

Home Reading.

THE SUNDAY BABY.

You wonderful little Sunday child!
Half of your fortune scarce you know,
Although you have blinked and winked and smiled
Full seven and twenty days below.
"The hair that is born on a Sabbath day"
So say the old wives over their glass—
"Is bonny and healthy, and wise and gay!"
What do you think of that my lass?
Health and wisdom, and beauty and mirth!
And (as that were not enough for a dower)
Because of the holy day of your birth,
Abroad you may walk in the gloaming's hour.
When we poor bodies with backward look,
Shiver and quiver and shake with fear
Of fiend and fairy, and kelpie and spook,
Never a thought need you take, my dear—
For "Sunday's child" may go where it please
Sunday's child shall be free from harm!
Right down through the mountain side it sees
The mines unopened where jewels swarm!
O fortunate baby! Sunday lass!
The veins of gold through the rocks you'll see;
And when o'er the shining sands you pass,
You can tell where the hidden springs may be,
And never a fiend or an airy sprite
May thwart or hinder you all your days;
Whenever it chances in mirk midnight,
The lids of your marvelous eyes you raise.
You may see, while your heart is pure and true,
The angels that visit this lower sphere,
Drop down the firmament, two and two,
Their errands of mercy to work down here.
This is the dower of a Sunday child;
What do you think of it, little brown head,
Winking and blinking your eyes so mild,
Down in the depth of your snowy bed?

ABOUT KEROSENE OIL.

When we consider the vast amount of kerosene sold and used, and how utterly worthless are the laws regulating the sale thereof, we are only surprised that the amount of property consumed annually is not quadruple the sum now and then reported.

State legislation of the most stringent character is demanded that proper protection to life and property may be secured. If the importance of this matter was duly appreciated by people generally, there would be an almost-universal demand for prompt action in the matter.

Over 6,000 persons perished in the United States last year, victims of kerosene oil accidents. An average of 115 deaths per week for a year, when scattered over a great extent of territory, does not impress the average individual like a single catastrophe where half a hundred lives are sacrificed by criminal neglect or murderous parsimony.

A boiler explosion, a railroad collision or an Indian massacre thrills the public heart and stirs the blood within us, but it is only the statistician or humanitarian who realizes the mental and bodily anguish, the appalling disasters, the agonizing death-bed scenes that are represented by this army of 6,000 victims! The use of kerosene has now become so common in the household, the store, on the river and the rail, that it seems almost a work of supererogation to add anything to what has been so often and so ably said. Yet it is precisely in this very direction that the demon of danger lurks. Familiarity breeds first, carelessness, then contempt.

To-day the public has lost all realizing sense of recollection of the daily reiterated reports of explosions, fires, loss of life, or maiming, perpetually recurring throughout the country in consequence of careless handling of the adulterated quality of kerosene.

We consider this subject of so great importance that we condense from an able article in the Baltimore Underwriter, a valuable insurance journal, facts relative to the manufacture and the testing of oils that will prove interesting to all.

Crude petroleum, from which kerosene is evolved, in its natural condition is composed of a variety of liquids. Some of these are exceedingly volatile at low, others at high temperatures; but all are highly combustible and more or less liable to explosion under all circumstances. By distillation and treatment by certain powerful acids, those component substances are separated and prepared for use for different purposes.

When distillation commences the most volatile and dangerously inflammable ingredient, known as gasoline, first passes off. Next follows naphtha, superior in specific gravity to gasoline, but still a highly inflammable liquid, exceedingly apt to explode. The last to pass off is refined petroleum, popularly known as kerosene.

Now the safety or danger of kerosene is in direct proportion to the quantity of naphtha still remaining in it after distillation. Let it be understood, however, that the kerosene that leaves the various refineries in the country is submitted to tests in order that it may conform to the United States standard, as set forth in the law of March, 1867, which enacts:

"That no person shall mix for sale naphtha and illuminating oils, or shall knowingly sell or buy for sale, oil made from petroleum for illuminating purposes, inflammable at less temperature or fire test than 110 degrees Fahrenheit, and any person so doing shall be held to be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof by indictment or presentment in any court of the United States, shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500 and by imprisonment for a term of not less than six months nor more than three years."

The law is constantly evaded, but it is in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the retailer, and not the manufacturer, who evades it. And the cause is obvious. Refined petroleum (kerosene) sells for nearly twice as much as naphtha.

