

Select Miscellany.

What Shall we do with our Daughters?

Appropos of Mrs. Livermore's late lecture on the above important question, the Davenport Democrat thus wisely makes answer:

- Teach them self-reliance.
- Teach them to make bread.
- Teach them to make shirts.
- Teach them to foot up store bills.
- Teach them not to wear false hair.
- Teach them not to paint and powder.
- Teach them to wear thick, warm shoes.
- Teach them how to wash and iron clothes.
- Bring them up in the way they should go.
- Teach them how to make their own dresses.
- Teach them to do marketing for the family.
- Teach them that a dollar is only one hundred cents.
- Teach them how to cook a good meal of victuals.
- Teach them every day, hard, practical common sense.
- Teach them how to darn stockings and sew on buttons.
- Give them a good, substantial, common school education.
- Teach them to say no, and mean it; or yes, and stick to it.
- Teach them to regard the morals, not the money of the bazaar.
- Teach them to wear calico dresses—and do it like a queen.
- Teach them all the mysteries of the kitchen, the dining room and parlor.
- Teach them that a good sound romp is worth fifty delicate consumptives.
- Teach them to have nothing to do with intemperance and dissolute young men.
- Teach them that the more one lives within their income the more they will save.
- Teach them the farther one lives beyond their income the nearer they get to the poor house.
- Rely upon it, that upon your teaching depends in a great measure the weal or woe of their after lives.
- Teach them accomplishments—music, painting, dancing, if you have the time and money to do it with.
- Teach them to climb apple trees, go fishing, cultivate a garden and drive a team or farm wagon.
- Teach them that God made them in his own image, and that no amount of tight lacing will improve the model.
- Teach them that a good, strong, gray mechanic without a cent, is worth a dozen of pated loafers in broadcloth.
- Teach them the essentials of life—truth, honesty, uprightness—then at a suitable time let them marry.

A Lesson to Parents.

The Philadelphia Ledger, alluding to an advertisement that appeared in that journal a few days ago, which stated that "a young man was wanted in a railroad office," says there were nine hundred and eighty-five applications left at that office for the advertiser, and adds: There is no social error more prevalent than that of the fond, indulgent mothers and short-sighted fathers, who allow their boys to grow up with no other business, trade or occupation than what they pick up in the way of "clerking" about offices and stores.

All such parents, who are not to be deceived by the number of applications for one clerkship, should to one adviser in one day a fair indication of the number of clerks, or person who do it to be clerks, who are vainly seeking employment in that capacity. There is a fearful excess of young men, and indeed of men of mature age, who desire to go into offices or stores to write or "do anything," as some of them express it. When such long and weary waits—month after month and year after year—before they can get other places, for the reason indicated in the above figures—there are a thousand persons at hand to fill any one vacancy that occurs. No one should bring up a boy so that his only or chief qualification for useful employment in his manhood is his fitness to act as clerk, book-keeper or attendant in an office or store. "Nine times out of ten," the boys and men so brought up lead lives of disappointment and penury.

Not a Good Spectler.

A story is told at the expense of a distinguished theological professor at Andover whose usually retentive memory is occasionally a little treacherous on proper names while visiting a neighboring city some time since, as he stood upon the depot platform waiting for the train, a gentleman stepped up, accosted the professor shook hands warmly, and began numerous inquiries in regard to members of the family and the good friends living in Andover. The professor was puzzled; the face of his cordial friend was quite familiar, and he was evidently no stranger to himself or family, but to recall his name was beyond any effort of memory. The professor joined in a lively conversation, desiring to make the awkward inquiry, and hoping for some chance word to reveal the name of his friend. But it came not, and as the conversation went on, the ignorance became more and more embarrassing.

At last a happy thought came to the professor; he would get it without asking. So with an indifferent air he asked: "Let me see, I forget just how to spell your name!" But alas for the expedient! With a curious smile his friend replied: "Well, usually, I spell it J-O-N-E-S!"

Strength of Materials.

In the course of various mechanical manufacturing operations, it has been found necessary to test the strength of various materials, and from one of the statements of the trials made, we compile the following: A bar of cast lead, one inch square, breaks under a strain of 800 pounds; a bar of cast gold of similar dimensions, will break under a strain of 22,000 pounds; a bar of cast silver will not break until the strain reaches 44,500 pounds; a bar of cast iron will remain intact until the strain exceeds 50,000 pounds; the best wrought iron will bear a weight of 54,000 pounds to a bar an inch square; and a similar bar of steel has been made of such tenacity as to lift a weight of 150,000 pounds before breaking. An alloy of two metals nearly all possess greater tenacity than either of the metals separately. A strip of sound oak wood an inch square has been found to lift and sustain 17,800 pounds before breaking, and a similar strip of locust, 20,000 pounds.

