

Home Reading.

SOWING TO REAP.

What is the seed you are sowing to-day In the sunshine soft and sweet? Is it kindly words, gen'rous deeds Or thorns for another's feet? What is the work you are doing to-day, As the hours glide swiftly along? Are you performing a labor of love, Or strife, 'mid the busy throng? Remember, to-day you are sowing to reap! The fruits of your work will return, Measure for measure to you will be given, It may be a sad lesson to learn. Then scatter no thorns for the innocent feet, Lest they pierce the same hand that hath sown Place not in the path of another a grief, Or your own lips may utter the moan. Sowing to reap! then carefully sow, That the harvest may bring you no pain, No bitter regrets for the seed time now past, While the work of your hands is made plain. Sowing to reap! you must garner the grain From the seed you are sowing, at last, Will you bind up the sheaves with a joyous heart Or grieve for the sins of the past? KNOB, PA. DORA J. CAMPBELL

RUNNING IN DEBT.

Horace Greeley once wrote: Half the young men in this country, with many old enough to know better, would go into business—that is, into debt—to-morrow if they could. Most poor men are so ignorant as to envy the merchant or manufacturer, whose life is an incessant struggle with difficulties, who is driven to constant "shinning," and who from month to month barely evade the insolvency which sooner or later overtakes most men in business; so that it has been computed that but one man in twenty of them achieves a pecuniary success. For my part I would rather be a convict in the State prison, a slave in a rice swamp, than to pass through life under the harrow of debt. Let no man misjudge himself unfortunate, or truly poor, so long as he has the use of his limbs and faculties, and is substantially free from debt. Hunger, cold, rags, hard work, suspicion, unjust reproach, are disagreeable, but debt is infinitely worse than them all. And it had pleased God to spare either or all of my sons to be the support of my declining years, the lesson which I should most earnestly seek to impress upon them is: "Never run in debt." Avoid pecuniary obligations as you would pestilence or famine. If you have but fifty cents, and can get no more for a week, buy a peck of corn, parch it, and live on it, rather than owe a dollar! Of course I know that some men must do business that involves a risk, and must give notes or other obligations and I do not consider him in debt who can lay his hands directly on the means of paying, at some little sacrifice, all he owes; I speak of real debt—that which involves risk or sacrifice on one side, obligation and dependence on the other—and I say from all such, let every youth humbly pray to God to preserve him evermore.

READING IN BOYHOOD.

It was a surprising fact, stated since Henry Wilson's death, that he read a thousand volumes during his apprenticeship, though he was kept at work many hours every day both earlier and later than is common at present. His industry in reading must have been marvelous, and most of the books, also, were of an instructive character. Theodore Parker read enormously in boyhood, and almost exclusively valuable works. He says that he read "Homer" and "Plutarch" before he was eight, "Rollin's Ancient History" about the same time and lots of histories, with all the poetry he could find, before he was ten. There was scarcely a novel in the whole collection. He read also to good purpose—remembering what he read. His father examined him carefully on every book, and if he could not give a good account of it, he could not have another till it was read again. It is doubtful if the reading of most boys in our day will compare with that of Mr. Wilson and Mr. Parker, either in the quality of the books, or in the accurate knowledge acquired.

HIGH-HEELED BOOTS AND CROOKED SHINS.

It was worthy of note that while a malignant hatred of Chinese individually is fomented under cover of hostility to their immigration, our females have fallen in love with Chinese costumes and customs, in some respects and accepted them as models. The pictures of Chinese ladies, to which one has been accustomed for many years, bear a close resemblance to the American belle of the present day. The repulsive hump, the crippled feet, and the mincing gait of our women, if they do not fortify the Darwinian theory of the origin of the species from monkeys, at least give the appearance of retrograding monkeyward. The dress, uncouth and deforming as it is, would not of itself deserve notice; but the high heels, crippling the feet and distorting the limbs, are an outrage on grace, on anatomy, on humanity, entitling the authors, could they be detected, to criminal responsibility. A convention of corn doctors in the interest of their trade could not devise a better scheme for good times. Women whose pedals are solidified may escape with only corns, of which we hope and pray they may have a full and tender crop. But that a whole generation of little girls should have their toes jammed into the toes of their boots, to do the work of heels, and that their legs should be thrown out of their natural balance and the plant bones bent into semi-circles is a sacrifice to fashion which would disgrace a nation of Hottentots.

