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, SEPTEMBER 23, 1875. NUMBER 16.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

Advertising in all cases exclusive of subscriptions to the paper.

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

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

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

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
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½ column..	10.00	20.00	30.00	40.00	55.00	75.00
1 column...	20.00	30.00	60.00	80.00	100.	140.

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.

H. STREETER.
LAW OFFICE.
aug20. TOWANDA, PA.

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. (feb15-6ytf.

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, 1872ly*.

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

DRS. JOHNSON & NEWTON.
Physicians and Surgeons. Office over Dr. Porter & Son's Drug Store, Towanda, Pa.
T. B. JOHNSON, M. D. D. N. NEWTON, M. D.
jan1-73tf.

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

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

M. D. 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 on State Street. Business solicited.
Sept. 3-74tf.

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

DEET & DAVIES,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
MERCUR'S BLOCK
April 1-74. TOWANDA, PA.

WILT & MAXWELL,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSLORS-AT-LAW.
Office over Dayton's Store, Towanda, Pa.
J. ANDREW WILT. WM. MAXWELL.
(May be consulted in German.)
30-2975.

I. McPHERSON, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR at LAW, Towanda Pa. Office in Tracy & Noble's New Block. (may13.

DR. C. M. STANIA, DENTIST. Having removed his Dental Office into Tracy & Moor'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.
may1375.

GEO. V. MYER, C. E., COUNTY SURVEYOR.—Particular attention given to locating disputed "lines."
Office one Post Office.
may13-75. 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. (nov19-74.

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,
GAMPTOWN, BRADFORD COUNTY, PA.
Treats Chronic Diseases by new methods. May be consulted by letter. (aug5-74.

OVERTON & ELSBREE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, TOWANDA, PA. Having entered into co-partnership, offer their professional services to the public. Special attention given to business in the Orphan's and Register's Courts.
E. OVERTON, Jr. (april4-70) 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. J. MADILL. (jan8-73ly) J. N. CALIFF.

C. S. RUSSELL'S
GENERAL
INSURANCE AGENCY,
May28-70tf. TOWANDA, PA.

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. corn. Second and Elizabeth streets.
J. E. FLEMING.
6-1-71. Box 511, Towanda, Pa.

J. C. BIXBEE, CARRIAGE PAINTER AND DECORATOR. Also manufacturer of Ornamental Glass Show Cards, a few doors east of the REPORTER Office.
tom21-75.

W. W. KINGSBURY.
REAL ESTATE, LIFE, FIRE & ACCIDENT
INSURANCE AGENCY.
Office, corner Main & state sts.,
March 13, 1872. TOWANDA, PA.

INSURANCE AGENCY.
The following
RELIABLE AND FIRE TRIED
Companies represented:
LANCASHIRE. PHŒNIX.
HOME. MERCHANTS.
May 16-1867-ly. O. A. BLAKE.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF TOWANDA.
CAPITAL.....$125,000.
SURPLUS FUND..... 50,000.
This Bank 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
To or from the Old Country, by the best steam or sailing lines, 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"
apr29-75.

Evans & Hildreth.

FALL OF 1875.

NEW FALL GOODS

received this week at

EVANS & HILDRETH'S

Where can be found all the novelties of the season.

DRESS GOODS,

in all the new shades in

CLOAKINGS,

SHAWLS,

FLANNELS

BLANKETS,

SKIRTS, CASSIMERES, &C.,

CLOAKS HOSIERY GLOVES COLLARS & &C

Our stock is complete

PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE.

EVANS & HILDRETH,

Bridge Street.

Sept6, 75.

J. O. FROST & SONS

FURNITURE!

TOWANDA, JULY 20th, 1875.

We are now offering a large stock of

PARLOR SUITS,

TETE-A-TETES, EASY CHAIRS,

HALL RACKS,

MARBLE AND

WOOD TOP TABLES, &C.,

At very low prices. We are determined to close out our stock in this line before the fall trade, and in order to do so we are selling at

VERY LOW PRICES.

We would call attention to our new

CENTENNIAL,

BLACK WALNUT, MARBLE

TOP, DRESSING CASE

CHAMBER SUITS, AT $80 00,

Being the best thing in the market for the price, and all other goods at very low prices.

