# The Bradford Reporter.

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

VOLUME XXXVIII. TOWANDA, BRADFORD COUNTY, PA., THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 11, 1877. NUMBER 19.



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.

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YEARLY Advertisements are entitled to quarterly changes.

TRANSIENT advertisements must be paid for IN ADVANCE.

ALL Resolutions of Associations, Communications of limited or individual interest, and notices of Marriages and Deaths, exceeding five lines, are charged TEN CENTS PER LINE.

JOB PRINTING, of every kind, in plain and fancy colors, done with neatness and dispatch. Pamphlets, 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.

MASON & HEAD,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Towanda, Pa., Office over Bartlett & Tracy, Main-st.
G. F. MASON, (26-77) ARTHUR HEAD.

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

F. 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,
Oct11-75. TOWANDA, PA.

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

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 3-75. 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. [jan8-76.

DR. S. M. WOODBURN, Physician and Surgeon. Office over O. A. Black's Drug Store.
Towanda, May 1, 1877-y.

MADILL & CALIFF,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
TOWANDA, PA.
Office in Wood's Block, first door south of the First National bank, upstairs.
S. T. MADILL. [Jan8-74y] J. N. CALIFF.

GRIDLEY & PAYNE,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.
Nos. 1, Tracy & Noble's Block, Main Street, TOWANDA, PA.
L. F. GRIDLEY, [jy17-77] S. R. PAYNE.

JAMES WOOD,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
no16-76 TOWANDA, PA.

CHAS. M. HALL,
Attorney-at-Law and Notary,
Will give careful attention to any business entrusted to his care. Office with Patrick & Foyle, (over Jos. Mercur's office), Towanda, Pa. [June7-75.

JOHN F. SANDERSON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
OFFICE.—Means Building (over Powell's Store).
no30-76 TOWANDA, PA.

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

GEORGE D. STROUD,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.
Office—Matthews' new building, Main-st., Towanda, Pa.
Practices in Supreme Court of Pennsylvania and United States Courts.—Dec 7, '76.

H. STREETER,
LAW OFFICE,
apr20. TOWANDA, PA.

OVERTON & MERCUR,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
TOWANDA PA.
Office over Montanyes Store. [mar6-75.
D. S. OVERTON. RODNEY A. MERCUR.

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

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

E. J. ANGLE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office with Davies & Carnochan, Towanda, Pa.
[jy 7-77.

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

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

OVERTON & ELSBREE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, TOWANDA, PA. Having entered into copartnership, offer their professional services to the public. Special attention given to business in the Orphans' and Register's Courts.
D. S. OVERTON, Jr. [apr11-76] SAM'L ELSBREE.

H. C. WHITAKER,
BOOK BINDER.
Second Floor Means Building, THIRD FLOOR, TOWANDA.

C. S. RUSSELL'S
GENERAL
INSURANCE AGENCY,
Nov 8-76. TOWANDA, PA.

INSURANCE AGENCY.
The following
RELIABLE AND FIRE TRIED
Companies represented:
INSURANCE, PHŒNIX, HOME, MERCHANTS.
June 28, '74. O. H. BLACK.

1874. 1876.
TOWANDA INSURANCE AGENCY.
Main Street, opposite the Court House.
NOBLE & VINCENT,
MANAGERS.

DR. T. B. JOHNSON,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office over Dr. Porter & Son's Drug Store, Towanda.
ap4-76tf.

M. D. L. DODSON, DENTIST.
On and after Sept. 21, may be found in the office and new rooms on 2nd floor of Dr. Pratt's new building, State Street. Business solicited.
sep 5-76tf.

W. B. KELLY, DENTIST.—Office over M. E. Rosenfield's, Towanda, Pa. Is prepared to work on Gold, Silver, Rubber, and Aluminum bases. Teeth extracted without pain.
[ap 12-76-y.

DR. G. M. STANLY, DENTIST, Has fitted up his Dental office in Tracy & Noble's new block, over Kent & Biles' store, and is prepared to do all kinds of dental work. He also puts in a new gas apparatus.
[apr11-75.

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.



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!
CENTENNIAL 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.

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.

Vegetine.