This is the retail dealer's temptation. He adulterates his kerosene with naphtha in order to secure a larger profit, and imposes on his customers a compound more dangerous and more highly inflammable than gunpowder.

Unadulterated kerosene will flash anywhere, on a light being applied to it, at a temperature varying from 70 to 100 degrees; and this terrible dangerous compound is daily retailed to confiding customers at the imminent peril of their lives.

The following is a simple but infallible test to ascertain exactly the quality, and explosive point of any sample of kerosene oil—no matter by what fancy, attractive name it may be designated in specious advertisements.

Take a common tin pan of water, or an ordinary tin pail, say seven inches in diameter and five inches deep; fill the vessel with water and place it on the stove or over a lamp, so as to heat, very gradually; put an ordinary thermometer upright in the water, to indicate the gradual rise of temperature. Take a little pan, such as is used to bake small patties, sold for a cent each. In the patty-pan put a tablespoonful of kerosene and let it float on the surface of the gradually heating water. When you see the thermometer begins to indicate seventy, seventy-five or eighty, apply a blazing match to the kerosene in the little pan. If the oil is safe no flash will ensue, but if it is impure, and therefore dangerous, a flash like ignition of gas will appear. In case a flash occurs while a thermometer indicates a temperature below 100 degrees it is safe to assume that the oil is highly dangerous and utterly unfit for use.

As we have said before, it is more dangerous than gunpowder, which cannot be ignited by a flame at such a temperature. No oil should be purchased whose flashing or igniting point is at all below 100 degrees, and it should be remembered that the greater the heat it will endure above that temperature the greater is the proportional increase in its safety for burning in lamps.

While 110 degrees Fahrenheit is a fair test, it does not guarantee indiscriminate or reckless handling. Even with the best brands of oil a lamp should never be filled while lighted or while near one that is lighted. As the oil burns down in the lamp a highly inflammable gas gathers over the surface, increasing as the oil decreases, and not infrequently forcing its way to the flame at the edges of the wick, and threatening an explosion.

There are various tricks current among dealers in kerosene to prove that even naphtha is not explosive at 70 degrees. The usual test is to hold a lighted match over an open vessel containing it. But let a small portion be put in a can and shaken up, and a light introduced, an explosion instantaneously occurs, showing that the inflammable stuff becomes explosive upon mixing with the oxygen of the atmosphere.

Indeed, it may safely be said that every lamp in the land, when burning in a room, steamboat cabin or other apartment whose temperature is 75 or 80 degrees, is liable to explosion, even if burning the standard kerosene of 110 degrees flashing point. Many scientific men have been led into the fallacy that the flash point of kerosene of 110 degrees is the point of safety; but it has recently been demonstrated by an eminent chemist that 35 degrees below the igniting point, oil, after burning twenty minutes or half an hour, will generate an explosive gas. It has also been demonstrated by the same authority that oil with igniting or flashing point of 150 degrees is in an explosive condition when burned inclosed in lanterns on shipboard and railway cars.

It is claimed that until oil shall stand a test of 300 degrees there will be no guarantee against the dreadful loss of life and property which its use regularly entails.

THE BRAIN DURING SLEEP.

Professor Ferrier says that it has been noticed in men that have had part of the skull removed by accident that in sleep the brain becomes of a light color—there is but little circulation—but as waking commences it becomes rosy from the increase of circulation.

An illustration of the fact that in sleep there is less circulation in the brain and more in the body is to be found in the fact that any one with boots on in taking an afternoon nap on a sofa will be aware of the increased circulation in the feet by a feeling of tightness of the boots. Whatever tends to lessen this circulation in the brain promotes sleep. Hot drinks dilate the blood-vessels, and make the supply of blood to the brain less. Putting the feet in hot water has a similar effect; a warm room, too, as every one knows, tends to the same result.—Whatever tends to keep up the circulation of blood in the brain is opposed to sleep. Any over activity of the brain in thinking tends to keep up the circulation, and, in case of sleeplessness due to this cause, the simple plan is to think of some motion or sound which has a rhythmical monotony. To engage in brain-work after a meal is to take to the brain blood needed for the stomach.

IMPORTANCE OF ENTOMOLOGY.

