The Bradford Reporter.

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

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TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

☞ Advertising in all cases exclusive of subscriptions to the paper.

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

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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.

JAMES WOOD, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, mch9-76 TOWANDA, PA.

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

JOHN F. SANDERSON, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, OFFICE.—Means Building (over Powell's Store). mch9-76 TOWANDA, PA.

D. D. SMITH, DENTIST, Towanda, Pa. Office on Park Street, north side Public Square, next to Elwell House. [mch9-76

S. W. & WM. LITTLE, *ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, TOWANDA, PA.* Office in Patton's Block, cor. Main and Bridge-Sts. Towanda, Pa., April 18, 76.

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.

WM. MAXWELL, *ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.* OFFICE OVER DAYTON'S STORE, TOWANDA, PA. April 12, 1876.

PATRICK & FOYLE, *ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.* Towanda, Pa. Office, in Mercur's Block. jly17-73.

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

G. F. MASON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, TOWANDA PA. Office first door south of C. B. Patch Esp., second floor. Nov. 18, 75.

E. L. HILLIS, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, TOWANDA, PA. Office with Smith & Montanye. [nov11-75.

GEORGE D. STROUD, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 33 Chestnut St. TOWANDA, PA. Late of Philadelphia. Dec. 9, 75

J. ANDREW WILT, *ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,* Office over Cross' Book Store, two doors north of Stevens & Long, Towanda, Pa. May be consulted in German. [April 12, 76.]

McPHERSON & KINNEY, *ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,* TOWANDA, PA. Office in Tracy & Noble's Block. Towanda, Pa., Jan. 10, 1876.

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.

L. ELSBREE, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 0.-14-75. TOWANDA, PA.

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. (apl14-70) 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. [Jan6-71y] J. N. CALIFF.

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

DAVIES & CARNOCHAN, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, MERCUR BLOCK Dec 23-75. TOWANDA, PA.

H. PEET, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, is prepared to practice all branches of his profession. Office, MERCUR BLOCK, (entrance on south side) TOWANDA, PA. [Jan6-76.

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

DR. S. M. WOODBURN, Physician and Surgeon. Office over O. A. Black's Clothing Store. Towanda, May 1, 1872ly*.

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. [jan1-74tf.

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.

DR. C. M. STANLY, DENTIST, Having removed his Dental office into Tracy & Moore'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 apparatus. may1875.

HALE & PATTON, Agents for CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. Office No. 3 Griffith & Patton's Block, Bridge Sts. March 25-74.

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

M. O. MOODY, BLACKSMITH. Does all kinds of work in his line. HORSE-SHOEING A SPECIALTY. Diseased feet treated. Manufactures the celebrated CALIFORNIA PICK. Shop in Stullen's Carriage Factory, on Pine-st. Towanda, Pa., Jan. 6, 76-tf.

INSURANCE AGENCY. The following RELIABLE AND FIRE TRIED Companies represented: LANCSHIRE. PHŒNIX. HOME. MERCHANTS. March 19-74tf. O. A. BLACK.

WOOL CARDING, AT THE WOOLEN MILLS, CAMPTOWN, PENNA. Also manufacturing and cloth dressing attended to on short notice. We are already making rolls from the new clip, and are prepared to do work as fast as offered. H. B. INGHAM Camptown, Jan. 4th, 1875.

Immense Success! 50,000 of the Genuine LIFE AND LABORS OF LIVINGSTONE, *already sold*, and demand *increasing*. The only new COMPLETE life of the great Hero Explorer. Full of thrilling interest and spirited illustrations of thirty years strange adventures, also the CURIOSITIES and WONDERS of a MARVELOUS country; the millions are eager to get, and *more good* agents are *needed* at once. PROFITS are SPLENDID. For particulars and proof, address, HUBBARD BROS., Publishers, 238 Sansom St., Phila., Pa. [Oct20-75-1y.

Evans & Hildreth.

CALL ON EVANS & HILDRETH, AT THEIR *NEW STORE,* ON MAIN STREET, AND SECURE SOME OF THE *GREAT BARGAINS,* THEY OFFER IN PRINTS, SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, CASSIMERES, DRESS GOODS, WHITE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, LACES, NOTIONS, &c., &c., &c., &c. &c. EVANS & HILDRETH. Towanda, March 2, '76

Taylor & Co.