FIRST DOSE
ON A BOSTON POLICE OFFICER.
BOSTON, Nov. 15, 1871.
H. R. STEVENS—*Dear Sir:* In the spring of 1869 I was stricken down with fever, which had a long and almost hopeless run. The best medical advice being in attendance, I was taken through the fever; but it left me terribly reduced and weak, with excruciating pains in my side, back and hips. I was completely prostrated with Kidney Complaint, and no medicine seemed to reach my case.
In this condition I was persuaded to try VEGETINE by a friend whom it cured of the same disease, and it seemed as though I could feel the effect of the first dose through my whole system; and from that moment I began to mend, gradually growing better from day to day; and I followed on with the VEGETINE until it completely restored me to health, since which time I have been able to perform my duties as a police officer, enjoying good health; and there is no doubt about the great value of VEGETINE in Kidney Complaint and similar diseases. I am, sir, respectfully,
LAFAYETTE FORD, 564 Broadway.

ALL DISEASES OF THE BLOOD.
If VEGETINE will relieve pain, cleanse, purify and cure such diseases, restoring the patient to perfect health after trying different physicians, many remedies, suffering for years, is it not conclusive proof, if you are a sufferer, you can be cured? Why is the medicine performing such great cures? It works in the blood, in the circulating fluid. It can truly be called the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER. The great source of disease originates in the blood; and no medicine that does not act directly upon it, to purify and renovate, has any just claim upon public attention.

SEVENTY-ONE YEARS OF AGE.
EAST MARSHFIELD, Aug. 22, 1870.
MR. STEVENS—*Dear Sir:* I am seventy-one years of age; have suffered many years with Kidney Complaint, weakness in my back and stomach. I was induced to try your VEGETINE, and I think it is the best medicine for weakness of the kidneys I ever used. I have tried many remedies for this complaint, and never found so much relief as from the VEGETINE. It strengthens and invigorates the whole system. Many of my acquaintances have taken it, and I believe it to be good for all the complaints for which it is recommended.
Yours truly, JOSIAH H. SHERMAN.

WOULD GIVE A DOLLAR FOR A DOSE.
BOSTON, May 30, 1871.
H. R. STEVENS, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* I have been badly afflicted with Kidney Complaint for ten years; have suffered great pain in my back, hips and side, with great difficulty in passing urine, which was often and in very small quantities, frequently accompanied with blood and excruciating pain. I have faithfully tried most of the popular remedies recommended for my complaint; I have been under the treatment of some of the most skillful physicians in Boston, all of whom pronounced my case incurable. This was my condition when I was advised by a friend to try the VEGETINE, and I could see the good effects from the first dose I took, and from that moment I kept on improving until I was entirely cured, taking in all, I should think, about six bottles.
It is indeed a valuable medicine, and if I should be afflicted again in the same way I would give a dollar for a dose, if I could not get it without.
J. M. GILE,
361 Third, South Boston.

LIFE A BURDEN.
BOSTON, Nov. 2, 1873.
H. R. STEVENS, ESQ.—*Dear Sir:* From a poor, emaciated sufferer, the VEGETINE has restored me to perfect health.
I have for years been a terrible sufferer from Canker and Dyspepsia, at times rendering life almost a burden to me. I am now fifteen (15) pounds heavier than when I commenced the use of VEGETINE.
I will make mention that I was also a great sufferer from Kidney Complaint, causing excruciating pain through the small of the back nearly all of the time. This, too, VEGETINE has cured, and I am now a perfect picture of health, and I will add, happiness—all caused from the use of a few bottles of VEGETINE.
Respectfully, H. G. HUGHES.
1 Union place, Boston, Mass.

VEGETINE is composed of Roots, Barks and Herbs. It is very pleasant to take; every child likes it.
Prepared by H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.
VEGETINE IS SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Wagons and Carriages.

THE
OLD ESTABLISHMENT
STILL TAKES THE LEAD!
Carriages CHEAPER THAN EVER, and Plat form 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.


## Poetry.

### "LOOK AT HOME."

Should you feel inclined to censure
Faults you may in others view,
Ask your own bear, ere you venture,
If that has not failing, too.

Let not friendly vows be broken,
Rather strive a friend to gain;
Many a word in anger spoken
Finds its passage back again.

Do not, then in idle pleasure,
Trifle with a brother's fame;
Guard it as a valued treasure,
Sacred as your own good name.

Do not form opinions blindly,
Hastiness to trouble tends;
Those of whom we've thought unkindly,
Oft become our warmest friends.

