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Miscellaneous. LECTRIC

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Total,.....5,910,000 These ports have a foreign commerce of \$900,-00,000, and an enormous domestic trade, besides

which we have the immense internal commerce of the Empire, radiating from these points, through

the Euppire, radiating from these points, through its canals and navigable rivers.

The cable being laid, this company proposes erecting land lines, and establishing a speedy and trustworthy means of communication, which must command there, as everywhere else, the communications of the Governmont, of business, and of social life especially in China. She has no postal system, and her cally means now of communicating information is by couriers on land, and by steamers on water. rs on water.
The Western World knows that China is a very

large country, in the main densely peopled; but few yet realize that she contains more than a third of the human race. The latest returns made to of the human race. The latest returns made to her central authorities for taxing purposes by the local magistrate make her population Four hum-dred and Fourteen milltons, and this is more likely to be under than over the actual aggregate. Nearly all of these, who are over ten years old, not only can but do read and write. Her civilization is peculiar, but her literature is as extensive as that of Europe. China is a land of teachers and traders; and the latter are exceedingly quick to avail themselves of every proferred facility for procuring early information. It is observed in California that the Chinese make great use of the telegraph, though it there transmits messages in English alone. To-day great numbers of fleet steamers are owned by Chinese merchants, and used by them exclusively for the transmission of oarly intelligence. If the telegraph we propose ecupacting all their great scaports, were now in existence, it is believed that its business would pay the cost within the first two years of its successful operation, and would steadily increase thereafter.

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HAVE HEARD OF HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC. Prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia. Their introduction into this country from Ger-

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THEY CURED YOUR

FATHERS AND MOTHERS,

And will cure you and your children. They are entirely different from the many preparations now in the country cal led Bitters or Tonics. They are no tavern preparation, or any thing like one; but good, honest, reliable medicines. They are The greatest known remedies for Liver Complaint,

DYSPEPSIA,
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JAUNDICE,
Diseases of the Kidneys,
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Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver,

IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD. Construction, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fullnes of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Sufficiality Serse Office Weisself of the Heat, Choking or Suffocating Serse Offices when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Weiss before the sight, Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat,

Limbs, etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imagi-nings of Evil and Great Depression of Spirits.

All these indicate diseases of the Liver or Di-gestive Organs, combined with impure blood.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

is entirely vegetable and contains no liquor. It is a compound of Fluid Extracts. The Roots, Herbs, and Barks from which these extracts are made, are gathered in Germany. All the medicinal virtueus are extracted from them by a scientific Chemist. These extracts are then forwarded to this country to be used expressly fer the manufacture of these Bitters. There is no alcoholic substance of any kind used in compounding the Bitters, hence it is the only Bitters that can be used in eyese where alcoholic stimulants are not advisable.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with PURE Santa Cruz Rum, Orange, etc. It is used for the same diseases as the Bitters, in case where some pure alcoholic stimulus is required. You will bear in mind that those remedies are entirely different from any others advertised for the cure of the diseases named, these being scientific preparations of medicinal extracts, while the others are mere decoctions of rum in some form. The TONIC is decidedly one of the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public. Its taste is exquisite. It is a pleasure to take it, while its life-giving, exhilarating, and medicinal qualities have caused it to be known as the greatest of all tonics.

DEBILITY.

There is no medicine equal to Hoofland's German Bitters or Tonic in cases of Debility. They impart a tone system, and vigor to the whole system, strengthen the appetite, cause an enjoyment of the food, enable the stomach to digest it, purify the blood, give a good, sound, healthy complexion, eradicate the yellow tinge from the eye, impart a bloom to the cheeks, and change the patient from a short-breathed, emaciated, weak, and neare our sinvalid, to a full-faced, stout, and vigorous person.

Week and Delicate Children are made strong by using the Bitters or Tonic. In fact, they are Family Medicines. They can be administered with perfect safety to a child three months old, the most delicate female, or a man of pinets.

