The Bradford Reporter.

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

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

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

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

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

BUSINESS CARDS.

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

O. D. BARTLETT & SON, INSURANCE AGENTS, Towanda, Pa.; None but reliable companies represented. O. D. BARTLETT. F. 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 16, '70.

JOHN DUNFEE, BLACKSMITH, MONROETON, PA., pays particular attention to ironing Buggies, Wagons, Sleighs, &c. Tire set and repairing done on short notice. Work and charges guaranteed satisfactory. 12,15,69.

AMOS PENNYPACKER, HAS again established himself in the TAILORING BUSINESS, Shop over Rockwell's Store. Work of every description done in the latest style. 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 of Wool wholesale and retail. HAIGH & BROADLEY, Proprietor. Aug. 1, 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; money loaned. Parties desiring to sell will find it to their interest to call on us. Farms, or Lots, on Easy Payments, Yankee Notions, Clocks and Stuff. Pure Wines and Liquors for medicinal purposes only. Goods at the very lowest prices. Free delivery to all parts of the town. Office on Main Street, TRACY & HOLLON. Towanda, Pa., June 24, 1869—ly.

CHARLES F. DAYTON, [illegible] HARNESS MAKER, [illegible] Wyo's Store.

BAKERY! CONFECTIONERY!! GROCERIES! [illegible] BEST FAMILY GROCERIES [illegible] AT THE LOWEST [illegible] GUARANTEE SATISFACTION. [illegible] DINING ROOM. [illegible] HORACE A. POWELL. TOWANDA COAL YARD. [illegible] POINT STORM ANTHRACITE AND BEST BITUMINOUS COALS. [illegible] AT Market Prices. S. S. PIERCE.

EXCELLENCE with ECONOMY [illegible] JULIUS WOLFF, [illegible] STYLE, FIT, AND QUALITY [illegible] SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS [illegible] ONE DOOR SOUTH OF FOX'S MERCURS. [illegible] 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 Gore'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] T. 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 STAMONEY AND CONFECTIONERY MERCHANT, Opposite Vandyke House, ULSTER, PA. May 14, 1873.

P. C. J. D'ANGELIS, 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. 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. ap14'70 E. OVERTON JR. N. C. ELSBREE.

W. A. PECK'S LAW OFFICE, Main St., 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. dec1,'70

DR. J. W. LYMAN, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office on Main Street, formerly occupied by Dr. L. D. Beach, one door north of Post Office. 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.

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

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 east side of Orcutt Hill, adjoining Henry Rose's. Jan 14, '69.

DR. D. D. SMITH, Dentist, has purchased O. H. Wood's property, between Mercur's Store and the Elwell House, where he has fitted up 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 furnish the hungry at all times of the day and evening Oysters and Ice Cream in their season. Nov. 1, 1871. D. S. SCOTT & CO.

CENTRAL HOTEL, BURLINGTON, BRADFORD COUNTY, PA. MELVIN S. DOUGLAS Having purchased this House, is now prepared to accommodate all who give him a call. His table will be supplied with the best the market affords, 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 traveling 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 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. 25, '68—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. ROON & 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. ap.2,'71 ROON & 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 MACINERY, 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. LYONS 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.

J. O. FROST & SONS, MANUFACTURERS OF FURNITURE! Our ware-rooms at all times contain an UNRIVALED ASSORTMENT OF CHAMBER SETS Of all styles and prices, combining with the Rich and Elegant, the Medium Prices, suitable for all, and so cheap that any can afford to have them. Also the finest and most FASHIONABLE BLACK WALNUT PARLOR AND LIBRARY FURNITURE. Of new and original designs and of the most superb style and finish. Also a choice assortment of TABLES, WARDROBES, DRESSING CASES, SIDE-BOARDS, LIBRARY AND BOOK-CASES. Also a complete line of Tete-a-Tetes, Sofas, Sounges Rocking, Easy and Parlor Chairs, in the greatest variety of styles and prices. Also an endless variety of BEDSTEADS, BUREAUS, CHAIRS TABLES, MIRRORS, FEATHER PILLOWS, MATRESSES, & SPRING BEDS, Of every description, and in fact everything to be found in a First Class Furniture Store, CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST! We pay Case for Lumber, or will take Lumber in exchange for Furniture. Also a large stock of COFFINS Of every description from the most common to the finest Rosewood, always on hand. We are sole agents for FISK'S METALIC BURIAL CASES, Which are now 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

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. 1, 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. May7-2m KINGSBURY & SOLOMON.

