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ADMINISTRATOR'S and a secutor's Notices, 2.00; Auditor's notices, 62.50; B isliness Cards, five hims, there yeary \$5.00; additional is 'es, \$1.00 each. YEARLY Advertisements are entitled to quarticular to the second security and the second VOLUME XXXVII. erly changes. 3 HANSIENT advertisements mus. be paid for TRANSIENT advertisements must be paid for NADVANCE. ALL Resolutions of Associations, Co. "munications of limited or individual interest, and notices of Marriages and Deaths, exceeding five in 'es, are charged TEN CENTS PER LINE. JOB PRINTING, of every kind, in plain, and fancy, colors, done, with neatness and dispat, h. Haddidlis, Blanks, Cards, Pamphicas Billheads, Statements, Sc., of every variety and style, printed at the shortest notice. The Reporter office is well supplied with power presses, a good assertment of new type, and everything in the Printing line can be executed in the most artists manner and: at the lowest rates. TERMS INVARIABLY CASH. Taylor & Co. PAYLOR & CO! Are receiving, this week, a TERMS INVARIABLY CASH. LAPGE AND ATTRACTIVE Professional and Business Cards. TAMES WOOD, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, TOWANDA, PA. dich9-76 Assortment of MITH & MONTANYE, ATTOR-NEYS AT LAW.—Office, corner of Main and Pine St., opposite Dr. Porter's Drug Store. TOHN F. SANDERSON, DRY GOODS ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, OFFICE,-Means Building (over Powell's Store). Towanda, Pa. D. D. SMITH, DENTIST, Towarda, Pa. on Park street, north side Public Square, Etwell House. (mch9-70 For the W. & WM. III I III., ATTORNETS-AT-LAW, TOWANDA, PA. Wain and Bridge-Sis FALL & WINTER SEASON Towanda, Pa., April 18, 76. H. STREETER. LAW OFFICE, ang20, TOWANDA, PA. OVERTON & MERCUR, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, TOWANDA PA. Office over Montanges Store. RODNEY A. MERCUR. EVERY DEPARTMENT WM. MAXWELL, - ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. IN OUR STORE OFFICE OVER DAYTON'S STORE, TOWARDA, PA April 12, 1876. . . . DATRICK & FOYLE, A.PTORNETS-AT-LAW. Towanda, Pa. WILL BE FILLED WITH Orace, in Mercur's Block, E. C. GRIDLEY. ATTORNEY AT LAW, TOWANDA, PX. DESIRABLE GOODS April 1, 1875. € F. MASON. ATTORNEY AT LAW, TOWANDA PA. Office first door south of C. B. Patch Esp., sec Nov. 18, 75. And we propose to sell them at L. HILLIS, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, TOWANDA, PA. Office with Smith & Montanye, [nov1 LOWER PRICES. GEORGE D. STROUD. ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 25 Chestnut St. Towanda, Pa. Late of Philadelphia. Dec. THAN HAVE YET BEEN ANDREW WILT, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW. OFFERED IN THIS SECTION Once over Pross Book Store, two doors north of they as & Long Towards, Pa. May be consulted Mephersom & Kinney, ATTORNETS-AT-LAN; Towanda, PA. Office in Tracy & Noble's Block. Townsta, Pa., Jan. 19, 1876. H. THOMPSON, ATTORNEY to all business energies of to his care in Braiford, whitean and Wyoming Counties. Office with Esq. Peter. PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK. ELSBREE, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, TOWANDA, PA., TIME CÊNTRAL HOTEL, ULSTER, PA. The undersigned having taken possession of the above hotek respectfully solicits the patrong of this old friends and the public generally, actions, M. A. FORREST. TAYLOR & CO. C. L. LAMB, Towanda, Sept. 20, 1876 ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. WILKES-BARRE, PA. Rent & Bliss. Collections promotly attended to, OVERTON & ELSBREE, ATTOR-YEW GOODS! SERVA & EARSTHAM, GRANGE-SERVA AT LAW, TOWANDA, PA. Having en-dence cosparing rship, offer their professional costs in the Optham's and Register's Courts, ONERTON, Jul. (apr), 470. N. C. ELSBREE, NEW GOODS!! ADILL & CALIFF. ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Towanda, Pa. Office in Wood's Block, first decreouth of the Firs NEW GOODS!!! National back, up-stairs, H. J. MADHAL, (jan-73ly) J. N. CALIFF JOHN W. MIX. ATTORNEY AT LAW, U. S. COMMISSIONER, TOWANDA, PA. Office—North Side Public Square, Jan. 1, 1875. DAVIES & CARNOCHAN, KENT & BLISS MERCUR BLOCK Towanda, Pa PEET, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Have just received their first invoice of Is prepared to practice all branches of his FALL & WINTER GOODS CEORGE W. BRINK, Justice of the Price and Conveyancer. Also Insurance Agest, the flavestile, Pa. March 1887. TYR. S. M. WOODBURN, Physiian and Surgern. Office over O. A. Black' Crockery story. Toy anda, May 4, 48721y*. ORS. JOHNSON & NEWTON. Physicians and Surgeons. Office over Dr. Poster & Son's Drug Store, Tewardy, Pa. F. B. JOHNSON, M. D. D. N. NEWTON, M. D. All the new styles in D. L. DODSON, DENTIST. On and after sept. 2t, may be found in the tention from rooms on 2tel floor of Dr. Pratt's new DRESS GOODS-DRESS GOODS. B. KELLY, DENTIST.—Office over M. L. Rosenfeld's, Towanda, Pa. Ts then setted on Gold, Silver, Rubber, and Alumnian base. Teeth extracted without yain. &c, &c., &c. DR. C. M. STANLY, DENTIST Having zemoved his Pental office into Tracy of his block, over Kent & Watrons' store in prepared to do all kinds of dental work. put in a new gas aparatus. TTALE & PATTON, Agents for TONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. Office No. 3 Graphith & Patton's Block, Bridge Sts. March 20-74. We offer Bargnins TUS. RUSSELL'S HERETOFORE UNEQUALED TNSURANCE AGENCY, TOWANDA, PA O. MOODY, BLACKSMITH. Does all kinds of work in his line. HOLSE-SHOEING A SPECIALTY. Discussed feet treated. Manufactures the cele-CALIFORNIA PICK. Stop on Panik-Road, near old Agricult, Works, Towarda, Pal. Jan. 6, 76-tf. CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK ŢŅSURANCE AGENCY. RELIABLE AND FIRE TRIED And be convinced for yourselves. Companies represented: LANCSHIRE. MERCHÁNTS. O. A. BLABK. March 12741. PREPERICK TAFT & CO., GENERAL PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS. NO. 9, Sth WATER STREET, PHILADELPHAI, BEFERENCIS: HON, AUDGE TAFT, Secretary of War. HENRY SANFORD, E-q. Sopt, Adams Express Co., New York, JERRIMAH WALKIR, Esq., Philadelphia, RON, D. S. BEN, NETT, Lonfalo, New York, J. S. J. BATES fore Exchenge, New York, stocking, KENT & BLISS.