A blacksmith is always striking for wages.

"THE HEART OF THE CONTINENT."

The proposed territory of Oklahoma "is situated in the very heart of the continent," says a report on the subject made by a committee of the House of Representatives. It covers more ground than six New England States. It has a very fertile soil and "a mild and genial climate," and is "rich in mineral resources." Out of this heart of the continent the Indians are to be driven—fifty-five thousand of them, Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws and Seminoles. That, of course, is the inevitable result, although the report mildly characterizes the proceeding as the establishment of a territorial government. A minority report from the same committee treats the subject more candidly. It says that the Indian policy has been hitherto the "enforced removal of the Indians to unoccupied or less desirable portions of the public domain." That is to say when the whites have wanted any land occupied by the reds, the whites have crowded the reds out of it. When ever they have been removed the Indians have been told that they should not be removed again. "Permanent homes" were the words used by President Monroe in 1823. "Guaranteed to the Indian tribes as long as they should occupy it" were the words of President Jackson in 1829. The minority report rightly says that these pledges "affect the honor and integrity of this government." These Indians were put where they are "in almost every instance against their remonstrance, and in some only by a resort to superior physical power." The territory "was set apart," says the minority report, "as a permanent home for the red men and his children for ever, and every sentiment of justice, probity and humanity requests that we shall commit no violation of faith, but that the Indians now there, and other Indians soon to be placed there, shall be allowed one spot on this continent, once theirs, upon which to dwell unmolested, and to solve, as solve they will in due time, the problem of Indian elevation and civilization, or Indian degradation and extinction.

These are fine words and they clothe excellent sentiments; but we do not suppose that practically they will amount to anything. There was never a guaranty to the Indians which was not swept away to serve selfish white interests. There never was a pledge in treaty or statute which was not broken for a like purpose. It will be said that the triumph of the superior race is inevitable and the inferior race must yield to it. Even if it is true, why should the superior race make promises which it does not keep and does not mean to keep? So long as the superior race disregards the obligations of good faith it should be ashamed to break into loud lamentation when Sitting Bull or some other member of the inferior race forgets in turn its obligations and makes successful war for what it believes to be its interest. There should be an end of such shams as this pretence of the majority report that while the whites take possession of "the heart of the continent," the reds are to be protected in their rights there.

We ought not to be surprised if by and by these Cherokees, Choctaws, Creeks, Chickasaws and Seminoles, seeing that the superior race is not to be trusted, that its triumph is certain and that they must yield to it—seeing, in a word, that they must die, should resolve to sell their lives as dearly as possible, and should make it very lively some fine morning for "the flower of our army" in "the heart of the continent."

THE BLUE GLASS CURE.

Gen. A. J. Pleasanton has written a long letter to the Chicago Tribune on the wonders of blue glass. The glass which he uses is of a dark blue, the color being derived from a preparation of cobalt which is fused in the pot with the other ingredients. It is imported from France, and costs four times as much as American window-glass. He gives in this letter his personal experience as to the curative powers of blue and sun light baths. In October last he met with a very serious accident in alighting from a wagon in Philadelphia. His physician said that there had been no fracture of the ribs or bones, but that he would suffer a long time from the effects of the shock and fall. Liniments and plasters afforded no relief. He resolved to try blue glass. "In my bath-room," he says, "I have a window with a southern exposure, arranged with alternate panes of glass. Uncovering my back, I sat with my back to the blue and sun lights which were streaming through the window into the bath-room. As soon as these lights began to fall upon my back the pains began to diminish, and at the end of half an hour they had ceased altogether. Toward evening the pains returned, but they were much less than they had been before I had taken the blue-light bath, and during the night I was easier than I had been previously. The next day I took another bath of blue and sun lights, which effectually relieved me of every pain, and since then, now about three months, I have not had the slightest pain or sensitiveness in the parts affected—three consecutive sun and blue-light baths having completely removed every ill effect of my most serious accident."

An exchange considers the following paragraph good enough to print: "The Colorado House of Representatives has a woman for engrossing clerk. The principal thing she engrosses is the attention of the members."

"Some wretched being," says the Graphic "claims that euchar was played in old times, because the Levite passed, and the Samaritan assisted, when the poor man couldn't go it alone."

Of all things in the world that are "better late than never," going to bed certainly ranks first.