> These remedies are the best Blood Purifiers

ever known and will cure all diseases resulting from bad bloed. Keep your blood pure; keep your Liver in order, organs in a sound, the use of these reme will ever assail you. The best men in the country recommend them. If years of honest reputation

FROM HON, GEO. W. WOODWARD,

go for anything, you must try these preparations

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylva derman Bitters" is not of and of T-17. ADELPHIA, March 16, 1867.

I find that "Hoofland s an intoxicating beverage, but is a still in disorders of the digestive organs, great benefit in cases of debility and want of nervous action in the system.

Yours Truly,

GEO. W. WOODWARD.

FROM HON. JAMES TAOMPSON. Judge of the Supreme Conrt of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28, 1866.
I consider "Hoofland's German Bitters" a valuable medicine in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I A can certify this from my experience of it. A Yours, with respect, JAMES THOMPSON.

FROM REV. JOSEPH H. KENNARD, D. D.,

Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church, Philadelphia. sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoof. Ind's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that for general debility of the system, and especially for Liver Company usual course, to express my full conviction that for general debility of the system, and especially for Liver Company usual time. In some cases it may fail; but usual ly, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes. Yours, very respectfully, J. H. KENNARD, Eigh, below Coates Street,

Hoofland's German Remedies are counterfeited The Genuine have the signature of. C. M. Jack son on the front of the outside wrapper of each bottle, and the name of the article blown in each bottle. All others are counterfeit.

Price of the Bitters, \$1 per bottle; Or, a half dozen for \$5. Price of the Tonic, \$1 50 per bottle; Or, a half dozen for \$7 50.

The tonic is put up in quart bottles. Recolles that it is Dr. Hoofland's German Remedies that are so universally used and so highly recommended; and do not allow the Druggist to induce you to take anything else that he may say is just as good, because he makes a larger profit on it. These Remedies will be sent by express to any locality upon application to the

PRINCIPAL OFFICE,

At the German Medicine Store. No. 631 ARCH STREET, Philadelphia. CHAS. M. EVANS,

PROPRIETOR. Formerly C. M. JACKSON & Co. These Remedies are for sale by Druggists, Store keepers and Medicine Dealers everywhere. Do not forget to examine the article you buy in order to get the genuine. ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMON SCHOOLS OF BEDFORD COUN.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 18, 1869.

I shall confine myself strict to the suggestions from the State Superintendent, as published in the June number of the Journal, in making this report, and shall first speak of Educational Progress in the county, during the past year. We have repeatedly asked for more new houses, better furniture, more school apparatus, more graded schools, higher wages, and more competent teachers; but above all we have hoped for better, more thorough, local supervision. During the year we have realized all that could be expected, in regard to change in houses. furniture and apparatus. No change has been made in the number of our graded schools. Those graded, have given general satisfaction. As soon as the buildings, now in progress of erection in several parts of the county, shall be completed, we shall be able to report, at least an increase in the number of graded schools.

2. Houses and Grounds. In 1867, we built four new houses; houses were erected, one tenth of the whole number in the county. Of these, two were built in Bedford township, at a cost of \$1807; three in Cumberland Valley, at a cost of \$1335; one in Hopewell, \$350; one in Juniata, \$400; two in Monroe, \$780; two in Napier, \$858; one in West Providence, \$377; one in Saxton borough, \$1000; one in St. Clair, \$350; two in Southampton, \$676; in every instance. two in Union, cost not ascertained; \$1275.

They are all substantial and comfortable buildings. With two exceptions they occupy good sites and have suitable play grounds.

