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JOB PRINTING, of every kind, in plain and liney colors done with neatness and dispatch, it is a statement, &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.

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J. O. Frost & Sons.

SPRING OF 1875.

now receiving their usual support feods for the Spring Trade, and have on hand, of their own make, a full line of the best furniture to be found in any

MARKET IN THE WORLD

Withave in stock

OVER TWO HUNDRED

CHAMBER SUITS!

From \$28.00 to \$300, making the

Largest and

BEST ASSORTMENT OF ANY

HOUSE

OUTSIDE, OF NEW YORK.

While our assortment of

BUREAUS.

TABLES,

BEADSTEADS,

STANDS,

LOUNGES, &C., `

Mas never better

▲ COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

PARLOR SUITS.

HAIR CLOTH.

of anything in the line of Γ

ASSORTMENT,

BEST GOODS.

AND

LOW#ST PRICES

OF CAS HOUSE IN THE COUNTRY.

GIVE US A CALL.

J. O. FROST & SONS,

Main Street.

FROST & SONS

Professional and Business Cards. OVERTON & MERCUR, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
Office over Montanyes Store. (may675

D'A. OVERTON. RODNEY A MERCUR CMITH & MONTANYE, ATTOR-NETS AT LAW.—Office, corner of Ma H. CARNOCHAN, ATTOR-NEY AT LAW Trey. Pa. Collections made and promptly resulted. W. PATRICK, ATTORNEY AT

DR. S. M. WOODBURN, Physician and Surgeon. Office over O. A. Black's rockery store. Towarda, May 1, 18721y*. WOOD & SANDERSON. ATTORNEYS AT LAW. (S. WOOD, may2 JNO, F. SANDERSON FOYLE & MCPHERSON, ATTORroupt atsention to all matters entristed to their charge, orphans Court bistness a specialty, W. FOYLE. [may2173] L. McRHERSON.

DECK & STREETER. MAN OFFICE, TOWANDS, PA. W. A. PECK. Jani5.74; H. STREETER. DRS. JOHNSON & NEWTON.
Porter & Son's Drug Store, Towarda, Pa.
T. B. JOHNSON, M. D. D. N. NEWTON, M. D.
jant-7att.

E. C. GRIDLEY. ATTORNEY AT LAW. TOWASDA, PA. CIEORGE W. BRINK, Justice of

D. L. DODSON, DENTIST, on and after Sept. 21, may be found, in the degrant new roung on 2nd theor of Dr. Pratt's new orac con state Street. Husiness solicing. B. KELLY, DENTIST.—Office over M. E. Rosenfield's Towanda, Pa. Teeth inserted on Gold, Silver, Rubber, and Almanium base, Toeth extracted without vain. Oct. 34-72.

DEET & DAVIES. MERCUR'S BLOCK Votil 1-74. Towasba, Pa

WILT & MAXWELL. ATTORNEY & COUNSLORS-AT-LAW, once over Davida's Store, Towards, Pa.

J. ANDREW WILT, WM. MANWELL,
May be consulten in Gorman. McPHERSON, Attorney and on Nakhon at Law, Towanda Pa.

DR. C. M. STANLY, DENTIST, Allowing removed his Dental office Into Treey, and in quired to do all kinds of idental work. of fine in a new gos operatus 1 1 2 f GEO. V. MYER, C. E., COUNTY STRVENOR, Particular attention given a

ording disputed militor,"
Other over Post Office, and 19-75, LOR SALE OR RENT,-My Black snith Shop and Tools, near Myers' Mi cod Location. GEO! FRINK. Founda, April 23, 1875.

H. THOMPSON, ATTORNEY of LAW, WYALESING, PAI Will attend foul business entrasted to his carry in Brachford, Sultvan and Wysming Counties. Once with Esq. 1905 c. 444-7.1 TALE & PATTON, Agents for CONNECTICIT MUTIAL LIFE ASSERVAGE COMPANY.

DR. G. A. BUSH. CASPTOWN, BRADFORD COUNTY, PA. Preafs Chronic Discusse by few methods. May be-

OVERTON & ELSBREE, ATTOR-NAYS AT LAW TOWANDA, PA. Having entered into co-partice-thip, offer their professional services to the public. Special attention given to be smess in the Opplain's and Register's Courts, E. OVERTON, JR. (april 470) N. (QUESBREF). MADILL & CALIFF.

CUS. RUSSELLÉ GENERÂL - INSKRÁŽCE AGENEY. May 28-7017 FOW AND A. PA.

TOHN W. MIX. ATTORNEY AT LAW. One e-Sorth Side Public Square, Jan. t. 1875. THE UNDERSIGNED, ARCHI-

TECT AND BUILDER, wishes to inform the citizens of Towarda and vicinity, that he will give particular fittention to drawing plans design and specifications for all manner of buildings, private and public. Superintendence given for case of the compensation. Office at reslicence N. E. (1961 of Second and Elizabeth streets.