Pro. Fernald thinks that by the employment of a state entomologist to ascertain and collect facts, and to spread practical knowledge and remedies among farmers, as well as to introduce or protect parasitic insects which prey upon predators, the present heavy losses now sustained in various ways might be greatly reduced, and at the very lowest estimate, at least \$75,000 annually saved to farmers. The question is asked, if "man who has sent long trains of cars, freighted with the wealth of nations, down the slopes of the Rocky Mountains, and over the canons of the Sierras, shall lie down at the approach of a crawling caterpillar, a codling moth or curculio.

KIDNEY COMPLAINT.

Probably there is no complaint that affects the human system, which is so little understood at the present time, as some of the varied forms of Kidney Complaints.

There is no disease which causes such acute pain as that more alarming in its results than when the kidneys fail to secrete from the blood the uric acid, and other poisonous substances, which the blood accumulates in its circulation through the system.

PAIN IN THE BACK.

There is no remedy known to medical science which has proved itself more valuable in cases of Kidney Complaints than the Vegetable. It acts directly upon the secretions, cleanses and purifies the blood, and restores the whole system to healthy action.

The following extraordinary cure of great sufferers, who had been given up by the best physicians as hopeless cases will speak for itself. It is a simple and safe remedy, and the most profound attention of the medical faculty, as well as of those who are suffering from Kidney Complaints.

THE BEST MEDICINE.

Mr. Stevens: Dear Sir—I am seventy-one years of age, I have been afflicted with kidney complaint, weakness in my back and stomach, and a general debility to try your Vegetable, and I think it the best medicine for weakness of the kidneys I ever used. I found so much relief as from the Vegetable. It strengthens and invigorates the whole system. Many of my acquaintances have taken it, and I believe it to be good for all the complaints for which it is recommended.

PRONOUNCED INCURABLE.

H. R. Stevens, esq.: Dear Sir—I have been afflicted with Kidney Complaint for ten years; have suffered great pain in my back, hips and side, with great difficulty in passing urine, and in every way small quantities, frequently accompanied with blood and excruciating pain. I have faithfully tried most of the popular remedies recommended for my complaint; I have been under the treatment of some of the most skillful physicians in Boston, all of whom pronounced my case incurable.—This was my condition when I was advised by a friend to try your Vegetable, and from that moment I began to improve until I was entirely cured, taking in all, I should think, about six bottles. It is indeed a valuable medicine, and if I should be afflicted again in the same way, I would give a dollar a dose, if I could not get it without.

Wm. H. Boyd & Co., DEALERS IN NEW FIRM, NEW GOODS, NEW PRICES, Cook Stoves, Ranges, Heating Stoves.

MARK THESE FACTS! Testimony of the Whole World. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. Extracts from Various Letters: "I had no appetite; Holloway's Pills gave me a hearty one."

For Cutaneous Disorders, and all eruptions of the skin, this ointment is most invaluable. It does not merely relieve the skin, but penetrates with the most searching effects to the very root of the evil.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS invariably cure the following diseases: Disorder of the Kidneys. In a number of cases affecting these organs, whether they secrete too much or too little water, or whether they are afflicted with stone or gravel, or with aches and pains settled in the loins or over the regions of the kidneys, these Pills should be taken according to the printed directions, and the Ointment should be well rubbed into the small of the back at bed time.

For Stomachs out of Order. No medicine will so effectually improve the tone of the stomach as these Pills; they remove all acidity, loosen either by intemperance or improper diet. They reach the liver and reduce it to a healthy action; they are never failed in curing all disorders of the liver and stomach.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are the best known in the world for the following diseases: Ague, Asthma, Bilious Complaints, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Depletion of Blood, Consumption, Debility, Dropsy, Dysentery, Erysipelas, Female Irregularities, Fevers of all kinds, Fits, Gout, Head-ache, Indigestion, Inflammation, Jaundice, Liver Complaints, Lumbago, Piles, Rheumatism, Depletion of Urine, Scrofula or King's Evil, Sore Throat, Stone and Gravel, Tic-Douloureux, Tumors, Ulcers, Worms of all kinds, Weakness from any cause, etc.

IMPORTANT CAUTION. None are genuine unless the signature of J. Haydock, as agent for the United States, surrounds each box of the Pills, and the name of the manufacturer is printed on any one remaining such information as may be needed for the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be so.

Sold at the manufactory of Professor Holloway & Co., New York, and by all respectable druggists and dealers in medicine throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cts, 50 cts, and \$1 each. There is considerable saving by taking the larger size.

Barnes, Blanding & Co., Marble and Granite Works, ESTABLISHED IN 1840. MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF MARBLE AND GRANITE MONUMENTS, MANTLES, &c.