## Miscellaneous.

### OUR GAME LAWS.

A DIGEST OF ALL THE IMPORTANT FEATURES OF THE GAME LAWS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The information contained in the following carefully prepared abstract of the game laws in force in this State is important, not only to sportsmen, but to farmers and owners of property on which game is found. Judging from complaints we hear from farmers, several of the featues of the law are not either understood or not regarded.

The act of Assembly passad at the session of 1876 to amend and consolidate the game laws, is the law now governing in this Commonwealth, the only amendment made at the session of 1877 being an additional clause in Section 1, relieving certain western counties from the provisions of that section so far as it relates to the running of deer with dogs. All the important features of the game laws are embodied in this compilation:

§ 1. Elk and deer may be killed from October 1 to January 1. The running of deer with dogs and the killing of fawns is prohibited; penalty, $50.

§ 2. Squirrels may be killed between July 1 and January 1. Penalty for killing at other seasons, $5.

§3. Hares, commonly called rabbits, can only be shot between the fifteenth day of October and the fifteenth day of December, under a penalty of $5. Hunting with ferrets is prohibited; penalty, $10. Trapping or snaring is prohibited by section 15; penalty, $10.

§ 4. Wild ducks and geese can only be killed with such guns as habitually are raised at arm's length and fired from the shoulder; penalty, $10.

§ 5. Wild turkeys and wood ducks or summer ducks from October 1 to January 1; penalty, $10.

§ 6. Upland or grass plover from August 15 to January 1; penalty, $10.

§ 7. Woodcock from July 4 to January 1; snares and nets prohibited by section 15.

§ 8. Quail or Virginia partridge can only be shot between the fifteenth day of October and the fifteenth day of December; penalty, $10. Traps, snares and nets prohibited by section 15.

§ 9. Ruffed grouse, commonly called pheasants, and pinnated grouse, commonly called prairie chicken, from October 1 to January 1; penalty $10. Traps, snares and nets prohibited by section 15.

§ 10. Rail and reed birds can only be shot during the months of September, October and November, under a penalty of $5. Snares and nets prohibited by section 15.

§ 11. The killing of any insectiverous birds is prohibited; penalty, $5.

§ 12. Permits the killing of insectiverous birds for the purpose of scientific investigation.

§ 13. Robbing or destroying eggs or nests of wild birds prohibited; penalty, $10.

§ 14. No person shall kill, catch, or discharge any firearms at any wild pigeon while on its nesting grounds, or break up or in any manner disturb such nesting ground, or the birds therein; or discharge any fire-arms within one-fourth of a mile of such nesting place of any wild pigeon or pigeons, or shoot at, maim, or kill any wild pigeon or pigeons within their roostings, under a penalty of $20.

§ 15. Prohibits the killing or taking, at any time or place within this State, any wild turkey, ruffed grouse or pheasant, quail or Virginia partridge, woodcock, rail or reed bird, or rabbits, by means of any blind, trap, snare, net, or device whatever, under a penalty of $10 for each and every such bird or rabbit so trapped, snared or taken; provided, that individuals or associations for protection, preservation and propagation of game, may gather quails or partridges with the written consent of the owner of the land, from December 20 to February 1, for the sole purpose of preserving them alive over the winter.

§ 16. Prohibits hunting or shooting or fishing on Sunday; penalty, $25.

§ 17. Prohibits catching or killing speckled trout except by a rod, hook and line, except for purposes of propagation and scientific investigation; penalty, $25.

§ 18. Prohibits catching or killing any salmon or speckled trout, except during April, May, June, July, and the first fifteen days of August; penalty, $10. This section shall not prevent any person from catching trout in waters owned by himself to stock other waters.

§ 19. Permits the catching of lake trout from March 1 to November 30.

§ 20. Trespass on any lands for the purpose of taking fish from any private pond, stream or spring used or improved by the owner or lessees for the propagation of fish, after public notice on the part of the owner or occupant thereof, is prohibited; penalty, $100 in addition to damages recoverable by law for trespass, all of which penalty shall be payable to the owners, lessee or occupant.

§ 21. Set nets, fish baskets, pond nets, gill nets, eel weirs, kiddles, brush or facine nets, or any other permanently set means of taking fish or otherwise in the nature of seines, in any waters of this Commonwealth are prohibited; penalty, $25; provided, that nothing in this act shall prevent the fishing with gill nets in any of the tidal waters of this State.

