Bradford Reporter.

Towanda, Pa., Thursday, March 21, 1878.

W. A. CHAMBERLIN,

Dealer in

FINE JEWELRY,

WATCHES,

SILVER & PLATED WARE,

TOWANDA, PA.

Towanda, Jan. 18, 1877.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE spring term of the Towanda Graded School will open Monday, March 25th.

THE Presbyterian Mite Society meets this Wednesday evening at the residence of W. B. DODGE.

THE Sullivan county *Democrat* comes to us this week with the name of GEO R. CAREY as publisher and Local Editor.

BISHOP HOWE has given notice that he will pay his annual visit to the parish of Christ Church, this place, on Sunday, May 12th.

GODNOS H. FRINK, for several years Clerk at the Ward House, has rented the Exchange Hotel, Montrose, and will take possession next month.

THE Owego *Gazette* is publishing a history of the Fire Department of that town from 1828 to 1878. GEORGE E. FOX, of this place, was an officer of one company nearly forty years ago.

A. J. TROUT, a native of this town, and a graduate of the REPORTER Office, is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Commissioner of Lycoming County. We hope JACK may be successful.

At the fifty-third Annual Commencement of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, on the 12th inst, JOHN D. MERCUR and CLINTON H. SCOTT, of this place, were graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

THE Pennsylvanians residing in Atchison, Kansas, held a re-union on the 1st, inst. Bradford County was represented by the following former residents: T. M. HARDERS, EDWARD CLARK, D. M. FARNSWORTH, J. G. COLEMAN, and ELLEN COLEMAN.

TRAIN No. 29, passing this place southward at 8 o'clock, A. M., now carries the mail for all points between Elmira and Wilkes-Barre. This is an admirable arrangement and gives us our mail about six hours in advance of the old time.

JUDGE JESSUP will speak on temperance in the Court House this Wednesday evening. The Judge is not only an able and consistent advocate of the temperance cause, but a most entertaining and pleasant speaker. The Court House should be crowded, and we doubt not it will be.

THE elegant wall map of Pennsylvania just published by J. H. BUTLER & Co., of Philadelphia, is admired and approved by all who examine it. The several school boards of this county would greatly advance the cause of education by supplying every school room with one of them.

"How to get to Paris" is the question that is agitating a good many folks just now, but "How to get out of Paris" troubled people a good deal more during the Franco-German war. The manner in which a small family left the French metropolis in a balloon, is to be told by Mrs. LIZZIE CHAMPNEY in *St. Nicholas* for April.

A. J. MILLER, Assistant Superintendent of Railway Mail Service, spent several days this week inspecting the workings of the service between Elmira and Easton. Mr. M. is an affable gentleman, and is thoroughly conversant with the duties of his responsible position. The agents in this division have the greatest respect for him, and the Department repose in him implicit confidence.

THE disastrous conflagration resulting in the destruction of the Means House with its contents, and from which several guests narrowly escaped, presents another strong argument against the use of kerosene in public buildings where large quantities are required. Had the Means House been lighted by gas, it seems quite certain the fire would not have occurred.

AMERICAN women who think they have "no time to read," or who, having the time, and convinced of the necessity, find serious difficulties in the way, will find one woman's experiences and advice on the subject in MARY BLAKE'S "Twenty-six Hours a Day," in *Scribner* for February and April. The first paper details with saving the time, and the second with using it.

"EASTER in Germany" is the title of an article announced for the coming April number of *St. Nicholas*. Several novel illustrations are promised for the paper, which is said to describe many odd customs and beliefs, and especially the curious myth (as popular as a Christmas legend among the German children) that "the hares lay the colored eggs." An account of the origin of this pleasant superstition is to be included in the article.

PERSONAL.—Judge JESSUP is presiding at the Argument Court here this week.

—Miss HELEN MERCUR who has been spending the winter with friends in Philadelphia, returned home on Saturday evening.

—STEPHEN S. KIRBY, who has been a student at a preparatory school at Exeter, N. H., for the past year, is spending a short vacation with his parents in this place.

BENJAMIN BOVINGDON, a young man whose mother resides in this place, started on Monday morning last for Nevada, where he has already engaged employment. Just after the train left the depot Mr. B. made diligent search for his ticket which had been purchased through to San Francisco, but the valuable piece of pasteboard was not to be found, and at Custer the young man left the train and returned on double quick time to the Towanda station, where he found his ticket, having left it in the baggage room. He took the next train and proceeded on his long journey both a wiser and happier man.

OUR Sheshequin correspondent this week speaks in complimentary terms of the new management of the steam flouring mill in that place. We can testify to the excellent quality of flour manufactured from personal knowledge, and have no hesitancy in pronouncing it as good as they manufacture anywhere. The people of Sheshequin have just cause for congratulation that the property has fallen into such excellent hands. Mr. RODGERS is a reliable business man and an honor to any community. We are pleased to learn that he has already won his way to the confidence and respect of the people among whom he has cast his lot.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENCY.—*Mr. Editor:* I have been asked several times of late by school directors, Are you a candidate for County Superintendent? Allow me to answer through your paper that I neither seek the position nor shall I decline what has not been offered to me. That position above most others is one that should seek the person, and not the person the position. Yours, &c.,

HALLOCK ARMSTRONG.

