The Bradford Reporter.

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

VOLUME XXXIV. TOWANDA, BRADFORD COUNTY, PA., OCTOBER 30, 1873. NUMBER 22.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

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

Advertising in all cases exclusive of subscription to the paper.

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

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

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

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

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

Yearly advertisers are entitled to quarterly changes.

Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.

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

The REPORTER having a larger circulation than all the papers in the county combined, makes it the best advertising medium in Northern Pennsylvania.

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

TERMS INVARIABLY CASH.

BUSINESS CARDS.

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,
Aug. 1o, 1870 Proprietor.

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

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. MOORE. [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.
[n.17'71] Box 511, Towanda, Pa.

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

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 get things that will not shrink or swell. Terms cash on delivery.
Towanda, June 10, 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. Rotenfield's Store, Main-st.,
L. A. DAYTON,
J. E. DAYTON. [nov.14,'70 TOWANDA, PA.

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

CHARLES F. DAYTON, Successor to Humphrey Bros., HARNESS MAKER, Over Moody's Store, Towanda, Pa., keeps constantly on hand a full assortment of DOUBLE and SINGLE HARNESS, and all other goods in his line. Manufacturing done to order.
Towanda, Aug. 28, 1871.

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY!! GROCERIES! The subscriber takes leave to return his thanks to his friends and vicinity for the very liberal patronage extended to him during the past year, and would ask a continuance of the same time to give notice that he still continues the business, keeping a stock of BEST FAMILY GROCERIES, which he will sell at the LOWEST PRICES. He would also inform the public that he still continues the Baking business in all its branches, and can furnish anything in this line on the shortest notice. GUARANTEE SATISFACTION. He has also fitted up a DINING ROOM, to which ladies will be ready to furnish them with Ice Cream, Cakes, Fruit, &c., at short notice. Remember the place, nearly opposite the Mansion House.
HORACE A. COWLES.

BUY A THING WHERE IT IS MADE AND ENCOURAGE HOME TRADE. BARTLETT'S ADJUSTABLE, SPRING BED BOTTOM. This superior spring bed is the only durable one in use. It is manufactured in Bradford County, and is warranted stiffest and most agreeable spring now in use. Any one wishing to purchase a bed can find it by calling at the manufactory, or at any place in this county, and satisfy yourself as to its merits. We make them to order to fit any old bedstead that will not shrink or swell, and can furnish ready-made spring will fit any bedstead.
L. C. NELSON.
Agent for Cook's Patent Door Strip. Agent for Bedstead, opposite M.E. Church, Towanda, Pa.
April 2, 1873.

EXCELLENCE WITH ECONOMY Attained by purchasing your CLOTHING! At the 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 unseasonable 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, '73.

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. MCPHERSON.

BARTLETT & TRACY, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE AGENTS AND DRAFTERS. 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.

H. W. PATRICK, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Office, Mercur's Block, next door to the Express Office, Towanda, Pa.
July 17, 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. Oct 3, 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 & CALIFE, ATTORNEYS-AT-Law, Towanda, Pa.
J. N. MADILL. J. N. CALIFE.
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 Orphans' and Register's Courts. Jan14'70
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 E. 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 to him 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,'72.

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 House. 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. 23, 1870.—tf.

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 season.
Mch 13, 1872. D. W. SCOTT & CO.

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

RUMMERFIELD CREEK HOTEL. PETER LANDMESSER, Having purchased and thoroughly refitted this old and well-known stand, formerly kept by Sheriff Griffin, 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. 29, 1870—tf.

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

WARD HOUSE, TOWANDA, BRADFORD COUNTY, PENN'A. This popular house, recently leased by Messrs. Koon & Means, and having been completely refitted, refurnished, 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.
sep.5,'72. 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, 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.

NEW STAGE ROUTE! The undersigned is now running his Stage from TOWANDA TO CANTON, making a saving of one dollar on fare and fifty-five miles travel over the route by cars.
Leave Towanda at 10:30, A. M., arriving at Canton 3:30. Leave Canton at 10:30, arriving at Towanda 4, P. M.
Express goods carried at reasonable rates.
Towanda, Sept 4, '73. J. WILES.

Miscellaneous.