ISAAC VOSBURG, PRACTICAL PAINTER AND GRAINER. ALL WORK WARRANTED. Having secured the services of JOHN. B. TAYLOR, one of the best workmen in the county, I am prepared to do all kinds of work in my line promptly. Orders left at Dr. Porter's will be attended to. Towanda, June 11, 1873.

PLASTER.—A supply of Fresh Ground Plaster for sale by W. A. BOOK WELL. Oct. 9, '72.

Selected Poetry.

TIT FOR TAT.

FROM THE PERSIAN.

I met a maid on yon hill-side
And she was fair to see—
"Give me a kiss, fair maid," I cried;
"Give me a gift," said she.

"A gift within a purse I have,
The purse is in a pack;
The purse in keeping loth safe
On my good charger's back.

"And my good charger cometh not,
While on the hill I roam;
He lieth in his stall, I wot—
My charger is at home."

"And yet thou'dst have a kiss, good sir;
My lips would give it thee,
But they are locked full fast, good sir—
My mother has the key;

"And my good mother is not here,
While on the hill I roam;
Just as your trusty steed, good sir,
My mother is at home!"

—*Once a Week.*

Miscellaneous.

WHAT THE PAINT COST.

Early Saturday evening, at the desk in the snug corner of her newly painted grocery, sat Mrs. Webster, figuring up some columns in her ledger, and holding herself ready to meet any callers who might wish to settle their accounts. Since her husband died she had taken hold of the business with earnestness and energy, showing that sometimes a woman can do better than a man, even on his own ground. She had shown good taste and judgment, not only in the purchase and sale of her goods, but also in the good order and neatness that reigned everywhere in the store.

Presently in came Phillip Phillips, a mechanic and customer. His bill now amounted to upward of twenty dollars, a large amount for him, for of late Mrs. Webster, considering his intemperate habits, had seldom allowed him credit to any great extent.

"I can pay you twelve dollars to-night, Mrs. Webster: sorry it's no more," said Phillip, stumbling up to the desk.

"I am sorry, too, Phillip. It is not what I like to say—for your wife and children's sake, I regret to say it—but we will have to let the balance of this account stand till next pay day, and not let it grow any. I will sell right cheap for cash, you understand; and for to-night I will give you a receipt for ten dollars."

Phillip took a long breath. Half sitting and half leaning on the bench at the side of the desk, he looked about while Mrs. Webster was writing off the receipt. To change the subject, for he felt uncomfortable under the implied refusal to trust him till the balance of his account was paid—he began to praise the looks of the store in its new dress of paint and with new fixtures.

"It looks very nice in here since you painted up. It takes a woman to get ahead in the world. It must have cost a big sum to paint up after this fashion."

"It has not cost so much, Mr. Phillips. I hope you will take it kindly if I speak candidly; it is a fact that it has not cost me more to paint up my store, than it costs to paint your nose."

Phillip started back confused and angry, his cheeks almost as red as his nose. But remembering that it was a lady in whose presence he stood, he checked himself and said:

"That's considerable of liberty, Mrs. Webster; that's right down personal."

"Now, Phillip, you must bear with my plainness. You know as plainly as I can tell you, with that wife of yours and children, too, you might be in as prosperous condition as I am. You are getting good wages, but at the rate you are going on, nobody knows how long it will last. To make a calculation how much it will cost to keep you in drink—or what is the same thing, to paint youy nose—you must add to what you pay the bar-tender, various losses and drawbacks which the tippling always occasion. You know that things go wrong at home on account of it. For instance, your being a customer at the dram shop is the reason why your wife cannot afford to keep a girl, and being at times quite overworked, she has an occasional attack of sickness, and then you have a doctor's bill to pay. Your loss of credit is no doubt a disadvantage, and some—mind, I say it for your benefit—some have lost their positions thro' their intemperate habits, and have gone down hill from that time. Perhaps you've heard the funny remark that 'when a man begins to go down hill he finds everything greased for the occasion.' To paint one's nose costs more and more, and at last it may cost the man's life—and, what is infinitely of more importance, it is likely to cost him his soul, too. If you would save all that, make it a settled point never to go inside of the drinking saloon."

