GEO. O. DERBY.

## The Agitator.

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spacing accurate the second of the parties of the features.
Sommiss Northers in the Editorial columns, on the
sound page, 16 cents per line each insertion. Nothinserted for less than 91.

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the first lines; and 50 cents for a notice of five or less. SOUNCEMENTS Of MARRIAGES and DEATHSINSORTED but all oblituary notices will be charged 10 cents ilcial Notices 60 per cent above regular rates.
Intes Cards 5 lines or less, \$5,00 per year.

Business Cards. Batchelder & Johnson. infacturers of Monuments, Tombstones, Table lops, Counters, &c. Call and see: Shop, Waln st., pposite Foundry, Wellsboro, Pa.—July 3, 1872. A. Redfield,

TORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW. Collec C. H. Seymour, TORNEY AT LAW, Tioga Pa. All business en rated to his care will receive prompt attention. in 1, 1872.

Geo. W. Merrick, DENEY AT LAW.—Office in Bowen & Cone's ck, across hall from Agitator Office, 2d floor Majoro, Pa.—Jan. 1. 1872.

Mitchell & Cameron, NEYH AT LAW, Claim and Insurance Agents a in Converse & Williams brick block, over set Osgood's store, Wellsbore, Ps.—Jan. 1

William A. Stone, ORNEY AT LAW, over C. B. Kelley's Dry Goo re, Wright & Bailey's Block on Main street. elsbore, Jan. 1, 1872.

I. D. Taylor,
WINES, LIQUORS AND SEARS at Wholesale
Retail. No. 3 Cone House Block, Wellsboro, Pa

ENEY AT LAW.—Office opposite Court House, 1 Purdy's Block, Williamsport, Pa. All business byly attended to.—Jan. 1, 1872.

J. C. Strang, RNEY AT LAW & DISTRICT ATTORNEY.— with J. B. Niles, Esq., Wellsboro, Pa.—Jan. 1, 72 C. N. Dartt,

IBI.—Taeth made with the NEW IMPROVEMENT. Figure better satisfaction than any thing else IB. Office in Wright & Bailey's Block. Wells.

J. B. Niles, RNEY AT LAW.—Will attend promptly to bus-neurosted to his care in the counties of Tioga letter. Office on the Avenue.—Wellsboro, Pa.,

Jno. W. Adams. RNEY AT LAW, Mansheld, Tiogs county, etions prompty attended to. Jan. 1, 1872.

CENEY AT LAW. Allolaims promptly collectons with W. B. Smith, Kroxville, Tioga Co., Ps. C. B. Kelly. n Crockery, Chine and Gleass ware, Table Cut nd Plated Ware. Also Table and House Fur-ig Goods.—Wellsboro, Pa., Sept. 17, 1972.

Jno. W. Guernsey. RNEY AT LAW.—All business entrusted to him to promptly attended to.—Office let door south vickham & Farr's store, Tioga, Tioga county, Pa.

Armstrong & Linn, NEYS AT LAW, Williamsport, Pa.

Wm. B. Smith, NON ATTORNEY, Bounty and Insurance Agent.

amunications sent to the above address will re
te prompt attention. Terms moderate.—Knox
1, Pa. Jan. 1, 1872.

B. C. Wheeler ptly attend to the collection of all claims county. Office with Henry Sherwood & Son ide of the public square, Wellsboro, Pa.

Barnes & Roy, RINTERS — All kinds of Job Printing done on stactice, and in the best manner. Office in Bow-cone's Block, 2d floor.—Jan. 1, 1872. W. D. Terbell & Co.,

BALE DRUGGIST, and dealers in Wall Paper, ene Lamps, Window Glass, Perfumery, Paints, tc.—Corning, N. Y. Jan. 1, 1872 D. Bacon, M. D.,

TAN AND SURGEON—May be found at his lit door East of Miss Todd's—Main street. A. M. Ingham, M. D.,

OPATHIST, Office at his residence on the Av -Wellsboro, Pa., Jan. 1, 1872. Seeley, Coats & Co., 8, Knoxyllie, Tioga Co., Ps.—Receive money sit, discount notes, and sell drafts on New

y. Collections promptly inside. Sekley, Osceols. Vine Crandall, J. Parkhurst & Co.,

Dir Ores, Elviand, Tioga Co., Pa.
JORI PARRHURSE,
JOHN PARRHURSE,
C. L. PATTISON.

Yale House,

VILLE, PA. A. Yale, Proprietor. — This is in good condition to accommodate the tra able in a superior manner,—Jan. 1, 1872.

Petrolium House, EID BA., Geo. Close, Proprietor,—Good ac-odation for both man and beast. Charges rea-c, and good attention given to guests.

Mrs. Mary E. Lamb. RRY.—Wishes to inform her friends and the generally that she has engaged in the Millin-d Fancy Goods business in this boro, and that erse & Williams.—Mrs. E. E. KIMBALL has of the making and trimming department and her attention exclusively to it.—Nov. 12,72-tf

ellsboro Hotel, COR. MAIN ST. & THE AVENUE, Wellsboro, Pa.

SOL, BUNNEL, Prop'r. popular Hotel lately kept by B. B. Holiday or will spare no pains to make it a first. All the stages arrive and depart from this

M. Yale & Co.

minufacturing several brands of choice Cigars are will sell as prices that cannot but please retomers. We use none but the best Connectifierans and Yars Tobscoos. We make our own that for that reason can warrant them. We ageneral assortment of good Chewing and ting Tobscoos, Snuffs, Pipes from clay to the Meerschaum, Tobscoo Pouches, do., whole-had retail—Dec. 24, 1872.

THE OLD ENNSYLVANIA HOUSE" ATELY known as the Townsend House and retime occupied by D. D. Hollday, has been droughly relitted and repalced by M.R.O'CONNOR, he happy to assummedate the old friends of a styry resonable rates.

M. B. O'CONTOR.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES. Wellsboro & Lawrenceville R. E. Time Table No. 4.