Monroeton, March 18, '78.

SOME evil-disposed persons have either thoughtlessly or maliciously started a rumor to the effect that POMEROY BROTHERS, the well known and wealthy Bankers of Troy, had lost heavily by the failure of PETER HERDIC, the firm publish the following card:

REWARD.—A report has been put in circulation by some evil-disposed person, reflecting upon the credit and financial standing of the Banking House of Pomeroy Brothers. For the benefit of our friends and customers we desire to state that the report is without the slightest foundation, and that the bank was never in better condition than at present; and further that we will pay the sum of Five Hundred Dollars to any person that will furnish us with evidence that will convict the person or persons instigating the said report. POMEROY BROTHERS.

Troy, Pa., March 12, 1878.

Persons acquainted with the affairs of Messrs. POMEROY, would pay no heed to such ridiculous stories, but in these days of almost universal distrust, any rumor calculated to throw suspicion does injury to people whose financial ability is well known in business circles. Annoyance is the only effect the rumor could have in this case, as the resources of the house are such that they could easily pay off all their depositors, and have plenty of capital left to accommodate their customers.

EDITOR OF THE BRADFORD REPORTER—*Dear Sir:*—Will you allow me through the medium of your paper to thank Mrs. L. A. NEWELL, of Potterville, for her answer to my inquiry in regard to that piano? I thank her also for the correction she made. HELEN died earlier than I supposed. She died a number of years before EMILINE, daughter of WM. MYER, Esq., did, which occurred the last of April, 1836. How rapid is the flight of time!

The bringing of that piano into the county at that time was made a subject of much comment. I remember it, as if it were but yesterday. A young man came to my father's and said he had been to Dr. BARSTOW's and had seen a wonderful thing. We, children crowded around him—you know, Mr. Editor, that *we children* want to know everything—and anxiously inquired what it was. Well, he said it was a thing in a box, and a person would put their fingers on some white sticks like, and it would make a noise. But we wanted to know what they called the thing? Well, he said it was a *forty-hit-banner.* But our conceptions of a forty-hit-banner were rather strange I assure you.

I hope I shall yet have the privilege of seeing the pioneer piano of the "Valley of the Wysox," and I think without doubt, of Bradford County.

Yours as ever,

C. E. TAYLOR.

Whitney's Point, N. Y., Mar. 12, 1878.

MR. EDITOR:—The quiet and unassuming little town of Franklindale is awake at last. On Friday evening, the district school with its teacher, C. P. GARRISON, assisted by a few friends not members of the school, gave the citizens of Franklin and vicinity a most splendid entertainment, by way of a free exhibition, at the M. E. Church—the house being literally packed to the number of four hundred and twenty-five persons—besides several wagon loads who were obliged to return to their homes without being able to gain admittance. This large and intelligent audience was held enchanted from half-past seven to eleven o'clock, by the performance of those young amateurs, of whom some were but four years of age—every play being a grand success, and so planed and brought out that each was better than the former to the last—showing the executive ability of MR. GARRISON. The ludicrous and the sublime being brought out in contrast and with telling effect too, and not a piece without its moral, and the point made visible to the audience. Old Franklindale yet for a school exhibition. By the way Mr. GARRISON came to Franklindale a stranger to us, kept a short term of select school, also the Winter term, having been with us so short a time—yet he has gained the high esteem of all, and those who know him best like him best. As a gentleman, courteous and kind, and as a teacher one of the best, and many say the best that we have ever had. We know that our children have improved in all of their studies very rapidly during his school. I have written more than I intended when I commenced, and in fear of trespassing upon more valuable local I will close.

Truly yours,

SCIRE FACIAS.

Franklindale, March 8, 1878.

ROME ITEMS.—E. B. BARNS has purchased the Camptown Mill of J. W. HOLLENBACK, and will take possession April 1st. Mr. BARNS is a thorough mechanic, an honest and reliable gentleman, and leaves here with the best wishes of all.

Our next Sheriff was in town the other day—that is to hear his story, not expecting to fall in his hands, we did not present our card.

Bumptown has a Greenback Club, so we hear. Certainly we had not expected an organization of that kind in so strong a Republican corner. Bumptown comprises some of our very best citizens. However we may always expect some little backward movements just before an important election. It will nearly always come out all right on election day. We have it yet fresh in our minds, that during the last heated term in the county, that a chap went up and down through the earth (Bradford County), at a breakneck force shouting "Good-bye, Republicans," etc., but resulted about as did the barking of a little dog at the moon—the moon proceeded on its course, notwithstanding the barking.

