MONTROSE, PA., MAY 16, 1877.

Kome Rending.

"THE WORTHY POOR."

A dog of morals, firm and sure, Went out to seek the "worthy poor. "Dear things !" she said, "I"! find them out, And end their woes, without a doubt."

She wandered east, she wandered west, And many dogs her vission blest,-Some well to-do, some rich indeed, And some—ah! very much in need.

So poor they were !-without a bone. Battered and footsore, sad and lone; No friends, no help. "What lives they've led, To come to this !" our doggie said.

"I ought not give to them; I'm sure They cannot be the worthy poor. They must have fought or been disgraced; My charity must be well placed."

Some dogs she found, quite to her mind; So thrifty they—so sleek and kind!
Ah me!" she said, "were they in need,
To help them would be joy indeed." 'Twas still the same, day in, day out-

The poorest dogs were poor, no doubt; But they were neither clean nor wise, As she could see with half her eyes. Tis strange what faults come out to view When tolks are poor. She said: 'Tis true They need some help; but as for me,

I must not waste my charity." So home she went, and dropped a tear. "I've done my duty, that is clear. I've searched and searched the village round And not one 'worthy poor' I've found."

And all this while, the sick and lame And hungry suffered all the same, They were not pleasant, were not neat-But she had more than she could eat!

And don't you think it was a sin? Was hers the right way to begin? No, no it was not right, I'm sure. For she was rich and they were poor. O ye who have enough to spare! Te suflering give your ready care: Waste not your charitable mood

Only, in sifting out the good. For on the whole, though it is right To keep the "worthy poor" in sight, This world would run with scarce a hitch If all could find the worthy rich. -Mary Maples Dodge.

HOW TO BE MARRIED IN STYLE:

The old time fancy for distributing wedding favors is again in vogue; directly after the ceremony and while the newly wedded pair with the more immediate relatives, are singing sprigs of jessimine; those of the gentleman arela spray of oak leaves and acorns without ribbon, while the bridesmaids' tavors have some distinctive mark, such as a spray of forget-me not. Their boquets are the gift of the bridegroom and are sent before the ceremony with the locket or other souvenir, which he presents them. He also turnishes the bride with her flowers for the occasion.

When the service takes place in church the ceremony is generally performed entirely at the Communion rails; but in High churches the actual ceremony, in England particularly, takes place in the body of the church, and the bridal party, preceded by the officiating clergy, moves on into the chancel for the subsequent portion of the service. All arrangements as to fees, &c., are confided to the best man; while the chief bridesmaid's duty is to take the bride's bouquet and gloves when the service begins.

The interval between the arrival of the guests at the house and the breakfast is generally em ployed in an inspection of the wedding pres ents, which are spread out for examination on a variety of tables-one for plate and another for jewelry, one for china, one for glass ornaments, &c., each gift being accompanied by a slip of paper, bearing the name of the donor.

Wedding breakfasts are now often arranged on the plan of a long buffet, where the majority of the company take their lunch standing, the tables being appropriated to the relatives of the bridegroom and the principal guests. Frequently, however, the custom of a sitting-down breakfast is adhered to, and if there is a wedding cake it is placed in the centre of the table and the bride and bridegroom take places opposite to it. In the former plan the cake is placed in the centre of the buffet. When breakfast is announced, the bride and bridegroom lead the way to the dining-room, the bride's father follows with the bridegroom's mother, and seats himself next to his daughter; the bridegroom's father comes next with the bride's mother, and places her beside the bridegroom. Very frequently the bridesmands all sit opposite to the bride, accompanied by the gentleman who have been desired by the hostess to take them down-the best man invariably taking the chief bridesmaid. Speeches are now confined-when there are any at all—to the health of the bride and bridegroom, proposed in few words—the lewer the better—by the gentleman of the highest rank present. The bridegroom in returning thanks sometimes proposes the health of the bridesmaids, for whom the best man briefly responds. There should be no other toasts, and even these may well be dispensed with. The bride puts a knute into the cakewhich has been cut before the drinking of the healths and it is expected that every one willeat a small piece for good "luck."