Takes Effect Monday June 3d, 1879. Stations. p.m. p.m. a.m. 150 5 56 10 00 Ar. Corning, Dep. 860 735 594 12 23 430 866 L'ville 809 846 618 12 13 429 844 Dep. Dunning 911 848 628 a.m. 1208 419 840

A. H. GORTON, Sup't. Blossburg & Corning & Tioga R. R. Time Table No. 32. Takes Effect Monday June 3d, 1872.

BLOSSBUEG ARRIVE AT CORNING.
... 245 p. m. No. 2 ... 535 p. m.
7 05 p. m. 4 ... 10 00 a. m.
7 20 a. m. No. 8 ... 11 45 a. m.
A. H. GORTON, Sup't B. & Q. R. R.
L. H. SHATTUCK, Sup't Tioga B. R.

Catawissa Railroad.

Dapot, Foot of Pine Street, Williamsport, Pa. EASTWARD. An additional train leaves Depot at Herdic House, Wimsport, at 9,05 a, m.—for Milion; Philadelphis, N. York, Boston and intermediate points; Returning, direct connection is made at Williamsport with trains or the west.

No change of cars between Philadelphia, New York GEO, WEBB, Sup't.

Erie Railway. TIME TABLE ADOPTED JUNE 3D, 1872. New and improved Drawing Room and Sleeping Coaches, combining all modern improvements, are run through on all rains between New York Roches-ter, Eunjalo, Niagara Falls, Suspension Bridge, Cleve-

STATIONS. No. 1. No. 5. No. 7.1; No. 3.\*

N. York, Lve 900 am 10 0am 530 pm 700 pm

Bing'tn, 444 pm 9 35 pm 300 am 340 am

Elmira, 633 "1280" 555" 555"

Pl'd Post, 707" 120 am 555" 617"

Rochest'r, Arr 1037" 126" 1032" 1032" Arr 10 37 " 10 32 " 10 Niag. Falls Dunkirk,

ADDITIONAL LOCAL TRAINS WESTWARD. 5 s. m., except Sundays, from Owego for Hornells meand way.

5 15 a. m., except Sundays, from Susquehanna for dornelisville and Way.

5 30 a. m., daily from Susquehanna for Hornelisville 5 50 s. m., using around the sundays, from Elmira for Avon, 1 10 p. m., except Sundays, from Elmira for Avon, to Buffalo and Way.

220 p. m., except Sundays, from Binghamton for Hornellsville and Way.

STATIONS.	No. 12.*	No. 4.	No. 8.1	No. 2.
Dunkirk, Lve	1225 pm		1000 pm	
Niag, Falls."	145	550 pm i	1012 pm	7 10 am
Buffalo. "	2 30 "	625 "	1185	745 "
Horn'isve. "	6 05 Sup.	10 30 "	3 15am	10 50 "
Rochester, "	4 00 p In	6.30		8 00 "
Corning, "	A 25 "	12 01 "	4 87 "	1208 pm
Elmira, "	8 03 "	12 40 am	5 13 "	1243 "
Bing'mtn, "	10 10 **	2 35 "	7 18 "	235 "
New York."	7 00 am	11 10 "	8 30 pm	955 **
ADDITIONAL LOCAL THAINS EASTWARD.				
5 05 a.m., except Sundays, from Hornellsville for Owego and Way.				
500 g. m. daily from Hornellavilla for Sugguebarna				

5 Wa. m., daily from Hornellsville for Susquehanne and Way.
7 20 a.m., except Sundays, from Hornellsville for Binghamton and Way.
700 a.m.; except Sundays, from Owego for Susque-sama and Way.
200 p. m., except Sundays, from Painted Post for I Sup. m.; except Spindays, from Hornellaville, for dequels and Way

\*Daily. †Mondays excepted, between Susquehanns and Port rvis. Through Tickets to all points West at the very Low-t Rates, for sale in the Company's office at the Cornng Depot.
This is the only authorized Agency of the Eric Railway Company for the sale of Western Tickets in Com-Beggage will be checked only on Tickets purchased at the Company's office JNO N. ABBOTT, Gon'l Pass'r Ag't.

Northern Central Railway. Crains arrive and depart at Troy, since June 9th, 1872. as follows:

Cyrus D. Sill. WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Foreign and Domestic Liquors WINES, &c., &c. Agent for Fine Old Whiskies,

Jan. 1, 1872. COBNING, N. Y. Houghton, Orr & Co., STONY FORK, PA.

Manufacturers of Buggies, Sulkies, PLATFORM SPRING, TRUCK AND

LUMBER WAGONS, CUTTERS,

SLEIGHS AND BOB SLEDS.

We are prepared to do anything in our line on shor notice and in the best manner. Satisfaction guaranteed. HOUGHTON, ORR & CO. HASTINGS & COLES, Agents Wellsboro. Stony Fork, July 1, 1872.

E. B. Young & Co.,

Booksellers and Stationers,

Wall Paper, Window Shades, Window Fixtures, Musical J

Yankee Notions, Picture Frames and Glass, rames and Giano,
Pictures, all sorts,
Picture Cord,
Law Blanks Instice Blanks,
Blank Books, all sizes,
Newspapers, Magazines,
Writing Desks,
Artist

and every article in our line of trade. -New York Dailles at One Dollar a month.
-Elmira Dailles at 75 Cents a month.
-Subscriptions for a week, or month, or year.
-Onders for Books not in stock promptly attended to
-An Express package received from New York en

-We are Agents of the Anchor Line and the Guior Line of U. S. Mail Ocean Steamers. Passage tickets to and from any point in Europe at the lowest rates: —Sight Drafts sold on any Bank in Europe at cur tent rates of Exchange.

Jan. 24, 1872-1y... E. B. XOUNG & CO. TO THE FARMERS OF TIOGA COUNTY.

AM now building at my manufactory, in Lawrence ville, a superior FANNING MILL.

which possesses the following advantages over all other 1. It separates rye, cats, rat litter, and foul aced and chees, and cockle, from wheat.

2. It cleans flax seed, takes out yellow aced, and all other seeds, perfectly.

5. It cleans timothy seed. 4. It does all other separating required of a mill.

WELLSBORO, TIOGA CO., PA., TUESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1872. JOHN FISHLER.

BOOTS AND SHOES consisting of

Ladies' Kid and Cloth Bal morals and Gaiters.

Ladies, Misses, Children and Baby's Shoes. Gents' Cloth Boots & Shoes' Prince Albert Calf Boots, Boys' Calf & Kip Boots Youths' Boots.

