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REGARDLESS OF DENUNCIATION FROM ANY QUARTER.

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ADVERTISING FOR THE DEVIL.

There are many well-meaning people in the world who do a great deal of good, but who are misled by the devil. They seem to doubt whether anything is settled until they settle it. A minister expressed great surprise at seeing an objectionable book on the table of a friend, but was informed that his curiosity was excited by the minister's denouncing the book the previous Sunday, and at once he went and bought it.

We shall do well to remember that our harvest depends upon the amount of what we sow, and not upon the number of tares which we pull up. We may work ourselves to death in trying to undo what Satan has done, and we shall find him at last too good for us to overthrow him. We shall do better to work for God with all the energy of devout and devoted hearts, and trusting him to best his own word, and bring to naught the devices of evil men and devils.

An earnest writer has well said: "Teachers have better work than to advertise the devil's nostrums. The best way, as a rule, to preach down error, is to preach up truth. Fill the mind and saturate the soul with the truth of God's word and there shall be no room for error. Seldom attack error directly; but if you throw down the ladder to the devil, he will be sure you give him a deadly lunge. Error is a plant of such prolific growth that the more you try to pull it up by its roots, the more you will cause it to flourish. Show the good seed of the kingdom in every spot of the ground, and you will choke out and keep out error by the presence of truth. We have paid too much respect to Satan. We owe him no respect. Let us be obedient. Let us stop abusing the devil, and begin in good earnest to preach God's Word. If that Word is used in richly, if we teach it fully, we shall have no need to mourn over the power of error.

"Never before has God more signally honored his own Word. Never before was the Bible more bitterly opposed, never before was it so tenderly loved and widely read. Never before was prayer more questioned; never before was prayer more graciously answered. Truth is mighty; as God lives it will prevail. Let us believe in God's Word. Let us fill the minds of the children with the truths of God's Word; and by his blessing, new trophies to redeeming grace shall be won in every class."—The Armory.

LITTLE BY LITTLE.—If you are gaining little by little, every day, be content. Are your expenses less than your income, so that, though it be little, you are yet constantly accumulating? If so, you are doing well. Be content so far as concerns money, you are doing well.

Are you gaining knowledge every day? Though it be little, the aggregate of the accumulation, where no day is permitted to pass without adding something to the stock, will be surprising to yourself.

Little by little—never omitting to learn something, even for a single day, always remembering that, by doing a little in the morning and lying down at night, this is the way to accumulate a full storehouse of knowledge.

Finally, are you doing anything to improve your character? If not, do not be discouraged because it is little by little. The best men fall far short of what they themselves would like to be. It is something, it is much, if you keep good resolutions, and do every day that which you did yesterday, better this week than you did last year. Strive to be perfect, but do not become discouraged so long as you are approaching nearer and nearer to the high standard at which you aim.

Little by little, fortunes are accumulated; little by little, knowledge is gained; little by little, character is improved; little by little, character is improved.

THE DOWN HILL ROAD.—The devil's road is down hill. No matter how high a person may start, so surely as he walks the devil's path he finds it a continual descent. Especially is this true in the case of those who are enclined by the more he sells the more he drinks, and this is the end of it. He had a good hearted wife. She often said, "I wish he would not sell." And now she is left with a large flock of little ones, and she is very poor. Anything, when his debts are paid.

He took the warning-bell from others, and struck the fatal rock himself. I thought how many go down in such wrecks! Who can tell, till that time when not only the sea shall be brought to an account for their share in shipwrecks, but also the man who has ever witnessed?

USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.—A man walks three miles an hour. A horse walks seven. Steamboats run eighteen. Sailing vessels make ten. Slow rivers flow four. Rapid rivers flow seven. Moderate wind blows seven. Storms now blow six. Hurricanes eighty.

A rifle ball one thousand miles an hour. Found, seven hundred and ninety-three. Light, one hundred and ninety thousand. Electricity, two hundred and eighty thousand. A barrel of flour weighs one hundred and ninety-five pounds. A barrel of rice, two hundred. A barrel of pork, six hundred. A barrel of butter, twenty-five. A barrel of coal, twenty. Wheat, beans and clover seed, sixty pounds to the bushel. Corn, rye and fax seed, sixty-six. Buckwheat, fifty-two. Barley, forty-eight. Oats, thirty-five. Coffee, thirty. Raisins, thirty. Sugar, thirty. Tea, thirty. Spices, thirty. Fruits, thirty. Vegetables, thirty. Minerals, thirty. Metals, thirty. Stones, thirty. Gems, thirty. Pearls, thirty. Shells, thirty. Bones, thirty. Horns, thirty. Skins, thirty. Furs, thirty. Woods, thirty. Plants, thirty. Animals, thirty. Insects, thirty. Fishes, thirty. Birds, thirty. Reptiles, thirty. Mammals, thirty. Humans, thirty.

