# The Bradford Reporter.

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VOLUME XXXVIII. TOWANDA, BRADFORD COUNTY, PA., THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 2, 1877. NUMBER 9.



TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

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

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

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

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TRANSIENT advertisements must be paid for IN ADVANCE.

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JOB PRINTING, of every kind, in plain and fancy colors, done with neatness and dispatch. Handbills, Blanks, Cards, Pamphlets, Billheads, Statements, &c., of every variety and style, printed at the shortest notice. THE REPORTER office is well supplied with power presses, a good assortment of new type, and everything in the Printing line can be executed in the most artistic manner, and at the lowest rates.

TERMS INVARIABLY CASH.



Professional and Business Cards.

CHAS. M. HALL,
Attorney-at-Law and Notary,
Will give careful attention to any business entrust ed to him. Office with Patrick & Foyle, (over Journal Office), Towanda, Pa. [June7'77.

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

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

S. W. & WM. LITTLE,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, TOWANDA, PA.
Office over Decker's Provision Store, Main Street, Towanda, Pa., April 18, '76.

GEORGE D. STROUD,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.
Office—Main-st., four doors North of Ward House.
Practices in Supreme Court of Pennsylvania and United States Courts.—(Dec7.'76. TOWANDA, PA.

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

OVERTON & MERCUR,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
TOWANDA Pa.,
Office over Montanyes Store. [may8'75.
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. jly17-72.

E. J. ANGLE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office with Davies & Carnochan, Towanda, Pa.
jan4,'77.

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

E. L. HILLIS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
TOWANDA, PA.
Office with Smith & Montanye. [novl1-75.

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

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

E. F. GOFF,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Main Street (4 doors north of Ward House), Towanda, Pa. (April 12, 1877.

W. H. THOMPSON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, WYALUSING, PA. Will attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bradford, Sullivan and Wyoming Counties. Office with Esq. Porter. [nov19-74.

L. ELSBREE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
O.11-75. TOWANDA, PA.

C. L. LAMB,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
WILKES-BARRE, PA.
Collections promptly attended to. July 27, '76.

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, up-stairs.
R. J. MADILL. [Jan8-731y] J. N. CALIFF.

GRIDLEY & PAYNE,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
NO. 1, TRACY & NOBLE'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET, TOWANDA, PA.
E. C. GRIDLEY. (1477) S. R. PAYNE.

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. (jan4-76.

DR. S. M. WOODBURN, Physician and Surgeon. Office over O. A. Black's Crockery store.
Towanda, May 1, 1877yr*.

E. D. PAYNE, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office over Montanyes' Store. Office hours from 10 to 12, A. M., and from 2 to 4, P. M. Special attention given to diseases of the Eye and Ear.—Oct. 19, '76-tf.

DR. T. B. JOHNSON,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office over Dr. Porter & Son's Drug Store, Towanda.
Jan1-75tf.

DR. D. L. DODSON, DENTIST. On and after Sept. 21, may be found in the recent 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 & Bliss' store, is now prepared to do all kinds of dental work. He has also put in a new gas aparatus.
may1375.

H. C. WHITAKER,
BOOK BINDER.
REPORTER BUILDING, THIRD FLOOR, TOWANDA.

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

1864. 1876.
TOWANDA INSURANCE AGENCY.
Main Street, opposite the Court House.
NOBLE & VINCENT,
MANAGR
INSURANCE AGENCY.
The following
RELIABLE AND FIRE TRIED
Companies represented:
LANCASHIRE, PHŒNIX, HOME MERCHANTS
March 19-71tf. O. A. BLACK.



Merchant Tailor.

THIS WAY FOR
SPRING SUITS
Made to order,
AND WARRANTED TO FIT!

J. L. McMAHON,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE SQUARE,
Has just received a
NEW AND COMPLETE STOCK OF
CLOTHS,
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
HATS, CAPS,
&c., &c., &c.

He is prepared to furnish to order, made to measure,
SPRING AND SUMMER SUITS,
OF
BEST QUALITY & LATEST STYLES,
At prices the most reasonable of any establishment in Towanda. Call and examine my stock.
J. L. McMAHON.
Towanda, Pa., April 5, 1877.

Hardware.

THE CHEAPEST
HARDWARE STORE
IN TOWANDA
IS IN MERCUR BLOCK!