The one built in Saxton is the best of the kind in the county. It is a frame building, 42 ft. 3 in. long, 26 feet, 6 in. wide, and 16 feet 8 in. from floor to ceiling. It contains two anti-rooms for extra clothing, and the whole building can be thoroughly ventilated. The site is a beautiful one, and when the grounds are properly enclosed and improved, a work the directors intend doing during the coming year, they will be second to none in the county. Our people are beginning to give more attention to school grounds .-Convenience of access, beauty of location, and suitable play grounds are no longer overlooked, when a new school house is to be built. As fast as "these monuments to the carelessness or incompetency of those who placed them on bleak hill tops, or steep mountain sides, in rugged ravines or swampy flats," rot away others, more favorably located, take their places. The directors of Schellsburg borough, have, at length, secured a good site, and are erecting a fine brick building, for their schools. For the last three years no public school was taught here. Private schools were, however, liberally

supported. 3. Furniture and Apparatus. Twenty five houses were supplied past three years, manifested great wil- was begun, and the only one now in lingness to furnish apparatus, and have view, was to bring out the young men in many parts of the county supplied and women of the county, who were

outline maps are needed in others. the apparatus at their command-some the friends of education all over the men would not cut wood, though you county, who have always aided us in placed an ax in their hands-yet most of our teachers are ready and willing aided us in getting out young men and to use apparatus to some good purpose who, about the middle of his last term. had not brought the outline maps from a near neighbor's house to a school room, and who had "no time" to go and procure erayon, although he had a a large class in Geography and Arith-

anes not belong to this latter · - of Teachers. class.

3. Qualifications and Salarue. Two hundred and three teac. were employed, one hundred and forty males, and sixty three females .-Some change has been made in the average qualification. Last year the average grade of certificates was 2.29.-This year is was 2.27. If we were guided by these figures alone we should say there was no change. But when we look at the improvement in the methods of instruction; at the zeal manifested in their work; at the increased number of educational books and papers read; at the attendance at our county and district institutions; at the increased amount of general information our teachers have acquired, we must conclude that they, to-day, stand higher in their profession than they did one year ago. The dead ones, are nearer their graves, the live ones are more alive. Wages are about what they were one year ago, nor was it reasonable to expect a change when we recollect that last year wages were increased in almost every district over that of the preceding year. See re-

port of 1868. In not a few instances, however, where teachers showed the true spirit, have their wages been advanced. Taking all things into consideration, the teachers; the sparseness of our populahigh as could be asked.

A few teachers did not receive suffisalary.

five had studied some educational work. Of this number, however, we in this work. found upon examination, that many studied to little purpose. Fifty one had never taught; eighty seven had taught less than one year and sixty

nine had taught more than five years. 5. Work done by the Superintendent. Examinations.-Twenty-four public held. One hundred and ninety eight provisional and five professional certificates were issued. Twenty two applicants were rejected and six certificates were renewed. Eighty four directors and one hundred and thirtyfour citizens were present at the examinations. The applicants in Monroe and South Woodbury passed the most creditable examination.

Visitations. - Two hundred and twenty two visits to schools were made .-All were visited, except eight. These were not open when the other schools in the vicinity were visited, hence in 1868, twelve; this year, twenty new they were not reached. The visits averaged 1.84. hours. Thirty-four directors accompanied me. I met ninetynine patrons in the schools. In nine of the districts I had neither patron nor director to visit with me, and in a few only, were the schools visited by directors as the law requires. Nine Secretaries acted as district Superintendents, with very satisfactory results

Educational Meetings. I held twentwo in Middle Woodbury at a cost of ty-five educational meetings, attended and taught ten weeks in the county normal school.

> work, Thirty-eight were open during the year, employing forty-two teach-\$6555 tuition.

