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OFFICE.-Formerly occupied by Wm. Watkins, H. N. WILLIAMS. (oct. 17, '77) B.J. ANGLE. ASON & HEAD, ATTORNEYS AT LAW Towanda, Pa. Office over Bartlett & Tracy, Main-st

G. F. MASON. [4977] ARTHUR HEAD. L. HILLIS,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

TOWANDA, PA.

Omce-with Smith & Montanye: [u07H-75.

E. F. GOFF, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. ain Street (4 doors north of Ward House). To sanda Pa. (April 12, 1877. H. THOMPSON, ATTORNEY o at Law, Wyalusing, Pa. Will attend to all husiness entrusted to his care in Bradford, cultivate and Wyoming Counties. Office with Eq. Porter. [nov19-74]

ELSBREE, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, TOWARDA, PA. C L. LAMB,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
WILKES-BARR, PA.
Collections promptly attended to.
July 27,76. TOHN W. MIX, attorneý at Law,

U. S. COMMISSIONER,
TOWANDA, PA. Jan. 1, 1875. DAVIES & CARNOCHAN, ATTORNEYS AT CAW.

MERCU-R BLOCK Dec 23-75. Towanda, Pa. H. PEET, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Is prepared to practice all branches of his ordersion.

Office, MERCUR BLOCK, (entrance on sout)

side) TOWANDA, PA. [jan6-76, DR. S. M. WOODBURN, Physician and Surgeon. Office of the A. Black's ockery store. Towarda, May 1, 18721y. MADILL & CALIFF,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
TOWANDA, PA.
Dilice in Wood's Block, first door south of the Firs

H. J. MADILL. [jans-73ly] TRIDLEY & PAYNE, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW. No. 1, TRACY & NOBLE'S BLOCK. MAIN STREET

... TOWANDA, PA. M. C. GRIDLEY. TAMES WOOD, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, TOWANDA, PA.

CHAS. M. HALL, Attorney-at-Law and Notary Will give cereful attention to any susuess entrust ed to him. Office with Patrick & Fogle, Giver Journal Office), Towanda, Pa. (June 777. TOHN F. SANDERSON,

OFFICE,-Means Building (over Powell's Store). W. & WM. LITTLE. ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, TOWANDA, PA. Office over Decker's Provision Store, Main Street, & Oct. 12-77.

(TEORGE D. STROUD, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW. Office - Main-st., four doors North of Ward House.
Practices in Supreme Court
of Pennsylvania and, United
Brates Courts,—(Decr. 76.)

H. STREETER, LAW OFFICE, TOW * NDA, PA.

aug20. OVERTON & MERCUR. Office over Montanyes Store. (may675. D'A. OVERTON. RODNEY A. MERCUR. WM. MAXWELL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. OFFICE OVER DAYTON'S STORE, TOWANDA, PA April 12, 1876. DATRICK & FOYLE; ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

Office, in Mercur's Block. Towarda, Pa. 1917-73. ANDREW WILT, ATTORNEY & COUNSELL) R-AT LAW.
Office over Cross Book Store, tw. dorrs form of
grevens & Long Towanda, Pa. May be consulted.
n German: [April 12.76.]

MCPHERSON & KINNEY, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW. TOWANDA, PA. Office in Tracy & Noble's Block

Towanda, Pa., Jan. 10, 1876. VERTON & ELSBREE, ATTOR-NETS AT LAW, TOWANDA, PA. Having compared into co-partnership, offer their professional services to the public. Special attention given to hadness in the Orphan's and Register's Courts, E. OVERTON, JR. (april-70) N. C. ELSBREE.

H. C. WHITAKER, BOOK BINDER.
REPORTER BUILDING, THIRD FLINIR, TOWANDA (N'S. RUSSELL'S 🗈 GENERAL

'NSURANCE AGENCY TOWANDA, PA. INSURANCE AGENCY: PELIABLE AND FIRE TRIED

Companies represented;
ANCSHIRE, PHŒNIX, HOME, MERCHANTS,
March 16, 74 O. H. BLACC. TOWANDA INSURANCE AGENCY.

Main Street, opposite the Caur Mouse. NOBLE & VINCENT, MANAGE

R. T. B. JOHNSON, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

D. L. DODSON, DENTIST. On and after Sept. 21, may be found in the legant new rooms on 2nd flour of Ur. Pratt's new more on State Street. Business solicited.

B. KELLY, DENTIST.—Office
Over M. E. Rosenfield's, Towards, Pa.
Teth Inverted on Gold, Silver, Rubber, and Alumalium lasse. Teeth extracted without pain.
Oct. 34-72. PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Omce over Montanyes' Store. Office hours from 10 to 12, A. N., and from 2 to 4, P. M. Special attention given to directes of the Eye and Ear.—Oct.13, 75 ff.

