THE TIOGA COUNTY AGITATOR

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P. C. Van Gelder.

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RATES OF ADVERTISING.

TEN LINES OF MINION OR LESS, MAKE ONE SQUARE.

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☞ Special Notices 15 cents per line; Editorial or Local 20 cents per line.

Transient advertising MUST be paid for in advance.

☞ Justice Blanks, Constable Blanks, Deeds, Judgment Notes, Marriage Certificates, &c., on hand.

BUSINESS CARDS.

GEO. W. MERRICK,
ATTORNEY and COUNSELOR at LAW.
Office in Smith and Bowen's Block, across hall from Agitator Office up stairs, [second floor.]
Wellsboro Pa, Jan. 4, 1871-1y.

Jno. I. Mitchell,
Attorney and Counselor at Law, Claim, and Insurance Agent. Office over Kress's Drug Store,
Wellsboro, Pa. Jan. 1, 1871-y

William A. Stone,
Attorney and Counselor at Law, first door above Converse & Osgood's store, on Main street.
Wellsboro, January 1, 1871 y

Seeley, Coates & Co.
BANKERS, Knoxville, Tioga, County, Pa.—Receive money on deposit, discount notes, and sell drafts on New York City. Collections promptly made.—Jan 1, 1871-y
MORGAN SEELEY—Osceola.
DAVID COATS, VINE CRANDALL, } Knoxville.

Jno. W. Adams,
Attorney and Counselor at Law, Mansfield, Tioga county, Pa. Collections promptly attended to. Jan. 1, 1871-y

Wilson & Niles,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law. Will attend promptly to business entrusted to their care in the counties of Tioga and Potter. Office on the Avenue. Jan. 1, 1871 y (J. B. NILES.
S. F. WILSON.)

John W. Guernsey,
Attorney and Counselor at Law. All business entrusted to him will be promptly attended to. Office 2d door south of Hazlett's Hotel, Tioga,
Tioga County, Pa.—Jan. 1, 1871.

Wm. B. Smith,
Pension, Bounty and Insurance Agent. Communications sent to the above address will receive prompt attention. Terms moderate,
Knoxville, Pa.—Jan. 1, 1871.

Seymour & Horton,
Attorneys and Counselors at law, Tioga Pa. All business entrusted to their care will receive prompt attention.
C. H. SEYMOUR J. C. HORTON.
Jan 1, 1871 y

WM. H. ARMSTRONG. | SAMUEL LINN.
Armstrong & Linn,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
WILLIAMSPORT, PENN'A.
Jan 1, 1871-y.

W. D. Terbell & Co.,
Wholesale Druggists, and dealers in Wall Paper, Kerosene Lamps, Window Glass, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, &c., &c.—Corning, N. Y. Jan. 1 '71.

D. Bacon, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon, 1st door east of Laugher Bache—Main Street. Will attend promptly to all calls. Wellsboro'—Jan. 1, 1871.

A. M. Ingham, M. D.,
Homoeopathist. Office at his Residence on the Avenue.—Jan. 1, 1871.

George Wagner,
Tailor. Shop first door north of Roberts & Bailey's Hardware Store. Cutting, Fitting and Repairing done promptly and well.—Jan. 1, 1871.

Hazlett's Hotel,
Tioga, Tioga County, Pa. Good stabling attached, and an attentive hostler always in attendance. Geo. W. Hazlett, Prop'r.—Jan. 1, 1871.

Smith's Hotel,
Tioga, Pa., E. M. Smith, Proprietor. House in good condition to accommodate the traveling public in a superior manner.—Jan. 1, 1871.

Farmers' Hotel.
B. MONROE, Proprietor. This house, formerly occupied by E. Fellows, is conducted on temperance principles. Every accommodation for man and beast. Charges reasonable.
January 1, 1871

Union Hotel.
Wm. B. Van Horn, Proprietor, Wellsboro, Pa. This house is pleasantly located, and has all the conveniences for man and beast. Charges moderate.—Jan 1, 1871-1y.

House and Lot and Nine Acres of Land for Sale.
CHARLES WILLIAMS offers for sale his house and lot on Main street, Wellsboro, and six acres of land near the cemetery. Enquire of Joseph Williams, at the Wellsboro foundry. Jan 1, 1871 tf

New Tobacco Store!
THE subscriber has fitted up the Store first door east Thomas Harden's dry goods store, for the manufacture and sale of
CIGARS, (all grades), Fancy and Common SMOKING TOBACCO, Michigan Fine Cut CHEWING, and all kinds of PLUG TOBACCO, PIPES, and the choicest Brand of CIGARS.
☞ Call and see for yourselves.
JOHN W. PURSEL.
Wellsboro, Jan. 1, 1871—tf.