§ 22. Prohibits the killing of black bass, pike, or pickerel, or Susquehanna salmon, except by rod, hook and line, outline or scroll, and prohibits the catching of them in any manner between the first day of March and the first day of July, except to stock other waters; penalty, $10.

§ 23. Prohibits the catching or killing of fish in any of the inland waters of the State, inhabited by speckled trout or black bass, by means of any net, or device in the nature thereof, of less than three-inch mesh, under a penalty of $25. Speckled trout to be caught by rod, hook and line, except for protection and to stock other waters.

§ 23. Prohibits the catching of speckled trout, black bass, *or other fish*, in any of the inland waters of the State, by shutting or drawing off any portion of said waters, or by dragging or drawing small nets or seines therein when the waters shall be wholly or in part drawn off, except by order of the State Fishery Commissioners; or placing, or causing to be placed, in any stream, any torpedo, giant powder, nitro-glycerine, or other explosive substance, with intent to catch any such fish; penalty, $50.

§ 24. Authorizes the employment by the Board of Fish Commissioners, upon application in writing of ten or more citizens of any county, of one or more fish wardens, whose duty it shall be to enforce, by information or prosecution, the laws now in force or that may be hereafter passed, for the protection of fish in any of the interior waters of the State. The Commonwealth not to be liable for any salary or compensation for the services of any such fish wardens.

§ 25. Permits the sale of ruffed and pinnated grouse, and quail, for a period of fifteed days after the time limited for killing the same has expired, provided it can be proved that such birds were killed during the open season, or were brought from some other State where the law did not forbid the killing of the same.

§ 26. Defines the duties of justices, provides that one-half of the penalty shall go to the informers, limits the time for conviction to one year from the time of committing the offense, and permits the defendant to give bail to answer before court on a charge of misdemeanor. In default of payment of penalties, the court shall commit the defendant to the common jail of the county for a period of not less than one day for each dollar of penalty imposed.

§ 27. Provides for the stocking of other waters with fish from waters owned by private parties.

§ 28. Nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prevent the catching of bait fish, by means of hand nets, for angling or scientific purposes.

§ 29. Provides that the act shall not be construed to apply to any stream forming the boundary lines between this and any State over which this State has concurrent jurisdiction with such State, so far as such streams form such boundary line, nor to any lake partly within the boundaries of this State.

§ 30. Repeals all acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith.

### SCRAP BOOKS.

Every lady who takes a newspaper or magazine which she in the least degree appreciates often sees numbers which contain some interesting or pleasing article thrown aside with regret, as it is inconvenient to preserve great piles of papers and troublesome to make scrap-books. Yet a scrap-book is not only a useful but an important thing. One who has never been accustomed to thus preserve short articles can hardly realize the pleasure and profit there is in them. It is a good plan to carry on several of them at once—not in the way of carefully pasting in each scrap and waiting a day for the pages to dry—but by simply wetting the head of your column with a drop of mucilage and leaving the rest of it loose. Take any old books, patent-office reports, pamphlets or even almanacs; devote one to household recipes, and you will find it invaluable; another to matters of history, items of reference and other data which you will find it hard to remember; another to poetry, and another, if you like, to amusing anecdotes and interesting stories. At the end of a year you will have accumulated a mine of wealth with which you would be loath to part. In turning over the familiar pages here a poem meets your eye which charmed your fancy and which would have been lost long ago if not for your scrap-book. There a witty story makes you laugh for the twentieth time and laughter, you know, is good for the digestion. Next is a valuable recipe which you find just in time to save much perplexity, and there is a sweet little romance, the memory of which cheered you when almost ready to sink under the pressure of life's cares.

An excellent and ever-ready way to amuse children when all other expedients fail, is to let them make picture scrap-books. Put on their big aprons, set them round the dining-room table, even if Bridget or Dinah does frown, and let them just revel with scissors and paste cup. It not only amuses them in the making, but long afterwards affords fresh delight in turning over the half forgotten pages. There is no scarcity of pictures in the papers and periodicals of the day, and every mother knows the natural proclivity children have for paper cutting. The practice of making picture scrap-books, and being compelled to make them with care, not only educates the little one's ideas of neatness, but cultivates their artistic instincts if pains are taken to give them the better class of engravings. The best mucilage for the purpose is made of *gum tragicanth*. About three cents worth to half a pint of cold water is in proper proportion.