The County Normal School, employing five teachers was again liberally supported. One hundred and thirty one students attended, ninety six of such it may be well to state that the ride through the storm." all that the means of the districts would | willing to qualify themselves to teach. warrant, yet there is room, need, for We wanted teachers. Teachers qualimore. We want better black boards fied for the work. The Normal has in a in many of the schools. Charts and outline maps are needed in others. It, many schools must have remained It is true, teachers do not always use closed. We cannot, here, help thanking keeping this school open; who have

women from our public schools to the if it is supplied them. The teacher Normal, and who have encouraged us in every way. Institutes .- Chief among the other educational agencies in the county are the district and county institutes. Of the former we have six, attended by fifty-eight teachers; all of these, except one, did good work. The great want felt in all of them was the presence of some experienced conductor. One

hers leading spirit in each district, competo carry an institute through all what we need; one ounger, the less

its struggles, .

who will teach the ... inexperienced. The county institute was, in number of teachers attending and in general the old ap. interest, more successful than the one held last year. The principal instructors and lecturers, were, Prof. H. B. Zimmerman, Ex-Supt. of Juniata Co., Prof. R. A. McClure, of Chambersburg, Prof. A. Stevens, of Pittsburg, Prof. J. M. Reynolds, of Lancaster, Donald St. Geo. Fraser, of North Point, and Miss F. M. Haley, of Boston .-The whole work done by the conven-

tion was of a practical character. The Press .- The papers of the county, the Bedford Inquirer, Bedford Gazette and Bedford County Press, have taken more interest in educational matters than heretofore, publishing editorial notices of the Normal School, full acer's Institute, annual report of the co. superintendent, and other matters re-

lating to education. The Clergy .- Two years ago we had a sermon on education from the Presbyterian pulpit, Bedford, Pa. Since then sabject. Why this is, I do not know. tion and sterility of soil in many sec- It is a fact that we cannot deny, that tions of the county, and the consequent our ministers seldom, if ever, visit our mong the teachers of our county .- women. They are to be the futire be the case. Now, this should not be.

Warette,

were uniform, and the Bible was daily | ment. read, either by the teacher or by the scholars and teacher, in one hundred and four private examinations were and fifty nine. There are still twenty two schools in which the books are not particular. The law is plain, and the ment in fulfilling it to the letter.

Obstacles in the way of Improvement. Few new obstacles have presented themselves, during the year. Those most in the way, and the means calculated to promote improvement, I referred to at some length in my last report, to which the reader may turn. "We must have more efficient local supervision," is the cry we hear everywhere. But how is this to be brought about. In my judgment there is but one way: elect three men for each district—the best men in the district. Let these form a board, president, secretafive district, and three county institutes ry and treasurer; select from among these the one possessing the most knowledge of schools, as district super-Work done by other Agencies .- Our intendent, whose duty it shall be to private schools are still doing good visit the schools regularly, at least once a month. Pay the board for every day actually engaged in transacting the ers. Twelve hundred and nineteen business of the district. Make them children attended these schools, paying sworn officers. This subject has been agitated again and again in our conventions, and it seems about time that

we have some legislation on it. If directors, as they are now elected, would carry out the laws strictly, and whom taught during the winter. This | if parents would look to the interest of school was first opened in August, 1863. their children, supply them with prop-Then, many of our best teachers had er books, see that they make good use already gone into the army, or had of them, send them regularly to school, engaged in some other more lucrative uphold the teacher, encourage him by occupation. After a vigorous effort on their visits and kind words, most of the the part of the superintendent, then obstacles in the way of improvement in office, eighty-four students were ob- would disappear; but this is rarely tained, sixty three of whom taught done, directors are not paid for their during winter of 1863-4. Since that services and they frequently do the time the school has been steadily in- least possible amount of work. Not creasing, numbering at no time less receiving any pay themselves, they ofthan one hundred and thirty students. ten feel illiberal when teachers are to It has had, and still has its enemies, be employed; not receiving any pay, among those who, through ignorance, when the superintendent calls on them believe that the "county superintendent to visit schools with him, he often is making a fortune out of it." To hears the excuse, "it won't pay me to

income from the normal during the I am more than ever convinced, that last year was-after deducting tuition, many teachers fail because the schools not collectable, \$723, and the expenses, are not visited oftener by some effisalary for teachers, advertising, &c., cient officers. The superintendent can \$750, leaving \$33 to be paid out of the at most, in a county like this, visit all superintendent's pocket. This is a- the schools, only once, in a term of four with new and improved furniture. bout what the school pays the superin- months. Many schools must, therefore, Ten were supplied with apparatus. tendent annually. The only object in remain unvisited until the third menth. Although the directors have, during the view when the County Normal School The teacher makes mistake after mistake, until the time arrives when the superintendent reaches the school. He finds it a failure, which might have been prevented had the school been visited in the first month.