HOWARD SANITARY AID ASSOCIATION,
For the Relief and Cure of the Erring and Unfortunate, on Principles of Christian Philanthropy.
ESSAYS ON THE ERRORS OF YOUTH, and the Follies of Age, in relation to MARRIAGE and SOCIAL EVILS with Sanitary and for the afflicted. Sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
May 4, 1870 1y. Box P. Philadelphia, Pa.

TIOGA DRUG STORE!
BORDEN keeps constantly on hand: Pure Drugs and Medicines, Chemicals, Paints and Oils, Lamps Stationery, Yankee Notions &c.
PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED
H. H. BORDEN
Tioga, Jan. 1, 1871.—1y.

WELLSBORO AND MANSFIELD STAGE LINE.
THE undersigned proprietor of this line takes this method of informing the public that the above Stage runs daily (Sundays excepted,) between the two places as follows:
Leaves Wellsboro at 8 a. m., and arrives at Mansfield at 10 30 a. m.
Leaves Mansfield at 2.30 p. m., and arrives at Wellsboro at 5 p. m. ☞ Fare $1,25.
Jan 1, 1871.—tf W. B. VAN HORN.

Farm for Sale.
THE subscriber offers his farm for sale, situated in Copp Hollow on the road leading from Covington to Wellsboro. Said farm contains 226 acres, about 150 improved, with good building, orchard, and well watered. The unimproved part of the farm is well timbered.—This farm will be sold cheap, and terms made reasonable. Inquire on the premises of
SAMUEL KENDRICKS.
Dec. 14, 1870.—3m.

Notice.
ALE persons indebted to D. P. Roberts by Book account or Notes are requested to call and settle and save Costs, at G. W. Merrick's office.
Feb. 1, 1871.—tf D. P. ROBERTS.

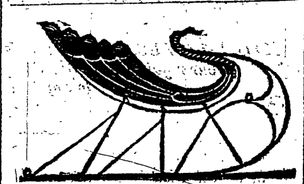
# The Tioga County Agitator.

VOL. XVIII. WELLSBORO, TIOGA COUNTY, PA., MARCH 15, 1871. NO. 11.

THE OLD "PENNSYLVANIA HOUSE"
LATELY known as the Townsend House, and for a time occupied by D. D. Holiday, has been thoroughly refitted, repaired and opened by
DANIEL MONROE,
who will be happy to accommodate the old friends of the house at very reasonable rates.
Jan 1, 1871-y DANIEL MONROE.

Tioga Marble Works.
THE undersigned is now prepared to execute all orders for Tomb Stones and Monuments of either
ITALIAN OR RUTLAND MARBLE,
of the latest style and approved workmanship and with dispatch.
He keeps constantly on hand both kinds of Marble and will be able to suit all who may favor him with their orders, on as reasonable terms as can be obtained in the country.
FRANK ADAMS.
Tioga, Jan. 1, 1871—tf.

Fall & Winter Millinery
AND FANCY GOODS.
MRS. SOFIELD respectfully announces to the public that she is now receiving a complete stock of
Fall and Winter Goods.
Especial attention is invited to her assortment of
Corsets, and Ready Made White Goods, Also, Zephyrs and Germantown Wools in Fancy shade.
Patterns in Zephyr and everything pertaining to the trade. KID GLOVES of the best brand.
Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Laces, &c.
The Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine for sale, or rent by the week.
Mrs. A. J. SOFIELD.
Wellsboro Oct. 5, 1870. tf



CUTTERS! CUTTERS!
FOR
FARMER'S,
DOCTORS,
LAWYERS,
MERCHANTS,
PRIESTS,
AND EVERYBODY
FROM $36 TO $100
FROM $36 TO $100
Cheap for barter, and cheap for cash at
H. BAKER & SON'S,
Westfield
Westfield, Jan 4, 1871. Pa.

Wellsboro Union Graded SCHOOL.
A. C. WINTERS, A. M. SUPERINTENDENT OF GRADED SCHOOLS,
*And Principal of High School.*
IT is the determination of the Directors to make the course of instruction as thorough and systematic as can be found in the State.—Commencing with the primary department, the pupil must *master* every year's allotted work, before being admitted to the next higher.
The best of teachers will be employed in every department, the most approved methods of instruction used, and the best of care exercised over the pupils in school and out.
The High School offers these advantages: The Principal is a graduate of the Rochester University, New York, a gentleman of large experience in the best conducted schools of the country, who has spent two years in Europe, and speaks *German, French* and *Italian*. He is qualified to give superior instruction in *History, Fine Arts* and the *Ancient Languages*. Instruction in *Higher Mathematics, the Sciences, Bookkeeping* and *Music*, will be equal to that of the best academies.
The Board hope to soon be able to secure instruction in *Painting* and *Drawing*, by a lady who has had several years' instruction by the best masters in Germany, and who has practised in the Galleries of Berlin, Dresden Munich and Florence
The *best* school is the *cheapest* school. The Board intend to obviate all objections to this class of popular schools, as far as possible. A sufficient corps of teachers will be employed, that full justice may be done to every pupil.—Tuition is free to all within the old borough limits. Pupils from abroad are invited. Board in private families from $3 to $5 per week.
Tuition, Common English, (per term, $5.
" Higher English, Mathematics, &c., $8.
BY ORDER OF BOARD.
September 7, 1870. tf