4. U. FILEMING.

10 (2718)

DR. C. M. STANLEY, SURGEON. and Mechanical Dentist, has moved into his new Poural Rooms on; a Montanyes Stete, Main St., Towanda, Pa. Teeth filled in the most perfect models with pure God toll. All kinds of plates made and repulsed at the lowest rates and warranted. much advertised FLEST COLORED, usule for the few that may desire them. Fewanda, Jan. 1-75. SILK GOODS. W. W. KINGSBURY ALWAYS INSTOCK, OR FURNISHED ON JNSURANCE AMENCY. On the corner Main & State Stee.

Market 1872 2 1 Toyler Spile Par INSURANCE AGENCY. RELIABLE AND FIRE TRIED Company's represented for

taneshire. | Phenial Home. | W MERCHANTS. TAIRST NATIONAL BANK OF TOWANDA. 1 SURPLUS FUNDALLA Has Bank offers UNUSUAL PACILITIES for

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS ANTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS ACCORDING TO AGREEMENT. TROUBLE VERBERRY NOTHER CONTRACTION OF

Parties wishing to SEND MONRY to my part of the United States Diggland, Ireland, Scotland, or the principal chieseland it was of Europe, can her presume drafts for that purpose. PASSAGE TICKETS

JOS. POWELL

To or from the Old Country, by thebest steam or sailing line, always on hand, SHILL BROUGHT OVER AT BELL CLUB LATES Highest price paid for U. S., Bonds, Gold and Silver.

N. N. BETT, JR.

Selected Poetry.

BETTER THAN GOLD.

Better than grandeur, better than gold.

And simple pleasures that always please;

A heart that can feel for a neighbor's woo

And share his joys with a genial glow.

With sympathics large enough to enfold

All men as brothers, is better than gold.

Better than gold is a conscience clear.

Doubly blest with content and health.

Untried by the lust or cares of wealth.

Adorn and ennoble a poor man's cut:

For man and morals, or Nature's plan

Are the genuine test of a gentleman.

Better than gold is the sweet repose

Better than gold is the poor man's sleep.

Bring sleeping draughts to the downy bed.

Where highry pillows his aching head:

His simpler opiate labor deems

A shorter road to the land of dreams

Better than gold is a thinking mind

A freasure surpassing Australian ore.

And live with the great and good of yore.

The world's great drama will thus entob

And yield a pleasure better than gold.

Better than gold is a peaceful home.

Where all the fireside charities come

Hallowed by mother, or sister, or wife

Or tried by sorrow, with Heaven's decree.

And center there, are better than gold.

The blessings that were never bought or sold.

Miscellancous.

THE RUSSIAN MENNONITES.

VHAT THEY ARE, WHERE THEY COM

TROM, AND HOW THEY LIVE.

The prominent part which th

Russian Mennonites are likely to play

n the material development of Kan-

sas and other new States, lends much

interest to their history. A letter

from Topeka, Kansas, of recent date,

gives these facts concerning them :-

were "invented" in Holland, by Men-

Germany: Menno took a similar step

sliom," was founded.

However humble the home may be,

The shrine of love and the beaven of life.

That in the realm of books can find

The sage's lore and the poet's fav.

The glories of empires past away:

Lowly living and lofty thought

Though tolling for bread in an humble s

Than rank and title a thusand fold. Is a healthy body, a mind at ease.

beneficial in its operation, is not the

question we are now discussing. In ac-

cordance with a promise of the Legisla-

ture that, if a majority expressed a desire

for no license, none should be granted for

three years, that majority did emphatic-

ally express that desire. Have they ex-

pressed a contrary wish, or retracted the

wish before expressed? I have been

taught to believe that the theory of our

government was based upon the right of

the majority to rule. I supposed we lived

in a country where the will of the majori-

ty was the controlling power. And yet,

here in the county of Bradford, in opposi-

tion to the expressed desire of so large a

majority of her citizens, the right is to be

again bestowed upon a comparatively few

to injure and destroy many times their

We are soon to have presented to us

the spectacle of the legalized sale of in-

toxicating driuk in a county where 8,000

majority of the citizens are opposed to

that sale, and have so expressed them-

selves. I say that that Legislature had

no legal or moral right to repeal the Local

Option Law. But, what arguments are presented by

the friends of the traffic in justification of

this legislative outrage? First, they tell

us Local Option was a failure, and that

under it more liquor was sold than under

the old license system. The only argu-

ment needed to refute this assertion, is

this: If so, why are all the friends of the

liquor-selling, who was opposed to the

repeal? While human nature remains

the same it is, that desire refutes that ar-

Starting upon this false basis, they fol-

low it up by saying: "So long as liquor

the licenses." This argument is well

worthy of the basis on which it rests. In

the first place it confesses to a willing

nefarious traffic on earth. I say if there

is not power enough in our community to

psevent a persistent and systematic viola-

tion of the Local Option law, it is a shame

to ask the Legislature to hide our impo-

money realized from licenses! How?

