Between Bethlehem and Mauch Chunck, in Northampton and Lehigh counties along the line of the Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna railroads, are situate the extensive and seemingly inexhaustible iron deposits. The annual product is about $489,626. The manufacturing of iron comprises the chief business interest of Allentown and adjacant towns. At Catasaqua and Hokendauqua this interest is exceedingly large. About 1,200 tons of iron ore produced weekly, or between 50,000 and 60,000 tons yearly. At Slatington is unearthed in vast abundance beautiful gray and variegated slate. The gray slate is manufactured into school slates, blackboards, pencils, &c., while the variegated slate is used for table and mantle-slabs and building purposes. The yearly yield is $495,120. Coplay is noted for being the place where is found a mineral substance from which an excellent quality of hydraulic cement is manufactured. About two hundred thousand dollars worth is manufactured yearly. Near and at Mauch Chunk are buried the anthracite coal accumulations. Although coal mining was commenced here during the first discovery of the "black diamonds," the quantity seems to be comparatively undiminished, and it is stated that the further the operations extend the better the grade of coal; $1,001,210 are exhumed annually. Extending from Penn Haven, the first town above Mauch Chunk, to the towns of Hazleton, Weatherly, Eckley, Jeddo, Harleigh, and all through the upper Lehigh region, are vast opened and unopened coal deposits. From these important ranges the strata extend clear to the Schuylkill region. Where the Lehigh and Wyoming valley unite, or near Wilkesbarre, minerals of various kinds are found from which an imperishable and brilliant paint, of a variety of colors, is made. Annual product about $150,000. At Wilkesbarre are situated immense coal deposits, and from this beautiful mountain city through Pittston, clear to Scranton, in Lackawana valley, is one continuous and superior belt of coal. The further the workings proceed the higher become the grades of coal. Annual production, $22,325,591. This is more than twice the amount produced in the Schuylkill region, which is estimated at $10,289,043.

All these mineral accumulations are situated within a radius of one hundred miles, no other section of the world producing so many valuable natural formations. Mineralogists assert that there are also "surface indications" of other important minerals in this district.

ARE THE SEXES FOND OF ONE ANOTHER?—The *Pall Mall Gazette* is exercised over the question whether "men are more interesting to men than women are, and whether women find more in women to interest them than they do in men." The *Gazette* comes to the unwelcome conclusion that the pretended fondness of the two sexes for one another, is the fundamental hypocrisy of the race. It would be unfair to dwell too much on the circumstances that they make one another uncomfortable in a way that men never make men, nor women women, taking that fact by itself. This might be a result of their being different. But a review of the whole case tends to establish a general incompatibility between the two, and things will have to alter very much if men and women are ever to get along well together. The pretence that they are dying of sheer liking for one another, is not only not proved, it is disproved. Not only is that kind of mortality wholly absent from the returns, but after all these centuries the two sexes keep aloof from one another.

Whenever you can get a glimpse of their true tendencies, it comes out clearly enough that men and women are domestic creatures under compulsion. All kinds of social contrivances have been tried, the purpose of which, no matter how it may be disguised, is to separate the sexes, and so secure for each the pleasure of being only in its own society. There is no sacrifice men will not make to this luxury.

They will support the costliest clubs, they will smoke, they will practice any sort of recreation, from cards down to billiards, sooner than not be apart from women for a portion of their time. The like thing holds of the ladies in their own way. The inability of the men to stay at home, allows their wives to assemble mutual clubs in their own drawing-rooms, and they do so. For one club the men have, the women have hundreds—just as many as there are