When the bride comes into the drawing-room in her traveling dress, to say good-bye, white satin slippers and rice are thrown, the best man and bridesmaid dispensing the former, while the latter is showered upon the depart | well-known fact that children delight as much ing pair exclusively by matrons. The fashion in exercising their minds as their limbs, proof sending cards and cake has gone entirely

When a widow marries the wedding differs strength, -Dunn's Principles of Teaching. in several points. There are neither bridesmaids nor favors, and the lady is debarred weardeed she must wear a bonnet, according to Eng- tune.

lish etiquette. If a young lady, however, marries a widower, there is no difference made between the arrangements for her wedding and

THE ART OF PLEASING.

The art of making a party go off successfully is by no means an easy accomplishment. Some have the happy knack of setting their guests at ease at once, and making them pleased both with themselves and each other; whilst again many well-meaning and extremely kind hearted people have a habit of putting on an overstraining company manner, most unfortunate in its effect on those whom they are anxious to please. Guests are always influenced by their hostess; and it she is not at her ease, they cannot be so either—unless, as is sometimes the case, there happens to be an irrepressible spirit amongst them who dares to be sociable and merry, and makes others so too, in spite of company manners and unnatural restraint. To be perfectly natural is to be well bred; and, contradictory as it may seem, I quite believe that a natural manner may be cultivated just as well as an artificial one. Affectation and self-consciousness are always displeasing, and, unfortunately, they often prevent most estimable persons being appreciated as from their many good qualities they deserve to be, If we look around us, and note who are the most popular of our acquaintances, we shall find that it is rarely the handsomest, the cleverest or most accomplished, but inveriably those who have the happy talent of being able to torget themselves. These might be endowed with fairy wands, so manifold are their powers of charming. They make the silent talk, the grave merry, and those weighed down with sorrow put away their grief. Such are ever welcome, for by their ready sympathy they can, adapt themselves to any society; and in the art of entertaining others they are simply perfection, for they make their friends fed that they have really come out to enjoy themselves, and not merely for the sake of fulfilling at irksome social duty.

USING THE WRONG WORD.

People often use the wrong word in igrorance; an example is the use of depot for atation. The latter is not only the proper Eiglish word, it is also the world's word. Soat one time, they said saloon, supposing this word to describe something more sumptous than a parlor. Happily the word saloon went to the bad. In other cases there is a fairly good reason for using the wrong word. People generally know that a cent is not a penny; and yet the euphony reason for saying penny when a cent the register, the bridesmaids dispense them. | is meant fairly justifies common usage; cent is The gifts designed for the lady guests consist | abrupt and unpleasant in sound. We say of small bows of white satin ribbon tying little | Indians, meaning Americans and knowing that our predecessors on this continent are not lnd ians at all, and that calling them the American Indians, only makes the matter worse. Our reason is that we wish to be considered Americans ourselves. So, also, the people of the United States are called Americas abroad, though they have no exclusive right to the title-but what can they call us in one word? The pronoun we helps us ont partly, but we are still in want of a name.

THE MYSTERY OF DREAMS.

It is related that a man tell asleep as the clock struck the first stroke of twelve. He awakened ere the echo of the twelfth stroke of twelve had died away, having in the interval dreamed that he had committed a crime, was detected atter five years, tried and condemed; the shock of finding the halter around his neck aroused him to consciousness, when he discovered that all these events had happened in an infinitesimal tragment of time. Mohammed wishing to illustrate the wonders of sleep, told how a certain man, being a sheik, found himself for his pride, made a poor fisherman; that he lived as one for sixty years, bringing up a family and working hard, and how, upon waking up from his long dream, so short a time had he been asleep that the narrow necked gourd bottle filled with water, which he knew lie overturned as he fell asleep, had not time to empty itself. How fast the soul travels when the body is asleep! often, when we awake, we shrink from going back to the dull routine of sordid existence, regretting the pleasanter life of dreamland. How is it that sometimes when we go to a strange place, we fancy we have seen it before? Is it possible that when one has been asleep the soul has floated away, seen the place and has that memory of it which so surprises us? In a word, how far dual is the life of man, how far not?