Where does the money paid for licenses

go? To the State. Where do the evils of

liquor-selling go? Among our own citi-

zens, and in our own community. We

wives and children of our community

Because we have paid the State for, the

gument.

REGARDLESS OF DENUNCIATION FROM ANY QUARTER S. W. ALVORD, Publisher.

TOWANDA, BRADFORD COUNTY, PA., THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 20, 1875.

their future home, and accordingly A DELEGATION TO THIS COUNTRY, composed of several of their leading

men, with instructions to examine and report upon various eligible locations. The immediate result was the coming of a small colony of wealthy and influential families to Kansas, who purchased several sections of land in Marion county. This initial step was followed a few months later by the purchase from the Atchenson, Topeka and Sante Fe of land in Harvey and McPherson counties for the Mennonite community of Summerfield, Ill. Then came

And the balm that drops on his slumbers dec same locality. summer, a colony of 250 families, the majority of whom belonged to the Molotscenoi (Milk River) colony, in the district of Taurida, arrived, and purchased from the railroad company 100,000 acres of wild land, and from individuals a number of improved farms—a scope of magnificent country miles in length, lying in four contiguous counties on the line of the Atchinson, Topeka and Sante Fe Railroad. This is probably the largest land purchase for purposes of settlement and cultivation ever

made in America. ABOUT \$2,000,000 IN GOLD has been brought to Kansas by those who have already reached here. There are apparently no really poor people among them. Each family has from \$10,000 to \$15,000 in ready money, and many of them as high as \$200,000 apiece. They propose in recommending work in this country o practically duplicate their operations in Russia. That is to say, they will give first, attention to farmingchiefly the cultivation of wheatand stock-raising. They will also do which would impose all the responsibility something in the way of silk culture for the evils of intemperance upon the and dairying. Their farms are to be liquor-seller, and none upon the liquorarranged after the fashion of villages, drinker. I believe that men drink bea street running along a section-line, no Semonis, from whom the sect and a dwelling being located on ei- just so long as public sentiment shall will be sold, we might as well license the takes its name. The first year after ther side of the street every quarter continue to regard that indulgence as a sale of it, and thereby save the price of Luther had proclaimed his funda- of a mile. When they first went up- recukpiess, and view it with pity, while immental articles of Protestantism in on their farms, last fall, they were posing the odium thereof upon the seller. quartered in five immense emigrant

ty and opposition to the bearing of irms. The Mennonites were imme-A RUSSIAN TOWN liately set upon by the government, at one point in Marion county, and and driven from one country to they call it Moscow. The structures another until Frederick of Prussia which comprise this miniature namesake of the Russian capital are not will we be relieved from that disagreeable finally offered them security in his remarkable either for massiveness or odor that bloated visage, that beastly tency by infamous complicity. Save the for elegance. They are of nearly uni- leer, that vulgar slang and horrid profanform size and appearance, altogether ity, by which humanity is now disgraced. lates back to 1790, during the reign of the Emperor Paul, when the unlike anything of the architectural Chovitz" colony was formed, each family being granted a perpetual ica. Their dimensions are about 30 against the sale of liquor; and if those lease of 170 acres of land, together to 25 feet, and they are constructed penalties were more often enforced, and then have this absurd reason for perpewith sundry legal immunities and of home-made bricks and a thatching privileges, including the establishof hay. The sides commence with a and less with pity, it would tend strongly ment of their own brewries and distilleries, exemption from military work is 8 feet in height. For heating service, etc. In the year 1874 a purposes they have a wall 6 feet special grant of some 800,000 acres square in the center of the room, of land was made to them, upon tapering to the upper floor, where it which their second colony, "Molots swelled to 6 feet again, and tapered to the roof. The north part of the house is partitioned off for the use of nonites gradually spread over the the horses. A considerable number entire country contiguous to the of wooden houses are also being built, substantially on the same plan. Black Sea. comprising three whole with the stable attachment omitted. nto the old scaports of Odessa, THE MENNONITE TASTES AND HABITS Taganrog and Kertsoh; and Feodoare rigidly primitive. They use only the commonest articles of food, and attire themselves in clothing of the abundant supply. It is the demand which most violent plainness. The men

THE MENNONITE RELIGION

ia. Berdiansk and other prosperous ities sprang up to accommodate the pact settlements and villages, sur- wear coarse cassimere trousers, loose rounded by grain fields, groves and cotton blouses and long serge overorchards. Cere brought into being on coats lined with sheepskin, and the every hand. It was a miracle of women are arrayed in short cotton thrift, and all Russia stood amazed frocks and handkerchief turbans. at the spectacle. Their principal in- Both sexes, abjure stockings, and dustry was the raising and exportation of what is known as jewelry in the whole colony. "Life THE "ODESSA" WHEAT. which now governs the markets of the Old World, and affects with its indulge in is the religious ordination flunctuation the daiy prices on Change in this country. While this nor interest in politics or other sin- many. From the time when the star of was their staple, however, they were ful games. It is their custom to eat Bethichem appeared in the East, up to shrewd enough "grangers" to diverfive times a day, and to sleep ten hours out of twenty-four. As a rule, they are robust, active,