We are to be more fortunate than most towns, in having candidates for County Offices the coming term. We have always, or at least as long as I can recollect, had one candidate for County Treasurer, and now we are to have two—one an honorably discharged soldier and the other a music teacher. Now I had not expected to say a word about politics; they are nasty things, and honest sober minded men have no business with them. We are as a class farmers, and the present beautiful weather puts us in high glee. Will have our Spring work done early.

We have often thought, Mr. Editor, when attending our County Fair, how much better it would be could each town have a building of their own, or one set aside for them in which to exhibit their produce. We have no doubt that such an arrangement would greatly increase the number of exhibitors. We look forward to no distant day when Rome will have her Agricultural Society all by herself. Ever and anon,

March 11. JAMES C. FORBS.

ULSTER.—At Mrs. H. M. LOCKWOOD'S, on Saturday, March 16th—the day preceding St. Patrick's and Aunt Patty's birthday—the accustomed gathering in honor of Aunt Patty was had. Nine old ladies were present. Some of her old associates were unable to be there on account of sickness; however, the average age of each present was more than 75 years; the maximum (Aunt Patty's), was 94 years. Aunt Patty is healthy and not infirm; she reads without spectacles, has an excellent memory, and is one of the finest historians of her day, both of American and foreign, and was born at Brookline, Vt., March 17, 1784,—the next spring following the fall in which the War of the Revolution closed. Aunt Patty remembers quite distinctly a great deal of the history of Washington, Jefferson and Adams. She was 16 when Washington died, and 42 when Jefferson and Adams expired; 28 when the War of 1812 commenced, 63 when the War with Mexico commenced, and 77 when the Great Rebellion commenced. Sixty-two years ago she lived at Oxford, N. Y., and no lady living at Oxford at the time she resided there is alive to-day, and but one gentleman. She has spent her summers for many years in N. Y. with the late Gilbert Pearsall, near Nichols; with Judge BALCOM, of Binghamton, and WM. BALCOM, of Oxford, N. Y., and her winters with her friends at Ulster, Pa., for nearly 40 years. She is so generally well-known and identified with the history of N. Y. that her history is being written at Binghamton, N. Y.

Mrs. MARTHA SPENCER, of Milan, walked to Aunt Patty's birthday party, a distance of 3½ miles. She is about 70 years old. She has in her possession an old quilt which bears date 1774—perhaps the oldest quilt in this sectoin and hand made. MACCOBOY.

Ulster, Pa., March 19, '78.

A committee composed of the following named persons: Rev. Mr. JONES, Rev. Dr. STEWART, Rev. Mr. PORTER, S. W. ALVORD, D. C. DEWITT, E. COOLBAUGH, Col. SMITH, G. A. BURNS, O. J. CHURBUCK and D. LEONARD PRATT, convened on Monday afternoon at Dr. PRATT'S office, for the purpose of making arrangements to continue the temperance meetings in Towanda. After the meeting was called to order, a motion was made and seconded that D. C. DEWITT, Esq., act as Chairman; carried. Motion seconded that Dr. LEONARD PRATT act as Secretary; carried. Rev. Mr. JONES then said that the object of the meeting was to make some definite plans calculated to further the temperance work in Towanda, and he made a motion that Col. CALDWELL be invited to conduct another series of temperance meetings in Towanda; motion seconded and carried. Discussion then followed as to the proper place of holding said meetings. Moved and seconded that Mr. H. A. BURBANK be requested to solicit the Commissioners for the use of the Court House; carried. Discussion then followed as to the time of holding said meetings. Moved and seconded that the first meeting be held in the Court House on Sunday afternoon, the 24th inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M., and the further appointments be then made; carried. It was then remarked that funds would be required to defray expenses of the meetings, and a motion was made and seconded that G. A. BURNS be appointed a committee of one to solicit funds from the citizens of Towanda to the amount of $100, with which to defray the necessary expenses of a number of temperance meetings now in prospect to be held in the borough of Towanda; carried. It was then suggested that a committee be appointed to conduct the music of the campaign, and a motion was made and seconded that the following named persons be requested to act as committee on music: Mr. D. C. DEWITT, Dr. PRATT, Mr. THEO. MULLOCK, Mr. L. F. GARDNER, Mr. and Mrs. CLARK WILSON, Mrs. Dr. MONTANYE and Mr. and Mrs. O. A. BALDWIN; carried. Moved and seconded to adjourn; carried. D. LEONARD PRATT, Secretary.