Do all the good you can in the world and make as little noise about it as possible. HARKNESS will admit of enough for reason, but what unreasonable self shall do for reason? God hears more than the heart speaks; and if the heart be dumb, God will certainly be deaf. Cresser's story speaks out most sincerely. He prays with a witness who prays without a witness. In such, seldom brings actions to a good birth, so rashness makes them, always abortive ere well formed. It was a saying of Beza, "that he who comes to judgment with a white robe, is going to be hanged." It is the greatest measure of grace that is shown in the measure of joy and content in a believing heart.

NEW GOODS FOR THE SPRING TRADE!

WE ARE NOW READY WITH A FULL STOCK OF FURNITURE AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES, OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, WHICH WE INVITE YOU TO CALL AND EXAMINE.

WE KEEP THE LARGEST STOCK OF UNDERTAKING GOODS OF ANY ONE IN THIS PART OF THE STATE, AND OUR PRICES ARE AS LOW AS THE LOWEST.

WHEN IN WANT OF ANY THING IN OUR LINE, GIVE US A CALL. REMEMBER THE PLACE, AT THE OLD STAND OF MAIN STREET.

J. O. FROST'S SONS.

THE ROSTON BOOT & SHOE STORE.

MERCHANT TAILOR.

THE ROSTON BOOT & SHOE STORE.

MERCHANT TAILOR.

J. L. KENT.

WILL OFFER FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS HIS ENTIRE STOCK OF DRESS GOODS, WHITE GOODS, LINEN GOODS, &c., &c., AT REDUCED PRICES.

BARGAINS IN TABLE LINEN, NAPKINS, TOWELING, &c., &c.

OUR STOCK OF CLOTHS AND CASHMERE IS UNEQUALLED, AND HAVING SECURED THE SERVICES OF HARRIS THE TAILOR, WE ARE PREPARED TO CLOTHE ALL WHO MAY FAVOR US WITH THEIR PATRONAGE.

J. L. KENT.

THE ROSTON BOOT & SHOE STORE.

MERCHANT TAILOR.

THE ROSTON BOOT & SHOE STORE.

Selected Poetry.

BETTER THINGS.

THE MURDERER'S BATTLE-SHIPS.

ONLY.

Miscellaneous.

A Fall for Life.

THE MOON ALWAYS DEAD.

USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.

forward, as Windfield could perceive by the light of a lantern in the fore rigging, lay reclining on the hatch, some of them snoring. Not feeling sleepy, the lieutenant resolved to go aloft on the mizen top-sail yard, and watch for the first sign of breeze. Arrived on the yard the gloom was so intense that he could not see the waters below although as he still gazed in that direction—it was really by imagination—he thought he could detect the dim outline of something shooting round the ship's stern.

It was about descending when, the moon parting the clouds, a flood of silvery light was poured down on the ship and water, revealing a spectacle that filled the young man with horror—a scene so sudden and unexpected that his heart seemed to stop. While he was thus, Bell Upton had come out on the quarter-deck, and now, with her back to the rail, about two feet from it, her head bowed as if in deep thought, she was gazing intently on the moon-like polished ivory in the clear moonlight.

Unseen, unheard by the young girl, a Hindoo, with a long, lithe body, naked to the waist, had clambered the side from a large spar containing a half dozen of his companions, and had contrived to glide, serpent-like, on the outside of the ship until he had gained a position directly behind her, when he drew a large dirk, which he was now ready to plunge into the snowy neck of the fair passenger, that she might not give an alarm!

The lieutenant's hand clenched the rigging, as he beheld the young lady's peril. He must save her—would she see her, he thought; yet, how was it to be done? To give an alarm would only hasten the girl's doom; to descend, no matter how quickly, by means of the backstays, would be no use, as she must perish before he could reach the deck and attempt to stay the deed.

Like a lightning flash, the instinct of love, the resolution to save Bell in some way from his immediate attack, sent a sudden thought through the brain of the agonized spectator. The Hindoo, who was already posted on the outside of the ship, was under the yard, although about forty feet below him, while the girl, standing on the deck, was within easy reach of the native, whose arm and body were already raised, and how drawn back from the bulwarks to give force to the meditated blow.

The young man, therefore, deemed that it would be no matter to reach the Hindoo in the only way it could now be done with sufficient rapidity to prevent the accomplishment of his deadly purpose—a way which is held in a vise during the operation.

