The Bradford Reporter.

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

VOLUME XXXVI. TOWANDA, BRADFORD COUNTY, PA., THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 5, 1875. NUMBER 9.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

Advertising in all cases exclusive of subscriptions to the paper.

SPECIAL NOTICES inserted at TEN CENTS per line, for the first insertion, and FIVE CENTS per line for subsequent insertion.

LACAL NOTICES, same style as reading matter, 20 TWENTY CENTS A LINE.

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

Time.....	1w	4w	2m	3m	6m	1yr.
1 inch.....	$1.50	3.00	5.00	6.00	10.00	15.00
2 inches....	2.00	5.00	8.00	10.00	15.00	20.00
3 inches....	2.50	7.00	10.00	15.00	20.00	30.00
4 inches....	3.00	8.50	14.00	18.25	25.00	35.00
¼ column..	5.00	12.00	18.00	22.00	30.00	45.00
½ column..	10.00	20.00	30.00	40.00	55.00	75.00
1 column...	20.00	30.00	40.00	50.00	100.	150.

ADMINISTRATOR'S and Executor's Notices, $2.00; Auditor's notices, $2.50; Business Cards, five lines, (per year) $5.00, additional lines, $1.00 each.

YEARLY Advertisements are entitled to quarterly changes.

TRANSIENT advertisements must be paid for IN ADVANCE.

ALL Resolutions of Associations, Communications of limited or individual interest, and notices of Marriages and Deaths, exceeding five lines, are charged TEN CENTS PER LINE.

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.

Professional and Business Cards.

OVERTON & MERCUR, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, TOWANDA PA. Office over Montanyes Store. (may675. D'A. OVERTON. RODNEY A. MERCUR.

SMITH & MONTANYE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.—Office, corner of Main and Pine St., opposite Dr. Porter's Drug Store.

W. H. CARNOCHAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW Troy, Pa. Collections made and promptly remitted. (feb15-691f.

H. W. PATRICK, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office—Mercur's Block, next door to Express Office, Towanda, Pa. jly17-73.

DR. S. M. WOODBURN, Physician and Surgeon. Office over O. A. Black's Crockery store. Towanda, May 1, 1873*y.

WOOD & SANDERSON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW. TOWANDA, PA. AS. WOOD. (may27) JNO. F. SANDERSON.

PECK & STREETER. LAW OFFICE, TOWANDA, PA. W. A. PECK. (jan15,74) H. STREETER.

DRS. JOHNSON & NEWTON, Physicians and Surgeons, Office over Dr. Porter's Sons Drug Store, Towanda, Pa. T. B. JOHNSON, M. D. D. S. NEWTON, M. D. (jan1-73f.

E. C. GRIDLEY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, TOWANDA, PA. April 1, 1873.

GEORGE W. BRINK, Justice of the Peace and Conveyancer. Also Insurance Agent, LeRaysville, Pa. March 18,87.

M. L. DODSON, DENTIST. On and after Sept. 21, may be found in the elegant new rooms on 2nd floor of Dr. Pratt's new office of State Street. Business solicited. Sept.23-74f.

W. B. KELLY, DENTIST.—Office over M. E. Rosenfield's, Towanda, Pa. Teeth inserted on Gold, Silver, Rubber, and Aluminium base. Teeth extracted without pain. Oct. 24-72.

PEET & DAVIES. ATTORNEYS AT LAW. MERCUR'S BLOCK April 1-tf. TOWANDA, PA.

WILT & MAXWELL, ATTORNEYS & COUNSELORS-AT-LAW. Office over Dayton's Store, Towanda, Pa. J. ANDREW WILT, WM. MAXWELL. (May be consulted in German.) apr2972.

L. McPHERSON, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW, Towanda Pa. Office in Tracy & Nobles New Block. (may13.

DR. C. M. STANLY, DENTIST, Having removed his Dental office into Tracy & Mercur's new block, over Kent & Watrous' store, is now prepared to do all kinds of dental work. He has also put in a new gas aparatus. may1872.

GEO. N. MYER, C. E., COUNTY SURVEYOR,—Particular attention given to locating disputed lines. Office over Post Office. may4-75. Towanda, Pa.

W. H. THOMPSON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, WYALUSING, PA. Will attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bradford, Sullivan and Wyoming Counties. Office with Esq. Porter. may19-71.

