The Bradford Reporter.

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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.

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. 13,15,69.

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.

BARTLETT & TRACY, (GENERAL) *INSURANCE AGENTS* AND *REAL ESTATE BROKERS*, TOWANDA, PA. Oct. 29, 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, oct5'71 Box 511, Towanda, Pa.

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

SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS. I am prepared to furnish Kiln-dried Doors, Sash and Blinds of any style, size, or thickness, on short notice. Hand in your orders ten days before you want to use the articles, and be sure that you will get doors that will not shrink or swell. Terms cash on delivery. Towanda, July 19, 1871. GEO. F CASH.

INSURANCE.—The following reliable and FIRE TRIED Companies represented. LANCASHIRE. PHENIX. HOME, MERCHANTS. Mar 19 '74-tf. O. A. BLACK.

G. W. HEATH Has established his business of Manufacturing and Repairing all kinds of EDGE TOOLS, MILL PICKS, MADE AND DRESSED He also makes the best STRAW CUTTER now in use. All orders filled promptly, at MEANS, ROCKWELL & CO., TOWANDA, PA. Jan 14, '74-3m

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.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS! HURRAH! HURRAH! for the next 90 days, OF SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING, AT M. E. ROSENFIELD'S Opposite Tracy's New Block; Store formerly occupied by Wickham & Black, has just received and is constantly receiving new stock of Spring and Summer Clothing, for MEN AND BOYS' WEAR, Than can be found in any other establishment outside the cities, AT LOWER PRICES THAN EVER. Also, a full line of GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, Hats, Caps and Silk Hats, all of the latest styles and novelties of the present season, which I am offering at the VERY LOWEST PRICES, all bought direct from the manufacturer, therefore I will make it an object to all cash buyers to purchase clothing of me this Spring. All goods warranted as represented. Thanking you all for your kind and liberal patronage formerly extended, I respectfully ask a continuance of the same. M. E. ROSENFIELD, April 22,'74. Towanda, Pa.

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 birth-day of the nation. The shares of stock are offered for $10 each, and subscribers will receive a handsomely steel 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. 904 Walnut St., Phil'a.

TO THE PUBLIC.—Having had nearly fifteen years experience in boring round pump logs, I offer my services to the public. Work attended to in any part of the county in short meter and satisfaction guaranteed. CALVIN ALLEN, New Albany, March 25-tf.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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.

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*

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

H. B. McKEAN, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Towanda, Pa. Particular attention paid to business in the Orphans' Court. July 30, '68.

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

W. H. CARNOCHAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW (District Attorney for Bradford County), Troy, Pa. Collections made and promptly remitted. feb 15, '69—tf.

WOOD & SANDERSON, *ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW*, TOWANDA, PA. JAMES WOOD: [may 27] JOHN F. SANDERSON.

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, J. N. CALIFF. Office in Wood's Block, first door south of First National Bank, up stairs. Jan.5,'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 R. OVERTON, JR. E. O. ELSBREE.

JOHN W. MIX, *ATTORNEY-AT-LAW*, TOWANDA, PA. Special attention given to claims against Insurance Companies. Office, North side of Public Square. 1Dec 18'72.

DR. D. L. DODSON, OPERATIVE AND MECHANICAL DENTIST, North Main-st., opposite Episcopal Church, Towanda, Pa. All dental operations a specialty. Jan 14.

PECK & STREETER, *LAW OFFICE*, TOWANDA, PA. W. A. PECK. [Jan.15'74] H. STREETER.

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.

PEET & DAVIES, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, MERCUR'S BLOCK, Apr.1'74. Towanda, Pa.

HALE & PATTON, AGENTS FOR CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. Office No. 3 Griffith & Patton's Block, Bridge Street. March 26, 1874.

P. A. QUICK, M. D., GRADUATE UNIVERSITY OF BUFFALO, N. Y., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, SUGAR RUN, PA. Office at Store of J. STOWELL. March 26, 1874-3m*

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.

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.

