The Bradford Reporter.

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

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3 inches	2.50	[illegible]	10.00	13.00	20.00	30.00
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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.

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

C. S. RUSSELL'S GENERAL *INSURANCE AGENCY*, may23'70—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. MOODY. [Dec.4'72] WM. H. MORGAN.

BARTLETT & TRACY, GENERAL *INSURANCE* AGENTS AND *REAL ESTATE* BROKERS, TOWANDA, PA. Oct. 30, 1873.

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.
oct1'71 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. FRASH.

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

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

BAKERY! CONFECTIONERY!! GROCERIES! The undersigned begs leave to return thanks to the people of Towanda and vicinity for the very generous patronage extended to him during the past season, and at the same time to give notice that he has added to his business a stock of BEST FAMILY GROCERIES Which he is prepared to offer AT THE LOWEST PRICES. He will still continue the Baking business in all its branches, and can furnish anything in this line on the shortest notice and GUARANTEE SATISFACTION. He has also fitted up a DINING ROOM, Where he will at all times be ready to furnish Meals or Lunchons 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.

TO THE CITIZENS OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Your attention is specially invited to the fact that the National Banks are now prepared to receive subscriptions to the Capital Stock of the Centennial Board of Finance. The funds realized from this source are to be employed in the erection of the buildings for the International Exhibition, and the expenses connected with the same. It is confidently believed that the Keystone State will be represented by the name of every citizen alive to patriotic commemoration of the one hundredth birthday of the nation. The share of stock are offered for $10 each, and subscribers will receive a handsomely engraved Certificate of Stock, suitable for framing and preservation as a national memorial. Interest at the rate of six per cent per annum will be paid on all payments of Centennial Stock from date of payment to January 1, 1876. Subscribers who are not near a National Bank can remit a check or post-office order to the undersigned.
FREDK. FRALEY, Treasurer, Sept 4, '73. 924 Walnut St., Phil'a.

MISS GRIFFIN Respectfully announces to her old customers and the public generally, that she continues the MILLINERY BUSINESS, at her old stand on PINE STREET, and that she has a COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF GOODS, which she is selling at her usual moderate prices. Every article WARRANTED.
22, 1873. S. M. GRIFFIN.

NEW FIRM, NEW GOODS. HARDWARE! The new firm of HOWARD & RIDGWAY HAVE TONS OF HARDWARE, IRON AND NAILS, AT WYALUSING. Stoves of all kinds, at lower prices for cash, than any establishment in Bradford County. Blacksmith's and Wagon Makers we want to see you. Sept 30, '73.

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. 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. apl8'72.1y

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

DR. S.M. WOODBURN, Physician and Surgeon, Office 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] E. 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, '66.

H. W. PATRICK, ATTORNEY-AT LAW. Office, Mercur's Block, next door to the Express Office, Towanda, Pa. July17,1873.

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. feb15,'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

MADILL & CALIFF, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Towanda, Pa.
H. J. MADILL, Office in Wood's Block, first door north of First National Bank, up stairs. J. N. CALIFF. 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. apl14'70
E. OVERTON, JR. N. C. ELSBREE.

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.

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.

NOTARY PUBLIC! Office—MAIN ST., Towanda, Pa., with Noble & Vincent, Insurance Agents. Acknowledgments taken; Oaths administered. The subscriber acts as commissioner in taking depositions of witnesses. General duties of the office promptly attended to. WM. S. VINCENT, Nov. 12'73. Notary Public.

Hotels.

DINING ROOMS IN CONNECTION WITH THE BAKERY, Near the Court House. We are prepared to feed the hungry at all times of the day and evening. Oysters and Ice Cream in their seasons. March 30, 1870. D. W. SCOTT & CO.

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

RUMMERFIELD CREEK HOTEL. PETER LANDMESSER. Having purchased and thoroughly refitted this old and well-known stand, formerly kept by Sheriff Griffis, at the mouth of Rummerfield Creek, is ready to give good accommodations and satisfactory treatment to all who may favor him with a call. Dec. 23, 868—tf.

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

WARD HOUSE, TOWANDA, BRADFORD COUNTY, PENN'A. This popular house, recently leased by Messrs. KOON & MEANS, and having been completely refitted, remodeled, and refurnished, affords to the public all the comforts and modern conveniences of a first-class Hotel. Situate opposite the Park on Main Street, it is eminently convenient for persons visiting Towanda, either for pleasure or business. 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.