ify their crops and their pursuits. The mulberry tree was found to be admirably adapted to the soil, and and tidy: but even the children wear silk culture soon became an import- an air of born solemnity. They seem ant industry, as much as five hundred to look upon laughing as an invenpounds being sometimes annually tion of Satan, and they smile only produced on a single farm. They when they sing psalms and coax also went extensively and successbalky horses. But they are indusfully into the wool-growing business. trious as so many ants, awkwardly and it was no uncommon thing for one polite to everybody, and strictly honman to have 20,000 or 30,000 sheep. est in all their dealings. They drive Considerable attention was also giv- good bargains, too, and are not easily en to the mechanical arts; and of late persuaded to part with their money, the great moral and social advancement vears each boy has been obliged to unless they think they are getting which has been accomplished within the learn some useful trade, usually that the worth of it. They invest readily of a carpenter, blacksmith; or other in washing-boards and cooking stoves; worker in wood and iron. All went but the sewing machine bewilders swimmingly with them in every way them, and they cannot be made to many of them becoming wealthy believe that smoothing-irons are de intense bigotry and bloody persecution, and all well-to-do - until about a sirable, since they must be heated be-

year and a half ago, when their Ar- fore they can be used. cadia was suddenly clouded by A RADICAL CHANGE OF POLICY doward them on the part of the Rus- an and Baptist creeds, and more sian government. For some reason practical than abstract in its teachterious to the rest of the world, a in the week," says one of its leading change was made in the military or- ministers, and its precepts and obganization of the Empire, which re- servances are made to touch every During the past fifty years it has made mired subjects, without distinction, relation of ordinary life. They beto perform military duty; and the lieve in the Trinity, a personal Devil Mennonites were notified that they and a veritable Hades of "fire and could either conform to this new ar- brimstone." They will not bear arms rangement or seek homes in some or take an oath; they do not suffer other country within the ensuing five any one of their number to become years. This arbitrary abrogation of a public charge; and the member a privilege guaranteed to them in who lies, cheats, steals, or indulges perpetuity, and faithfully honored for in "the Oriental style" of sexual eighty-four years, fell upon these communion, is expelled from the people with almost the weight of sen- church and community. tence of death; but they did not stop to discuss the matter. There was ers, deaconesses, but no salaries are

TEMPERANCE ADDRESS Delivered by S. W. Little, Esq. in the M. 1 Church, Sunday Evening, April 18, and Published by Request of the Lodge of Good Tem-

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I take it fo granted, that the difficulty of expressing it less intemperance has prevailed in this any new thoughts upon the question of county, than under any license law ever temperance, or of expressing any old thoughts in a new way, is conceded. So numerous, so able, and so sincere, have been the appeals put forth in this cause, that, at this day, all one can do Railroad Company of 43,000 acres is to add his voice to the responsive echo. And yet, though long and persistent has been the struggle which has been waged between the friends and foes of temperparties of five to forty families each ance; though at this late day it is almost from Russia, mostly from the Cri- an impossibility to present to the victim mean Peninsula, who settled in the of intemperance any new arguments against the vice, or to depict in any new And, finally, near the close of last or more repulsive colors the degradation that awaits upon this appetite, yet the duty is in no sense lessened. The contest still goes on; and to relax our efforts is to permit the demon to stalk unchallenged through our community. While we have in that community, young men just ripening into manhood; middle-aged men, to whom families look for sustenance; old men, whose time for reformation is brief; for us to abandon the struggle is to prove recreant to responsibilities as great as

were ever imposed upon man.

The object for which we labor being total abstinence from the use of intoxicating drink, how is that object to be best attained, and by what means shall we come the nearest to its fulfillment? My notion of it is, that the remedy for the evils of intemperance is to be found in an educated, refined and elevated public sentiment; by bringing the sentiment of community up to that point, when the use of liquor, indulgence in intoxication, and the gratification of a depraved appetite, will liquor traffic and of liquor drinking, in be looked upon as a sin and a shame, and favor of its repeal? Do you know of a not a weakness simply. I have but little liquor-seller, or of a man contemplating confidence in the success of that theory cause they want to, and they will want to Men do not become drunken through igin Holland, forming a confessional houses built for their temporary use norance or accident. They do it with a complicity with what is known to be an society on the basis of the two lead- by the railroad company. They have full knowledge of all the evils resulting evil; and for the sake of the few paltry

ing features in the movement of the been busily constructing houses after time—baptism after spiritual maturitime—baptism after spiritual maturitime own notions, however, during give them to understand that by so doing will grant a legal sanction to the most press of days that knew no drunkenness? they perpetrate a crime against the law, an insult to friends, an outrage on community; that they thereby forfeit the respect and esteem of temperate people, We have upon our statute books penalties against drunkenness, as well as the drunkard treated more with scorn trating a most terrible outrage upon the towards the prevention of intemperance. So long as there are men who are so regardless of the laws established by the Creator for the government of their physical organization; so deaf to the entreaties of kind friends; so blind to the suffering of confiding wives and affectionate children; and so heedless of the misery and sorrow which they occasion, as to persist in buying the nefarious stuff, so long will the cupidity and venality of human nature afford a supply. My observation has failed to discover a demand for any article, whice has not been met by an on private charity? Not a bit of it. If creates and regulates the manufacture of any commodity.