Reputter. Bradford

REGARDLESS OF DENUNCIATION FROM ANY QUARTER

TOWANDA, BRADFORD COUNTY, PA., THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 26, 1876.

back, hope will triumph over despondency, and good

times will return again, healthful and welcom-, like

nothing; the government is powerless to aid; no-

severance, industry and frugality, are the only reme

HOW TO PROLONG LIFE.

The things that a man most needs

ty because he is made for it. He

look forward to rest, to a life of ease, slave.

which to them means cessation from It is often said by inconsiderate

exertion, it is ambition and desire the habit of using these liquors pre-

after gain that bring worn and wea- vails, great injury and much misery

ried feelings. All we possess we must and will result to many persons

possess in life, and the sooner we get who entirely abstain from them.

through with life the sooner we re- There are many instances on record

inquish our possessions. The faster of dreadful shipwrecks attended with

a man lives the quicker he reaches the loss of many lives, resulting en-

means to promote life. Among these | "grog-time," or stealing it.

the exercise work gives, brain and violence, hunger, cold, and naked-

term. Let him be cheerful also. He habits of husbands and fathers. It

ment and cheerfulness are the oil and suffering to the people of civi-

time taken from toil for sleep and est obstacle in the way of the pro-

THE BABY.—Who knows not the from the use of intoxicating drinks.

peautiful group of babe and mother If all persons would practice this,

Busy men and women think of mischief combined. It is the great-

And so it is a matter of almost

certain and speedy remedy for all

means are the three things mentioned

STRONG DRINK.

There is no more emphatic teach-

52 per Annum in Advance.

The processes by which the dead-

beat is made are various. A young

at first, with the purpose, of paying;

but at last he wears out his friends,

and begins to prey upon society at

large. He has no resource but bor-

any story that he can invent. He

wants money to bury his wife, his

child, to feed a starving family, to get

to some place where he has friends.

Many pretend to belong in the South.

and are only anxious to get back.

Many in New York have just come

from the South, their trunks pawned

for passage money, and they want to

get to Boston. Some are just from

are these stories told, that it is next

or most impure, inventions.

NUMBER 18.

Ah ! the view is clearer now; Dead, the tendril on the bough, Sunk, the vell, And the ocean is in sight, THE DEAD-BEAT NUISANCE.

Dim and pale. It had come—the Autumn time l'assed the Summer and the prime of my days. Careless I of joys or fears, For the sod was dank with tears; Withered fell the hopes of years In my gaze.

They have come the Automn days,

When the red sun's chastened rays,

In the wood. Glimmer bright on shade and hae

That the summer never knew, And pierce the thicket through,

In the Spring, content to greet

And to stay,

All the beauties at my feet,

Never caring what beside Nature's verdant vell might hide

In its light. Of the leaf,

So might it be in life. When the glory and the strife Of its June From pure or poisoned roots,

We may find a grander view, With a wider passage through To our rest. And that love which biossoms last,

---NOTES ON THE INTERNATIONAL LESSONS.

NOVEMBER 5, 1876. SAUL'S CONVERSION.