BETHLEHEM, PA. "OLD MORAVIAN SUN INN," BUILT 1758. Rich in historical interest, it is the only building in the country except Independence Hall, honored by the sojourn within its walls of Washington, LaFayette, Lee, Gates and other patriots of the revolution. This popular hotel has recently changed hands, been improved, entirely refurnished, and the proprietor cordially invites his friends and travelling public to give him a call—no pains will be spared to render their stay comfortable. People en route for Philadelphia will find it convenient to spend the night here, reaching the city about eight in the morning. A sample room on first floor for accommodation of commercial agents.
C. T. SMITH, Sept 4, 1873. Proprietor.

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, Wheat Rakes, Plaster Sowers, Grain Seeders, Hay Tedders, Reversible and Steel Plows, Cultivators, Thill Horse Hoes, Clover Hullers and Fanning Mills. LAWN MOWERS, WATER TROUGHS, BEST SEEDS. BEST CHURN POWERS IN THE WORLD, CORN SHELLERS FOR HAND OR POWER, &c., &c. Catalogues and descriptive, illustrated printed circulars, furnished or mailed free to all applicants. It will cost but three cents to send for circulars in postage. Farmers when in Towanda, call and see me. April22 '72. R. M. WELLES.

FOX & MERCUR do not deal in Shoddy Goods. Jan. 19, 1871.

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.

A NEW STOCK OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS JUST RECEIVED AT B. A. PETTES & CO'S. At the sign of the big Bonnet, opposite the Court House, Towanda, Pa., consisting of DOMESTIC AND FANCY DRY GOODS, *BROWN AND BLEACHED MUSLINS* WATERPROOFS, PRINTS, FLANNELS, SHAWDS, DRESS GOODS, GERMANTOWN YARNS AND ZEPHYRS. A full line of HOSIERY, GLOVES, NOTIONS, &c., &c., &c. A large and complete stock of MILLINERY GOODS For the Season, comprising all of the most desirable styles in HATS AND BONNETS AND TRIMMINGS FOUND IN THAT LINE. October 1, 1873.

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.

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 " "	36 "	
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. Camptown.

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. SANDEBSON, Towanda, Sept 2, '73. President.

AGENTS! QUICK! Or you will miss choice of territory, (there is a NUMB 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, sep11,'73-1y 23 Somerset Street, Phila.

Selected Poetry.

HUMAN LIFE.

After a while—a busy brain
Will rest from all its care and pain.

After a while—Earth's rush will cease,
And a wearied heart find sweet release.

After a while—a vanished face—
An empty seat—a vacant place.

After a while—a man forgot—
A crumbled headstone—unknown spot.

Miscellaneous.

NARRATIVE.

A STORY FOR THE CHILDREN.

[The following narrative is taken from "The Children's Chapter" of "THE WOMEN OF THE ARABS," a volume prepared by Rev. H. H. Jessup, D. D., of the Presbyterian mission at Birut, Syria, and just published by Dodd & Mead].

After the terrible massacre in Damascus in 1860, thousands of the Greek and Greek Catholic families migrated to Beirut, and among them was a man named Khalil Ferah, who escaped the fire and sword with his wife and his little daughter Zahidy. I remember well how we were startled one evening in 1862, by hearing a crier going through the streets, "child lost! girl lost!" The next day he came around again, "child lost!" There was great excitement about it. The poor father and mother went almost frantic. Little Zahidy, who was then about six years old, was coming home from school with other girls in the afternoon, and they said a man came along with a sack on his back, and told Zahidy that her mother had sent him to buy her some plums and then take her home, and she went away with him. It is supposed that he decoyed her away to some by-road and then put her into that great sack, and carried her off to the Arabs or gypsies.

The poor father left no means untried to find her. He wrote to Damascus, Alexandria, and Aleppo, describing the child, and begged his friends everywhere to watch for her and send him word if they found her. When she was a baby, and nursing at her mother's breast, her mother upset a little cup of scalding coffee upon the child's breast, which burned it to a blister, leaving a scar which could not be removed. This sign the father described, and his friends aided him in trying to find the little girl. They went to the encampments of the gypsies and looked at all the children, but in vain. The father journeyed by land and sea. Hearing of a little girl in Aleppo who could give no account of herself, he went there, but it was not his child. Then he went to Damascus and Alexandria, and at length hearing that a French Countess in Marseilles had a little Syrian orphan girl whose parents were not known, he sent to Marseilles and examined the girl, but she was *not his child*. Months and years passed on, but the father never ceased to speak and think of that little lost girl. The mother too was almost distracted.