NEW ARRANGEMENT AT THE FIRST WARD BAKERY. MRS. MARY E. KITTREDGE Having purchased the stock and fixtures of H. A. Cowles' Bakery, has refitted the establishment and purchased an entirely NEW STOCK OF GOODS, Suited to the trade, such as GROCERIES, TEAS, COFFEE, DRIED FRUITS, CANNED FRUITS, CANDIES, CONFECTIONERY, FRESH BREAD, BISCUITS, RUSK, ROLLS, &c., DAILY. A neat and attractive ICE CREAM SALOON Will be opened in connection with the establishment, where ladies and gentlemen can always find the best cream and other delicacies of the season. THE DINING ROOM Has been refurnished, and will at all times be supplied with substantial eatables, which will be served at reasonable rates. Farmers and others visiting town will find this a convenient place to supply the wants of the inner man. MARY E. KITTREDGE. Towanda, April 23, '74-tf.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—A desirable House and Lot on Fourth street, fifth house north of O. D. Bartlett's, convenient to Institute or Graded School. Enquire on premises. WM. S. MOSORIP. Towanda, March 19, '74-tf.

Selected Poetry.

THAT BOY.

Is the house turned topsy-turvey?
Does it ring from street to roof?
Will the racket still continue,
Spite of all your mild reproof?
Are you often in a flutter,
Are you sometimes thrilled with joy?
Then I have my grave suspicions,
That you have at home—that Boy.

Are the walls and tables hammered?
Are your nerves and ink upset?
Have two eyes, so bright and roguish,
Made you every care forget?
Have your garden beds a prowler,
Who delights but to destroy?
These are well-known indications
That you have at home—that Boy.

Have you seen him playing circus—
With his head upon the mat,
And his heels in mid-air twinkling—
For his audience, the cat?
Do you ever stop to listen,
When his merry pranks annoy—
Listen to a voice that whispers,
You were once just like—that Boy.

Have you heard of broken windows,
And with nobody to blame?
Have you seen a trowsered urchin
Quite unconscious of the same?
Do you love a teasing mixture
Of perplexity and joy?
You have a dozen daughterr,
But I know you've got—that Boy.

Miscellanous.

[For the REPORTER.]

TEMPERANCE.

We, as an American people, are standing upon the borders of a terrible gulf. We are dead as it were in trespass and sin. We are sitting with folded arms, and to all appearance powerless to combat with so mighty an enemy as King Alcohol. It is true his subjects are many and powerful, and their power is used for the violation of the laws of our country and in deeds of the most damnable kind. Recall to your mind every person who is in favor of the license law; have they not been traitors to their country, and are they not now traitors to the cause of suffering humanity. Villain is stamped upon their hardened countenance; you can read it there as you can the pages of an open book. What better evidence do we want of the character of a man than the occupation in which he is engaged. And yet many times we can reverse it. There are men who hold prominent positions in the affairs of our nation, but are unworthy of the honor. They are tainted and corrupt at heart. Those prominent ones, as the world styles them, we would naturally look to for an example of honesty and Christianity, and temperance, and true nobleness of heart. But alas! we shrink back in astonishment, and ask ourselves the question: What is it that places them in positions they now occupy? They are men who sit at the billiard table—men of intemperate habits, who sometimes carry the bottle of intoxication in their pocket, and yet such men are allowed to instruct our children; such men are allowed to sit in judgment, and the criminal stands before him and receives the sentence which deprives him of liberty, and many times of his life. I would ask you, should such men be allowed to pass sentence upon their fellow-men. No; he is not fit to sentence hell itself. He is tampering with that which has destroyed and is yet destroying thousands of human beings annually, and his prominence sinks into the merest insignificance, as we view him in the light of a drunkard, for there is nothing that will so degrade, and demoralize, and brutalize a man, as to indulge in the demon intemperance. His brain is deadened, his mind is clouded, and he is not fit for even the ordinary duties of life. It is a sad truth that many persons gain eminence and distinction by their dollars and cents. The world pays them homage on account of their wealth, while true worth and nobleness of character are passed by unheeded by the world, because clad in the robes of poverty. In this great warfare that is raging against King Alcohol, we want true men and women—men who would sooner sever their right hand than be seen in a filthy bar-room, or in those dirty, low groggeries with which our cities, towns and villages are cursed.