With his face very red, Phillip made an awkward bow, and thanking Mrs. Webster for her advice, he went out.

It was his intention to go to Van Lennep's saloon—where he had a bill to pay—for Philip, imagining himself to be an honest man, thought that he tried as well as he knew how to pay his way in the world. One thing he had known for a long time—he had nothing to lay by at the end of the week, and now he was going behindhand.

Outside he met a youngster, the son of a man who was once a neighbor, but now having risen in the world, he lived in another street.

"Mr. Phillips," said the boy, "I was just going over to your house to see if Mrs. Phillips don't know of any woman who'll come and wash for us on Monday morning—or maybe she'll come herself—mother told me to ask her."

"Well that's queer in your mother to tell you so. My wife don't go out washing."

"I suppose that is all so, Mr. Phillips. But mother said Mrs. Phillips had been over there, and said she didn't know but she would have to do a little in that way—wash or iron, or something of that kind—to get money to buy clothes for herself, such as she would like to have. You mustn't blame me or mother either for asking her about it."

"Enough said," muttered Phillip. "My wife don't go out washing or ironing either. Tell your folks that for me."

As the boy went his way, Phillip stood irresolute, gloomily pondering what he had heard.

"She go out washing! Never; not even for a friend. But then, if we're going down hill who knows but she'll have to come to it?"

Phillip finally concluded that he would not go to Van Lennep's that evening, but would let him wait till the end of next month for his pay. He had two reasons for going there; he felt the need of a dram, along with the attractions of jolly associates, and he wanted to pay his score. But now he resolved to take it home.

He took a seat in the room where his wife and children were, they had little to say at first, for he felt gruff and gloomily and a little tender withal. The talk of Mrs. Webster about painting his nose, stung him to the quick. He used to think himself a handsome man; perhaps his coarse habits had changed all that. His little daughter Mary, not yet ten years old, came and climbed on his knee, and then remembering she said, "Papa, I'll run and get a bouquet I made for you this morning out of flowers in the garden," and she ran and brought the flowers, a bunch of morning glories now all faded and drooping.

"They're the only flowers I could get in the garden," she said, "and they are all spoiled," she said complainingly; and she held back, as doubting whether to present them or throw them away.

"Hand them to me, Mary. You did the best you could, I suppose," said her father, trying by a blunt manner to hide his real feelings.

"Let's see — morning glories. Bright things in the morning, and pretty enough; but they don't hold out. They are like people, aren't they, Mary?"

His wife, emboldened by this bit of moralizing, ventured to put in a word. "They are very much like ourselves, Phillip. When we were first married all was bright."

"But it has faded away like the morning glories," continued Phillip. "Well, now, if there's any flower that keeps its color all the year round let me know and I'll buy it."

As Phillip said this, his face colored, for somehow the thought ludicrously, and yet plainly struck him, that his own nose was a flower of that description—all the year round; and it seemed to him that his wife and little Mary too were divining his thoughts.

He rose, and as he did so he caught a glimpse of his face in the glass—"There's the nose with the red paint on it," he reflected." "That's the paint that costs so much. Opening his pocket-book, he handed his wife ten dollars.

"Take this, Jane, and I'll double it next month; you'll need it to get something new."

"And you'll buy me a little photograph album, won't you, papa?" said Mary.

"Yes, my little one, if it don't cost too much; but what kind of an album do you want me to get you?"

"I want a little one with twelve places in it for pictures. I want your picture, papa and mamma's; all the girls put their father's and mother's in first."

"Suppose we wait, Mamie, till I'm better looking. Maybe I'll come to my good looks in a few weeks."

"Oh you're good looking enough—only the nose is red."

"Well, Mamie," said Phillip as he drew the little girl to his bosom, for his mind was fully made up, and he acted as if the best way to be a man again was to be candid and tender, "I shall pay no more money for nose paint, it costs too much." And then turning to his wife, who was an astonished listener to his new way of talking, he said: "That's just so Janie; I am done throwing money away on Van Lennep and all his tribe; we'll be happy yet, for I mean to save as I go along; and maybe if I waste no more money on the paint Mrs. Webster told me about, the old morning glories will come back again and stay for a life time.

INDIANS AS ISRAELITES.