New Millinery!
MRS. SMITH, on Main Street, has just opened a very large assortment of
FANCY GOODS,
MILLINERY GOODS,
Which she is Selling at COST,
such as
HATS, BONNETS, STRAW GOODS, LACES, FLOWERS, RIBBONS, COLLARS, HANDKERCHIEFS, &C., &C.,
I am the only agent in this place for
GAY'S PATENT MUFF.
Ladies that have not noticed these Muffs will be astonished at their cheapness, beauty and comfort.
all of which will be sold much below former prices. All work done promptly, and to please.
MRS. CAROLINE SMITH.
Wellsboro, Nov. 7, 1870-tf.

NEW MEAT MARKET,
(*First Door East of Cone House.*)
THE subscriber has opened a market for the accommodation of all in want of
FRESH MEAT.
Cash will be paid for pork, beef, mutton, beef cattle, hides and sheep pelts.
Fresh fish every Saturday.
HEZEKIAH STOWELL, JR.
November 2, 1870 tf

Administrator's Sale
THE undersigned, administrator of the Estate of Abner G. Goodell, deceased, will sell, on the premises of said estate, about 70 rods south of I. W. Tubbs & Co.'s Mills, in Lawrence twp, at public vendue, on the 11th day of March, at 1 P. M. the following described property: Bounded north by John Middaugh, East by Tioga river, south and West by Ralph Nobles, containing one half acre, more or less, dwelling house thereon. Terms cash. JOB GUILE.
*Wellsboro Feb. 15, 71.* Adm'r

DISSOLUTION.—The partnership heretofore existing between R. B. Webb and H. S. Hastings is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of the firm will be settled by either of the late partners, at the new stand of Hastings & Cole, in Wright & Bailey's new brick block.
R. B. WEBB.
Feb 8, 1871 3w H. S. HASTINGS.

## RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

[redacted]

ERIE RAILWAY.

ON and after MONDAY, Dec. 5, 1870, Trains will leave Corning, at the following hours, viz:

GOING WEST

5.45 A. M., NIGHT EXPRESS (Mondays excepted) for Buffalo, Dunkirk and the west.
6.05 A. M., NIGHT EXPRESS daily, (6.15 A. M. for Rochester, Sundays excepted) for Buffalo, Dunkirk, and the west.
6.00 A. M., WAY FREIGHT, for Rochester, Sundays excepted.
10.25 A. M., MAIL TRAIN, Sundays excepted, for Buffalo and Dunkirk.
12.05 P. M., WAY FREIGHT, Sundays excepted, for Horseheads.
2.00 A. M., BALTIMORE EXP., Sundays excepted, for Rochester and Buffalo, via Avon.
6.30 P. M., EMIGRANT TRAIN, daily, for the West.
7.35 P. M., DAY EXPRESS, Sundays excepted, (7.45 P. M., for Rochester,) for Buffalo and the west.
12.13 A. M., EXPRESS MAIL, Sundays excepted, for Buffalo, Dunkirk and the west.

GOING EAST.

12.13 A. M., NIGHT EXPRESS, Sundays excepted, connecting at New York with afternoon trains and steamers for the New England Cities.
4.45 A. M., CINCINNATI EXPRESS, Mondays excepted, connecting at New Jersey with trains for Philada, Baltimore and Washington.
2.07 P. M., ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, for Elmira, Sundays excepted.
11.26 A. M., DAY EXPRESS, Sundays excepted, connecting at Jersey City with midnight Express train for Philadelphia.
12.15 P. M., SUSQUEHANNA WAY, daily.
11.40 A. M., WAY FREIGHT, Sundays excepted.
4.30 P. M., DIVISION MAIL, Sundays excepted.
7.44 P. M., LIGHTNING EXPRESS, daily, connecting at Jersey City with morning Express train for Baltimore and Washington.

BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH.

☞ A revised and complete "Pocket Time Table" of Passenger Trains on the Erie Railway and connecting Lines, has recently been published, and can be procured on application to the Ticket Agents of the Company.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. L. D. BUCKER, Gen'l Sup't.

Blossburg & Corning, & Tioga R. R

Trains will run as follows until further notice

GOING NORTH FROM TIOGA.

No. 2, 2.35. No. 4, 9.28. No. 6, 6.34. No. 8, 8.22. No. 10, 11.35. No. 12, 12.12. No. 14, 5.50. No. 16 6.20. No. 18, 11.12.