- THE LESSON OF A SNEEZER.

As a rule, a sneeze is the warning nature gives that some part of the body is exposed to a cooler temperature than the other parts, that the sneezer is "catching cold." Next to the warning, what is the use of the sneeze? It throws open the pores of the whole body, and induces a gentle perspiration; in a word it throws out the cold. A child rarely sneezes more than twice-perspiration is readily induced in a youth; an old man, to a dozen times with a loud "catchogue". It is harder to set him perspiring. When one is sitting by an open window, and finds himself encezing, nature tells him he is taking cold. He should get up instantly, walk about, and take a full tumbler of cold water to keep up the perspiration that the sneeze set in motion. If he does this, he will not be telling, an hour after, that he has a "cold in his head," or chest or lungs. -Easton Gazette.

Bring distinctly before your own mind the in exercising their minds as their limbs, provided only that which is presented to them be suited to their capacities, and adapted to their times. In the capacities are said decedent, of the form of the form, and will said on their capacities, and adapted to their times. I must dispose of said farm, and will soil on

Why is a man who marries an heiress a ing white a bridal yell or orange flowers; in lover of music? Because he marries for

GRAND OPENING!

John Schiff

Has Opened a

NEW STORE

NEW STORE

and has stocked the same with a full assortment OF MENS' AND BOYS' READY

52 Court St., BINGHAMTON,

MADE CLOTHING!

Being a branch store of a New York wholesale house, I can undersell any clothing house in Binghamton or vicinity. Also a full line of Gents' furnishing goods. Call and examine my stock and prices before going elecurious.

All wool cassimere pants to order for \$5 00_42

JOHN SCHIFF,

52 Court Street, April 18, 1877. Binghamton, N. Y.

TEGETINE.

MR. R. H. STEVENS :

HE SAYS IT IS TRUE.

SENACA FALLS, Nov. 9, 1876:

Dear Sir:—As you are an entire stranger to me, I want you to know what VEGE INE has done for me. Only those who have been raised from death's door can Only those who have been raised from death's door can know the value of such a good medicine. I am 58 years of age, Three years ago I was taken sick with what the doctors called Lumbigo. For weeks I was confined to my bed. I had three different physicians, without any help. I received no reflef; I was a great sufferer; finally I became entirely helpless, The last doctor told me there was no help; he said he might possibly save my life by ejecting morphene in my arms and legs.—The encouragement for saving my life by having this done was so small a chance I could not consent to run the risk. About this time my son read your advertisement in our paper, a testimory of a persou who had ment in our paper, a testimory of a person who had been very sick with about the same complaint, and was cured. Myson went right away to the apothecary store and bought a bottle of VEGETINE. Before I used the first bottle I found great relief; I could move used the first bottle I found great relief; I could move myself in bed. After taking three bottles I was able to sit up and move about my room. I continued taking the Vegetine, and I was in a few weeks restored to my former health. The VEGETINE saved my life after the physicians said there was no help for me. I have had no doctor since. If I feel unwell I take a dose of VEGETINE, and I recommend it to my friends. Your Vegetine ought to be in every family. My doctor was surprised to see me in good health. He says VEGETINE is a good medicine. I tell him it cured mt. He says, "It is true." I cannot feel too thankful Very gratefully yours, MRS. CATHARINE COONS, Smaca Falls, Senaca County, N. Y.

Smaca Falls, Senaca County, N. Y.

VEGETINE.

ALL DISFASES OF THE BLOOD, If Vegetine will relieve pain, cleans, purify and cure such diseases, restoring the patient to perfect health after trying different physicians, many remedies, suffering for years, is it not colclusive evidence, if you are a sufferer, you can be cure? Why is this medicine performing such cures? It works in the blood, in the circulating fluid. It can truly e called the great aloop pushfies. The great source of disease originates in the blood; and no medicine the does not act directly upon it, to purify and renovate has any just claim upon public attention.