Go with me, dear reader, in imagination, to homes that liquor has desolated. Is not the sight sickening? is it not horrible? The pale, and dejected wife, half-clad, and starving children; is it not enough to cause the heart to grow faint? Is there anything that ever produce such misery but the accursed habit of intemperance. And this we daily see in a land of Christian light and liberty. Did you ever, when you put your name to a paper for some brute of a rumseller, to obtain license—did you, I say, when you voted against the local option law, know that you signed the death warrant of many a man, woman and child! Ah! fickle man, you are constantly crying out against the sins of the world; ministers of the Gospel proclaim it from the pulpit, and yet there are many of them who voted for license. There is one who comes under our observation occasionally, and I always feel as though he ought to be treated to a good coat of tar and feathers, for he is indeed a wolf in sheep's clothing. How dare man, in the presence of the living God, profess that to which he is a stranger. The Bible says "Accursed is he that putteth the glass to his brother's lips." Have you not been instrumental in doing that very thing. You have, and God will repay you in his own good time. Very many of our laws are calculated to make bad men and women. We have licensed houses of prostitution; we have licensed gambling hells; we have places where men are constantly dealing out this deadly poison; and all protected by the arm of the law, while some poor wretch is arrested, charged with a petty theft, and is condemned, often suffering for a lifetime in consequence. Is there justice in such a law? We, as a Christian people, are responsible for the violation of the local option law. We daily see it trampled upon by those wretches who know no law. Why not treat them as you do other animals? Did you expect such a class of men to comply with your wishes, to yield obedience to the will of the people. Not a bit of it. They are a class of unprincipled wretches, and I often look upon them and wonder if there is pardon for such as they. Yet it is so, for we read in Holy Writ—"Though your sins be as scarlet, they shall be made as white as wool." Let them look in imagination over the face of this beautiful earth, for the works of God are indeed beautiful. Then what must be their feelings when they view in contrast the works of their hands! O, I should think they would get down in the very dust, and feel as though they ought to be clothed in sackcloth the remainder of their lives, for the misery they have brought upon the human family. Will a life-time of prayers and tears wash away the guilt we are trying now by prayer to accomplish. What the law has failed to do, we have trusted too much in our own strength to perform. And we are now appealing to that Judge who holds our very breath in His hand, and whose power we dare not deny.

Were the people ever so agitated before in the cause of Temperance, as they are at the present time? Woman has taken a decided stand in this cause, and has she not a right? She has been educated to think she was merely a necessary evil, to minister to the wants of the would-be tyrant, man—not daring to disobey him. But she has aroused herself, and is nobly doing her work. Woman, the mother of millions, is it not her duty to aid in this great struggle? She is the real sufferer from the drunkenness of man; her miseries are untold. We will not attempt to describe them, for no pen can do justice to the subject. As you look upon that son who is soon to leave home and its Christian influence, with what anxiety you look forward to his future. You have watched over him with great care and tenderness, and you have tried to instil into his mind the principles of temperance and a useful life. It is with fear and anxiety that you look forward to the time when he must take his place among men, to battle with the cares and difficulties of life, and to the dangers he must necessarily be exposed to. And he has often to learn by bitter experience that the way of the transgressor is hard. Let the thought of danger nerve you on to action and to duty. Men and women of Temperance! there is danger now—there is danger far off in the distance. This curse cannot be wiped out in a day, a week, or a month. No, it will take years to accomplish what we so much desire. There are men that are now doing all that is within their power to have the local option law repealed. Their tongues ought to be palsied and their limbs made useless. May the judgment of God pursue them, and may they be made to suffer for this great crime. But will the people submit to such oppression. It is worse than the galling chains of slavery. I trust the people will rebel against a thing so corrupt, being nothing but crime, misery and death. Man can sink to the lowest depths of degradation, but the lowest he ever gets is when he is trafficking in wine. He is worse than the meanest reptile that crawls upon the face of the earth. But ye true and honest ones, your labor will not be in vain. Right must prevail. Labor with earnestness, and we will one day see this dark pall lifted from American soil, and then we will be in reality a free and happy people.

MRS. JAMES MILLER.

CURIOUS NOTIONS ABOUT THE DEAD.—In a Russian tale a grandmother says to her granddaughter, who is threatened by a fiend. "O dear me, my poor, unhappy child! Go quickly to the priest, and ask him this favor—that if you die, your body shall not be taken out of the house thro' the doorway, but that the ground shall be dug away from the threshold, and that you shall be dragged through the opening."

This was originally the common mode of proceeding among the various nations. They thought a spirit could only return by the same way that it went out of the house, and in order to prevent its return, they took it through an opening that could be afterwards stopped up.