SALT faults indulged are little thieves that let in greater.

The Farmer.

Gorged Stomachs in Horses.

Gorged stomachs, or acute indigestion, is a disease which every year destroys a great many valuable horses. It consists either in distension of the stomach from food or from gas generated by the fermentation of its undigested contents.

This very serious disorder often results from giving food in large quantities and immediately subjecting the animal to hard or fast work. This is very common among farmers' horses. A journey of fifteen or twenty miles has to be performed; the owner, through kindness, gives an extra quantity of food; the stomach and bowels are overloaded; the horse begins his journey full of spirits, and after traveling for a few miles, he becomes dazed and sluggish and sweats freely; he is pulled up, and after standing for a few moments, shows signs of abdominal pain by cringing the body and attempting to lie down; the flanks are slightly swollen. In a few moments he seems easier, and is driven on, now and then showing symptoms of pain; possibly he reaches his destination, and is taken out of the harness, when he may exhibit very alarming symptoms.

Another common cause is feeding heavily when the stomach has been weakened through enervating exercise or long fasting.

In road-horses that are highly fed on oats and hay, it is occasionally brought on by eating a quantity of green clover or alfalfa immediately after performing a fast journey.—Canada Farmer.

Low Trained Pear Trees.

The second largest pear orchard in Ohio is near Toledo, and owned by Mr. S. Fahnestock. It consists of 1,000 standard pear trees now ten years planted (two years from the bud when planted), and trained to within two feet of the ground. The growth is remarkably uniform; the height of the trees is generally about 15 feet, and the diameter at the base about the same. Very little blight has appeared among them, and several good crops have been gathered from them with a good crop—particularly of Bartlett's—now maturing. The freedom of the orchard from blight Mr. Fahnestock attributes to their pyramidal form, which shade and shelter the trunks. This being only an opinion, does not settle the question, but low trained trees have so many conceded advantages that growers about to start young orchards would do well to bear it in mind. That they can be trained high at any time after planting, when trained low at first; but in the other case there is no second choice.

Grapes for Home and Market.

There is a large business done by fruit growers at this season in preparing grapes for market. Immense quantities are forwarded from the West to the East, and if they are sent forth in proper manner, they are sure to obtain a good price, because every person is willing to buy a box of grapes if not a larger quantity. The practice now prevalent among large grape growers is to gather the fruit in large wooden trays three feet in length, from a foot to a foot and a half in breadth, and half-a-foot in depth, with flaring sides like an ordinary tray; these sides are composed of narrow slats, which will admit the air freely, and some growers have the bottoms of their trays similarly made.

Enough trays should be procured to contain the product of one day's picking, and the bunches should be laid in them carefully, and the trays placed where they can remain undisturbed for a day or two, until the grapes have become a little hardened or shrunk.

The place should be shaded, and an upper chamber is a desirable location. This process of hardening is needed, because if the fruit is placed immediately in the boxes for transportation, it will shrink on its way to market, the skins will be liable to break and the boxes will also become short in weight.

But by using this method of preparation, all bad grapes can be taken off, and the fruit started in a better condition. When ready for packing, place the largest and heaviest bunches at the bottom of the boxes, stems up, and fill up the spaces with parts of the smaller bunches. So when the case or box is turned upside down, the grapes will be on the top and the stems at the bottom. The bunches must be handled with great care, for if a few grapes become even slightly crushed, it will injure the contents of the whole box.

To keep grapes for home use. Gather the clusters carefully, removing all the grapes that are not perfect. Then hasten the clusters to poles about eight feet long, and so stout that they will not bend under the weight. Suspend these poles by strings fastened to the ceiling of a wood loft or chamber, where there is a complete circulation of air, and let them remain until there is danger of a frost. Pack for winter in dry sawdust, in shallow boxes, and put them in a cool but dry cellar.

Grapes contain the same malic acid as apples, and have also some proportion of tartaric acid, and the mixture of potash, which makes them exceedingly healthful.

The West Chester Republican contains some excellent hints on the subject of road mending, which we wish we had room to republish in full. It says: "There is no single item in connection with the farmers' business that attracts more of his attention—that more excites his ire, or gives him greater satisfaction than good or bad roads, and yet there is no subjects in which he is more persistently perverse and careless. Whoever heard of two farmers agreeing upon the proper time to repair roads, or the best means of doing it. Road mending with us is, in most instances, merely a spasmodic outbreak of misdirected labor applied without a definite object, and regardless of all recognized laws of mechanics or nature."

