

Home Reading.

WE SHALL KNOW

When the mists have rolled in splendor From the beauty of the hills, And the sunshine, warm and tender, Falls in kisses on the rills. We may read Love's shining letter In the rainbow of the spray; We shall know each other better, When the mists have cleared away. We shall know as we are known, Never more to walk alone, In the dawning of the morning, When the mists have cleared away. If we err in human blindness, And forget that we are dust; If we miss the law of kindness, When we struggle to be just, Snowy wings of peace shall cover All the pain that clouds our day. When the weary watch is over, And the mists have cleared away. We shall know as we are known, Never more to walk alone, In the dawning of the morning, When the mists have cleared away. When the silver mists have veiled us From the faces of our own, Oft we deem their love has failed us, And we tread our path alone; We should see them near and truly, We should trust them day by day, Neither love nor blame unduly. If the mists were cleared away, We shall know as we are known, Never more to walk alone, In the dawning of the morning, When the mists have cleared away. When the mists have risen above us, As our Father knows His own, Face to face with those that love us, We shall know as we are known; Love beyond the orient meadows Floats the golden fringe of day; Heart to heart we bide the shadows, Till the mists have cleared away. We shall know as we are known, Never more to walk alone, When the Day of Light is dawning, And the mists have cleared away.

PREVALENCE AND CURIOSITIES OF OPIUM EATING.

From various sections of the country come complaints of the use of opium by the fair sex. It is charged that if druggists could only be induced to disclose the secrets of the shop, the male public would be thunderstruck at the enormous consumption of the exhilarating and intoxicating drug by the best, as well as the worst females in every community. Extreme care is taken to conceal this habit, and in most instances it is attended with complete success. Nor is the habit confined to the softer sex. Men take to it with the avidity of Turks, and with the appalling certainty before them of shattered nerves and early death. The habitual use of the most insidious enemy of the brain and physique of either sex, used to kill care or lend additional personal attractions, is among the latest curses which have visited the human race.

Once it was the custom of ladies of Europe, and not a few on this side of the Atlantic, to eat arsenic for the improvement of their complexions. Viennese beauty was especially noted as the result of arsenic, taken at first in small and innocent doses, and increased in quantity until enough was consumed by a single person to kill a half dozen. Clear were the eyes, transparent the skin, but the poison not being eliminated from the system, accumulated, and the Junos and Venuses of Vienna went down to ignominious death—for it is ignominious when produced by causes in open or secret defiance of the laws of health, which the Creator has made plain to even the ordinary understanding. It is bad enough to suffer from intoxication, resulting from that fashionable ennui and dissoluteness of social life, which is, to-day, ruining English women, and, sad to say, has been introduced into American circles.

No object can be more pitiable than a female Silenus wrapped about with silk and laces and keeping uneven time with men who brutalize their manhood and sink into a moral plane the most deplorable. But the use and abuse of opium is even still worse. It is daily murder of the finer sensibilities, the delicate appreciation of the good, the true, the beautiful, and the holiest aspirations of a sex which ought to be an exemplar of all that is heavenly in the human character. It racks and destroys the capital of the nervous system—the brain, and that other capital of the muscular system—the heart. And worse still, like the fabled Circe, the practice dwells that which should grow in perpetual strength, altitude, and glory—the soul. Drunkenness is now regarded as a disease, and is treated in inebriate asylums. It is curable, and in most cases the cure is radical, complete. But the opium eater poisons by stealth, and usually manages to conceal the failing for years.

De Quincy was fortunately strong enough to throw the drug away after being a crouching slave to it for the best part of his life. Coleridge never succeeded in freeing himself from its thrall. That dreamy, unintelligible, yet melodious fragment, "Kumbia Khan," was composed when he was under the influence of opium, and was transcribed, in part, on paper when he was awake and partially sober, and heard the sound of the dulcimer dying away.—What that wonderful metaphysician and poet would have been had he not acknowledged himself the willing handmaid of a terrible master the world will now never know.