The Tiski of Alaska always carry their dead out through a hole at the back of the hut, and then close up the hole with the greatest care. The Hottentots break an opening thro' the side of their hut for the same purpose, and the Siamese, not content with this, having taken the dead body out, hurry at full speed round to the other side of the house.

Another strange custom in Russia is this: When a person suffers a very lingering death, in order to render his departure more easy, they let a black dog by a cord down through the roof over the dying person's head. They regard a black dog as an emblem of the human spirit, and their action is intended to show the departing spirit the way to go.

In ancient Rome a person who had been believed to be dead, could only be permitted to re-enter his house through the roof. In Germany the general belief is that the soul departs through the window. When a person dies the window of the room is at once thrown open, and sometimes a cup of water is placed on the sill for the refreshment of the spirit as it enters on its "long journey."

A DASHING fellow, who seemed to think he manifested his superiority by the disdain he exhibited of anything like courtesy to the humble classes of society, was driving his gig one rainy day, when he came to a toll-bar, and haughtily asked what he was to pay.

"Ten cents, if you please," said the civil gate-keeper.

Instead of handing the money to him, our grandee threw a quarter dollar carelessly on the wet and muddy ground.

"There, take your change out of that." The keeper stooped for the silver, and placing the change exactly on the same spot, walked coolly into his cottage.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS.

So-called accomplishments are a sort of mansard-roof clapped on the sounder structure of the average English education. Why they are thus denominated, when in the possession of them so little is really accomplished, it is difficult to determine. Their material is generally as unsubstantial as that of the thing to which they have been compared, and, subjected to the fiery tests of life and experience, they are almost as readily destroyed. The acquirement of a little knowledge of music, certain rules of drawing, the process of mixing colors, and a few foreign phrases, are oftenest the result of much misapplied industry. If music, drawing, and painting were studied and cultivated as arts, with the intent of becoming thoroughly proficient in them, that they might stand, if need be, in good, practical stead, then the time devoted to them would not be wasted. Instead of being mental folfols in which to deck their ill-clothed minds in public, these attainments would be of deep and lasting satisfaction to their possessors, even though not put to any severer trial. Few girls care enough for music and drawing to pursue them after being freed from the restraint of masters, and many would never begin such study were it not for the ambition of parents, guided by a society that demands all girls to be molded after one model. This idea is so obviously impossible as to be absurd. Countless good gardeners, milliners, dressmakers, housekeepers, have been spoiled in poor piano-players, simply because knowledge of the piano was considered an elegant acquisition; while an understanding of the other things was regarded as something that only necessity should require. The hours of strumming on unresponsive instruments, (unresponsive because touched by no sympathetic fingers), which, otherwise employed, might have made capital cooks, are incalculable.

The original design was good—to enable women to impart pleasure and improvement to themselves and others; but it signally fails. Seldom are girls willing to play, or exhibit the work of their pencil to critical ears and eyes; and when good nature impels them to, what have they to offer? Ordinarily the merest smattering—more repellant to ripe judgment than total ignorance would be.

It is evident that an acquaintance with the alphabet of many branches is not so great an aid to intellectual improvement, as being thoroughly versed in one. In this short life, it is much to know even one thing well. If thoroughly understood, everything from steak-broiling to oratorio-composing, should be considered an accomplishment. Pupils apt at figures should be taught book-keeping in place of minims and semi-breves; and natural nurses given an insight into bottles and bondages, in lieu of curved lines and neutral tint. Thus the training of the mind in a direction at once natural and useful contributes to its healthiest growth, and redounds to individual advancement and general advantage.—*Scribner's.*

THE DANGER OF PROSPERITY.—It requires more grace to bear prosperity in a right spirit than adversity—one is apt to enamare; the other humbles us and teaches us self-knowledge. In prosperity we often slide into a spirit of conformity to the world almost imperceptibly.

Many a Christian who has stood his ground boldly against the frowns and persecutions of the world, and passed through deep afflictions in safety, has been won by its smiles in the time of prosperity, and brought either to deny his Lord or has sunk into a state of deadness and lukewarmness of the soul.

Peter, who zealously stood up for Christ in the garden of Gethsemane in the face of the Roman soldiers, denied Him while sitting at ease by the fireside in the palace of the high priest.