We had a hasty glimpse of Saul of Tarnot true, yet we suppose that the ex- sus in connection with the stoning of Steperience of the general public, like all | phen. Now we have a fuller and much the private experience with which we inore interesting view of him. We see Herein was Stephen's dying prayer an-

The genteel female dead-beat is, swered. perhaps, the hardest to get along with. I. His journey. Vs. 1-2. He appears She puts on airs and dignities. She here as the same bitter enemy of the talks of her former fortune, and of Christian Church. So hostile is he that her expectations. She has sources of the is represented as breathing out slaughincome at present shut up, but sure ter and threatenings; he pants and puffs dulging in it or of tolerating it. to be opened in time. Or she has a out menace and murder under the excite-Neal Dow, in The Sunday-School small income, terribly inadequate, at ment of his hate. He is just as zealous best, but not yet due. She wants as when he superintended the stoning of something to bridge over the gulf that yawns between the last dollar High Priest, who alone could sign such a and the next. Sometimes she lubricommission, and asking for letters of authorization in order to seize the Chris-

ing across one of the bridges at a and even their young and well edu- near Damascus - while he was on the settled public confidence, creating a panic which and that it is piety to put a low esti- ces of the burning of ships at sea, gait faster than a walk, and the proof cated daughters, to do their borrow- road—at mid-day—suddenly. It was a was that he galloped a paint mule ing for them. One whom we know- light from heaven-a powerful light-it. confessedly a non-attendant at any exceeded the splendor of the sun at noonchurch-rails at the church for not day. The effect upon Saul was that it supporting her. "Pretty followers of blinded him and caused him to fall from Jesus Christ!" she thinks the church his horse, face downward, to the ground. The moment a man begins to lie hear. He heard a voice saying unto for the purpose of excusing himself him, Saul, Saul, why persecutest thou for the non-payment of a debt, that me?" The words to him were clear and

members are. moment he changes from a man to a distinct. In v. 7 we learn that the men dead-beat. We thus have dead-beats who accompanied him to execute his orin business as well as out of busiders heard the voice, but from chap. xxii: ness—men who "shin" from day to 0, we infer that they heard only the day, and never know in the morning—sound, but could not distinguish the "Well, den. dat sign reads, 'Walk live constantly by expedients. Of your horse, or you will be fined.' course, it cannot take long to reduce superhuman being, but he did not underthem to dead-beats of the most disgraceful stamp. -

"Y-e-s, I believe so," replied his "Now, if your honor is willin' to number, chronicled the statement and led to his instantaneous conversion admit dat a paint mule ain't no hoss, made by one of our most truthful Yielding at once, laying aside all natred see de law is I shall walk my hoss, a house that harbors the professional what wilt thou have me to do?" In anand as it was a paint mule, dat is dead-beat, and furnishes him with ro- swer the Lord sent him into the city lawyer, and you ought to know de extortion of money. In this house we shall hereafter see.

Prisoner-Your honor will please note my 'ception. I jess wants to make one more point. Allowin's, for de sake of argument, dat a paint through their use. Whether we call blindness lasted three days, during which mule is a hoss, de sign reads: "Walk your hoss." Now I has de witnesses here in court to prove dat paint mule hoss was not my hoss at all. De law says walk your horse. Recorder-I'll fine you \$10, John

the lock up he expressed great sympathy for the tax-payers, as he intended to bring a suit for \$100,000 damages for false imprisonment. He is now, however, at work on the street.—San Antonio Herald.

A SUDDEN REPENTANCE.—The other a moment, as he began to realize that called out: "I want to see that waiter!" The waiter entered, and on toast be then?"

WHILE a newsboy was hanging

"Do you go to school, bub?" "Yes, sir, and I'm in geography, Ab, ha! Where does the sun rise? "In the east."

"Correct. Where does it set?" "In the West." "That's right. What is the earth's

world was, never was there an instance of that. And they ask further, If it can be measured—the infiing in the Scripture than that which nite mischief that has come to millenjoins abstinence from intoxicating ions and millions of people, of the man of bad habits goes on to worse, drinks. In Proverbs xxiii, 31, we past and present generations, because until, as business becomes slack, he most purposes than gold or silver coin. We shall are commanded not even to look on they were not teetotalers, only for is discharged. From that day forth never be without paper money, and as much of it wine, lest we should be tempted to that reason; harm to body, mind, his clothes grow shabby. He begins transgress by its use. To intelligent and estate; utter ruin to body, mind, to borrow from those who knew him in better days, with the promise and

persons it would seem that no Bible and estate; absolute ruin for time injunction would be necessary to reand eternity—for no other reason strain them from the use of these than that they were not teetotalers? drinks, because all history and all They insist, then, that it is not a experience and observation show mere question of opinion, but a matthat the mischief and misery coming ter of fact, that total abstinence from rowing-borrowing on the basis of from them are very great, and at the the use of strong drink is the wiser, same time that no possible good can better, truer way of life, come from them except the momen-"Go ye into all the world and