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 BURNER (4 sizes),
COSY LIGHT,
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 1, 1873.

WE CLAIM FOR LAZARUS & MORRIS' CELEBRATED PERFECTED SPECTACLES AND EYE GLASSES,
The undermentioned advantages over those in ordinary use, the proof of which may be seen in the extraordinary sales, and constantly increasing demand for them:
1st. That from the peculiar construction of the glasses they assist and preserve the sight, rendering frequent changes unnecessary.
2d. That they confer a brilliancy and distinctness of vision, with an amount of ease and comfort not hitherto enjoyed by spectacle wearers.
3d. That the material from which the Lenses are ground, is manufactured specially for optic purposes, and is pure, hard, and brilliant, and not liable to become scratched.
4th. That the frame in which they are set, whether in Gold, Silver, or Steel, are of the finest quality and finish and guaranteed perfect in every respect.
For sale only by our authorized agent in this locality. We never supply or employ peddlers.
WM. A. CHAMBERMIN, Sole Agent,
Nov 20, 1872. Towanda, Pa.

HOW IS THIS FOR LOW! We offer DRESSED LUMBER at the following rates:
Hemlock Flooring (choice) ..... $18 per M
White Pine " " ..... 26 "
Pitch " " ..... 28 "
Siding " " ..... $15 to 25 "
Pickets from $2 to $4 per hundred.
PLANING, MATCHING, RE-SAWING, &c.,
Done at a moment's notice and by the best machinery now made. We have on hand
ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND FEET DRY LUMBER
We have in the Mill Pond
THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND FEET OF LUMBER
And are constantly Manufacturing.
☞ Parties who can reach us are foolish to go near the railroad for Lumber, as under any circumstances we can SELL IT CHEAPER—at least the cost of transportation from here to the railroads—say $2 to $3 per thousand.
H. B. INGHAM,
June 26, '73 Gamptown.

CHEAP COAL! For thirty days the Sullivan Anthracite Coal Company will sell FRESH MINED COAL, Direct from the Mines, by the car load, delivered on any of the sidings in Towanda, as follows:
Grate and Chestnut ..... $3 50 per gross ton.
Egg ..... 3 60 " " "
Stove ..... 3 80 " " "
All orders must be accompanied with the money, and the cars must be unloaded within twenty-four hours after their arrival.
C. M. SANDERSON,
Towanda, Sept 2, '73. President.

AGENTS! QUICK! Or you will miss choice of territory, (there is a rush for it), on DIO LEWIS'S last and great work. OUR DIGESTION, OR MY JOLLY FRIEND'S SECRET. It is by odds the most taking and saleable book in the field. 1. It is on a vitally important subject. 2. It is by America's most popular writer on health. 3. It is, for the price, the largest and handsomest book ever sold by subscription. Agents, the people are eager for such a book, and will urge you to bring it to them. Write for terms, &c., free.
GEORGE MACLEAN, Publisher,
sep.11'72-1y 33 Sansom Street, Phila.

Selected Poetry.

SONNET.

BY PAUL H. HAYNE.

This eve, along the calm, resplendent west,
I marked a cloud alive with fairy light—
A light so pure, yet warm, so softly bright,
It seemed a spirit of ether floating, blessed,
In its own happy empire. While possessed
With admiration of this marvelous sight,
Slowly its hues—opal and chrysolite—
Faded, as at some wizard's stern behest.
The cloud became a terror, whose dark womb
Throbbed with keen lightnings, by destruction hurled,
Red bolt on bolt, while a drear, ominous gloom
Enveloped nature; o'er the startled world,
A deep alarum, burst the thunder-boom,
And the swift storm its coal-black wings unfurled!

—*Harper's Magazine.*

Miscellaneous.

[For the REPORTER.]

SURVEY OF THE PARIS UNIVERSAL EXPOSITON OF 1867.

BY "B."—No. XI.