Farmers can buy their
SCYTHES, SNATHS,
GRINDSTONES,
FORKS, FIXTURES, ROPES,
&c., &c., &c.,
Cheaper Than at Any Other Place!

I have always on hand Repairs for the YOUNG WARRIOR and CHAMPION Mowing Machines.

PERRIGOS SIDE HILL PLOWS,
Best in Use.

All kinds of TINWARE on hand, and Tin work of all kinds done at lowest prices.
H. T. JUNE.
Towanda, June 28, 1876.

Heaters, &c.

HIGHEST AWARDS!
CETENNIAL EXHIBITION.
J. REYNOLDS & SON,
Northwest corner
THIRTEENTH AND FILBERT STS., PHILA.,
Manufacturers of patented
WROUGHT-IRON AIR-TIGHT HEATERS,
With Shaking and Clinker-Grinding Grates for burning Anthracite or Bituminous Coal.
CENTENNIAL
WROUGHT-IRON HEATERS.
For Bituminous Coal.
KEYSTONE
WROUGHT-IRON HEATERS,
Cooking Ranges, Low-Down Grates, Etc.
Descriptive circulars SENT FREE to any address
EXAMINE BEFORE SELECTING.
Philadelphia, April 26, '77-1y.

Planing, &c.

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!
The undersigned is doing
PLANING, MATCHING, AND RE-SAWING,
And all kinds of Planing-mill Work,
AWAY DOWN! DOWN!! DOWN!!!
So far you can't see it.

I have also on hand a large stock of
SASH AND DOORS,
Which I am selling at prices to suit the times.
WINDOW-BLINDS
Made promptly to order, at a low price, for CASH.
IF YOU WANT TO GET RICH QUICK,
Call and see my Goods and Prices.
Lumber brought here to be milled, will be kept under cover and perfectly dry until taken away. Good sheds for your horses, and a dry place to load.
L. B. RODGERS.
Towanda, Jan. 18, 1877.

Groceries.

NEW STOCK
OF GROCERIES!
Choice selections of
FINE TEAS AND COFFEES!
For sale cheap.

Cash paid for all kinds of
COUNTRY PRODUCE!
At the old stand of C. B. Patch.
W. H. DECKER, JR.
Towanda, April 5, 1877.



Wagons and Carriages.

THE
OLD ESTABLISHMENT
STILL TAKES THE LEAD!
Carriages CHEAPER THAN EVER, and Flat Farm Wagons at a GREAT REDUCTION.

JAMES BRYANT,
Proprietor of the Old Carriage Manufactory, cor. Main and Elizabeth streets, would call the special attention of FARMERS and others to his large and complete assortment of

OPEN AND TOP BUGGIES
AND PLATFORM WAGONS,
All of his own manufacture, and warranted in every particular to be equal to the most expensive city work.

NOW IS YOUR TIME TO BUY!
Look at the figures, and remember that every vehicle is warranted:

| | |
|---|---|
| PLATFORM WAGONS..... | $100 to $110 |
| OPEN BUGGIES..... | 80 " 100 |
| TOP BUGGIES..... | 125 " 150 |

The prices are far below the cost of manufacture and will not be maintained after the present stock is disposed of, so you must make selections NOW.

Don't be imposed upon by inferior work and poor materials, but purchase at the establishment which has been in operation for nearly half a century and is permanently located.

REPAIRING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
Office and Factory cor. Main and Elizabeth streets.
JAMES BRYANT.
Towanda, June 21, 1877.

NEW CARRIAGE FACTORY
East of the Reporter Office.

McIntyre & Spencer
Respectfully announce to the public that they are prepared to build all kinds of
FAMILY CARRIAGES,
TOP AND OPEN BUGGIES,
PHAETON & PLATFORM SPRING WAGONS,
TROTTING SULKIES & SKELETONS,
Made of the best material and in the best style. All work warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

PAINTING A SPECIALTY.
We have one of the best Carriage Painters in the country, and do all work in this line at the lowest rates.

All kinds of
REPAIRING
Neatly and promptly done at reduced prices.
Making new springs and repairing old ones a specialty. All work guaranteed. Please give us a call.
McINTYRE & SPENCER.
Towanda, April 26, 1877.