HALE & PATTON, Agents for CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. Office No. 3 Griffith & Patton's Block, Bridge Sts. March 26-74.

DR. G. A. BUSH, CAMPTOWN, BRADFORD COUNTY, PA. Treats Chronic Diseases by new methods. May be consulted by letter. (aug6-74.

OVERTON & ELSBREE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, TOWANDA, PA. Having entered into copartnership, offer their professional services to the public. Special attention given to business in the Orphans' and Register's Courts. F. OVERTON, JR. (apr14-70 N. C. ELSBREE.

MADILL & CALIFF, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, TOWANDA, PA. Office in Wood's Block, first door south of the First National bank, up-stairs. H. A. MADILL. (jan4-73ly. J. N. CALIFF.

C. S. RUSSELL'S GENERAL INSURANCE AGENCY, TOWANDA, PA. May 2-72.

JOHN W. MIX, ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND U. S. COMMISSIONER, TOWANDA, PA. Office—North side Public Square. Jan. 1, 1875.

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. A. E. FLEMING. Box 317 Towanda, Pa.

J. C. BIXBEE, CARRIAGE PAINTER AND DECORATER. Also manufacturer of Ornamental Glass, Show Cards, a few doors east of the REPORTER Office. jun3'75.

W. W. KINGSBURY, GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT. FIRE & ACCIDENT INSURANCE AGENCY, Office, corner Main & State Sts. March 12, 1872. TOWANDA, PA.

INSURANCE AGENCY. The following RELIABLE AND FIRE TRIED Companies represented: LANCASHIRE, PHOENIX, HOME, MERCHANTS. H. A. BLAKE. March 28-72.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF TOWANDA. CAPITAL.....$125,000. SURPLUS FUND..... 50,000. Back offers UNUSUAL FACILITIES for the transaction of a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS ACCORDING TO AGREEMENT. SPECIAL CARE GIVEN TO THE COLLECTION OF NOTES AND CHECKS. Parties wishing to SEND MONEY to any part of the United States, England, Ireland, Scotland, or the principal cities and towns of Europe, can here procure drafts for that purpose. PASSAGE TICKETS from Europe for self, family or friends, by the best steamers, single or in company, always on hand. FAMILIES BROUGHT OVER AT REDUCED RATES. Highest price paid for U. S. Bonds, Gold and Silver. POWELL, President. N. N. BETT, Jr. Cashier.

O I C. THE LITTLE STORE 'ROUND THE CORNER' is the best place in Towanda to buy good CIGARS AND TOBACCO, at low rates. Remember MERCUR'S BLOCK, opposite COURT HOUSE. sign of the INDIAN SQUAW.

REORGANIZATION OF THE BRADFORD COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Annual Exhibition to be held at Towanda, Pa., Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, September 22, 23, and 24, 1875.

TO EXHIBITORS.

The books of entry will be opened on and after the seventh day of September at the office of the Secretary in Towanda, and exhibitors are particularly requested to notice that the Entry Books will be closed on Tuesday, the 21st day of September, and that entries must be made before that date—*the earlier the better.* This regulation is intended to insure better accommodations and arrangements, and by preventing delay and confusion at the opening of the Fair, to enable Judges to make examinations and award premiums on the first day. Exhibitors will thus derive the full benefits of the awards made to them.

Exhibitors can enter goods without extra charges upon the purchase of a membership ticket, but no article shall be entered for more than one premium, except upon payment of one dollar for each additional entry. These regulations apply to all entries except when test of speed is required, in which ten per cent. of the whole premium will be charged.

All persons who intend to exhibit horses, cattle, sheep or swine, should have them entered upon the Secretary's book, as far as possible, at least a week before the Fair.

Exhibitors will receive a card for each article entered, designating the class and number of the entry, which must be attached to the article.

No animal without a card attached can be in the stalls without the consent of the committee in charge of that department; nor can the Society assure any exhibitor, who neglects this requirement, that they will be passed upon by the Judges. In justice to those who comply with the rules of the Society, they shall in all cases first receive attention.

Articles or animals removed from the grounds before the close of the exhibition, except by permission of the committee in charge, cannot receive a premium, though awarded.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

1. No premium will be awarded on any article or animal in the absence of competion, unless the Judges deem it meritorious.