A GOOD sized parrot will devour 124 grasshoppers per minute; perhaps it would be well to import 100,000,000 parrots.

### GOOD BOHEMIANS.

So it struck me with a tingle of surprise, one day, to overhear a new reading of the term. It was a clever women who used it, learned in histories and school, well known to platforms and pressrooms, but equally so to fashionable dinner-tables and *salons*; with a social place equal to the best, and a fine culture superior to most. Yet, talking with a cleaver man of the world of equally good position, she wound up something she had said with the phrase, "For such Bohemians as you and me, my dear fellow"—and then, seeing his look of surprise, she added, smiling: "For we are Bohemians, aren't we? —*good* Bohemians, of course!"

Sure enough! Why not? "Heaven" says a quaint essayist, "is a disposition, not a place. The real, the better Bohemia is neither geographical nor local, it is bounded by no line of fortune or caste, it lies in the temper and intelligence of its children. It is not to be sought only in Grub Street or Printing-House Row, in Quartier Latin, or the Studio Building, or Leicester Square. Its real bonds lie far beyond, wide as human nature, and no cases or neighborhood but can show some scrap of its territory.

Read the term in its more imaginative sense, get at its essential characteristics, and not its mere exterior traits. If we are to make a metaphor of a name let us at least manufacture it on finer principles and not on the cheapest points of resemblance. The geographical Gitano is vagrant, lawless, idle and often dishonest. Very well. So much for the *bad* Bohemian, or the Bohemian pure and simple. Under that title, as I have hinted before, it is fair enough to class all the shiftless, restless, untrustworthy people, who are popularly understood by the term. But the Zingaro is independent, brave, adroit, with a wild poetry and elasticity in his personal habits, and hints at least of an imaginative mysticism in his traditions or his religion. Translats these qualities into the language of modern life. Wherever you find men or women, whatever their station or calling, brave independent, adroit, and imaginative there, be sure, you have changed upon a specimen of the Children of the Sun, the chosen people. In so far, at least, they are Bohemian, though, to justify their title of good, they may pay their debts, wear clean linen use good grammer, keep a penny for a rainy day, and altogether behave like the respectable citizens they are. Independence, in thought and, action, if possible, but certainly in thought—that is the prime requisite almost the definition of the type. Your modern Zingaro hates *shibboleths* and tests. He gives due observance to all fair limits, ethical, political, or social; but he must have his moral elbows free. If you bully him or hamber him, threaten him with the Inquisition in any form, from Torquemade to Mrs. Grundy, he resents it. If he doesn't defy you, he dodges you. When he fails to do this he derogates from his class. It is very hard to make a snob of him, for the liberty which is sweet to him must seem sweet to others, and I have found a pretty liberal charity one of his pleasantest traits. He sometimes sits high in places, but not often or for very long. When he does, it is in virtue of some exceptional good luck, or peculiar available talent; for the world's business is worked largely by averages, and a kindly conformity is sweet to the majority. So he cheerfully accepts purple and place when he can have his own way, and get the world to agree with him. If not, he as cheerfully drops them, and has his own way still. You may occasionally catch a first-rate specimen of the type in the "first circles" strong in the confidence of capitalists and politicians, hand-and-glove with queens of society and doctors of divinity. But these splendors are apt to cost too much in a coin which he cannot pay without an ugly wrench to his constitution; so, in most cases, he declines the payment and goes without them. His independence, however, is not one of the bull-headed sort, for our typical Bohemian is clever withal. Ready, adroit, inquiring, thoughtful, all these he should be to claim full standing with his guild. His prototype, wandering through shady English lanes, cribbed chickens, fire-wood, and babylinen; he cribs ideas. Very often, doubtless, he originates them, whatever they may mean, but at all events, even if he has to plunder all Nature and society for it, he gets them. Like the clever Frenchman, "*Il prend son bien ou il trouve*," harming no one in the process; for, if the stolen pullet can nourish but the man who eats it, an idea, judiciously filched, may feed whole generations. The franchises of thought inure by use; and human progress is but one consequent series of magnanimous plunder. But the restlessness of temperament which he draws from his ancestry still besets him. He is rather inventive and inquisitive, the concentrative, rather many-sided and original than exhaustive. Newton, painfully studying out the law of gravity, Kent with his categories, and Mill with his dry, logical, and economic speculations, would not illustrate the type. But Goethe, leaving the composition of "Egmont" to practice painting and write "The Theory of Colors" and "The Metamorphosis of Plants;" or Da Vinci, passing from engineering or architecture to the execution of "The Last Supper"—these might be cited as first-rate specimens of the class. Perhaps the most brilliant and perfect illustration within my own knowledge lives in Boston, in the very odor of Tri-Mountain sanctity, lecturing to a class in anatomy one day, convulsing a dinner-table with pun or parodox on the next, now startling Puritan orthodoxy with his audacious liberalism, and then soothing it with a poem, a tale, or an essay.—*Appleton's Journal.*