If, then, a remedy for this evil is to be found in a regulated public sentiment,

what is the best means by which that sentiment is to be regulated and educated? Public sentiment does not lead; it is there is not a ribbon nor a piece of led. All great moral and social advancements, which at different periods have is real, life is earnest" to them, and marked the course of human existence, about the wildest amusement they have only been achieved by a long, contimious and persistent struggle between of feet washing. They take no part the determined few and the thoughtless the present moment, the preservation and spread of the religion of our Saviour, has only been accomplished by the most persistent and sanguinary contest between he comparatively few and the deprayed

and irreligious many.
There is hardly a country upon the map of Europe, whose soil has not been moistened by the blood of the martyrs in that noble cause. Though long has been that struggle, advancement marks its to seven hundred dollars annually, progress. An attentive reader of history cannot fail to be deeply impressed with past two centuries. Any one who will From the many admirers it has, one is stop and compare that deep ignorance, and consequent religious intolerance; that of legislative wisdom was only reached, which marked the 17th century, with the spirit of religious toleration and freedom of the nineteenth; any one who will compare the immorality, servitude and degradation of Feudal times, with the liberty, intelligence and refinement of the ings. "It is a religion for every day present, cannot but take hope for the future. To a degree do we behold the same state of things in the temperance cause. attempting to persuade me that intemperance is growing more prevalent year by member the time when the use of liquor was indulged in by most of the families of our land, as a matter of course; exciting no comment, creating no anxiety, entail-

ng no idium. Already have we outgrown that. Already is its use becoming the exception among the intelligent, instead They have bishops, pastors, teachof the rule. Most emphatically has the

privilege! What difference does it make to'us how much money is paid to the State by the liquor-sellers of Towarda? Does that money go to alleviate any of the suffering, for the privilege of producing which it pays? Does it clothe the ragged, or feed the hungry in our midst? Does it lighten the demands upon the Ladies' Benevolent Association? Does it hide from our view any of the misery and suffering which always attend the traffic? or reduce the number of calls upthe money paid by the liquor-sellers for the inestimable privilege of dealing death and destruction among our citizens, was devoted to repairing to some extent the injury which the business necessarily produces, there might be some sense in what is now a most senseless argument.

I believe that minety-nine out of every hundred cases of destitution, in our community, owe that destitution to the use of intoxicating drink. If the money paid for licenses could be devoted to the relief of the victims of license, a very great burden would be thereby lifted from the shoulders of the laborious, tax-paying public. What a lofty position that State occupies, that says: "You shall have the privilege of taking from the laboring man that money for which his family is suffering. You may scatter sorrow, and desolation through the community in which you live. You may be the means of sending the young to premature grave, and the old to an eternal damnation; but for that privilege you must pay from fifty to according to the amount of this kind of business which you are able to do!!" Again, another reason urged in support

of this license law, is: "It is to stringent." tion, to prevent the effects of evil associations. By the simple fact of becoming a almost justified in believing that the acme member of such a society, the individual places himself under greater obligation to when they framed a stringent license law. ive temperately. True, the law makes the penalties for its violation a little more severe than former openly arrays himself on the side of temly existed; but what difference does it perance, thereby removes much of the make about the penalty, if the violations him: and when the fact is known the Option law, those advantages are only to be found in its enforcement. The Local Option law was good enough of itself. take of intoxicating drink, knowing that The trouble was it was not enforced. not have to enforce the local option law? And when its enforcement is sought, it which would rest upon such a man, if by will be found much more difficult. Do his influence, one who had started in a we not know it is much easier to convict we not know it is much easier to convict temperate course is led astray, and goes the wrongs which are heaped upon her by for selling at all, than to convict for sell-down to a drunkards grave, carrying with him who so dishonors that name, disclosed ing to particular persons? Conviction him a father's pride, a mother's hope, or under the local option law was easy. the love of an affectionate wife. Whehever it was sought it was found. Very few who were arraigned dared to stand any trial. A very large majority | We are by nature gregarious beings. | We

only one course for them to take.

They could not consent to perform military service, or have the ministers are chosen to be considered in the association of some kind.