2. Articles or animals entered for exhibition must be on the grounds by noon of the first day of the Fair, or they will not receive a premium, even tho' awarded.

3. Articles or animals entered for exhibition will not be allowed to be removed from the Fair Grounds, except by permission of the committee in charge.

4. No premium will be awarded on any article or animal unless the entry card is attached.

5. Cake, melon, confectionery, or other stands or wagons, and shows or exhibitions, may be admitted to the Fair Grounds by application to the President and paying a reasonable compensation for the same. None of the above will be allowed outside of the enclosure near the grounds.

6. No spirituous liquors shall be sold, nor shall gambling be allowed on the grounds during the days of the Fair.

7. A strong and efficient police force will be on ground day and night during the Fair.

8. The Society will carefully preserve all articles while on exhibition, but they will not be responsible for any losses or accidents that may occur.

9. Good stalls, bedding, and an abundance of good feed for animals on exhibition, will be furnished by the Society free of charge.

10. All animals entered in Class — must be exhibited at their posts inside the track at the hours named for which due notice will be given, or they will not be examined by the Judges.

11. All premiums not called for by the first of January next will be forfeited to the Society.

CLASS 1.
DURHAM CATTLE.

Best bull, 4 years old and upwards	$5 00
2d " " " "	3
" " under 3 years	3
" " " "	2
bull calf	2
cow over 4 years	3
" " " "	2
heifer under 4 years	3
" " " "	2
calf	2

CLASS 2.
DEVON CATTLE.
Same premium as Class 1.

CLASS 3.
ALDERNY CATTLE.
Same premium as Class 1.

CLASS 4.
AYRSHIRE CATTLE.
Same premium as Class 1.

CLASS 5.
HOLSTEIN CATTLE.
Same premium as Class 1.

CLASS 6.
HEREFORD CATTLE.
Same premium as Class 1.

CLASS 7.
HERDS, WORKING AND FAT CATTLE.

Best herd, not less than 5 heads	$6 00
2d " " " "	4
Yoke working cattle	4
" " " "	3
Fat ox	5
" " " "	3
Fat Cow	4
" " " "	2

SPECIAL PREMIUM.
Cow over four years old, from which largest quantity of butter was made in one week ... 5
Cow under four years old, from which largest quantity of butter was made in one week ... 3

CLASS 8.
SHEEP.

Best flock, not less than five	$5 00
2d " " " five	2
fine wool buck	2
lamb	1
four ewes	2
lambs	1

Same premiums for Southdowns, Shropshires, Cotswolds and Leicesters.

CLASS 10.
SWINE.

Best pen of hogs, not less than 5, under six months	$1 00
2d " " " " " "	2
Best chester white boar	2
" " sow	2
" " sow and pigs not less than five	3

Same premium for Berkshires, Essex and Suffolks as for Chester White.

CLASS 11.
THOROUGHBRED AND BLOODED HORSES.

Best stallion, 4 years and over	$8 00
2d " " " "	4
" " under 4 years	3
" " " 4	3
colt under 2 years	3
" " " "	2
mare 4 years and over	3
" " under four years	2
horse colt	2
mare	2

CLASS 12.
HORSES FOR ALL WORK.

Best stallion, 4 years and over	$6 00
2d " " " "	4
mare	4
gelding	4
stallion under 4 years	3
mare	3
gelding	3
colt " "	3
" " "	2
" " "	1
pair draft horses	3
" " mares	3

CLASS 13.
DRIVING AND RIDING HORSES.

Best pair carriage horses	$5 00
" " mares	3
colts, under 4 years	3
single carriage horse	3
" " mare	3
horse or mare for saddle	3

In awarding premiums in this class, training, style and action will be considered by the Judges.

CLASS 14.
JACKS AND MULES.

Best jack	$4 00
pair mules	3
mule colt	1

CLASS 15.
POULTRY.

Best display, not less than 5 varieties	$2 00
pair dark brahmas	50c
light "	
partridge cochins	
buff "	
black "	
white "	
houdans	
creve-coeur	
la fleche	
white leghorn	
brown "	
black white-faced spanish	
B. B. R. Game	
dorkin	
pile "	
brown breasted red game	
geiger red game	
white game	
black game	
white dorkings	
colored "	
golden spangled hamburgs	
silver " "	
white " "	
black " "	
golden polish	
silver "	
black, white crest polish	
white " " "	
bantams	
dominique	
frizzled "	
sickles	

Turkeys.