NEW CARRIAGE FACTORY!
Opposite the new Jail,
TOWANDA, PENN'A.
HENRY STULEN
Respectfully announces to his friends and patrons, that he has built a
NEW BRICK CARRIAGE FACTORY,
Where he will constantly keep on hand a full assortment of
FAMILY CARRIAGES,
TOP AND OPEN BUGGIES,
PLATFORM WAGONS,
TROTTING SULKYS, AND SKELETONS
Made of the best material and finished in the best city style. His long experience in city Carriage Factories gives him a decided advantage over others in the
FINISH, STYLE AND DURABILITY
Of wagons. All he asks is an
INSPECTION OF HIS WORK
Previous to purchasing elsewhere.
ALL WORK WARRANTED TO GIVE PERFECT SATISFACTION.
Thankful for the liberal patronage formerly extended and respectfully asks a continuance of the same.
REPAIRING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO
AT REDUCED PRICES.
HENRY STULEN.
Towanda, Jan. 8, 77-tf.

Removed.

REMOVED! REMOVED!
THE BOSTON BOOT & SHOE
STORE,
Has removed to
NO. 3 PATTON'S BLOCK, MAIN-ST.,
Two doors above Stevens & Long.
We have on hand a large stock of
FIRST-CLASS BOOTS & SHOES,
Which we will sell at
ASTONISHING LOW PRICES!
Come and see and be convinced.
All goods warranted as represented.
OUR MOTTO:—WE STUDY TO PLEASE!
All goods warranted from Ripping.
Respectfully Yours,
J. & M. SHEFTEL.
Towanda, Pa., April 5, 1877.


## Poetry.

### THE FARMER'S WIFE.

The farmer came from the field one day;
His tangled step and his weary way,
His bended brow, his sinewy hand,
All showed his work for the good of the land;
For he sows,
And he hoes,
And he mows,
All for the good of the land.

By the kitchen fire stood his patient wife,
Light of his home and joy of his life,
With face all aglow and busy hand,
Preparing the meal for the husband's hand,
For she must boil,
And she must broil,
And she must toil,
All for the good of the home.

The bright sun shines when the farmer goes out;
The birds sing sweet songs, lambs frisk about
The brook babbles softly in the glen
While he works so bravely for the good of men.
For he sows,
And he mows,
And he hoes,
All for the good of the land.

How briskly the wife steps about within,
The dishes to wash, the milk to skim;
The fire goes out, the flies buzz about—
For the dear ones at home her heart is kept stout;
There are pies to make,
There is bread to bake,
And steps to take
All for the sake of home.

When the day is o'er, and the evening is come,
The creatures are fed, the milking done,
He takes his rest 'neath the old shade tree,
From the labor of the land his thoughts are free;
Though he sows,
And he hoes,
And he mows,
He rests from the work of the land.

But the faithful wife, from sun to sun,
Makes her burden up that's never done;
There is no rest, there is no play,
For the good of the house she must work away;
For to mend the frock,
And to knit the sock,
And the cradle to rock,
All for the good of the home.

When autumn is here, with its chilling blast,
The farmer gathers his crop at last;
His barns are full, his fields are bare;
For the good of the land he never hath care,
While it blows,
And it snows,
Till winter goes,
He rests from the work of the land.

But the willing wife, till life's closing day,
Is the children's guide, the husband's stay;
From day to day she has done her best,
Until death alone can give her rest;
For after the test
Comes the rest,
With the blest,
In the farmer's heavenly home.

## Miscellaneous.

### A Collector's Story.

"Good-bye, dear," I said, after I had put on my coat and gathered up the reins.

She took hold of my wrist and detained me.

"Wait a moment, John."

Then she called to Mack, my great Newfoundland dog; he came out of the house, and at a motion from her, jumped into the sleigh and curled himself at my feet.

He was a noble fellow, my brave Mack. I really think there never was such another dog. I had brought him all the way from New Hampshire, and we had grown to feel perfectly secure in the house with him, so watchful and faithful was the noble dog; but it never occurred to me to take him on this trip, in a sleigh.

"Belle," I said, "you are a silly girl. The dog will only be a bother to me, and ten to one you'll want him here before I get back."

"Now, John, please do take him—for me! Please do take him, John—take him, just because your silly little wife is afraid to have you go without him."

Of course the girl had her way. I was never able to understand how a man can resist this kind of persuasion. I never could, and never expect to. So I kissed her and chirruped to Chevalier, and he bounded away through the settlement like an arrow.