They could not consent to perform military service, or have the ministers are chosen to perform the ministers are chosen to perform military service, or have the ministers are chosen to perform the ministers are chosen to perform the ministers and teachers the marked the effect upon public sentiment of communications from the discovered the sentiment of communications from the law; but that the sentiment of communications from the discovered the sentiment of communications from the law; but that the sentiment of communications from the law; but that the sentiment of communications from the law; but that the sentiment of communications from the law; but that the sentiment of communications from the law; but that the sentim plead guilty. The trouble was not with must have associations of some kind. schooled in the art of killing; and so, rather than renounce an essential cash to the county contains the members of the county contains and selection of the c

\$2 per Annum in Advance. NUMBER 50.

desire that sale. For nearly two years is, that we have in our county 58 men of not indulge in the use of liquor. Whisky past, there has been no authority of law good character for honosty and temper- in its popular and comprehensive sense, is for the sale of liquor in our county. While ance, and of these fifty-eight, twenty-five the foundation of ninety-nine one hun-I do not assert that the sale of liquor was are in our town. Of this fact there can dredths of all the sin which darkens the entirely stopped thereby, I do assert that be no doubt, for have not twelve reputa- character of mankind. Without it, liit was greatly curtailed; and that under ble citizens certified to it? If it is true centiousnes would lose its greatest incenthat we have that number of men of good | tive; without it the gaming table would moral character is our county, the best lose its patrons; without it, crime in all established. But whether or not it was thing to do is to refuse their applications its hideous forms would be despoiled of for license, and keep them moral. I see its most potent agent. Besides these by the last paper there are applications to more patent evils resulting from this habit, be presented to our next Court, for 10 there are others, not so readily observed, tavern and 9 cating-house licenses in this but which are its sure concomitant. Among borough alone. How bright the prospect for the temperance cause! How encoursquandering of time. It is a truth which time of it: and (3) the manner of it. aging the indications for a lively commerce during the coming year! Ten tav erns in Towanda, for the accommodation of the public; besides nine eating-houses No one will have to go hungry-provided he has got the money to bug. To pay for all the licenses asked for in this borough alone will cost not less than \$3,500 Think of it-\$3,500 paid out of this borough alone; and for what? If the license law is not a fraud, this money will be paid for the privilege of selling intoxicat ing drink to full aged men of temperate habits, and not visibly affected by liquor, for the license law says they shall sell to none others. Do you believe it? Don't you know that under this beautifully stringent law just passed, three-fourth of all the liquor which will be sold, will be sold contrary to the provisions of the act. We know it will. The law-makers their immortal verse; long enough for knew it would. In the natural course of things it must be so. By the law the sellers are prohibited from selling liquor to persons under 21 years of age; to men of known intemperate habits; or to a person when visibly affected by liquor. I worlds to conquer." Of all the influenwould like to know who else under Hea-

> tringent license law; this panacea for all our dull times, is absurdity illustrated. is the rock upon which has been wrecked child Samuel a type of the child Jesus, the life, character and happiness of many and proves that he was the truest, no-The makers of this law, not content with the wrong which will be done thereyoung man, who has started upon the blest, most heavenly boy of the Old Tesby to the wives and children of our land, voyage of life with prospects the most tament. Moses was a proper child, (a to that wrong add insult, and then point flattering. It is that Siren which has al- beautiful and gifted boy) but court-life us to that clause of the law which author izes an action for any damages they may than ever did that mythological goddess, as life in the Tabernacle. sustain, and ask-"WHAT MORE DO YOU WANT?" As though the wrongs which this traffic inflicts could be measured by money!! As though money should heal the broken heart — restore the ruined health-bring back the love of early days -re-unite the dismembered householdsave the human soul! How many dollars, How many dollars will remunerate the children for the privation, the sorrow and disgrace of a drunken father? Oh! my friends, you may reason upon it as you

But though by this action of our Legis lature, our desires have been thwarted and we are again to see intoxication stalking through our streets under the sanction of the law; let us see in it no cause for discouragement, but rather cause for renewed exertion. Let us go steadily forward, talking temperance, reaching temperance, and practicing emperance! And if must be that decency, morality, and civilization are to be ple were either drunken or temperate, outraged, let us in no way share in the here would be very few drunkards. The esponsibility therefor. Of all influences listinction between moderate drinking and service. which have ever been brought to bear in drunkenness, may be easy to describe, but the education and elevation of public senn practice it is exceedingly difficult of timent upon the question of temperance, next to that of the Christian Church stand the temperance societies of our land; and, next to-the Church, do they deserve the active and material aid and drunken list. * ity. A most noble work is that in which they are engaged; endeavoring to alleviate human misery, striving to improve the condition of mankind; laboring to no good; it has not one redeeming qual-

ven wants any of their nasty stuff? This

will, it is all a lie.