GOING SOUTH FROM TIOGA.

No. 1, 9.28. No. 3, 4.55. No. 5, 0.01. No. 7, 1.15 No. 9, 7.20. No. 11, 10.18. No. 13, 1.42.

L. H. SHATTUCK, Sup't.

Northern Central R. R.

TRAINS FOR THE NORTH:

Trains for Canandaigua leave Elmira as follows:
Accomodation at.....7 12 p m
Express (fastest train on road).....11 55 a m
Mail.....10 30 p m
Accommodation.....8 15 p m

On and after Dec. 5, 1870, trains will arrive and depart from Troy, as follows:

LEAVE NORTHWARD.

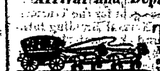
9 24 p. m.—Daily (except Sundays) for Elmira and Buffalo, via Erie Railway from Elmira.
10 14 a. m.—Daily (except Sundays) for Elmira, Buffalo, Canandaigua, Rochester, Susp'n Bridge and the Canadas.

LEAVE SOUTHWARD.

9 55 A. m.—Daily (except Sundays) for Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, &c.
7 07 P. m.—Daily (except Sundays) for Baltimore, Washington and Philadelphia.

ALFRED R. PISKE, Gen'l Supt. Harrisburg. ED. S. YOUNG, Gen'l Pass. Agt. Baltimore, Md.

Arrival and Departure of Stages.



THE Stages running over the different routes from Wellsboro, will depart and arrive as follows from the Wellsboro Post Office:

WELLSBORO & TIOGA.—Depart 6 A 10, a. m., arrive 1½ and 7 O'clock p. m.

WELLSBORO & MANSFIELD.—Depart 8 A. m., arrive 6 p. m.

WELLSBORO & COUDERSPORT.—Dep. Mon. & Thur. 6 p. m. arrive Monday & Thursday at 12 M.

WELLSBORO & JERSEY SHORE.—Depart Mon. & Thur. 6 a. m arrive Tuesdays & Fridays

WELLSBORO & STONY FORK.—Dep. Tues. & Friday at 8 p. m, arr. Tues. & Friday at 12 m.

JEWELRY STORE!
WELLSBORO, PA.

ANDREW FOLEY,
who has long been established in the Jewelry business in Wellsboro, has always on sale, various kinds and prices of
AMERICAN WATCHES,
GOLD OR SILVER CLOCKS, JEWELRY, GOLD CHAINS, KEYS, RINGS, PINS, PENCILS, CASES, GOLD & STEEL PENS, THIMBLES, SPOONS, RAZORS, PLATED WARE,
SEWING MACHINES,
&c., &c., &c.
With most other articles usually kept in such establishment, which is sold low for
CASH.
Repairing done neatly, and promptly, and on short NOTICE. A. FOLEY.
January 1, 1871-y.

To the Citizens of Mansfield AND VICINITY.
I TAKE pleasure in announcing to the public that I have on hand a large and splendid assortment of
PARLOR AND COOK
STOVES,
both useful and Ornamental, which I am offering to the public cheaper than ever sold before. I will sell a good No. 8 Cook Stove with Furniture for $20. I keep in stock P. P. Peckham's popular Cook. This is said to be the best Stove made in the United States. I also keep the
Lightning X Cut Saw,
the fastest cutting Saw in the world. The manufacturers of this Saw challenge the world under a forfeit of $500 that this is the fastest cutting saw made.
Thanking my friends for their patronage in the past, and hoping still to merit their favor, I am as ever, grateful,
G. B. KIFF.
P. S.—I challenge one and all of the Stov dealers in this county to sell as cheap as I do
J. W. Jaquith, not excepted. G. B. K.
Mansfield, Nov. 2, 1870.—3m.

ATTENTION FARMERS!
PLASTER
ANY quantity on hand at the Elk Run Plaster Mill, 4 miles from Gaines. Price $5·00 per ton.
VERMILYEA & BENAUER.
Jan. 25th, 1871.—3m

## POET'S CORNER.

A WINTER SONG.

BY JEAN INGELOW.

Came the dread Archer up yonder lawn—
Night is the time for the old to die—
But woe for an arrow that smote the fawn,
When the hind that was sick uprestled weakly;

Father lay moaning—"Her fault was sore."
(Night is the time when the old must died.)
Yet, ah, to bless her, my child once more,
*For heart is failing; she and I* is nigh."

"Daughter, my daughter, my girl," I arled,
(Night is the time for the old to die.)
"Woe for the wish if it will—woe, if it bide—"
Dark was the welkin and wild the sky.

Heavily plunged from the roof the snow—
(Night is the time when the old will die,)
She answered, "My mother, he will I go,"
Sparkled the North star, the wrack flew high.

