## The Agitator.

BARNES & ROY.

BATES OF ADVERTISING. 10 210. 310. 410. 410. 400 \$6 00 \$9 00 \$14 00 1 5 00 1 2 00 18 00 1 8 00

Advertisements are calculated by the inch in length of column, and any less space is rated as a full inch. Foreign advertisements must be paid for before insertion, except on yearly contracts, when half-yearly, asyments in advance will be required. Bosiness Notices in the Editorial columns, on the Bosiness Notices in the Editorial columns, on the second page, is cents por line each insertion. Nothing inserted for less than \$1. Local Column, 10 cents per line if alore than fivelines; and 50 cents for a notice of five lines or less! nes of 1928; Announcements of Marriagrs and Drathsinsorted SPECIAL NOTICES 50 per cent above regular rates. POLITICAL NOTICES, 20 cents per line each insertion Sching Inserted for less than \$1.
BOUNESS CARDS 5 lines or less, \$5,00 per year.

Business Cards.

I. R. BATCHELDER. Batchelder & Johnson, inflacturers of Monuments, Tombstones, Table fors, Counters, &c. Call and see. Shop, Waln st., appelle Foundry, Wellsboro, Pa.—July 3, 1872.

A. Redfield, TORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW. Collect promptly attended to +-Poun's., Apr. 1, 1872-9m.

C. H. Seymour,

TORNEY AT LAW, Tioga Pa. All business en austed to his care will receive prompt attention.— im 1, 1872. Geo. W. Merrick,

IORNEY AT LAW.—Wellsboro, Pa. Office in 1872 a Brick Block, Main street; second floor, 1883 half from Adviation Office. Mitchell & Cameron.

TORNEYS AT LAW, Claim and Insurance Agents. the in Converse & Williams brick block, over herse & Osgood's store, Wellsboro, Pa.—Jan. 1, William A. Stone.

TOBNEY AT LAW, over C. B. Kelley's Dry Good See, Wright & Bailey's Block on Main street. Kellhoro, Jan. 1, 1872. Josiah Emery,

YORNEY AT LAW.—Office opposite Court House, 50 I Purdy & Block, Williamsport, Pa. All business, promptly attended to.—Jap. 1, 1873. a. C. Strang.

TORNEY AT LAW & DISTRICT ATTORNEY.— Make with J. B. Niles, Esq., Wellsboro, Pa.-Jan. 1, '72 C. N. Dartt, NIST —Teeth made with the NEW IMPROVEMENT. Inch give better satisfaction than any thing class a 180. Office in Wright & Bailey's Block. • Wells-

TORNEY AT LAW .- Will attend promptly to bus

Office on the Avenue.-Wellsboro, Pa. Juo. W. Adams. ORNEY AT LAW, Mansfield, Tioga county, P elections prompty attended to.—Jan. 1, 1872.

C. L. Peck, RNEY AT LAW. All claims promptly collecte cewith W. B. Smith, Knoxville, Tioga Co., Pa. C. R. Kelly. and Plated Ware. Wiso Table and House Fung Goods.—Wellsboro, Pa., Sept. 17, 1872.

Jno. W. Guernsey. NEY AT LAW.—All business entrusted to him be promptly attended to.—Office 1st door south skiam & Farr's store, Tloga, Tloga county, Pa. Armstrong & Linn,

ENEYS AT LAW, Williamsport, Pa. Jan. 1, 1872. Wm. B. Smith,

ON ATTORNEY, Bounty and Insurance Agent aunications sent to the above address will re-prompt attention. Terms moderate.—Knox

Barnes. & Roy, RINTERS—All kinds of Job Printing done on notice, and in the best manner. Office in Bow-Cone's Block, 2d floor.—Jan. 1, 1872.

Sabinsville House. LLE, Tioga Co., Pa.—Benn Bro's. Proprietors was has been thoroughly renovated and is a good condition to accomidate the traveling

a superior manuer. -Jan. 1, 1878. D. Bacon, M. D., TAN AND SURGEON—May be found at his lst door East of Miss Todd's—Msin street. steed promptly to all calls.—Wellsboro, Pa.,

Sceley, Coats & Co., RB, Knorville, Tioga Co., Pa.—Receive money that, discount notes, and sell drafts on New it) Collections promptly made.

DAVID COATS, Knoxville Petroleum House, P1. Geo. Close, Proprietor.—Good ac n for both man and beast: Charges rea good attention given to guests.

W. W. Burley,

ACTURER OF all styles of light and heavy the Carringes kept constantly on hand. All varianted. Corner Cass and Buffalo Streets, editor, N. Y. Orders left with C. B. Kelley, coro, or E. R. Burley, Chatham, will receive distinction.—June 3, 1873\*-6 mos.