Concluding Remarks.—I take this opportunity of thanking my many friends, throughout the county for their many kindnesses toward me during the past three years. To the Department, I am sensibly indebted for the many words of advice, and the promptness with which they have always answered when called upon. I tnank each and all and wish them abundant success.

H. W. FISHER. County Sup't.

THE BOYS; WHAT IS TO BE DONE WITH THEM? "What shall I do with my boy?" is one of the most frequent inquiries made by parents nowadays, and a most

important inquiry it is; for it cannot be denied that never before have boys had such trivial opportunities of making useful men of themselves. We mean by this, says the Philadelphia Frening Herald, that the abolishing of prenticeship system, has been

"astrously upon the nless someoperating most and rising generation, and u... thing is done to remedy existing fects, it is very apparent that the next | impc. generation will boast of fewer really skilled American workmen than will be consistent with our great industrial interests. The subject is one of vital interest not merely to the boys themit demands the careful and serious conmerican industry. The professions are juice.

over-crowded while merchants are be sieged by hosts of boys who have been taught to believe that the calling of a mechanic is not a respectable one, and counts of the proceedings of the Teach- that, on the other hand, the very acme succeed in obtaining situations as errand boys, or prospective salesmen or clerks. Now, this demands a remedy. What this remedy is, or how it is to be secured, we are not prepared to say; tal membership including branches in age, expe ience and qualification of the the clergy have remained silent on the but it is very evident that one of the Canada and Great Britain, is 82,000. very first steps towards securing it is to impress boys with the idea that there is a great furure for skilled mechanics high rate of taxation, necessary to schools. In vain we cast our eyes in the United States-not merely keep open the schools for a mini- down the list of "visitors," in the teach- steady, plodding workmen, but men mum term even, wages have been as er's report book, for the name of the who have intelligent heads to direct clergyman residing in the district. It skillful hands. Every day we are more is not there. Have the teachers neg- and more sensibly confronted with the cient compensation, some received too lected to note the visit? Surely the fact that of the number of competent much. Our most expensive teachers clergy, above all others, should have mechanics now employed in our workare those who received the smallest the highest interest in the success of shops and factories, comparatively few our public schools. These boys and are of American birth and education, Seven seems to be a fatal number a- girls will soon grow up to be men and at least much fewer of them than should

Out of the whole number employed, Ministers to call on the teacher, to en- and the only way to maintain it is to so one hundred and forty had attended a courage the scholar? There is too educate the rising generation of me-County Normal School; twelve a State | much of this "standing back" on the | chanics, that, in all branches of skilled Normal, and one hundred and ninety part of those, who, if they would but labor, they will not only be able to comcome forward, could be of powerful aid pete with but excel all competitors, and hold in their own hands the reputation Schools.-Of the whole number open, of American mechanics, which was so twelve are graded; one hundred and well and fully established years ago, seventy nine were well classified; in but which, for the reasons we have one hundred and eighty one the books | named, is likely to suffer heavy detri-