In fact, all kinds of Mens' and Women's wear kep a first-class Shoe Store. The best sewed Women's loss ever offered in this market. We defy the world

CUSTOM WORK. It you don't bolieve us, try us. We buy only the ba-tions and have as good Cordwainers as money ca bles.

REPAIRING done neatly, and with dispatch. Leather and Findings of all kinds constantly on hand.

Cash paid for Hides, Deacon Skins, Pelts and Furs.

Having just filled up our shelves with a choice stock, personally selected for this market, we respectfully solicit a fair share of trade. "Small profits and guick returns," we believe to be a good business institution and we hold the best goods, to be the cheapest. We keep no shoddy. Our assortment is sufficient to meet all sizes and tastes. We invite our pafrons and the public generally to 'call and 'examine' our stock. No trouble to show goods. Always to be found, one door north of C. B. Kelley's Store, Main Street, Wellsboro, Pa.

PHOTOGRAPHY

A LL kinds, styles and sizes of Pictures taken and executed in artistic mauner, at D. H. Naramore's Gallery, opposite Cone House, Wellsboro. Portraits on Porcelain Plates Nothing finer can be offered than these beautiful Por

celain Pictures in a volvet case or frame. Their soft ness and delicacy are superior to anything produced on iron or paper. If you want a Good Picture

If you wantsomething that looks like you, go to Namore's. amore's.

If you want an old Daguer cotype,
Ambrotype, or other Pictures copied and enlarged, t
can do that as reasonable as any other man. The
will be finished in India Ink, Oil or Water Colors whe lesired
Persons wishing pictures of groups and children A large assortment of Frames and Framing Materia constantly on hand. All kinds of Pictures Framed to Order

N.B.—Don't mistake the place, over A. B. Eastman' Denial Rooms. April 24, 1872,-tf. D. H. NARAMORE. New Boot, Shoe, Leather

AND FINDING STORE.

C. W. Sears

IN THE FIELD AGAIN. New Shop, New Stock, and first class Work!

A NYTHING from a Rand Cack to a Rid Gaiter. Bed line of Ladies' Kid and Cloth Balmorals and Gaiters,

Ditto Children's and Misses. Gents' Cloth, Morocco, and

Calf Gaiters. Oxford and Prince Albert Ties.A good line of OVERSHOES, and a full line of

FINE BOOTS ranging in price from \$4,00 to \$7,00, pegged and sewed CUSTOM BOOTS

from \$5,00 to \$15,00, and worth the money every time Leather and Findings at the lowestrates, as usual.

The undersigned having speht twenty years of his life in Wellsboro—much of the time on the stool of penitence, drawing the cord of affliction for the good of soles, believes rather in hammering than blowing. Wherefore, he will only remark to his old customers and as many new ones as choose to give him a call, that he may be found at his new shop, next door to B. T. Van Horn's ware rooms, with the best and cheapest stock in Tioga county.

Wellsboro April 124, 1979.



THE NEW SEWING MACHINE "VICTOR."

Latest Improved, hence THE BEST. HAS NO SPIRAL SPRINGS.

EVERY MOTION POSITIVE. HasSelf Setting Needle and Improved SHUTTLE.

THE VICTOR

Will be put out on trial for parties wishing, and sold on easy, monthly payments.

Before purchasing, call and examine the VICTOR, at L. F. Truman's store in Wellsbore, Pa. E. JENNINGS, Agent. Machine Silk, Twist, Cotton and Needles of all kinds and he never spoke to anybody; but I felt It was your fatal mistake—I was only blow-Nov. 9, 1872-6 m.

Tioga Marble Works, THE undersigned is now prepared to execute all or-ders for Tomb Stones and Monuments of either Italian or Rutland Marble. of the latest style and approved workmanship and with

The Sleet Storm. The following gem was published in 1884. It is supposed to have been written by St. Legar L. Cartor, decased, of King George county, Va. Applied the sun is tip arise, and early forth; We've had a rain of jewelry from our the frozen North; The earth is robed in dazzling white, each tree is hung can you do the work?

with gems, diamonds, in ten the said shapes, are hanging from their stams. Each byell and every humble shrub with precious stones is string,
And all the purest, brighten things, in handfulls
round are fung.
The emerald, and the amethyst, the topazes behold,
And here and there a ruby red is sparkling in the cold. The chrysolite and lasper see, and that bright sardon The holy Paimos prophet saw upon the Heavenly throne; Here all the gold of Ophir shines, with all Golconda's store, and who could ever number up the countless myriads

The bolly, in its darkest green with crimson fruit looks gay, Enchased in solid sliver too, how rich is its display; In green and gold, the chaggy pine seems, almost in With all the sun's reflected light, yet softened to the

ing threads, rittle boughs all bending low to earth their droop-ing heads,

The lofty oak, the hundred limb'd Briarius of the Spreads out his pond'rous, ley arms, loud crackling in So does the Woodland Monarch shake his crystals o'er

ut time would fall to tell of all the bright and starry host, ie North wind brings to witch the world out of the e North wind brings to witch the world out of the realms of frost;

"No," says I, "not a word. He's the inus meanest thing, the most deformed, the dry and sapless bough,
spaless bough,
think He spoke high of her."
"Oh!" says she. Then she washed away spotless now.

"Oh!" says she. Then she washed away spotless now.

Woman in thy ornaments, in all their coatly And let them be the loveliest ones that ever graced a

ne grass that's trodden underfoo your charms; Then cast your baubles vile away, and bend in solemn thought
To Him who hath this gorgeous acene from storm and
tempest wrought. Yet this fair pageant soon must fade before the breath of noon; And by the first from on high your wealth shall fade as

Ohi lay not worthless riches up which moth and rust But those which at the Judgment Day through Christ will then avail, What though the sun so soon must melt this froststorms; So in the twinkling of an eye, at his last trumpet

oread, Our bodies fashioned gloriously shall rise up fr The sun goes up his destined way; how few do heed my calls!
In ters the vision melts away, the baseless fabric falls;
I too could shed some tears, alas! that this sweet

scene is past, For scene as sweet it brings to mind, which fied away The Deserted Husband.

His name was Skiver. It was a sind of a singular name, and he was a kind of a singular name, and he was a kind of a singular man. He was fat, and he was short, when she took him up the trays. Other of a November evening, when she took him up the trays. Other and he had no more hair on his face than a kind of conduct. I'd have you to under the regularity with which these development on each afternoon, may posboy came into the back room, where I was stoning cherries one day, and says he: "Mrs. Entwistle, there's a gentleman."