M. L. Sticklin, Ag't., in Cabinet Ware of all kinds which will be wer than the lowest. He invites all to take at his goods before purchasing elsewhere.— uber the place—opposite Parit's Wagon Shop,

Mrs. Mary E. Lamb. ERY -Wishes to inform her friends and the enerally that she has a large stock of Millin-Faucy Goods suitable for the season. Which of reasonable prices. Mrs. E. E. Klus-ge of the making and trimming de-du will give her attention exclusively by to the Converse & Williams Block.—

Yale & Van Horn. facturing several brands of choice Olgans e will sell at prices that cannot but please omers. We use none but the best Connect vana and Yara Tobsecos. We make our own d for that reason can warrant them. We cetal assortiment of good Chewing and obaccos, Snuffs, Pipes from clay to the Twianim, Tobacco Pouches, &c., whole-tail-line; 21, 1872

tail -Dec. 21, 1872. John R. Anderson, Agt. Pt. Iron. Steel. Nails, House Triumings, Mo-nic Trols. Agricultural Implements, Carriage of Aries, Springs, Rims. &c., Pocket and Table 77, Pated Ware, Gunsand Ammunition, Whips, 13-70st and from—the best to use. Manufac-table dater in Tin. Copper, and Sheet-iron Booing in Tin and Iron. All work warrant-dan 1, 1873. LE & RETAIL DEALER IN HARDWARE

alsbord hotel. COR. MÁIN ST. & THE AVENUE,

WELLSBORO, PA.

<sup>B.</sup> HOLIDAY, Proprietor.

otel is well located, and is in good condition date the traveling public. The proprietor no pains to make it a first-class house. All

JUST RECEIVED. nits, Overcoats, and Repairing done with das cheap as the cheapest.
GEORGE WAGNER,

1872-1 3.

General Insurance Agency.

RNOXVILLE, TIOGA CO., PA. Life, Fire, and Accidental. ASSETS OVER \$55,000,000. ASSETS OF CONTANIES.

Insurance promptly effected by mail or otherwise, on all kinds of Property. All loss s promptly adjusted and paid at my office.

All communications promptly attended to—Office or Mill Street 2d door from Main st., Knoxville Pa.

WM. B. SMITH

Agent. Jan. 1. 1873-tf. ,

General Insurance Agency

J. H. &J. D. CAMPBELL A BE issuing policies in the following Companie against fire and lightning in Tiog and Potte 

WYOMING, of Wilkesbarre, Pa.....219,698,42 All business promptly attended to by mail or other-vise. Losses adjusted and paid at our office. Nelson, Dec. 10, 1873-1y.

LOOK! LOOK!

HASTINGS & COLES

DRUGS, MEDICINES. PATENT MEDICINES,

Paints, Oils, Glass, Putty, Brushes, Trusses, Supporters, and Surgi-; , cal Instruments,

HORSE & CATTLE POWDERS, Artist's Goods in Great Variety. Liquors, Scotch Ales, Oigars, Tobacco, Snuff, &c., &c. PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS CARREULLY COMPOUNDED

Groceries, Sugars, Teas, CANNED AND DRIED FRUIT, Shot, Lead, Powder and Caps, Lamps, Chimneys Whips, Lashes, &c.

BLANK & MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,

All School Books in use, Envelopes, Stationery, Bill and Cap Paper, Initial paper, Memorandums, large and small Dictionaries, Legal paper, School Cards and Primers, Ink, Writing Fluid, Chess and Backgammon Bosrds, Picture Frames, Cords and Tassels, Mirrors, Albums, Paper Collars and Cuffs, Oroquetts, Base Balls; parlor games, at wholessle and retail.

Wallets, port monies, combs, pins and beedles, scissors, shears, knives, violin strings, bird cages. A great variety of pipes, dells, inkstands, incasure Fishing Tackle, best trou! flies, lines, hooks, baskets and rods.

Special attention paid to this line in the season. FOILET AND FANCY ARTICLES AGENTS FOR AMERICAN STEAM SAFES. ILLAGE LOTS for sale in the central part of the Bor March25, '79-tf. HASTINGS & COLES.

For Sale or Rent. HOUSE AND LOT corner of Pearl street and Avenue. Also for sale, seven village lots near the Academy. Apply to ELLIOTT & BOSARD.

Oct. 29, 1872-tf MRS. C. P. SMITH, AS just return from New York with the largest · MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS

over brought into Wellsboro, and will give her customers reduced prices. She has a splendid assortment of ladies suits, Parasols, Gloves, Fans, real and imitation hair goods, and a full line of ready made white goods. Prices to suit all. GO AND SEE

WELLSBORO, PA

Surveyor's Notice. DOWARD BRYDEN offers his service to the public as a Surveyor. He will be ready to attend promptly to all calls. He may be found at the law office of H. Sherwood & Son, in Wellsboro, or at his resilence on East Avenue. Wellsboro, Pa., May 13, 1873—tf.

CHINA HALL, Wellsboro

Auditor's Notice.

In the Orphans' Court for the county of Tioga-estate of David Morris, decessed. The auditor appointed by the Court to marshal the assets of the estate of David Morris, deceased, in the hands of Jefferson Harrison, Administrator of the estate of A. P. Cone, deceased, Executor of the estate of said David fone, deceased, Executor of the estate of said David Horris, deceased, will meet the parties interested, for he purposes of his appointment, on Thursday, the subject of July, 1873, at his office, in Wellsbore, at 10 Colock a. m., when and where all persons having claims are required to present them, or be debarred from coming in for a share of such assets or funds.

June 24, '73-5t.' DAVID CAMERON, Aud'r.

THE NEW BAR THE NEW

ROTARY MOTION Sewing Machine I

The Great Family Sewing Machine of the Civilized World.

700,000 Wheeler & Wilson Family Sewing Machines now in Use.