H. N. WILLIAMS, has earned the reputation of propounding knotty-questions to the Court, and when his Honor, the Judge, does not adopt the learned counsel's theory, WILLIAMS backs up his opinion by an appeal to the higher court. One of his latest cases is referred to in the Philadelphia *Press* of Thursday last:

C. C. McClelland in 1865 bought a drove of cattle from E. Pomeroy, of Bradford County. He gave Pomeroy his note for the cattle for a year, at 10 per cent. interest. The note contained a confession of judgment, which was entered up. At the end of the year Pomeroy asked 9 per cent. for an extension, and McClellan paid him $187.20 therefor. The third year he paid $249.69 for another extension. The fourth year he paid $224.72, and the fifth year $243.44. All these sums were for extensions. In 1869 McClelland renewed Pomeroy's judgment for the sum of $2,080.80, with interest from 1865 and without any allowance for the payments mentioned. In 1870 Pomeroy issued execution on his judgment and McClelland paid him $2,021.53, but the former gave him a receipt to apply to the first judgment entered. The creditor, claiming that there was still over $1,200 due him, issued another execution and was proceeding to levy on the debtor's property when the court issued an injunction to restrain him. McClelland obtained this injunction on the allegation that, taking all the payments together, he had overpaid Pomeroy between $200 and $300. The court afterwards dissolved the injunction on the ground that, as McClelland had given the last judgment without having the previous payments deducted, which he had a right to have done, he was bound by it and equity could not relieve him. The court, in their opinion, said: "The conclusion reached in this case may be considered a great hardship on McClelland, but he has no one to blame but himself. The law was sufficient to have protected him had he not made a law to himself." An appeal was taken by McClelland to the Supreme Court and argument was heard upon it yesterday. Held under advisement.

NOTES ON THE DIVINITY OF CHRIST—BY REV. J. S. STEWART, D. D.—I have already proved, on the evenings we have spent in searching the Scriptures as to Christ's Divinity: 1, that He is called God in the Scriptures; 2, that sameness of nature with the Father is attributed to Him; 3, that He is said to be equal with the Father. To-night as the 4th point, I shall show that He is represented in Scripture as *infinitely superior to all creatures.*

There are only two classes of intelligent creatures above the beasts, viz, men and angels. This I have assumed in several places, but I propose now to prove it. The deniers of Christ's Divinity have themselves opened a back door of escape by affirming that, though higher than men and angels, He is only a creature, luminosios not homoousios. That is, He is of like nature with God, but not of the same nature. We have already seen that this is the Arian view of the fourth century, and it is the most generally accepted view among Unitarians.

Now, of course, if we give way to speculation we may make as many classes of creatures as we like. We may accept the old Gostic philosophy of æons or successive emanations, derived in a series of indefinite gradation from God. We may imagine spooks and ghosts and ghouls and salamanders and fairies and satyrs and hamadryads and naiads and so on ad infinitum. It is simply a question of fancy. One man's notions are just as true and substantial as another's. We have no data to guide us except the Word of God. It alone has lifted the curtain of the spiritual world and has shown us how it is peopled.

So we must shut ourselves up to the Bible. Now the Bible, I repeat, speaks only of two classes of created beings higher than the animals: Men and angels. It never speaks of, nor alludes to, nor gives the shadow of a hint of any creature above the angels. Its consistent silence proves that there is none. To be higher than the angels, in Scripture usage, is to be divine. This point we must bear in mind.

Now the Scriptures show plainly that Christ is infinitely superior to men. He *is habitually* called their Lord. He calls Himself their Lord. St. John 13:13. David calls Him Lord. St. Matt. 22:43-45. The apostles and brethren call Him Lord. Acts 1:24. Stephen calls Him Lord. Acts 7:59. Paul calls Him Lord. Acts 23:10. Ananias calls Him Lord. Acts 9:17.

He occupies a relation to men that no mere man is ever represented as holding. He mediates eternal life to men. Rom 6:23. Christians live and die with Him. Roms 14:8. Grace and peace flow through Him. 1 Cor 1:3. He sits on God's throne. St. Mark 16:19. He wrought miracles through the apostles. St. Mark 16:20. He will set up a glorious kingdom. St. Luke 23:42 (Greek, in thy kingdom). Christians must give an account unto Him. 2 Cor 5:10. He will judge the wicked. St. Luke 13:25-28. All men shall bow to Him and acknowledge His kingship. Philip 2:9-11.

Now if this does not prove an infinite superiority to men, it is impossible to express this idea in human language. If the Bible only means to teach that Christ was a good man, like Confucius or Buddha, or Pythagoras or Socrates, the writers of it certainly took a strange way to express this simple idea.

And Christ is also represented as infinitely superior to the angels. There are two classes of these; fallen angels, including the devil and his subject demons, and unfallen, or holy angels.

The fallen angels are spoken of in Jude v. 6, and 2 Peter 2:4. Jude says that they kept not their first estate (or principality), but left their own habitation. Peter says that they sinned and for this reason were cast down to hell. What their particular sin was we are not clearly informed. The general opinion is that it was pride, based upon 1 Tim 3:6. Of these fallen angels one stands forth preeminently. He is called Satan, the devil, the evil one, the prince of the power of the air, the prince of darkness, the god of this world, Beelzebub, Belial, the tempter, the old serpent, and the dragon. All the other fallen angels are subject to him and are called demons, (not properly devils as in our version: there is but one devil.)

