### Home Reading.

UPON EACH OTHER WE MUST LEAN.

Upon each other we must lean, Each help each other on, For, after all, success is e'er A triumph mutually won. Here we're placed to work for good, To do the best we can, To flustrate by brotherhood The usefulness of man.

Who stands alone and dares despise Th' assistance of his race, Who 'gainst all manly sympathy as 180 c And friendship turns his face.

Who says, "I'm independent, I Can do my work alone, My triumph Falone can win, It shall be all my own."

Who thus may speak shall surely find, Some day how hard and cold-Within his heart will be the faith Which he there dares to hold.

No mind, however great its powers To build up and to plant, Can work success without the aid, The aid of brother man. He's but a boaster who dare say,

"I build my own success, And ask no aid from any one To bring me happiness." Upon each other we must lean,

To mutual taith hold fast, And do our best, and we shall find Our triumph won at last.

WEIGHT OF THE HUMAN BODY.

.There are few people but like to be weighed occasionally; some do it regularly at certain hours, before and after meals, or taking a bath, etc. Yet there are few things so changeable as the weight of the body; indeed, it is rarely the same for a few minutes together; and if a man were to sit on one of the plates for a whole day, the other plate would be constantly oscillating within certain limits. The state of the weather and time of the year influence our weight. In summer we grow fatter than we are in winter, such is the general rule; yet most people believe? that hot weather makes us leaner. It is true we eat less and perspire more; these are certainly two causes of loss, but on the other hand, we expend less to keep np the temperature of the body, and moreover we drink more, and our beverages possess the curious property of increasing our fat. Beer, and even pure cold water, are great fattening agents. Cattle reared for slaughter get a great deal to drink, which increases their bulk considerably, the tissues are gorged with liquid, and so the weight increases, but the system is weakened. In winter, the organism has to be provided with heat; we eat more, but also expend more to keep up the temperature of the body; then also we drink less, so that, on the whole, the loss is greater than the gain, and we grow lean. In short, we fatten when under ordinary circumstances, we burn more of the food we have taken, and we therefore, in breathing exhale carbonic acid in proportion. We begin to emit less of the latter in April, its amount diminishes considerably in July, August and September, and attains its minimum about the autumnal equinox. It then goes on increasing from October, and we begin to lose the substance gained during the summer. From December to March we remain nearly stationary. To conclude, as we consume less in summer than in winter, all other circumstances remaining the same, we are heavier in hot weather than we are in winter.

REMEDY FOR TROUBLE.

Work is your true remedy. If misfortune hits you hard, you hit something else hard pitch into something with a will.—

There's nothing like good, solid, exhaustive work to cure trouble. If you have met with losses, you don't want to lie awake and think about them. You want sleep-calm, sound sleep—and to eat your dinner with appetite. But you can't unless you work. If you say you don't feel like work, and go loafing all day to tell Tom, Dick and Harry the story of your woes, you'll lie awake, and keep your wife awake by your tossing, spoil your temper and to \$2 and \$3. Some of them live several miles your breakfast next morning, and begin to from the colliery, and are carried to the mines morrow feeling ten times worse than you do every morning in the cars and back again every to-day. There are some great troubles that night, the company charging them 10 cents for only time can heal, and perhaps some that each trip and deducting the fares from their never can be healed at all; but all can be helped by the great panacea, work. Try it, you who are afflicted. It is not a patent medicine. It has proved its efficiency since Adam and Eve lest behind them, with weeping, their beautiful Elen. It is an efficient remedy. All good physicians in regular standing prescribe it in cases of mental and moral sickness. It operates kindly as well, leaving no disagreeable sequelæ, and we assure you that we have taken a large quantity of it with most beneficial results. It will cure more complaints than any nostrum in materia medica and comes nearer to being a "cure all" than any drug or compound of drugs in the market, and it will not sicken you if you do not take it sugar coat-

### BOYS IN COAL MINES.

Pottsville Correspondence Philadelphia Times,-Several miles from this place, near a little mining town of St. Clair, is the Hickory Colliery, one of the oldest mines in the old Schaylkill region. The entrance to the mine is from the top of the precipitous hill, which, covered with the black refuse of scores of years, beers the semblance of a mountain of coal dust. From the doors and open windows of the colliery buildings a great cloud of black dust is ever streaming, settling on everything till not an o'ject in the neighborhood but is black as the black diamond itself. The interior of the buildings is a cloud of hazy blackness; and the black, silent men, as they appear and dis-

appear in the dust, seem like so many evil genii floating in dark storm-clouds.