Aradford

8. W. ALYORD, Publisher. REGARDLESS OF DENUNCIATION FROM ANY QUARTER.

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Vegetine. THIS WAY FOR TEGETINE PURIFIES THE V BLOOD, BENOVATES AND INVIGOR ATES THE WHOLE SYSTEM. SPRING SUITS

VOLUME XXXVIII.

Merchant Tailor.

Made to order.

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OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE SQUARE,

Has just received a

NEW AND COMPLETE STOCK OF

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&c , &c., &c.

SPRING AND SUMMER SUITS,

BEST QUALITY & LATEST STYLES,

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STORE!

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HEATERS,

With Shaking and Clinker-Grinding Grates for burning Anthracite or Bituminous Coal.

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WROUGHT-IRON HEATERS.

KEYSTONE

WROUGHT-IKON HEATERS,

Cooking Rauges, Low-Down Grates, Etc.

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Philadelphia, April 28, '77-1y.

EXAMINE BEFORE SELECTING.

Planing, &c.

MREATLY REDUCED PRICES!

The undergigned is doing

PLANING, MATCHING, AND RE-SAWIN

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

WINDOW-BLDYDS

Call and see my Goods and Prices.

Lumber brought here to be milled, will be kep under cover and portcetly dry until taken away Good sheds for your horses, and a dry place to load

HIGHEST AWARDS!

HATS.

Towanda, Pa., April 5, 1877.

THE GRAPHIC

ITS MEDICINAL * PROPER-TIES ARE ALTERNA-TIVE. TONIC, SOL-VENT AND DIU-RETIC.

VEGETINE is made exclusively from the juice of carefully selected barks, roots and herbs, and a strongly concentrated, that it will effectively erad leate from the system every taint of Scrofula, Scro leave from the system every taint of Scrotuis, Scrotulus Humor, Tumors, Cancer, Cancerous Humor, Erysip-laa, Salt Bheum, Syphilitic Disease, Cancerous Humor, Erysip-laa, Salt Bheum, Syphilitic Disease, Cancerous Humor, Erysip-laa, Salt the Stomach, and diseases that arise from impure blood. Sclattela, Infiamatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Neuragia, Gout and Spinalt Complaints, can only be effectually cured through the blood.

For Ulcers and Eruptiva Diseases of the Skin, Pushine, Pimpies, Blotches, Bolis, Tetter, Scald-Héad and Ringworm, Vegetine has never failed to effect a permanent cure.

For psins in the Back, Kidney Complaints, Dr.psv, Feamale Weakness, Lencorrhera, arising from internal ulceration, and uterine diseases and general debility, Vegetine acts directly upon the causes of the complaints, It invigorates and strengthens-the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs, allays infamation, cures ulceration and regulates the lowels. tive organs, analys innamation, currenteers and acceptance the lowed;

For Catarth, Dyspepsia, Habitual Costiveness. Palpitation of the Heart, Headache, Plies, Nervous Paulent and General Prestration of the Nervous System, no medicine has given such perfect anti-faction as the Vegetine. It purifies the blood, cleanses all of the organs, and posesses a controlling power over the nervous system.

The remarkable curres effected by Vegetine have induced many flusticins and apotecaries whom we GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

THE BEST EVIDENCE.

Induced many physicisms and apotecaries whom whom we to prescribe and use it in their own familie. In fact, Vege ine-is the best remedy yet disease, and is the only relable Blood Purifier put before the public.

The following etter from Rev. E. S. Bost, Par or of M. E. Church, Nahick, Mass., will be rea with interest by many physicians, also, those suffering from the same disease as afflicted the son of the Rev. E. S. Best. No person can doubt this test though, as there is no doubt about the curative powers of Vegetine:

Ilmeny, as there is no dount about the cursilve powers of Vegetitie:

NANTICK, Mass., Jan. 1, 1874.

Mr. H. B. Stevens: Deal Sir—We have good reason for regarding your Vegetine a medicine of the greatest value. We feel assured that it has been the means of saving our son's life. He is now seventeen years of age: for the last two years he has suffered from necrosis of his leg, caused by scrotilous affection, and was so far reduced that nearly all that saw him thought his recovery impossible. A countel of able physicians could give us but the faintest hope of his ever railying, two of the number declaring that he was beyond the reach of human remedies, that even amputation could not save him, as he had not vigor enough to endure the operation. Just then we commenced giving him VEGETINE, and from that time to the preach his studies, throwing away his cruches and cane, and walks about cheerfully and strong.

Though there is still some discharge from the opening where the limb, was lanced, we have the fullest confidence that in a little time he will be per cetty cured. finitest confidence than an experience confidence that the has taken about three dozen bottles of VEG-TINE, but lately used but little, as he declares he sl-too well to take the medicine.

Respectfully Yous, E. S. BEST, Mrs. L.C. F. BEST.