THE improvements lately added to this Celebrated Machine have made it by far the most desirable Family Machine in the market and have given an impetus to the rate of it, never before equaled in the history of Sewing Machines. Examine for yourself; consult your own interested in buying a Sewing Machine, and DO NOT ALLOW YOURSELF

TO BE BLINDED by that too common illusion, that all Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines are good enough, or that any Machine will answer your purpose it it makes the stitch alike on both sides of the fabric. MACHINE YOU BUY,

EXAMINE WELL THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE and not pay your money for a heavy-running, slow-motioned, noisy, complicated Machine, thrown to-gether in such, a manner as to last just long enough to wear out-both your body and patience.

There is a great distinctive difference between the Wheeler & Wilson and all other Machines that make the Lock-Stitch. And it is to this difference that we wish to expecially our attention. wish to especially call your attention. It Makes the Lock, (or Shuttle Stitch,) but

does it without a Shuttle F IARGE STOCK OF BRAVER, BROAD-II, CABSIMERE, VESTINGS, AND TRIM-hick I will soil very cheap FOR CASH. In best assortment of Goods ever brought to best assortment of Groods ever brought to by of various styles. Please call and look ONLY ONE TENSION IS REQUIRED, while all other lock-stitch Machines require two.

GEO. ROBINSON, Agent, March 25, '78-1y. WELLSBORO, PA.

3 - 1)

P. THUMAN. TRUMAN & CO.

New Firm. New Goods NEW STORE.

BOTTOM PRICES.

PRING&SUMMET GOODS

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC.

(Andies' Press Goods,

All styles, colors and patterns, ALAPACAS, POPLINS, CAM-BRICS, FRENCH JACON. ETS, ORGANDIES, PÉQUAS, VER-SAILES,

BLACK & COLORED SILKS.

---AL80---

Beautiful Summer Shawls. YANKEE NOTIONS,

Ready-Made Clothing,

HATS & CAPS.

and plenty of cloth to make more.

Fresh Groceries. Best White A Sugar, 124 cents.

A large and choice stock of TTTTTTTTTTTTT

at very low prices. We keep the best 50 cent Tea in

A large stock of Crockery.

Call and see us. Opera House Block.

We have Shed the Shanty

TRUMAN & CO.

TIOGA, PA.

And now have but time to say o our friends and customers that we have good

FOR THEM

Our Elegant New Store

" Is filled full of

DESIRABLE GUOUS

at the lowest prices to be tound.

Oct 15, 18721

Call and you will know how it is yourselves.

T. L. BALDWIN & CO.

The Fountain of Youth. BY OLIVER WENDELL HOLMER, Read at the Meeting of the Harvard Alumni Association June 25, 1878.

The fount the Spaniard sought in vain
Through all the land of flowers
Leaps glittering from the sandy plain
Our classic grove embywers;
Here youth, unchanging; blooms and smiles.
Here dwells eternal Spring,
And warm from Hope's elysiun isles
The winds their perfume bring.

Here every leaf is in the bud,
Each singing throat in tune,
And bright o'er evening's silver flood
Shines the young crescent moon.
What wouder Age lorgets his staff
And lays his glasses down,
And gray-haired goandsires look and laugh
As when their locks were brown!

With ears grown dull and eyes grown dim
They greet the joyous day
That calls them to the fountain's brim
To wash their years a vay.
What change has clothed the ancient sire
In sudden youth? For lo!
The Judge, the Doctor, and the Squire
Are Jack and Bill and Joe! And be his titles what they will,
In spite of manhood's claim
The graybeard is a school-boy still
And loves his school-boy name;
It calms the ruler's stormy breast
Whom hurrying care pursues,
And brings a sense of peace and rest,
Like slippers after shoes.

And what are all the prizes won
To youth's enchanted view?
And what is all the man has done
To what the boy may do?
O blessed fount, whose waters flow
Alike for sire and son,
That melts our winter's frost and enow,
And makes all ages one! And makes all ages one!

I pledge the sparkling fountain's tide, That filings its golden shower With age to fill and youth to guide, Still fresh in morning flower! Flow on with ever-widening stream, In ever brightening morn,— Our story's pride, our future's dream The hope of times unborn!

A South-African Adventure.

It was on the afternoon of one of the hottest days of an African summer that I left my farm to ascend the Draakensburg moun-tains for the purpose of finding, if possible, an eland, a species of antelope, to replenish my larder for the coming Christmas. I was at the time living alone in a glen formed by two spurs of the mountain, with but few neighbors, and no town within fifty miles; but as my Kaffirs had become sufficiently but as my Kafilrs had become sufficiently civilized to understand that Christmas time meant unlimited eating, I wished, by providing game, to save an ox. I had only five ward the wound did not heal. Even to the or six miles to go, and was well mounted, so I did not hurry, but, leading my horse up the steep pass, reached the place where I intended to sleep just as the sun was set

The scene around, though quite different from our ideas of what it should be in December, was very beautiful. There was no snow; no leafless trees with their delicate tracery set off by the glistening hoar frost, nor dark green firs bending under their white load; but still there was enough to keep me standing, forgetful of firewood and all I had to do for comfort during the night.

I was on a narrow ledge of rook.

"Sam," shouted a guest of one of our Western prairie taverns to a newly-arrived Congressman in search of sport and information in our Western wilds; "Sam, hurrat! I am delighted to see you. Want to go hunting? Of course you do. Greatest country for game you ever knew. Bears, elk, buffaloes, sage hens ducks—all binds alt I had to do for comfort during the night.