tary gratification of the appetite. preach the gospel to every creature.' But it may be objected that the In common conversation, a missionpassages of the Bible are not few ary is spoken of as a person set apart where wine is spoken of as good, and especially to teach gospel truth in we are led to inquire how these can thinly settled districts, or neglected be reconciled with those where it is parts of our own country, or in headenounced as an evil. The apparent then lands. He is one of those supcontradiction is so great and cm. posed to be particularly engaged in a hospital, where they have for a long phatic, that without some satisfactory carrying the knowledge of Christ's time been ill. They have been disexplanation of it, we could not un- mission throughout the world, and in missed without money, and want to lerstand how both sorts of teaching preaching the gospel to "every creat reach their friends. The ingenious can come from the same inspired ture." But we are all missionaries lies that are peddled about New York, source. The solution of this diffi- in an important sense; we are always in any single day, by men and women culty is, that in Bible times, as in preaching a true gospel or a false fairly well dressed, for the purpose our day, there was an unfermented, gospel by our example, and by our of extorting from sympathetic and unintoxicating wine, the use of which daily life, wherever we are. By eve- benevolent people, sums varying from was unattended with any injurious ry word and every act we are silently one dollar to twenty-five dollars, n this world are food, work and consequences. This fact is well es-influencing, more or less, for good or would make a series of narratives sleep. He doesn't need riches, hon- tablished as historically true, and it for evil, all those with whom we as- quite sufficient to set up a modern ors or office to live. He needs socie- relieves us entirely from the painful sociate. And so we are bound by novel. So earnestly and consistently impression that the Bible is contra- our duty to God and to our fellowmust love and be loved; his life and dictory in its several parts in its men to so live that, if all the world to impossible to realize that they are happiness are promoted by companiteaching as to a matter of vast im-should follow our example, no harm ionship; mutual dependence and portance, since it does declare that could come from it.

counsel enlarge hope and stimulate no drunkard shall see God, while we And in the light of this obligation, courage. Yet, after all, he lives if know that all persons who drink in- the truly Christian man must feel are acquainted, proves that ninety- him suddenly converted from a violent his friends die. There is no grief, toxicating liquors are liable to be himself bound conscientiously to ab nine times in a hundred they are pure, persecutor to a humble, happy Christian. no form of bereavement, but it has come such. The love of strong stain from strong drink, which is the its consolation. The best preserver drinks is an acquired taste; but when cause of such mischief. To the truly of a man's life is contentment. Nor this appetite is once formed, the Christian man, it ought to be, it will is work destructive of strength. Men miserable subject of it becomes its be, easy to obey the Scriptural injunction to avoid strong drink as an enemy of human happiness-not even toil and from the cares of business. persons that strong drinks will not to "look" upon it, in the way of in-They mistake the cause of weariness. hurt any one who abstains from It is not work; it is care, it is over- them; but it is inevitable that, while Times.

IS A PAINT MULE A HORSE?

Nothing is more remarkable than cates her speech with tears, but digthe fecility with which the colored nity, and great self-respectfulness, and population become acquainted with a beautiful show of faith in God and tians at Damascus, and drag them to Jethe end of life. There are three ends tirely from the intoxication of per- the forms of law, and the practical man are her principal instruments; rusalem to be tried and punished. This to life, and death is the last and least sons who had charge of the ships. management of a case in court, and it takes a purse that shuts like a power the Roman Emperors had conferdesirable of them. One end is to live. That is why we were created— disasters that were caused by engine this fact in the Recorder's Court the Some of these women selfishly stay that Christians were quite numerous at

ring and groaning on their a state of partial or entire intoxicaway, as though life was a burden, tion. There have been many instanhad been dreaded like death by the commercial man should seek to live out his days, by fire originating in the spirit-room over Huston street bridge. He manbetter way than by using every with a light, drawing rum for the

His honor said: "I think I'll have to fine you, Johnsing." "May I ax a few questions?"

"You may." "Isn't thar a sign over dat bridge

man denies himself sleep, food and and children of drunkards suffer from warning people how dey must ride? body work, he robs his life of its full | ness, in consequence of the drinking "There is, and that makes you all the more guilty." is like an engine—it will run well has often been said that the use of "It does, does it? Now, Mr. Reand long if it is well oiled. Content- strong drinks occasions more misery corder, is dat sign what I has to go by !! Is dat de law ?" which keep the nerves from wearing lized countries; than all other causes

"It is." Don't it-don't it, boss?"

ecreation is time lost. It is really gress of the gospel through the the cement put in to fill up the joints, world, and the greatest source of to keep out the weather and preserve poverty, pauperism, degradation, inhonor, beginning to smell a rat. the building .- Providence Journal. sanity, and crime. Now there is a this evil—that is, total abstinence I'll rest de case heah, because you public men, that there is in this city and persecuting plans, he cried, "Lord, acred in nature, sacred also in the there would be an instant cure of fatal in the indictment. You is a mances to be used in the practical where his duty was revealed to him, as points most as well as myself." Recorder—Ahem! for the purpose

And as Johnson was conducted to

meeting-that for every convert to look in his eyes, and, flinging his hat Christianity made by all the mis- on the floor, he exclaimed: "Whoop sionaries in that country, at least a sold my wool! and now I want a thousand drunkards were made by Thanksgiving dinner!" He was inhe most difficult of which was the soup, wine; bring on the best you've labor to counteract the pernicious in- got, in the shanty!" he said, as he fluence of the drinking habits of his pushed the bill of fare away. The countrymen. Thoughtless people, waiter started out, and the farmer bad people, are missionaries wherever | hauled out his wallet and counted his they life, leading others to evil and money. His face grew serious after I know that there are many men fluxuries cost money, and in another