ALL DISEASES OF THE BLOOD. If VEGETINE will relieve pain, clease, puri, fy and care such diseases, restoring the patient to perfect health, after trying different physicians, maney remedies, suffering for years, is to not conclusive proof, if you are a sufferer you can be cured, which is held to be a sufferer you can be cured, Why is this medicine performing such great curse? It can truely be eathed the GREAT BLOOD PURI-ELER. The great source of disease originates in t, to purify and renovate, has any just claim upor mode attention;

RECOMMEND IT HEARTILY. NOUTH BOSTON, Feb. 7, 1870.
Mr. STEVENE: Dear Ser-1 have taken several office of your VEGETINE, and am convinced it a valuable remedy for Dyspepsia, Keiney Combaint, and general debility of the system.
I can heartly recommend it to all suffering from he computation. Your restrictfully Yours respectfully, Mrs. MONROE PARKER, 386 Athens Street.

Prepared by H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Ma-

VEGETINE IS SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Educational.

DUCATION. ELMIRA BUSINESS COLLEGE.,

NGLISH AND FRÉNCH LÉS SONS will be given during the Falland W to those desirous of studying the GERMAN OR FRENCH LANGUAGE,

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L. B. RODGERS. Towanda, Jan. 18, 1877. NEW STOCK CLOTH...per vol., \$5.00 [] KATRER..per vol., \$6.00 HALP TURKEY, " 7.00 HALP RUSSIA. " 8.00 FULL TURKEY, " 10.00 FULL TURKEY, " 10.00 OF GROCERIES! D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers, New York, and 922 Chestnut Street, Phila. Sept.6, 77. THE COMPOUND OXYGEN

FINE TEAS AND COFFEES Cash paid for all kinds of

wonderfui Vitalizerof the human body ever known. Therefore it should cure as greater variety of this and a larger proportion of patients than any other agent. Eight years of experience fully confirms COUNTRY PRODUCE! W. H. DECKER, JR. Towards, April 5, 1877.

Hoetry.

TRUE HEROISM. Lest others write of battles fought On bloody, ghastly fields, 🧳 Where honor greets the man who wins And death the mon who yields; But I will write of him who fights And vanquishes his sins.

Who struggles on through weary years

Against himself, and wins, Here is a hero, stanuch and brave, Who fights an unseen for,: And puts at last beneath his feet His passions, base and low, And stands crect in manhood's might. Undannted-undismayed-The bravest man who e'er drew sword, In foray or in raid.

It calls for something more than brawn Or muscle to o'errome An enemy who marcheth not With banner, plume, or drum-A fee forever lurking nigh, With silent, stealthy tread-Porever near your board by day. At night beside your bed.

All honor, then, to that brave heart, Though rich or poor be be, Who struggles with his baser part-Who conquers, and in free. Or fill a hero's grave; But truth will place his name among The bravest of the brave. DON'T TAKE IT TO HEART.

There's many a trouble into waters of Lethe depart. Did not'we rehearse it, And tendarly nurse it. and give it a permanent place in the heart There's may y a serrow Would vanish to morrow

we not unwilling to furnish the wings: So sadly, instuding And quietly bro ding, tiches outrall sorts of horrible things, How welcome the seeming Of looks that are beaming, ther one's wealthy or whether one's foor;

Eye bright as a verry, Cheeks red as a cherry. s the famed water- bid us forget, And no longer fearint, But happy and cheerful, —Tinsley's Magazine.

Hliscellaneous.

MIXING AND MELTING IRONS. The foundryman cares little or o medicine that does not act upon lean lework, and how can lemix them complete vocabulary of all the imputheir effect upon the iron in different ried so as to keep the shrinkage as costliest rugs, ottomans, and other proportions, as those proportions near alike as possible. may be varied in remelting and produce different results; and even if it in mixing irons to make a soft iron. were possible, the foundryman does thus: three brands of irons, mixed not wish to go tothe trouble of mak- in equal proportions, may make a ing a chemical analysis of every lot of hard from, while any two of the same fron he gets in, to ascertain its impu- brands, mixed in equal proportions, quarters scattered around the palrities and to keep track of how it may make a soft iron. Tests were may be mixed with some other lot of made last fall at Perry & Co.'s stove Nile, the very life of his empire, and iron. Little can be told by looking works in melting the three brands of beyond the pyramids pointing at an iron in the pig, whether it will iron, namely: Crane, Hudson, and solemnly to heaven, and showing run hard or soft when remelted and Jagger. These three irons were him that kings may leave an immor-

tomed to, by merely looking at the one-bulf each-and made a good soft iron in the pig. True, he may make iron. The Crane and Jagger were a good guess, and he may tell whether an iron will run extremely hard or and made a hard iron. Thus the soft, but that is all that can be told Hudson would neutralize either the by the looks of the iron in the pig. | Crane or Jugger separately, but It is impossible to qualify the va- would not neutralize them when put