Now these fallen angels are represented in Scripture as belonging to the same order of beings as the good angels. The same names and titles, expressive of their nature and powers, are given to both classes. Their original condition was the same. It is sometimes asked, "Did God make the Devil?" No, He made a purest and lofty angel—Lucifer, the Son of the morning—and by the sin of a proud self-will he made himself *the devil.* And in his fall he dragged down a vast host of inferior spirits, whom he organized into the powerful corporation of hell. These are spiritual wickednesses in high places: (i. e., wicked spirits of a lofty order of intelligence and power, and higher than men with whom they contend); they are principalities and powers, the rulers of the darkness of this world. (Ephes 6:12). They are also called unclean or impure spirits. They were allowed during the Saviour's ministry to take possession of the bodies and to control the minds and actions of men. This is called demoniacal possession.

Now let us see what the Scriptures teach as to Christ's superiority to those fallen angels. St. Mark 3:11. St. Mark 5:6-7. St. Luke 10:17-18. (Compare Isa 14:9-15. Rev 12:7-12). Jude v. 9.

We come to the last point I wish to prove, viz: That Christ is not only superior to the fallen but also to the unfallen or holy angels. And I will call your attention to only one passage of Scripture: the first chapter of Hebrews. This is the only place in God's Word where we find a formal argument to prove the Deity of Christ. The doctrines of Scripture are, as a general rule, stated positively, to be accepted on the simple authority of God. This is an exception. To prevent the Hebrew Christians of Palestine from apostatizing to Judaism, the writer sets forth the immeasurable superiority of Christianity. The first and great point in this comparison is the superiority of Christ, by whom the Christian Church was established, to the agents by whom the law was given to man; i. e., to the angels (Gals 3:19), to Moses and Aaron. After giving a description of the Son in his essential glory and in His Mediatorial mission and reward (verses 2-4), He proceeds to show His superiority to all the holy angels (verses 5-14). 1. He is called God's Son, a term never applied to any angel; for unto Your which of the angels said He at any time, Thou art my Son, this day have I begotten Thee? And again, I will be to Him a Father, and He shall be to Me a Son?"

2. All the angels are commanded to worship Him (or prostrate themselves before Him) when He comes in the glory of His manifested Kingdom, verse 6. "And again, when He bringeth in the first begotten into the world, (or as Alford translates, But when He again hath introduced the first-begotten into the world), he saith: And let all the angels of God worship Him."

3. While the angels are addressed as mere instruments by which God effects His purposes, the Son is called God, Verses 7-9. "And of the angels he saith: Who maketh His angels spirits, and His ministers a flame of fire. But unto the Son He saith, Thy throne, O God, is for ever and ever; a sceptre of righteousness, is the sceptre of thy Kingdom; thou hast loved righteousness, and hated iniquity; therefore God, even thy God, hath anointed thee with the oil of gladness above thy fellows."

4. The Son is addressed as Maker of the heavens and the earth, a work never attributed to any one but God; He is described as immutable and eternal; He is exalted to God's throne, until His enemies are reduced to submission at His feet; nothing of which is ever predicated of any angel, but on the other hand the angels are sent forth to be ministering spirits to the heirs of salvation, verses 10-14. "And thou, Lord, in the beginning hast laid the foundation of the earth; and the heavens are the works of Thine hands: they shall perish, but thou remainest; and they shall wax old as doth a garment; and as a vesture shalt thou fold them up, and they shall be changed; but thou art the same, and thy years shall not fail. But to which of the angels said He at any time, Sit on My right hand, until I make Thine enemies Thy footstool? Are they not all ministering spirits, sent forth to minister for them who shall be heirs of salvation?"

What an infinite contrast! Now remember that the angels are always set forth in Scripture as the highest of all created intelligences. To be higher than the angels is to be divine. This is the invariable representation of the Scripture. To deny it, to foist any imaginary creature between the angels and God, is to reject the obvious teaching of God's Word and avow ourselves as wiser than God. The Bible is clear, and its meaning as to this matter is almost universally accepted by professed Christians. So then, taking God's Word as our only guide, there is no avoiding the conclusion that Jesus Christ belongs to a different category of being from any and all creatures. He is vastly, immeasurably superior to the highest of them, and, therefore, must be *Himself God.*

AN entertainment will be given at the lecture-rooms of the Church of the Messiah (Universalist), Tuesday, the 26th inst. It will consist of music, readings, tableaux. Refreshments will be served. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

NOTICE of assessment No. 33 has been received by the Lodge K. of H., this place. This is the third assessment thus far this year, and pays the insurance on 17 deaths. This is the 215th death and 33rd assessment in five years' experience.

CHARLES CARPENTER is assistan editor of the *Journal* a newspaper just started in Spencerport, Monroe county, N. Y. CHARLIE has the ability to make himself useful in such a capacity, and we congratulate the paper in securing his services.

ST. PATRICK'S Day passed off quietly.