"Where?" says I:
"In the hall." "Why don't you show him into the parlor?" says I.
"Why, he won't go; and he says he must

see you for a minute."

"Oh," says I; "a bill, no doubt."

So out I walked, and there he stood; and I thought, as I looked at him, "If poor Chicory's baby had grown up to be four feet three, and otherwise stayed just so, he'd been your very image."
"Are you the lady of the house?" said

"I am," says I; "but if it's to subscribe to anything, with butter at the price it is, don't ask me. I'd like a Holy Scripture with illustrations, and I'd like the Fashion Magazine, as well as another; but I can't afford it, and that's a fact. I had a literary taste once, but it's all gone. I'm nothing but sugar and butter and coals and kindling wood inwardly, so don't show 'em to me and aggravate me by 'em; don't, I pray.— Subscriptions to books is for them that don't

keep boarders."
"Mum," says he, "your words go to my heart, but it ain't my object." "What is your object, then, may I ask,

sir?" says I. "Board, mum," says he.
"Well," says I, "I have a vacancy—but it's on the top floor." "Any place will do for me," says he: poor deserted critter like me.

"Perhaps he really is a baby," says I to myself; "a giant baby."
"Deserted!" says I. "Yes'm," says he. "She went off and left me a Wednesday night last without any

supper."
"Your ma?" says.I. thing. My wife, mum."
"The abandoned critter!" says I.

"No'm," says he. "Wirtue itself; a most respectable woman; a lady, when I married her, as supported herself upright and noble with a sewing machine. No names, mum, if you please."
"What did she go off, then, for?" says I. "A married woman's place is in her bus-band's home. Had you words?" "She had a few, mum; a good many, I

may say," said the gentleman; "but I gin her none back. She had reasons for leaving. If I may confide in you, mum, she was jeal-"Jealous!" said I. No doubt you gave her cause. Men always do.' ": As sure as my name is Skiver," said the gentleman, "I'm as innocent as the habe unborn. She would set at the winder, and her form was fine; but I did'nt so much as mention it to Jane Amelia, and I was only excuse me for alluding to it—I was only

says, says she, 'The end has come at last,' andleft me."
"For blowing your nose?" says I.
"Thought it was flirting, you see," says "Oh," says I, "with the person with a

fine figure at the opposite window!"
"Yes'm;" says he; "and I'm willing and
able to pay; and any hole I can crawl into will do, for life is ended with me, and it's all over."
"Oh, she'll come back," says I. "Why don't you make her?" "Make Jane Amelia do anything!" says "You don't know her." So he came. And he sat at my table

with a very wretched countenance; and

sorry for him, for my part; and I was just ing of my nose.

N. B.—Machines of all kinds repaired on reasonable a thinking that it was hard for him to be used so, and that Jane Amelia ought to be ed duck and dear, and ducky diamond, be-

a poor lone woman like yourself.' A It does all other separating required of a mill

This mill is built of the best and most durable time
bar, in good style, and is sold chesp for cash, or produce.

I will fit a, patent sizes, for apparating cast from
what to other mills, in reasonable terms in can be obtained
in the country.

B poor ione woman like yourseif.

I opened the door and peeped out. The
sand will be able to suit all who may favor him with
moon was bright, and there stood a woman
in a decent calico dress and a big apron and
what to other mills, in reasonable terms.

I came here to watch you.

I hired out here in disguise, and I've test.

Way I come in?" says she
"I hired out here in disguise, and I've test.

Way I come in?" says ahe
"I hired out here in disguise, and I've test.

Way I come in?" says ahe
"I hired out here in disguise, and I've test.

Way I come in?" says ahe
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The here of the substantive verb to be, in spite tenses of the substantive verb to be, in spite tenses of the substantive verb to be, in spite tenses of the substantive verb to be, in spite tenses of the substantive verb to be, in spite tenses of the substantive verb to be, in spite tenses of the substantive verb to be, in spite tenses of the substantive verb to be, in spite tenses of the substantive verb to be, in spite tenses of the substantive verb to be, in spite tenses of the substantive verb to be, in spite tenses of the substantive verb to be, in spite tenses of the substantive verb to be, in spite tenses of the substantive verb to be, in spite tenses of the substantive verb to be, in spite tenses of the substantive verb to be, in spite tenses of the substantive verb to be, in spite tenses of the substantive verb to be, in spite tenses of the substantive verb to be, in spite tenses of the substanti

Who are you?" says I. Tm a poor woman, "says she, " a looking for a place, and Theard you was wanting a girl, and says I to myself, 'Pll offer. pefore she gets another."
"I want a girl, to be sure," says I; " but There's no work I can't do," says she

Cook, wash fron, aween, scrub, walt odd obs—anything, and your own wages; what want is a home." "Referencest" says I.
With that she whips off her sun bonnet, and stands under the gas.
"You jest look at me," says she, "and then see if you want references. Dos' I look She did, and I hired her, and she came next morning, and I'll say this, that she was a worker.

She went about it in the big sun bonnet, with a handkerchief about her face for the toothache. And the comic gentleman asked me if she wasn't somebody in disguise. But she worked, she asked questions, too. 'Pleas'm, can you tell me who that stoutish gentlemen that sits at the bottom of the table is?" says she.

"Mr. Diliwin," says I. "You mean the one with the light whiskers?"
"No'm," says she. "A kind of a good-looking gentleman with no, whiskers at all

"Oh!" says I, "that's Mr. Skiver. He's says she. "As to that I don't know," says I. "Has he given you say impudence? Because if he has, he goes."

"Never looked at me," says she; "but no doubt he's looked enough at that fixy widder with the lot of jet on, and that young Miss in blue, no doubt of that."