ious kinds of pig iron brought into together in any proportion. the market by local terms and marks. It would not, after all, be of any use, of the sixty-four elements; and these because the furnacemen may change elements, combined with irons in diftheir ores or their mode of charging ferent proportions, will destroy the the stock, and change the product of the furnace from a No. 1 iron to No. other ; and foundrymen, in mixing 2. or even No 3 ivon, which makes a their iron, will generally use equal great difference in its application proportions of all the branches of in foundries; or a furnace may iron that they are using; thus onechange its quality of iron without half, one-third, or one-fourth of each any change of the ores, and without brand. If the castings come hard, my apparent cause for the change in they will reduce the No. 2 and inthe quality of iron. When operating screase the No. 1 iron; and I have ofat Lewisburg, Pa., last spring, I ten seen foundries that were using ound a lot of pig iron that was made all No. 1 iron, that were still trouat the Dry Valley Furnace, Pa. This bled with hard iron. This was beron, when remelted and run into a cause they were using irons that had evlinder head that was nearly two no affinity for each other, and would inches thick, was so hard that it not unite so as to form a homogene could not be drilled, yet the iron in ous iron; and throwing out the No. the pig was of a dark gray color with 2 iron gives only a temporary relief large open crystal, and to all ap by the excess of carbon in the No. 1 pearance was a No. 1 soft foundry iron, overcoming the non-affinity of ron. This iron was made from the the irons; and if the No. 1 iron hapsame ores that the furnace had been pened to be a little poorer, one day using for years. In making a No. 1 than another, the iron was hard and foundry iron, no change had been uneven. I have often seen foundry made in the mode of stocking the men that had one brand of iron in furnace, and there was no apparent their yard that they had had on hand cause for the change in the quality for years, and could not use it; and of iron. This furnace, after it had perhaps the next foundryman that I been in blast for a short time, got to would meet would be using that same working so badly that it became ne- brand of 1ron, and could not get

essary to blow it out. It was then along without it. This was because on, and one produced good soft, and cold-short irons, which forms a

three classes and seven grades. The special conting is to give in the politic politic present in the present of the present in the present in the present in the present of the present in the p

TOWANDA, BRADFORD COUNTY, PA., THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 10, 1878. bowl of the pipe before the iron has such a manner that the iron can run thoroughly set; and when used in into it from the cupols, and be pour other castings, such as grate bars, it ed out into the smaller ladies at the be either hard or soft, and is liable by Edward Kirk. to go to extremes either way. It never breaks from shrinkage when

Cold-short iron is an iron that has no strength when cold, and has very cities. Striking her roots deep down the least bit out of proportion the a plendid nineteenth century flower casting will break from shrinkage affor here the most Occidental of East shrinkage when hot.

the extreme red-short and cold-short with its gloomy and forbidding Cop irons: it is made by mixing the red quarter, its scraggy palms and filthy and cold-short irons together. A marsh, has been completely transneutral iron is the best iron for foun- formed; the old meidan now blosdry purposes, and furnacemen who soms luxuriaintly under the hands of make a business of manufacturing a French gardener, the narrow canal foundry iron make it a point to mix being turned into a beautiful lake, their ores so as to make as near a and the entire square having become neutral iron as possible. Yet in some a paradise of green turf, cool walks localities one ore may be cheaper tinkling cascades, sprinkled ove than another, and it may be used to with cafes and theatres, and vocal excess, which may make an iron in with the music of military bands, clined to be either red short or cold. All around the Eskebieh, too, are short, yet not extreme either way. fine boulevards and public buildings. The foundryman that is using three Here are the government ministries different brands of iron may find at and imposing blocks of European times he has two brands of iron in shops and dwellings. Cairo is also clined to be cold-short, and one brand Egypt's social metropolis. The travinclined to be extreme cold-short, eler now, of whatever country, may Yet one fourth of the two brands and find congennial mates, and all the one-half of the third brand, mixed to- concomitants of European life-good gether, may make a neutral iron and hotels, bachelor's quarters, pleasant good strong casting; or by leaving clubs, an opera, house, a French out one of the brands, and using onehalf of each of the other two brands, the same results may be attained. Khedive has shrewdy refused to The only practical way to ascertain allow M. Blanc, the play-king of to a sense of the risks delay might bloated millions, stretch them in all If she asks him to take off his hat he ing and melting the iron in different special winter delights are the drives not shrink more than one-eighth of the frequent balls and concerts at othing for a chemical analysis of an inch to the foot. Stove foundry- the palaces. ron, which merely shows the exact men should be careful to use as near Of these palaces the Khedive has