ALSO, IMPORTERS OF SCOTCH GRANITE. 26 Chenango St., Near Depot, March 6, 1876. BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

"ADVERTISE FACTS TO SUCCEED"

THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE COUNTY!

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, NOTIONS, &c

GEO. L. LENHEIM'S, Great Bend, Pa.

We buy for CASH only—and take advantage of the market whenever it can be done—either in large or small lots.

Our whole store is filled with BARGAINS because we always want them; and have first opportunity to secure such. NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.

Prices Lower than at any Binghamton Store. "Understand we do not say as LOW but LESS." "WE MEAN WHAT WE SAY."

[In Brick Block.] GEO. L. LENHEIM. Great Bend, Pa., Nov. 29, 1876.

WE ARE SELLING OVERCOATS, IN ALL STYLES, BUSINESS SUITS, FINE DIAGONAL, (Dress Suits,) DRESS GOODS, LADIES' CLOAKS, MEN'S AND BOYS' BOOTS AND SHOES, of all kinds, LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN'S FINE AND COARSE SHOES, RUBBER BOOTS AND SHOES of all kinds, MEN'S and BOYS' HATS and CAPS, BUFFALO ROBES, LAP ROBES, HORSE BLANKETS, At bottom prices, "Binghamton not excepted."

Nov. 8, 1876. WEEKS, MELHUSH & CO.

NEW FIRM, NEW GOODS, NEW PRICES, Cook Stoves, Ranges, Heating Stoves.

Wm. H. BOYD & Co., (SUCCESSOR TO BOYD & CORWIN.) DEALERS IN

ON TIME, 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 Chimneys of every description.

STONE WARE. Flower Jars, Hanging Pots, Churns, Butter Jars, Progressive Jars, Jug, Stone Tubes, &c.

BUILDERS HARDWARE. Butts and Screws, Locks and Knobs, Latches, Catches, Doors, Sash, Blinds, Glass, Building Paper, White Lead, Zinc, Oils, 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.

A LECTURE TO YOUNG MEN. Just Published, in a sealed envelope. Price 10 cents. A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment, and Radical Cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhea, induced by Self-Abuse, Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c.—by ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the "Green Book," &c. The world-renowned author, in this admirable "lecture," clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bleedings, instruments, rings, or cordials; pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically. This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands. Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post-paid, on receipt of six cents or two post stamps. Address THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO., 41 Ann St., New York; Post Office Box, 4688. Oct. 14, 1876.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS.

M. A. Lyon, Druggist, MONTROSE, PA.

Dealer in all kinds of Pure Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Woods, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Pocket Books, Combs, Jewelry, Perfumery, Toilet Soap, Brushes, Violins and Violin Strings, Yankee Notions, Fancy Goods, Cigars, Tobacco, Table Cutlery, Fine Solid Silver, Spoons, Plated Spoons, Knives and Forks, Guns, Shot, Ammunition, Shoulder Braces, Trusses, Medical Instruments, Dental Materials, Lamps and Chimneys, Pens, Spices, Baking Powder, Sea Salt, Farine, Gelatine, Tapioca, &c., &c.

Daly's Pale Ale for Invalids. Those who wish to buy Paints and Oils, would do well to examine our stock of White Lead, White Zinc, and Mixed Chemical Paints, before purchasing elsewhere. All kinds of colored paints in cans of from one to five pounds each, on hand. Montrose Feb. 3, 1876.

We Don't Claim That we are running THE CENTENNIAL!

But we are doing lots of JOB PRINTING In as GOOD STYLE, and at LOWER PRICES THAN ELSEWHERE, AT THIS OFFICE.

H. BURRITT, Would call attention to his New Stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS!

Now on sale, in new DRY GOODS LADIES' DRESS GOODS, BLACK AND COLORED ALPACA NEW STYLE OF PRINTS, SHAWLS, WATER-PROOFS, FLANNELS, BALMORAL, AND HOOD SKIRTS, VELVETS, HOSIERY, HEAVY WOOL GOODS, CARPETS, CLOTHS, PAPER HANGINGS, BUFFALO AND LAP ROBES, FURS, HATS AND CAPS; BOOTS AND SHOES, HARDWARE, IRON, NAILS, STEEL STOVES AND GROCKIES, ETC. In great variety, and will be sold on the most favorable terms, and lowest prices. H. BURRITT. New Milford, May 1st, 1876.