A correspondent of the *Phrenological Journal*, writing from the South, gives the following statement: "Among the points of resemblance which seem to give plausibility to the theory that the American Indians are decendants of a remnent of the lost tribes of Israel, is a custom of theirs agreeing in its main features with one described in the book of Leviticus. According to the Indian usage, the nearest of kin had a right to slay the murderer wherever he found him, during the interval that elasped between the time the deed was done till the Green Corn Festival; but if the murderer eluded his pursuers up to that time and then effected an entrance into the sacred circle of the dancers, he was safe from the Avenger of Blood. This Avenger had it also in his power to grant the murderer a respite. An old white settler, who had lived in this country before the Indians left, tells a story of one who was thus respited for a fortnight, at the end of which time he was to meet the Avenger of Blood at a designated spot, to be put to death. Every day during the interval the doomed man approached the rendezvous and sang his death song, recapitulating his deeds of prowess, and his immortality of glory. At nine o'clock on the fair spring morning of the appointed day the victim and executioner appeared under the shining green leaves of the beach, in the heart of the dewy forest glade. The white hunter had concealed himself near, and looked on eagerly, half expecting to see the victim sue for mercy, or the stern executioner relent from his purpose; but no! the first placed himself at the right distance, crossed his arms on his breast and looked calmly in the face of the Avenger, who, cooly taking aim, shot him through the heart!"

[For the REPORTER.]

SURVEY OF THE PARIS UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION OF 1867.

BY "R."—No. VI.

Class 27.—Cotton yarns, threads and tissues; and Class 28—Flaxen and hempen yarns, threads and tissues. The linen trade comprises the preparation, spinning and weaving of various textile materials, such as flax, hemp, jute, China grass, etc. From the spinning and weaving of these fabrics are made cambric, lawn, coarse and fine linen of all kinds, damasks, and various tissues of thread mixed with cotton and silk.

Class 29–30 —Combed and carded wool and worsted yarns and fabrics. These two classes, embracing the most extensive and ancient forms of industry known to the world, were represented competitively by all the manufacturing countries of Europe, and by seven exhibitors from the United States. The range of articles being very large, the display was naturally of great importance, particularly to experts. As a matter of interest to the eye, it was unattracting, and there was little in either class that could engage other than a technical pen. The French excel in fine and fancy articles; the English in plain tissues; and the German and Belgian makers in imitations, having cheapness for their main end. During the past ten years shoddy has come greatly into use, and it is said that as much as 60 per cent. can be employed advantageously in cheap materials. Shoddy is the woolly part of old garments cleaned and prepared by processes that are daily being improved. Class 29 includes: 1. Combed wool. 2. Woollen yarns, combed and carded. 3. Tissues of pure combed wool. 4. Flannels and fancy stuffs of carded and slightly fettled wool. 5. Tissues of wool mixed with other materials. The products exhibited in class 30 form four principal series: 1. Black and colored broad-cloths, livery cloths, billiard and coach cloths, black satin cloths, eider-down cloths, and castors. 2. Fancy palitot and ladies' cloths. 3. Fancy trouserings. 4. Articles for jackets and fancy suits.

Class 31—Silk and silk manufactures. The material exhibited in class 31 may be divided into three principal sections: silk and yarns, silk tissues, and ribbons. The first section includes silk-worms' eggs, new and dried cocoons; raw silks; thrown, unbleached, and dyed silks, designated by the names of weft, organzine, grenadine, etc., for the manufacture of tissues; twisted silks for sewing, embroidering, hosiery, trimming, gimpure, and lace, and waste and floss silk; and these last products carded, combed and spun into single, double, twisted, unbleached, and dyed yarns. The silk tissues include velvets; plain and figured stuffs for dresses and furniture; bolting tissues; tissues for men's and women's hats; scarcenet and lustering for linings; plain and printed foulards for dresses and handkerchiefs; shawls, neckerchiefs, and cravats; crapes and tulles. The ribbons comprise plain and figured ribbons; gauoon, binding, and trimming for dresses and bonnets. The beautiful fabrics exposed in this class exhibited, perhaps, to the best advantage, the skill and taste employed in French manufactures, relatively, too, in the manufactures of other countries, for there were silks from all parts of the world. But France unquestionably maintained her rank as the foremost among the producers of these attractive articles. The exhibition was unusually large and interesting. The principal exhibitors of raw silks were France, Algiers, Italy, Austria, Spain, Portugal, Russia, Turkey, India, and Victoria. Switzerland had a good display of light and low-priced silks. They were of the simple kinds that find a market everywhere. An excellent feature in Swiss silks is the extreme beauty of color, and the fact that the lightest and most delicate tints are altogether unaffected by the touch of the hand or the impurities of the atmosphere. The British display was good in certain heavy specialties, such as moire antique, etc., but in other respects it was meagre.