The same theory may be followed run into castings, or whether it will melted at the rate of fifteen per cent. tal legacy after they themselves are mix with another brand of iron. The of Hudson to eighty-five per cent. of forgotton. The Abdeen Palace is a erable man smiled sweetly, and rebundryman, or an expert, may by Crane and Jagger together. This blaze of Eastern and modern spleuactual tests become acquainted with mixture made a hard iron. One-third dor. The walls are hung with numiron in the pig, tell very nearly what Malf Hudson to one fourth Crane and

all the iron and ores used in a cer- of each brand was then melted to herless mirrors, till one man seems a tain locality, and, by looking at the gether, and made a hard iron. One-hundred. Four-posters of silver, it will do when run into castings; one-fourth Jagger were then tried, liers, Pharonic, Orinental, and Paribut the best expert in the country and the result was a hard iron. The sian furniture, make the immense can tell little or nothing about an Hudson and Crane were then tried saloons gorgeous with the meeting of iron that he has not been accustom together—one-half each—and made Egypt's various ages; while amidail once between the savage state and ed to working, and he will often be a good soft iron. The Hudson and the love of art and literature has the civilized state? In the savage deceived in those he has been accus- lagger were then tried together- scattered works of every school and

fron will combine with almost all affinity of one brand of iron for an-

Spartan matron, saveound that, when putting the furnace the one foundryman was using other one may get on very cheaply, now, be modified. But we are, here now in blast, it had scaffold on one side, iron as a mix that had an affinity for An enterprising woman last week to think of its effect on health. Let which was the cause of the hard iron. that particular brand of iron; or the made some figures and decided that us, then, compare the savage and the If a blast furnace, with the fire only two foundrymen might be using the she could make money furnishing civilized man in this respect. It is on one side of it, will change the nation as a mix, and mixing them dinner for a cent, and she opened a quite clear at the outset that there is ture of iron as this furnace did, then in different proportions, which pro- place on Grand street, on that idea. a balance of advantages which is not cupola, with the fire or the blast all duced different results. Two poor One cent is the price of each dish-a casy to strike. On the side of the on one side of it, will change the natirons can often be mixed together so plate of beans, a bowl of soup, a piece savage, there is the open air life, the ture of iron when remelted. I have as to make a good iron; as is the of pie, boiled cabbage, each plate constant muscular exercise; there seen two cupolas melang the same case in mixing the extreme redshort one cent. The first day over five is the igorance, in most cases of alstrong castings, and the other pro neutral iron, that is either the red fed there, and it was a curious sight. sherry; there is the weeding out, elduced hard or brittle castings. I short or cold-short irons for foundry One boy had 25 cents, which was ther by direct infanticide or by rigorhave always found that the cupola purposes. In mixing irons, I should intended for admission to a cheap out climate, of unhealthy elements that produced the hard or brittle recommend mixing them, and vary theatre; but when he got into the in infancy; there is the absence of castings either had the blast all on ing the mixture by the local brands place he commenced on a plate of barassing business and barassing one side of it, or that the fire was not or marks, and not by the numbers of beans, then a bowl of soup, then a pleasures; the fever of speculation, burnt up evenly, and that the stock the iron. To make a good iron, at piece of pumpkin pie, then a piece o mercantile, philosophical, or relives not charged regularly.

Least one-third of No. 2 iron should mince, and so on, till his quarter was gious, is not there—all these well Cast irons admit of a division into be used; and if all No. 2 irons can all gone. Getting off his stool, he known causes of disease are absent. three classes and seven grades. The be used and make a soft iron, they patted his stomach approvingly, with And you find as the result of it

of an inch to the foot. Red-short pola's are never stopped from the ron, when used for casting pipe on time the blast is put on until the bottheir end, will cause the body of the tom is dropped. A large ladle is set pipe to shrink down and leave the on trestles in front of the cupols, in will tear off and form cracks in the same time. The iron is all run ont corners while hot; it will cause chill of the cupola as fast as it is melted cracks on the tread of a car wheel, and is mixed in the large ladle. but they are not deep and do not in-jure the wheel. Red-short iron may irons.—From the Founding of Iron,

- CAIRO

Cairo is the queen of Eastern

ittle shrinkage; it will resist very into the rich mould of Arab antiqlittle strain, and if the patterns are nity, she is rapidly blossoming into ter it is cold; it will cause stove ern rules has wrought his Western plates to crack under the sprews, tastes into brick and stone, and has Cold-short iron may be either hard created that system of administraor soft, and is liable to go to extremes tion which at last gives Egypt the either way; but it never breaks from benefits of enlightened government. Several of the city's quarters have Neutral iron is an iron between been modernized: the Eskebich theatre, and even tables where he may stake his money, although the