At length light came. Nine years had passed away, and the Birut people had almost forgotten the story of the lost Damascene girl. Your uncle S. and your aunt A. were sitting in their house one day, in Tripoli, when Tannoes, the boy, brought word that a man and woman from Birut wished to see them. They came in and introduced themselves. They were Khalil, the father of the little lost girl, and his sister, who had heard that Zahidy was in Tripoli, and had come to search for her. The mother was not able to leave home.

It seems that a native physician in Tripoli, named Sheik Ainb el Hashim, was an old friend of the father and had known the family and all the circumstances of the little girl's disappearance, and for years he had been looking for her. At length he was called one day to attend a sick servant girl in the family of a Moslem named Syed Abdullah. The poor girl was ill from having been beaten in a cruel manner by the Moslem. Her face and arms were tattooed in the Bedawin style, and she told him that she was a Bedawin girl, and had been living here for several years, and her name was Khodra. While examining the bruises on her body, he observed a peculiar scar on her breast. He was startled. He looked again. It was precisely the scar that his friend had so often described to him. From her age, her features, her complexion and all, he felt sure that she was the lost child. He said nothing, but went home and wrote all about it to the father in Birut. He hastened to Tripoli, bringing his sister, as he being a man, could not be admitted to a Moslem harem. Then the question arose, how should the sister see the child? They came and talked with your uncle, and went to Yanni and the other vice-consuls, and at length they found out that the women of that Moslem family were skillful in marking silk and gold embroidery which they sold. So his sister determined to go and order some embroidered work, and see the girl. She talked with the Moslem women, and with their Bedawy servant girl, and made errands for the women to bring her specimens of their work, improving the opportunity to talk with the servant. She saw the scar, and satisfied herself from the striking resemblance of the girl to her mother, that she was the long-lost Zahidy.

The father now took measures to secure his daughter. The American, Prussian, English and French vice-consuls sent a united demand to the Turkish Pasha, that the girl be brought to court to meet her father, and that the case be tried in the Mejlis, or City Council. The Moslems were now greatly excited. They knew that there were not less than twenty girls in their families who had been stolen in this way, and if one could be reclaimed perhaps the rest might, so they resolved to resist. They brought Bedawin Arabs to be present at the trial, and hired them to swear falsely. When the girl was brought in, the father was quite overcome. He could see the features of his dear child, but she was so disfigured with the Bedawin tattooing and the brutal treatment of the Moslems that his heart sank within him. Yet he examined her, and took his oath that this was his daughter, and demanded that she be given up to him. The Bedawin men and women were now brought in. One swore that he was the father of the girl, and a woman swore that she was her mother. Then several swore that they were her uncles, but it was proved that they were in no way related to the one who said he was her father. Other witnesses were called, but they contradicted one another. They then asked the girl. Poor thing; she had been so long neglected and abusad, that she *had forgotten her father*, and the Moslem women had threatened to kill her if she said she was his daughter, so she declared she was born among the Bedawin, and was a Moslem in religion. Money had been given to certain of the Mejlis, and they finally decided that the girl should go to the Moslem house of Derwish Effendi to await the final decision.

The poor father now went to the Consuls. They made out a statement of the case and sent it to the Consul General in Beirut, who sent a joint dispatch to the Waly of all Syria, who lived in Damascus, demanding that as the case could not be fairly tried in Tripoli, the girl be brought to Beirut to be examined by a Special Commission. The Waly telegraphed at once to Tripoli to have the girl sent on by the first steamer to Beirut. The Moslem women now told the girl that orders had come to have her killed, and that she was to be taken on a steamer as if to go to Beirut, but that really they were going to throw her into the sea, and that if she reached Beirut alive they would cut her up and burn her! So the poor child went on the steamer in perfect terror, and she reached Beirut in a state of exhaustion. When she was rested, a Commission was formed consisting of the Moslem Kadi of Beirut who was acting Governor, the political Agent, Delenda Effendi, the Greek Catholic Bishop Agabius, the Maronite Priest Yusef, and the agent of the Greek Bishop, together with all the members of the Executive Council.