The opium eater is easily detected by a "familiar spirit." There is an unnatural dreaminess of the eyes, and a disposition to solitude in private life, an avoidance of crowds, and a love of solitary or scarcely frequented places and thoroughfares, which mark all opium

self-immolators. In the case of females, the transient and telling languor of look under the operation of the sedative and excitant soon becomes dull and melancholy. The beautiful eyes which all admired, and the brilliant conversation which marked a social hour, is relegated to dullness and stupidity. One of the most remarkable features of opium eating is the transformation of a frank and open nature into the very opposite. In man, the leonine nature becomes that of a tiger crouching in the jungle for prey, and in woman the feline propensity of getting at objects by stealth is singularly developed. A victim of opium will get out of bed in the bitterest of winter nights and steal to the remotest corner of the house if the drug is to be had in some nook or corner. It is worth while following the peculiarities of opium eaters, but from the above hints the reader can push the matter further than we have time to do. That the terrible habit is becoming daily more widespread, and promises deplorable results, every druggist and every physician in the country knows.—New York Mercury.

CARPETS.

In regard to textile arts, we have been as far behind as in other matters of household use.—Carpets especially have been the bete noir of the advocates of reform. Garlands of flowers or geometrical patterns regularly disposed, with loud and tawdry colors, seem to the tyro the embodiment of artistic perfection. In his eyes nothing appears beautiful unless repeated right and left, backward and forward, the same everlasting pattern, outlying those of a ten-cent kaleidoscope. The whole carpet is planned with that studied precision, line for line, spot for spot, as if the designer imagined that should he be detected in not having his spaces mathematically correct, his artistic reputation would be forever blasted.

The fabrics of the East are greatly admired by connoisseurs for the graceful harmony with which their colors are blended. This school is as much at variance with rigid uniformity as Occidental taste has been in its favor. They simply preserve a general regularity of purpose in their design, but their whole system of ornamentation seems to be absolutely careless. Their colors in the center are usually unpronounced, while the borders are of the richest hues. Still there is no occasion for employing rugs from Persia, or carpets from Turkey, as the English and some of the French productions have so improved in the last few years that some very artistic fabrics may be found at our first-class dealers. Perhaps the safest pattern to select is the diaper, or that we have already described in our article on paper-hanging, known as the "all over" pattern; and it is desirable that the prevailing tint of the carpet should be in contrast, rather than repeat that of the wall-paper. Every description of shaded ornament should be sternly banished from our floors. The borders may be emphasized with brilliant hues, to which the carpet, being of neutral color, will be subordinate. As wall-paper should act as a background to pictures, so should the carpet be made to perform the same service to the furniture.

When I speak of borders, I do not mean that they should invariably hug the surbase of the room. Floors may be treated far more effectively if a portion of the wood be left to show, for the custom of torturing our carpets to fit into every nook and corner, so that it would be impossible to change them around or use for another apartment without serious alteration, is only tolerated from the fact that it has been so universal. If, therefore, a border of inlaid wood—say, a foot or eighteen inches wide—be carried entirely around the room, the carpet may be made to cover the remainder of the floor with little deviation from the square. If we can afford it, let us treat the floor entirely in parquetry, and be satisfied with simple rugs. If, however, our means are such that we can have no more than the ordinary pine flooring, and excellent substitute may be had in staining; and if rugs are too expensive, the same effect may be produced by a plain carpet with bright border, made simply to cover the center of the apartment.

SEA SICKNESS.