"MY dear," said an affectionate wife to her husband, as she looked out at the window, "do you notice how green and beautiful the grass looks on the neighboring hills?" "Well," was the unpoetic response, "what other color would you have it at this time of the year?"

### SLEEPLESSNESS.

Insomnia has become a common, hence a vulgar, malady among us Americans—at least, to us who breath the oxygen which the great waste of wood and water has been garnering up for us for centuries. Heretofore the malady has been confined to the few, they who sleep on pillows of down, to those who have too much brain, or to those who have a guilty conscience—so the poets have said.

Now, however, we who have no such distinction, we who have adopted hair mattresses instead of hair shirts, who cannot claim any flattering preponderance of brain, and who have not had originality or boldness enough, perhaps, to earn a particularly guilty conscience, we too are sleepless, we toss on fevered pillows, we are haunted by midnight assassins of sleep—hours of unearned remorse, spectres of people we have not murdered, vengeance for sins we have not had the pleasure of comitting! We start like guilty creatures from the common place linen sheet as if it were the poisoned mantle of Dejanira; Macbeth saw no such daggers in the air as we see; Cain felt no such gloomy ostracism; Peter wept not such burning tears, nor is our martyrdom less complete than his—for if our dreams may be believed, we are nightly crucified with the head downward.

From such visions we awake at two o'clock in the morning, to pass the rest of the night in gloomy revveries. How all our wasted opportunities rise up and walk before us in their grave-clothes! How many sins, comitted and uncomitted find us out! The naked human soul—always a terrible object, with no drapery of circumstance, no apology of affection, no sweet and soothing balm of sympathy—our own unshriven soul stands before us!

Night after night we meet this object, we contemplate ourselves, and get wofully tired of the subject. We try philosophy—it proves unavailing; we try memory, and, so far as we can govern that recalcitrant slave, he serves us well. We summon visions of Switzerland, look again upon the snowy wonders of Mont Blanc, enjoy the bride-like beauty of the Jungfrau, once more count the statutes on the pinnacles of Milan Cathedral! These joys of travel last us one, two, many nights; then memory grows restive, and will not obey, but brings us rather all that we wish to forget—the slights, the disappointments, the failures, the falseness, the poorness, of life.

It is no wonder that, in the frequency of this universal misery, so many people resort to opium, and to chloral—that most fearful antagonist of the brain, which simply takes a club and knocks its enemy over. The sleep of chloral is not a natural or a restful sleep. It is rather a removal of the battered and bruised brain into another room, where it recovers at leisure, to become more frightfully active than before. Opium takes a more deliberate revenge. It gives halcyon slumbers, that it may strike its fangs deep into the moral sense; woo its victim from honesty and truth and decency, then throw back a poor and worthless weed on the shores of time, like the poppy whence it springs; showy and beautiful while it lasts, but fading quickly into a disorganized heap.

"Oh, that one could take his pen to bed with him!" said a witty preacher. Oh, that one could be as sleepy in the night as in the day when tasks press and the book waits to be finished, and the sick require to be nursed, and the poor to be fed! What heavy lids descend, too, in the parlor, listening to some well-bred bore—the boa-constrictor of conversation who winds his heavy coils about your reluctant but dazed senses!

We remember dinner-parties, too, where a little slumber between the fifth and sixth courses would have been very gratifying; and Sunday afternoons in city churches—but this is chloral and opium combined.

The physicians smile now when weary women come to them, wiping heavy dews from pale brows, and say:

"I cannot sleep."

"Who can?" says the physician, wiping his brow.