How pure and unblemished was the character of David during the days when he watched his father's sheep, and when he suffered from the bitter persecution of Saul! But when he was exhalted to the throne of Israel, when he exchanged the shepard's crook for the kingly scepter, and the humble tent of Jesse for the princely palace, he fell into those sins which caused him to water his couch with tears, and the remembrance of which embittered his future days. Oh! how much mercy there is in the failings of the saints being recorded. If they were set forth as perfect characters, we might indeed be discouraged, and almost ready to despair, when we feel our corruption strong and our enemies so numerous and powerful. If we read that the father of the faithful lied, that the man after God's own heart became an adulterer and murderer, that the bold apostle, who was so ready to go with his Master to prison and to death, yet so shamefully denied Him, what lessons of humility and watchfulness should it teach us! what tenderness toward our backsliding brethren! when we remember that we are liable to the some temptations, and it is by grace we stand, and by "grace alone" that any are kept through faith unto salvation.

A NOBLE YOUTH.—Some years ago a youth was put out as an apprentice in a large engineer's establishment, and being the youngest apprentice he had to go on errands for others: one part of which was to procure their ardent spirits, of which they drank every day. But the youth never drank any himself. The others laughed, and ridiculed him, because, as they said, he was "not man enough to drink rum." Under their abuse he often retired and vented his grief in tears. But now every one of these apprentices, except himself, is a drunkard, or in a drunkard's grave. He is now owner of a large estate, which he has acquired by his industry; he has many workmen in his employ, and he is exerting a highly salutary influence over a large extent of country.

THE PIGMY PEOPLE OF AFRICA.

REPRESENTATIVES FROM THE COUNTRY OF TAKKATIKAT—A PUZZLE FOR DARWINIANS.

The Khedive, says Bayard Taylor in a *Tribune* letter, spoke of a race of pigmies which had been discovered in the very heart of Central Africa, beyond the land of the Nyam-Nyams, and advised us to look at two natives of the tribe which had recently reached Cairo. On leaving the palace of Abdeen, therefore, we drove immediately to the palace of the Nile, near Boulak, where they are now kept. On making inquiry the soldiers in the inner court immediately pointed out two small boys (apparently), wearing the fez, and dressed in jackets and trowsers of white wool. I should have taken them for children of some Ethiopian tribe at the first glance, and was not satisfied, until after a close inspection, that one of them was a full-grown man.

The soldiers brought the pigmies forward for our inspection. They came, half willingly, half with an air of defiance, or of protest against the superior strength which surrounded them. A tall Dinka from the White Nile, who accompanied them, spoke a little Arabic, and I was thus able to get a little additional information through him. He assured me that the pigmies were called Naam; that their country was a journey of a year and a-half from Khartoum (probably the time occupied by a trading expedition in going thither and returning), and that the place from which they came had the name of Takkatikat. The taller of the two pigmies, Tubbul by name, was twenty years old; the younger, Karal, only ten or twelve.

The little fellows looked at me with bright, questioning, steady eyes while I examined and measured them. Tubbul was 46 inches in height, the legs being 22 inches, and the body with the head 24. Head and arms were quite symmetricial, but the spine curved in remarkably from the shoulders to the hip joint, throwing out the abdomen, which was already much distended, probably from their diet of beans and bananas. Yet the head was erect, the shoulders on the line of gravity, and there was no stoop in the posture of the body as in the South African bushmen. Tubbul measured 26 inches around the breast and 25 around the abdomen; his hands and feet were coarsely formed, but not large, only the knee joints being disproportionately thick and clumsy. The facial angle was fully up to the average; there was a good development of brain, fine intelligent eyes, and a nose so flattened that in looking down the forehead from above, one saw only the lips projecting beyond it. The nostrils were astonishingly wide and square. The complexion was that of a dark mulatto.

The boy Karal was 48 inches high, with the same general proportions. Both had wooly hair, cut short in front, but covering the crown with a circular cap of crisp little rolls. Tubbul's age showed itself, on nearer examination, in his hands, feet and joints, as well as his face. He had no beard, but was evidently of virile years. I lifted him from the ground, and should not estimate his weight at more than sixty-five pounds. The soldiers related that neither of the two had learned more than a few words of Arabic, but that they talked a great deal to each other in their own language. At a recent meeting of the Egyptian Institute, it was stated that the language of these pigmies has no resemblance to that of any other in Central Africa.