THE many friends of Miss ANNA MILLER will be pained to read the announcement of her death, which occurred on Thursday last. Miss MILLER was the daughter of Hon. JESSE MILLER, Secretary of the Commonwealth under Governor SHUNK. The deceased had resided in this place for several years, and had a large circle of devoted friends. Her aged mother feels keenly the sore affliction, and she has the hearty condolence of the community.

SHESHEQUIN.—In this dull agricultural town there is little news worthy of note. The town elections have come and gone, and the moonshiners gobbled up two of our best boys, having made a special point against them. "Labor reform" was thus far omnipotent. It was unavoidable, as acting on the defensive, we know not what we had to meet till the Goblin appeared. We lent the Democrats fifty or sixty of our weak-kneed Republicans to beat out our brains. They can scarcely wait till Fall to declare a dividend. Then they expect to sell out to the highest bidder. And as "labor has a perfect right to an equal share of the wealth it creates," this Samson may be able to pull down upon itself the Republican edifice and find rich plunder in the ruins.

The exceedingly beautiful weather has been quite generally improved by the diggers. Especially down in the valley many have been turning up the soil and otherwise preparing for an early campaign. The hardly maples transplanted to the roadsides by our generous fathers have been yielding freely of their sweetness, and the sap-carriers may be heard singing,

"Sweet prospects, sweet prospects,
Sweet birds and sweet flowers,"

and indulging in the prospective enjoyment of sipping the unequaled syrup. Not so profitable, but very pleasant to the taste, and the toil in no wise lessens the appetite for the exquisite nectar.

And now the cherished institution which panders to a more substantial appetite—the flouring mill—is again in lively motion. We occasionally meet with losses that we think can never be supplied, but it is somehow ordained that the place must be filled and the work go on. So now we have an exhibition of skill and energy in the management of this indispensable institution which almost reconciles us to the dispensation which demanded the change. Bread is the staff of life; and since the advent of the Bug the axiom has lost none of its significance. And the different juries of old ladies who have had the case under consideration are happy to announce that the flour from this mill makes bread of the first quality. No more need be said, except that the proprietors have to decide wether it pays. On the part of the people it is ruled that the quality and quantity are satisfactory. If it pays the parties of the first part the case may be considered settled.

A matter of greater moral importance is under consideration in the Valley, and that is, whether we cannot afford to have preaching once more in the Universalist church? So far as canvassed, all vote aye. It is recorded in our charter of incorporation that when not occupied by the denomination that built the house, it may be by any other Christian denomination. The liberality of our fathers in advance is appreciated. It is hoped for the benefit of those so soon to fill their places that regular preaching may be once more established, and encouraged in this vicinity. We have ever been united, and our house is amply sufficient for all. So mote it be. SECRETARY.

WHIPPING THE WRONG BOY.—While whipping a boy at school, the master found him laughing heartily, and the harder he whipped the louder the boy laughed. Stopping, he angrily asked, "What are you laughing at?" "Sir," said the youth, who could hardly suppress his laughter, "*you are whipping the wrong boy.*" So physicians, when depending upon a limited experience in determining the nature of some delicate and complicated affection, *often treat the wrong disease.* Many times women call upon their family physician, one with dyspepsia, another with palpitation, another with trouble of the breast, another with pain here and there, and in this way they all present alike to themselves and their easy-going and indifferent doctor, separate and distinct diseases, for which he prescribes his pills and potions, assuming them to be such, when, in reality, they are all symptoms caused by some uterine disorder. While the physician is ignorant of the cause of suffering, he encourages his practice until large bills are made, when the suffering patient is no better, but probably worse for the delay, treatment, and various complications made. A proper medicine directed to the cause would perhaps have entirely removed the disease, thereby instituting comfort instead of prolonged misery.

Mrs Henry Patterson, of New York City, writing to Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., says: "I had been under eminent physician's care for eight months for what he called "spinal disease." I became worse during all this time, when, chancing to see a copy of your Medical Adviser at the residence of a friend, I read that part devoted to 'Woman and her Diseases.' I soon became convinced that my disease was a uterine affection, which, as you say, caused *sympathetic* backache, inward fever, nervousness, and general debility. I commenced the use of your Favorite Prescription and Golden Medical Discovery, applying also the local treatment which you recommend in the *Adviser*, and in three months I was well and strong."

LITERARY NOTICES.