Her father, mother and aunt were now brought in and sat near her. She refused to recognize them, and was in constant fear of being injured. The Kadi then turned to her and said: "Do not fear, my child; you are among friends. Do not be afraid of people who have threatened you. No one shall harm you." The Moslem Kadi, the Greek Catholic priests and others, having thus kindly spoken to her, the father and mother stated the history of how the little girl was lost nine years ago, and that she had a scar on her breast. The scar was examined, and all began to feel that she was really their own daughter. The girl began to feel more calm, and the Kadi told her that her own mother wanted to ask her a few questions.

Her mother now went up to her and said: "My child, don't you remember me?" She said "No, I do not." "Don't you remember that your name was once Zahidy, and I used to call you, and you lived in a house with a little yard and flowers before the door, and that you went with the little girls to school, and came home at night, and that one day a man came and offered you some sugar plums and led you away and carried you off to the Arabs? Don't you know *me, my own daughter?* The poor girl trembled, her lips quivered, and she said, "Yes, I *did* have another name. I *was* Zahidy. I did go with little girls. Oh, ya immo! My mother! You *are* my mother," and she sprang into her arms and wept, and the mother wept and laughed and the Moslem Kadi and the Multi, and the priests and the Bishops and the Effendis and the great crowd of spectators wiped their eyes, and bowed their heads, and there was a great silence.

After a little the Kadi said, "It is enough. This girl *is* the daughter of Kahlil Ferah. Sir, take your child, and Allah be with you!"

The father wiped away the tears and said: "Your Excellency, you see this poor girl all tattooed and disfigured. You see how ignorant and feeble she is. If she were not my child, there is nothing about her to make me wish to take her. But she is my own darling child, and with all her faults and infirmities I love her." The whole Council then arose and congratulated the father and mother, and a great crowd accompanied them home. Throngs of people came to see her and congratulate the family, and after a little the girl was sent to a boarding school.

I can hardly think over this story even now without tears, for I think how glad I should have been to get back again a child of mine if it had been lost. And I have another thought too about that little lost girl. If that father loved his daughter so as to search and seek for her, and expend money, and travel by land and sea for years, in trying to find her, and when at length he found her, so forlorn and wretched and degraded, yet he loved her still because she was *his daughter*, do you not think that Jesus loves us even more? We were lost and wretched and forlorn. A worse being than Bedawin gypsies has put his mark on our hearts and our natures. We have wandered far, far away. We have served the world, and forgotten our dear Heavenly Father. We have even refused to receive Him when he has come near us. Yet Jesus came to seek and to save us. And when he found us so degraded and sinful and disfigured, He loved us still, because we are His own children. Don't you think that the little lost Damascene girl was thankful when she reached her home, and was loved and kindly treated by father and mother and relatives and friends? And ought we not to be very thankful when Jesus brings us home, and calls us "dear children," and opens the gate of heaven to us?

KNOWLEDGE AND CHARACTER.—The two channels through which improvement flows in upon an individual or a nation, may be said to be knowledge and character. It is difficult to separate them, or to prescribe to each its limits; and yet, although they help each other, working with and for each other, and although the true progress of humanity can only be furthered by their simultaneous action, they work in different ways, and must be considered as distinct influences in the world. Knowledge may be regarded as the right apprehension of the laws which govern all nature, including those which immediately control humanity. From the infant who is hourly learning thro' his senses the properties of objects and his own capabilities, to the most profound scholar of the age who is solving the intricate problems of life, all humanity is engaged in the acquisition of knowledge. Its value cannot be estimated. It is a primary necessity to all civilization, to all happiness, to all possibility of improvement. Ignorance extended to its utmost limits would produce unconsciousness, or at best powerless existence, without motive, end or aim, while every new law unfolded, every fresh idea conceived, every truth discovered or principle disclosed invests the individual with additional life-power and responsibility. This great truth is becoming every year more profoundly felt, more universally acknowledged, and more extensively acted upon. Intellectual education is claiming and receiving increasing respect; its foundations are deeper, its aims higher, its influence more widely spread. Institutions of learning are springing up on every side, treatises on education are multiplying, new systems are being wrought out and tried; parental affection yearns as never before to educate the child, and government offers ever increasing opportunities and facilities to the same end. The respective values of different kinds of knowledge are being discussed, the best methods of disciplining the mind are freely canvassed, and all the civilized world seems wakening to a sense, never before so fully realized, of the importance of education, not alone for the rich and influential classes of society, but for the entire community.