"Perhaps you know something about "No," says she; "How should I?" "He's a gentleman that's separated from "And came and talked against her!" says

"Spoke high did he? Ah!"
She didn't speak again until dinner time, except about the work. Then, waiting on the table in her big sun bonnet, she came out with a saucer in her hand.
"I want a little more pudding," says she.
"One help of pudding ought to do board-

ers" says I. Says she, "It's for Mr. Skiver. He didn't rask for it, but I know he's fond of pudding, opaque and active. By a very slight stretch and he hardly est any meat. Poor critter of the imagination, countless herds of hordidn't look at the widder once; no more he didn't at the gal. Looks low sperited, too. west of the huffalo country) might be seen

didn't at the gal. Looks low sperited, too. Give him my piece, Mrs. Entwistle, if you can't afford no more."
"Such meanness isn't in me, Sally," says
I; "but don't let the other boarders see it, you can help."
That was the beginning of it. After that it went straight on. Sally was as well-be-haved a woman as ever I met, otherwise; and she kept her face covered up in her sun bonnet, and mostly her chin tied up in her handkerchief, too, in a way forward pieces she had fallen in love with Mr. Skiver.

out of her own money, and took 'm up to his door on a tray—ale and ple, and such.— She made his room windows shine, and put clean pillow cases on four times a week.— She blacked his boots and brushed his coat, and laid herself out to make him comfortaole. And the fun was, she never let him

So things went on for a spell, and surely that flirted with all the boarders, couldn't have endeavored to give you a faint idea, get a word from him. And one day Sally only regretting that some American scienher sun bonnet off, and says she:
"Mrs. Entwistle, mum, that man is the
most particular I ever see, and a credit to

his sex. Give him shad for dinner." Now shad at that season, just come you know, is too dear for boarders.
Says I, "Sally, how can I afford it?"
Says she, "Send me for it—I'm a rare hand to bargain."
Says I, "Mortal man can't bargain down fresh spring shad. 'Give me what you can afford,

And I did it. And I know that the criter took money of her own to help it out-When they were all helped, I saw Sally standing peeping in at the door, and though I couldn't see her face. I did see she was rubbing her handle in a rejeicing sort of a way; and soon she whispered to me:

"Ain't it nice to see him eat it? I knew

that would go down.". And I knew she meant Mr. Skiver. And stamp about the room.
"Oh, what is it?" says I.

"Bone in his throat," said Mr. Dillwin. 'That's the worst of shad." 'Ow, wow, wow," coughs Mr. Skiver. "Oh! oh! oh!" screams Sally. "Take a drink," says I. "Oh, let me beat you on the back!" cries | rather."

Mrs. Henbane. And there was Mr. Skiver black in the of either "I would rather" or "I had rath-"Run for a doctor," said Mr. Dillwin. on a lounge, and had put her finger into his throat, and was screeching:
"Gag, dear; gag! I'll tickle your throat!
Gag, my own blessing, and it will come up.
O Lord, I cooked the shad! O gracious! I bought it. O goody, goody gracious! I've been the death of him! Gag, ducky diamond! gag, and it'll come up."

mond! gag, and it'll come up."

And up it did come, in a minute. And I heard the comic man roat as he rushed up stairs, and I saw Sally make tracks for the kitchen, as well she might. I followed her. She was sitting on the floor, all covered up by the big sun bonnet,

a blowing of my nose, no more, and she as though it had been a tent. waved her hankercher, and Jane Amelia ""Oh, Sally!" says I, "w Oh, Sally!" says I, "where was your sense of modesty?" All she did was to groan. And then there came another groan, and there stood Mr. "Mrs. Entwistle, mum," says he, "I've come to say a word." Well, sir," says I. "I must leave, mum," says he.

Why, sir!" says I. "It's trying to my feelings to mention it, but it's the conduct of that person."
"Well, it was singular," says I, "but she did her best for you. You was choking."
"Mum," says he, "I'd rather be choked to death than to be called any female's

ashamed of herself, when I heard a tapping fore a table full of genteel people, to say at the window panes. Inforgot to say that it was eleven o'clock at night, and I was mixing my bread in the front basement.—

Tap, tap, tap, it came, short and quick—

Tap, tap, tap, it came, short and quick—

Tap tap table full of genteel people, to say nothing of one of a malicious turn of mind that writes for papers. So no offense to you. I'm going mum. Oh!"

He kinder ended off with a howl, and he Tap, tap, tap, it came, short and quick—tap, tap, tap, tap.

"Gracious!" says I, "what is that?!"

"It's only me," says a voice outside; "don't be afraid, Mrs. Entwistle; it's only a noor lone woman like voirself."

"It's only me," says a voice outside; off, and was standing up in the middle of the kitchen. which many well-educated, as well as most uneducated, persons use the objective pro-nouns me, her, him, them, after the various

Beautiful Phenomena.

The following interesting account of mirage seen in Montana has been received at the Signal Office from one of its corres

JOCHO VALLEY, (M. T.) Nov 19, 72.

Gen. Myer, Chief Signal Officer U. S. A.—

Sir.—This valley, ten miles long by four wide, lying on the western slope of the Rocky Mountains, in the Territory of Mon of aught else; and he seemed to feel that tana, having a general direction nearly north and south, in about latitude 47 degrees, and bounded on the east and west sides by lofty mountain ranges, has been the scene of one out of humor with the ordinary methods and of a control of the seemed to feel that every one who even addressed him occupied a precious moment of time that could be more profitably employed. He acted like

Presuming that an account of the same

The phenomena, as witnessed, canno better be described than as an electric cloud which, upon its appearance. November 15, gave the prairie in that particular locality, covered at the time with show to the depth of four or five inches, all the appearance of being on fire—flames leaping from point to point, leaving, as they swept along, an apparently charred surface, while at the same time, in the background, might be seen what appeared to the eye a large sheet of water ready to overwhelm and extinguish

At times this cloud or atmospheric vol-ume was so palpable at the distance of from two to four miles, with an entirely unob-terior of view between that it really seemed the raging fire in front. 🐠 structed view between, that it really seemed tangible and to invite us to an inspection by coursing down the valley, about to precipi-tate themselves, as it were, upon us. Again, "preato," and sheets of water would seem to be rolling toward us, angry as the proud waves of ocean at the feet of old Canute, and recede again, leaving nothing but the scintillations of the atmosphere, best described by a stove-side view from the interior of a thoroughly heated room, with a cold atmosphere on the outside, upon which the eyesight falling sees in the vacudon't often do. A pretty face she had, too um countless crowding waves of heated air, pretty enough for a woman of her age. which, by their varying undulations, show But it was as plain as a pikestaff to me that the whole body of the inner atmosphere to Fortress Monroe. On