prevent the destruction of our youth. May success crown their efforts! The full benefits to community which ire bestowed by the temperance societies, are very imperfectly estimated; in fact they are incapable of estimation. While the number of inebriates who are reclaimed from degradation by their means, may be ascertained, and their influence in that lirection estimated; how are we to calculate their great preventive power, or asertain the number of wealthy and honorble men who are indebted for that wealth and that honor, to the influence xerted upon them in youth by the tem perance society? It is because of this entrusted all the pure and holy affections great preventive power, that their beneits are not fully appreciated. Habits of ntemperance are not of sudden formaion. They result from association with lissolute companions; from familiarity with scenes of vice and debauchery. Against such associations and the necessary effects thereof, the temperance socithat man persist in bringing pain to that ety strives. By its attraction it seeks to draw the young from the allurements to those eyes which brighten at his apof sin; and by a process of counter-irritaproach? And while she, at home in the still hours of the night is plying her busy needle in the attempt to repair some worn garment, or transform one of olden style, and thereby striving to lessen the expen-

he be found in the company of dissolute companions, expending more in one evening than she can save in a month? Or why will he who has not only a loving wife at home, who, half in fear and half in hope, listens for the sound of his foot-steps, but who is also the father of innowho will attempt to induce a man to par-liort and instruction: why will he after town to a drunkards grave, earlying with thin a father's pride, a mother's hope, or the world, this picture would disappear his name; (John x: 3). It is a sweet through the mildness of its coloring. Of thought that God not only knows the the evils of intoxicating drink, the drunk names of his people, but also speaks them ard's family is the chief recipient and the in Heaven; the angels know them. This not find each other's society agreeable. most pitiful victim. Upon them is in-

flicted all the evil and wrong of the nefashooled in the art of killing; and so, rather than renounce an essential so, rather than renounce an essential article of their faith, they elected, with heroic self-denial, to abandon their homes and begin life anew in another country. When their decision was made known to the Carry is self-denial, to their ledief, "God, through the sent General Von Toilleden to tell the sent General Von Toilleden to tell the imperian hospitals and consents of serve as nurses and men will essentially served." They whole license system is a fraud at also accurred later.

1) NS, the sent General Von Toilleden to tell the imperian hospitals and consents of serve as nurses and men will essentially served and meditation, lasting frequently for weeks, during which, according to their belief, "God, through the sent General Von Toilleden to tell the sent General Von Toilleden to tell the imperial hospitals and consents of the consents o

NOTES ON THE INTERNATIONAL. MAY 23, 1875.

SAME HILL 1-10-GOLDEN TEXT: LCKE XVIII : 17. SECOND QUARTER. VIII.

This is one of those beautiful passages of Scripture which appeal specially to the heart and imagination of the young, and and so root themselves in the memory that no reading of after years can ever choke or hinder their perpetual flowering of beauty and joy. For many a grownup child this story keeps, and

— "still will keep"
A bower quiet for us, and a sleep
Full of sweet dreams, and health, and quiet

There is one such who is carried back as he writes to a dingy Sunday-school room and to the hyacinthine days of a dreaming childhood; and the verse of an old hymn, sung to the tune of Lenox, mingles with the songs of birds and the shouts of the children that float in thro the opened window:

When little Samuel woke And heard his Maker's voice; At every word he spoke

How much did he rejoice:
Oh : blessed, happy child, to find
The God of Heaven so near and kind:"

This lesson admits of a very simple analysis: 1. Samuel's life in the Tabernathese is that of wasting time. Drinking | cle. 2. The Revelation of Jehovah : conpeople will always be found profligate in sidered as to (1) the reason of it; (2) the should never be forgotten, especially by 1. Samuel's life in the Tabernacle; vs. the young, that time is money; aye, and 1-3. His general duty was to minister more than money, for it will give you that unto the Lord; i. e., to perform such duwhich money cannot purchase. Life is ties as were appropriate to his age in too short to be squandered in aimless pur- connection with the house of Jehovah. suits; or in what is worse, the gratifica- To this service he had been solemuly dedtion of animal passions and depraved aplicated by his parents. Hence he lived in petites. The great Architect never creathe tabernacle, and was a part of the famted man and placed him upon this fair ily of Jehovah; i. e., of the priestly houseearth to drag out an existence of beastly hold. But his special office was to assist indolence, nor bestowed upon him mental Eli, the High Priest "before Eli." He faculties to be besotted, benumned and was his personal attendant and servitor. destroyed by strong drink. He did not This was a position of great honor. He devote six days to the creation and adorn- was "the child Samuel," but a wellment of a home for man, wherein he grown child; probably, as Josephus states, should revel in Bachanalian debauchery, 12 years of age. This makes a pleasing and dissipating indolence. Life is short; parallel with Luke; ii: 42. No doubt he short to look back upon; short if its du- was a remarkable child; (2: 21-26). The ties are neglected; but "long enough son of a gifted mother, he was characterfor Homer and Milton the blind, to sing ized by high endowments of mind, and specially by illustrious moral and spiritu-Copernicus, Galileo and Newton to unfold al gifts. All men saw the marks of the the laws of the universe; long enough for divine favor. He was lent by the Lord, Cæsar to overrun the world, and Alexan- and the golden foan bore the image and der to weep that there were no more superscription of its source. It is worthy of notice that the descriptions of his ces with which the temperance cause has childhood are appropriated in the Gospel to contend, none are more potent than the to describe the childhood of the Greater fatal delusion of moderate drinking. This Prophet; Luke ii: 52. This makes the