The six or twelve strips as required, being worked out, and each part carefully tested throughout its entire length by a gauge, are ready for gluing together, a process requiring great care and skill. The parts should be so selected and joined that the knots of the cane "break joints."

The parts being tied together in position at two points, the ends are opened out and hot glue well rubbed in among the pieces for a short distance with a stiff brush. A stout cord is then wound around the stems from the end glued toward the other portions, which are opened and glued in turn, say eight or ten inches at a time. A short length only is glued at one time so that slight crooks in the pieces can be corrected, and this is done by bending the rod and sliding the pieces past each other. During the gluing all inequalities and want of symmetry must be corrected or not at all, so that the cylinders are constantly applied to every side at thickness, and any excess of thickness corrected by pressing the parts together in a vise.

A CURIOUS MANUFACTURE.

The manufacture of a fine rod of split bamboo is a work requiring skill and judgment, not unlike that required to make the far-famed Cremona violin. The rods are made usually from Calcutta bamboo, as it has a larger proportion of enamel with tough fiber and long growth between joints. In the Japanese bamboo the fibers follow the joints too closely, and so make the rods brittle. Calcutta cane will not contain one suitable piece for rod-making. The canes midlow on the passage, and this injures the fibers. Sometimes they are injured in being straightened over a fire, and often a single work-hole runs the entire piece. Just as our forest trees have the thickest and roughest bark on the north side, so the bamboo has the roughest bark on the west side, and is exposed to whichever side was the direction of the storm. In making fine rods, not only the best cane is selected, but the best side of this selected cane is prepared.

The split-bamboo rod is an instance in which nature is successfully imitated. The cane in its natural growth has great strength as a hollow cylinder, but it lacks the requisite strength of a solid rod. The rod-maker, by using all the best of the cane, and by his peculiar construction avoiding the central open space, secures great strength and lightness, and nearly the elasticity of steel itself.

In making a rod, some ten or twelve feet of the butt of the cane is cut off, and split into thin pieces or straws. These pieces are then beveled on each side so that when fitted together they form a solid rod, of any half the diameter or less of the original lower stem. This beveling is done with a saw or a plane if preferred, but more expeditiously by having two rotary saws or cutters set at an angle of 60 degrees to the central axis, in such a way that six straws are cut by the cutters by means of a pattern which, as the small end of the strip approaches, raises it into the apex of the angle formed by the cutters. This preserves a uniform level and still narrows each strand toward its tip end so as to produce the regular decrease in size of rod as it approaches the extreme end. These strips are also, if desired, be filed to a level by placing them in triangular grooves of varying depths in a block of lignum-vite. The pieces are then filed down to the level of the block which is held in a vise during the operation.

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The parts being tied together in position at two points, the ends are opened out and hot glue well rubbed in among the pieces for a short distance with a stiff brush. A stout cord is then wound around the stems from the end glued toward the other portions, which are opened and glued in turn, say eight or ten inches at a time. A short length only is glued at one time so that slight crooks in the pieces can be corrected, and this is done by bending the rod and sliding the pieces past each other. During the gluing all inequalities and want of symmetry must be corrected or not at all, so that the cylinders are constantly applied to every side at thickness, and any excess of thickness corrected by pressing the parts together in a vise.

Now that astronomers have almost by universal consent accepted the doctrine of the development of our system, which involves the belief that the whole mass of each member of the system was formerly gaseous with intensity of heat, they can no longer doubt that the moon once had seas and an atmosphere of considerable density. The moon has, in fact, passed through the same changes as our own earth, though not necessarily in the same exact way. She was once vaporous, as was our earth, though not at the same time nor for so long a time. She was once glowing with intensity of heat, though this stage also must have continued for a longer time than the corresponding stage of our earth's history. Mist we not conclude that after passing through that stage the moon was for a time a habitable planet, as now is Mars? The great masses of vapor and of cloud which had girt our moon's whole globe, even as in the youth of our earth her seas were wrapped her in cloud, must at length have taken their place as seas upon her surface. The atmosphere (which) had supported those waters must at first have been dense by comparison with the present thin atmosphere, perhaps even denser than the present atmosphere of our earth. The glowing surface of the moon gradually cooled, until at length the moon must have been a fit abode for life. But whether, when the seas were gathered into lakes, for habitation the moon actually became an inhabited world, is a question which will

be variously answered according to our views respecting the economy of nature in this respect. Those who hold that nature makes nothing in vain, will need only to see the support of life is the one sole purpose which a planet can subservise; if that should appear probable, they would at once decide that the moon must, during its habitable stage have been inhabited. Others who, looking around at the workings of nature as known to us, perceive, or think they perceive, that there is much which resembles waste in nature, will be less confident on this point. They may reason that as of many seeds which fall upon the ground scarce one subserves the one purpose for which seeds can be supposed to have been primarily intended, as many younglings among animals perish untimely, as even many races and types fail of their apparent primary purpose, so our moon, and possibly many such worlds, may have been subserved and never come to subservise that one chief purpose for which she was first formed, if purpose indeed, throughout the universe.—Chapin's Magazine.