UNDERTAKING,

Done in the best manner, and on the lowest terms. You will find better work and for less money here than at any other place. Call and see us.

JAS. O. FROST & SONS,

Manufacturers of and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Furniture and undertaking, Main St.,

TOWANDA, PENNA.

jly20-1y.

Selected Poetry.

THE MECHANIC.

BY R. W. EMERSON.

What builds a nation's pillars high,
And its foundation strong?
What makes it mighty to defy
The foes that round it throng?

It is not Gold! Its kingdoms grand
Go down in battle's shock;
Its shafts are laid on sinking sand,
Not on abiding rock.

Is it the Sword? Ask the red dust
Of empires passed away;
The blood has turned their stones to rust,
Their glory to decay.

And is it Pride? Ah! that bright crown
Has seemed to nations sweet;
But God has struck its lustre down
In ashes at His feet.

Not Gold, but only Men can make
A people great and strong;
Men who for truth and honor's sake
Stand fast and suffer long.

Brave men who work while others sleep,
Who dare while others fly;
They build a nation's pillars deep,
And lift them to the sky.

THE FLOWER YOU GAVE ME.

The flower you me is withered and dead,
Its beauty is vanished, and yet
I would not take silver or gold in its stead,
For, Lady, I cannot forget.

I cannot forget the fair tresses amid
Whose silky brown meshes it lay;
I cannot forget the white hand that undid
The blossom and gave it away.

Then, though it is faded, its beauty is fled,
And lost from its heart the bright dew,
I would not take silver or gold in its stead—
'Tis dearer, for 't was given by you.

Miscellaneous.

"HEALING WATERS."

THE EXPERIENCE OF A GENTLEMAN AT MINNEQUA.

THE SANITARY FEATURES OF THE SPRING PREPARATIONS FOR GREATER HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS—REMARKABLE CURES—IN WHAT RESPECTS THE WATER IS SUPERIOR.

One of the editors of the Lancaster *Express*, who has been spending some time at Minnequa, writes to his journal as follows:

My attention was first seriously called to the sanitary aspect of Minnequa Springs by a letter by an intelligent and estimable lady of Lancaster, and republished in the *Express* about a month ago. I was particularly arrested by the statement in her private note requesting the republication, that she had gone there upon the recommendation of my old friend and former neighbor, Dr. Agnew, of Philadelphia, whom I know to be one of the most conscientious as well as most skillful of physicians and surgeons in this country, and who is sternly opposed to anything savoring of empiracy or cure-all specialities. Feeling the need of rest and in the desire of securing a relief from a chronic affection of the kidneys of ten years standing, I determined to see for myself what virtue there was in Minnequa. I have in letters written from the spot given my impressions of Minnequa as a delightful summer resort. I now propose to say something of its sanitary claims upon those who are seeking health through recreation. But, first, I should say that the success of Minnequa this season has demonstrated the necessity of greater hotel accommodations for next season, the superintendent, Mr. Tyler, having been unable to accommodate many families who applied for rooms this season. On the day before I left, the enterprising proprietor had an architect upon the ground, who made a pencil sketch of improvements and enlargements which Mr. Herdic will commence as soon as the guests are out of the house. These will add greatly to the attractions and conveniences of the buildings, besides doubling their capacity, providing comfortable accommodations for at least six hundred guests. Not satisfied with this, he contemplates the erection of a new hotel on the beautiful summit across the railroad, which will be connected with the spring hotel by terraced walks and an elevated passage, with railway car for invalids, which will make Minnequa the most complete and attractive summer resort in the country.