It was the dead of winter and an unusually heavy snow had fallen, filling in the roadway to the depth of four feet. There had been travel enough to pack it hard, so that I found the sleighing excellent. Chevalier's hoofs glanced nimbly over the snow, and in two hours I had made more than twenty miles, and had reached the substantial log-cabin of one of our best and most intelligent customers. He received me with a hearty welcome, and when I told him what my mission was, he invited me to make his cabin my headquarters while I remained in the neighborhood. I thankfully accepted the invitation, stayed all night, and the next morning, under the guidance of Dick, my host's youngest son, a clever boy of about thirteen, I started out to make my first experiment in collecting. It does not concern my story to describe everything that happened to me during my stay with our friend, which lasted rather more than a week.

When I began to realize that I had collected about as much money as my employer expected from this trip, I sat down to count it up. I had been out all day, and it was now just at the edge of the evening. Supper was almost ready, and I made up my mind that if my portmanteau contained as much as I thought, I would only wait to appease my hunger before returning to the settlement. I poured out the money on the floor, and counted it. It was all in gold and silver (bank-notes would have been despised among us then), and there was the sum of eleven hundred and seventy-three dollars. They were all sorry to have me go, and made me promise to come again and bring my wife before the winter was gone. I put on my coat and muffled up my ears, and started.

The sleighing was still excellent; the night was clear and cold, and the full moon made it as bright as day. We skimmed along for a mile or two, my thoughts all the time on Belle and the happy meeting we would have in a little time, when the extraordinary conduct of Mack attracted my attention. He had been lying quietly at my feet, with the rug which enveloped them also covering him. He shook it off, growled savagely, and began to smell around the bottom of the sleigh.

Had it been summer time, I really believe I should have thought the animal was going mad. Never before did I see him behave thus; and his conduct troubled me so that I shouted to Chevalier, and we skimmed away faster. About sixty yard ahead I saw tall, blasted tree, which I had been told was half-way from the settlement to Selkirk's, and, pulling my watch, I saw to my surprise that I had been an hour and three-quarters coming twelve miles. I think I was never so astonished in my life. The capacities of Chevalier were so well known to me, and I was so sure that his ordinary gait, without the frequent urging I had given him, would carry Mack and me a mile in six minutes, mile after mile, that I could not comprehend he had been so slow, while apparently traveling fast. I called to him again, and he stepped off smartly; the dog growled, and, I am heartily ashamed to say it, I kicked him hard in my unreasonable anger. I had cause to repent of those kicks before another ten minutes had gone.

I passed the blasted tree, and entered upon the last half of the way. Before me now lay a long, level stretch of road, without an obstruction or turn for several miles, and one dazzling white surface of snow upon it. I looked out ahead, and just as far as I could see to distinguish anything from the snow, probably not less than a mile away, I saw a black speck. It did not hold my attention when I first saw it; but as Chevalier sped on, rapidly devouring the distance, it took form and size, until when within thirty yards of it, I could plainly see that it was a man. There he stood, upright in the middle of the road, without speech or motion, apparently waiting!

Was he waiting for me? Did he know that I was coming with eleven hundred dollars in cash in a portmanteau at my feet? And, if so, what would he do? For the first time since my absence from the settlement I began to feel nervous, and thought it would only be safe to take out my pistols and have them ready. I felt in my right-hand overcoat-pocket, and found nothing; I felt in the left one, and found nothing. They had both been removed, and at Selkirk's. I was certain I had them when I returned there at night.