NEW YORK OBSERVER.—This paper is one of the leading weekly journals of New York City, and justly enjoys a wide circulation throughout the United States and Canada. It is a model of what a family paper should be, presenting religious and secular information, arranged so that the two departments may be separated and read by two persons at the same time. It is especially ably edited, is refined, instructive, entertaining and pure in precept and example. The foreign and home correspondence is a specialty that alone would commend the *Observer* to the intelligent and judicious. In these days of trashy and demoralizing shects such a paper, untrammelled by any affiliation with sect or party, is especially adapted to the firside; it commenced its fifty-sixth volume with the year and increases in strength with age. The subscription price is $3.15 by mail, not one cent per day. Address, the *New York Observer*, 37 Park Row, New York. Sample copies are sent free.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE.—The numbers of *Littell's Living Age* for the weeks ending March 9th and 16th, respectively, have the following noteworthy articles:—Dr. Schliemann's Exploration of Mycenæ, *Edinburgh Review*; Charles Sumner, *Westminster Review*; Constantinople—a Lecture delivered in Aberdeen, January 30, 1878, by James Bryce, *Macmillan's Magazine*; A Ride for Life, *Blackwood*; Erica, a serial story translated for *The Living Age* from the German of Frau von Ingersleben; The Education of Girls,—their Admissibility to Universities, *Westminster Review*; Above the Clouds; a Reverie on the Del Alp, *Blackwood*; Liquefaction of Oxygen, *Nature*; with the usual choice poetry, etc. The back numbers containing the first instalments of *Erica*, and a *story by Miss Thackeray*, are still sent gratis to new subscribers for 1878.

For fifty-two numbers, of sixty-four large pages each (or more than 3000 pages a year), the subscription price ($8) is low; or for $10.50 any one of the American $4 monthlies or weeklies is sent with *The Living Age* for a year, both postpaid. Littell & Gay, Boston, are the publishers.

ECLECTIC MAGAZINE.—The April number of the *ECLECTIC MAGAZINE* is remarkable, both for the high average excellence of its contents and for the number of special papers which separately challenge attention. There are no less than sixteen articles, besides the four editorial departments; and every taste will find something to gratify it. "The March of an English Generation through Life" is a highly interesting and profoundly suggestive *resume* of English vital statistics; "The New Star which faded into Star-Mist" is one of Mr. Proctor's always instructive studies in popular astronomy; and Prof Goldwin Smith's paper on "The Proposed Substitutes for Religion" deals with a subject of inexhaustible interest. Apropos of the war, there are two notable good descriptive papers—one entitled "Over the Balkans with General Gourko," and the other, "Constantinople," by James Bryce. The latter has already become famous in England. Other noteworthy articles are, the beginning of a series by Taine on "France before the Outbreak of the Revolution;" a timely biographical sketch of "Count Cavour;" "Professor Huxley on the Degeneracy of Modern Opinion;" "Keats' Love-Letters;" and a thrilling narrative of "A Ride for life." A sketch (with steel portrait) if Professor Marsh; three or four poems; additional chapters of Mr. Black's story, "Macleod of Dare;" and well-filled editorial department complete a number of exceptional variety and interest. Published by E. R. Pelton, 25 Bond Street, New York. $5 per year; single copies, 45 cents. Trial subscription for three months, $1.

A VALUABLE WORK.—We have received from the National Publishing Company of, Philadelphia, the advance sheets of their latest publication. The work is entitled, "The Pictorial History of the World," by JAMES D. MCCABE, the well-known historian. This book is literally what it professes to be—a complete History of the World—for it gives a clear and concise account of every nation that has ever flourished on the globe. The history of each country is related separately, and in the clearest and most comprehensive manner, and the deeds of all the great actors in the events of ancient and modern history are brought before the reader in the most vivid style. Ancient history is related in full, and the accounts of the Middle Ages, the Crusades, and the great nations of modern times, are equally valuable and interesting. There is not a dry page in the book. It is as fascinating as a romance, and at the same time one of the most valuable works of reference ever published. We are constantly called upon to discuss the great questions of history, and the wars and quarrels of the nations of the old world require us to be continually refreshing our historical knowledge. In its mechanical execution the book reflects great credit upon its publishers. It is a superb volume of 1289 large double column pages, printed on paper of the finest quality. The book contains over 650 of the finest and most beautiful engravings ever published in this country. They are new, having been made expressly for this work, and embrace battles and other historical scenes; portraits of the great men of ancient and modern times; and views of the principal cities of the world. These engravings are genuine works of art, and were made at a cost of over $75,000. The great number and high character of these engravings make this the most valuable art publication of the century. The work contains a complete History of the late War between Russia and Turkey, which is the only history of this struggle in print.

It is for sale by subscription only, and book agents find that this will sell readily where all others fail, from the fact that it is a work that the people really want. See publishers' advertisement for agents in another colum.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE FOR APRIL, 1878.—*HARPER'S MAGAZINE* for April is a many-sided Number, containing something for every class of readers. The infinite variety of the Number is not more striking than the largeness of every element entering into its composition.

In the opening article, entitled "The American Clyde," the reader is introduced to the great iron ship-yard on the Delaware; and before his eyes every stage in the building of an iron ship is represented in the vigorous text of the article, and in numerous effective illustrations.

Two illustrated descriptive papers have for their subjects Siena, the ancient rival of Florence, and the Harz Mountains.

"The Electric Times Service" is a scientific subject, treated in a popular style by Prof. S. P. Langley, of the Allegheny Observatory, with illustrations.

"The Normal College New York City," by W. H. Kilding, is an important educational paper treated in a very picturesque style, with bright and novel illustrations by Reinhart, Miss Curtis, and other artists. A fine sketch, unillustrated, by Mrs. Sarah C. Hallowell, given in another part of the Number, is full of suggestions as to the physical and mental training of girls.