The word Minnequa, in Indian parlance, means *healing waters*. Tradition says the medical properties of the spring were well known to the aborigines, who evidently had a village on the opposite hill, where Indian relics were ploughed up in abundance; and when the excavations were made for walling up the spring these reminiscences of the red man were found at the depth of fourteen feet. Old residents of the neighborhood informed me that they remembered when the spring was in a swamp. Indeed, much of the ground surrounding the hotel was swamp when Mr. Herdic began his improvements. The spring is located within a hundred yards of the Northern Central division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, about forty-two miles north of Williamsport, one hundred and seventy-two miles from Lancaster, and thirty-six miles south of Elmira, New York. The passenger steps from the cars almost directly into the large pavilion in front of the main building of the hotel, in the skirt of a large and dense stretch of primeval forest, through which nearly two miles of substantial board walks have been constructed, constituting a delightful promenade for ladies and a healthy race-course for children let loose from the restraints of city life. A copious draught from the spring and the tour of these walks before breakfast are an excellent appetizer for the morning meal, as I can testify from experience. The spring is enclosed with an octagonal pavilion, cool and airy by day and brilliantly lighted with gas reflected from a "diamond reflector" by night. Around the spring is a banister, inside of which the spring is reached by steps, where Charles Eppley stands all day long serving the water to guests. He was incapacitated from labor by acute rheumatism, and is compensated for his urbane attention to the guests by voluntary contributions. The position is a pretty severe test upon a man's patience, and several persons were tried before the right man was found for the place. That man is pre-eminently Charley Eppley. The water rises in a long stream through an iron pipe sixteen feet deep, and discharges into a stone basin large enough to dip a two-gallon pitcher. It comes up with sufficient force to rise several inches above the level, "bubbling" over with a very pretty effect. The temperature of the water is 47 degrees. Its latitude is 1,444 above sea level. The impression made upon the palate on first tasting is a strong impregnation of sulphur, although analysis shows that sulphur is not one of its elements. After drinking a few times the taste is not unpleasant; indeed, most persons soon prefer it to the pure mountain water with which the hotel is supplied for general purposes.

The first analysis of the water did not reveal its most valuable properties. Dr. F. Hinkle, of Columbia, having come out of the army with impaired health, sought recuperation at Minnequa. The specific effect of the water upon his system was such as to convince him that there were ingredients in it which were not shown in the imperfect analysis which had been made. At his suggestion Mr. Herdic placed the matter in his hands, and that eminent analytical chemist, Chas. M. Cresson, of Philadelphia, was employed, with the following result:

ANALYSIS OF WATER FROM MINNEQUA SPRINGS.

417 WALNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA, May 7, '75.

F. HINKLE, M. D., Columbia, Pa.—

DEAR SIR: The analysis of water from Minnequa Spring, Bradford County, Pa., has resulted as follows:

GRAINS IN ONE U. S. GALLON.

Total Solid Contents in one U. S. Gallon	7,652
Calcium	0,994
Magnesium	0,207
Sodium	0,725
Lithium	Trace
Aluminum	0,127
Iron	Trace
Manganese	0,266
Chlorine	0,140
Silica	0,700
Zinc	0,028
Carbonic Acid	2,058
Boracic Acid	1,132
Oxygen (with Silicates)	0,138
Loss	1,043
	7,652

Temperature of Spring, 47 degrees Fahr.
Amount of sample.....25 U. S. G.

The active ingredients are the Boracic Acid and the salts of Manganese and Zinc. These metals are of unusual occurrence. One of them, Manganese, is found in the following celebrated springs: Ems, Nassau; Spa, Belgium; Carlsbad, Bohemia; Pyrmont, Waldeck; Welsbaden, Nassau; Garoupe, Toulouse. Minnequa possesses an advantage over all of the foreign waters enumerated, inasmuch as it admits of the use of the curative agents without the necessity of taking into the system large amounts of the useless, if not hurtful, salts found in each of them. Respectfully yours,

CHAS. M. CRESSON, M. D.

Dr. Cresson also refers to the well known fact that many remedial agents act most favorably when largely diluted. The springs at Vichy, for instance, contain one grain of arsenic in seventeen gallons of the water, and are wonderfully efficient in cases requiring the use of that metal. Nature sometimes unites the inorganic constituents of spring waters in a peculiar manner, so that artificial mineral waters containing the same elements fail to produce the particular results derived from the water from springs. Friedrichshalf is a well known example of such a water with a peculiar constitution. In addition to the benefits derived from drinking medicated waters, the effects of change of air, diet, habits, rest, etc., consequent upon a visit to the springs, aid materially in the cure, especially of chronic diseases. Their elevation above tide water insures freedom from the local detractions of our fashionable watering places. The rolling country is conducive to healthy exercise, the surroundings are pleasing to the eye, and the invalid can enjoy the benefits of light and air in the groves without much expenditure of muscular energy.