A horrible suspicion of intended murder and robbery flashed upon me; and here I was stripped of my weapons and defenseless! The horse was now within four rods of the motionless figure in the road, and bearing down rapidly upon him, and with the desperate idea of running over him, I shouted to Chevalier, and lashed him with the ends of the reins. He bounded like a bolt up to the man—stopped in his fright, swerved, and was instantly seized by the bit, and his head brought down by the powerful ruffian. Before I had time to think, there was a shout, when I distinctly heard: "Your money, quick!" and then came two pistol shots, in such rapid succession that I could not have counted two between them. One ball passed through my hat, as I afterwards discovered, within an inch of my head; the other went between my right arm and my body, cutting the skin in its passage. Almost at the instant Mack gave a ferocious growl, and dove under the seat upon which I was sitting. I heard him snapping and growling, and heard a human voice, half suffocated, trying to say: "Oh, God! Oh, God!" and then I thoroughly realized the situation. The man who had stopped me was struggling with Chevalier, desperately striving to keep his head down, when a happy thought came to my deliverance, and I quickly jerked the lines, one after the other. Quick as thought the noble brute broke away from the ruffian's grasp, and reared straight up in the air over his head, coming down again instantly. I saw that the man was lying motionless beneath Chevalier's hoofs, and, at a word from me, the animal flew onward, while I lashed him into greater speed. The growls of Mack underneath me had ceased, as well as the cries of the miserable being who was suffering in his jaws; and in a few moments the glorious dog came out again and put his bloody paws on my knees, while he whined as if requesting some recognition of what he had done. I was terribly excited—I could not help it; the awful trial I had just passed through was enough to work upon stronger nerves than mine; but I put my arm around the noble fellow's neck, and hugged him as if he had been a woman. The last half of the way was passed rather quicker than the first, and the gallant Chevalier was covered with sweat when he stopped at the door of my employer's house.

I tumbled in upon my wife and her parents sitting around the fire, and I was just about speechless from cold and the reaction of my excitement. I found voice after awhile to say that I wasn't hurt at all, and to ask my father-in-law to look under the seat of the sleigh. What he found there all of you know by this time. The man was stone dead, Mack's teeth having torn and mangled his neck frightfully. Selkirk came to the settlement the next day, and with his help the web of villany was completely unraveled. Both men had been at his house the afternoon previous to my return, but had left about an hour before I came. Both might easily know that I had a large sum of money with me, for no secret had been made of my business, and it had been talked over in their hearing. After talking with Mr. Selkirk, I remembered for the first time that I had left my overcoat in the sleigh after coming back to the house that afternoon. Here, then, was the opportunity which the intended robbers and murderers embraced to steal my pistols, and for one of them to secrete himself under the sleigh-seat. In the woods, near the scene of the encounter, Mr. Selkirk found one of their horses, saddled and bridled and hitched to a tree, and he had no doubt that it had been ridden there that evening by the man whom Chevalier killed.

LIFE is short. We sympathize with Life. We're short, too.

Now's the time when a fly settles on a man's nose and the man makes a grab at the fly, and then opens his hand, one finger at a time, while the happy fly is contentedly crawling over the butter.

### THE ADULTERATION OF FOOD.

WHAT WE EAT AND DRINK IF WE ARE CAREFUL.

While it is certain that needless alarm is frequently excited by exaggerated statements regarding food adulteration, there can be no doubt that many of the articles of food met with on our tables often contain foreign ingredients which are introduced either for the purpose of lessening their cost or improving their taste and appearance. The former species of adulteration, however fraudulent it may be, is the less reprehensible from a sanitary point of view, as the admixtures employed to produce an increase of weight and bulk frequently act as simple diluents, and although in these circumstances the nutritious properties of the food are often diminished, the substances used are generally inert and harmless.

The artificial production of a desirable flavor and color, however, commonly involves the use of more harmful substances. In the one case the consumer pays for what he does not really receive; in the other his stomach is exposed to the evil effects of deleterious chemicals, the profits of the manufacturer, it need scarcely be added, being in both instances largely increased.

FLOUR ADULTERATION.

Flour is subjected to adulteration with other and inferior meals, such as rice, beans, rye, potatoes and Indian corn, the addition of which cheapens the price and in some cases bestows a good color upon a damaged or inferior grade, and causes it to take up an abnormally large quantity of water. The addition of foreign meals to flour is practised, however, almost exclusively in Europe, as most of the substances of this class used have in this country a greater value than pure wheaten flour. A more probable adulteration with us is the use of alum and mineral substances; the former is occasionally employed to impart a white color to the flour, the latter, which include sulphate of lime, kaolin, chalk and bone dust, being used to produce increased weight. It has quite recently come to light that a flour containing ten per centum of a mixture of chalk, plaster of Paris and barytes has for some time formed a steady article of export from Holland into other European countries. The presence of such substances as these can be detected by placing the flour in a long tube nearly filled with chloroform, shaking the mixture, an allowing it to stand, when the pure flour will rise to the top of the liquid, the heavier mineral adulterants sinking to the bottom.

BAKERS' SHARPERS.