Class 32.—Shawls. Class 32 comprises figured shawls of all kinds,—that is to say, Cashmere shawls, woollen shawls; shawls of wool, cotton, and spun silk, mixed, and silk shawls. The Shawl is, perhaps, the most universal article of dress in the world, and, from its extreme beauty, is an object of admiration in all countries. It is the perfection of eastern skill, and years were often consumed in the manufacture of a single cummer-bund or scarf for the waist. Shawls were intended for the male sex, but the fairer portion of creation quickly appropriated an article which possessed such manifest attractions. In the East the shawl is still a principal article of dress—on the head as a turban, and over the head as a hood; twisted round the neck, folded round the shoulder, or wrapped round the waist as a girdle; at times forming the entire dress, and at other times, being but an adjunct of luxury, falling in graceful folds on the person; in every way it is suitable, becoming and popular. The shawl used for the turban is of extreme length, often as much as 60 yards. The finest shawls are still made as of yore, in the beautiful valley of Cashmere, the Oriental Eden, which is shut out by precipitous mountains from all surrounding countries. Next in interest and importance were the French imitations of the Cashmere shawls—the most beautiful tissue which mere machinery has yet produced. The machinery itself is one of the triumphs of human ingenuity, producing in a few days what in the valley of Cashmere would take years to produce. Austria is also famous for its imitations of Cashmere, and made an excellent display.

A BRIGHT litty boy hearing his father say that a man ought to "stick to his business," emptied a bottle of mucilage in the old gentleman's office chair. The old man says he has not been so badly stuck since 1857, and rewarded his offspring by taking him on a whaling trip to the back cellar.

THOUGHTS FOR SATURDAY NIGHT.

Contentment is the highest bliss.

Truth, like the sun, submits to be obscured, but only for a time.

Let men laugh when you sacrifice desire to duty, if they will. You have time and eternity to rejoice in.

When once infidelity can persuade men that they shall die like beasts they will soon be brought to live like beasts also.

No man can go to heaven when he dies who has not sent his heart thither while he lives. Our greatest hopes should be beyond the grave.

The heights is love. The philosopher dries into a skeleton like that he investigates unless love teach him.

The religions we call false were once true. They were the affirmations of the conscious correcting the evil customs of their time.

We may safely lay it down as a rule of life that things of doubtful expediency are always best avoided. Let not your good be evil spoken of.

It is not isolated great deeds which do most to form a character, but small, conterminous acts, touching and bending into one another. The greenness of a field comes not from trees, but blades of grass.

Such as our actions, are, such will our habits become. Actions, therefore, ought to be most diligently attended to, and it is not a matter of small moment how we are trained from our youth.

I pray you very solemnly, says Ruskin, to put that idea of knowing all things in heaven and earth out of your heads. It is very little that we can ever know, either of the ways of Providence or of the laws of existence. But that little is enough, and exactly enough.

The setting of a great hope is like the setting of the sun. The brightness of our life is gone, shadows of the evening fall around us, and the world seems but a dim reflection, itself, a broader shadow. We look forward into the coming lonely night; the soul withdraws itself. Then stars arise, and the night is holy.

Fight your own battles. Hoe your own row. Ask no favors of any one and you'll succeed a thousand times better than one who is always beseeching some one's patronage. No one will help you as you will help yourself.

Be docile. Cultivate an humble, willing and docile mind or desire to be instructed in the ways of God, for persuasions enter like a sunbeam, gently and without violence, and open but the window and withdraw the curtain and the sun of righteousness will enlighten your darkness.

If any one speak evil of thee, flee him to thy own conscience and examine thine heart; if thou be guilty, it is a just correction—if not guilty, it is a fair instruction—make use of both; so shalt thou distill honey out of gall and out of an open enemy a secret friend.

Our service to God must not be in outward works and scenes of religion, it must be something by which we become like to God: the divine prerogative must extend beyond the outward man; nay, even beyond the mortification of corporeal vices; the Spirit of God must enter in and mollify all our secret pride, and ingenerate in us a true humility, and a Christian meekness of spirit and a divine charity.