The buildings at one time were evidently well kept, with some attention to the comfort of the men who worked in them, but now they are going to rack and ruin. The rickety wooden stairs, leading over depths that make the head swim to look into them, are so shaky and unsafe that it is only with the greatest care that one who is unaccustomed can make his way over them. The doorways are open and bare, and there is nothing to prevent the wind from whistling through the old rookery.

With these sombre surroundings it is no wonder that the men are silent and lowering. In these works 300 men are employed; and when I went through the buildings and through the mine I saw all. Among all these 300, although I was with them for hours, I did not hear a laugh or even see a smile. Each one had his routine to go through, and he went through it just as a steam engine or a clock.-And when quitting-time came each one went back to his home in the regular groove, just as the steam goes out of the boiler when its work is done, and then dropped off into sleep, his only pleasure. I have seen far more cheerful bodies of men in prisons. It may be their black and dreary surroundings; it may be their knowledge of constant and terrible danger; it may be the strain of great physical labor-I know not what it is, but something there is about these mines that wears' the life and soul out of the men, leaving only the weary blackened shell.

In a little room in this big, black shell—a room not twenty feet square—where a broken stove, red hot, tries vainly to warm the cold air that comes in through the open windows, forty boys are picking their lives away. The floor of the room is an inclined plane, and a stream of coal pours constantly in from some unseen place above, crosses the room, and pours out again into some unseen place below. Rough board seats stretch across the room, five or six rows of them, very low and very dirty, and on these the boys sit and seperate the slate from the coal as it runs down the incline plane. It is a painful sight to see the men going silently and gloomily about their work, but it is a thousand times worse to see these boys. They work here, in this little black hole, all day and every day, trying to keep cool in summer, trying to keep warm in winter, picking away among the black coals, bending over till their little spines are curved, never saying a word all the livelong day.

I stood and watched these boys for a long time, without being seen by them, for their backs were turned toward the entrance door, and the coal makes such a racket that they cannot hear anything a foot from their ears.-They were muffled up in old coats and old shawls and old scarfs, and ragged mittens to keep their hands from freezing; and as they sat and picked and picked, gathering little heaps of blackened slate by their sides, they looked more like so many dwarfs than like a party of fresh young boys. The air was cold enough and the work was lively enough to paint any boy's cheeks in rosy colors; but if there was a red cheek in the room it was well hidden under the coating of black dust that covered eyerything. These little fellows go to work in this cold, dreary room at 7 o'clock in the morning and work till it is too dark to work any longer. For this they get from \$1 to \$3 a week. One result of their work is the clean, free coal, that burns away to ashes in the grate; another result I found in a little miners' graveyard, beside a pretty little church, where more than every other stone bears the name of some little

fellow under fifteen years. The boys are of all sizes and ages, from little fellows scarce big enough to be wearing pantaloons up to youths of fifteen and sixteen. After they reach this age they go to work in the mine, for there they can make the most money. Not three boys in all this roomful could read or write. Shut in from everything that is pleasant with no chance to learn, with no knowledge of what is going on about them, with nothing to do but work, work, grinding their little lives away in this dusty room, they are no more than the wire screens that separate the great lumps of coal from the small. They have no games; when their day's work is done they are too tired for that. They know nothing but

the difference between slate and coal. The smallest of the boys do not get more than \$1 a week, and from this the pay goes up wages at the end of the month. Some times after the boys have got to the mine, they find that some accident has stopped the work, then they have nothing to do for the day and get no pay. In this way, I am told, it is no unusual thing for a boy to find, at the end of the month that his indebtedness to the company for railroad fares is some dollars more than the company's indebtedness to him for labor: so that he has worked all the month for a few dollars less than nothing.

The coefficient of conduction for heat of various building materials has been investigat ed with much care by Lang, who, in his studies has endeavored to exclude the influence of radiation, and has made some interesting and valuable measurements by means of the thermo-electric multiplier. He finds that the stones considered by him, in these experiments, are much better conductors of heat when wet than when dry, and that various classes of stones, such as marble, sandstone, granite, &c., have approximately the same coefficients of conduction, while bricks of all kinds are really much prices. worse conductors than the natural stones.