Best pair bronze	
white	
buff	
managarrett	

Geese.

Best pair geese	
bremen	

Ducks.

Best pair rouen	
aylesbury	
cayuga	
Best pair guinea fowls	
Best lot pigeons	

MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT.

CLASS 16.
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Best display agricultural implements	$10 00
reaper and mower combined	D
mowing machine	D
threshing machine	D
clover huller	2
fanning mill	2
grain drill	2
cultivator	1
harrow	1
horse hay fork	1
hay, straw, and fodder cutter	2
vegetable cutter	2
hay rake	2
corn sheller	2
portable cider-mill and press	2
plow	2
side-hill plow	2
field roller	2
hay tedder	2
hay loader	2

CLASS 17.
PLOWING.

Best plowman	5
plowboy, under 18 years old	2

RULES FOR PLOWING.

1. The quantity of ground for each team to be one-fourth acre.
2. The time allowed to do the work will be 2 hours.
3. The team is to start at one time, and each plowman to do his work without a driver or assistant.
4. Each plowman to strike his own land, and plow independently of the adjoining land.
5. Within the fourth of an acre plowed, each plowman will be required to strike two back-furrowed lands, and finish with the dead furrow in the middle.

CLASS 18.
MACHINERY, EDGE TOOLS, HARDWARE, ETC.

Best portable steam engine	D
cylinder boiler	D
tubular steam boiler	D
boiler fire front	D
shingle machine	D
brick "	D
lath "	D
display of edge tools	D
saws	D
stoves and tinware	D
hardware	D
pumps for wells	D
steam boiler	D

CLASS 19.
CARRIAGES AND WAGONS.

Best and largest display of carriages, buggies and sleighs	$8 00
Best carriage	3
buggy	2
top buggy	2
sulky	2
lumber wagon	2
platform spring wagon	2
phaeton	2

CLASS 20.
LEATHER AND ITS MANUFACTURE.

Best pair coarse boots	$1 00
fine, hand sewed	1
fine, pegged	1
Largest and best display of boots and shoes	D
Best and largest display of harness	D
set light double harness	2
heavy harness	2
single harness	2
side sole leather	1
upper "	1
harness	1

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

CLASS 21.
GRAIN, SEEDS, FLOUR AND FEED.

Best bushel white wheat	$1 00
red "	1
rye	1
corn	1
oats	1
buckwheat	1
peck clover seed	1
peck timothy seed	1
and largest display of grains and seeds, not less than six varieties	5
sack white wheat flour	1
red "	1
rye "	1
buckwheat "	1
corn meal	1

Flour and meal to be manufactured in the county.

CLASS 22.—VEGETABLES.

Best display vegetables, not less than 10 varieties	$3 00
bushel early potatoes	50c
late potatoes	50
bot of beets	25
six heads cabbage	50
ten stalks celery	50
display turnips, rutabagas, carrots, onions, parsnips, and peppers	3 00
lot pumpkins	50
squashes	50
specimen beans	25
eggplants	25
half bushel tomatoes	50
two quarts lima beans	25
two water melons	50
display hops, peas, onion seed, &c	75
variety potatoes	1 00

CLASS 23.—FRUITS.

No premium will be awarded in class 23, unless the fruit shall have been grown by the exhibitor. A violation of this rule shall forfeit all rights to premiums in this class.

Apples.

Best display fall varieties, 10 each	$1 00
winter varieties	1
sample of any variety, 10 each	1

Pears.

Best summer and fall varieties, 10 each	$1 00
winter varieties	1
sample of any varieties, 10 each	1

Peaches.

Best sample of any variety	$1 00

Plums.

Best sample of any variety	$1 00

Quinces.

Best varieties, 10 each	$1 00
and larger collections	1
sample siberian crab apples	50c
lemon plant, in fruit	50
orange do	50

Grapes.

Best sample Isabella, not less than 50 bunches	$1 00
Diana, Concord, Delaware, Clinton, Hartford, Iona, Native, Catawba, each sample	$1 00
largest collection, not less than 5 varieties	2

CLASS 24.—FLOWERS AND DESIGNS.