"Pat, have you seen a stray pig, this morning?" "Shure, an' how could I tell a sthurry pig from any other, sur?"

A table of interest—The dinner table.

VEGETINE

Strikes at the root of disease by purifying the blood restoring the liver and kidneys to healthy action, incorporating the nervous system.

VEGETINE

Is not a vile, nauseous compound, which simply purges the bowels, but a safe, pleasant remedy which is sure to purify the blood, and thereby restore the health.

VEGETINE

Is now prescribed in cases of Scrofula and other diseases of the blood, by many of the best physicians, owing to its great success in curing all diseases of this nature.

VEGETINE

Does not deceive invalids into false hopes by purging and creating a fictitious appetite, but assists nature in clearing and purifying the whole system, leading the patient gradually to perfect health.

VEGETINE

Was looked upon as an experiment for some time by some of our best physicians, but those most incredulous in regard to its merit are now its most ardent friends and supporters.

VEGETINE

Says a Boston Physician, "has no equal as a blood purifier. Hearing of its many wonderful cures, after all other remedies had failed, I visited the laboratory and convinced myself of its genuine merit. It is prepared from barks, roots and herbs, each of which is highly effective, and they are compounded in such a manner as to produce astonishing results."

VEGETINE

Is acknowledged and recommended by physicians and apothecaries to be the best purifier and cleanser of the blood yet discovered, and thousands speak in its praise who have been restored to health.

PROOF.

WHAT IS NEEDED.

Boston, Feb. 18, 1871.

Mr. H. R. STEVENS: Dear Sir—About one year since I found myself in a feeble condition from general debility. VEGETINE was strongly recommended to me by a friend who had been much benefited by its use. I procured the article, and after using several bottles, was restored to health and discontinued its use. I feel quite confident that there is no medicine superior to it for those complaints for which it is especially prepared, and would cheerfully recommend it to those who feel that they need something to restore them to perfect health. Respectfully yours, U. L. PETTINGILL. Firm of S. M. Pettingill & Co., 10 State Street Boston. Cincinnati, Nov. 26, 1872.

MR. H. R. STEVENS: Dear Sir—The two bottles of VEGETINE furnished me by your agent from wife has need with great benefit. For a long time she has been troubled with dizziness and costiveness; these troubles are now entirely removed by the use of VEGETINE. She was also troubled with dyspepsia and general debility, and has been greatly benefited. THOS. GILMORE, 32 1/2 Walnut Street.

FEEL MYSELF A NEW MAN. Natick, Mass., June 1, 1872.

MR. H. R. STEVENS: Through the advice and earnest persuasion of Rev. E. S. Best, of this place, I have been taking VEGETINE for dyspepsia, of which I have suffered for years. I have used only two bottles and already feel myself a new man. Respectfully, Dr. J. W. CARTER.

REPORT OF A PRACTICAL CHEMIST AND APOTHECARY.

Boston, Jan. 1, 1874. Dear Sir—This is to certify that I have sold at retail 1534 dozen (1834 bottles) of your VEGETINE since April 12, 1870, and can truly say that it has given the best satisfaction of any remedy for the complaints for which it is recommended that I ever sold. Scarcely a day passes without some of my customers testifying to its merits on themselves or their friends. I am perfectly cognizant of several cases of Scrofulous Tumors being cured by Vegetine alone in this vicinity. Very respectfully yours, AT GILMAN, 468 Broadway. To H. R. STEVENS, &c.

Prepared by H. R. STEVENS, Boston.

VEGETINE IS SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

PERSONAL PROPERTY

AT PUBLIC SALE.

Farmers and others who are about to have a Public Sale of their Farms, Stock, Farm Implements, Household Goods, &c., should not forget that a large number of bidders always make a successful sale. THE DEMOCRAT is a desirable advertising medium, and one good bidder at a sale more than pays the cost of an advertisement in this paper.

HAND BILLS.

Large or small, printed on short notice, and at VERY LOW PRICES. Parties calling at this office when they come into town, and leaving their order, can usually have their bills printed by the time they are ready to go home. Bills put up in the hotels of our Borough. All orders by mail addressed to HAWLEY & CRUSER, Montrose, Pa. Will receive prompt attention. Handbills can be sent to any Post Office in the country.

VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers, upon reasonable terms, a fine farm in AUBURN TOWNSHIP,

about 1 1/2 miles from the 4 Corners, containing 150 acres, with good buildings and upon it and all improved. For particulars enquire of LYMAN BLAKESLEE, Foster, Susquehanna County, Pa. W. M. B. LINABERRY, Auburn 4 Corners, Susquehanna County, Pa. Assignees of Jas. D. Linaberry. Jan. 10, 1877.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. In the estate of Martha M. Vance, late of Liberty twp. dec'd. Letters of Administration in the said estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons owing said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them without delay. D. A. WORDEN, Administrator. 4w6 Jan. 24, 1877.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. In the estate of O. P. Washburn, late of Liberty, Letters of Administration in the said estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons owing said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them without delay. D. A. WORDEN, Administrator, De Bonis Non. 4w6 Jan. 24, 1877.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Whereas, Lecture testamentary to the estate of Rufus Smith late of Franklin, twp. dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against the same, are requested to present them without delay. W. C. SMITH, Executor. 4w6 Jan. 24, 1877.

PIMPLES. I will mail (free) the recipe for preparing a simple Vegetable Balm that will remove TAN FRECKLES, PIMPLES and BURNES, 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. Vandell & Co., Box 75121, No. 5 Wagoner St., N. Y. 1w2

"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.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Guttenberg, Rosenbaum & Co., Montrose, Pa., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts, due bills, notes, judgments, contracts, &c., or any obligation due said firm, or contracted with said firm at their former place of business at Montrose, Susquehanna county, Pa., are assigned to M. S. Dessauer, and will have to be paid to him, who is authorized to receipt or cancel the same.

All claims against said firm of Guttenberg, Rosenbaum & Co., Montrose, Pa., are assumed and will be paid by said M. S. Dessauer. Montrose, February 1st, 1877.

M. GUTTENBERG, L. ROSENBAUM, JOSEPH WITTENBER, M. H. EISMAN, L. HOLZHEIMER, Mrs. R. WITTENBERG, M. S. DESSAUER.

Comprising the former firm of Guttenberg, Rosenbaum & Co.

M. S. DESSAUER,

SUCCESSOR TO

GUTTENBERG, ROSENBAUM & CO.,

Montrose, Pa., will continue the business as heretofore. Thanking the public for past liberal favors, he hopes by strict attention to business and the wants of trade, to retain the patronage and confidence of the public placed in him as managing partner of the late firm.

Retaining all former business advantages, he hopes to be able to please and satisfy the trading public.

M. S. DESSAUER.

Montrose, February 14, 1877.

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, MELHUISE & CO.

A. S. MINER, BINGHAMTON,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

BRONZE LAMPS, OPAL LAMPS, ALL GLASS LAMPS, HAND LAMPS, BURNERS, WICKS, SHADES, SHADE HOLDERS, &c., &c.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS IN

EVERY STYLE OF FLINT AND COMMON CHIMNEYS.

ALSO, MANUFACTURER OF

TIN AND JAPANNED WARE.

Prices Guaranteed as Low as any House in Southern New York.

Address by Mail Promptly Attended To.

March 31, 1876.

A. S. MINER.

BEST JOB PRINTING

AT THE LOWEST RATES

We are continually adding new material to our office, and with our

Large Stock of JOB TYPE and FOUR Printing Presses we Defy Competition

Both in Price and Quality, either in Plain Black or Colored Work.

HAWLEY & CRUSER.

CHOICE FRUITS AND VEGETABLES AT

THE HEAD OF NAVIGATION,

Such as

PEACHES, ORANGES, LEMONS, PEARS, PINE APPLES, PLUMS, QUINCES, ONIONS, TOMATOES, APPLES, CABBAGES, BANANAS, CANTALOPES, GRAPES, SWEET POTATOES, WHORTLE-BERRIES, &c., &c., all at bottom prices, by A. N. BULLARD.

Montrose, Aug. 16, 1876.

CORRECTION!

Rumor has it that having been elected County Treasurer for the ensuing three years, I am to discontinue my insurance business. 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: North British and Mercantile, Capital, \$10,000,000; Scots of London, 2,000,000; Old Franklin, Philadelphia, Assets, 3,000,000; Old Continental, N. Y., " nearly 3,000,000; Old Phoenix of Hartford, " 1,000,000; Old Hanover, N. Y., " 1,000,000; Old Farmers, York, " 1,000,000. 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 Pennsylvania. 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.—17