First at his head, and last at his feet,
(Night is the time when the old should die),
Kneeling I watched till his soul did fleet.
None save that loved him, none else were nigh.

I wept in the night as the desolate weep,
(Night is the time for the old to die),
Cometh my daughter! the drifts are deep,
Across the cold hollows how white they lie.

I sought her afar through the spectral trees,
(Night is the time when the old must die),
The falls were all muffled, the roads did freeze,
And a wrathful moon hung red in the sky.

By night I found her where pent waves steal,
(Night is the time when the old should die),
But she lay still by the locked mill wheel,
And the old stars lived in their homes on high.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### A LETTER FROM THE WEST.

We publish below a letter from Oak Lake, Minnesota. Oak Lake is on the head waters of the Mississippi, some 200 miles west of Lake Superior, and on the line of the Northern Pacific railroad. The writer of the letter was a roommate of Items in Para last summer, and a volunteer assistant in the making of india rubber or *borracha*.—Perhaps he and Items are the only two white men in America who have actually gone into the seringa swamps and made india rubber with their own hands. Mr. Clark sets the rubber machine pretty well up—higher than the inventor himself claims. But his remarks and comparisons as regards scientific expeditions and governments, are quite near the actual truth.

OAK LAKE, (Minn.,) Feb. 25, 1871.

*Dear Mr. Scott:*—You can better imagine than I can describe the pleasure afforded me by the reception of yours of the 17th. I am exceedingly glad to hear that your chances are decidedly good as regards receiving a fair remuneration for your invention for the simplifying of the manufacture of *borracha*; and as I was fortunate enough to be in Para at the time you were testing your invention, and as you placed sufficient confidence in me to admit me into your confidence, and showed me the "ins and outs" of your rubber machine, I can safely say (from personal observation and experience in the rubber business,) with out exaggeration or undue flattery, that I consider you have benefitted the river Amazon and its tributaries to a far greater extent than could possibly be brought about by a dozen or more scientific expeditions, headed by an Agassiz or a Hart. For when we consider the large sums of money that have been placed at the disposal of these scientific expeditions, and then take into consideration the immense advantages gained by the naturally rich though sadly misgoverned and benighted country of Brazil, viz: that the river Amazon is inhabited by hundreds of two hundred different kinds of fish, and that there are innumerable kinds of insects and reptiles in the country," it did not take me (an actual observer) long to decide which of the two would prove the greatest blessing for Brazil, (in developing her mighty "natural resources,") the "scientific expedition," under a renowned Doctor, coming under the auspices of two governments, and an innumerable number of universities, etc., or the quiet and unassuming coming of an American inventor. The former had but to express a wish, and steamers were furnished gratis, archives laid bare, and every other facility afforded. The latter, to obtain the *substance* with which to test his machine, had to penetrate deep into swamps, under a tropical sun, teeming with dangers & malignant fevers. But with all these disadvantages, the inventor has proved to the most incredulous that by the use of his machine he can facilitate the making of rubber, to such an extent that the trade must more than quadruple in an inconceivable short space of time. The advantages are so very great, that the conservative people of Brazil perceive at a glance the many advantages that are embodied in the invention;—and "long live the inventor," say they, and so say I."

How I wish you were here this winter, although well on the frontier of civilization, yet one has a pretty easy time of it, and your animated company would assist greatly in wading through the monotonous winter life of these parts. When I first made my appearance here, (Nov. 1, 1870,) there was a great deal of excitement among the settlers, and serious thoughts of another Indian outbreak, as a few days previous a Norwegian settler had been induced to open his door, (at about 8 P. M.,) on account of perceiving his haystack on fire, and was shot at, and it was then thought, mortally wounded, by an Indian. However, since then the man has quite recovered, and my impression is that Minnesota has seen its last massacre; and that mighty agent of civilization, steam, will be doing its legitimate work, from the town of Duluth, at the head of lake Superior, to the crossing of the Red river of the North, during the coming summer. Already the road of the Northern Pacific company is built, track laid, and rolling stock for construction purposes is arriving, for a distance of 100 miles west from Duluth. All the deep cuts on the balance of the road are being worked at all winter; some day and night; and by the time the end of March arrives, the big cuts and fills will be in a completed state, and so soon as the frost is sufficiently out of the ground in the open prairies, the light work will be pushed forward with great rapidity. According to contract, the road to Red river should be open on the fourth of July next.

The country along the line from Duluth to Red river is considerably diversified. From Duluth to the crossing on the Mississippi, (Brainerd Town,) the country is pretty irregular, and covered mostly with forest of pine; from Brainard to Otter Tail city, the country becomes more open; but from what I can learn from competent judges, the prairies are too sandy, and will probably run out in a few years; from Otter Tail city to Oak lake, sand shows itself in more or less proportions.