Water, though well warmed, would quench, nevertheless, the fire that warmed it. Thus may the character of a treacherous person be described.

It is not good for a man to be alone. He should buy a dog.

THREE POINTS FOR CONSIDER ATION.

During the past five years Vegetine has been stead-ily working itself into public favor, and those who were at first most incredulous in regard to its merits are now its most ardent friends and supporters.
There are three essential causes for those having such a horror of patent medicines; changing their opinion and lending their influence toward the advancement of Vegetire. ist—It is an honestly prepared medicine from barks, roots and herbs. 2d—it honestly accombined to the state of the state o plishes all that is claimed for it, without leaving any bad effects in the system. 3d-It presents honest vonchers in testimonials from honest, well-known citizens, whose eignatures are a sufficient guarantee of their earnestness in the matter. Taking into consideration the vast quantity of medicine brought conspicuously before the public through the flaming ad. vertisements in the newspaper columns, with no proof of meritor genuine vouchers of what it has done, we should be pardoned for manifesting a small degree of pride in presenting the following testimonial from Rev J. S. Dickerson, D. D., the popular and ever genial pastor of the South Baptist Church, Boston.

THE TIRED BODY SUES FOR SLEEP.

Boston Worth 18, 1874

Boston, March 16, 1874.

H. R. Stevens, esq.:

Dear Sir—It is as much from a sense of duty as of gratiude that I write to say that your Vegetine—even if it is a patent medicine—has been of great help to me when nothing else setmed to avail which I could safely use. Either excessive mental work or unusual care brings upon me a nervous exhaustion that desperately needs sleep, but as desperately defies it. Night after night the poor, tired body sues for sleep until the day dawn is welcomed back, and we begin our work tired out with an almost fruitless chase after rest. Now tired out with an almost fruitless chase after rest. Now I have found that a little Vegetine taken just before l retire gives me sweet and immediate sleep, and with out any of the evil effects of the usual narcotics. I think two things would tend to make brain-workers sleep. 1st—A little less work. 2d A little more Vegetine. This prescription has helped me.

Now I have a particular horror of Patent Medicine,

but I have a greater horror of being afratd to tell the straight outtruth. The Vegetine has helpedme and I Yours, &c., J. S. DICKERSON. WALUABLE EVIDENCE.

The following unsolicited testimoinal from Rev. O.T. Walker D. D. formerly pastor of Bowdoin Square Church. Boston, and at present settled in Providence, R.I., must be deemed as reliable evidence. No one should fail to observe that this testimonial is the result of two years' experience in the use of Vegetine in the Rev. Mr. Walker's family, who now pronounce it inval-

Providence, R. I., 164 Transit Street. H. R. Stevens, esq.:

I feel bound to express with my signature the high value I place upon your Vegetine. My family have used it for the last two years. In nervous debility it is invaluable, and I recommend it to all who may need an invigorating, renovating tonic.
O. T. WALKER,

THE BEST EVIDENCE. The following letter from E. S. Best, Pastor of the M. E. church. Natick, Mass., will be read with interest by many physicians; also those suffering from the same disease as afflicted the son of the Rev. E.S. Best. No person can doubt this testimony, as there is no doubt about the curative power of Vegetine. Natick, Mass., Jan. 1, 1874.

Formerly Pastor of Bowdoin Square Church, Boston

Mr. H. R. Stevens: Dear Sir—We have a good reason for regarding your Vegetine a medicine of the greatest value. We feel assured that it has been the means of saving our son's life. He is now seventeen years of age; for the last two years he has suffered from necrosis of his leg, caused by scrofulous affection, and was so far reduced that nearly all who saw him thought his recovery impossi-ble. A council of able physicians could give us but the faintest hope of his everrallying; two of the number declaring that he was beyond the reach of human rem edics, that even amputation could not save him, as he then we commenced giving him Vegetine and from that time to the present he has been continuously improv-ing. He has lately resumed studies, thrown away his crutches and cane, and walks about cheerfully and

strong.

Though there is still some discharge from the openfidence that in a little time he will be perfectly cured.

He has taken about three dozen bottles of Vegetine but lately uses but little, as he declares he is too well to be taking medicine.

Respectfully yours. RELIABLE EVIDENCE.