Talk about pity! I pitied him—but I It could be distinctly seen pouring into absorbed in his own thoughts, this temporadidn't feel as she did. She bought things the valley through a gorge in the mountain ry relief from care probably only forcing out of her own money, and took 'm up to range on the west side, about four miles upon him a keener sense of his Ill-health. from where we stood, in a southwesterly direction, thence spreading northerly to our right along the western boundary, close to the earth, and following the direction of a ler, that the little innocent was content that the little innocent was content that the little innocent was content to the least the little innocent was content to the little innocent to the little innocent was content to the little innocent was content to the little innocent large creek solidly frozen at the time, and with no other company. The result was which runs the length of the valley from southeast to northwest, hugging it closely, and finally disappearing in the deep twilight conversation. The result was that the most two friendship brought the father of the child and Mr. Stanton into conversation. The result was that the most two finally disappearing in the deep twilight sibly be traced to the fact that at 4 p. m. the sun at this season of the year is obscured

cessive, the thermometer at or below zero nearly all the time, though no accurate observations were taken. With the moderation of temperature which occurred to-day, the surrounding elements seem to have re sumed their usual quietude, and all indica ions of the phenomena are at an end.

I have the honor to be your obedient ser C. S. JONES, U. S. Indian Agent. We witnessed the phenomena as above JAMES HOUSE, P. M.

WM. M. JONES.

Effors of the Educated. To expose the errors of contented igno tion: There are however errors which well-

to the consciousness of those who commit them to be discarded at once. A very common mistake, even for good writers and speakers, is the substitution of ignorant nature of the Chinese pagan. had for would, before the adverbs rather, sooner, better, lief, and some others. "I had rather stay than go," instead of "I would rather." "I had as lief take one as the oth-"No'm," says he; "A holier tie, if possible. My ma would never have done such a "He's choking to death, I believe," says gin of the error is evident enough. The er," instead of "I would as lief." The orltwo words had and would have the same con-"Let me get out before he does," says tracted form when combined with a pro-"I'd rather" may be a contraction er." This contracted form is that which we almost always use in common speech.— Even when we are inclined to lengthen it And one of sem started; but before he was out of the room Sally had Mr. Skiver we rarely give the full pronunciation. We are had the spirit to engage in the least approach to a quarrel with any of his comproach to a quarrel with say "I'ud rather," leaving the verb doubtful to the listener's ear, and perhaps to ourful to the listener's ear, and perhaps to our panions. They occasionally twitched each selves. When driven to write it, we feel other's pig-tails in a way so obviously good naturally inclined to take the shorter word, without much regard to the strict grammat ical meaning of the phrase. That the expressions "I had rather" and "I had as ief" are incorrect, will be made evident by simply converting rather into its synonym, more willingly, and lief into the corresponding gladly. Yet it must be admitted that these incorrect forms are warranted by such high authorities—from Shakespeare to some of the best writers of our day—that they are entitled to be regarded, if not as established idioms, at least as tolerated solecisms. The confusion of lay with lie, and of set with sit, is among the most common errors of speech, though well educated persons are usually able to avoid it in writing. Every one who is familiar with the idioms of our language knows, or ought to know, that lay and set are what are called transitive verbs, and that lie and at are intransitive. In other words, the two former can take a noun after them in the objective case, and the two latter cannot. We say, "Lay the book down," "Set the post up." To say "Lie the book," or "Sit the post," would be ridiculous. The error usually committed is to death than to be called any female's in the opposite direction the transitive ducky diamond, and her dear."

"I registered a vow, mum, when I was many persons, not deficient in education, when I was many persons, not deficient in education, when I was many persons are the control of the would say, "Some of the children are lay-

> And a steps are not upon thy paths; thy helds
> Are not a spoil for him; thou dost arise
> And shake him from thee; the vile strength he wields
> For Earth's destruction thou dost all despise,
> Sparning him from thy bosom to the skies,
> And send'st him shivering in thy playful spray,
> And howling to his gods, where haply lies
> His petty hope in some near port or bay,
> And dashest him again to earth;—there let him lay." Next let us notice the persistency with

ed you, and I know you. There was a mistake on my side, I am well assured. I've got the key in my pocket, and we'll go home together, add I'll never doubt you say cribs the general disuse, in ordinary speech, more."

Then, looking more like a baby than stead of "the man whom I met," almost ever, with the tears running down his face, every one would say. the man that I met." he looked over her shoulder at me. or, more briefly, "the man I met." Both "This is my wife, mum," says he of these modes of expression are in accordance with grammatical rules. Not so is the fool she's made of berself."

This is my wife, mum, "says he of these modes of expression are in accordance with grammatical rules. Not so is the equally common form of interrogation fool she's made of berself."

She didn't say anything, and they went away together; and I believe they've lived happy ever since. If they haven't it's her fault, for a better husband never lived, I do believe, than poor Mr. Skiver.—Ledger.

and a begin frammatical rules. Not so is the equally common form of interrogation—"Who did you meet?" "Who were you speaking to?" Here whom would be correct, and yet would seem so stiff that many who believe, than poor Mr. Skiver.—Ledger. phrase in such a case will often make it

"Who was the person you were

more satisfactory in every way; as, for ex-

Mr. Stanton's Manner.

The manner of Mr. Stanton's intercourse with the general public while he was Secretary of War, up to the time of Lee's surren-der, was repellant. He had so much work to perform, so much responsibility constantly to assume, that he had no time to think bounded on the east and west sides by lorty mountain ranges, has been the scene of one out of humor with the ordinary method one interesting atmospheric phenomena during the past four days, from 3.45 to 4.80 laboring under the constant feeling that he p. in each day, as witnessed by myself and the others with the naked eye; there being no work, he fretted under the infliction, and probably found some apparent relief in ventions of those who came into his ing his irritation on those who came into his though a very imperfect one, might be interesting to you, I proceed to give it in plain ter to himself that he dever thought of the language, not being versed in the technical terms of the scientific.