Bread naturally contains the foreign ingredients added to the flour from which it is made; but in addition to these, other substances are sometimes used in its preparation. Alum is employed to prevent the action of the distaste upon the starch, and to keep the bread from becoming sour or mouldy; and although this salt unboubtedly tends to accomplish these results and imparts a fine white appearance to the bread, its use is most justifiable. When taken into the stomach it is liable to occasion acidity and dyspepsia; furthermore, it prevents the solution of a large proportion of the gluten of the bread, thereby causing a decrease in its nutritious value. A far more reprehensible adulteration consists in the addition of sulphate of copper, which has the same effect on the color of the bread and on the distaste. Although this salt is but seldom employed, and then in very small amounts, its use is to be condemned in the strongest terms, as it acts as a virulent poison, and its effects are cumulative. A simple and delicate test for detecting the presence of copper is to moisten the suspected bread with a few drops of ferrocyanide of potassium, which will cause a pinkish color to become apparent if the metal be present.

PICKLES.

Pickles and preserves are often artificially colored. The deep green color frequently noticeable in the former is almost invariably due to the presence of a sort of copper (the sulphate or acetate), which is either directly added to them or is produced by using copper vessels in their preparation, both methods being recommended in several cooking-books. This adulteration can be detected by allowing a peace of clean and polished iron to remain immersed in the pickling vinegar for a few hours: in presence of copper a thin coating of this metal will be deposited upon the iron.

WHAT IS IN THE CASTERS.

The condiments used at the table are also frequently far from pure. Additional acidity is often imparted to vinegar by the addition of sulphuric acid, the use of which was formerly considered necessary in order to prevent its decomposition, and was allowed by law in Great Britain; but although the fallacy of this belief has been demonstrated, the practice is still resorted to. A few weeks ago five carloads of vinegar received in Washington from Chicago were found to contain over fifty-four grains of sulphuric acid per gallon in the form of sulphate of lime, in addition to five grains per gallon of the free acid. On adding a little nitrate of baryta to vinegar containing sulphuric acid, a heavy white precipitate will be immediately formed.

TEA.

The sophistications practiced upon tea are large in number and often harmful in character. The greater part of the adulteration occurs in China, but the English and Americans appear to have become skilful imitators of the Chinese in at least some branches of this nefarious industry. Mineral and organic substances are used to increase the weight and bulk of the tea; fictitious strength is imparted to it by the addition of certain vegetable substances, and pigments are employed in order to produce a desirable color. A preparation rejoicing in the very appropriate name of "Lie tea," was formerly and is doubtless still used as an admixture with genuine tea, particularly with gunpowder. "Lie tea" consists of the dust of tea and other leaves, which is mixed with various mineral substances and agglutinated into little masses by means of starch or gum; it is then treated with mineral pigments. But the operation which is most generally carried on, at least in this country, is the artificial "facing" or coloring of teas. This practice is almost entirely confined to green teas, of which, it is said on high authority, but few grades reach the consumer in a pure state. Green tea differs from black only in its method of manufacture, and unless artificially colored it should not present the decided bluish-appearance so often noticed, but should possess a pale olive color. Green tea is also converted into black by chemical treatment; in fact, these metamorphoses have given rise to a special and regular branch of business, notably in this city and in Philadelphia. The pigments most used for coloring green teas are Prussian blue, indigo, turmeric and china clay; the peculiar glossy appearance they frequently present being produced by means of black lead, talc and soapstone. Other and far more dangerous substances, such as arsenide of copper, chromate of lead, and Dutch pink, are said to be sometimes employed. When hot water is poured upon a faced tea, the coloring matter present often becomes detached and either rises to the top or sinks to the bottom of the liquid, forming a sediment which can be readily recognized as a foreign body, especially by aid of a magnifying glass. In many instances this test will be sufficient, but the safer plan is always to avoid the use of teas possessing a metallic lustre and a bright green color.

COFFEE.