LITTLE TRIALS.—Women, of all others, especially those who have the cares of housekeeping and the management of children, are subject to annoyances much more grievous, in the long run, than the greater sorrows of life. When the child cries, the father, unless he be a paragon of fathers, finds business suddenly calling him down-town: he remembers an important errand at Jones' that no had forgotton, until the cross child refreshed his memory. The mother is a prisoner in her bedlam, and what wonder if sometimes the patience fail, and if, with some long-tried and heavily burdened soul, heart and hope give out at last? The great heroes are not those who have carried heaviest sorrows meekly, but those men who have endured daily contradictions of people and daily embarrassment of circumstances with meekness; the great heroines are those women that, under the incessant wear and tear of little vexations, have borne in obscurity the flower of patience and the fruit of long-suffering.

In the great trials there are compensations. All the world of our acquaintance is looking at us, perchance; the large stage upon which our fortitude or our integrity is exercised, affords some stimulus. Or, at least, our egotism finds a satisfaction in conscious heroism. But there is a meanness about little cares that shuts out this consolation. The great heroes are not they to whom the world builds monuments, and whose memoirs stand on all our shelves. We stumble over their unmarked graves in every cemetery. Only God's transplanting shall reveal them in their glory.—*Christian Union.*

THE POWER OF A GREAT EXAMPLE.—There is nothing that will let the light into the soul like personal influence; nothing that can lift one up out of the darkness, and lead one into the divine and quickening light, and baptize one in the spirit of faith, hope and charity, like the magic power of a great example; nothing that can inspire, exalt and purify, like the magnetic rays of healing and helping that beam out of the eyes of noble men and women. If your life has been deep and broad in its experience, then you have seen lives that were better than yours; lives whose pure light shone upon you from a serener height than you could reach, and touched you and warmed you through and through; just as the drooping flowers, some chilly morning, have looked up through the thick fogs and caught a glimpse of the bright sun, which scatters the mists and opens the glad blossoms to the warm, life-giving light. Whose life is not, sometimes, wrapped around with fogs? Who has not looked up from his little life-world and seen no cheering sun above him—nothing but a heavy leaden sky all over? And then, perhaps you have almost doubted the sun itself—doubted goodness and doubted God—until you have seen the clouds break away, the fogs lift, and doubt vanish before the beautiful radiance of same shining example. I tell you that I believe, more and more, that what the world needs to reform and redeem it is, not so much a sound theology, or a profound philosophy, but holier, purer, diviner lives—lives that shall be the light of men.

Give me the money that has been spent in war, and I will purchase every foot of land upon the globe. I will clothe every man, woman and child in an attire of which kings and queens might be proud. I will build a school-house on every hill-side and in every valley over the earth; I will build an academy in every town, and I will endow it; a college in every State, and fill it with able professors; I will crown every hill with a place of worship, consecrated to the promulgation of the gospel of peace; I will support in every pulpit an able teacher of righteousness, so that on every Sabath morning the chime on one hill should answer to the chime on another around the earth's wide circumference; and the voice of prayer and the song of praise should ascend like a universal holocaust to Heaven.—*Rufus Stevens.*

COST OF TRANSPORTATION.

BY W. M. GROSVENOR.

The farmers have been taught that the cost of transportation depends upon the will of a few men, and varies with their agreements or quarrels. The *quondam* peddler of Vermont fell out with Vanderbilt, and their quarrel was worth during the year 1870, one-fifth of a cent per ton per mile to the farmers; $9,000,000 on the crop of wheat alone, if it had all been shipped at the reduced rate. In July, 1872, somebody raised the rates from the west five cents per cental. His act cost the farmers millions of dollars. Is it strange that our greatest industry grows restive under fluctuations which it can neither foresee nor comprehend? Elsewhere the world moves. The beneficent progress of civilization in other lands is toward cheaper transportation and better wages for the producer. Russia pushes railroads thro' her vast territory in order that her subjects may obtain at the Baltic and Black Sea better pay for their industry. We cannot maintain sufficient private markets of our own, nor force upward prices in those great markets of the world upon which ours depend. If, while the world makes transportation cheaper, we make it more costly the loss will be our own.