whether an iron is either red-short or Hamburg and Monaco, to open a light remained, the thick mist was cold-short is by actual tests in mix- "Kursaal" in the city. But the proportions, and testing the strength over the Shootra Road, a splendid were his only guided for the compassion hearts and torn, bleeding souls from the which he accepts, she wins the avenue of acacias and sycamores, and the strength acacias and sycamores are strength acacias and sycamores are strength acacias and sycamores are strength as a sycamore acacias and sycamores are strength as a sycamore acacias and sycamores are strength as a sycamore acacias and sycamore acacias acacias acacias acacias acacias acacias acacia amount of different impurities it may a neutral iron as possible, and to five around Cairo, but the kasten the spot, yet far off where his friends where er they touch, a seething stantly exercising their wits to precontain; but the question that the change their brands of iron as little. Nil, on the right bank above, and the hind the continuous of tears that scan other wins the game. Doth are constant of the spot, yet far off where his friends where er they touch, a seething stantly exercising their wits to precontain; but the question that the change their brands of iron as little. Nil, on the right bank above, and the hind the continuous of tears that scan other wins the game. Doth are constant of the spot, yet far off where his friends of the spot, yet far off where his friends of the spot of the foundryman asks, is: What irons as possible; as the changes of iron Abdeen Palace, in New Cairo, are hind the southwestern ridge of the and agony, with your harvest garn ten goes on all the evening. Per make trouble in mounting the stoves of a large central hall and two corri- had fallen across the great Arazes and cheap casting? This is a ques- when much odd plate is kept on dors on the ground-floor, from which plain below; while the red moun- horrifying picture, a revolting pantion that it is almost impossible to hand. When new brands of iron are rises a rich and massive marble stair, tains of Media, far to the southeast. answer, as it is impossible to give a introduced, test bars should be made case to the great drawing-room and still glowed redder than ever, then to ascertain the shrinkage, and the the chambers above. The Drawing, turned swiftly to a splendid purple rities which from may contain, with different brands of fron should be va- room is bewilderingly cluttered with in the dying light.' arnishings, while the walls are einbellished with ghastly cracks and wust have looked with strange feelimmense nail-holes, and the massive loors are without paint. Here the Kurdive may look from one window on the flower of his army in their ice; and from another he sees the

marble fountains, gigantic chandebooks of every tongue. From Appleton's Journal for December.

A WIFE'S VIEW OF DUELLING. Smith has had a scene at the club with another gentleman of a peppery lisposition; blows and cards have been exchanged, a duel has been agreed upon, and he returns to break

"Miserable man!" she cries in an excess of emotion, "would you go forth to fight and be brought back to me all shot full of holes and having your life blood all spilled over the carpet? What would be come of me if you were killed? The light of my life would be lost in ray. less gloom, and I would be reduced to want and misery, because all the fortune belongs to you, and, as you have made no will, when you are killed all the property will go, to those miserable brats of neph-7 "Hold!" cries the husband. / "Do not accuse me wrongfullly. I have thought of every contingency, and

arranged to secure you happiness. Should I fall, all my property will become yours. See! here is my will, duly signed, sealed and delivered." The young wife seizes, it runs over its contents with anxious eyes, puts the precious document in her member how Lancashire starved bepocket, and then with the air of a cause 300 years ago Columbus took

"Go! Avenge your insulted hon or. Go to fight—if need be, to fall." ology, by far the greatest and most ONE CENT DINNERS.—New York is the study of this concensus—how a very expensive place to live, but hundred newsboys and bootblacks cohol in all its forms from gin to

A MAGNIFICENT VIEW.

of the recent successful ascension of this. A savage, of course, approach-Mt. Ararat by Mr. Bryce, says: amazing and awful spectacle, of that view. landscape which is not what it was before man crept forth on the earth, the mountains which stand about the valleys as they stood whon the volcanic fires that piled them up were the rosebuds, shriveling the grasses, long ago extinguished;' but he could scorching the heart and blistering the not tell us what were his thoughts, soul, has come a lurid flame, which his feelings there, what the awe and heated by the madness of hell, has

storm and earthquake that level their about the hearth-stone wet with the dwellings in the dust. "His vision ranged over the vast ren, and has bronzed the beauty of expanse, within whose bounds are carth with the cast of hell. Twistthe chain of the Caucasus, dimly ing around the altar of the church it made out, but Kazbec, Elbrus, and has withered the sweetest flower that Americanized. In social gatherings the mountains of Dagnestan visible, ever attempted to bloom for the with the line of the Caspain sea upon adornment of heaven, and has fed the horizon; to the north, the huge death from the very waters of life. extinct volcano of Ala Gez, whose At the gate of heaven itself it has three peaks enclose a snow patched glared with appalling madness, and crater, the dim plain of Erivan, with seemed like an impassable wall of the silver river winding through it figure between misery and bliss, westward, the Taurus ranges; and Dripping burning drops of agony northwest, the upper valley of the into the tenderest depth of writhing Araxes, to be traced as far as Ani. souls, they have heaved with unutthe ancient capitol of the Armenian terable pain and called upon God to kingdom, the great Russian fortress blot them out of existence forever. of Al-xandropol, and the hill where

Kars stands—peaceful enough when he brave climber looked out upon this wonderful spectacle. "While it was growing upon him, not indeed in magnificence, but ip