GROUP VII—Class 67.—Cereals and other eatable farinaceous products, with their derivatives. The products which are included in this class comprise: 1. Cereals, including different kinds of wheat, rye, rice, maize, millet, buckwheat, and the productions these grains yield for making flour. 2. Vegetable flour. 3. Potato fecule, tapioca, sago, arrow-root, salep, and other English productions. 4. Grain, ground and packed. 5. Semolinas and groats. 6. Macaroni, vermicelli, nonilles, and pates of all kinds of wheaten flour, pure and mixed. 7. Gluten and starch. 8. Alimentary preparations, produced either from meals, feculas, or vegetables.

Class 68.—Comprised bread and pastry.

Class 69.—Fatty substances used as food; milk and eggs. Class 69 includes: 1. Conserved milk, and the different varieties of cheese; 2. Alimentary fatty substances, such as butter, olive oil, and animal grease; 3. Hens' and other birds' eggs.

Class 70.—Meat, fish, and vegetables, and fruit. Taking into consideration the close connection existing between the products ranged under 70 and 71, which, in many cases, are shown by the same exhibitors, it was decided that these two classes should be united and submitted to the consideration of one jury. The products included in class 70 are meat, fish, and fresh fruit and vegetables. In the study of the organs which accomplish the digestive process in the human system, such as the active principles which divide and dissolve the food, it is evident that man must depend for his nutriment upon animal and vegetable products. Besides the soil and the water, which complete nutrition, the concurrence is needed of substances taken from the three natural kingdoms, and which comprehend four distinct classes of food, viz: azotic, fat, feculent or sweet, and saline. The chief characteristic of meat and fish in this respect is the abundance of azotised matter assimilated to our own tissues, and which supply the fortifying quality in our own food. Class 71 includes meat, fish, fruit, and vegetables preserved by various industrial processes. The methods of preservation are numerous. The only one which has been applied recently by the trade, besides pickling and concentration, consists of: 1. Washing in boiling water the substances to be preserved; 2. Putting the ingredients into vessels soldered or hermetically fastened. 3. Expelling the air remaining in the closed vessel by boiling for a longer or shorter period, and at a degree varying according to the substance to be preserved.

Class 72.—Condiments and stimulants; sugar and confectionery. The exhibits in class 72 include sugar, confectionery, chocolate, liqueurs, condiments and stimulants. Sugars include raw and refined sugar, and molasses. After the juice is extracted from the cane or from the beet root, it is defecated, clarified, filtered and bleached; it is afterwards evaporated in various apparatus, to cause it to crystallize, and after that it is purified more or less according to the quality that is desired, and raw sugar and molasses are obtained. The raw sugar passes afterwards to the refinery, where it is converted into loaf or powdered white sugar. It is first dissolved in water, so as to form a rather thin syrup, which is afterwards clarified, filtered, bleached, evaporated, crystallized, placed in moulds, and dried in stoves, to be delivered for consumption. The productions of confectionery comprise: 1. Sweet-meats, containing almonds and liqueurs; 2. Acidulated and other drops, barley sugar, apple sugar, etc.; 3. Pastiles and lozenges of gum, burned almonds, cream sweet-meats, drops, bon-bons, figures and fancy articles, comfits, and fruits preserved in sugar.

Class 73.—Fermented drinks. In class 73—fermented drinks, wines, spirits, etc.,—there was a very extensive collection from every quarter of the world. The importance of the department may be inferred from the fact that there were 7,700 exhibitors and 22,000 samples shown. France, with her splendid and delicate wines, maintained her known supremacy in this manufacture. The German wines manufactured according to the highest principles of the art, and the produce of vines that are raised with a care which is not bestowed on any other article of human consumption ranked very high. The best Rhine wines are white; but two celebrated brands, Arsmannshausen and Steinwein, are red, and were liberally represented. Johannisberger maintained its position as the king of German wines. The products shown in this class are divided into four series: 1. Wine of all kinds; 2. Alcohol, eau-de-vie, and their derivations, kirsch, bitters, etc.; 3. Cider; 4. Beer.

GROUP VIII — Class 74 — Farm buildings and agricultural works.—Class 75: Horses, asses, and mules. Class 76: Bulls, buffaloes, etc. Class 77: Sheep and goats. Class 78: Pigs and rabbits. Class 79: Poultry. Class 80: Sporting dogs, and watch dogs. Class 81: Useful insects. Class 82: Fish, crustacea, and mollusca. All the classes of Group VIII were represented at Billaincourt, by a certain number of productions, which were renewed every fortnight, and divided into fourteen competitive exhibitions. The exhibition was divided as follows: Exhibition of agricultural instruments.