> around one of the depots, yesterday, a gentleman engaged him in conver sation, and inquired:

there is a book kept, in which are reof this suit, I'll regard that paint and women, with all their histories, himself wholly blind. He opened his upon his guard, and to make him deviated from, except in instances where his own personal knowledge warrants him in define the first warrants was not taught in silence of the mind by the Holy Spirit, without human intervention. warrants him in doing so) to give

anything to anybody who comes to of it a dead-beat, who deserves to be kicked from the door. Personally.

comes round again. in a large number of houses the Dis- the reason was assuring: "For he is a trict telegraph, by the means of which chosen vessel, etc." This was an intimaa policeman can be summoned in a tion of his conversion, and of the great minute or two, without the visitor's place he was to fill in the church. Notice knowledge. In many instances the that he was a chosen vessel before Ananpoliceman will know his man at first ias whited him. God's choice and call sight. Every dollar given to these were immediate and direct, without huleeches upon the social body is a direct encouragement to the increase of the pauper population; and, if the matter is still regarded carelessly, we shall, in twenty years, be as badly off as Great Britain in this partieular. What we give goes for rum, tramps in the country and dead-beats in the city, if we wish to save our Holy Ghost is given through the laying only less destructive of the prosperity and the best interests of the country than the reign of war.—Dr. J. G. Holland, Scribner for August.

"Raising the wind" is now called, more classically, "exciting the financial Lolus." A country girl, coming from a morning daisy kissed by the dew, to which she in- his vision was afterwards

right—Daisy; but his is nt Dew!' York merchant, asking how the farmer's son was getting along, and where he slept

When the magic of my love Let the sun in from above.

Soft and bright, And I saw with altered in ind That the Autumn, too, was kind For, just as a brighter sheen

Glorifies the passing green And the vistas opining clear Let the wider scenes appear Free from grief

Had shed their flowers and fruits,

When passion's dream is past, Is the best. -Temple Bar

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

Acts ix: 1-15.-GOLDEN TEXT: Ezek, xxxvi: 26. FOURTH QUARTER. LESSON VI.

at home, or in some nice boarding- Damascus. But though he could not see he could

words. Saul knew that it must be some stand who it was that spake. Hence his question, "Who art thou, Lord?" The We have already, in a previous answer touched his heart and conscience,

III. The Visit of Ananias. Vs. 8-18. corded the names of benevolent men After the vision had passed Saul found traits, weak points, etc. These ro- eyes (i. e., his eyelids) but saw no man, mances and this knowledge are im- and had to be led into Damascus. This parted in consideration of a certain | was a very different sort of entrance from percentage of the money collected that which he expected to make. His this organized beggary or organized time his soul was so intensely occupied robbery, it matters little. The fact with the momentous subject suggested by itself is enough to put every man the Saviour's question, that he did neither cline (as a fixed rule, never to be de at nor drink. Thus was he taught in

Ananias was a private Christian in Da mascus. It was a man otherwise unhim with a story and an outstretched known that the Lord sent to give light to palm. Ninety-nine times in a hun- his chosen apostle. The commission came dred the story is a lie, and the teller to him in a vision; i. e., through a visible speaker, who was the Lord Jesus himself. we have never known a case in New I how Straight (because dividing the city York city of this sort of begging or in two in a straight line), and inquire in borrowing that was not a fraud. The the house of a Christian named Judas for noney loaned never comes back, or Saul of Tarsus; who was at the moment the beggar, by some forgetfulness, engaged in prayer, and who had seen in a vision this very Ananias coming to him The only safe way to manage these and laying his hands upon him, so that importunate and adroit scamps is he received back his sight. Ananias was either to turn them over to the in- afraid at the sound of that dreaded name, vestigation of some society, or to call and demurred; but the Lord's command a policeman. Fortunately, there is was peremptory: "Go thy way." And man interposition. Here Saul's work is said to be twofold-to preach before Gentiles and Jews, and to suffer great things for Christ's sake.

Ananias promptly obeyed. He knew that Jesus sent him, and he knew that he sent him for a twofold purpose—to be the instrument of removing Saul's blindness; and of his being filled with the Holy Ghost. It is to be noted here that the on of the hands of a private Christian. The effect followed the condition instautly. Immediately there fell from his

eyes as it had been scales; i. e., it seemed to him as if scales fell from his eyes. This perhaps was his own way of expressing the great change. He received sight forthwith. It is probable, however, that his eyes always bore the marks of the walk, was told she looked as fresh as a sudden blinding. Though he could see, nocently replied: "You've got my name this disability was increased, by his being caught afterwards to the third heaven. A farmer the other day wrote to a New (2 Cor. xii). Thenceforth he was well nigh blind, and this, probably, constitut-