On arriving at Minnequa I weighed six pounds less than my normal summer weight. The second day brought a keen appetite, relishing ordinary articles of food not tasted at home for months, and enjoying sound, refreshing sleep. In twenty-four hours a specific action of the water on the liver and kidneys was apparent. In less than three days all sensation of pain, never before absent when lying on the back, had disappeared, and the gain in weight in one week averaged over one pound per day. Upon waking in the morning, which was generally an hour earlier than usual, there was no sense of drowsiness or languor, or desire to turn over and "take another nap." This, to me, was a delightful as well as a novel sensation, which I had not experienced during a week's sojourn at Saratoga, nor at the sea-shore resorts. I attributed it to the joint influence of the pure and rarified mountain air and the sanitary properties of the spring water. A large tumbler of the water, a mile walk through the woods on the pleasant board walks, formed an excellent relish for breakfast. Corn bread, for which I am not generally partial, seemed a luxury at Minnequa. What would a man of sedentary habits give for such an appetite the year around? There is millions in it.

In my case I found by experience that one large tumbler of the water half an hour before each meal, and one and sometimes two before retiring, kept the secretary organs in healthy action. An excess of this one day induced cathartic action, though I am told it has not generally this effect. In the case of a lady who was brought here in a very weak condition, appetite entirely gone, and her case regarded as almost hopeless, it was with the greatest difficulty that the water could be retained on the stomach. She persevered, and finally retained a spoonful—then a little more, and finally began to drink it with impunity. In two days thereafter she occupied a seat at the table, with a keen appetite. One case of a young lady taken from this county, so weak that she had to be assisted from the cars to her bed, and long regarded as a hopeless invalid, is looked upon by herself and friends as almost miraculous. She was there a week before I arrived, and I saw her daily at the dinner table. The morning I left she had taken a mile walk and did not suffer from fatigue. One gentleman came here suffering from rheumatism to such an extent that he could scarcely "move one foot before another." I saw him walking so briskly that I would not have suspected his condition a few weeks previously. Mr. Hanson, of Washington, D. C., came here last year on his back on a sofa in a palace car, went to bed on his arrival, was confined to it and his room for a week. He then weighed 108 pounds. Drinking the water freely, and at the end of one week he had gained twelve pounds, and left Minnequa with health and strength restored, enjoying his meals and sleeping soundly. His disease was dyspepsia, followed with diarrhœa and frequent colics. A well-known merchant of Philadelphia, who saw Mr. Hanson, on his arrival and at his departure, said to me it was an astonishing case; and yet I could relate a dozen cases equally remarkable, which I had from their own lips or from friends conversant with the facts. Mr. Herdic is therefore entirely safe in publishing to the world that he "will pay the necessary expenses of all persons who, having failed to get relief elsewhere, will come to Minnequa Springs, use the water as directed for a reasonable time, and are not benefitted."

Prof. Kennedy, of Washington, who with his estimable family, has spent five summers at Minnequa, related an interesting incident connected with his accidental introduction to the place, which reveals the bright side in the proprietor's character. Worn out with mental labor, he sought restoration each season at the seashore or at Saratoga. On his way to Saratoga, five summer's ago, Mrs. Kennedy's sympathies were enlisted in behalf of a poor woman whom she found in distress at the Baltimore depot. Her son, who lived in New York State, had written that if she would come to him he would give her a home. She reached Baltimore with her means exhausted. Mrs. K. took her in charge, purchasing her a ticket to Harrisburg. There a benevolent gentleman from Williamsport, Mahlon Fisher, (since dead) noticed the old lady and inquired of Mrs. K. concerning her protege. He handed her $5 towards her relief. Just then a brusque looking gentleman entered the car, whom the other addressed as Mr. Herdic, saying, "here is a case for you." It was then apparent that the old lady was too weak to continue her journey without rest, but Mr. Herdic told her to give herself no uneasiness, as he would take care of her. On the arrival of the train at the Herdic House, Williamsport, he again took the old lady by the arm, directed that she be given the best the house afforded, and next day sent her on her way rejoicing. This incident led to further acquaintance, and Mr. Herdic prevailed upon the Kennedys to stop off at Minnequa. They did so, but having their tickets for Saratoga, resumed their journey in a day or two; but they were so well pleased with Minnequa that they returned, and have spent every summer there since. When Mrs. Kennedy expressed to Mr. Herdic her gratification for the kindness shown the old lady, he replied that he did only his duty, that he never saw an old lady in distress without thinking of his dear old mother who raised himself and brothers by hard work at the wash tub. And this illustrates the bright side in his character which his neighbors delight to speak of.