I was on a narrow ledge of rock, separated from the network of hills beyond by a deep, perpendicular gorge, at the bottom of which, so far down that I could hardly distinguish it, ran a little burn. The setting sun gave the peaks that rich purple tint seldom seen away from heather and on the side of a gully—they call them gulches out here—when what should I see on the other side on seen away from heather and on the seldom seen away from heather, and on the other side, as far as the eye could reach, lay the thorn-covered flats and hills of Natal.

Under the rock was a large cave, where I had determined to sleep. It had in olden imes been a regular resort of the Bushmen. but few came near it now; indeed, I had not known they came at all, but on going in glorious."
I found some calabashes and the ashes of a "You's newly made fire, which could have been left | getting interested in the account. only by them. There were marks on the walls, though evidently of great antiquity—
rude sketches and drawings of horses, cattle bare and drawings of horses, cattle bare and drawings of horses, cattic, hows and arrows, and even of a Bushman riding. It is curious that a race so low down, in the scale of himmenitation of the story."

down in the scale of himsen in the so low unpronouncable clicks, and who, with the exception of the use of fire, in their mode of life differ but little from the ape, should

slept till near daylight. As soon as I could see I started to hunt. Much to my annoyance at the time, though How did you manage him?"

I had afterward cause to be thankful that "Well the way I—I mean my horse was spared such a gallop as riding down an eland entails, I could find nothing, and could tell by the spoors that no herd had been about for some days. It was nearly noon before I became convinced of this, and tempted by the shade of a line of tree ferns edging a little brook whose bubbling sounded refreshingly amid the great heat, I took my saddle off, knee-haltered Prince, and laid down. Of course I soon dozed off

but became awake again in about a couple of hours; I say "became awake" because it was not the natural rousing up of a person who has been asleep, but a sudden return to consciousness without any move-ment, and with all my wits about me, and that inward feeling, which perhaps some, of my readers may have experienced, of some-thing being wrong, and a tension of all the powers of hearing to discover what it is. I had not long to wait. Whiz came a tiny arrow, striking the stone on which my head had been resting, and where my cap still was. It did not require much thinking to know that a Bushman's hand held the bow it came from, nor to determine that the safest thing to do was to roll quietly into the bed of the little brook below me. Luckily this would afford good shelter, and I

could almost reach the edge with my hand. The tremendous violence with which cially where game is as plenty as it is with us, for we have lots of it—decr, elk, buffahese streams come down from the hills during the heavy thunder storms wears a deep loes, squirrels, wolves, trout; lashings of passage even in the hardest ground, and trout. You like trout fishing, now, I rethough there was only about an inch of water, and it was not a yard broad, the banks were to the full about four feet high. Leaving my cap where it was, I rolled over as quietly as I could; but just as I was disappearing another arrow came, and struck me in the thigh, the only part not yet in safety. It took all my self-control to con-tinue my movements as before until I stood

crouching at the bottom. "Why," the reader may exclaim, "the pain of such a tiny arrow could not be very great!" No, neither is the bite of a snake, in itself, yet of the two the latter is the least to be dreaded. ed. It was, of course, poisoned with that deadly skill for which the whole tribe is famous, and, as I stood below, I knew I had little chance of seeing another sunrise.

However, with that self-help that men who lead a solitary life acquire, I instantly drew my hunting knife, ripped my trowsers, and with a steady hand cut out the arrow head, not sparing myself. I then took my flask and poured powder into the wound, and gently striking a match, set fire to it.

I do not think that in doing all this I had any hope of saving my life; there was only a sort of feeling that I was doing my duty. The pain was not very great, and my chief thought was for vengeance on the mulignant thought was for vengeance of the mulignant creature that I looked upon as my murder.

That was at first, but we had soon got a long ways apart; that is, he ran like a good fellow, growling and swinging his missed me, and that I was still lying asleep, in proof of which I soon heard the whiz of another arrow striking above. Moving down about a yard to where the overhang.

I was not the least particle afraid—not of a long ways apart; that is, he ran like a good fellow, growling and swinging his head and making the gravel fly, I tell you long the bill, and then I tell you I let fly.—

I was not the least particle afraid—not of a long ways apart; that is, he ran like a good fellow, growling and swinging his head and making the gravel fly, I tell you.

I was not then I tell you I let fly.—

I was not the had soon got a long ways apart; that is, he ran like a good fellow, growling and swinging his head and making the gravel fly, I tell you.

I was not then I tell you I let fly.—

I was not the entry let.

and a spasmodic spring in the air told me that I had nothing more to fear. Getting out as quickly as possible, I drag-ged myself—for the limb was now much ollen, and becoming more and more painswollen, and becoming more and more painful—to my saddle, where I carried in a litthe bottle some sau de luce for snake bites, and poured out a large dose. After drinking it I caught my horse, saddled it, and picking up two of the arrows, went to look at the dead Bushman. He was scarcely over four feet high with arms or long and over four feet high, with arms so long and thin as to reach deformity, short and bow-

thin as to reach deformity, short and bow-kneed legs supporting a little round body—he had evidently not been starving lately—and features so closely resembling those of an intelligent ape, that had there been a tail no one would have thought twice about the matter. I did not remain long; there was no time to lose; so, taking his bow, I mounted, and putting the horse at his best pace, started on my long ride. I knew perfectly well that the only chance, such as it was, of saving my life depended on my reaching Ladysmith that night and obtaining medical assistance. The distance was fully sixty nsustance. The distance was fully sixty miles, and, with but one exception, there were nothing but Dutch boers' houses on the road, whence I could not hope for any

For the first twenty miles I kept steadily on my way, though the agony was dreadful, and I could hardly sit my horse. I then reached an Englishman's farm, pulled up, told my story, and asked for spirits to keep my strength up, and the loan of a fresh horse. I shall not easily forget the wife's scared look as she came out and saw me by the light of her flickering candle. I suppose I must have seemed half-mad. They brought me out a full bottle of whisky and a tumbler, which I filled and drank off neat; but they had not got a horse "up." They were, he said, all running, and it would take hours to find them. So I started again.