Selected Noetry. One by one thy duties wait there. Let thy whole strength go to each; Let no future dreams clate thee, Learn thou first what these can teach. One by one (bright gifts from heaven) Joya are sent thee here below, Take them readily when given, Ready, too, to let them go. One by one thy griefs shall meet thee; Do not fear an armed hand. One will fade as others greet thee. Shadows passing through the land Do not look at life's long sorrow; See how small each moment's pain; God will help thee for to-morrow. So each day begin again. Every hour that fleets so slowly Has its task to do or hear. Luminous the crown and boly If thou set each gem with care. Do not linger with regretting, Or for passing hours despond, Nor, the daily toll forgetting, Look too eagerly beyond Hours are golden links, God's token. Reaching heaven; but one by one Take them, lest the chain be broker Ere the pilgrimage be done. **Æt**liscellaneons. HARD TIMES-THE CAUSE AND THE [An Essay, read before the Wyalusing Grange, of H., Saturday Afternoon, Oct. 7th, 1870, b. W. INGHAM, and published by request of the WORTHY MASTER, BROTHERS AND SISTERS: bree years ago, and which we have not yet been able to entirely shak : off. This fallacy, that the overnment is always to blame for financial trouble s not peculiar to this age, or to the people of this intry, but has been believed by many in all ages

and in every commercial country in the world, Th elief is as old as Paganism, and in general, is as itrue. With the exception of the power to wage war and collect taxes, the government can do bu ittle that affects the pecuniary interests of the cople to make them richer or poorer. In time of ace the people themselves are the chief architec their own fortunes, and their houses will stan fall according as they are built on a good or a ad foundation. If they are founded wholly on the redit system, like the house of the foolish man which was built on the sand, it will need but light wind and a low flood to sweep them away. It s the great object of civil government to protect ional rights, but it cannot be expected to provid for the people like a father provides for his family, ecause it is not able to do so. It is as entirely productive labor to create armies and garrison and to manufacture war material. This produces and all the products of labor. The expenditures of the government are increased, taxes are increased and money borrowed, to defray the extraordinar expenditures which must inevitably be incurre

REMEDY.

ONE BY ONE.

n case loans cannot be obtained in any other way resort is had to the issue of government notes, to government is able. When these notes are made legal-tender by law the people cannot refuse then if they would, and they soon pass into circulation is money, even when there is already an abundan currency to supply all the legitimate demands msinessa. This manuer of defraying the expense when the currency is thus increased it is said to b price of labor and of every commodity that ought or sold. Its purchasing power is lessene ollows the same great natural law of supply an emand, that wheat, corn, potatoes, and every other ter, and if will be as cheap. Fill all the markets of he world with an unusual supply of wheat or any ries, they have been as sure to follow all great and

spensive wars, as poverty is to follow great wast isted nearly eight years, our forefathers endured reciated to such an extent that it was nearly valuedecid at to leave those notes without redemption in he hands of the people, where they have remained yend the possibility of a doubt that notes printed signed and issued by the authority of the govern

ment, like the notes of an individual, are good for nothing unless provision is made for their payment. kets of the world. The industry, frugality, patienc and prosperity returned. like the birds and flowe of spring after'a dreary winter, and abode wit them until the close of the second struggle with Great Britain, in 1815.

the gallant deeds of our infant navy, soon drove ou commerce from the ocean, to the great distress of our commercial classes, and through them extended one ned our markets to the trade of all nations. So erally ascribed to the luxury and extravagance o

specie payments. Failures were fearfully numer Worst of all, and what intensified the hard time: the crops were short, and instead of having grain

rebellion come upon us and we were involved in a the war prices, slightly reduced, clung to everytreasury notes, sometimes called "greenbacks" or until those debts were paid. "legal-tenders," were issued and paid out to sol"

Tawanda, Bert, 6, 1670.

Wheat was \$3 per bushel, fat cattle 10 cents per appearances there will be no difficulty in resuming n January, 1879, the time which has been fixed. ound live weight, and dressed hogs 15 cents per ound, here in Bradford county. Hemiock imper | and we have no doubt that with the balance of trade in our favor and gold flowing into this country from vas worth \$20 per thousand at Wilkes-Barre. When the war terminated, the nation owed about Paper money is useful and more convenient for

besides the four hundred millions of dollars in le gal tender notes, a large amount of compound I rest notes, and floating debts, or war claims. No but most of the State governments, many countie noney should, dollar for dollar, be equal to coin, se ownships, cities and boroughs had incurred heavy that it will be stable and not fluctuate in value at the will of the gold gambiers in New York. We quotas of soldiers without a resort to the draft. In must have our paper money so that it can be conerted without cost, at the will of the holder, into to towns where drafting took place, many indi the kind of money that is recognized and accepted by the people of the whole, world in exchange for heir products. No other kind of paper money will families of those who died in service had to be proever supply the needs and satisfy the people of a ided for. Nearly every railroad in the United great commercial and sgricultural nation like ours There is no lack of money in hard times, the trouble tion. To pay the interest on this immense indeb s it does not circulate from hand to hand; it lies formant in the banks or safes of those, who, having confidence in the times, are afraid to use it of the people, and when to this was added the ordi nary governmental and municipal taxation, it cre f losing it. But confidence will be restored faith will con-

staggered, had they not been exhibitated and susalned by their joy at the successful termination the war. Their great sacrifices had obtained "vic the bright sun after a long stormy night. Quick tory at last." The country was undivided, the nion was restored, money was plenty, wages were remedles are of no avail; statesmanship can do nine, the machine shop and the factory, commandbody can help us but ourselves. Patience and per d good prices. Every branch of industry has been stimulated to