—But I have made a long digression. I simply intended to give a few facts concerning the sanitary features of what I believe is destined to be the most popular summer resort for health and recreation in the country, and of which very little has been known beyond a comparatively limited circle of visitors, which has, however, been steadily increasing year by year. The only regret I have to express is that the exigencies of the editorial tread-mill did not allow me to spend a month there instead of a week. G.

THE FALL TRADE.

The *World* says: "The fall trade with the far West and the far South has already opened favorably, and every week that passes will probably bring in buyers from sections nearer the city. Those who live furthest from New York must, of course, be the first to purchase in order to get their goods home and assorted in time for the regular trade. The abundant grain crops and the good prices for grain ought to make the West a liberal purchaser this year. The South has certainly not for ten years been in better plight than it is this year, though the net amount which planters and farmers there will be able to invest in commodities remains to be determined by the price they get for their abundant cotton crop. Ten cents a pound in the Mississippi Valley and twelve cents in most other portions of the cotton belts is the estimated cost of producing and marketing cotton. The excess above that sum is allowed for profit. Judging from Texas, which is already purchasing fall dry goods, the South should this season be a good, if not a liberal customer of New York."

RAG MONEY AND ITS VALUE.—"Well, bub," replied Bijah, as he finished hanging up the broom, "this currency question bothers many besides you, though it's clear enough to me. You see that twenty-five cent scrip, don't you?"

The boy remarked that he did, and Bijah placed it on the window sill, weighed down with a peach stone, and continued:

"That bit of paper is marked "25 cents," but is it twenty-five cents? Is it anything more than a piece of paper?"

"I dunno," solemnly replied the boy.

"Has that bit of paper any real value beyond its being a promise to pay?" demanded Bijah?"

"What paper?"

"That 'ere twenty-five—"

He stopped there. Some one had sneaked up the alley and slyly stolen both scrip and peach stone.

"Never mind," condoled the boy, "it hadn't any intrinsic value."

"It hadn't eh?" growled the old janitor; I just want to catch the wolf who absorbed it?

MISS NEILSON'S sickness cost her $100,000 in broken engagements. When we were sick last spring it cost us nine cents (9 cts.)—three pills at three cents apiece. —*Ex.*

NASBY ON INFLATION.

CONFEDRIT X ROADS, which is in the State uv Kentucky, August 27, 1875.—Ef life ever wuz a rose-tinted dream to me at any time dooring my mortio pilgrimage, this is the precise time. I am thoroly happy—so happy, indeed, that the pirvashens and troubles that I hev bin thro are fadin out uv my memory entirely. I hev paid Bascom's account which hez bin running for so many years, and hev his receet in my safe—*my* safe I say. Proudly I write these words. MY safe. Who, thirty days ago, wood hev supposed that I should ever say MY safe! Then I hev two soots uv close—good ones—which is one and a half more than I hev had sence I was Postmaster under Johnson—Heven rest his sole. I hev two shirts for the first time in my life, and I am wearing stockings! I hev but one pare ez yet, but no one can rise to the summut uv hooman grandjer at wun bound. I shel buy another pare in a week or two. I think every bank president ought to either hev two pare uv stockings or return to the stern virchoos uv the Republic in its better days, and go barefoot. Going barefoot or heving a change is necessary to the keeping uv a bank presidents office in a sweet smelling condition.

But this is a digreshen. Suffice to say, I am clothed. I pade three dollars and a half a pare for them stockings—they is cotton—which is three dollars and a quarter more than they wuz worth in the old money; but wat difference does it make? That three dollars and a half wuz made by four pulls on Simpson's printing press, and when money kin be made in that way wat difference does it make wot I pay for cotton sox?