I do not remember much more of that wild moonlit ride: I became drowsy and my strength up, and the loan of a fresh horse. wild moonlit ride; I became drowsy and half delirious, just retaining sense enough to go straight. How I did it I do not know as for the greater part of the way there was no road, and even in daylight and with noth-ing the matter, I should have hesitated in more than one place. However, Providence or instinct guided me aright, and, as I was afterward told—for I remember nothing about it—I reached the town at one a. m.; just eleven hours after I had left. I had fin-ished the whisky on the road, and it was to that the doctor ascribed my ultimate recov-

The Cinnamon Bear.

"Sam," shouted a guest of one of our engine broke loose. It was a magnificent sight, and shooting around here is simply

"You shot him, I suppose?" said Sam, getting interested in the account.

eight, or ten inches, as the case may be—
Blot him! of course I did. He was which, when performed, the tender, by the machine, a mixture of a baby-jumper and

"That is plain enough; he was traveling up one side of the gulch, and I was travelof life differ but little from the ape, should have learned to do all this. It may be that it is a remnant of an old sign-language, or the other. He was about as close to me as you would care to have a real old-savage cinnamon; but you will get used to It was a full moon, and after admiring them in time—after you have been out with the wonderful lights and shadows thrown me and killed a half-dozen or so for your by it on the broken ground, I turned in and self. Grand sport, I assure you; deer, antelopes, bears-" "Yes, yes; but about the cinnamon bear.

"Well, the way I-I mean he-went up the side of the gulch, growling all the time and swinging his head from side to side, would have astonished your weak nerves, for you have not had the experience I have. It will come in time, after you have killed a few dozen buffaloes, wolves, wildcats—" But tell me the particulars about the bear. How did you shoot him?"
"You see he was too close at first; he

might have rolled down on me; and besides

we always give our game a chance, we have so much of it, you know. Never kill them too close, you know, especially cinnamon bears, deer, wolves, antelopes. So I let him get off a fair distance before I shot. But how long are you going to stay?" "Tell me first about the bear. I want to hear all about it. I never killed a bear in my life. Did you kill him?"

"Of course I did. He was making tracks

up hill as fast as you ever saw a bear travel,

sending down the gravel at a great rate, and growling all the way. He was the biggest kind of a bear; a real old cinnamon; a savage fellow, I tell you. So I let him get a good ways off, so as to make sure of him." "How far off?" "Well, it wouldn't have been fair, now, would it, to have shot him right down in his tracks within a dozen yards of me? espe-

member."
"Did you stop him the first shot?" "Not precisely. You know what a bear is; he has the life of twenty cats, and can carry off more lead, right in his vitals, too -especially a cinnamon bear-than you "But did you kill him?"

"Kill him! why, do you doubt it? There is nothing much about killing a bear out here. You will have enough of them before you get through. How long were you on the journey?" "Then you fired a second shot?" "No, no; there was no necessity for that. We never waste ammunition out here; that sort of thing will never do with bears, elk, antelopes, buffalogs, and prairie dogs all

about you as thick as they can be."
"Then how was it you got him?"
"You see he made off rather faster than I thought I was going one way and he the other mean we were on opposite sides of the bill, and perhaps I may have missed a vital part. But what is the difference?— That done, I took off my helt, and using my full force, strapped it a little above as tight wolves, rabbits. It is great sport shooting as it would go. "Then you did not kill him, after all?"
"Of course I killed him, did I not say

> three hundred yards off. "You said twenty feet."
> "That was at first, but we had soon got

> so? It was a perfectly fair shot-not over

How Match Sticks are Made. match sticks has recently gone into opera-tion at Williamsport, and the Gazette and inamber, and will immediately begin their Bulletin gives the following account of the manufacture, to be ready for the fall sea-

minute of making those articles: "The process of cutting the small round ticks used for matches is an interesting one, and in writing this description we shall endeavor to make it clear to the reader in as simple language as possible. It must be borne in mind that making match sticks is one branch of business, applying the com-position another. Sticks are only made by four and five inches in length by means of small circular saws. They are then thrown into an elevator and carried to the second story, where they are assorted by boys pre-paratory to being fastened on the great wheels to be cut into match sticks. "At present the company is using pine slabs obtained from the saw mills to manufacture blocks. They are found to answer the purpose well, as the lumber in them is

of the best quality. In thus utilizing the refuse lumber there is a great saving of ex-cellent material hitherto destroyed or thrown away—material enough to make a small for tune.
"Few people have a correct idea of how match sticks are made. In the first place, there is an immense wheel, twenty feet in liameter, with a six feet face or breast much resembling an old fashioned "over-shot" water wheel, on which these blocks are fastened in rows by means of clamps or screws. The machinery is of such a powerful character that the frame work on which his ponderous wheel is bung is composed of heavy oak timbers, twelve by sixteen inches, resting on a solid stone foundation 25 eet by 13, and 51 feet deep, laid in cement. The necessity for such a firm foundation will readily be seen when the reader is in-