Best decorative design	$2 00
rustic design	2
moss basket with flowers	1
10 vases of flowers	1
collection of indigenous flowers	1
collection of hanging baskets	2
hanging basket	1
pair of round, flat, bridal, phantom, hand bouquets, each	50c

Cut Flowers, Dahlias, &c.

Best 12 varieties	$2 00
six	1
collection variegated leaf plants	1
native ferns	1
Lycopodium	1
dried autumn leaves	1
collection of phlowes	1

Roses.

Best six perpetual	$1 00
collection cut roses	1
nurseryman's collection	2
amateur's do	2

Fuchsias.

Best six varieties	$1 00

Heliotrope.

Best three varieties	$1 00

Geraniums.

Best collection	$1 00

Verbenas.

Best six varieties	$1 00
seedlings	1

HOME DEPARTMENT.

CLASS 25.—WINES, CORDIALS, PRESERVES, &c.

Wines.

Best homemade sparkling wines, from grapes or rhubarb	50c
Best homemade Isabella, Catawba, Concord, Delaware, Currant, Blackberry, Raspberry, Elderberry, Blackberry Cordial, each	50c
Best quart any other variety	50
raspberry vinegar	50
lemon syrup	50
gallon cider vinegar	50

Preserves, &c.

Best collection preserves and jellies, canned fruit, pickles, &c., made to keep	$1 00
Best apple, pear, peach, quince butter, each	50c
collection spiced fruits, pickles, mixed pickles, chowchow with receipt, each	50

CLASS 26.—BREAD, BUTTER, CAKE, &c.

Best homemade wheat, brown, and rye bread, bakers do do each	50c
bread baked by girl under 16, without aid	50
Best rusk, bakers rusk, biscuit, baked ham, boiled ham, dried beef, boiled tongue, bologna sausage, preserved turkey, preserved chicken, homemade fruit cake, lady cake, pound cake, sponge, mountain, jelly, white mountain, chocolate cake, each	50
Best jumbles	50
variety cake	50
doughnuts	50
variety of ginger cakes	50
display of pastry	50
single specimen	50

Butter and Cheese.

Best package butter, not less than 30 lbs	$5 00
fresh butter in rolls or prints	3
butter made by a girl under 16, without aid	2
specimen of churn, firkin, or tub, each	1

All articles in Class 26 to be accompanied with receipt for making or curing.

Honey.

Best five pounds	50c
display not less than 3 boxes	1 00
bee Live	50

CLASS 27.—QUILTING, NEEDLEWORK, &c.

Best silk, delaine, calaco, or white bed quilt,	
warm coverlet, woolen blanket, each	$2 00
Best homemade rug, linen, woolen stockings, linen stockings, each display	1
Best pair stockings knit by girl under 12 years	50
pound woolen stocking yarn	50
pound linen do	50
woolen mittens and gloves, each pair	50
knit spread	1 00
Best embroidery, bureau cover, toilet mats, curtains, hand-made shirt, machine-made shirt, boy's shirt, gent's shirt, yoke and sleeves, collar and cuffs, display of tatting, each article	1 00
Best carriage and sleigh afghan	1, 2, & 3 00
Best sofa cover, chair cover, knitted chair cover, sofa pillow, slippers, crocheted zephyr shawl, knitted zephyr shawl, silk embroidery, child's afghan, knitted lady's hood, child's cap, child's socks, needle book or housewife, watch chain, work basket, each	1 00
Best display of lace work, best single specimen of lace work	1 00
Best display hair work	2 00
Best display wax flowers wax flowers or leaves	
leather flowers	1 00
Best wax flowers in design	2 00
display of shell work, bead work, or moss work, each	1 00
Best catch-all, embroidered tidy, knitted tidy, toilet cushion, knitted cake cover, night-dress case, display of feather flowers, each	1 00

CLASS 28.—FINE ARTS, PENMANSHIP, &c.