Coffee is probably more extensively adulterated than any article yet mentioned. When sold in the ground state it almost invariably consists of a mixture containing little or no coffee and a great deal of chicory and roasted grains, such as peas, beans, rye and wheat. The addition of chicory is frequently defended on the ground that it improves the taste and quality of the coffee, but owing to its comparative cheapness there is a great temptation to use an undue quantity of this substance, and unless the amount of the addition is specified on the packages (as is required in several European countries), it undoubtedly constitues a true adulteration; moreover, chicory itself is very often mixed with foreign substances. Professor Sharples has recently examined several varieties of package coffee, including the "first quality Mocha and Java coffee," an "extra quality French coffee," a "French breakfast coffee," an "English breakfast coffee" and "pure roasted and ground Cape coffee," but was not able to detect the presence of the veritable bean in any of these preparations. A very popular and, in comparison with the above, superior brand of "prepared Java coffee," received by the writer for analysis, had the following composition: Coffee, 37 per centum; peas, 52 per centum; rye, 2 per centum; chicory, 8 per centum. A simple method for detecting some of these substances consists in slightly stirring the suspected sample with cold water and observing the color of the liquid and the gravity of the powder. Pure coffee will remain floating upon the surface of the water for some time, and fails to impart a perceptible color to it, whereas chicory and beans (especially the former) at once sink to the bottom and color the liquid decidedly. Other substances which also rise to the surface of the water can be easily distinguished from coffee by their appearance and taste. Another simple test is to spread the coffee out on a slip of glass, slightly moisten it with water, and then touch the layer in different parts with the point of a needle; in this way the presence of soft non-resisting foreign ingredients can be readily detected. If on opening the packages the contents are caked, or show a tendency to cake, the presence of chicory is indicated.

HOW THE CANDY MEN DECEIVE US.

The artificial coloring of confectionery also merits consideration, owing to the important sanitary effects involved. It has long been known that poisonous pigments were employed for this purpose, and from time to time the attention of the public is directed to the subject by some particularly aggravated case coming to light. A few days ago five Boston confectioners were arrested upon the charge of using injurious ingredients in the manufacture of candy, and Boston confectionery, it seems, has hitherto enjoyed a high reputation for purity. One of the most common and deleterious substances used in the coloring of confectionery is chromate of lead, which is employed for the production of a yellow color. Red, another favorite hue, is obtained by means of cochineal, but such poisonous compounds as red lead and vermillion are also sometime used for its production. Green and blue colors, which are fortunately less often met with, are usually produced by means of Prussian blue, Brunswick green, Scheel's green, &c., all of which must be classed as very dangerous substances. These colors can be obtained by using vegetable dyes, which are quite harmless, and although the tints are then less brilliant, this fact is certainly no excuse for resorting to poisonous pigments. In regard to the detection of the worst of these substances, chromate of lead can be recognized by touching the yellow part of the candy with a drop of hydrochloric acid, then with a little sulphide of ammonia, when a black color will be produced. If the red coloring matter present is cochineal it will acquire a purple color when immersed in a solution of potassa; otherwise there is reason to suspect the presence of the more harmful red pigments mentioned. The tests for the various kinds of blue and green colors are less simple, but copper, which is frequently an ingredient of these colors, can be detected by the method described while treating of the adulteration of pickles, the candy being dissolved in water and a little sulphuric acid added to the solution before the iron is immersed.

THE WAY TO STOP THE ADULTERATION OF FOOD.

In most foreign countries effective means have been adopted to expose and prevent the adulteration of food, but with us little has been accomplished. In Europe boards of public analysis are appointed, who carefully examine all suspected articles of food; here this duty usually devolves upon some member of the local Board of Health, whose time, as a rule, is fully occupied by other employment. During the last few years our Custom House officials have exercised commendable care in regard to the quality of the drugs admitted through the customs, and the question naturally arises: Should not at least equal importance be attached to the subject of the purity of the food sold by our grocers and consumed by our families?—*New-York Evening Post.*

### SOUL AND SUBSTANCE.

Science thus far may be said to have dealt exclusively with the world of the senses. Concerning things which can be seen, touched, weighed, and measured, it has accumulated an immense store of information. By the aid of the telescope it has sounded the depths of the starry universe, and with the microscope it has examined the minutest forms of insect life. It has computed the bulk of the planets, the dimensions of the ultimate atoms of matter, and the length of the waves of light. It analyzes the composition of the sun as it does that of the food we eat, and explains with equal clearness the tides of the ocean and the circulation of the blood. But of the vast inner world with which the soul is immediately concerned has as yet discovered nothing. Our knowledge of the realms of thought and emotion is no greater than was that of Plato and Aristotle, and the term metaphysics is now, as it always has been, a synonyme for baseless speculation. The result is, that multitudes utterly deny the existence of anything within and above sensible matter, and refer all mental action to modifications of the bodily organs, while the belief of others in regard to the subject is rather an inherited superstition than a conviction of reason. Is there any hope that this ignorance may be dispelled, and a way be found out of the darkness which surround us?