The country of Naam, or Takkatikat, or whatever may be its correct name, is reported to be an equatorial tableland, covered with low, dense thickets, in which the pigmies hide. The Khedive told me that they are quite war-like, and by no means despicable foes to their larger negro neighbors, since they are active and difficult to find among their native jungles. Dr. Schweinfurth supposes them to be the pigmies mentioned by Herodotus. The Darwinians will hardly find an intermediate race between man and monkey in them. Their curious physical peculiarities, especially the curvature of the spine, the wide mouth, with flat but distinctly marked lips and the squareness and breadth of the nostrils, are not of a similar character. In fact, they look less like the chimpanzee than several of the tall and athletic negro tribe.

ANCIENT DEVOTION.—It was the custom among the young men at Athens who listened to the teaching of Socrates, to bring some gift in gratitude for his instruction. Gold and silver, Jewels worthy of the rank and wealth of the donor, were common gifts.

One morning after the gifts had been presented, a youth too poor to bring an offering cast himself at the feet of his teacher, while a blush overspread his manly face as he cried: "O Socrates, I give myself to thee!" There was a murmur of applause, showing that the whole-hearted, whole-souled gift was appreciated.

Shall we not, in like manner, give ourselves wholly to Christ? all that we have and all that we are, to spend in his service—not only the love of our hearts, but the labor of our hands, and all we possess?

The apostle Paul says: "And ye are not your own; for ye are bought with a price; therefore glorify God in your body and in your spirits which are God." If we have not thus fully and freely consecrated ourselves, let us follow the example of the Athenian youth, and casting ourselves at the feet of the Great Teacher, cry; "Oh, Christ, I give myself to Thee."

WREATHS of artificial foliage and flowers made of metal and carefully colored after nature, form one of the latest novelties It is considered that they will be much more suitable for the ornamentation of tombs than the wreaths of gayly-colored immortels, now so generally used for that purpose, as they will be more durable. Wreaths of this kind will also be found useful on festive occasions, for wall decorations not too near the eye.

EXTRAORDINARY FEATS CAUSED BY DISEASE.

The field of pathology, says Dr Brown-Sequard, is indeed very rich in cases in which all sorts of movements resembling voluntary movements are made by patients who, however, are not trying to perform those movements. There is one case especially of a young lady in Paris who was attacked with ecstacies every Sunday, and who performed a feat the thousandth part of which not one among you could perform unless you were diseased like her. Every Sunday at 10 o'clock the young lady ascended a bed, and putting her back on the top of the edge or border of the bed, took an attitude of prayer and began to address prayers to the Virgin Mary. She continued in that attitude, fixed like a statue, except that her chest continued to move and her heart to beat, and the lips were giving utterance to sound; all the other parts of the body were absolutely motionless. This was a feat that you could not perform on level ground. Standing rigidly on tip-toe, even without shoes, is an utter impossibility, beyond a short time. I ventured to try my own power on the border of that bed, and fell immediately. I was not ready to try it again, as there was no doubt that the thing was impossible. I had been called by the agent of police to see whether there was disease there, or whether it was a false pretense to make money, as the family of the girl was poor, and many came and paid for the privilege of witnessing her attitude in prayer. It was clear there was disease. I made an experiment which proved it.

There are other movements which are performed without the will. Some of these are very singular. Sometimes it is a movement forward, sometimes it is a movement backward as fast as possible; then movements sideways, or a movement like a horse in a circus, or a single rotation executed on the same place on the feet. What may surprise some persons, there are two cases to my knowledge in which these rotary movements, instead of being performed as I just performed them, were performed with the head on the ground. The feet were against the wall, without which, of course, this action would be impossible. The patient turned with a rapidity that was wonderful; no person with willpower could have done it. The head spun around as if it were a top.

In another case, I saw a most beautiful Irish girl, who had a blow on the head, and who had a rotary movement on that account. She knew well what was the matter with her, and had come to be able to prevent any bad effect of it. If she wanted to go in a contrary direction she turned herself in a direction almost at right angles to it, and the irregularity of her movement brought her to the right place. She knew the amount of her rotation, her deviation from a straight line, and calculated accordingly. So when she went along the street she executed a series of half-circles, and in that way succeeded in going forward. She was in perfect health otherwise. She could not help this; there was an irresistible power pushing her so; her will force could not overcome it.