TAYLOR & CO A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF HOLIDAY GOODS, AT TAYLOR & CO'S THIS WEEK Towanda, Dec. 8, 75.

Legal.

PROCLAMATION,—WHEREAS, Hon. PAUL D. MONROW, President Judge of the 15th Judicial District, consisting of the county of Bradford, and Hons. S. D. HARKNESS, and C. S. RUSSELL, Associate Judges, in and for said county of Bradford, have issued their precept bearing date the 1st day of April, 1876, to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer, General Jail Delivery, Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Common Pleas and Orphans' Court, at Towanda, for the County of Bradford, on Monday, May 1st, 1876, to continue two week.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the Coroners and Justices of the Peace of the county of Bradford, that they be then and there in their proper person, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with records, inquisitions and other remembrances to do those things which to their office appertains to be done; and those who are bound by recognizances or otherwise, to prosecute against the prisoners who are or may be in the jail of said county, or who shall be bound to appear at the said Court, are to be then and there to prosecute absinst them as shall be just. Jurors are requestrd to be punctual in their attendance agreeably to their notice. Dated at Towanda, the 1st day of April, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, and of the Independence of the United States, the one hundredth.

A. J. LAYTON, Sheriff.

TRIAL LIST FOR MAY TERM, 1876.

Wm Vandermark vs J O Ward.....case
Wm R Foster vs Wm Brahe.....case
Jno Holmes vs James Mettler.....assumpsit
Daniel Beasley vs Stephen Evans.....issue
Jno Cummins vs J F Sanderson.....assumpsit
Jno Cummins vs B-W Lane.....assumpsit
Birdsey Tuttle vs Jno S Anthony.....sci fa
J R Cowell vs Overseers Poor Asylum Township.....appeal
Guy Tozer vs Amaziah Rinney.....eject
Fitzgerald, Flagg & Co vs Dunbar & Dewey.....asst
A A Dougherty's atty in fact vs H B Ingham, et al
A Lewis & Son vs A Waltman.....assumpsit
Wm A Niven vs L G Vanhorn.....trespass
Augustus Lewis vs Hiram Horton's assignee.....asst
Wm Brahne vs A D Wilcox.....eject
Wm Brahne vs Wm A Porter.....
H W Patrick vs Benj Northrup.....
Cornelius Hunsicker vs J S Williston.....debt
P S Wyncoop vs E Smith.....assumpsit
J Homburg vs Patrick Carroll.....appeal
Augustus Lewis vs Levi P Stafford.....assumsit
B & E Coal Co vs Samuel N Blood et al.....case
Henry Ward et al vs F L Ballard.....eject
John C Hannon vs M V B Rogers et al.....issue
Clark & Middaugh vs Towanda Boro.....debt
Subpoenas 2d week returnable Monday, May 7, 1876.

B. M. PECK, Prothy.

Towanda, April 3, 1876.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—By virtue of an order issued out of the Orphans' Court of Bradford county, the undersigned, administrator of the estate of William Conover, late of Wyalusing, deceased, will sell on the premises, in Wyalusing, on SATURDAY, April 29, 1876, the following described property, bounded as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at the corner of land surveyed to Horace Vaughlder, and now owned by William Coburn, at a stake and stones; thence north 89° east, 91p, to a white oak for a corner; thence north 30° east 22p, to a corner; thence north 52° east, 65p, to a stake for a corner; thence north 3° west 30p, to a corner of lands belonging to the heirs of Edwin Lewis, dec'd; thence by said land south, 89° west 116p, to an old road formerly made by Ebenezer Lewis; thence along said road the several courses and distances, to the line of land surveyed to Wm. Conover; thence along by his line to the place of beginning; containing about 30 acres, more or less.

ALSO—One other tract, beginning on the road leading up the Wyalusing creek, near an old building formerly used for a wagon shop, thence along a line east 17 6-10p, to a corner; thence south 72½ east 12 4-10p, along by lands surveyed to Wm. Conover; thence along by lands of said Coburn north 8½° west 17p, to the public road; thence along said road north 13 6-10p, to the place of beginning; containing 67 perches of land, be the same more or less.

TERMS.—$50 on the property being struck down, one half the balance on confirmation of sale, and the residue, with interest, one year from confirmation.