VEGETINE.

WILL CURE CANKER HUMOR. ROCKPORT, March 31, 1876.

H. R. STEVENS Sir-Last fall my husband got me two bottles of your Veletine to take for the Canker Humor, which have had in my stomach for several years. Itook it, and the result was very satisfactory. I have taken a great many remedies for Career Humor, and none seemed to help me but VEGETINE. There is no doubt in my mint that every one suffering with Canker Humor can be cured by taking Vegetine. It gave me a good appetite, and I felt better in every repect. Yours, with respect,

MRS. ELIZA ANN POOLE.

VEGETINE.

NOTHINGEQUAL TO IT.

South Alem, Mass., Nov. 24, 1876. MB. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sia—I have been joubled with Scrofula, Canker near Sia—I have been toubled with Scrofula, Canker and Liver Complaint for three years. Nothing ever did me any good until I commenced using the Vegetine. I am now getting along yet rate, and still using the VEGETINE. I consider there is nothing equal to it for such complaints Cameartily recommend it to everybody.

Yours truly

MRS. LEZIE M. PACKARD,

No. 16 Lagrane St., South Salem, Mass.

VEGETINE thoroughly cradicates every kind of humor, and restores the etire system to a helathy con-VEGITINE.

Prepared by H. RSTEVENS, Boston.

VEGETINE IS SOLDBY ALL DRUGGISTS.

MANHOOD: HOV LOST, HOW RE-

Just published, a new edition of Dr. Cul-Just pullished, a new edition of DR. CUL-VERWELL'S Chebrated Essay on the radi-cal cure (without medicine) of Spermatorn-hea or Semnal Weekness, Involuntary Seminal Lowes, impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extrivagance, &c.

The celebrated autior, in this admirable Essay, clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' sudcessful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the lands of the lands. nal medicine or the ipplication of the knile; rointing out a mode of cure a once simple, certain and effectual by means of which every sufferer. no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

This lecture should be in the hands of every worth and every main the land.

youth and every may in the land.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post-paid, on receiptof six cents or two postage stamps.

Address the Publihers,

THE CULVIR WELL MEDICAL CO.,

41 Ann St., New York; Post Office Box, 4586 Oct. 11, 1876.

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The undersigned executor of the estate of Simeon

NEW MILFORD TOWNSHIP.

EASY TERMS. For Further particlars inquire of the subscriber

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R. A. ALDRICH. July 19, 876tf

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EXTENDING AS FAR AS MONTROSE.

GREAT PREPARATIONS MADE

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For Dry Goods and Clothing, Hats, Caps, and Furnishing Goods, Carpets, Oil Cloths &c., &c., while they can be bought at the extreme low prices they are selling at, prior to the possible advance in the above line of goods, same as it has been in flour, etc., etc., etc.

HAVING PURCHASED A VERY EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF GUODS. such as usualy kept by us, and at lower prices than ever before, we request the trading public to call and examine our goods, promising prices and qualities combined to compare favorably with all competitors, whether at home or abroad.

WE HAVE A FINE SELECTION OF CLOTHS AND CASSIMERS FOR special Custom Work. Take measures and make garments to ofder, guaranteeing perfect fitting and workmanship.

M. S. DESSAUER. Successor to Guttenburg, Rosenbaum & Co. May 2, 1877. Montrose, Pa.

THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE COUNTY!

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

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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.

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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, Melhuish & Co.

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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.

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Having been reorganized under the firm name, and style of Susquehanna County Agricultural Works, limited,

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CIRCULAR SAW MILLS, TURBINE

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And do all kinds of mill and job work promptly and satisfactorily, at low rates. We manufacture and have on hand a sarge assortment of

PLOWS OF INPROVED PATTERN

CAULDRON KETTLES of different styles,

ADJUSTABLE BARN DUOR HANGINGS.

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Montrose, March 1, 1876.

R.JEWETT, Pres.

Stationary

March 31, 1875. A, S. MINER.

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Montrose, Pa., April 11, 1877.-- if.