You may dim the glass, so that it shall so longer be painfully bright, like a little sun lying on the ground; but your puny operation does not extinguish the great light that glows in heaven. Thus, to trample conscience in the mire, so that it no longer reflects God's holiness, does not discharge holiness from the character of God. He will come to judge the world, although the world may silence the witness who tells of His coming.

There are windows in the cathedral of the world; some painted with the saints and sages of China and India, some with the white stoled priests of Persia, some with the prophets of Egypt, and others with apostles, confessors and martyrs of the early Christian time; but through them all shines the same light, and we could no more dispense with one of them than with a color from the rainbow.

To help men to live is your grand business. Not to help them to develop one faculty, or two or three or more faculties, but their whole being—to live—may we not say it?—as Jesus lived. The sculptor fashions out of clay the image of a praying child or of a Christian saint. You are to take the crude elements of human nature in child or man and shape them into the Christly likeness. Is the standard high? Do not lower it? That will be your temptation? You will find it so much easier to us the common methods of men than the uncommon method of Jesus.

IN SEARCH OF A CHILD.

There was once a child in Jewry who was justly called "wonderful," and yet the most significant fact recorded of his boyhood is, that he was "subject unto his parents."

The tendency of our age is to freedom which degenerates into license. The number of men who are a "law unto themselves," is greatly on the increase: while from platform, pulpit and press the subjection of woman is assailed by indignant reproaches and by wise arguments, and very rapidly she is emancipating herself from every tie she considers subjugatory.

But our children have won their triumph in a much more rapid and masterly manner. How, no one knows very well unless it be that they cried for it and got it. This seems to have been Thackeray's opinion; for he makes the miserably incompetent father advise the spoiled young heir of Chavering, "Cwy, Frank, cwy, and you'll get what you want, my boy."

The means by which children have emancipated themselves may not be on the surface, but the effects are. No one can avoid seeing, hearing and feeling them most painfully. America may weep for her children, for they are not. My eyes ache to see a genuine boy again; I do not mean a young gentleman with a stylish jacket and visiting cards in his pocket; but a boy who is not affraid of dirt or torn trousers, and scratched hands; and whose days of glory are those blessed Saturdays when he seeks the parks and woods, and, among dogs and squirrels and birds and flowers, has a good time generally.

But the boy 1873, when he puts on his first Knickerbockers, puts on all the airs and importance of a man. The little girl of the same period, before she can spell, knows the latest style of overskirts, and counts her lovers upon her little fingers; and both boy and girl are epicures, when they should be living on plain, simple diet.

If there are any more hideous adjectives to be put in connection with the lovely word child, than "smart" and "sharp," I do not know them. And yet these are the titles constantly used as terms of approval and praise. Impudence is "smartness," lying and dishonesty are "sharpness," insubordination is "high spirit," deception and selfishness are "knowing how to take care of himself." If "the child is father to the man," what kind of men are such children the earnests of?

This being the common moral training of children, what is their mental one? Is there anything in it to supply the lack of firm principles? Is their education thorough and decided? On the contrary, it is essentially fragmentary and characterless, without a regular plan or definite purpose. I know young men who move in circles of apparent refinement, elegance and wealth, who are now hard at work making money, and who never read through a single standard work. They skim the newspapers and periodicals; they occasionally glance through a popular novel; but the great masters of thought and imagination might, as far as they are concerned, be written in an unknown tongue.

And this fault, which was the exception of the last generation, is the rule of this one. Fragments of information on all conceivable subjects may inform, but they do not educate a boy; and the inevitable result of such a training is, that no child takes the trouble to think for itself. Priests used to keep the consciences and minds of the million; now editors supply opinions and conclusions for them. Periodical literature is one of the greatest blessings of the day, but it never was intended to supplant standard literature in the education of men and women.

Teachers here are only guilty in a minor degree; they are forced into complicity, for boys and girls who are never controlled at home will not be controlled at school. The teacher may show them the springs of knowledge, but he cannot make them drink; and a very few years' experience will completely discourage and demoralize the most conscientious. For faithful service is no guarantee for continued patronage; just as soon as little Master or Miss are tired or offended, they take their ignorance, impertinence and a few dollars a quarter to some other school.

The root of the evil is want of subjection at home; and it can never be remedied until children are deposed from the ugly and unnatural prominence given them. Boys and girls aping men and women are just