This the farmer believes we are doing. He declares that others, who stand between him and the consumer, amass great wealth, while pinching economy barely saves his subsistence and does not keep him from debt. His beliefs, as to the cause of existing evils and the best remedy, whether correct or not, will soon take the shape of laws. He has the votes. Before that power, legislators drop like leaves shaken by the autumn wind. Governors, politicians of all grades, crush each other in their hurry to seize the new standard. Lawyers who do not forget the Dartmouth College case, already find themselves ineligible to the judiciary. Has not this generation set its heel upon the Dred Scott decision? Reverence for judicial precedents is a dam which floods have carried away. Restraints devised by founders of our government no longer bar the people from their will. We have trusted all power to the majority. If its opinion is in error, we have but one remedy—that freedom of discussion which remains the only safeguard of our institutions.

There are always cowards enough to shout with the majority, right or wrong. But the times now demand men who can tell a majority when in it is wrong, and by what measures its just aims may be reached. Progress toward cheaper transportation has in fact been arrested. The evil can be removed only by removing the cause. But mistaken remedies will not only fail, they will inflict upon agriculture itself the gravest disasters. By diminishing the cost of transportation, the railroad has made agriculture possible in a large part of the Northwestern States. The extension of railroads has given to the farmers a great part of their wealth, and the natural alliance, a blessing to both, cannot be broken without great disaster to both.—*Atlantic Monthly.*

RUSSIAN PROVERBS.—The Scotch and Spaniards have hitherto divided the credit of possessing the largest stock of proverbial wisdom, but were the literature of Russia more widely known she might prove a formidable rival to the land of oatmeal or that of oranges. We give a few specimens, which, on account of their pointed terseness, their quaint, homely vigor, and dry Sancho Panza satire, scarcely need the aid or rhyme to recommend them. They are, indeed, more fully than words can express, the faithful mirror of the shrewd, simple, dogged, humerous Russian mind every veiling its natural keenness under a mask of habitual and impenetrable stolidity:

'Go after two wolves and you will not catch even one.'

'A good beginning is half the work.'

'Trust in God, but do not stumble yourself.'

'With God, even across the sea; without him, not even to the threshold.'

'Money is not God, but it shows great merch.'

'A debt is adorned with payment.'

'Roguery is the last of trades.'

'Never take a crooked path while you can see a straight one.'

'Fear not the threats of the great, but rather the tears of the poor.'

'Ask a pig to dinner and he will put his feet on the table.'

'Disease comes in by hundred weights and goes out by ounces.'

'Every frog is great in his own bog.'

'An old friend is worth two new ones.'

'Be praised not for your ancestor, but for your virtues.'

'When fish are rare, even a crab is a fish.'

'A father's blessing cannot be drowned in water, nor consumed by fire.'

'A mother's prayer will draw up from the depths of the sea.'

WOMAN'S POWER FOR GOOD OR EVIL.—One beautiful and gifted woman, if wrongly disposed, can work more evil in society, can scatter more seeds of corruption and death, than, with their uttermost efforts, a score of men. Her capabilities for good in the different departments of morals are equally great, and in such proportion to her powers, both for good and evil, must be her condemnation, if she is false to her holy stewardship. Society cannot be destroyed if woman is true, nor safe if woman is false. Besides, society shows no unequal discrimination in regard to this particular class of offences. The rule applies to all. A profane woman, a drunken woman, a female thief or murderer, always excites a greater horror and disgust than if the crime had been committed by a man. And this is right, and it will be an evil day for this world when woman in her sin excites no more abhorrance than a man.

IMPORTANCE OF HABITS IN BUSINESS.

We have taken occasion to remark, says the *N. Y. Ledger*, heretofore on the incurable nature of the habit of gambling. A person on whom the habit once becomes fixed remaining a gambler for life. To this rule the exceptions are few indeed.

And habits of business which are allied to those of gambling are almost as incurable as that of gambling proper. We refer to operating in stock by depositing a margin on their value, and other like kinds of dealing which are, in essence, nothing more nor less than betting.

People who once engage in this sort of thing are very apt to stick to it. The reason is the same as that which binds others, often even against their will