ROCKS AND WRECKS.

Some persons say they do not believe in retribution in this life. Certainly many things occur which seem to be the result of retribution in this life. We need not keep our eyes open in order to spring in judgment upon others in time of some trouble or misfortune, but it is wise to watch the ways of the world, and his dealings with men, and learn what lessons we may for our own good and those about us.

You may all have heard the true story of the pirates of Inchope Rock. This was a little look very much like it. We need not keep our eyes open in order to spring in judgment upon others in time of some trouble or misfortune, but it is wise to watch the ways of the world, and his dealings with men, and learn what lessons we may for our own good and those about us.

To us the idea of a wreck is so fearful that it is difficult to imagine any one so utterly hardened as to rejoice in the destruction of a vessel. When you see a vessel wrecked, you will fall to lend a helping hand, or try to destroy lives already in mortal peril. But as we read some of the old English ballads, and certain punishments there laid down for "persons guilty of plundering or destroying ships in distress," and at one time these laws were declared to be "not so severe enough to repress these barbarous practices," and more strict laws were made for the protection of ships in distress. That may have been long ago, but to-day may we not see something very much like it?

A block or two away, or a dozen houses from me, to-day, a man lies dead.

"Do you know Mr. Blank?"

"Yes, he died this morning."

"What was the matter?"

RULES FOR MAKING BOUQUETS.

1st. The color of the vase to be used is of importance. Glady reds and blues should never be chosen for they conflict with the delicate hues of the flowers. Bronze or black vases, dark green, pure white, or silver, rays produce a good effect, and so does a straw basket, while clear glass, which shows the graceful clasping of the stems, is perhaps prettier of all.

2d. The shape of the vase is also to be thought of. For the mirror of a dinner-table, a round bowl is always appropriate, or a tall vase with a saucer-shaped base. If, in the center of the table is otherwise occupied, a large conical shell, or shell-shaped dish may be swung from the chandelier above, and with plenty of vines and feathering green, made to look very pretty. Delicate flowers, such as lilies of the valley and sweet peas, should be placed by themselves in slender tapering glasses; violets should nestle their fragrant purple in some tiny cup, and pansies be put in groups, with no gay flowers to contrast their soft colors with.

3d. Stiffness and crowding are the two things to be specially avoided in arranging flowers. What can be uglier than the great tasteless bunches into which the ordinary florist ties his wares, or what more extravagant? A skillful person will untie one of these stiff, crowding bunches, make the same flowers into half a dozen bouquets, each more effective than the original. Flowers should be grouped as they grow, with a cloud of soft foliage in and about them to set off their beauty.

4th. It is better, as a general rule, not to put more than one or two sorts of flowers into the same vase. A great bush with roses, and carnations, and geraniums, and geraniums, and geraniums growing on all at once would be a frightful thing to behold; just so a monstrous bouquet made up of all these flowers is meaningless. Perfectly harmonious flowers, such as heliotrope, yucca, and myrtle, mix well with everything; but usually it is better to group flowers with their kind—roses in one glass, geraniums in another, and not try to make them all fit in companions.

5th. When you do mix flowers, be careful not to put colors which clash side by side. Scarlets and pinks spoil each other; so do blues and purples, and yellows and mauves. If your vase or dish is a very large one, to hold a great number of flowers, it is a good plan to divide it into thirds, or quarters, making each division perfectly harmonious with itself, and then blend the whole with lines of green and white, and soft neutral tints. Every group of mixed flowers requires one little touch of yellow to make it vital; but this must be skillfully applied, and is a good practice to experiment with this effect. For instance, arrange a group of maroon, scarlet, and white geraniums with green leaves, and add a single blossom of yellow calceolary, you will see at once that the whole bouquet seems to flash out, and become more brilliant.—St. Nicholas.

THE DOWN HILL ROAD.

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REMARKS BEFORE DEPARTING.

REMOVED! REMOVED!

REMOVED! REMOVED!

REMOVED! REMOVED!

REMOVED! REMOVED!

REMOVED! REMOVED!

REMOVED! REMOVED!

REMOVED! REMOVED!