From Oak lake to Red river, a distance of about fifty miles, the prairie is of the very best quality, well watered, and as a rule well timbered; and settlers that have lately come in from the southern parts of this State and elsewhere, agree unanimously that the prairies here are much superior to what they expected, and are surpassed by none in the United States. Settlers are tumbling in very fast, in the face of this inclement season. As soon as the roads become passable for wagons, the rush in here will be enormous. It is estimated that after next summer one will not be able to obtain land within ten miles of the railroad, from Otter Tail city to Red river. A branch line is to be built from Oak lake to Pembina, on the boundary line, next summer. The prairies are excellent from here to Pembina. The lands all along Red river are very good, and the river is navigable from the British possessions to Georgetown. It is somewhere in this vicinity that the crossing will be; at present it is not decided, as speculators have been operating there, and the railroad company want to get hold of the town site. So there is some doubt as to the whereabouts of the future town.

I was agreeably disappointed in the winter here, having been given to understand that it was perfectly uninhabitable. From what I have experienced this winter, I certainly prefer the winters here to those of the Eastern States. During the week before Christmas, we had the thermometer from 16 to 20 degrees below zero for six days; since then we have had no very cold weather. And by comparing the range of the thermometer with other places, by newspaper statements, I find that in some parts of Illinois it was colder than we had it. We have had no thaw.—On an average, the thermometer stands at from 10 to 17 degrees above zero, with little or no wind. So you can easily fancy that the winter is by no means unpleasant. The great inducement to settlers coming here is their proximity to navigation on Superior. The distance from this place to Duluth is under 200 miles. In sending productions of the country East, they are as near an Eastern market at Duluth as at Chicago, and vice versa. In getting merchandise from New York, the freight rate that is necessary to carry them to Chicago would be sufficient to take them to Duluth. This at first may appear a little strange, but when one takes a map and measures the number of miles by water from Chicago, Buffalo, etc., then from Duluth to Buffalo, the proof is too positive to admit of any argument. And that this part of the State is destined rapidly to eclipse the southern part, also some of the older States, does not appear to be doubted by persons who have given it any study. For trade and commerce will thrive where freightage is done by water, as railroads cannot compete with water carriage.

This is a splendid country for farming, and is situated so near the lakes, that lands are going to rise very fast. It is anticipated that quite a town is destined to spring up on Red river at an early day. Yours, &c.

BELMONT CLARK.

[*For the Agitator.*]

### THE LIQUOR QUESTION.

*Mr. Van Gelder:*—I do not believe any young man looks ahead to the future with any intention of being a bad member of society. Our intentions, as a general rule, are of the right kind.—If we do wrong, that is, if the young do wrong, it is generally the result of a kind of involuntary impulse, a thoughtlessness of practical results. A young man gets into the habit, almost unconsciously, of *living* to be away from home in the evening; of staying out late. Now the habit of social visiting is, under due regulations and restrictions, all right. Away from home a young man often finds company and amusements that he does not find at home. Young men are gregarious.—They like to associate together. They enjoy each others company. They like, also, variety; and though home is pleasant enough, they tire of the same routine, and seek change. When together, they must have amusements; and, without thinking of results, they sometimes choose amusements that are not, in their tendency, of the most moral kind. They must have excitement; and so, when it comes in their way, they sometimes drink intoxicating liquors, moderately at first, without in the least suspecting that they are laying the foundation of habits that may, in the end ruin them. Sometimes they drink because others of their company drink, and urge them to do the same; and so they yield, at first, against their better judgment, not wishing to appear odd.

Over the backgammon board, with dominoes, and even with marbles, simple and innocent amusements. Indeed, sometimes a habit of gambling is formed, innocent of any practical results, it may be, for years, yet in after life breaking out from the slight moral contagion contracted in very early life. Being a believer in the general goodness, I think I may say the *original* goodness, of human nature, I mention these things to show how apt it is for young men, and even children, to lay down in their minds the seeds from which grow, in later years, very great evils.

One of the greatest evils that afflict mankind in the present age, the one with which I have now more particularly to do, is intemperance. I do not say that other times have been exempt from it. Every nation, kindred and tongue have been affected by it. In every age its victims have been from every class, from the highest to the lowest; and in every age there have been those who have striven earnestly against its evil effects on mankind.

Why, then, should we so earnestly strive against it, if more than forty centuries of labor have so signally failed? Let me acknowledge right here that I am not one of those dreamers who think that our earth is just ready to become a moral Utopia. The seeds of evil are ever being sown in our earth, and they must spring up and bear fruit, when soil and sunshine and rain and other favorable circumstances rightly combine. Noxious weeds grow, and will always grow, until the very nature of our earth is changed. The tiller of the soil, if he would raise a crop of corn, must plow the land, must plant, cultivate and hoe it. Such has been his occupation and his necessity, ever since Adam became a tiller of the soil outside the garden of Eden. The weeds have not been destroyed; the necessity for labor has not ceased. If he would live, except on weeds and poisonous plants, he must work and strive against all that which would destroy those wholesome productions that nourish man and make him an intelligent being, a healthy and manly physical organization.