the highest point of activity by a superabundant arrency and the immense purchases by the gov nment of farm products, manufactured goods, arms ammunition, coal and Iron. The sure con equence of great stimulation, is reaction and de pression, and the only wonder is that they did not rome sconer. Financial prophets had predicted crash as soon as the war was over, but when it did not ome they, like Millerites in predicting the end of the world, extended the time. Every person well versed in political economy knew that in the unnatural stimulus which business had received, the inflated currency, high prices, and great indebted ness which existed, we had the sure elements of luancial trouble in our midst, and all that was nec essary to bring it on was some disturbing event that would create a general alarm; but they hoped that the disturbing event might not happen until most cople, that the government is in some manner re- of our indebtedness had been paid, our currenty become as good as gold, and prices of everythin had gradually returned to the old standard. Then the disturbing event would scare nobody; then :

No one knew better than Jay Cooke that the untry, intoxicated with railroad building and hazardous speculations, was very much in the con dition of a man with the heart disease, who migh e many years or die at any moment by the shock of a sudden excitement. He knew that the caref mariner who expected a storm would reef part b his sails before the squall struck his vessel; but Jay Cooke. like most of our financiers, was a bold man who had made his fortune by taking great risks and rusting to luck, so he continued to buy and sell ratiroad stock, and do a general banking busines until one day his depositors called for their money and called in vain, because it was invested in North Pacific Railroad bonds. When this happens to banker his credit is ruined, and his bank must go lown. Jay Cooke's failure caused the failure of others with whom he had business relations, just as the fall of one ten-pin will knock down more ; but what was worse, the failure of soprominenta finan- to live, and as well as we can. Some drivers, or conductors, who were in other morning. was supposed to be strong as well as shrewd, unspread over the land and brought on the thing which mate on it. The opposite is true. A with the loss of many lives, caused world. Capitalists were alarmed and refused to and he canzot accomplish it in a when some of the crew were there aged his own case. lend money to anybody, because they did not know, who were solvent. Traders refused to give the usual out. Every one who owed debts endeavored to strengthen himself by collecting his dues; and at the head of this article. When a every-day observation that the wives r.not, desired to see their money once more. Like the Frenchman, they "did not want it, if they ome because they had to, others because it was the profitably employed. Trade fell off for want of cusmers, or because the customers bought so little. vas all owing to the Grangers, whom they errone. usly supposed were buying as much as ever bu sale dealer. Factories and machine shops stopped.

r only run half the time, because of the lessened ecause most of the roads in operation, from the alling off in business, had ceased to pay the intermills stopped because their rails were not wanted or because the reads that wanted them had n fitful intervals, because of the lessened demand and an overstocked market. Everywhere there has been idleness and distress. The busiest men in the con munity have been those unwelcome guests of hard out taxation, and if we have consumed our credi-

the law should permit him to take ours. true, but in hard times they will consume less, and wasted then. Teams out of work are not allowed lessened consumption which has created duliness in the grain trade. The financial storm, which ral districts as it reached everywhere; but it had spent much of its force before it reached them, and many began to think it would not reach them at all. Its greatest ravages were among the manufactur

ing and commercial classes, and at the great money errors. Their fields produce the same whether noney is plenty or scarce. Their products, if low are always in demand, and they are never withou occupations is, that in dull times their products are tirely. This throws many out of employment who

stops the profits of their employers. in our opinion there is no certain cure for hard in expenditures. It is the only infallible remed; for the disease that has ever been discovered. It is never failed to restore health and prosperity to lar guishing business, and never will,

The hard times we are passing through are gen the lumber business that good pine lumber was sold | candle at both ends, and consumed their capital instead of their incomes or earnings. This may have tors, who made sudden fortunes by selling shoddy ence of war. Our banking institutions were all at high prices to the government; but it is certain built on an unsafe and rotten foundation; many of ly not true in regard to the farming community, who bought diamonds, or gold watches, or fast do so lagain. Farmers, generally, dreaded the atempt to resume specie payment by the governcensful, would send gold up higher and make mat

religious associations of half the this dreadful evil. It is important globe? Welcome to the parents is that all persons should consider the puny little struggler, strong in whether or not it is a duty to God his weakness, his little arms more ir, and to the world to practice this abresistible than the soldier's, his lips stinence, as an individual contributouched with persuasion which Chat- tions to the great purpose of banish ham and Pericles in manhood had ing intemperance; and thus, in an not. The small despot asks so little important sense, to prepare the way that all nature and reason are on his for the coming of Christ's kingdom side. His ignorance is more charm- upon earth and the doing of God's ing than all knowledge, and his rittle will. that of a cheaper quality. Men out of employment sins more bewitching than all virtue. God's kingdom can never come All day, between his three or four and His will can never be done or hour's sleep, he cooes like a pigeon | earth as in heaven, while drunkenhouse, sputters and crows, and puts ness continues; that must go first, on faces of importance; and when he and this can never be until men cease fasts, the little Pharisce fails not to to use intoxicating drinks. And so sound his trumpet before him. Out we are justified in considering the of blocks, thread-spools, cards and use of these drinks as a disregard of checkers, he will build his pyramid, a duty to God and the world. Some

while, with an acoustic apparatus of years ago a famous English missionwhistles and rattles, he explores the ary returned to his own country from laws of sound. But chiefly like his India after a residence there of many senior countrymen, the young Amer- | years. A great meeting was held for ican studies new and speedier modes him in Exeter Hall, in London, where of transportation. Mistrusting the he related his experience of missioncan withstand-no seniority of age. no gravity of character; uncles, aunts. ousins, grandsires, grandmas-all fall an easy prey; he conforms to no-