Best collective oil paintings	$3 00
original land-cape	5
copy landscape	2
original piece or portrait	2
copy piece or portrait	1
specimen of print in oil	3
specimen of flowers in oil	3
collection of water colors	2
single specimen	1
pastil, or colored crayon	2
Best black crayon, sepia or India ink, pencling, pencling done by person under 16, years, penmanmanship, penmanship done by person under 16 years, each	$1 00
Best display of plain and colored photographs on paper, metal or other material, display of ambrotypes, degurreotypes, ivorytypes, tintypes, display of printing, each	D

CLASS 29.—MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Best and largest display	D

CLASS 30.—FURNITURE.

Best and largest display of furniture	D
parlor or cottage set, each	D
Best mattrass, sofa, lounge, couch, or lady's sewing chair, each	$1 00

TROTTING DEPARTMENT.

CLASS 31.—SECOND DAY, 2 P.M.

For Four Year Old Colts Raised in the County.
PREMIUM $30.

First	$30 00
Second	10
Third	5

SECOND DAY, 3 P.M.

For Horses that Have Never Beaten Three Min. in Harness,
PREMIUM $75.

First	$50 00
Second	15
Third	10

THIRD DAY, 1 P.M.

For Farmers' Horses that Never Trotted for Money.
PREMIUM $25.

First	$15 00
Second	10

THIRD DAY, 2 P.M.

DOUBLE TEAMS.—PREMIUM $25.

First	$15 00
Second	10

THIRD DAY, 3 P.M.

FREE TO ALL.

First	$50 00
Second	15
Third	10

REGULATIONS.

In all cases four to make a field, three to start. Entrance fee 10 per cent. of the premium.

Any horse distancing the field is only entitled to first money.

Entrance fee must in all cases accompany the entry with name and description of horse, and name of its owner.

No horses but those owned in the county allowed to be entered except in the "free to all."

Horses entered in lists to which they are not eligible will forfeit their entrance fees.

Entries will be due at the Secretary's Office, on the Fair Grounds, on the first day of the Fair, Wednesday, Sept. 22, at 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN W. MEANS, President.

Selected Poetry.

GOING OUT WITH THE TIDE.

Raise me up in my bed, wife,
There's the sound of the sea in my ear;
And it sings to my soul in a music
That the earth is not blessed to hear.
Open the little window, wife,
Then come and sit by my side;
We'll wait God's sweet flood-water
To take me out with the tide.

I see the harbor-bar, wife,
And my dear little boat in the bay:
But who shall be able to guide her
When her master has passed away?
I know that helm so trusty;
Will answer no other hand
As it answered mine, when I knew, wife,
You were waiting for me on the strand.

Our boys are all before us, wife;
Wee Jack is beneath the wave,
And blossoyed Freddie sleeps, wife,
In yonder yew-bowered grave.
Where the early daisies cluster
Around his baby bed,
And the thrush sits chanting softer
In you tree that shades the dead.

There's a chill runs through our hearts, wife,
When the harbor-bar doth moan;
But a darker grief will be yours, wife,
When you're left in the cot alone;
But a few more flows of the sea, wife,
And a few more ebbs of the tide,
Then God's sweet flood shall bring you
Again to your old man's side.

The red sun is low in the West, wife,
And the tide sinks down with the sun:
We will part with each other in love, wife,
For sweetly our lives have run.
Give me your hand, my own love,
As you gave it in days of yore;
We will clasp them, ne'er to be sundered,
When we meet on the far-off shore!

—*Chamber's Journal.*

Miscellaneous.

INDUSTRIAL CRISES.

Those phenomena which are vaguely implied by the term financial or commercial crises are, in most instances, only the more violent symptoms of a disorder which may be called an industrial crises. It is true that a crises could not occur but for that exchange which necessarily arises out of the division of labor, nor with very disastrous results but for the financial interdependence inseparable from the credit system. But it is also true that the disorders culminating in revulsion and stagnation generally originate in unbalanced production.

After considerable advancement in civilization has been made, and division of labor has become more minute, there arises a liability to over production in some fields of effort, and to under production in others. This unbalance of production may result from the operation of one or more of several causes. It may result from natural causes, such as the introduction of labor saving machines and processes in one or another field of industry; or from artificial causes, such as protective duties, or bounties, intended to stimulate production in certain directions, or the action of guilds or trades unions, calculated to restrict production in other directions. Whatever the cause may be, the effects will be substantsantially the same. Let us, then, take one of the natural causes, and trace some of its effects.