ELISHA LEWIS, Administrator.

apr6w3

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that there have been filed in the office of Register of Wills in and for the county of Bradford, accounts of administration upon the following estates, viz:

Final acct of F G Bennett, adm'r of the estate of Simon Fuller, late of Springfield, dec'd.

Second partial acct of L F Shetts, act adm'rd of the estate of Schra G French, late of Wells, dec'd.

Second partial acct of M W DeWitt, adm'r de bonis non of the estate of Jacob DeWitt, dec'd of Towanda, dec'd.

Final acct of H B Gayloid, exr of the will of Henry Gayloid, late of Ulster, dec'd.

Final acct of B M Peck and G S Peck, exr's of the will of H M Peck, late of North Towanda dec'd.

Partial acct of Ingham Stone, guardian of Alvira B Brown, Minor child of Henry Brown, dec'd.

Final acct of James H Webb, guardian of Ida F Chamberlin, minor child of Henry C Chamberlin, dec'd.

Partial acct of James H Webb, guardian of Stephen F Chamberlin, minor child of Henry C Chamberlin, dec'd.

Partial acct of James H Webb, guardian of Lemuel O Chamberlin, dec'd.

Final acct of James H Webb, guardian of Edwin J Shepard, minor child of Nelson Shepard, dec'd.

Partial acct of James H Webb, guardian of Ellen R and Dilmuria Shepard, minor children of Nelson Shepard, dec'd.

Final acct of James H Webb, adm'r of the estate of Perry Burt, late of Ridgebury, dec'd.

Final acct of J H Carey, adm'r of the estate of Daniel A Carey, late of Warren, dec'd.

Final acct of Reuben Stone, ex'r of the will of Benj J Hoagland, late of LeRoy, dec'd.

Final acct of C E Campbell, adm'r of the estate of Josephus Campbell, late of Burlington, dec'd.

Final acct of Geo A Hedden, adm'r of the estate of Octavius A Hedden, late of Asylum, dec'd.

Final acct of Hannah L Card, adm'x of the estate of T M Card, late of Columbia, dec'd.

Final acct of Wm F Stephenson, adm'r of the estate of Daniel Tompkins, late of Sheshequin, dec'd.

Final acct of Wm Wolff, ex'r of the will of Julius Wolff, late of Towanda, dec'd.

Final acct of F W Raynard, adm'r of the estate of John A Beeman, late of Rome twp, dec'd.

Partial acct of Chas F Taylor and Cleatha B Clausen, adm'rs of the estate of Elias J Clausen, late of Wyso twp, dec'd.

Also the appraisement of property set off by executors and administrators to widows and children of the following decedents, viz:

Estate of Jacob Norcutt,
" " Abram Dunning,
" " E. J. Clausen,
" " Noah Leonard,
" " Aaron Knapp,
" " Samuel Heavener,
" " David Clapper,
" " John Purcell, Jr.,
" " Silas Jones,
" " Ruben M. Russell,
" " Samuel A. Langford,
" " J. L. Rockwell,
" " Charles Dieffenbacher,

And the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Bradford County, Thursday, May 4, 1876, at 2 o'clock p. m., for confirmation and allowance.

C. E. ANDREWS, Register.

April 4, '76.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Trustee's sale of coal lands and mining property and appurtenances in the county of Bradford, State of Pennsylvania.

By virtue of a certain mortgage or deed of trust executed and delivered by The Fall Creek Bituminous Coal Company, of the State of Pennsylvania, to the undersigned as Trustee, dated the first day of May, 1868, and recorded in the office for recording deeds, &c., in and for the county of Bradford in said State, in Deed Book, No. 85, page 102, &c., on the 14th day of May, A. D., 1868; and also in Mortgage Book, No. 14, page 102, &c., on the 13th day of November, A. D., 1875.

I, the undersigned, as Trustee as aforesaid, hereby give notice that I will, on TUESDAY, the 25th day of APRIL, 1876, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, at the Exchange Sales Rooms, No. 111, Broadway, in the city, county, and State of New York, sell at auction to the highest bidder the property, rights, privileges and franches conveyed or intended to be conveyed to me by said mortgage or deed of trust; default having been made by the said Company in the terms and conditions of said mortgage, and such default having continued for the space of sixty days, and I being required in writing to make such sale by the holders of certain of the said bonds secured by said mortgage or deed of trust, which were at the time of making such request due and outstanding.

The property aforesaid includes some sixteen hundred acres of land, situate in Franklin and Overton townships in Bradford county, State of Pennsylvania, being composed of the whole of the tract of land surveyed in the name of George Edge, and the several parts of tracts surveyed in the names of George Temple, Samuel Edge, Paul Hardy and Andrew Hardy, all of which is more accurately bounded and described in said mortgage; together with all and singular the railroads, mines, ores, minerals, woods, roads, lines, ways, waters, water courses, easements, rights, liberties, hereditaments and appurtenances unto the said premises belonging and appertaining, and the reversion and remainders, rents, issues and profits thereof.

For a more full and complete description of the property to be sold, with its boundaries and locations, reference may be had to the said mortgage, of record as aforesaid, or to the original thereof, in the possession of Messrs. Gray & Davenport, attorneys, at No. 9, Nassau street, New York City.

TERMS OF SALE:—Ten per cent of the purchase money is to be paid cash in hand on the day of sale and the balance is to be paid within thirty days thereafter, at the office of Gray & Davenport, No. 9 Nassau street, in the City of New York, State of New York, and upon the payment of the said balance in full the purchaser will receive a Deed to the said property, conveying such title as is vested in me as Trustee as aforesaid.

Dated February 25th, 1876.

CHARLES F. HUNTER, Trustee for the Bondholders of the Fall Creek Bituminous Coal Company.

GRAY & DAVENPORT, Attorneys for Trustee, 9 Nassau St. N. Y. City.

The above advertisement appears in the following newspapers, to-wit: The *Evening Post*, published in the City of New York; the *Philadelphia Enquirer*, published in the city of Philadelphia; and the BRADFORD REPORTER, published in Towanda, Bradford County, Pa.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that all persons indebted to the estate of Dennis M'Keely, late of Broom Co. N. Y., dec'd, must make immediate payment to the undersigned, and all persons having claims against said estate must present them, duly authenticated, for settlement.

WM. M. M'KEELY, Executor.

mch16w6

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that all persons indebted to the estate of Levi Dunham, late of Warren, dec'd, must make immediate payment to the undersigned, all persons having claims against said estate must present them, duly authenticated, for settlement

ASA DUNHAM, Executor.

mar23w*

Selected Poetry.

THE CARELESS WORD.

'Twas but a word, a careless word,
As thistle-down it seemed as light;
It paused a moment in the air,
Then onward winged its flight.

Another lip caught up the word,
And breathed it with a hearty sneer;
It gathered weight as on it sped,
That careless word, in its career.

Then rumor caught the flying word,
And busy gossip gave it weight,
Until that little word became
A vehicle of angry hate.

And then that word was winged with fire,
Its mission was a thing of pain;
For soon it fell like lava drops,
Upon a wildly-tortured brain.

And then another page of life
With burning, scalding tears was blurred;
A load of care was heavier made,
Its added weight, that careless word.

That careless word, oh! how it scorched
A fainting, bleeding, quivering heart!
'Twas like a hungry fire, that searched
Through every tender, vital part.

How wildly throbbed that aching heart!
Deep agony its fountains stirred;
It calmed, but bitter ashes mark
The pathway of that careless word.

Miscellaneous.

WHAT IT COSTS TO LIVE.

A PRACTICAL SUBJECT TREATED IN A PRACTICAL WAY.

The question which invariably comes up for discussion in this early spring season is the never answered problem of the cost of living to young married folks, and the relative advantages of keeping house or boarding during the opening year on a limited income, in New York or other large cities. Magazines and newspapers tread the same round of argument, to prove how an income of $1,000 may by strict economy be made to fill the place of $6,000. Items of house rent, clothes, amusements, etc., etc., are given and studied with more interst by beginners in work and outlay than any statistics of frauds and briberies. One mechanic comes forward with his statement as to how he and his wife and two children live comfortably in New York on eight hundred dollars per annum. Another makes it plain to the dullest perception that it is impossible for two people to live decently at all on $1,000. The mistake in this, as in the servant problem, is in the attempt to lay down general rules which will suit every case. P. and his wife, with canny Scotch blood in their veins, take a couple of rooms, which the woman strong and healthy, and swift-handed, keeps scrupulously clean; she cooks, sews, washes, irons; their fare is plain, but they have no appetite for delicacies, neither have they a love of fine clothes to make their coarse garb a hardship; the keenest pleasure of life for them in any sense would be to feel that they were living within their means and laying by something for a rainy day. Instead or finding economy painful, therefore, it is a real pleasure to them to deny themselves a penny there or a dollar here, and to sum up the small account of assets and expenditures at the end of each frugal day. Across the way are another young man and woman, with the same income. They are equally energetic, well-meaning, hopeful, at the start. But the man is a dyspeptic, his stomach rejects the everlasting dry bread and coarse meat which his neighbor digests with relish; his wife is a frail little creature who was born tired, with nerves, spine, and liver all protesting against life every hour; it is a simple impossibility for her to wash, scrub or iron. Of course this is a very reprehensible state of affairs. But it is a fact, as hard and real a fact as the dollars whose outlay we are calculating. Both these young people, too, have tastes and mental necessities which demand food as imperatively as do their bodies. A life whose highest and absorbing aim is barely to keep their bodies alive without going in debt, would be worse than death to them. They want books, music, society, something to lift them day by day to higher and wider outlooks.

Now while it is practicable and pleasant for the first married couple to live in New York on almost any given sum over $500 per annum, the second will find life stinted and wretched on any sum under $1,200. Nor will any economy on their part make it otherwise. The comfortable housing, good food, service, newspapers, lectures, with the small portion of beauty and grace which is necessary to them in their surroundings to make life tolerable, are simply not to be bought for two people in this city for that amount of money. We have left out of the question in this case the indulgence of expensive and idle tastes or any love of fashion or vulgar show, but presume our experimenters to be people of culture and good breeding. Their simplest and most effective remedy is to leave New York, if the man's business will permit, and go, not to tough pioneer Western work, which demands sound physical health, and at least temporary sacrifice of personal tastes, but to Philadelphia or some other smaller city, where the resources of life are almost as rich and varied, and the cost of living is much less. The income which in this city would keep a man and his wife in absolute penury, in other cities would give them a snug little home, decent clothes, all the necessities and many of the comforts of life, and in a Western or Southern town enable them to live in luxurious ease.

When there are children the whole case is altered. Living is of course doubled in cost, but to thoughtful parents there are other considerations which seldom come into notice in newspaper discussions of this domestic problem. The young professional man, artist, or educated tradesman, feels that his boys and girls start in the race of life with an advantage simply because of their early life in a metroplitan city. Knowledge here is condensed, made tangible, breathed in unconsciously day by day. Here are libraries, art, the quick, intelligent throb of varied social life; all the currents of trade and politics center and issue from here; the child sits as it were at the heart of things; news from all quarters of the world comes to him as daily as mental food, instead of gossip over the parson's cough or the doctor's new mare; he gains imperceptibly, from mere width of outlook, a broader charity, a comprehension of other conditions of life than his own, impossible to the farm or village boy. Knowledge of evil, it is true, comes to him at the same time. But we are supposing the moral and religious home training to be as watchful as in the case of country-bred children. Drunkenness, gambling, and impurity of every sort are practically as near one as the other. Men with limited incomes are apt to reckon this advantage to their children at its full value, and we acknowledge that it has value. The lad of nineteen, reared in a city, is like a tool sharpened for its work compared to his country cousin. Nor has he suffered more from envy and discontent at the superior wealth or social position of those about him; discipline, by the way, which is noxious in its effect on any child. Nowhere are caste lines so inexorably drawn as in an American village, or young folks made to feel the value of dirty greenbacks so bitterly. There everybody in town knows that the boy is wearing his father's overcoat, and that his mother does her own washing; in New York his next neighbor does not care whether he comes in rags or a velvet gown.

These matters weigh and ought to weigh in the scale when our young married people are making up their minds as to where and how to live. If they have, however, a desire to bring up their children outside of the strain and wear and tear of American life, if they would rather leave them with less ability to make money and a wholesome indifference to money, their better plan would be to escape wholly from the cities. In certain Southern country neighborhoods, perhaps, are still to be found that slow-going social habit, that indifference to the future, a modicum of which would be just now a wholesome element in our American training.—*N. Y. Tribune*

THE RECTOR'S CALL.

"Good morning, Mrs. Minty!" observed the Rector, as the door opened to his knock.

The door seemed to have a surly way about it, and opened scarcely wide enough to let the Rector in, although Mrs. Minty invited him to enter, and brushing some invisible dust from a chair with her apron, she asked him to sit down.

The Rector saw at a glance that Mrs. Minty was not pleased, but he could not surmise what was the matter. He had accidently heard that day of the sickness of her daughter, and at the first opportunity had called to see the young girl. Not seeming to notice the mother's manner, he said: "I hear that Miss Maria is sick."

"Yes; and she might ha' died for all she's seen of you!" replied Mrs. Minty, with an energy that almost shook the good Rector out of his seat. The Rector was a meek man, and overlooking the readiness of her reply, he asked: "How long has she been sick?"

"Two weeks and over," replied the mother.

"Have you had a physician?" inquired the Rector.

"Had a physician! What a question! Why, the girl has been almost dead! I wonder you got here before she was dead! Had a physician!" These last words Mrs. Minty fairly ground out between her teeth, with ill-suppressed scorn.

It now became evident that Mrs. Minty, on each day of her daughter's sickness and the Rector's delay in calling, had added to her wrath, and it had now reached a degree of intensity that suggested strategy or flight. The Rector resolved to try the former first.

"Ah! you have had a physician?" he observed. "How did *he* happen to call?"

"How did he happen to call? Well, did one ever hear of such a question as that?"

"Perhaps some one told him Miss Maria was sick; or perhaps he was passing and dropped in," interjected the Rector.

"Do you suppose I'd let my own daughter lie sick in the house and not send for the doctor?" fairly screeched Mrs. Minty.

"Oh, you sent for him!" said the Rector.

"Do you think he'd come if we didn't send for him? How'd he know Maria was sick?" replied the mother, looking at the Rector as though she pitied his stupidity.

"Do you always send for the physician when you want him?" asked the Rector, with provoking mildness.

"Well, I declare," exclaimed Mrs. Minty. "What do you ask such a question as that for?"

"I did not know," said the Rector, "but that as you expected the clergyman to find out as best he could that your daughter was sick, without sending for him, you might do the same thing with the physician."

Something had been gradually dawning upon Mrs. Minty's mind, which the last words of the Rector, uttered with inimitable good-nature, resolved into a full intellectual surmise. Her severe face relaxed into broad smile. "Oh, I see! I see!" she exclaimed. "I thought them was mighty queer questions. Well, I guess I ought to ha' sent for you, too, seeing as how I sent for the doctor. And you didn't know Maria was sick?"

"No," observed the Rector. "If I had I should certainly have called before this. I accidentally heard of her illness this morning for the first time."

"Well, really, I hope you'll excuse me! Step this way, Maria's in the back room; she'll be all sorts o' glad to see you!"—*St. John's Chronicle.*

THERE are two styles of composition in common use. One has much sense in few words, the other has the greatest quantity of words with the smallest amount of good sense.

THE OBSERVANCE OF SUNDAY DURING THE CENTENNIAL.

The question has been much agitated, whether or not there shall be any modification of the laws regulating the observance of the Sabbath during the Centennial Exhibition. Modifications have been proposed, not only in Philadelphia, but in the great neighboring cities.

The Centennial Exhibition is NATIONAL in its character. It will exert an influence, unrestricted by local limits, as broad as the land, and reaching far beyond the oceans.

That influence should be beneficial and unexceptional. The American people have a deep interest in the issue of this question. From it will flow grave results. Our fathers, who laid the foundation of our LIBERTY, and reared the noble fabrics of our Municipal, State and National Governments, enacted these laws. They based them upon the Divine command. Those pure and patriotic men feared God and honored Him. They believed that "Righteousness exalteth a nation." Do you need an illustration of it? Read the Proclamation issued by order of the Continental Congress, John Hancock President, in this city, March 18th, 1776.

Under these laws we have grown in greatness and power. They have bestowed lasting blessings upon the human race.

In this year of national joy, with the illustrious examples of the pure and patriotic before us, reaping the fruits of their virtue, let us NOT modify or relax these laws, but maintain them in their integrity.

Sunday, as a *political* institution, is of inestimable value. Many of the most distinguished men attest it. Lord Macaulay said that "if Sunday had not been observed as a day of rest during the last three centuries, I have not the smallest doubt that we should have been at this moment a poorer and less civilized class than we are." Blackstone said, "A corruption of morals usually follows the profanation of the Sabbath."

Said the late Attorney-General Bates: "The religious character of an institution so ancient, so sacred, so lawful, and so necessary to the peace, the comfort and respectability of society, ought alone to be sufficient for its protection; but, that failing, surely the laws, made for its account, ought to be as strictly enforced as the laws for the protection of person and property. If the Sunday laws be neglected or despised, the laws of person and property will soon share their fate, and be equally disregarded."

There exists no necessity for the modification of the Sunday laws in any of our cities. There is no necessity for keeping open any department of the Centennial Exhibition on Sunday. The Exhibition will continue six months. That period of time will afford the amplest opportunity to all classes who may desire to visit it. Let the original design of the Centennial Commission be carried out.

Let the Exhibition be closed on the Sabbath. Let there be no compromise. The sentiment of the nation is against it. Let there be one day each week of quietness and rest, one day in seven in which the *auri sacra fames*—the accursed hunger after gold—may be banished from the bosom of the active, enterprising American.

Let us maintain the faith of our fathers, and our example, like theirs, will not be lost for good upon those who come after us.—*Pennsylvania Journal.*

HOSPITALITY.

HOW TO ENTERTAIN GUESTS.

Emmerson says: "I pray you, oh, excellent wife, do not cumber yourself and me to get a rich dinner for this man, or this woman, who has alighted at your gate, nor bed-chamber made ready at too great a cost. These things, if they are curious in, they can get for a price at a village inn. But let this stranger see, if he will, in your looks, in your actions, in your accents and behavior, your heart and earnestness, what he cannot buy at any price at any village or city, and which he may well travel fifty miles and dine sparely and sleep hardly to behold. Certainly let the board be spread, and the bed dressed for the traveler, but let not the emphasis of hopitality be in these things. Honor to the housewife where they are simple, so that the intellect is aware and sees the laws of the Universe; the soul worships truth and love, and honor and courtesy flow into all deeds."

The most obtuse must see in this quotation the whole philosophy of hospitality. One of the greatest delights of having a home of our own is to have a place in it for friends and strangers. We do not build a house simply to meet the wants of our own families. We have one or more guest chambers, and the extension table, to which we may welcome our friends. The larger our means, the more liberal provision we make for hospitality. They are greatly to be pitied who can barely supply their own physical wants, who dwell always in narrow quarters, who have no pillow or plate for friend or stranger. There are some homes that are wot of, that have room enough for all, and an indefinite power of expansion. There is always room for one more, and where the welcome is so hearty, the one more sends his regrets for absence and comes next time. There are others with houses roomy enough, but unblest with friends the year round. No one breathes the fragrance of their roses, or wipes the bloom from the clusters that are supposed to grace their tables. They live to themselves very elegantly and comfortably, it may be, but very narrow and selfishly. The door-step is always clean and the lawn always shorn. It is kept for the eyes and not the feet. No children play there, and the dogs are not at home. We hope the folks are happy and enjoy it.

There are others that would like to make their friends welcome, but spoil their pleasure by over-exertion. The guests are made to feel uneasy by the visible effort put forth to entertain them. The whole secret of putting our friends at their ease, is to be at ease ourselves; and in order to be thus, we must not misinterpret their visit. They havn't come to see our furniture, our surroundings, our dress, but ourselves. Courtesy, then, rather demands our society and conversation than our silverware and crockery. There is no objection, of course, to the best tea-urn, and cups and saucers to match, but they should be set upon the table as if they were every-day ware. By all means kill the turkey if that is your humor, but do not tell your guest that the bird has been waiting his coming a month. Let the rare dish be served up with as much ease as if it were always upon your table. Keep your art, whatever it may be, out of sight. Do not let your guest suspect that you are making an effort to entertain him, lest he go away pained with the feeling that he has been a burden to you, and never come again.

Nor should we turn aside wholly from the routine of our daily life to make our guests welcome. Every one worthy to sit at your table knows that life has its necessary duties. Do not burden them with the thought that your business is suffering derangement and loss by their coming. Your intercourse will be all the sweeter and more profitable for coming in the intervals of your regular cares. Give them to-day only that which you have to spare to-day, that there may be no strain to-morrow for your lost possessions, and no wish in your heart that they had not come at all, or at least when they did.

CHILDREN.

No time, experience, nor zealous care is too great to bestow on the culture and correct training of our children. There is no office higher than that of a teacher of youth, as there is nothin on earth so precious as the mind, soul and character of a child. No office should be regarded with greater respect. The first minds in a community should be encouraged to assume it. Parents should do all but, impoverish themselves to induce these to become the guardians and guides of their children. To this good all their show and luxury should be sacrificed. There they should be lavish while they straiten themselves in everything else. They should wear the cheapest clothes, live on the plainest food, if they can in no other way secure to their children the best of instruction. They should have no anxiety to accumulate property for their children, provided they can place them under influences which will awaken their faculties, inspire them with higher principles, and fit them to bear a manly part in the world. No language can express the cruelty of that economy which, to leave a fortune to a child, starves his intellect and impoverishes his heart. And yet many otherwise sensible and well-meaning people delegate the care and instruction of their offspiring during the tenderest days of childhood to ignorant, stupid servants. The mother alone, or some person her equal, should have the care of her children.

"Why not let your children play on Sunday, if the play is innocent and harmless and does not interfere with the comfort of others?" Enforce unnatural quietness of behavior on your little ones, because it is God's holy day, and their young hearts will instantly rise in rebellion against such a law. Children's in door plays should be quiet and gentle; but out of doors, let them romp, run, and shout to their hearts content. If you do not show that you sympathize with your children, they will look elswhere for that great necessity of their natures. This is, perhaps, one of the reasons why clergymen's children do not turn out well." A clergyman sat in his study writing his sermon, when his little boy toddled into the room, and, holding up his pinched finger, said: "Look, papa! how I have hurt it." The father looked around impatiently; "Sonny! I can't help it," and went on writing. His little boy's eyes opened wider; he ceased to weep; but he muttered in a low, indignant tone as he went out: "Yes you could, you might have said "Oh!" There was, perhaps, a better sermon for the minister in those words than the one he was preparing for his flock, if he had only known it.

CHEAP LIVING.

A suggestive account has just been published by a German woman in this country of the work done by certain women in Berlin in reducing the price of living in that city. In 1866 Mrs. Lena Morgenstern, with two or three other ladies of wealth and influence, finding that the cost of provisions was enormous, established several Volks-Kuechen, or people's kitchens—restaurants where meals could be had at the retail cost of the materials alone. In 1873 these women determined to bring their charity into their own homes by forming a Housekeepers' Association, whose object should be the reduction of the cost of living, the promotion of plain and economical habits, and the improvement of the condition of servants. In 1874 there were 250 members. Co-operative laundries, bakeries, intelligence-offices, and stores for groceries, meats and provisions were opened, all under the supervision of women. At the present time the membership embraces 6,000 families, and issues a weekly paper of a high order, containing its price lists, etc. The central bureau imports its supplies direct from China, France, Java, the United States, etc., and is thus enabled to supply the co-operative trade throughout Europe. Coal is also purchased wholesale by the association, and sold in accurately measured cars, an improvement on our own system which every householder in New York or Philadelphia will appreciate. The whole of this vast business enterprise is managed—and accurately managed—by women. Their last annual statistical report is as suggestive and forcible a commentary as any sermon on women's duties, work, and neglected opportunites.—*Tribune.*

WHY PRESIDENT BUCHANNAN REMAINED A BACHELOR.

A Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Journal* tells the following story:

In an elegant mansion near the Arlington hotel, in this city, reside two ladies of the olden aristocracy—Mrs. Freeman and her sister, Miss Coleman. About the latter a little romance clings which makes her interesting. She was the second and affianced bride of the late President Buchanan, his first love having died in her youth, and until he met Miss Coleman he was almost a recluse from ladies' society. He was engaged to her when sent abroad as American minister to the Court of St. James in London. At that time Miss Coleman resided in New York. He returned to this country on a visit and on the evening he arrived Miss Coleman was giving a grand entertainment. He was fatigued and, instead of dressing and paying his respects to her immediately, retired to his room, and early next morning called to see her. She