HOUSE AND FARM. Cultivation of Pole Beans .- Every year

ome parties are greatly exercised about uniform. The directors of these have the supply of bean poles. Thecultivadecided upon a uniform series of books, tion of Lima or Carolina. or Butter but their exclusive use has never been | beans, or any other of the climbing vaenforced. Every teacher knows how rieties has been regarded as inseparable the usefulness of the school is impaired from a supply of suitable poles, and by by this ruinous policy. It might be good, or bad management, many of sound policy to withhold the state aid these disappear between the close of the from such schools until the directors Autumn and the opening of the Spring, thereof comply with the law in this when they are again called into requisition, and then there is sometimes wisdom in it so manifest that no intel- trouble to get a fresh supply. A wriligent board should hesitate one mo- ter in the Horticulurist, gives his experience on the subject, tells how at the time of his bean planting, he had no poles and for some cause or other failed to procure a supply, and then bethought him that probably the laying of a small quantity of apple brush in the neighborhood of the hills might afford the vines a support, and he spread his apple brush over the ground accordingly, and found the plan worked so well, that he follows it from preference. Itappears, that the plants have an advantage from the shade given by the vine in trailing over the brush, because the ground is kept moist and at an even temperature, and moreover there is the obvious advantage of protection from high winds, which often play havoc with the tall poles in the bean patch. The experiment is worth trying. We believe it will be found to be all that is represented. We know, that years ago a practical gardener told us, that he had long since abandoned the use of bean poles in raising Limas, that he planted them in hills and pinched the ends of the vines. His representation was that the yield was greatly increased, and the cultivation more convenient.—Jour. of the Farm.

Caughs are Curative. - It is nature's cure, and to smother cough without removing what causes it, is to hinder nature, and take away all chance of cure. When a man clearly has the consumption, coughs a great deal, has been bringing up yellow matter for a long time, if his cough should subside, he will inevitably die in three or four days; because the cough helps to bring that matter out of the lungs, and keep them clear; but when the cough becomes so weak or so unfrequent as not to remove the matter as fast as it is formed, the lungs begin to fill up with it, air cannot get in, and life ends .-The only hope of curing consumption is to promote cough on the one hand, so as to get the lungs clear of the matter in them to prevent the formation of more. But the popular sentiment is, that in proportion as there is less cough, the chances of life are increasing, and willingly and hopefully the patient takes what "cures his cough," grave of his own digging. So much are men, with all their boasted intelligence, like the silly creature which feels itself safe when it can hide its head in a hole, to be crushed the next instant in the jaws of its relentless pursuer.—Hall's Journal of Health.

The Effect of Charcoal on Flowers .-A horticulturist in England, purchased a rose bush full of promising buds -the flowers however were of a faded hue. He covered the earth in the pot charcoal, and was surprised, some days afterward, to find the blooms of a fine lively rose color. He repeated the experiment another season with the same result. He then tried the powdered charcoal upon petunias, and found that both the white and colored flowers, and the white petunias became veined with violet tints; the violets became covered with irregular spots of blush or almost black tint. Many persons who admired them thought they were choice new varieties from the seed. Yellow flowers appear to be insensible to the influence of charcoal.

A fashion paper in Paris, edited by ladies, says that American ladies are no longer the favorites of good society that they used to be. Too many ill-bred American women have recently made their appearance there, and, by their "tinent and indiscreet conduct, -weat deal of harm to the

...trywomen. have done a g. whole class of their cou

It is said the juice of a lemon a day, taken in water, will cure the most obselves, but to the country at large; and stinate case of neuralgia. No sugar should be taken, as it has a tendency sideration of every well-wisher of A- to counteract the effect of the lemon

Adam Franklin, a negro, was hnng on the 28th., at Appomattox Courthouse, Va., for murdering Haxall Johnson, another negro, in order to enof respectability is attained when they | joy uninterrupted intercourse with his wife.

There have been 1,500 accessions to the Orthodox Friends' Society, in this country during the past year. The to-The Cinucinnatians are proud of a

baby who tumbled out of a three-story window upon a stone pavement and was picked up unhurt. It was a colored baby, and struck on its skull. Turkey is going ahead. She has just

contracted for the construction of a railroad through her dominions 1,600 miles long, connecting the Black Sea with the Adriatic. A boat containing nine men was car-

ried over a waterfall, near Lewiston Each year, for the three past, that "stay and support" of the church. The dignity of American labor should Me., Tuesday, and three of the party number have proved "total failures," Would it not be well, then, for our be rapidly and imperatively mantained; were drowned.