He was successful why should others fail? He was quick of perception-why should any be dull? He never wanted relaxation—who should complain of being overwrought? During the greater part of the war he defied the demands of nature for repose. Through the live-long day he would toil in his office, and when the multitude were gone would labor on until two and three o'clock in the morning, snatching a few moments for sleep, to

be again at work at early dawn. Commanding the ablest assistants the nation afforded, as secretaries, these, one after another, broke down under the protracted few hours in receiving and sending messagangible and to invite us to an inspection by es. Mr. Stanton read these messages and closer approach, which one of our party dictated their answers—and they numbered hundreds a day—as a mere incident of the

routine of his daily work. What time had he for the amenities of life?
The real character of Mr. Stanton, however, was exactly the reverse of that which was presented to the outside world. He was a man, by nature, of the finest sensibilities, where he could indulge them without sacrificing his sense of justice. In this last quality he was literally of Roman firminess. The few who knew him intimately were attached to him by ties of the warmest friendship and admiration. The simpli-city of his natural manner made him fond of children, and he would relax in their presence, and charm them by his freedom. After Gen. Grant was President elect Mr. Stanton, with others, made an excursion to apart from the gay throng of excursionists, the father of the child and Mr. Stanton into powerful journalist of the opposition Press, and the severest toward Mr. Stanton thro-

out the war, became a personal friend of the great Secretary. Mr. Skiver was a proper man. "Never spoke to the ladies," so Sally said; never seemed to know that Sally was alive. The widow called him "Old Sulks," and the day in the subsiding, these exhalations, or daughter called him "Crossness"—that I knew; and Mrs. Henbane, the married lady that flirted with all the boarders, couldn't have endeavored to give you a faint idea of his official position. He walked slowly, The only relaxation Mr. Stanton indulged sion he was wont to throw aside the cares of his official position. He walked slowly, and if ever, when out of doors, he indulged sits down on a kitchen chair, and pushes that some American serent sits down on a kitchen chair, and pushes the sun bonnet off, and says she:

"Mrs. Entwistle, mum, that man is the The cold during those four days was expression to the lauguage of courtesy, it was on this journey to and from the market. Having selected his dealer, he gave the man his patronage, and this person was probably the only man in Washington who had no hesitation in saying what he pleased to Mr. Stanton, with the certainty of being patiently listened to and getting a kind answer in return. Very little examination swer in return. Very little examination fear, and who were effectually cured by a into the under currents of Mr. Stanton's daily use of celery." It is said to be a cure for palpitation of the heart also. derstood, not only by his enemies, but by the inajority of his personal friends.—Har-

A Heathen Festival. It is generally known that a large number of Chinamen are employed at Belleville, N. rance is hopeless. There is no cure for Wednesday these benighted heathens celethese but a general improvement in educa-brated a Chinese festival known throughout the Celestial Empire as the feast of 'Monks. instructed persons sometimes fall into from Who Monks was, or whether the name mere habit or thoughtlessness. Such errors, points to a legend of the Darwinian origin I was sort of laughing to myself, when sud-denly up jumps Mr. Skiver and begins to of the wise," have only to be brought home we have 'no concern. The feature which renders the festival of interest to the American people, is the evidence which its re-cent celebration gives of the degraded and A holiday having been conceded to the Chinamen, they began to celebrate their fes-tival, not by drinking whisky, but by a tem-perate indulgence in tea. Having begun the day in a manner so preposterous and contemptible, these wretched heathen naturally went on to prove their infinite inferior-

ity to civilized people. They indulged in the effeminate folly of a dance, the music for which was furnished by an absurd Chi-nese violin. They played a few games doubtless of an extremely ridiculous na tempered as to excite the disgust of every civilized spectator who saw such admirable opportunities for an enlivening riot so utterly thrown away. Toward the end of the afternoon they sat down to a dinner of which we may assume that the toothsome puppy, the 'gamey' rat, and the indigesti-ble bird's nest—upon which viands the en-tire population of China notoriously subsists-formed the principal part. Incredible as it may appear, these barbarians drank nothing at dinner stronger than tea, and even during the evening, when the blazing of fireworks excited their childish natures, they still refrained from whisky, with a stu-pid indifference to rational enjoyment which conclusively proved the depths of ignorance and degradation in which they are sunk.—

Gisposition to obey it. Large nostrils definally, they all went to bed soon after note the capability of the ox to work on a dark, and not a single Chinaman thought of doing honor to the mysterious Monks by note laziness. Full breast, straight back. stabbing a fellow heathen."

these miserable pagana. They ware born Straight knees, broad toes pointing straight and bred in a heathen land, and had no opgortunity of learning the rational method roads or pavement. They should be well portunity of learning the rational method roads or pavement. They should be well in which civilized nations celebrate their matched in disposition and speed. holidays. They are an imitative people, and it is not impossible that in time they To CLEAN BRASS.—Rub the surface a may adopt our labits. Perhaps, after a the metal with rotten stone and sweet oil, few years have passed, and the Belleville then rub off with a piece of cotton flannel, Mr. Scrapples, the comic man, that writes for the papers, he did ask me, to be sure, if he'd been sent there to be weared, for the papers, he did ask me, to be sure, ing on the grass, and others are setting in the papers, he did ask me, to be sure, ing on the grass, and others are setting in the papers, he did ask me, to be sure, ing on the grass, and others are setting in the papers, he did ask me, to be sure, ing on the grass, and others are setting in the papers, he did ask me, to be sure, ing on the grass, and others are setting in the papers, he did ask me, to be sure, ing on the grass, and others are setting in the papers, he did ask me, to be sure, ing on the grass, and others are setting in the papers, he did ask me, to be sure, ing on the grass, and others are setting in the papers, he did ask me, to be sure, ing on the grass, and others are setting in the papers, he did ask me, to be sure, ing on the grass, and others are setting in the papers, he did ask me, to be sure, ing on the grass, and others are setting in the papers. That the error prevails in the papers, he did ask me, to be sure, ing on the grass, and others are setting in the papers. That the error prevails in the very highest circles of society and of scholland the papers. A solution of the papers in the papers in the papers in the metal with return the papers. The papers in the allowed to mar the effect of one of the finest brated in New Jersey in a way more worthy verses in Byron's well-known apostorphe to the ocean;
"Man's steps are not upon thy paths; thy fields Are not a spoil for him; thou dost arise And shake him from thee; the vile strength ho wields by perpetual libations of whisky, varied by perpetual libations of whisky, varied solden color to brass articles that are shall writer and when we read in the newspan in the skies. Sparning him from the beautiful the effect of Minns way more worthy bright. The acid hust be washed off with the neigy the inspiriting spectacle of the drunken Chinaman celebrating his holiday by perpetual libations of whisky, varied golden color to brass articles that are with free fights of a really creditable steeped in it for a few seconds. papers of the following day of Chinese Tomato Prokies.—One peck of green to-wives knocked down and trampled upon, and, perhaps, of two or three vigorous sprinkle with salt; let them stand until Chinese stabbing matches, we can feel that next day; drain them use the following and the following matches, we can feel that