So with the great liquor evil. It has grown almost since the growth of man began; it will probably continue to grow. Men will be drunken, families will be ruined, hearts will be broken, and the fairest promises of youth will be blasted, by the poisonous breath of the Fiend of Intoxication. It seems almost as though God had thus purposely created man, and placed him where two great Powers should be ever striving to gain the exclusive mastery over his soul. Why it is so who can tell?

Work, therefore, is the great necessity of humanity in the moral as well as the physical world. He that would escape the moral evils that everywhere contaminate society, must work. He must guard the very avenues of his heart.—He must repel every intrusion of the enemy. He will find in every form the influence of the great evil power seeking to draw him into the path that leads down to the gates of moral death.

As with individuals, so with communities. There are always two great influences at work in every community; an influence that builds up; an influence that would tear down; an influence that would make society more pure, more Christ-like, and consequently more happy, and an influence that would debase, demoralize and make miserable. These influences are necessarily antagonistic, and can never harmonize. They are ever striving for the mastery. As one falls in vigilance, the other gains in power. And it would almost seem that the evil influence never grows weary; never slumbers; never relaxes an effort. The good sometimes seems to sleep, and then evil progresses, gains the mastery, and reigns triumphant, till society is startled by its terrible ravages, and the contest is renewed.

All facts and history demonstrate that all who would seek to make society good and happy, must oppose evil in every form; must make life a warfare for right, and against wrong. It is that more than anything else that distinguishes one man from another. The one is a man of good tendencies; the other, of evil tendencies. The one is prompt to condemn an evil, and as much as in him lies to remedy it. The other knows nothing but self, and seeks no interest but his own. As long as an evil does not touch him, he shrugs his shoulders and is silent. As long as an evil adds to his pecuniary interest, he sees nothing in it but good; and when he has descended to that lower deep of infamy and degradation from which many, covered otherwise by taint and sin, start back, to him, the poverty, and distress, and anguish of his neighbor, is of no account. The ruin of the best hopes of a doting parent is nothing, if it bring money into his treasury. The young boy with a dime in his pocket is fair game to him, till the dime come into his till. He would, without a compunction, send home to a fond mother a beloved child, reeling beneath the influence of the liquid he had furnished him; and would laugh in her face, if she complained.

Thank God, there are comparatively few in this world of sin who have sunk so low! Men may be careless and heedless of the rights of others; they may be selfish and grasping and dishonest; they may be hard and unfeeling; generosity may to them be a stranger, and kindness have no place in their hearts; yet we may thank God, in the name of humanity, that, sinful as they are, from that lower deep they would shrink back with horror!

*Can there be a lower depth of infamy than that to which he has sunk, who, for the profit of a few cents, deals out to a boy intoxicating liquor?*

Respectfully yours. J. E.

### A Female Hell in Washington.

RECKLESS SCENES AT A LADIES' GAMING HOUSE.

When the country is standing aghast at the disgraceful scenes in Congress, we can scarcely feel surprised that around the legislative halls cluster dens of infamy which Paris or London would blush to acknowledge. We know rum shops abound, for the arduous duties of Congressmen require them to use stimulants frequently and excessively. The old pistol and bowie knife, by which Satire used to typify our legislation, are superceded to day by the whisky cup and the brandy bottle. In all parts of the capital may be found gambling dens, and hundreds of houses are scattered over Washington whose darkened windows and mysterious doorways tell us unmistakably of their character, as if "Social Evil" were painted on them. But worse than these are resorts for female gamblers. Within a quarter of a mile of the Treasury building, are two splendid houses devoted to games of chance, where none but females are admitted. Women of character—wives, mothers, young girls—flock to these places, igniting the tiger, playing keno and shaking props with the most reckless abandon. The most terrible stories are afloat concerning one of these establishments—the largest and most elegant—in Fourteenth street. Some two months ago a gentleman connected with the Interior Department, who hails from Maine, found reason to suspect the fidelity of his young wife. His suspicions were directed to a black-haired adventurer from Arkansas, who had been prowling around Washington since the war, living on his wits. The truth revealed the fact that the wife had gambled freely at the Fourteenth street establishment, and, maddened by losses, had stolen the portmonnaie of a lady beside her. Exposure would have followed but for the interference of the Arkansan. She was rescued by him, and repaid him by the surrender of her virtue.