At the beginning we ishood 10, 20, 22, and 50, cent currency, but we hev quit that. Prices hev gone up so under the general prosperity, that there aint anything in the Corners that sells for less than a dollar per one, and the fracksinel currency wuz desided to be yoosless. Besides it cost jest as much to print a ten cent note ez it does a dollar, and we bleeve in economizin.

Simpson, the printer, is makin us a litte trouble. At the beginnin I yoosed to pay him for printing our bills by jest signin enuff uv em ez they come from the press to make his amount, but lately he hez refoozed to take our money and insists en greenbax. We tried to overawe him, but when he threatened to publish the finanshel condishun uv the president and direckters it was considered advisable to humor him. It is singler that sich men throw impediments in the way of progress.

The obstacles in the way uv the bank that hev thus far developed themselves, hev bee happily and easily removed. Bascom demanded wheat uv us to ship to Looisvill to git more whiskey, and we hed to let him hev it, and take pay in our greenbax, and that bein the standard in Looisville, we met a heavy loss. The account stands as follows.

1,000 bushels uv wheat cost us, in our own money, at $4 50 per bushel	$4,500
Sold it to Bascom at Loois greenback prices, which is $1 er bushel, taken pay in the same money we paid for it.....	1,000
Loss (which is easily figgered).....	$3,500

We had one more trouble, which we got on easier with. Pugsby, the shoemaker, who took our money, run out uv leather, and when he sent to Looisville for more, the merchants there, ez in the case uv Bascom, refoosed to take our currency. Pugsby knowd uv Bascom's experience and he came up smillin to hev us sell him wheat enuff at greenback prices to renoo his stock.

"Wat kin we do?" I demanded in dire distress. for really I didn't see why Pugsby shoodent hev wheat to renoo his stock ez well as ez Bascom, ceptin that whisky is more necessary to the Cornors than leather.

"Do?" sed Issaker Gavitt, with a expreshu uv skorn on his classick feechers. "Do?" And yoo claim to be financeers? Hez Pugsby a safe? No? Well, wher does he keep the $12,000 uv our money? In his desk. Yes? And that is wooden: And his bildin is wood. Very good. Tell Pugsby to come tomorrer and we will give him wheat at a dollar a bushel for all uv our money he has got. We hev twenty-four hours, and banks ez well as nashens, kin be saved in twenty-four hours."

And Issaker put some matches in his vest pocket—about $3 worth. Matches hez gone up to $4 50 a box our money.

That nite Pugsby's shop burnt up, and the fire commenced jist under his desk. The next mornin that unforchnit man came to us and insisted on hevin the wheat on the score uv the money he had uv ours.

"Bring us the money," said Issaker, beamin sweetly unto him, "and we'll give all this wheat you want,"

"But yoo kno that I hed yoor money, and that was burnt up last nite."

"I persoom yoo hed some uv our money; but I dont kno it," replied Issaker. "No well regulated bank kin live if they shood take every man's word, ez yoo want us to. How kin I tell but wat yoo hev that money conceeled, and that the burnin uv yoor shop was a skeem to defraud yoor creditors? I am not shoor that it isn't my dooty to investigate the matter."

And Issaker looked so stern that Pugsby left the bank with a howe uv terror.

Issaker is developin su great a genius in finanseerin that I'm relly jealous uv him. He is the master-sperit uv the institooshun.

At the Board meetin last nite we discust wat we shood do in sich cases ez Pugsby's hereafter, but arrived at no definite conclooshun. There is sevral uv em, and they will hev to be met. Issaker bleeves in the style uv treatmunt he yoosed in Pugsby's case, but I can't consent to it. It's heroic I admit, and good enuff for a temprary expedient, but it won't do for a reglar system, If our money stimoolates a man's bizniz to the pint of his bildin a new house we hev benefited him, and the commoonity ez well. But ef to avoid the inconveniecce uv redeemin that money we hev to burn the house wat good hev we accomplished? None. We hev got to find some other way. I don't see any other way, but no dout it will sejest itself to me in time.

It is astonishin how the Corners is boomin, now that it hez money cnuff. Five new rale-roads are bein bilt, twelve new turnpikes, one hundred and twenty-eight new cellers for new houses is bein dug, and last week the corner-stuns for eight factrys wuz laid with approprit ceremonies. The gradin is bein dun on the rale-rodes and turnepikes, and that part uv the work will be pushed to an early compleshun, for the labrers furnish their own shovels and picks and take our money for wages. The labrers buy their livin uv the farmers along the line with that money, and then the fariners come to the Corners with it, and cheer their soles at Bascom's.