Suppose a machine to be invented by the use of which a given quantity of a certain article, cloth, for example, can be produced with one-half the labor previously required. At first the machine is introduced only to a limited extent, and, as the supply of cloth is not greatly increased, those who use the machine reap nearly double profits. The obtainable profits attract more persons into the business of cloth making, and at the same time the machine comes into general use among those already in the business. In this way the supply of cloth is at last very greatly increased. If the demand keeps pace with the supply, the increased quantity will find vent at remunerative prices. But the chances are that the supply will exceed the demand, in which case prices will no longer be remunerative. The cloth market will be "glutted."

A decline of prices is the natural check of over-production in any given direction. When the price of cloth falls so far as to cut off all profit, there is no longer an incentive to production. Producers abandon the over-wrought field, and seek out some other that may be under-wrought. In this way the equilibrium is restored. The excessive production of cloth is checked, and the deficiency in some other branch of production is supplied, and so the equilibrium is restored. But the prompt and perfect operations of this corrective is obstructed by the unfitness of the cloth-makers to engage at once and effectively in other pursuits. They have acquired the skill and bodily and mental habits peculiar to their own round of industry, and oppose a strong resistance to the forces which would impel them into new industrial orbits. Many of them, indeed, do not perceive the necessity for a change, or how it is to be made. And besides there is a large amount of capital which, having taken on a fixed form, is incapable of migrating and becoming serviceable in other branches of production.

Thus it happens that many are temporarily deprived of the means of liberal purchase. They are not able, for the time being, to buy more than the absolute necessaries of life, and so for as they are concerned the demand for articles out of their own line of production falls off. This restriction of demand is likely to take effect first upon such articles as are supplied in excess, and so the prices of these articles fall below the point where they will yield a profit to producers, and the same phenomena as appeared in the case of cloth are reproduced. Restriction of the means of purchase extends to a second class of producers similarly situated with the first, and this in turn cripples a third, and so on until all fields which have been wrought almost to the utmost limit of demand are brought into a like predicament with the one which was first over-wrought. A considerable number of industries are partly paralyzed, and the allied or tributary industries—those which are concerned in disposing of the finished products, or supplying the raw material—share in the depression.

Nor is this all. The effects of the partial arrest of production in the over-wrought fields extend, through one channel or another, to nearly every department of industry. A large number of persons are deprived of the means of making their usual purchases, and prices generally must subside to correspond with the falling off in demand, and then the phenomena commonly called industrial stagnation and commercial depression present themselves.

In order to avoid confusion of ideas, the subject has thus far been discussed as though the producers dealt directly with consumers. But using the term producers in its restricted sense, that is, excluding the commercial classes, this is rarely the case. The producers of those articles which are most likely to exceed the demand, that is, manufactured articles, are frequently related to the leading public, on the one hand, thro' the banks and other loan agencies, and almost always, to the buying public, on the other hand, through merchants. If, as often happens, the over-wrought departments of industry are intimately related to the lending public through loan agencies, and they suddenly find themselves unable to meet their pecuniary obligations, what is called a *financial* crisis is likely to occur; or to state the case more correctly, the industrial crisis first manifests itself through the loan agencies. The failure in one branch of industry to meet pecuniary obligations begets distrust of other branches, and those which are sound in themselves are embarrassed by deprivation of their ordinary resources. But the first symptoms of an industrial crisis are most frequently observed in the mercantile classes. The relations of the merchant with the purchasing public are more intimate than those of the manufacturer of the article with which the market is glutted. He it is who first feels the effect of the excess of supply over demand, and he must in the first instance bear the brunt of a fall in prices. If he purchased his stock on credit at high prices, and is forced to sell at low prices, he is likely to fail. Others follow until distrust of the mercantile community spreads throughout the loan agencies and lending public, and then occurs what is called a *commercial* crisis. In reality it is an *industrial* crisis in this case as in the other, the only difference being that the symptoms of the disorder first appear in a different part of the industrial organism.