As everything relating to sea-sickness is of interest in these days of travel, we give for what it is worth the gist of a letter recently printed in an English scientific journal:

"Many years ago I had frequently to cross the Irish Channel, and was invariably sick, if there was the least motion in the water. Once when it was very rough, and the wind blowing a hurricane, in some unaccountable way I hit luckily on an expedient which, for me at least, is an effectual preventative, and should like it to be tried by others. For what reason I cannot say, but I made my respiration coincide punctually with the heave and fall of the vessel; as she rose I inspired slowly and regularly, and as she fell I expired, and the effect was so completely successful that I several times fell asleep. But each time (I suppose because the breathing was no longer synchronous with the vessel's movements) I was awakened by sensations of sickness, which two inspirations and expirations, as above described, immediately dispelled, and I completed a very rough sea, and have been able to walk the deck and enjoy the voyage. My inference is that sea-sickness is caused by the heavings and falls of the vessel crossing the motions and operations of the diaphragm, which unseasonably presses on the upper stomach, and liver and so disorders their functions."

Most precepts of parents and teachers are lost sight of at the very time when it is important to observe them—as the label, "Shut the door," is invisible when it is open widest and thrown back against the wall.

The aim of education should be to teach us rather how to think than what to think; rather to improve our minds so as to make us think for ourselves, than to load the memory with the thoughts of other men.

NEW FIRM, NEW GOODS, NEW PRICES, Wm. H. BOYD & Co., (SUCCESSORS TO BOYD & CORWIN), DEALERS IN Cook Stoves, Ranges, Heating Stoves.

ON TIME,

is the name of a new Cook Stove, just out, containing a new principle in baking, and is destined to make a revolution in the construction of Cook Stoves. Come in and see it.

THE ARGAND,

As a heating stove stands without a rival, in beauty, durability and economy. Come and satisfy yourself, and get names of parties now using them.

TINWARE.

We take special pleasure in offering to the Wholesale and Retail Trade, our desirable supply of Tinware. We use none but the best of charcoal plates.

OUR WORKMEN ARE EXPERIENCED! OUR STYLES ARE FAULTLESS! GOODS ARE WARRANTED! And we defy any to produce better goods for less money.

LAMPS.

A full line of Lamps of beautiful design. Also Chime-lamps of every description.

STONE WARE.

Flower Jars, Hanging Pots, Churns, Butter Jars, Preserve Jars, Jugs, Stove Tubes, &c.

BUILDERS HARDWARE.

Nails and Screws, Locks and Knobs, Latches, Catches, Doors, Sash, Blinds, Glass, Building Paper, White Lead, Zinc, Oil, Varnishes, Paint Brushes, Spirits of Turpentine, Paint, of any shade desired, also colors for mixing paint.

BOLTS.

A full assortment of Philadelphia Carriage Bolts, and a full line of Iron Axles, Bar Iron, Horse Shoes, Nails, Rods, &c.

NAILS.

We purchase in Car-load lots, therefore can sell to the trade in less quantities as cheap as any house in the city. Wm. H. BOYD, J. H. CORWIN, J. R. COOLEY. Montrose, March 15, 1876.

BILLINGS STROUD, GENERAL FIRE, LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE AGENT, Montrose, Pa. Capital Represented, \$100,000,000!

FIRE

Table listing fire insurance companies and their assets: Fire Association of Phil., Capital & Assets, \$3,500,000; Insurance Co. of N. A., Phil., 5,000,000; Pennsylvania Fire, Phil., 1,700,000; Ins. Co. of the State of Penn., Phil., 700,000; Lycoming of Manuwy, Pa., 6,000,000; Lancashire of Lancaster, 400,000; Newtow of Newton, 150,000; Home Ins. Co., N. Y., 6,000,000; National, 450,000; Commercial Fire, 450,000; Fairfield Fire Ins. Co. South Norwalk, Conn., 325,000; Atlas, 500,000; Royal Canadian, of Montreal, Canada, 1,200,000; Liverpool, London & Globe, of Liverpool, Eng., 27,000,000; Providence, Washington, of Providence, R. I., 600,000; Trade Ins. Co. Camden, N. J., 270,000; Patterson Fire Ins. Co. Patterson, N. J., 310,000.

LIFE.

Table listing life insurance companies and their assets: Conn. Mutual Life Ins. Co., Assets \$40,000,000; American Life, Phila., \$5,000,000.