revolutions in a minute, and must not vary hair's breadth in its motion. At present the company have two wheels in operation, and a third wheel will be added soon.
"The face of the wheel being," loaded" with blocks, the process of cutting the sticks is commenced. A rest, similar to an ron lathe, is placed in front of the breast of the wheel, which is moved right or left, on the lathe principle, by means of screws, kc., on which a number of small steel cuters, with holes like an eyelet, are fastened. These cutters are adjusted so as to face the blocks, and as the wheel revolves each one cuts a splint out of the wood and drops it below. There are sixteen of these cutters or punch-like chisels to each wheel, and the

ormed that this wheel makes twenty-one

number may be increased to thirty-two if ecessary. The principle upon which the match stick is made is the same as that used in olden times for making rake teeth round, which consisted in driving a piece of wood through a steel tool having a hole in it with sharp edges. In this case the large revolving wheel serves as the propelling power, and forces the faces of the blocks, that are securely fastened to its outer surface, through the small steel eyelet-like hole in the end of the tool, and a splint is cut out almost with the rapidity of lightning and dropped helow. The machine is so perfectly adjusted, and works with such exact minuteness, that it cuts one hundred splints from every solid

of cutters exactly the thickness of a match a section of blocks to pass through-six, starting point, sets the cutters by the turn would be handed dow of another small wheel, and they start again bies yet unborn.—Ex. across the breast of the large wheel. As the block it assumes a corrugated appearance, not unlike the face of an ordinary washboard, and when the machine starts on the next cut the projections, forming one half of the splint, are cut out, thus alter-

nation the spinit, are cut out, thus after-nating the corrugations.

"The two machines now in operation will cut 24 gross of sticks (7,200 to the gross) per minute, with 16 cutters to each, or, in he aggregate, 172,800 per minute, 10,368, 000 per hour, or 103,680,000 per day of ten hours. The quantity seems enormous, and than to me, almost staggers belief, but such is the velocity with which the machines are driven and the multiplication of the sticks so rapid, that there is no difficulty in producing the number stated.

"When the wheels are in motion the sticks fall from the cutters in a regular shower and are caught in a trough below, through which passes a belt or elevator nine inches in width, which carries them about forty feet, where they are passed into a series of machines called shakers, with small latticed bottoms, in which they are subjected to a violent shaking as they pass through. This operation is for the purpose of removing all imperfect sticks and pieces of shavings. As they pass through they are deposited in large cases ready to be carried to the

drying rooms.

"These rooms are three in number, each 14 by 41 feet, the floors of which are covered with a series of steam pipes. The boxes containing the sticks have latticed bottoms, and are placed upon these pipes in when the heat is forced through the entire mass. Here they are allowed to remain for a day and a night subjected to a tempera-ture of 120 degrees, which effectually drives out all the moisture and albumen in the wood, rendering it almost as light as a feather. As great care must be observed to guard against fire in these rooms, perforated pipes, with an independent connection, are liberally provided, through which a sufficiency of steam can be forced in a moment to extinguish fire in case of combustion.

"After undergoing the drying process,
the hoxes containing the sticks are carried

to another series of shakers and their contents turned in. Here, by an ingenious arrangement, the sticks, as they are shaken up by a lively motion, are straightened, when they are deposited in metal boxes at the lower end of each machine, with circular bottoms. These boxes are made to hold as many sticks as can be grasped in the hand, from whence they are taken and packed in cases ready for shipment to the inishers, who apply the chemical compound for producing fire by friction; then they are cut in two and placed in paper boxes ready for the market. "The larger cases are calculated to hold

mentioned as an interesting fact, as well as to show the magnitude of the business, that the company will require from six hundred to one thousand cases per week. The value of these cases, it is estimated, will reach fully \$30,000 per annum. "The plain match stick may be looked mon as an insignificant item at first sight, but a moment's reflection will convince the reader that an enormous quantity is required to supply the daily consumption. As an evidence of this fact we are gratified to state that the company is already overwhelmed with orders from match manufacturers in the large cities, who are pressing their de-

mands for sticks. When fairly under way,

the company expect to ship one car load of

sticks per day, and their trade will extend to Cuba, Mexico, and South America."

thirty-two gross of sticks, and it may be

linvo-been sent to Paris and London, and, An establishment for the manufacture of that we should not be behindhand in so im-

Those lints are of the most delicate and

beautiful designs, and such is their adapta-bility to all costumes and occasions that they will probably soon come into universal use. The body of the hat is made of loose pieces of fine glass fastened together by a gutta percha band which allows it to con-form to the head. Inside there is a lining of silk, which is the only piece of fabric used in the manufacture. The trimmings this company for the match manufacturers. of silk, which is the only piece of fabric "After the pine logs are reduced to plank, used in the manufacture. The trimmings the next operation is to cut them into blocks on the outside are after the prevailing mode. consisting of wreaths, flowers, feathers, and ribbons, all made of delicately spun glass of wonderful beauty. Of course all the trimmings have their natural colors, and by a patent process the glassy appearance is so well subdued that the material is not suspected. The most beautiful humming birds and flowers are used for ornamentation, and colored so naturally that in appearance in the most abundantly by a soil which is in the most friable state. Prof. Schluber found that 1,000 grains of stiff colored so naturally that in appearance in twenty-four house and the state of the state and flowers are used for ornamentation, and colored so naturally that in appearance they are far superior to the usual artificial goods. The small amount of glass that enters into grains; and fine magnesia seventy-six grains.