"At 6 o'clock he reached the bivouac and rejoined his friend, who ings into the eyes which had looked upon such wondrous sights sincsunrise: Three days later Mr. Bryce was at the Armedian monastery of Elchmiadzen, near the northern foot of Ararat, and was presented to the archimandrite who rules the house. This Euglishman, said the Armonian gentleman who was acting as interpreter, says be lias ascended to the top of Masis' (Ararat.) The ven-

there. It is impossible." PEOPLE IN THE SAVAGE AND CIVI-

plied with gentle decisiveness, 'This cannot be. No one has ever been LIZED STATE. What, in a tew words, is the differ state, people have very little to de with one another; in the civilize. state people have very much to do with one another, and are very much unlike one anothers. In the one case th re is independence without individuality; in the other there is dependence with individuality. This is quite contrary to the common democratic prejudice that Rosseau im ported into the world, which is wide y diffused in America. It differs from the opening statements in Mr. Mill' "Essay on Liberty." But I think it will be found true. I suppose Shakspeare was a strongly marked individual. Well, try for a momen to think of Shakspeare quite apar from the whole history of England and of Europe before him. might just as well try to think of the blossom of the aloe existing an l growing apart from its leaf and root, If one should bring himself to doubt that increased civilization means in-

creased dependence of human being on one another, let him simply read h m see there how an earthquake in Peru brings desolation into an English parsonage. Let him think how other widows than Bulgarian and Bosnian have been ruined by Russian and Turkish wars. Let him re Africans across the Atlantic. The fact is, that the whole science of scimomentous of the many acquisitions held to the ear of the listener. of science in our century, consists in has grown, how it works, how it can

read Cook's Voyages you will find the same thing. We need not travel The London Spectator, speaking so far as Africa and Polynesia to see It. Ararat by Mr. Bryce, says:

"Mr. Bryce has given to the world Wounds in horses or dogs heal with wonderful word picture of that the same rapidity. Fortnightly Re-

NUMBER 32.

INTEMPERANCE. Streaming down the ages, blighting yearning that came over him in that bissed out the terrors of death, and tremendous solitude, where Naturo dropped over all the world a sea of sits onthorned serenely calm, and unutterable despair. In the darkspeaks to her children only in the ness of midnight it has glared weeping of wives, mothers and child-

This blighting curse of the world is the Demon of Intemperance. that can depicit it in all its hideous

comprehensibility, 'while the eye insult to God, high in the clouds and was still unsatisfied with gazing,' the shapes the whistling wind into an mist-curtain dropped, enfolded him. utterance of withering denunciation and shut him up alone with the aw of the hideous monster that gnawed ful mountain top. 'The awe that the flesh from those bones and tossed fell upon me, he says, 'with the them into the ghastly pile! Come that a gentleman calls upon a lady sense of utter loneliness, made time forth from hell, ye lost, writing She invites him to walk in, and at pass unnoticed, and I might have spirits, that were robbed of heaven by lingered long in a sort of a dream, the fiery empter, and cast the shadow word. If he accepts the offer to had not the piercing cold that thrill-of your wretchedness upon the face walk in he is lost, until she removes ed through every limb, recalled me of the living. Graves, give up your the ban by telling him to go away. involve. Only four hours of day- their rum scorched and horrible rot- must resolutely keep it on: if to be an added, danger the ice-axe marks tain tops. Come hither, broker Ararot, with iron in the rocks. The up your withered hands, ye countless. descent was made in safety, but by starving women and children. Come the time Mr. Bryce came in sight of all ye floods of tears that scale come, and let us mass ve all in a orama, that shall tell what no language can portray! Depict the work of rum in speech! As well attempt to blow out the sun with a breath. Not even the ragged scars and mid-

night of a single soul that has been toin by the bloody talons of this cruel; hungry vulture, andeplowed by despair, can ever find description is any language that ever was spoken. or ever will be. Yet while a hundred thousand suff | mond " in very truth. ered this unutterable agony in this beautiful country of ours last year; while the echo of their concert of despair, as they huddled about the gate of death, still rides upon every breeze that fans our hills, singthrough our dells and quivers on

every sunbeam that dances on our courch-yards; and while a hundred thousand more, with bloated faces. The American idea apparently is that bleased eyes and tattered characters. are making the land hideous with their cries of helplessness and wails of agony as they struggle in the dutches of death—still men are deaf o the terrible warning, and continue to sip from the same damning cui that made all this indescribable wretchedness. From every station in life, from palace and hovel, coinc the bleeding, bruised and mangled victims of this terrible curse; and standing before the world with hope lighted, reputation gone and character lost, they point with unsteady ingers back to the black waste o their past lives and cry in soul-bar rowing concert: "We touched the recursed thing, and are now lost lost! lost!"-Weslern Rural.