ACCIDENT.

Table listing accident insurance companies and their assets: Travelers Ins. Co., Hart., Capital and Surplus \$3,000,000; Railway Passengers, \$500,000.

The undersigned has been well known in this county for the past 20 years, as an Insurance Agent. Losses sustained by his Companies have always been promptly paid.

Office upstairs in building east from Banking Office of Wm. H. Cooper & Co., Turpike street.

BILLINGS STROUD, Agent. CHARLES H. SMITH, Office Managers. AMOS NICHOLS, S. LANGDON, Solicitor. Montrose, Jan. 5, 1876.

H. BURRITT, Would call attention to his New Stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS! Now on sale, in new DRY GOODS.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS, BLACK AND COLORED ALPACAS, NEW STYLE OF PRINTS, SHAWLS, WATER-PROOFS, FLANNELS, BALMORAL, AND HOOP SKIRTS, VELVETS, HOSIERY, HEAVY WOOL GOODS, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, PAPERHANGINGS, BUFFALO AND LAF ROBES, FURS, HATS AND CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, HARDWARE, IRON, NAILS, STEEL STOVES AND GROCERIES, ETC.

In great variety, and will be sold on the most favorable terms, and lowest prices. H. BURRITT. New Milford, May 1st, 1875. ALL KINDS OF BLANKS AT THIS OFFICE.

16 CHENANGO ST., Binghamton, N. Y.

The attention of the readers of the DEMOCRAT is called to the fact that READY-CASH is taken in exchange

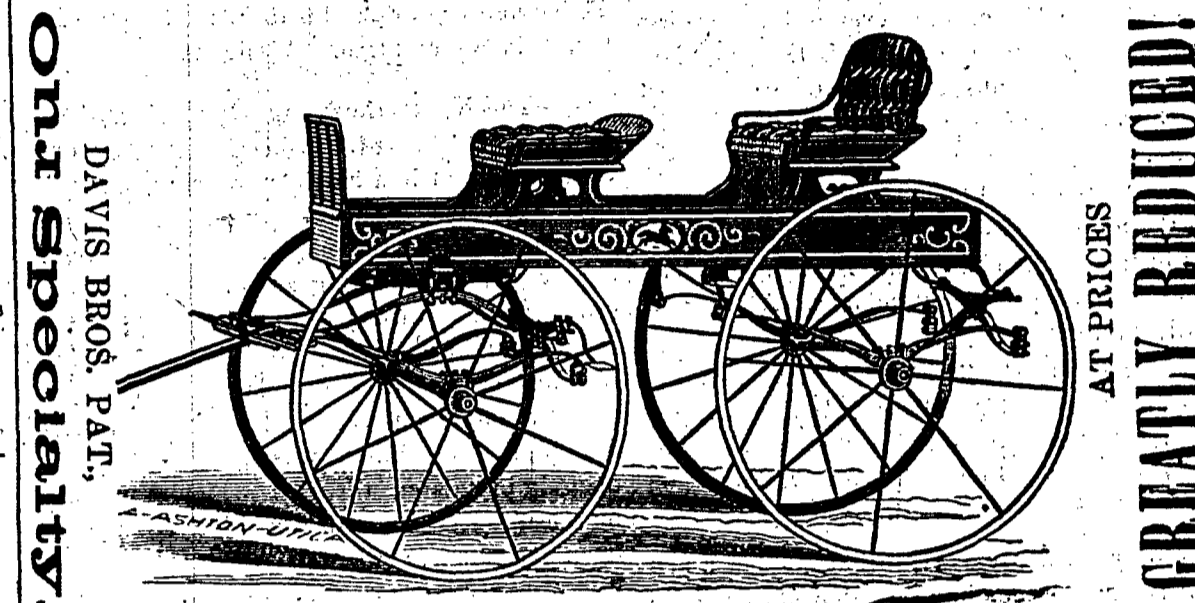
FOR FURNITURE OF ALL KINDS,

at the above named place, and also to the fact that goods bought in this way will prove satisfactory because,

THEY CAN BE BOUGHT CHEAP WHEN CASH IS OFFERED.