"It is a clot of blood too much about the heart, or it is a drop too little on the brain," says another.

"No matter what it is; but can you make us sleep?" they cry.

"Alas, no, unless you go to Europe!"

Yes; but can we all go to Europe? One sleepless gentleman who can says he always sleeps well in Paris, "because the air is bad and the water is bad and the people are bad," he adds, satirically, thinking of his own lovely country-place where he wants to be, but where, amid choicest air, flowers, green trees, gushing fountains, wife, children, friends, and a favorite industry, he sits up all night staring at the wall like a well-bred maniac. When he gets worn to a skeleton with sleeplessness, he goes to Europe and "sleeps like a top." Sarcasm of destiny! he does not want to go to Europe.—*Appletons Journal.*

In one of the last letters written by Daniel Webster he said: I once defended a man charged with the awful crime murder. At the conclusion of the trial I asked him what could induce him to stain his hands with the blood of a fellow-being. Turning his blood-shot eyes full upon me, he replied, in a voice of despair: "Mr. Webster, in my youth I spent the holy Sabbath in evil amusements, instead of frequenting the house of prayer and praise." Could we go back to the early years of all hardened criminals, I believe, yes, firmly believe, that their first departure from the path of morality was when they abandoned the Sabbath school, and their subsequent crimes might thus be traced back to the neglect of youthful instruction.

THE papers relate an anecdote of a beautiful young lady, who had become blind, having recovered her sight after marriage. It is no uncommon thing for people's eyes to be opened by matrimony.

### MOTHER AND SONS.

Most boys go through a period when they have great need of patient love at home. They are awkward and clumsy, sometimes strangely willful and perverse, and they are desperately conscious of themselves, and very sensitive to the least word of censure or effort at restraint. Authority frets them. They are leaving childhood, but they have not yet reached the sober good sense of manhood. They are an easy prey to the tempter and the sophist. Perhaps they adopt skeptical views from sheer desire to prove that they are independent and can do their own thinking. Now is the mother's hour. Her boy needs her now more than when he lay in his cradle. Her finer insight and serener faith may hold him fast and prevent his drifting into dangerous courses. At all events, there is very much that only a mother can do for her son, and that a son can receive only from his mother, in the critical period of which we are thinking. It is well for him if she has kept the freshness and brightness of her youth, so that she can now be his companion and friend as well as mentor. It is a good thing for a boy to be proud of his mother; to feel complacent when he introduces her to his comrades, knowing that they cannot help seeing what a pretty woman she is, so graceful, winsome and attractive. There is always hope for a boy when he admires his mother, and mothers should care to be admirable in the eyes of their sons; not merely to possess characters which are worthy of respect, but to be beautiful and charming, so far as they can, in person and appearance. The neat dress, the becoming ribbon and smooth hair are all worth thinking about when regarded as means of retaining influence over a soul when the world is spreading lures for it on every side.

Above all things, mothers need faith. Genuine, hearty, loving trust in God, a life of meek, glad acquiescence in his will, lived daily through years in presence of sons; is an immense power. They can never get away from the sweet memory that Christ was their mother's friend. There is a reality in that which no false reasoning can persuade them to regard as a figment of the imagination.—*Christian Intelligencer.*

A CURE FOR STAMMERING.—A Canada journal contains a letter from a correspondent, who professes to have been a stammerer from childhood, and who wishes to give other sufferers the benefit of the treatment by which he was cured. He says: "Go into a room where you will be quiet and alone, get some book that will interest you, but not excite you, and set down and read two hours, aloud, to yourself keeping your teeth together. Do the same thing every two or three days, or once a week, if very tiresome, always taking care to read slowly and distinctly, moving the lips but not the teeth. Then, when conversing with others, try to speak slowly and distinctly as possible, and make up your mind that you will not stammer. I tried this remedy and read for two hours aloud, with my teeth together. The first result was to make my jaws ache—that is while I was reading; and the next to make me feel that something had loosened my talking apparatus for I could speak with less difficulty immediately. The change was so great that every one who knew me remarked it. I repeated the remedy every five or six days for a month, and then at longer intervals, until cured."

DELICACY OF FEELING.—Delicacy of feeling is a trait of character almost more lovely and engaging than any other. It is a quality whose hidden principle exists in a greater or less degree in every mind, though it is often thrown in the shade by the workings