APRIL.

First fortnight.—Ploughs of all kinds, hydraulic machines, steam engines. *Second fortnight* — Steam ploughs, harrows, extirpating rollers, scarificators, pug-mills, and apparatus for making drain-pipes.

MAY.

First fortnight.—Drills for seed and manures, hemp and flax strippers, vehicles, harness, weighing machines, churns, and dairy utensils. *Second fortnight.*—Mowing machines, winnowing machines, rakes, hay-making apparatus, and apparatus for tying and the preservation of hay.

JUNE.

First fortnight.—Competition in farriery and examination of specimens of rural establishments. *Second fortnight.*—Chaff and root cutters, horse hoes, etc., mills.

JULY.

First fortnight.—Apparatus for clipping various domestic animals. *Second fortnight.*—Reaping machine and other harvesting apparatus.

AUGUST.

First fortnight — Threshing machines and other apparatus for the cleaning and preservation of grain. *Second fortnight.*—Portable ovens, apparatus for cooking vegetables, washing linen, and manufacturing manures.

SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER.

Examination of specimens of various agricultural industries.

ANIMALS.

APRIL.

First fortnight.—Breeding sheep. *Second fortnight.*—Fat animals.

MAY.

First fortnight — Dairy cattle; breeders. *Second fortnight.*—Sheep for wool; breeders.

JUNE.

First fortnight.—Horses and other animals for draught. *Second fortnight.*—Poultry and small animals.

JULY.

First fortnight.—Cattle for labor; breeders. *Second fortnight.*—Saddle horses, hunters, carriage horses, ponies, etc.

AUGUST.

First fortnight—Dogs. *Second fortnight*—Draught oxen.

SEPTEMBER.

First fortnight.—Pigs; breeders. *Second fortnight.*—Asses, mules, etc.

OCTOBER.

First fortnight.—Fat animals. *Second fortnight.*—Animals acclimatized or capable of being so.

MATERIAL PROGRESS OF CALIFORNIA.

The progress of California in material enterprises, is something quite wonderful and startling. A year brings about changes for which one can hardly look in ten years. It is but eighteen months ago that the idea of a system of irrigation, to include the whole of the San Joaquin Valley, was broached, and then the most sanguine of the projectors thought that to give their enterprise a fair start would require years, and a great number of shrewd men believed the whole scheme visionary. But a few experiments showed to land owners and capitalists the enormous advantages of irrigation, and now this scheme has sufficient capital behind it, and large land-holders are offering subsidies and mortgaging their lands, to raise means to hasten the completion of the canal. Two years ago the reclamation of the tule lands, though begun, advanced slowly, and arguments were required to convince men that tule land was a safe investment. But this year eight hundred miles of levee will be completed, and thousands of acres will bear wheat next harvest which were overflowed eighteen months ago. Two years ago, the question whether California could produce good raisins, could not be answered, but last fall raisins which sold in the San Francisco market beside the best Malagas, were cured by several persons, and it is now certain that this State can produce — and from its poorest side-hill lands, raisins enough to supply the whole Union. Not a year passes but some new and valuable product of the soil is naturalized in this State; and one who has seen the soil and who knows the climate of the two great valleys, who sees that within five, or, at most, ten years all their overflowed lands will be diked and reclaimed, and all their dry lands will be irrigated, and who has, besides, seen how wide is the range of products which the soil and climate yield, comes at last to have what seems to most Eastern people an exaggerated view of the future of California. But, in truth, it is not easy to exaggerate, for the soil in the great valleys is deep and of extraordinary fertility; there are no forests to clear away, and farms lie ready-made to the settlers' hands; the range of products includes all those of the temperate zone and many of the torrid; the climate is invigorating and predisposes to labor; and the seasons are extraordinarily favorable to the labors of the farmer and gardener. The people have not yet settled down to hard work. There are so many chances in life out there that men become over-enterprising—a speculative spirit invades even the farm-house; and as a man can always live—food being so abundant and the climate so kindly—and as the population is as yet sparse, men are tempted to go from one avocation to another, to do many things superficially, and to look for sudden fortunes by the chances of a shrewd venture, rather than be content to live by patient and continued labor. This, however, is the condition of all new countries; it will pass away as population becomes more dense. And meantime, California has gifts of nature which form a solid sub-stratum upon which will, in a few years, be built up a community productive far beyond the average of wealthy or productive communities. This is my conclusion after seeing all parts of this State more in detail than perhaps any one man has taken the trouble to examine it.—*Charles Nordhoff in Harper's Monthly.*

[For the REPORTER.]