The construction of one of these hats is allowed is so fine that a great space is covered without any perceptible increase in the weight. They weigh but a few onness, or about one fifth the average weight of the present style. With the care that is usually given by a lady to a new hat, these articles will outlast twenty of them, for there is no wear to them; moistare will not stain them, and if dust should settle to dim their beauty, it is readily removed by a gentle spray of water. The colors are so blended that for ordinary occasions they present a general neutral tint, but at a small additional expense they can be made to flash and sparkle like diamonds, either in the sunlight for a carriage costume, or in the blaze of a ball room, or at the on-

> terials is so great.--Ex. How Other Babies Live. The dark-skinned ladies of Guinea plant

> era. Their cost is insignificant, and as it i

understood several well known firms are

going into the business extensively, they

may soon be expected on our streets. It is

probable, however, they will not be readily known, the resemblance to the genuine ma-

their babies like rose bushes; a hole is dug lets and rings on his arms and legs. The Lapland baby lies in a shoe, and the shoe is nade of reindeer skin, like a slipper turned up at the ends, and stuffed with moss. The little Lap is hung upon a tree, and may be mistaken for a squirrel. Another baby, a sober, black eyed baby, who lives in the frozen regions of the Esquimaux, is cuddled up in a fur bag at his mother's back, and up in a fur bag at his mother's back, and would be remarked up in a fur bag at his mother's back, and would be remarked up plane employed in which were set a number wood about the Indian babies, packed up in a rude box like a mummy. The Russian mother cradles her child upon a square mother cradles her child upon a square the grindstone, being harder than the iron or steel, cuts very small channels in the surface of the metal, and the revolving dise mother's head. They are dressed in jewels, armlets, bracelets, tanklets, finger rings, too detached by the grit. If we were to examings, ear rings, and nose rings. Who ine the surface of a tool that has just been rings, ear rings, and nose rings. Who ine the surface of a tool that has just been wouldn't be a baby? China babies (not removed from a grindstone, under the midolls) are carried about on the back like a croscope, it would appear, as it were, like sack of flour. Many poor Chinese live in the rough surface of a field which has reports, and the child is tied with a rope to cently been scarified with some implement the mast, with a sufficient amount of tether which formed alternate ridges and furrows. to prevent him from falling overboard.— American babies have much to be thankful stick from left to right at each revolution of the large wheel. Each pair of cutters has for, and yet the statistics show that they cry more than those packed in sand and moss. Let some fellow invent a patent packing turn of a small wheel, brings back to the syrup of Mrs. Winslow. His name starting point, sets the cutters by the turn

when the author of "Caxtonjana" a hoy, he tens us, he of "Caxtonjana" of a distinguished man who had retired from the din of cities to the beauty of the "If," said the youthful Bulwer, country. already ambitious and a poet, "I ever win the tenth part of your fame, sir, I don't think I shall run away with it into the country, in which one has nothing to look at extry, in which one has nothing to look at except ants and gossamers." Said the famous veteran, after an interval of silent meditation, very quietly, as if more to himself than to me, "I shall soon leave the world; men and women I may hope to see again be so much smaller than a hair that several everywhere; but shall I see elsewhere corn-of them will take hold of the smallest hair fields and grain, gossamer and ants?"— at once. These suggestions will furnish Again he paused a moment or two, and something of an idea of the operation in then added, "As we lose hold of our five grinding and whetting edged tools. senses, do we wake up a sixth which has before been dormant—the sense of Nature? or have we certain instincts, akin to Nature, which are suppressed and overlaid by our reason, and revive only at the age when our reason begins to fail us?" Again, speaking in propria persona: "There was a time when I considered every hour spent out of the capitals as time wasted; when the desire to compete and combat, the thirst for achievements opening one upon another in the upward march of an opposed career, gave to me-as they give to most active men in the unflagging energies of youth-a delight in the vista of gas lamps and the hubbub of the great mart for the interchange of ideas. But now I love the country as when a little child, before I had admitted tiers, one above the other, four of five deep, first fierce lesson we learn at school. Is it into my heart that ambition which is the partly that these trees here remind us that we are growing old? Older than we are these hollow trees all covered with rejoicing leaves. \* \* Nature has no voice that wounds the self-love; her coldest wind nips no credulous affection. The friend with whom we once took sweet counsel we have left in the crowd a stranger-perhaps a foe! The woman in whose eyes, some twenty years ago, a paradise seemed to open in the nidst of a fallen world, we passed the other day with a frigid brow. She wore rouge and false hair! But those wild flowers under the hedgerow-those sparkles in the happy waters—no friendship has gone from them! Their beauty has no simulated fresh

> Young ladies who find a difficulty in deciding on the merits of their suitors will do ragnama," described as the tale of a highly accomplished, pious, and beautiful young lady, daughter of a king of China professing the Mohammedan religion, who had taken a vow to marry him alone who equaled her in learning and piety. To test the proficiency of her many suitors, she had proposed a cartain number of questions reprepared a certain number of questions relating chiefly to morality and religion. The dan swallow. Meanwhile let some one go book contains these subjects of examination, together with the answers by one of than I have said without his advice." tion, together with the answers by one of her suitors, who eventually succeeded in obtaining her hand. There is no good reason why the competitive system of examination should not be adopted in the case of all matrimonial candidates of the male persuasion. Care, however, should be taken to reject those who have merely been crammed for the examination by husbands with experience as to the treatment of wives, and who would no doubt establish classes for indoc trinating their pupils with that cunning for which vile man is proverbial, and which accounts in great measure for the low esti-mation in which he is now generally held by gifted woman.

ness; their smile has no fraudulent deceit!

and what then?