An illustrated paper, by W. L. Alden, entitled "The Perfect Canoe," will be read with interest by every canoeist, and will prove entertaining to the general reader.

Art subjects are given considerable space. The second paper of this series, on "Old Flemish Masters," is about Hubert and Jean van Eyck, the latter of whom introduced important improvements in the use of colors. The paper is beautifully illustrated. Under the title of "A New Departure in American Art," G. W. Sheldon contributes a very interesting article on the new art association—the "Society of American Artists" whose first exhibition is now being held in the Kurtz Gallery, in New York city.

Immediately associated with art subjects are the poetical contents of the Number. Milton's "L'Allegro" is reproduced, with twenty-two illustrations, made by the artist of the London Etching Club some thirty years ago. A Song, by C. G. Rossetti, is the motive for an exquisite illustration by Abbey. "The Friar-Ass," an interesting and humorous poem, by Pignotti, the Italian La Fontaine, is reproduced in the version made by Henry F. Cary, the distinguished translator of Dante, with three illustrations by Eytinge.

Of fiction there are the two remarkable novels, by William Black and Thomas Hardy, and a number of excellent short stories. Black's story, this month, contains a beatiful illustration by George H. Boughton. "Aunt Keramnick's Art Studies," one of the short stories, is a very humorous narrative, "taking off," in a pleasant way, the mania for decorative art in some of its more extravagant aspects.

The paper contributed by Edward Howland, entitled "Our Indian Brothers," not only demands consideration for a subject of great national interest, but is also very timely, in view of the proposed transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department.

The "Easy Chair" chats of timely subjects—the early days of the pontificate of Pius the Ninth—the Eastern Question—the piety of the Press—the morality of Dancing, etc. The other Editorial Departments are abreast of the times in their respective fields, including a capital "Drawer."

This number of the Magazine contains over one hundred illustrations.

SCRIBNER FOR APRIL.—Of the eighty cuts in *Scribner* for April, twenty-three are devoted in the illustration of life and sport "Among the Thousand Islands," a unique summer resort, and one which, it is believed, has never been previously described in the magazines. The next, all of the original sketches, and most of the wood-drawings are by Howard Pyle, who has already written and drawn for the *Scribner* publications. Mr. George B. Prescott, Electrician of the Western Union Telegraph Company, writes of "The Telephone and the Phonograph," with explanatory cuts. The revival of "Macrame Lace" calls forth a little paper by Clarence Cook, which is illustrated with antique Italian and new American designs. This month's contribution to the "occasional papers on American sports" is a personal narrative of "Deer-hunting on the Au Sable (Mich.)" by W. M. Laffan, who, like Mr. Pyle, has drawn his own illustrations. American industry of recent growth is described by Julius Wilcox, in an illustrated paper—"How Lead-Pencils are made"—in which it is claimed that American machinery has rendered the home-made pencil superior to the foreign. This installment of Mr. Eggleston's "Roxy" has a novel drawing by Mr. Shirlaw, the President of the new "Society of American Artists."

Of the unillustrated material, there are two short stories; one of the West—"Two Saints of the Foothills," by Bret Harte said to be in his first and best manner; and one of the South—"King David," by Constance F. Woolson. For people interested in the present Queen of Spain, or in convent school life at Paris, there are letters from an American schoolmate of Mercedes, entitled "A Queen at School." In her second paper in algreacy of "Twenty-six Hours a Day," Mary Blake discusses the reasons why women should cultivate habits of reading and study, and the difficulties to be overcome. Miss Trafton's serial, "His Inheritance," changes scene to Massachusetts. C. H. Warring discusses the relations of the "Mosaic Creation and Modern Science," maintaining that there is no important discrepancy between the two. The poetry is by Maurice F. Egan, Annie R. Annan, Mary Aigne De Vere, and others.

"Topics of the Time" contains discussions by Dr. Holland, entitled "Acting under Excitement," "Once more the Tramp," and "Falling from High Places." A new department for "Communications" is added—the letters this month being from Noah Brooks, with additional Lincoln anecdotes; and from George Rowland, who defends the Erie Canal from a recent attack in the Monthly. "The Old Cabinet" has brief essays on Art, literature and the Drama. "Home and Society" has some timely "Horticultural Suggestions" from Mr. Quinn, and a chat about "The French spoken by those who do not speak French." Among the books reviewed are Joseph Cook's "Transcendentalism," and "Orthodoxy." "The World's Work" has notes on "The Phonograph," "Electric Gas-lighting," "Improved Form of Sewer-gas Traps," etc., etc. "Brica-Brac" is given over to a piece of Irish dialect, which is already in demand for public readings—"Biddy McGinnis at the Photographer's." This number completes Volume XV of the magazine, which is now halfway through its eighth year. The volume index has been enlarged to six pages, and appears with a new title-page.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY for April opens with an unusually inter