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE

How to Use Corn Podder. The usual method of feeding tors, for der has been hitherto a very wanteful offs though its now generally recognized value as an article of feed has to some saturations. as an article of feed has to some extent brought about a change in this respect. Tet it is still true that the lenger portlands the corn stalks produced is wested, so the as its feeding properties are concerned. It is the common practice to throw out into the barn-yard to the cattle a quantity of stalks, sometimes not even unbound, and allow them to est what they can and deather the rest. In the fighting and trampfling done by cattle under such circumstances, the greater part of the fodder is undersumed, and becomes trampled down in the mire or snow, a tangled mass of tough it is necessary in the spring either to cart them out to the fields, or to turn them of the in the endeavor to get them routed. This is

one case, they are useless as manure, and a very great impediment to the plow or harrow, and even to the mowing machine, they ofen remain on the surface undecomb they ofen remain on the surface undecomposed until the hay crop comes round again. In the other case, much labor is necessary to get them rotted, and the tearing the miss of them apart and turning them, is cartain ly the most severe labor the farmer is called upon to perform.

Now, with a rational mode of unity them; all this trouble and annionace can be avoided, and their whole value as fodder be made available. If a farmer owns but one horse and cow, he can save money by procuring a fodder cutter, and cutting up one horse and cow, he can save money by procuring a fodder cutter, and citting us and feeding his corn stalks. Where few stock are kept, the copper strip fodder cutter, of small size, and costing ten dollars thereabouts, is sufficient. With minimum stock, a larger machine, to run by horse power, and costing \$30 or \$40, would be needed. Provided thus, the fatmer about cut up the whole of his stalks. There chis needed. Provided thus, the tarmer among cut up the whole of his stalks. They contain, when properly harvested and housed much nutritious matter, and in our experience we have found no difference in the appearance of our stock, or their productive qualities, whether ited on fooder as hay. Cut up, wetted, and sprinkled with meal of corn, oats, or buckwheat, either singly or ground together, with wheat ar rye bran in equal proportions with the grain, at the rate of one quart to the bushel of fodder, with a handful of salt, they Cut up, wetted, and sprinkled with

make a feed capable of keeping stock of all kinds in good, thriving condition throughout the winter. The quantity needed for one feed is one bushel of this mixture to each full grown animal. Yearlings consume one half and younger calves one third of this amount.—Hearth and Home. How to SLEEP .- We are often asked for a prescription for perternaturally wakeful persons. The "high pressure" principle on which many of our business men work their brains and abuse their bodies, begins an irritable condition of the nerves, and morbid state of mind, very antagonistic to quiet and refreshing sleep. Such berson will often go to bed weary and exhauster

but cannot sleep; or dreamily and fiffully, or lie awake for hours, unable to sleep at all. We have tried many experiments to induce sleep with more or less success, and have read many recipes which proved betmethod we have yet discovered is that the counting. Breathe deeply and slowly (with out any straining effort) and, with every expiration, count, one, two, three, etc., up to a hundred. Some persons will be saled before they can count fifty in this manner. Others will count ten, twenty, or thirty, and In such cases always commence again at once. Very few persons can count a hun-dred and find themselves awake; but

should this happen repeat the dose until cured.—Science of Health. CELERY AS MEDICINE -The Doylestown Democrat, in its last issue, says: Celery is in season, and it is asserted of it that it one of the most potent anti-nervine remedies known. Until recently, it was said of celery that it possessed no medicinal quali-ties, but a writer in a leading pictorial asserts that he has "known many men and women, too who, for various causes had become so much affected with nervousness. that when they stretched out their hands they shook like aspen leaves on a windy day, who by a daily moderate use of the lanched foot stalks, or the celery leaves as a salad, became as strong and steady in limb as other people. I have known others so very nervous that the least annoyance put them in a state of nervous agitation, who were in almost constant perplexity and

SEPARATION OF STOCK.—Hens ought never to be kept in the same quarters with fowls of certain other species, as the turkey, pea them and drive them about. Ducks ought also to have a seperate setting place, be-cause they get dirty with the droppings, if they sit on the ground in the ordinary han

coop. Birds of a feather should flock together. The Poultry World. PRESERVING MEAT AND FISH BY SUGAR To preserve fish by sugar, open them and rub the sugar in, in the same manner as salt, leaving it there for a few days. If the fish be intended for long keeping, keep dry after this, taking care to expose new surfaces to the oil frequently. Fish preserved in this manner will be found, when dressed. much superior to what has been cured by salt or smoke. For salmon of six pounds weight a tablespoonful of brown sugar is

Eggs in Case of Trouble, -The white of an egg is said to be a specific for fish bones sticking in the throat. It is to be swallowed raw, and will carry down a bone easily and certainly. There is another fact touching eggs, which will be well to remember. When, as sometimes by accident, corrosive sublimate is awallowed, the white of one or two eggs taken will neutralize the poison and change the effect to that of a lose of calomel.

COFFEE.—To insure the purity of collecunquestionably, the best way is, to buy the roasted berry, and grind it at home, but even this precaution has not always been successful. For some years ago imitation coffee berries were manufactured from clay. These were mixed with the genuine berries, and roasted with them, when they absorbe some of the coloring matter and oil, and so remained a close imitation. On breaking such imitation berries the color would be

seen to be principally on the exterior. Oxen -A good ox should have a long lean face and bright hazel eyes, which show capability of receiving instruction and a disposition to obey it. Large nostrils dewide ribs-by which is meant the ribs that This is indeed a inclancholy picture; and round out nearly as wide as the hip bones vet it would be unjust to blame too saverely and wide gambril are evidences of strength.

- Tomato Pickles -One peck of green to-Chinese stabling matches, we can feel that the example of civilization has not been wholly in vain, and that even the Chinaman must lose, with prolonged residence in our happy land the benighted prejudices and preposterous habits of his barbarian birtholace.—N.Y. Times.

Celery orignated in Germany:

Celery orignated in Germany: