The Bradford Reporter.

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

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

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

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S. W. & WM. LITTLE, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, TOWANDA, PA. Office in Patten'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 Montanye's 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. jly17-75.

E. C. GRIDLEY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. April 1, 1875. TOWANDA, PA.

G. F. MASON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, TOWANDA PA. Office first door south of C. B. Patch Esq., 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.

McPHERSOM & KINNEY, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, TOWANDA, PA. Office in Tracy & Nolde'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.

I. ELSBREE, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, TOWANDA, PA. O.14-75.

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. [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, upstairs. H. J. MADILL.... [jan5-73ly] 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, Leßaysville, Pa. March 18-87.

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

DRS. JOHNSON & NEWTON, Physicians and Surgeons. Office over Dr. Porter & Son's Drug Store, Towanda, Pa. T. R. 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. 5-74tf.

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. may18-75.

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

C. S. RUSSELL'S GENERAL INSURANCE AGENCY, May 24-76tf. 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 Stallen's Carriage Factory, on Pinest. Towanda, Pa., Jan. 6, 76-tf.

INSURANCE AGENCY. The following RELIABLE AND FIRE TRIED Companies represented: LANCSHIRE. PHŒNIX. HOME. MERCHANTS. March 19-76. O. A. BLACK.

FREDERICK TAFT & CO., GENERAL PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS. NO. 9, 8th WATER STREET, PHILADELPHIA. REFERENCES: HON. JUDGE TAFT, Secretary of War. HENRY SANFORD, Esq. Supt. Adams Express Co., New York. JEREMIAH WALKER, Esq., Philadelphia. HON. D. S. BENNETT, Buffalo, New York. JNO. J. BATES, Corn Exchange, New York. apr20m3.

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 Home 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, 721 Sansom St., Phila., Pa. (Oct20-6ly.

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! WE ARE RECEIVING OUR NEW SPRING GOODS THIS WEEK WE HAVE BOUGHT THEM AT THE LOWEST PRICES OF THE SEASON, AND WILL SELL THEM AT PRICES NEVER BEFORE EQUALED. TAYLOR & CO.

Towanda, April 20, 1876.

Selected Poetry.

THE ELM AND THE VINE.

BY WILLIAM C. BRYANT.

"Uphold my feeble branches
With thy strong arms, I pray:"
Thus to the Elm, her neighbor—
The vine was heard to say:
"Else, lying low and helpless,
A weary lot is mine:

"Crawled o'er by every reptile,
And browsed by hungry kine."
The Elm was moved to pity;
Then spoke the generous tree:
"My hapless friend, come hither,
And find support in me."

The kindly Elm, receiving
The graceful Vine's embrace,
Became, with that adornment,
The garden's pride and grace:
Became the chosen covert
In which the wild birds sing:
Became the love of the Shepherds,
And the glory of the spring.

O, beautiful example
For youthful minds to heed;
The good we do to others
Shall never miss its meed:
The love of those whose sorrows
We lighten shall be ours,
And o'er the path we walk in
That love shall scatter flowers.

Miscellaneous.

THE CENTENNIAL.

No description of the Centennial can convey any adequate idea of the grandeur, magnitude and magnificence of the Centennial Exhibition. It must be seen to be appreciated; but the following description of the Main Building will aid the visitor in comprehending the wonderful sight:

If the Main Building does not surpass in beauty and wealth of contents Aladdin's Palace, it comes very near to it. No building certainly, in this country, and, probably in the world, ever contained so many beautiful things, of nature and art, or had anything like the wealth stored in it that this has. It has such an abundance and variety of subjects to describe that one hardly knows where to commence. It would be hard to say which country carries off the palm. The United States, probably, has the most articles beneficial to man and beast that will develop a country, promote the welfare and increase the wealth of its people; but, if we want to see some of the curiosities of vegetable, animal and mineral life, we must go to Mexico and Brazil. To see the new researches in chemistry, the wonderful progress made in ameliorating the condition of the wounded on the field of battle and in the hospital, and a perfect system of education, Germany must be visited. The French Department is a fair photograph of the Gay France of Napoleon III. It is the gayest of all the departments—with its thousands of Parisian dresses, Lyons velvets, expensive hose and indescribable boots and shoes—and yet it has some of the most beautiful and useful articles in the exhibition. Belgium, with its incomparable laces and linens, makes a more brilliant show than Switzerland, but not one near as good for the welfare of humanity. Switzerland puts, as it were, in the background her fine muslins and laces, and brings forward her display of educational facilities, her mathematical and astronomical inventions and her industries, proving that her modest little government thinks of something else than of tickling her people with a straw, or pleasing them with a rattle.

England has, on the whole, the most solid display in the building. There is something substantial about it—whether we look at her clothes, her cutlery, her furniture, or pottery and china ware, or her magnificent works in gold and silver, the impression is left that her display is characteristic of her as a nation—robust, manly and useful. Then she shows in her colonies, in the East and West Indies, Australia and Canada, how she has helped them develop a civilization that is of marked benefit to mankind and a source of pride to her.

Sweden and Norway prove how judicious were the Commissioners that selected their exhibits. They have not only shown us how their people live, but how they work, in iron and steel, in ship-building and in carving, and in all the trades that make a nation far from being dependents on their neighbors or foreigners.

Italy chooses to show her fine arts, her settings of precious stones, her wonderful mosaic work, her carvings and her sculpture. The South American States content themselves with what are taken from their soil, their trees, their animals and their tombs. Russia, with her malachite and her furs, no less than her works in bronze, gold and silver, makes up in the wealth of her display for the slimness of the exhibits, whilst Austria and Hungary not only show the beautiful, but the useful, side by side. Poor Turkey has nothing on exhibition as yet. To find the curious things we must go into Japan and China; Japan with her bronzes, the like of which were never before seen out of that country—so richly and delicately made—that one would think we outside barbarians who imitate them have only commenced to learn. And here it may be stated that the Japanese representatives take more interest in the articles on exhibition than those of any other nation. They are constantly studying those exhibits with which they are not familiar in their own country, asking for explanations, and carrying the knowledge they obtain not only in their heads but in their memorandum and drawing-books.

China is a curious study, with its wood and ivory carvings, its inlaid cabinets and boxes, its silks, and its furniture.

There is something in this Main Building to please everybody—man, woman or child—and what is better, it is a school of instruction vouchsafed to a people only once in a lifetime.

To see the Main Building properly will require many days of time. To hop, skip, and jump, here and there, gives you not much more than a superficial view. It is far better to go into one department and study it thoroughly before visiting its neighbor, for some nations have the same line of goods, and comparisons can be made much better by adopting the course we have pointed out.

Let us start at the main entrance, on the east end of the building. Once inside the gate you find it hard to make up your mind which way to turn. It is over eighteen hundred feet to go to the west door. It is nearly seven hundred feet to go from side to side. To the left the most prominent object is the book department, constructed in true library style, with its thousands of books, some centuries old, others so rare that the book-worm cannot help but covet them, and others so richly bound and illustrated that you wonder where the book decorative art will end.

Running parallel with and back of it you will find an excellent display of china and pottery ware, the mineral products found along the line of the Reading Railroad, and then a collection of tombstones and sarcophagi, from Vermont, heavy enough, one would think to break through the flooring of the building. Crossing back to the right of the main aisle you see the American display of oil cloths and carpets—the latter remarkably fine. The progress American carpet-weaving has made in its near approach in excellence to the exhibits of foreign nations, notably England and the Netherlands, is very marked.

Philadelphia in this line puts her best foot forward; as does also Yonkers, New York; Thompsonville, Connecticut, and Lowell, Massachusetts. Foreigners have been astonished at the progress we have made in carpet-weaving, and many Americans, when they see this display, will be ashamed of the little knowledge they have of what is fast becoming one of the principal industries of the country.

In close proximity will be found the great display of textile fabrics—calicoes of every grade and design—threads that equal the best English, Scotch and Irish. Silks that looks as substantial, even if they are not as fanciful, as you will find in the foreign display. Knit goods, so fine and soft that it seems a pity they should be worn, and not always put up for show; corsets that are the envy of the French modistes; fine needle-work and underclothing; dresses made in a style that show American seamstresses are not a whit less tasteful and neat than their French cousins; and ready-made clothing that cannot be surpassed in any country.

It is only a few steps from this display of soft goods to those which are hard. Fire-arms there are in abundance, from the smallest pistol to the largest field guns. Here you will see the Gatling gun and the Mitrailleuse, and all the late improvements in the engines of war, side by side with the mason's and carpenter's tools, those who work only in peaceful ways. The variety of safes, with their exquisite, and at the same time strong locks, is very large. They can be found in the shape of cannon balls buffets and secretaries.

To the left of the main aisle the workers in tin, brass and copper make their display, showing articles not only common in the household, but others that are useful in scientific and surgical researches.

Perfumery and soaps, marble and slate mantles are near at hand, some of them beautiful, especially the mantle made out of Mexican onyx, and purchased by the Emperor of Germany for $3000. Then we have the display of white leads and glasses, plain and stained. There is one fountain made entirely of glass, upwards of twenty feet high.

Further to the right we come upon the pianos, each maker trying to rival the others, both in their booths and in the elegance of their instruments. In this vicinity is also the display of furniture, which is remarkably fine, and clearly shows that in this line Americans are far ahead of other nations.

Near the main transept we come upon the display of chandeliers and gas fixtures, and of silverware and jewelry. There are "millions" here in a small space. Jewelry of every design, studded with all the stones known to lapidists, is here exposed to view, solid and plated ware, diamonds, bronzes, and watches of American make are here in profusion. This department has fully its share of visitors, who are lost in amazement at the wealth not less than the extent of the exhibit. There are also near by works in iron and in willow ware, well worthy of attention.

Northwest of the line of the United States we come to Mexico, which makes a creditable display. The first thing to attract attention is a

SOLID PIECE OF SILVER,

worth $72,000. Near by is a solid block of onyx marble, weighing many hundred tons. [illegible] are also tables, and washstands, made from this marble, scattered all around this department, beautifully finished, and some of them reflecting all the hues of the rainbow. In cases around the department you will find Mexican saddles, silks, carpets, linens and muslins, and on stands specimens of minerals.

The Netherlands adjoins Mexico, and, as you enter the department you see not only comprehensive map of the country, showing the extent and wealth of its productions and the engineering skill of its partisans, but you will also see the finest paper mache and mother-of pearl work in the building, much finer than anything in the Japanese departments. There are two series of pictures of this kind of work, illustrative of the life of William Tell and of the story of Faust and Marguerite. The display of arms is good, and of oil cloths and carpets equal to anything in the building.

Adjoining the Netherlands is Brazil, whose exhibits attract a great deal of attention. That which takes the eyes of the ladies is the show-cases, filled with the most beautiful flowers, made of feathers, and representing all the most beautiful birds that are to be found in that luxuriant country. In between the flowers are specimens of the birds, and on the bottom of the case are thousands of the beautiful bugs found in that country. They are so brilliant that have displays of gold, silver, skins of animals and reptiles, native to, and found in that country; candles twisted into all kinds of shapes, hammocks and hats, showing the style of the country; linen and leather goods in great variety. Brazil occupies nearly 7000 square feet, and has shown great taste in the arrangement of her exhibit.

Her next door neighbor is Belgium. One of the most beautiful things in the exhibition can be found here. We refer o the splendid

PULPIT OF CARVED WOOD,

sixteen feet high, and composed of eighty pieces. It presents five fronts. On each front is carved a scriptural story. We see on one the marriage of Mary and Joseph, on another the Annunciation, on another Elizabeth welcoming the Virgin, on another the flight into Egypt, and on another the Crowning of the Virgin. The pulpit has a canopy very richly carved with flowers, leaves and fruits.

Turning from this, which reminds you of the church, you look upon the cases that make you think of the ball room. Belgium far excels other countries in her display of lace and of fine linens. There are lace curtains which cost thousands of dollars, and dresses that could only be purchased by an Astor or Vanderbilt. Lace covering for parasols, for pillows, for the neck and for the back. There are damask table cloths and napkins that make you wish you owned them. Ladies slippers far more gorgeous than useful, we should think, and spooled silk of every shade and hue. A model Belgium school house is also on exhibition here, and is well worthy of a visit. Attached to it is a model gymnasium.

Switzerland joins Belgium on the west, and in her department we have a fair sample of the good common sense of her people. There are some fine lace curtains and needle-work, but the bulk of her display shows how she educates her children and adults in science and art, and encourages her industries. There are all kinds of mathematical and musical instruments. Her display of watches, from the largest grades of chronometers, to the tiny little time pieces set in rings, and which keep excellent time, here is one not larger than a

SILVER HALF-DIME,

but as perfect as any that are in the cases. All the tools used by the watchmaker are also shown. There is a vast collection of musical boxes, some specimens of which have never been imported into this country. There is also a fine collection of musical and cuckoo clocks.

Then we come to France, brilliant in colors, methodical in arrangement, and rich in what she shows. It is hard to say where she excels, in her silks or her jewelry. Her display of the former is very large. You will find there silks of all shades, and for all prices. Velvets that are so costly that potentates alone could buy them, and Parisian dresses that would cost over $5,000. Laces there are in abundance, and all the newest styles of silk stockings—from those of the ordinary pattern, to those that button or lace up above the knee—worked by the needle in the most exquisite manner; shoes that you will see nowhere else but in Paris, and bonnets that are the Frenchiest of the French. Bronze clocks there are in abundance; velocipedes of all conceivable styles, carriages that rival our own in lightness and finish, and diligences that have been for centuries the glory of those that travel in the provinces. In chemicals the display is also rich—especially in the samples of animal life for deying. There this mineral can be seen in its crude state, and in the same case are silks and ribbons, showing the colors it produces. Artificial flowers also attract attention; there are many specimens so exquisitely made that it is difficult to believe that they are not natural flowers. The display of diamonds and watches is also very rich. The diamonds are set with even better taste than those in the Indian department. Among the most beautiful things in the Exhibition are specimens of what is called Aubussin Tapestry, for floor and furniture covering. They will be found in the centre of the French display. At a distance those hanging on the wall look as if they are fine pictures, but a nearer approach shows that they are woven by hand, and a

MODEL OF THE LOOM

shows how it is done. There is one fine floor covering, representing a wolf at bay, with the hounds endeavoring to kill it. It is woven in three thousand different shades. Another covering has a rich [illegible] birds, border, on white. There are also fruit thousand different shades in this one. There is also a fine exhibit of chandeliers, for churches and private dwellings, and the figures of saints and apostles that are in the decoration of churches. It the centre of these is a representrtion of Christ in the manger, with the wise men coming to worship him. Crowds continue for hours around looking at the beauty and its naturalness. There are also some exquisite specimens of bronzes, porcelain, majolica ware and decorated china. There is also a large fountain that can be lighted, and around which is an elegantly upholstered seat.

This brings us to the centre of the building, and proceeding on the right of the main aisle we come upon England and her colonies, the second largest display in the Exhibition, and as we have already stated, in many respects the richest. The first cases to attract attention are those of the Elkintons, of London, gold and silver-smiths. It is no exaggeration to say that this firm has not a single common article on exhibition, and the majority of the goods are entirely foreign to American shop-goers. In the centre of their position they have the costliest vase in the exhibition, known as the Helicon vase, illustrating music and poetry. It was made by what is called the Repousse process—that is, of silver and steel, damascened in gold. The vase which is of ovid form is surmounted by two boyish genii, the upper one bearing aloft Apollo's lyre, while the youth at his feet tests the purity of the strains with a tuning fork; on the body of the vase in bas relief are large medallions, representing the nine Muses, and the bases of the handles are escutcheons bearing the names of Homer, Shakespeare, Moliere, Byron, Handel, Beethoven, Hayden and Mozart. Upon the pedestal are drooped female figures representing Music and Poetry. The whole of this work is hammered out of flat silver, by hand, and the tracery is fine steel and gold. It took six years to make this vase, and its cost is $30,000 gold.

On the shelves surrounding it are similar repousse work, one known as the Milton Shield, representing the sixth book of Paradise Lost. This is but a fac simile of the orlginal, which cost the British Government $15,000. Another representing a Popeiian lady at her toilette, surrounded by her maids. This is original, and can be bought for $7,500 in gold. The same firm makes an elegant display of enamelled metal work.

England also excels in pottery, majolica and china ware. There is one set of majolica representing all the poetry of the Midsummer Night's Dream, and in china there are single cups and saucers so richly decorated that they are held at $100 a pair. Her Sheffield steel, her brass bedsteads, glass chandeliers, cloths and cassimeres and decorative iron railings are well worthy of attention.

The colonies rival the mother country in many respects. Where can be found such magnificent shawls and ivories as we see in the case of India? Jamaca, with the display of articles indigenious to her soil; Canada, with her display of woods and minerals; Victoria and new South Wales, with the skins of their animals, their gold, silver and iron ore, and fac similes of their fruits, their birds and their wool and precious stones, make in themselves an exhibition well worthy of close and extended observation.

Then we come to Sweden and Norway. The articles that attract most attention in these departments are representations in wax of the people who live in these countries. We have a correct and life-like representation of their soldiers, their weddings, their watchmakers, their hunters and scenes in their home life. The most striking group is in Norway, and represents a child dying, with the mother bending over it, the father at the head of the cradle with the Bible in his hand, but too intently watching the sick child to look at its pages, and the grandparents at the foot, gazing at the little one, whose breath is fast leaving it. In Norway there is a representation of a man, his wife, a reindeer and sled. The man is about taking a ride and his wife is coming towards him with the lighted pipe in her hand.

Sweden makes a good display of iron and steel and in her cases excellent wood carving. Norway gives us a representation of a Norwegian ship of the 15th century, such a one as was sent out by the Government to find the New World.

Leaving these two countries we go in Italy, rich mostly in precious stones and Mosaics. The magnificent tables of the latter have been described in the *Star*. No such work was ever imported before into this country. Her jewelry, pearls, medallions, turquoise and cameo sets are unrivaled. There is one necklace of twenty four rubies, forming twelve pair of ear rings, all of the same color and size, with diadem bracelets and pins, valued at $20,000. Three diamond ornaments for the head cost $10,000. Cameos of the finest description and most exquisite workmanship are made into brooches; earrings, and even bracelets. There is also some elegant specimens of wood carving and terra cotta ware. Italy certainly vies with France and Belgium in attracting the attention of the ladies.

This brings us to the northwestern end of the Main building, and if we retrace our steps to the centre and turn to the left, the first thing that attracts our attention is the display of the Royal porcelain works of Berlin. The finest porcelain vase on exhibition can be seen here, one four feet high and decorated with a reproduction of Guidos Aurora. A smaller vase represents Reuens' picture of Farm boys at play, but the grandest of all is one six feet high, representing the German goddess of Peace, surrounded by the emblems of art, agriculture and commerce. This is valued at $5,000, the Aurora vase at $4,500, and a vase representing Raffaelli's visit to the vault of Madonnas, and a worth $[illegible] china decorated in the most beautiful and costly style.

In the rear we have the jewelry display, then those of silks and velvets; toys and mathematical instruments. Further south we come upon chemicals, among which will be found discoveries unknown perhaps to our chemists; a full representation of illustrated pleasure and school books, the latter showing how advanced the German people are in educational facilities, and an inside and outside model of one of the largest of German steamships. Near here is also a department showing how the German army field hospitals are conducted—the stretchers to remove the wounded, the bandages that have been invented to obviate pain, and the railroad cars to transport them to the stationary hospitals. Here too are all the medicines and implements used by the army surgeons. This exhibit is well worthy of study, but it is unfortunate that it is in a comparatively obscure corner.

Next we come to Austria and Hungary, with their display of pictures, willow and wooden ware, mathematical instruments, and meershaum made into pipes, cigar-holders and chandeliers—one of the latter being valued at over $6,000.

Then Spain is reached with her minerals, her arms, and the improvements she has made in her sciences. Her fans and laces are very fine. Portugal, in the rear, is not quite finished; while Denmark, in close proximity, not only shows her own industries and handicraft, but many novelties from Greenland. Tunis makes a good show of her peculiar implements of war and the trappings of her horses.

A good idea of how the people of the East live can be seen in the Egyptian department, and how Egypt's rich merchants decorate their camels and dromedaries.

Russia's display is just assuming vast proportions. Her Malachite ware is unrivaled, as is, indeed, her furs. No such collection of the latter was ever seen on the continent. In gold and bronze work she astonishes the people of the Western world.

Northeast of China we come to the Orange Free State, where a magnificent display of birds and feathers, wool and minerals can be found. Adjoining it is Peru, with its samples of guano, coffee, rice and cotton, copper, iron and silver ores, the finest grades of panama hats, and relics of the workmanship of the ancients in pottery. Here are also mummies several thousand years old, which would create envy in the breast of a Barnum.

After we go through the Argentine Republic and children, with their thousand and one curiosities, we have reached the western entrance of the building.

The purpose of this article was to give but a rapid sketch of the principal objects of interest in the exhibition. To describe everything that is tasteful, beautiful or useful, would take volumes much thicker than any official catalogue ever printed.

In the building there are fountains and soda water stands, retiring rooms for ladies and gentlemen, restaurants and storage rooms, and last but not least, magnificent organs, which are playing all day long, and a music stand for an orchestra.

THE NEW LIBERTY BELL.

A few years ago Henry Seybert, a young gentleman of wealth and culture in the city of Philadelphia, proposed to the city authorities to furnish a bell for Independence Hall. Mr. Seybert entered into a contract with Meneely & Kimberly, bell founders of Troy, N. Y., to cast the bell and place it in the tower of Independence Hall. The government being apprised of the plans of Mr. Seybert, four bronze cannon were furnished to carry out his ideas. Two guns, one union and the other confederate, that had seen service at Gettysburg, were selected. The other guns were a British field piece, captured at the capitulation of Burgoyne, at Saratoga, October 13, 1777, and a piece used by the patriot army under Gates in the battle of Bremis Heights, and the final struggle with the British army at Saratoga. The mingling of the bronze weapons of war in a new liberty bell is truly poetic, and inspiring to the popular heart. To carry the centennial symbolism further, but one hundred pounds of each cannon was used; the remaining metal representing the mineral wealth and growing industries of the nation, the copper being taken pure from the shores of Lake Superior, to be mingled with the best of tin, fresh from the mines.

After the most careful preparation, the bell was cast on Saturday evening, April 22, in the presence of about a hundred ladies and gentlemen, who solicited the privilege of being present on the occasion. A large pit was dug in the floor of the foundry, and the immense moulds lowered into it by means of a derrick. A spout was laid from the furnace to the crown of the mould, into which the metal was to be poured. When all was ready, the metal was released, and ran glowing and scintillating into the mould. It was a supreme moment, and every one present felt the inspiration.

After the bell was cast it was allowed to lie buried in the ground for a week, to cool slowly, and thoroughly anneal the metal. Then it was raised from the pit, with great effort by an enormous derrick, and it was found to be sound and perfect, to the great joy of all. Few appreciate the difficulty of casting a bell containing so great a mass of metal. The difficulty and danger of accident increase as the size increases. But the new liberty bell fulfilled the fondest hopes of the founders. Men were immediately set to work to polish the immense surface until it shone with a lustre, which fitly indicates the purity and richness of the metal. Its inscriptions shine out like letters of gold. They are put on [illegible] greatest, as the crown are the words of Holy Writ: "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men." On the waist, one side, is the following: "Presented to the city of Philadelphia, July 4th, 1876, for the belfry of Independence Hall, by a citizen." Underneath are the names, "Meneely & Kimberly, founders, Troy, N. Y."

On the waist, opposite side, is "1876," and beneath the coat of arms of the United States, an eagle with thirteen stars and the motto, *E pluribus unum*. The coat of arms is set in a shield of chased work, and is a beautiful specimen of art.

Encircling the mouth is the inscription from the old liberty bell: "Proclaim liberty throughout the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof." Leviticus, chapter xxv: verse 10. Just above the inscription is a circle of thirty-eight stars, representing the States.

The bell is seven feet in perpendicular height, seven feet in diameter at the mouth, and twenty-three and half feet in circumference. At the sound bow the thickness is seven inches. Its proportions are strikingly beautiful. All in all, it is a great triumph of the founder's art, and will be one of the most eminent examples of American skill at Philadelphia. Larger bells have been made in the Old World, but this is undoubtedly the finest bell in America.

THE foe to God was never a true friend to man.

A WISE man makes more opportunities than he finds.

THOSE who weep over errors were not formed for crimes.

THE AGE OF A PYRAMID.

Modern scholarship seems destined to win its most signal triumphs through the application of a careful, scientific method of its researches into the past history of our race. It multiplies its aids, extends the range of its evidences, and, by looking far beyond the field of the old chroniclers, is at last able to correct their discrepancies. Where the records of earth are at variance, it consults the unerring stars, and fixes the chronology of events more wisely than the historian that wrote only a few generations after their occurrence. The German astronomer, Hansen, was one of the first to determine the day and hour of an ancient battle, by calculating the eclipse of the sun, which occurred at the same time; and now the Egyptologists, profiting by the remarkable astronomical knowledge of the old Egyptians, are applying the same methods of verification, with wonderful success, to the hieroglyphical records.

At the meeting of the French Academy of Inscriptions, on the 7th of April, M. de Sauley read a paper in regard to a discovery by scholar Chabas, which for the first time introduces a positive date into the oldest Egyptian history. Hitherto, the distinguished Egyptologist, M. de Rouge, has only succeeded in establishing three dates with absolute certainty—the years 1300, 1240, and 962 B. C., the last of these being that of the taking of Jerusalem by Sheshonk I., the *Shishak* of the Bible. But two or three months ago, M. Chabas was fortunate enough to succeed in reading a doubtful *cartouche* (royal name, enclosed in an oval figure) in the famous Ebers papyrus, a fac-simile of which was published last year. It proved to be the name of the Pharaoh, Menkeres, the Mycerinus of the Greek historians, and the builder of the third smallest pyramid at Gizeh. Attached to the cartouche was an astronomical note, stating that the heliacal rising of the star *Sothis* occurred in the ninth reign of Menkeres.

The ancient Egyptians had the habit of signalizing important political events by some coteinporaneous astronomical phenomenon. Many of the latter could scarcely be identified now; but, since we know that their Sothis is our star Sirius, we are easily able to fix the rare periods of its heliacal rising. This is the astronomical term used when a star, after being in conjunction with the sun and invisible, emerges from the light sufficiently to be seen just before sunrise. M. Chabas immediately took his discovery to the astronomer Biot, who made the necessary calculations, whence it appears that the heliacal rising of Sothis in the ninth year of the reign Menkeres, must have taken place between the years 3007 and 3010 B. C. M. de Sauley stated that he had made calculation independently, and with precisely the same result. He was entirely convinced of the correctness of the date. As the first assured step toward establishing, if only in its general outlines, the chronology of the ancient Egyptian Empire, this discovery is of incalculable importance. It fixes the age of the third pyramid of Gizeh at about 4880 years, and antedates by fully 1,770 years the earliest accurately ascertained point in ancient chronology.

These detached epochs are like so many solid piers in the flood of time, and, though still too far apart to be bridged, they furnish secure resting places for the historian. It is not too much to expect, that when the aid of astronomy is called to the investigation of the Assyrian as well as the Egyptian records, we may restore the chronological charts of both empires from the silent testimony of the heavens.

RESTLESSNESS IN CHILDREN.—If you watch the management of a child, by a mother of small capacity, says Herbert Spencer, you may be struck by the inability she betrays to imagine the child's feelings. Full of energy, which must escape in some way, and eager to see everything, her little boy is every moment provoking her by his restlessness. "Sit still!" "Why can't you be quiet?" are the commands and expostulations she utters from minute to minute. She endeavors to repress these childish activities, mainly out of regard for what she thinks propriety, and does it without any adequate idea of the painfulness—this early time when almost every object passed has the charm of novelty, and when the overflowing energies generate a painful irritation if pent up; yet now she cannot believe how keen is the desire for seeing which she balks, and how difficult is the maintenance of that quiet on which she insists.

FUN, FACT, AND FACETIÆ.

A New England writer says that it has been found that negroes can better be trusted to keep a secret than white men. We suppose this is upon the principle that they always "keep dark."

An old Irish seaman, at prayer meeting in Dublin, in relating his experience, stated that when at sea in storms and tempests he had often derived great comfort from that beautiful passage in Scripture, "Faint heart never won fair lady."

FASHIONABLE lady just coming out of church—"What a powerful sermon! I was never before so impressed with the duty and privilege of giving freely. I am determined to do better, and to send this very week, another silk dress to my daughter."

A YOUNG clergyman seems to have compressed the whole body of his sermon on "deceit" into the following: "Oh! my brethren, the snowiest shirt front may conceal an aching bosom, and the stiffest of all-rounders encircle a throat that has many a bitter pill to swallow."

AN experienced woman, who was about to move, had much difficulty in finding a place to suit her. She was very well pleased with a house up town, but the back fence didn't contain a single knot-hole, and she wasn't going to break her neck by climbing on top of an old barrel to see what was going on in the next yard.

A MAN, entirely bald except a little tuft of hair at the base of the brain behind the ears, on one occasion, when riding on the cars, frequently took of his hat and scratched back of his ears. A respectable backwoodsman the reason shortly out, "Stranger, drive 'em up into the clearin' and then you can catch 'em all in five minutes."

NOTES ON THE INTERNATIONAL LESSONS.

BY REV. JOHN S. STEWART, D. D.

JULY 16, 1876.

SOLOMON'S TEMPLE.

2 Chron. 3:1-17.—GOLDEN TEXT: 1 Kings 8:27

THIRD QUARTER.—LESSON III.

"The building of the temple forms a great epoch in the history of the theocracy. With it not only does the Mosaic worship gain an important accession in solidity and splendor, and the people itself a fixed, central sanctuary, but also with it an end is first made to the provisional state of Israel in the promised land." —*Keil.*

Several things are taught in this lesson concerning this temple. I. As to the place, v. 1. It was built at Jerusalem on Mount Moriah. This mount is separated to the east by a precipitious ravine and the Kidron from the Mount of Olives. On the south a ravine separates it from Zion, where the Ark had been placed by David. Moriah was probably the spot where Abraham offered up Isaac, as far as his heart and will were concerned. The temple was built upon the spot which Araunah, the Jebusite, had chosen for his threshing-floor, and where the angel of the Lord stayed his work of destruction, (2 Sam. 24:15-25). The tops of hills exposed on all sides to the wind, were always chosen for threshing-floors.

II. The Time, v. 2. The first three years of Solomon's reign were spent in the necessary preparations. In the fourth year, the second day of the second month (Ziph), the great work was begun. Some suppose that this was a Sabbatical year, when the people, released from the duties of husbandry, could give the enterprise a good start. Then the completion of the work fell upon the next Sabbatical year, when the people had leisure to attend in full force the services of dedication.

III. The Parts, vs. 3-17. David, as we have heretofore seen, gave Solomon the necess