RESPECTABLE SINS.

If it be true that Charity covers a multitude of sins, it is also true that Respectability covers an equal number. Under its guise the Devil gets larger accessions to his dominions, and more people are ruined for time and eternity, than in any other way. Let a person be known to be vile and dissipated, or a certain place of public resort get the name of being a low, hard place, and what is generally called the better class of society, will shun them, for fear a contact with them might injure their respectability. But let these same persons or places get ever so thin a covering of *respectability*, and those who gave them so wide a berth before will be the first to embrace them. Take a case in point: In a certain village of the Empire State, a man who was not very well endowed with this world's goods, a stranger withal to the people, and of whom they knew neither good nor ill, opened a hotel, sold liquor, had dances, and did just as many a country landlord before him has done. What was the result? Certain extremely punctilious members of society began to cry out against him and his house, as being a disgrace to civilization and the place he lived in, and just such a hue and cry was raised as such extreme zealots always make, as long as he kept the hotel.

At the end of a year he moved out of the house, and was succeeded by a man who was *rich* and *respectable*. He fixed up the house and made it more attractive, so that refined and decent people would not be ashamed to go there. Now it is all right. These same very refined people who were so shocked before, call him a good fellow, and when he issues his cards, announcing a dance with all its usual accompaniments, even the church members can attend without any very great strain on their consciences. But he can deal out liquid death to his fellow men at so much a glass, and men can get drunk and go to perdition, just as easily at his bar, as at his predecessor's. All the difference there is, is in the social status of the two individuals.

As it is in this case, so it is in numberless others. Let a man be guilty of sins for which a woman would be socially ostracised, so long as his relations are respectable, and he himself is bound to appear so, his sins are winked at by a majority of people; they are nothing but youthful follies which he will get over. But let him leave the charmed circle of his respectability, and habitually associate with those who are *really* no worse than he is, and then see how quick people will paint him in his true colors. What need to multiply illustrations. Any one, with his eyes open, can call to mind numerous instances that prove the truth of these statements. The fact is, if there were no *respectable* sins, there would not be a tithe of the sin in the world there is now. Some people seem to value their respectability more than they do their soul, and if they can only go on, gratifying all their selfish desires, and leave that intact all the while, they think they are all right. Satan baits his hook with a good many kinds of bait, but there is nothing he uses so effectually as this; and the worst of it all is, he catches a great many with it he could catch with no other. There is a large class in every community, in fact they comprise the majority, who never seem to think, or reason out anything for themselves; they drift along with the current—do what they see others do, and let it go at that. It is just this class who are most injured by these *respectable* sins. So long as others can do this or that, and retain their social standing, they think they can do the same, and so they go on till at last they are lost eternally.

How much it behooves us, then, to call things by their right names. When a man does wrong, say so, no matter how "high his title, proud his name." Let us lift up our voice like a trumpet against sin and wickedness, whether in low places or high, for until all men unite to do so, we need never expect to see the glad light of the millennium morning dawn on the earth. VERITAS.

A GERMAN SUNDAY.