The Ohio Farmer thinks it important to feed some straw every winter, as it seems to have a beneficial effect on most animals; it also thickens the coat on hard work do better on out-cast with a little grain than upon hay and grain.

The sheep are being attacked with epizooty. In some parts of the country it is raging dreadfully.

WHAT comes after cheese?—Moose.

New Advertisements.

PAINTS AND OILS.

A FINE STOCK AT R. R. LYONS & CO'S. Montrose, May 14, 1873.

CARPETS.

CARPETS AT 20 CENTS AND UPWARDS. —Less than N. Y. Prices— May 14, '73. For Sale by R. R. LYONS & CO.

SUGAR, TEA, COFFEE, and other Groceries

At Low Figures at B. R. LYONS & CO'S.

WALL AND WINDOW PAPERS.

A LARGE STOCK, AND NEW PATTERNS RECEIVED EVERY WEEK, DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTORY.

On Sale by B. R. LYONS & CO. May 14, 1873.

SPOL THREAD.

COATS, CLARK'S O. N. T. & JOHN CLARK'S SPOL THREAD—WHITE, BLACK, & COLORED—FROM No. 8 TO No. 130, AT 75 CENTS PER DOZEN.

For sale by B. R. LYONS & CO. Montrose, May 14, 1873.

A MYSTERY EASILY SOLVED.

A. N. BULLARD is constantly receiving large additions to his stock of GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS at his old stand at the head of Navigation, where any one, who will, or

CHILD

can find the very best articles that can be FOUND

IN any grocery house in the town. The old system of slow sales and small profits is

DEAD

or ought to be, and in its stead the better system of quick sales and small profits is being put in place. There will, there will be no more of the old system of slow sales and small profits. Call

IN

and examine my goods and prices, and see if they do not compare favorably with any other house in the town.

MONTROSE.

A. N. BULLARD. Montrose, April 30, 1873.-17.

BINGHAMTON MARBLE WORKS.

(ESTABLISHED IN 1847.)

DEALERS IN AND MANUFACTURERS OF Italian & American Marbles,

AMERICAN AND SCOTCH GRANITES, Marble and Slate Mantles,

26 Chenango St., Near Depot, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

CASH PAID FOR WOOL!

CLOTH EXCHANGED FOR WOOL!

WOOL MANUFACTURED ON SHARES OR BY THE YARD.

OVER AT MOTT'S WOOLLEN MILL!

DON'T FORGET IT!

Montrose, July 24, 1873.—3m. J. W. MOTT.

Furniture and Undertaking.

Furniture

AT

WILLIAM SMITH'S.

Extensive Furniture Warehouse you will find the largest stock of

FIRST CLASS AND COMMON FURNITURE

To be found in this section of the country, of his own manufacture, and at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction. He makes the very best

EXTENSION TABLES

In the country, and WARRANTS THEM.

UPHOLSTERY WORK

OF ALL KINDS DONE TO THE LATEST MANNER

SPRINGS

PURE NO. 1 MATTRESSES, COMMON MATTRESSES.

UNDERTAKING

The subscriber will hereafter make, at a moderate price, in his own workshop, a complete set of new and the most elegant HEARSE in the State, all needing his services will be attended to promptly and at a satisfactory charge.

Wm. W. SMITH & SON. Montrose, Pa., Jan. 31, 1872.—no-17.

FURNITURE WARE!

EVERYTHING NEW AND STYLISH! AT P. J. DONLEY'S

60 Washington St., Binghamton, Consisting of everything nameable in that business. Repairing promptly done.

UNDER-TAKING

A Specialty. PRICES REASONABLE. Satisfaction guaranteed. Binghamton, N. Y., August 30, 1873.-17.

V. RECKHOW & BROTHER.

General Undertakers

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF COFFINS, CASKETS, ETC., GREAT BEND, PENN. ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. April 23, 1873.-M. V. RECKHOW & BRO.

Drugs and Medicines.

Ayer's Hair Vigor.

For restoring to Gray Hair its natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effective for preserving the hair in its natural color, or restoring faded or gray hair to its original color, with the glass and freshness of youth. This hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair when the follicles are destroyed, or when the glands atrophied and decayed; but such as remain can be saved by this application, and stimulated into activity, so that a new growth of hair is produced. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. From turning gray or falling out, and consequently prevent baldness. The restoration of vitality it gives to the scalp arrests and prevents the formation of dandruff, which is often so uncleanly and offensive. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations so dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor only benefits but not harm it. If wanted merely for a HAIR DRESSING, nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich, glossy lustre, and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

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NEW DISCOVERY

In Chemical and Medical Science.

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