AN EXPERIMENT FOR BOYS. Take wo empty oyster cans and a stousmooth string. Let a small hole be nade in the bottom of each can. through which the string, say fifty or one hundred feet in length, is passed and secured. Then let the experi menters set up their talking telegraph by chosing their stations as for aparas the tightly stretched string will permit, while one of the operatorholds his ear to one of the canand his companion his mouth to the can at the other end of the line, they will find that a conversation can be carried on, so that low tones and even a whisper will be distinctly perceptible. What usually mosastonishes those who make this experiment for the first time is, that the sound of the voice does not seem to come from the person speaking at the other end of the string, but to issue from the can itself, which is This at first appears to be a deception, but it is really not so. The ear tells the exact truth. 5 The voice

that is heard really comes from the can that is held to the hearer. The oice of the speaker communicates bund producing vibrations to the is in immediate contact. These v string, but so charged that they no longer affect the ear. A person may stand by the string while the sounis passing, and yet hear nothing At the other end of the string, how ever, these hidden vibrations repro duce themselves as sound.

Norody is ever so happy or unhapp he imagines. Poventy is in want of much, but avaice of everything. THE best way to keep moth out of old

A FRENCHMEN ON BORROWING.

"The borrower." A sketch by Aurelien School, in L'Evenement The borrowing race is the noble race. A native pride an instinct of sovereignity are apparent in the attitude of the borrower, He who lends is sad and thoughtful; the neccessity of obedience is written on his brow. Born to be useful and to he used, he has in his aspect something humble and folorn contrasted signally with the constant good humor, the air of conquest, the amiable audacity of im that shears him. To the borrowing class belong all great Kings, ministers and woman. From Alcibiades through Cresar and Mirabeau the brilliant succession descends to the last rulers of France, Spain and Turkey. Health smiles on the borrowers brow; his faith in Providence s firm, and he is careless of the flucuation of stocks. Meum and tuum hose sources of all human contentions and miseries, are pleasantly confounded in his eyes. The present has no care for him the future can have but little. The earth is his andthe fullness thereof, and he has only to enter upon his estates. Destroying vain distinction invented by legislators, the man that lives by borrowing revives the original idea of community. He alone knows how to live: he is the only aristocrat of the universe."

DIAMOND CUT DIAMOND. - The sport of esting a philopena (a lover's enalty), although having originated n Germany, has become thoroughly considerable amusement is afforded by this sport, and like everything else, it has been changed to suit the Yankee idea. There are "yes or no," "give or take," and Boston philopenas, but very few of the latter tre eaten. The original way of eat-

ing philopena is as follows: A person who, in eating almonds, finds one containing two kernels. presents one of them to a person of the opposite sex, and whichever, when they next meet, shall first say "Philopena," is entitled to receive Language has never been made from the other a present bearing this name. This pastime is still managed ness. Look on the stack of skele in a very pleasant way in Germany. tons that rears its hydra head, an When a couple meet after eating philopena together, no advantage is taken of the other until one of them pronounce the word "philopena," This is the warning that now the sport is to begin. Let us suppose the same time speaks the talismanic. walk in he is lost, until she removes table she should hand him any artiforfeit. During all this time he enleavors to take her by surprise, the acceptance of any offer from the other wins the game. Both are con-I shall lose my philopena, I have brought it along—here it is." If she is caught off ber guard by the smooth speech she loses, for he immediately dins forfeit. If neither wins at the first meeting, the sport is continued to the second, and it may happen that half a dozen parties meet at the their philopena partners, so that the amusing. It is "diamond cut dia.

AMERICAN TRAMPS.—There is work on the land to be had for the asking, but there is also a proportion of men who will not do it, except under the strong compulsion of hunger. Whether they will do it when the habit has once been impressed upon them by external force remains to be som. they will, but that is not the resulof experience in this country, where, after the most determined attempts to repress "tramping" by capitat forced production, we have faller back, we fear finally upon the employment of rural police to mitigate the evil. Tramping in its dangerous form scarcely survives a good rurat police; but the Americans are unwillng to establish one, and are right efore they do so to try their very pripus experiment of sending adulbut idle men and women to severely governett industrial schools.

An our toper, whom nothing on earth could part from his glass, yeshis acquaintance on the walk and " Now Tom, you don't drink any

more." " No. sir." "All your money is used up in this family, eh?" .

"Well, Tom, be honest now and ell me if you feel any improvement. -tell me if you don't feel sneakish." "I think I have improved," slowly eplied the former. "A month ago could take all such slang and not y a word. Now I feel so much ike knocking you down that I know ve improved fifty per cent." The oper didn't care about further a:-

gument. THE OLD AND THE NEW LOVE -hers of the same family should often separate, that they may the better love each o her when they come together. Now to us this seems one of those modern doctrines, born of the restlessness and unquiet of the times. In "old times" people did not need to take long journeys to keep their love fresh and green. Fathers and mothers lived together for long years without desiring to leave each other; brothers and sisters dreaded nothing much as breaking up the old omestead. No/if there is not that rue love in the heart which can forzive and excuse little defects of haracter in those we love, it will never be engrafted by frequent seprations.

THE excesses of our youth are drafts pon our old age, payable with interes., THE happiness of life is so nice a thing hat, like the sensitive plant, it shrinks away even when thinking of it. EXPERIENCE gives us evenness and roundness of character, just as the pel-

Eveny sect, as far as reason will help .