The German's idea of Sunday is anything but Puritanic. It is the very opposite. It is for them a day of amusement. It is no unusual thing to be asked by a German on Monday morning, "Well, how did you enjoy yourself yesterday?" There are those among the Germans, of course, who respect and keep the Sabbath; but then there are always enough of them who do not; and to judge by the numbers in which they frequent their places of amusements on Sunday—the parks, beer-gardens, and public halls—a stranger might possibly be tempted to inquire whether the German had any idea of a Sabbath: Men, women and children, older men with their sweethearts, throng these places every Sunday, and enjoy themselves, careless of what impression they make on their fellow-citizens of American origin, to whom the sound of brass instruments on the Sabbath air is anything but welcome or edifying. In the cold days of winter, when the parks and beer gardens are dreary and shorn of their beauty, the German seeks amusement in some hall instead. Here he treats to a compound of rather heterogeneous elements—to music, beer and smoke, and to all of them at once. Any Sunday afternoon in the cold of winter you may find him, with his wife or child, or both, in some large halls, one of a hundred or five hundred, smoking his meerschaum or his cigar, sipping his beer, wine, or coffee, and listening to a selection from Myerbeer or Beethoven. Were it summer he would add the odor of roses to the fumes of his tobacco and the smell of his beer; for he is as fond of flowers as he is of any of these, and is never happier than when the air, trembling to the notes of the orchestra, is redolent with tobacco smoke, the perfume of the rose, hel o o e, and hop, and he is himself in the midst of them all.—*Atlantic Monthly.*

EDUCATED FEET.

It is astonishing to what uses the feet and toes could be put, if a necessity arose for a full development of their powers. There is a way of educating the foot, as well as the hand or the eyes—and there is no telling what an educated foot can be made to do. In the time of Alexander, the Indians were taught to draw their bows with their feet, as well as with their hands, and this is done at the present time by the Rock Veddahs of Ceylon. And nearly all savage tribes can turn their toes, not only to good but bad account, like the aborigines of Australia, who, while they are cunningly diverting your attention with their hands, are busily engaged in committing robberies with their toes, with which they pick up articles as an elephant would with his trunk. So also the Hindoo makes his toes work at the loom, and weaves with them with almost as much dexterity as with his fingers. The Chinese carpenter will hold the piece of wood he is planing with his foot, like a parrot, and will work a grindstone with his feet. The Banaka tribe, who are the most famous canoe men on the West African coast, will impel their light canoes (weighing from eight to ten pounds) with great velocity over the waves, and, at the same time, will use the foot to bail out water; and when they would rest their arms, one leg is thrown out on either side of the canoe, and it is propelled with the feet almost as fast as with a paddle. Monsieur Ducornet, who died some years ago, was born without hands and was brought up as an artist, and annually exhibited at the Louvre pictures painted with his feet. The feet of Thomas Roberts, the armless huntsman to Sir George Barlow, were made to perform the duties of his hands. Also William Kinstone, who, with his toes, wrote out his accounts, shaved and dressed himself, saddled and bridled his horse, threw sledge hammers, and fought a battle, in which he came off victorious.

Many exquisites of both sexes claim admiration for their pedal extremities, but it is the boots and and shoes which cover them which we are called upon to admire. Their feet, if bared, would present a very great divergence from the classical idea of beauty. The firmly planted foot, neither too large nor too small, but justly proportioned to the height and weight it sustains, the smooth surface, and regularly curved lines, the distinctness of the divisions and the perfect formation of each toe, with its well marked separateness and its gradation of size and regularity of detail to the very tip of the nail, are now to be seen only in art. In Greek nature they were found, for the sandal, which left the foot unfettered, gave freedom to the development of its natural grace and proportions. The modern boot or shoe, with the prevalent notion that everything must be sacrificed to smallness, has squeezed the foot into a knotty and irregular lump, where the distorted toes are so imbedded in the mass, and mutilated by the pressure that it is impossible to pick them out in the individuality and completeness of their original forms. As our climate forbids the sandal, and renders the shoe necessary, care should be taken to adapt it as perfectly as possible to the conformation of the foot. It should be long and wide enough to admit of a free play of the toes; the space between the heel and toe should be firm, and of a curve the same height as the natural arch of the foot, while no part of the artificial covering should be so binding as to prevent the free action of the muscles and the circulation of the blood. The French foot is meagre, narrow and long; the Spanish is small and elegantly curved—thanks to its Moorish blood corresponding with Castilian pride—"high in the instep." The Arab foot is proverbial for its high arch; "a stream can run under the hollow of it." The foot of the Scotch is large and thick; that of the Irish flat and square. The English short and fleshy. The American foot is apt to be disproportionately small. A foot for both beauty and speed should be arched, fairly rounded, and its length pro