The most singular of these rotary movements are those that the ear will produce. An injection of cold water in the ear will produce a very great change sometimes. In a curious book of a Frenchman of Alsace—he is a German now—there are, I dare say, more than three or four hundred of those strange cases of rotary movements or change of direction by something acting against the will. These diseases are particularly common in women, and a great many of the cases are allied to hysteria; but they exist from an organic cause in man sometimes also.

A DISHEARTENED LIFE INSURANCE AGENT.—A family named Kemper moved into a house in our row last week, writes Max Adeler, and Benj. P. Gunn, the life insurace agent, who lives in the same row, was the first caller. He dropped in to see if he could take out a policy for Mr. K.

Mrs. Kemper came down to the parlor to see him.

"I suppose," said Gunn, "that Mr. Kemper has no insurance on his life?"

"No," said Mrs. Kemper.

"Well, I'd like to get him to take out a policy in our company. It's the safest in the wotld, the largest capital, lowest rates, and biggest dividends."

"Mr. Kemper do n't take much interest in such things now," said Mrs. Kemper.

"Well, madam, but he ought to, in common justice to you. No man knows when he will die, and paying a ridiculously small sum now, Mr. Kemper can leave his family in affluence. I'd like to hand to you for him a few pamphlets containing statistics upon the subject; may I?"

"Of course, if you wish to."

"Do n't you think he can be induced to insure?" asked Gunn.

"I hardly think so," replied Mrs. Kemper.

"He is in good health," I suppose.

"Has he complained lately of being sick?"

"Not lately."

"May I ask if he has any considerable wealth?"

"Not a cent."

"Then of course he must insure. No poor man can afford to neglect such an opportunity. I suppose he travels sometimes, goes about in railroad cars and other dangerous places?"

"No, he keeps very quiet."

"Man of steady habits, I s'pose?"

"Very steady."

"He is the man I want. I know I can sell him a policy."

"I do n't think you can," replied Mrs. Kemper.

"Why, when will he be at home? I 'll call on him. I do n't know any reason why I can 't insure him."

"I know," remarked Mrs. K.

"Why?"

"He has been dead twenty-five years!" said the widow.

Then Gunn left suddenly. He will not insure any of the Kempers.

THE QUEEN'S DRAWING ROOM.

An English correspondent writes: The ceremony of "the drawing room" is very well known to some of your fair readers. It means the presentation to the Queen of the younger female scions of aristocratic families, and is the means by which the more mature female members of the upper ten pay their annual homage to their sovereign. As a ceremony it is simple enough, the ladies merely passing in single file before the Queen and making a salutation, which she returns. But although this reads as a very easy performance it is, in fact, a most trying ordeal, and one against which a most indignant protest is just now being raised. The ceremony begins at two o'clock, and its length, of course, depends upon the number of ladies taking part in it. This number has now grown to be so enormous that the Queen, who has to stand all the time, finds the fatigue too much for her, and during the latter portion gets one of the princesses to take her place. Last week the throng was so immense and the arrangements for ingress and egress so shameful that many ladies who left their home at half-past one did not reach them again until nearly seven p. m., and then in a most pitiable condition, weary, faint—they had nothing to eat—their splendid Parisian dresses crushed and rumpled, their feathers broken, their laces torn. It is truly complained that what the British matron looks upon as her greatest honor, giving her, as it is supposed to do, the *cachet* of respectability (though some very dubious persons have been received of late years), is dearly bought at such a cost. So long as the drawing rooms are held in the wretchedly narrow area of St. James' Palace, and so long as the present enormous crowd insists on attending them, it will be impossible to obviate the difficulty. As a remedy it has been suggested that instead of passing before the Queen the ladies should be drawn up in line, down which Her Majesty should pass. Or again, that the ceremony should be held in the evening, which would give it more of the character of a reception.

WHAT is it that cheers the weary and heavy laden mother who toils early and late that her little ones may be fed? The golden beams of happy anticipation of the future when her children are men and women, able to care for her and themselves. God only knows what she suffers, and how the mother love and instinct make her strong to endure. When the covers are snugly tucked around the dear little bodies, and rosy faces speak the story of gentle sleep, the widow, on bended knee, thanks heaven for health and strength and prays that not one of her darlings shall be taken from her care. She will work and slave to support her children, and if at night she can gather them all around her knee,