lured to destruction more of mankind was not so favorable to child-development who sat upon the shore of the sea, and by His special duties as the servitor of Eli her melodious voice and flowery meads, are hinted at in our lesson. He slept near charmed those who were sailing by. It him at night; probably in one of the is the source from which all drunkenness apartments adjoining the court of the manates. No man intends to become a Tabernacle, and opening into it. It seembrunkard. While acknowledging the ed that there were many of these for the langer of moderate drinking, they do not convenience of the Priests and their atintend to follow it to its natural conclu- tendents, as was the case subsequently in sion. They seem to think themselves dif- connection with the temple at Jerusalem. ferent from other people; that they pos- Matthew Henry says that he was laid sess some superior resistive power, that down to sleep in some closet near to Eli's they will make their case an exception to room, as his page of the back-stairs, the general rule. I have observed that ready within call, if the old man should when a man possesses so great confidence want anything in the night; perhaps to in his self control, as to say that he can read to him if he could not sleep. It is drink or let it alone, as he may choose, he suggested by the narrative that he was is very apt to choose to not let it alone, accustomed to being awakened by Eli. buch people seeme to act upon the belief He assumed the place of Eli's wicked that there are three roads leading through sons; reverencing the venerable High this life: the temperate road, the drunken | Priest and making his old age as comfortroad, and the moderate road; failing to able and happy as possible. He had other realize that the moderate road soon turns duties, no doubt, connected with the tablife's journey there are but two. If there tell. Some suppose that he extinguished were no moderate road, if there was no the lamps in the sacred chandelier at such thing as moderate drinking; if peo- morning, and opened the doors of the tabernacle. It is quite certain that he was busily occupied in some way in God's

II. The Revelation of Jehovah; vs. 4-10. We have (1) the reason given for observation. There is no man who as- this Revelation: v. 1. "And the word of serts his power of self-control, and insists the Lord (i. e., the prophetic communicathat he is a moderate drinker simply, who tions of Jehovah) was precious (rare) in does not occasionally find himself on the those days." These communications had almost entirely ceased. The Song of But why should a person indulge in Hamah and the prophecies of two unmoderate drinking, even if he could do known men (Judges vi: 8-10; 1 Sam. ii: so without becoming a drunkard? It costs | 27) are the only recorded prophecies behim time; it costs him money; it does him tween Deborah and Samuel, "There was no open (manifest) vision - no such apity. Why should that young man just pearances or theophanies as had been faentering upon his business career, and miliar to patriarchs, captains and judges. who has his fortune and reputation yet to And the explanation of this is found in make, persist in hampering himself with the rapacity and licentiousness of the this galling shackle? Success in this life priests—the teachers and spiritual guides s only to be attained by great and severe of the people. Eli's sons were not worthy exertion; and why will any man desiring to be recipients of prophetic messages; o achieve that success, insist upon car- and as Eli contented himself with a mere ying that burden which will eventually verbal reprimand, instead of active patercrush him? Why does he make of his nal and judicial restraint, he was excludown accord his labors and efforts in this ed from intimate fellowship with Jeho struggle unnecessarily severe? While vah; (ii: 22-36). The people of Israel building with the one hand, tear down were left to the written law as they poswith the other? Or why does that man, sessed it, and to such instruction as the to whose support and protection has been providence and service of God might impart to them. God was withdrawing himof a true woman's heart; that man for self farther and farther from his people whose sake a hoping, confiding girl has as to visible and audible presence, and abandoned the comforts and luxuries of a preparing the way for a more intimate pleasant home, the kind counsel of a lov- presence through his Spirit. In order to ing mother and hopeful father, and for this a new order (i. c., of the prophets) him goes forth into the world to make a was now to be established. Samuel was home for themselves together: why does the first of the prophets (Acts iii: 24).

The genesis of this order was contempothat man persist in bringing pain to that raneous with the establishment of the heart which beats only for him; or tears monarchy, and existed alongside of it as the mouth-piece of Jehovah, to check the pride of kings, and to defend the interests of God and his people. (2). We have the time of the Revela,

tion of Jehovah. It occurred while Eli and Samuel were lying down to sleep, (perhaps not both asleep) and before the ses of him she loves, and thus lay up lamps were put out in the tabernacle something they may both enjoy, why will This, then, is a night-scene of the Bible In the mystical depth of a Syrian night's as the place or a divine premonition suggested. "Night is the time to muse."
It was during the night that the glorious dream of a personal Shiloh took visible audible form before the Shepherds of

having squandered his days earnings, go Bethlehem.

(3). We have the manner of the Dirage and and abuse upon their sorrowing line Revelation. First, Jehovah called hearts and defenceless heads? These are no overdrawn pictures. They find daily voice. It may have issued from the Holy illustrations in our own community. Were of Holies, and it may be to hint this fact it not for that natural desire which every that the ark of God is mentioned in verse true wife feels to protect and sustain the 3. It was not a more impression on Samhis ears. Jehovah called Samuel: called Samuel's name. Samuel did not know his