"What then? Why, he went over the list, and got a little twang, and grasping my rife.

"And you nery got him at all?

"To minute passed in silence, and then the list of t

WHOLE NO. 1,017

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE,

Benefits of Frequent Hosing. Too many persons who use the hoe suppose that the chief benefit derived from it is to kill the weeds. That certainly is an important work, and which is greatly neglected. portant work, and which is greatly neglected. Weeds are not only in the way of cultivating the crops which we plant, but they rob them of much of the nutriment which they need. Hoping, then, is an essential service in respect to destroying the weeds.

There are other negrotages between There are other advantages, however, which are quite commonly overlooked. Let

us see:

1. The loosening of the soil in the operation of hoeing is beneficial to the plants; as much as the destruction of the weeds, or

more so.

2. Moisture abounds in the atmosphere during the hottest months, and it is absorbed and retained most abundantly by a soil

ed.
4. The soil, in order to be healthy and active, must breathe. A light porous soil admits the air, and thus it is fed and greatly invigorated by the atmosphere.

4. The sun's rays heat a hard soil much quicker than a loose one, and the hotter the soil is, so much greater will be the evapora-tion from it. So that the hard soil is deprived of its moisture much sooner than

one of a loose texture. 6. The roots of plants can find their way through a moist, loose soil, in search of food, much better than they can through a hard, lry soil. A soil that has been ploughed well and then kept loose near the surface by the ac-tion of the hoc, will receive and hold the

rain water that falls, while a hard soil will allow most of it to run off into the valleys and streams as it falls.

An English gardener, Mr. Barnes, of Devonshire, in giving his opinion of the importance of hoelng, said he "did not agree with those who say one good weeding is worth two hocings; I say never weed any crop in which the hoe can be got between their babies like rose bushes; a hole is dug in the ground and the baby packed in with stroying weeds and vermin, which must necwarm sand. He stays there all day, thinking, no doubt, like many older babies, what he will do when he gets to be a man, and at soil, to allow the water and air to penetrate he will do when he gets to be a man, and as nightfall is dug out like a potato. When he is dressed for company he is clad in stripes convinced, by long and close practice, that oftentimes there is more benefit derived by long and close practice, that oftentimes there is more benefit derived by crops from keeping them well hoed, than there is from the manure applied. or no weeds, I still keep stirring the soil, well knowing, from practice, the very beneficial effect it has."—New England Furmer.

Grinding Edged Tools.—Edged tools are fitted up by grinding very much as a plank would be reduced in thickness were a large Hence, as these ridges and furrows run to-gether from both sides at the cutting edge, the newly-ground edge seems to be formed of a system of minute teeth, rather than to consist of a smooth edge. For this reason, a tool is first ground on a coarse stone, so is to wear the surface of the steel away ranidly; then it is polished on a wheel of much iner grit, and finally, in order to reduce the serration as much as possible, a whet-est possible serration. A razor, for example, does not have a perfect cutting edge, as one may perceive by viewing it through a microscope. And yet the serrations are actually so much smaller than the human hair razor become so battered up and dull that they will not sever a hair, or cut a man's beard off, the edge must be honed and strapped until the system of minute teeth will grinding and whetting edged tools. Beginners are sometimes instructed when grinding edged tools, to have the stone revolve toward the cutting edge, and some-times from it. When the first grinding is being done, it is a matter of indifference

whether this is done or not; but when the

finishing touches are applied near and at the very edge, a grinder can always com-plete his task with a more accuracy if the

periphery of the grindstone revolves to-

ward the cutting edge, as the steel that is

worn away will be removed more easily;

whereas, when a stone runs in the opposite direction, the grinder can not always tell exactly when the side of the tool is fully

ground up to the edge. This is more especially true, when the steel has a rather low or soft temper. The stone, when run-

ning from the edge, will not sweep away

every particle of the metal that hangs as a

"feather;" but when the stone revolves to-ward the edge, there will be no "feathered

edge" to deceive the eye of the grinder.—Pacific Rural Press. SUNSTROKE. - Dr. Gco. H. Hope, M. D., gives the following directions for the treatment of sunstroke until medical aid can be obtained: "This is a sudden prostration due to long exposure to great heat, especial y when one is much exhausted or fatigued. It commonly happens from undue exposure to the sun's rays in summer, but I have seen the same effects produced on a baker from the great heat of the bake room. It begins with pain in the head or dizziness; quickly followed by loss of consciousness and prostration. Sometimes, however, the attack is as sudden as a stroke of apoplexy. The head is often burning hot, the face dark and swollen, the breathing labored and snoring, and the extremities cold. Take the patient at once to a cool and shady place,

A GOOD DISINFECTANT. - A pound of cop perus dissolved in a gallon of water is said to be the cheapest and most perfect disin-fectant to be obtained. Thrown into sinks, cesspools, etc., a quart or two of copperas water will at once do away with any un-

pleasant smell. STRAW FOR STRAWBERRIES.—An Illinois orrespondent of the Prairie Farmer states that last year, as soon as the crop was removed, he covered half of his strawberry bed with straw, putting it on one or two inches thick. The result this season was a yield double that on the portion of the bed