So far all is serene and sweet. So far the money sheds blessins, ez a skunk does perfoom. But at this pint comes worry. Wat is Bascom to do do with it? The Looisville merchants refoose to tech it for likker, and we can't afford to give him wheat at Looisville prices again. We wood bild a distillery, but alys we can't pay for the nails, the glass and the stillin apparatus in our money, and we ain't got any other. But, thanks to an over rulin Providence, Bascom hex enuff likker to last two weeks, and suthin will turn up afore that is gone.

Valyoos hev gone up so that it trkes a vast volume uv currency to transact the biznis uv the Corners. Simpson's hand-press won't anser the demands made into it, and he hez purchased a power press, which will print 1,000 sheets an hour. And to facilitate biznis, and to make it perfeckly shoor that we shell hev all the currency we want, I hev hed my name and Issaker's engraved, so that it kin be printed in, thus savin us the trouble of sining em with a pen.

Our prosperity is astonishin. Pugsby gits $40 a pare now for pegged boots a great deal eazier than he yoost to git $4 and Bascom hez put drinks up 50 cents for new whisky and 75 when yoo take sugar in it. Lots in the corporashun hez quadroopled in valyoo within the week, and reel estate is changin hands lively. I cood wish, however, that ishoos uv the Onlimited Trust and Confidence Company cood hev a wider circulashen. I took a brief vacashun this week at the Glauber Salt Springs and wuz beaten out uv $200 at cut-throat loo. The gamblers refoozed to take my money, and I was compelled to leeve my watch with em—that is, Captain McPelter's watch, which I had borrowed to make an imposin appearance. But it wuz all the same to me, ez I paid him for it in our own currency. I wuz sorry to lose it, for I hed depended on that wach to help us out when we got into an exceedin tite place.

PETROLUM V. NASBY,
President uv the Onlimited Trust and Confidence Company.

P. S.—Another trouble is loomin up on th horizon, Perkins, the blacksmith, is out uv iron, Sampsell, the carpenter, hez to hev a jack-plane and two augers, all uv which hez to be got in Looisvill, and they demand uv us sich money ez Looisville will take. Then another mortifyin circumstance happened yesterday. The Directors uv the Bank hed determined to lay the corner stun uv our new bankin edifis, which we hev commenst, but after announsin the event we coodent lay it. A bigger rope than any in the Corners wuz nessary to lift the massive stun to its place (we hed it massive ez an emblem uv our solidity), but we coodent rake up enuff evrrency that they'd take in Looisville to buy one, So that corner stun ain't laid, and the work on the bildin, I spose, will hev to stop till we ken turn up suthin. Ther's a crisis approachin. P. V. N.

A BEAUTIFUL INCIDENT.

William IV. expired about midnight at Windsor Palace. The Archbishop of Canterbury, with other peers and high functionaries of the kingdom were in attendance. As soon as the "sceptre had departed" with the last breath of the king, the Archbishop quitted Windsor Palace, and made his way with all possible speed to Kensington Palace, the residence at that time of the princess—already, by the law of succession, Queen—Victoria. He arrived long before daylight, announced himself and requested an immediate interview with the princess. She hastily attired herself, and met the venerable prelate in the ante-room. He informed the princess of the demise of William, and formally announced to her that she was in law and right successor to the deceased monarch. "The sovereignty of the most powerful nation of the earth lay at the feet of a girl of eighteen." She was greatly agitated at the formidable words, "so fraught with blessings or calamity." The first words she was able to utter were these: "I ask your prayers in my behalf." They kneeled down together, and Victoria inaugurated her reign, like the young king of Israel in the olden time, by asking of the Most High, who ruleth in the kingdom of men, "an understanding heart to judge so great a people who could not be numbered nor counted for multitude." The sequel of her reign has been worthy of such a beginning. Every throne in Europe has tottered since that day. Most of them have been for a time overturned. That of England was never so firmly seated in the loyalty and love of the people as at the present hour. Queen Victoria enjoys a personal influence, too—the heartfelt homage paid to her as a wife, a mother, and benefactor to the poor; a Christian woman, incomparably wiser and greater than any monarch now reigning. She is loved at home and admired.