The long continued depression in business circles call for cash transactions by manufacturers, and goods bought close for cash can be sold at low prices. To satisfy yourselves of this fact, when at Binghamton, call and examine the general stock of Furniture and prices at 16 Chenango Street.

AVERY CROUSE!



1,000 MEN WANTED, ARMED! with Greenbacks, to buy the best made, easiest-running, and most durable Wagon ever made for the money! THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF PLATFORMS, OPEN AND TOP BUGGIES, AND PHETONS, EVER OFFERED TO THE CITIZENS OF NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA. Particular attention is called to our Standard Platforms. We claim to make the best Family and Farm Wagons combined, ever offered for the money. Each Wagon warranted as represented. We employ none but experienced mechanics. Selecting best of stock for cash and pay cash for labor, and we have reduced the prices, as follows: No. 1, Platform, 1 1/2 Spoke, 1 1/2 Axle, 1 1/2 Spring, 2 Seats, \$115 00; Add for Trimming, \$5 to \$8; Break \$7. No. 2, Platform 1 1/2 Spoke, 1 1/2 Axle, 1 1/2 Springs, 4 1/2 Leaves, Drop-tail board, 2 Seats, \$125 00; Add for Trimming, \$5 to \$8; Break \$7. We claim this the most convenient and durable and cheapest wagon in the market. Open Buggies, prices range from \$100 to \$160 00 according to trimming and painting, &c. D. D. SEARLE, Proprietor. Montrose, May, 3d, 1876.

WEEKS, MELHUISH & CO. DRY GOODS, SILVER WARE, WATCHES AND JEWELRY, TABLE CUTLERY, POCKET KNIVES, POCKETBOOKS. GREAT EXCITEMENT IN MONTROSE AT THE NEW STORE AND NEW FIRM. EVERYTHING NEW AND FRESH AT POPULAR PRICES. NO REMINERS! In prices lower than ever known before in Susquehanna County. Not excepting prices before the war. Everything New and Fresh at Popular Prices. 8000 yards of best prints in market, sold during the past two weeks, at 6 cents per yard, and still more is on hand. Followed by other fine prints, and still more is on hand. All our goods are of the highest quality, and our prices are reduced to 10 to 20 per cent below market. Prices generally reduced to 10 to 20 per cent below market. Montrose, April 20, 1876. F. D. MELHUISH, Proprietor. Watches, Jewelry, &c. repaired by F. D. MELHUISH. Special Watchmaker and Jeweler, success to the best of the art. We have a large stock of Material, new and second hand, and will repair any watch, or make any watch, in the best manner. We have a large stock of Material, new and second hand, and will repair any watch, or make any watch, in the best manner.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT!

ABEL BENNETT & CO., BINGHAMTON, Jobbers of Fine Woollens, ALSO A MERCHANT TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, REplete with ALL THE LATEST STYLES AND QUALITIES. All our goods have been bought within the last few weeks, for CASH, at a very low price, thereby enabling us to sell cheaper than the other establishments in the city, who are carrying stock bought at much higher rates. HAZAMAN BLOOM. 30-9. Buy your wagons, carriages and sleighs, of W. OUSTERHOUT, HARFORD, PA. PRICE LIST. Repairing done on short notice, cheaper than the cheapest. First-class Phetons \$250; Buggies \$125; Lumber wagons \$75; Platform from \$40 to \$75; Sleighs \$75. BLACKSMITHING. To shoe per span new, \$2.25; to mend \$1.50; to mend \$1.50; to mend \$1.50. All work warranted. Call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere. W. OUSTERHOUT. Harford, April 26, '76. JOHN S. TARBELL, Prop'r. MONTROSE, PENN'A. OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE.

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