AN EXAMPLE FOR GIRLS.—Elise Empert, the daughter of a citizen of Paris, was betrothed to a young man, to whom she was to be married in September, 1776. On the evening

The great obstacle to resumption has been that

cunning of his small legs, he wishes any life and missionary work. The day a farmer entered a restaurant on o ride on the neck and shoulders of Christian world was startled by a Griswold street, Detroit with his hat flesh. The small enchanter nothing declaration which he made at that on the back of his head and a joyful body; all conform to him; all caper the example of the drinking English vited to sit down to a table, handed and make mouths and babble and men dwelling there. This missionary a bill of fire, and asked to name his chirrup to him. On the strongest was the Archdeacon Jeffrics, who dishes. "I want chicken, turkey shoulder he rides, and pulls the hair spent his life in missionary labors— oysters, fish, quail, snipe, pie, cake, of laureled heads.—Emerson.

teaching evil by a bad example. before the wedding-day the bride- who are considered to be Christian minute, he pounded on the table and groom was at a party, at which the men, some of whom are leaders and bride was also present; he was very doctors in the church, who by premerry, talked a great deal, and in cept and example teach that the use the farmer continued: "You hold on the purchase of land and machinery, or making his self-conceited efforts to amuse of strong drinks is lawful, and that a little! You may scratch out that others around him turned his jokes no Christian duty requires abstiagainst religion. His bride affect nence from them, It is not a little and 'taters and bread. I've sold my cionately remonstrated with him, but singular that there can be so great a wool, as I said before; but I just haphe rejected all her remonstrances difference among intelligent Chris-pened to think that the corn crop children from a reign of pauperism, with the tone of a man of the world, tian people upon a matter of such may bu'st on me, and where'd quail who will not appear so old-fashioned grave importance. Here are Bishop as to show any respect for God and Blank, and Bishop Black, and the grown again, and being of short duration, we ters worse; and if successful, the price of laborand for religion. The girl was frightened Rev. Dr. White, and Dr. Gray, who escaped serious financial troubles until 1857, about of every species of property, would suddenly fall at first, but soon summoning up all insist that the moderate use of strong her courage, she said, decidedly; drinks is proper and wise, and that "From this moment, since I remark abstinence from them is otherwise. thing long after the war had ceased. Everyone that religion is not worthy of your They say that their opinions upon vast sums of money were needed by the govern- had labor or something to sell, and no one was will- esteem, I can no longer be yours; this subject are entitled to as much was sums of money were needed by the government, and vast sums were herefully the banks and from the people; but when these sources failed dispose of. All who had contracted debts after the
dispose of. All who had contracted debts after the
really love his wife;" and to this dens are those of the total abstainers,
"Ah, ha! When to supply the sinews of war as fast as needed, currency was inflated desired it to remain inflated cision she remained steadfast. In who insist that every man is so far We were up, as it were, in a balloon, and though vain did the bridegroom now simu- wrong as he departs from their standdiers and army contractors, as had been done by its attitude was not so great as it had been, it was late religious sentiments; she only ard of faith and practice. the Continental Congress and by nearly every natastili too high for a safe jump, and the perplexing despised him all the more. In vain But the abstainers reply, that this

the Continental Congress and by nearly every nation that had been sorely pressed for means to carry on a great war. Year after year at the exception of a real war. Year after year as the econditioned, the mountain of national debt grew higher, and the numerous disasters sustained by our arms tessened the probabilities of surfaces, solved it by crushing down to four hundred millions of currency, were greatly depreciated as composed of means to carry the property had raised." At one time a gold dollar was work, more than two dellars in paper means of the continued, the mountain of national debt grew higher, and the numerous disasters sustained by our arms tessened the probabilities of surfaces. She kept firmly to her like heart times have, lem is no longer so difficult; the hard times have, lem is no longer so difficult; the hard times have, lem is no longer so difficult; the hard times have, lem is no longer so difficult; the hard times have, lem is no longer so difficult; the hard times have, lem is no longer so difficult; the hard times have, lem is no longer so difficult; the hard times have, lem is no longer so difficult; the hard times have, lem is no longer so difficult; the hard times have, lem is no longer so difficult; the hard times have, lem is no longer so difficult; the hard times have, lem is no longer so difficult; the hard times have, lem is no longer so difficult; the hard times have, lem is no longer so difficult; the hard times have, lem is no longer so difficult; the hard times have, lem is no longer so difficult; the hard times have, lem is no longer so difficult; the hard times have, lem is no longer so difficult; the hard times have, lem is no longer so difficult; the matter. She kept firmly to her was of life. There can be no proposite of the matter. She kept firmly to her was of life. The recall and the better way of life. The clief objection of solvers make the matter. She kept firmly to her the matter. She kept firmly to her was of life. The recall and land Water.

"I dont see how you