178 Baltic St., Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 14, 1874. H. R. Stevens, esq.:

Dear Str—From personal benefit received by its use, as well as from personal knowledge of those whose as well as from personal knowledge of those whose cures thereby have seemed almost miraculous; I can most heartly and sincerely recommend the Vegetine for the complaints for which it is claimed to cure.

JAMES P. LUDLOW.

Late Pastor Calvary Bap. Church, Sacramento, Cal.

VEGETINE is sold by all Druggists.

W. SMITH & SON,

Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of

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PARLUR SUITES CHAMBER SUITES COSTLY & CHEAP FURNITURE, ALL KINDS OF MATTRESSES, SPRING BOTTOMS, &c., &c.

Furniture Repaired, Bottoms put in Chairs, Upholstering done, Covering Chairs and Lounges, Mattresses

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W. W. SMITH & SON,

Montrose, Jan. 10, 1877tf.

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REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers, upon reasonable terms, a

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about 1% miles from the 4 Corners, containing 150 acres, with good buildings and orchard upon it and all improved. For particulars enquire of LYMAN BLAKESLEE,

Foster, Susquehanna County, Pa. WM, B. LINABERRY, Auburn 4 Corners. Susquehanna County, Pa.
Assignees of Jas. D. Linaberry. Jan. 10, 1877tf.

MOACH & CARRIAGE

### PAINTING!

Theundersigned wishes to nform the public that he prepared to do all kinds of

COACH, CARRIAGE, WAGON & BLEIGH PAINTING !

on short notice, in the best style, and at reasonable SHOPS At Rogers' Carriage Factory, Mechanic Avenue A. H. HICK.

Montrose, Bept. 24, 1876 -1y

PIMPLES. I will mail (Free) the recipe for preparing a simple Vegetable Balm that will remove Tan, FRECKLES, PIMPLES and BLOTCHES, leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful; and also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address Ben. Vandelf & Co., Box 5121, No. 5 Wooster St. N. Y.

66 A DVERTISE FACTS TO SUCCEED."

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

We buy for CASH only-and take adjantage 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.

CLOSING OUT SALE

IN NEW MILFORD PA.

Will offer for sale on SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25th, their entire stock of

DRESS GOODS AND CLOTHING.

We will offer OVER FIFTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS' WORTH at Panic Prices regardless of Profit or Cost. We intend to close out the entire Stock in SIXTY DAYS. We mean what we say, and say just what we mean.

Our Stock is unusually large and attractive, consisting of all the modern styles of DRESS GOODS AND TRIMMING, DOMESTICS, etc.

Our Stock of Over Coats is unusually large, and we do not intend to keep them over.

H. & W. T. DICKERMAN.

Nov. 22d, 1876.—1m.

### 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' HAT'S and CAPS,

BUFFALO ROBES, LAP ROBES, HORSE BLANKETS At bottom prices, "Binghamton not excepted."

Nov. 8, 1876.

Weeks, Melhuish & Co.

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POTATOES, WHORTLE-SWEET BERRIES, &c., &c.,

all at bottom prices, by A. M. BULLARD. Meatrose, Aug. 16, 10%.

## CORRECTION

Rumor has it that having been elected County Treasurer for the ensuing three years, I am to discontinue my Insurance busines. Said RUMOR is UNTRUE, and without foundation, and while thanking you for kindness, and appreciation of good Insurance in the past, I ask a continuance of your patronage, promising that all business entrusted to me shall be promptly attended to. My Companies are all sound and reliable, as all can testify who have met with losses during the past ten years at my Agency. Read the List! \$10,000,000 \$,000,000

North British and Mercantile, Capital, Queens of London, Old Franklin, Philadelphia, Assets, Old Continental, N. Y., Old Phænix of Hartford, Dearly

Old Hanover, N. Y., Old Farmers, York, I also represent the New York Mutual Life Insurance of over 30 years standing, and assets over \$30,000,000.—Also, the Masonic Mutual Benefit Association of Pena-

sylvania. Get an Accidental Policy covering all accidents, in the Hartford Accident Ins. Co. Policies written from one day to one year. Only 25 cents for a \$3,000 Policy. Please call or send word, when you take a trip Very respectfully.

HENRY C. TYLER. Montrose, Pa., Jan. 19 1876,-15