The simple fact that the body yields, as we know it does, the soul, and is used as its instrument, goes to show that there is a community of nature between them. A man is sitting quietly in a chair, and it occurs to him that it would be pleasant to read a book which lies on the table at his side. He accordingly reaches out his hand, takes the book, opens it, directs his eyes to the printed page, receives the impression of the words, through the retina, on the brain, and, finally, translates those words into ideas. The physiologist explains all the steps of the operation, from the first motion of the muscle to the final modification of the brain-cells, and there, as we have seen, he stops. * * * *

There are facts tending to establish the existence of finer atmospheres, which serve the same purpose to the organs of the soul that air does to the ear, and the luminiferous ether to the eye. What is called animal magnetism and hypnotism is now generally conceded to be not altogether a delusion.

Mind affects mind by other instruments than merely words and signs. This is attested by the familiar experiment of causing a person to turn round by merely steadily looking at the back of the head, and the equally familiar experience of suddenly thinking of a friend supposed to be far away, and the thought being followed by his approach. Two persons also, sitting together, will both break out, without previous remark, into speaking of the same subject, indicating a silent communication of ideas from one to the other. Or, one will think of a musical air, and the other at once begin to whistle or hum it. Women have the faculty of divining the thoughts and feelings of those with whom they associate in a more marked degree than men, or, as it is said, they have more tact than men. * * * *

It is worthy of note, too that all the stories of apparitions indicate that they were produced by impressions from within and not by objects from external space. They are described as appearing and disappearing instantly, and in disregard of physical laws. The angels, in the Biblical record, do not come flying through the air, and approach gradually, as if from a distance, but manifest themselves, as we are expressly told in the case of the shepherds of Bethlehem, "suddenly." Thus the eyes of the young man who was with Elisha are said to have been opened in compliance with Elisha's prayer, and he saw the mountain full of horses and chariots of fire round about Elisha, which previously he did not see. So St. Stephen and St. Paul had visions which were invisible to their companions, and St. John prefaces his Apocalyptic utterances by saying that "a door was opened in heaven." The supposition does not detract from the truth, of which these visions were symbols, but by rendering them creditable to the scientific minds, adds to their practical value.—*North American Review.*

A YOUNG lady the other day after a sunshower was heard to exclaim: "What an elegant trimming that rainbow would make for a white lace overdress!"

ALEXIS and his terrier went to a photographer's and were "took" in every city they visited. The Duke is easily distinguished from the terrier by his princely air and a standing collar.

VICAR: John you are not getting on very fast with your job. You know you cannot do too much for a good master. John: I knows that jolly well, and—I arn't a going to try! Not me.

"WHERE was John Rogers burned to death?" asked a teacher in school. "Joshua knows," replied a little girl at the foot of the class. "Well, said the teacher, "if Joshua knows, he may tell." "In the fire," said Joshua, looking very grave and wise.

### THE BEAUTIFUL HARVEST.

Out in the field the bees are singing
Love to clover, and fondly clinging.
Timothy blossoms and purple fringes
Sway where odor the gold air tinges.
The wheat has grown, her hair is browning;
Acres of oats have tinted crowning
It is the harvest,
The beautiful, bountiful harvest!

Wonder we half with disbelieving,
While earth's liberal wealth receiving,
Whether the land with full life breathing
Ever was silent beneath snows wreathing;
Whether the days by summer lengthened
Ever were dwarfed, or cold winds strengthened;
For we have harvest,
The beautiful, bountiful harvest.

Sing on, bee! to the blush blooms clover,
Wing away, birds! each to your love,
Fan us, breeze! with your odorous kisses
Toss to us blossoms no spray misses.
Rest on us, sun! your golden glory,
Till hearts within chorus the story,
We have the harvest,
The beautiful, bountiful harvest!

—*Mrs. S. L. Oberholtzer.*

### MOTHER SHIPTON'S PROPHECY.

Every now and then, for these 400 years and more, some one has brought to light the prophecy and memory of Mother Shipton. As