TURKISH tailors are never reproached for misfits. They have only to cut out two bags, hitch them together, and the customer has a first-class pair of trowsers.

"DO LAUGH a little, my love," said an Ohio Congressman to his wife, who looked as serious as a woman who had just failed in a divorce suit. "I am waiting until I read your speech on finance," she quietly replied.

AND OLD STORY IN A NEW DRESS

The London *Daily Telegraph* says: "Few points are more interesting and curious in any comparison of ancient literatures than the community, and often, indeed, the actual identity, of the tales and traditions of widely-scattered peoples. It seems well-nigh as if mankind learned all its stories in one time and place, and that, whatever else was forgotten in its subsequent wanderings, those legends of the human childhood were remembered and repeated in every country, with such variations as lapse of years and changing manners and language might produce. The 'Judgment of Solomon' is one of these 'world-stories' which occurs in other forms and dates besides the familiar version to be read in the First Book of Kings, but it would surprise many to learn that it is found even among the peasants of Ceylon in a Buddhist dress. The 'Umandava Jatake,' or Book of the Five Hundred and Fifty Births of Buddha—translations from the Pali text of which have lately been given to the world by Mr. Thomas Steele, of the Ceylon Civil Service—contains a story of the Buddhist Teacher when he was Chief Councillor of King Vedeha of Miyulu, which is wonderfully like the Hebrew tale under a Cingalhese garb. A woman, it is related, came with her infant boy to a pool in order to bathe, and, leaving him on the bank, went down into the water. As soon as she had done so a wicked woman, seeing the child and wishing to have it, came up and said, 'Friend, is this pretty baby yours? May I nurse it?' The mother replied, 'Why not?' upon which the evil-hearted woman, taking the infant and nursing him a little while-ran off with him. The mother pursued, screaming for her son and expostulating, while the false woman boldy cried, 'When didst thou own a child? It is mine!' Whilst the quarrel went on they came near Buddha's hall, hearing the disturbance, asked what was the matter! Being acquainted with the quarrel, he said, 'Will you abide by my judgment?' To which they assented. He then had a line drawn on the ground, and the child laid upon it; and, telling the false mother to seize its arms and the real mother its legs, said, 'He shall be adjudged son of her who pulls him across the mark.' The wicked woman was rejoiced at this, for her strength was greater, and she prepared to pull furiously: but the mother, seeing if she held the babe at all he must suffer great pain, fell weeping, and said, 'No no! let her take the boy! I cannot bear to see him hurt! Then Buddha asked of the bystanders, 'Whose hearts are tender to the children?—those of mothers or those of of persons who are not mothers?' They replied, 'O Pandit! mothers' hearts are tender!' Then he said, 'Which think you, is the mother?—she who has the child now or she who let it go?' Every body answered 'she who let it go is the mother!' The Teacher then restored the child to his mother and sent her rejoicing away! Here is evidently the same ancient story, full of a wisdom as old and natural as mother's love itself; and none need regret if some doubt is cast by it upon King Solomon's judicial originality, when we see that his sagacity at least was founded upon what was already a world-wide experience of the unselfishness of maternal affection."

DIGNITY OF TRUE CHRISTAINS.

One of the best evidences of genuine conversion is Christain obedience. The Psalmist says: "Oh, that my ways were directed to keep Thy statues!" The first inquiry of Paul after his conversion was, "Lord, what wilt thou have me to do?" and years afterward we hear him saying, "I delight in the law of the Lord after the inner man."

Such obedience Christ owns and appreciates. He even puts a higher estimate on such obedient ones than on his "kindred according so to flesh;" for we are told (Matt. viii. 11—21) that on a certain occasion, when encompassed by a crowd of persons, he was informed his mother and brethren were present and desired to speak with him, he replied: "My mother and brethren are those which hear the word of God and do it." We cannot doubt that Christ cherished ardent affection for her who bore him, for while hanging in agony on the cross he commended her with his expiring breath to the care of his beloved deciple John; nor have we any reason for supposing he had not a suitable regard for all his relations