Another case related is that of a fashionable belle, who has a divorce suit now pending, in which she is the defendant. It is stated that she squandered over fifty thousand dollars of her husband's money at this same establishment. The craving of women for money, and that insatiate longing for dress, which is the distinguishing feature of our women, are the causes which drive them to these gambling hells. Once there, the Rubicon of feminine modesty once crossed, there are no bounds to their recklessness. Flushed with champagne, maddened by losses, or excited with unlooked for success, they give loose to their passions, and throw aside every particle of propriety.

It is said by a lady well known in the literary world, who visited the place, that no pen can adequately describe the degrading scenes nightly enacted there. Women, crazed with excitement, with their hair hanging in long, matted locks down their backs, with their dresses torn open for respiration, and their bare white arms hurled above their heads, shout and sing in their recklessness of everything. Glasses of wine are sipped and shivered over the floor; fortunate girls, with hands grasping bunches of greenbacks, flourish them in the air, and dance with the mad abandon of the Can-Can. Ladies of position lie drunk upon the fauteils and lounges, with their clothes disarranged to the outrage of all decency, in an indiscriminate mass with the worst of the *demi-monde*.

Not alone the loose women who have disgraced the Treasury Department; not only those females, the paint upon whose brazen cheeks is the advertisement of their degradation, but wives and daughters of men of position and respectability are the patronesses of these dens.

With such a condition of society, how remote from us is the fate of Sodom and Gomorrah?—*Paper of the Period.*

### A Rich Marriage Ceremony.

A number of years since there dwelt in this village a gentleman by the name of Charles Whiting. If ever a human being was over-stocked with good humor and waggishness, it was that same Whiting. He was up to all sorts of innocent tricks and his victims were numbered by the hundred, many of whom yet reside here. It came to pass that this wag was elected Justice of the Peace, and shortly after his installment in office, a couple came over from Iowa to get united in the holy bonds of "padlock." Whiting tells how he performed the ceremony, as follows:

Having been appointed to the desirable "posish" of Justice of the Peace, I was accosted, on the 5th day of July, by a sleek looking young man, and in silvery tones requested to proceed to a neighboring hotel, as he wished to enter into the holy bonds of matrimony.—Here was a "squelcher." I had never done anything of the kind, had no books nor forms; yet I was determined to do things up strong, and in a legal manner, so I proceeded to the hotel, bearing in my arms one copy of the Revised Statutes, one ditto Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, one copy large-sized Bible, a small copy of the creed and articles of Faith of the Congregational Church, one copy of Pope's Essay on Man, and a sectional part of the map where the victim lived. Having placed a table in the middle of the room, and seated myself behind it, I, in trumpet tones, called the case. With that the young man and woman, with great alacrity, stepped up before me. Having sworn them on the dictionary to answer well and truly all the questions I was about to ask, I proceeded. I told the young man that, being an entire stranger, I should have to ask him to give bail for the costs. Having heard this so very frequently in court, I thought it indispensable. He answered, if I meant the fee for performing the ceremony, he would deposit it then and there. As I did not know exactly what I did mean, I magnanimously waived that portion of the ceremony. I then told him it would be necessary to give bail to keep the peace.

This he said he was willing to do when he arrived home, and I then waived that point also.

Having established to my satisfaction that they wanted to get married, and that they were old enough to enter into that blessed state, I proceed to tie the knot. I asked him if he was willing to take that woman to be his wife. He said he was. I told him that I did not require haste in the answer; that he might reflect a few minutes if he wished. I told him she looked like a fine girl, and I had no doubt she was; but if the sequel proved that he had been taken in, I did not want to be held responsible. I said he must love, honor, and obey her as long as she lived; he must not be "snappy" around the house, nor spit tobacco juice on the floor, all of which he promised faithfully to heed.

"Now," said I, "Georgiana" (her name was Georgiana), "you hear what Humphrey says. Do you accept the invitation to become his wife; will you be lenient towards his faults, and cherish his virtues; will you never be guilty of throwing furniture at his head for slight offenses, and will you get three meals a day without grumbling?" She said she would. I asked them if they believed in the commandments, and they said they did. Having read the creed and articles of faith, as aforesaid, I exclaimed; "Humphrey, take her, she is yours; I cannot withold my consent." "Georgiana, when safe in the arms of your Humphrey, you can defy the scoffs and jeers of the world."

I then read a little from the "Essay on man," including that passage, "Man wants but little here below, but wants that little long." As a finale to the scene, I delivered that little exordium: "Go in peace sin no more."

The generous Humphrey having placed a fifty cent check in my unwilling palm, I bade the happy pair a final adieu.—*De Soto (Wis.) Republican.*

When Horace Greeley traveled in Europe, he was impressed with the value of drainage, and immediately got up an antithetical agricultural proverb, to the effect that if a man did'nt drain his farm, his farm would drain him. Then Horace went to Lombardy, where he witnessed the fructifying influence of irrigation, by means of dams; whereupon he added another proverb to his terse saying: "If a man don't dam his far