It will be found upon examination of the facts that nearly all revulsions originate in the way above described. And this being the case, the futility of attempting either to prevent or cure them by currency or tariff tinkering is at once apparent. Such artificial expedients can, at most, only intensify the people by stimulating production in fields already overwrought, or hasten the recurrence of a likely evil by unduly stimulating production in other fields. When once the equilibrium of production is destroyed, it can only be restored by the action of natural causes. It will be most speedily and perfectly restored when men are not deceived by those false appearances of prosperity, and those delusive inducements to embark in this or that enterprise, which arise from administering artificial stimulants. Industrial crises will doubtless occur from time to time, so long as the law of demand and supply is the controlling force in the industrial organism, and so long as the element of credit enters largely into human transactions. But much may be done to diminish their frequency and severity by getting rid of a debt currency, protective duties, and all those artificial contrivances which vitiate the calculations of business men, and induce them to push production to extremes in some departments to the neglect of others.—*Chicago Times.*

STORY FOR GIRLS.

Sit down on the porch, children, and let me tell you about Aunt Rachael, and the story she once told me. One day, when I was about twelve years old, I had planned to go after strawberries, but Aunt Rachel said to me: "A girl of your age should learn how to do house-work. Take off your hat, roll up your sleeves, and help me to do the baking."

I pouted and sighed and shed tears, but was encouraged by the promise that I might go after the baking. Under good Aunt Rachel's directions I mixed a big loaf of bread, placed it on a tin as bright as a dollar, and was rubbing the flour off my hands when she called me out: "This will never, never do, child—you haven't scrapped your bread-bowl clean."

I shall never forget the picture she made standing there, her eyes regarding me sternly, one hand resting on her hip, while in the other she held the untidy bowl.

"It will never do, child," she went on; "it is not only untidy, but it makes too much waste; to be a good housekeeper you must learn to be economical. You have heard the story of the young man who wanted an economical wife?"

"No," I answered, and might have added that I did'nt wish to hear it, either.

"Well," she continued, "he was a very lively young man, and he wanted a careful wife, so he thought of a way he could find out. One morning he went to call upon the different girls of his acquintance and asked them each for the scrapings of their bread-bowls to feed his horses. You see they all wanted him, so they got all they could for him. Finally he found a girl who hadn't any, so he asked her to be his wife, because he thought she must be economical. Now," said Aunt Rachel, triumphantly, "suppose a young man would ask you for the scrapings of your bread-bowl, what could you say?"

"What could I say?" I repeated, scornfully, "why, I'd tell him if he couldn't afford to buy oats for his horses they might starve. I wouldn't rob the pig to feed them."

I suppose Aunt Rachel thought that lesson was all lost on me; but as true as you live, I never knead the bread to this day without thinking of her lesson in economy.

DID HE SUCCEED?

Somewhat less than forty years ago there moved among the students of Yale College a young man, poorly dressed, but princely in bearing and in mind. He was bred in the country, but he was a gentleman from the crown of his head to the sole of his feet, and in every fiber of his body and mind. Slender, tall, handsome, with an intellectual brow, a fine voice and a Christian spirit, he had every possession of nature and culture necessary to win admiration, respect, and affection. This man was poor; so, before his educational course was completed, he was obliged to leave college, and resort to teaching for a livelihood; but, wherever he moved, he won the strongest personal friends. Men named their boys after him. Women regarded him as a model man, and the name of Stillman A. Clemmins stood in high honor in all the little communities in which it was known.

He was particularly fond of mechanics and mathematics—a born inventor, with more than ordinary culture of the American inventor. He had an exquisite literary faculty, rare wit, a fine appreciation of humor, and good conversational powers. Indeed, he seemed to be furnished with all desirable powers and accomplishments except those which were necessary to enable him to "get on in the world." He was born poor, and, the other day, after a life of dreams and disappointments, he died poor. The brown head and beard had grown gray, and the end of his life was accompanied by circumstances of torture which need not be detailed here. The life which, for thirty years, had been an unbroken struggle with adversity, went out, and the weary worker was at rest.

The inventor's dreams were always large. They all had "millions in them." First, in an arrangement of centrifugal force for the development of motive power; then in a machine or process for detaching the manila fiber; then in a cotton-press of unique construction, for compressing cotton so completely at the gin that it would need no further treatment for shipping; and last, in a rollway which was to displace forever the present railway system, and solve the problem of cheap transportation. In the cotton-pressing machine he made an incidental invention, to which he attached no special importance, out of which others have since made the fortune which, during all his life, was denied to him. It is not a year since he read his paper before