

The Montrose Democrat.

D. B. HAWLEY, EDITOR.

MONTROSE, PENNA.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, 1871.

Democratic State Convention.

HEADQUARTERS DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE OF PENNSYLVANIA, PHILADELPHIA, April 24, 1871.

The delegates chosen to the Democratic State Convention will assemble in the chamber of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, on Wednesday, May 24, 1871, for the purpose of nominating candidates for auditor general and surveyor general, and for the consideration of matters relating to the organization of the party and the advancement of its principles. The convention will be called to order at ten o'clock a. m. By order of the State Committee.

W. MUTCHLER, Chairman.

MEN AND WOMEN DOCTORS.

The Philadelphia Inquirer says: "The irrepressible Ethiopian having been fairly disposed of by the Fifteenth Amendment, the indefatigable female presents herself as the herald of the Sixteenth Amendment. The black man gave us much trouble, the white woman renews for our boisterous all the woes which have persecuted us since the time of Adam. No sooner have we got rid of one embarrassing social question before we are annoyed with another. The negro we could get rid of without exercising any particular politeness. But the woman claims from us due respect by reason of her sex, and because men from the beginning of the world have always had kind feeling, respect, admiration, and even love for her. Hence the woman question is embarrassing, and we find that the most determined opponents of the female sex and their rights and privileges to it, the doctors, are beginning to weaken in the position which they formerly made to her. A few years ago the idea that a woman might, could, would, or should become a physician was pookpooled by the entire medical profession, and most strongly by the allopathic branch thereof.

To hold a consultation with a female physician was such a crime against professional ethics as to place the offender beyond the pale of recognition. In this city, not more than ten to twelve years ago, the County Medical Society dealt severely with a member who had dared to engage in consultation with a female physician. A doctor was pronounced accursed who so far forgot himself as to recognize the fact in mental physiology that a woman might, by education and experience, obtain enough knowledge to enable her to act as a physician. And yet the world moves. The American Medical Association, which is now in session at San Francisco, has been agitated by the question as to the admissibility of female delegates. This is an old controversy which has been carried on every year, and in which it seems that the enemies of the recognition of the rights of women to become physicians have been losing ground. Years ago, as we have said, the idea that women could be entitled, after severe study and graduation in regular colleges, to be considered physicians, was sneered at. Now the American Medical Society, after a strong debate, refuses to sanction a motion that the constitution shall be so construed as to render female delegates incapable of admission. This is certainly a great advance in reformed ideas, and we anticipate that next year, when the American Medical Association meets in Philadelphia, not only will female delegates be admitted, but that some of the former opponents of such a course will be eager to assert that they always were in favor of women becoming physicians.

Connecticut.

The Hartford, Connecticut, Times, maintains that Governor English is legally and undoubtedly re-elected by a clear, clean majority of twelve votes, and continues: "This is a constitutional majority. It belongs to him by the provisions of the Constitution, which prescribes the manner in which the returns shall be made, by whom made, and when they shall be made. The Constitution, which members of the Legislature, as well as others, are bound to support—bound by their oaths to sustain—confirms the Legislature to the votes counted and declared 'in the electors' meetings' on the first Monday of April." But the Republicans propose to count votes bound in boxes in May; and they claim that they will declare Jewell elected on such a count, in violation of the Constitution. If this is to be the rule, the Constitution should be changed, and the party that can print the most votes, bid stuff them during the thirty nights between the election and the meeting of the Legislature, will win.

Mysterious.

Our neighboring county of Monroe is considerably excited and mystified in consequence of the mysterious disappearance of Peter Heller, Esq., an old and respected citizen of Hamilton township. Mr. Heller was a farmer, but devoted considerable time to driving and left home about the 3d of April, telling his family that he had some business at Scranton and would be back in a few days. It appears that he did go to Scranton, borrowing money from various parties in Stroudsburg, on his way, and since then he has neither been seen nor heard of. Mr. H. was a man of temperate habits and was looked upon by the community generally as an upright and honorable citizen. He has a family of growable children. The general supposition is that he found himself so completely involved and left for parts unknown, in order to get rid of his creditors. He owned a large farm in Hamilton and is said to have left property enough behind him to pay all his debts. —March Chronicle Democrat.

Grant, Butler & Co.

Some of our Radical contemporaries have been forced by the recent alliance of Grant and Butler to endeavor to sustain the latter. The New York Tribune, however, will not consent to this. It says of him: "As to Mr. Butler, if there is anything remaining of him after the sanguinary row he provoked, we may safely leave it to be dealt with by his Yankee fellow-citizens, who will certainly object to being represented by a man who has not discretion enough to keep out of quarrels, nor pluck enough to carry them through." Grant, who had expressed his official report, has been appointed a committee to investigate the lies about the South. Then Butler got Grant to make it a party question by sending in a message asking the passage of Butler's scheme and it was thus carried through against the remonstrances of some of the best men and journals of the Republican party. But Grant has suffered more by his association with the gang of scoundrels he has gathered round him, and their revolutionary plots in his and their interest, than he did even through his implication in the "gold conspiracy" and his bad habits—among them that of pocketing presents. He has frittered away all the reputation won in his military career, by his disgraceful civil administration. He is not in the same sort of company, politically, that he was when the financial sharpers in New York got him in their clutches; and so used him that the Congressional Committee of his own party only screened his damaged reputation by suppression of his letters, and shifting all the blame on Corbin, his brother-in-law, and Butler, the fairest public officer of his selection. —Philadelphia Age.

An Act to Prevent Trespassing on Railroad Cars.

It is a well known fact that many accidents on railroad cars occur through the prevalent practice of jumping on cars while in motion. Generally parties who indulge in this dangerous habit do so with a desire to obtain a ride without rendering the necessary equivalent. It was for the purpose of saving human life and protecting railroad companies from imposition that the following law was passed a short time since by the Legislature:

WHEREAS, Minors and other persons frequently enter upon and into railroad cars contrary to the rules of the corporations owning such cars, and for the purpose of being, riding or travelling thereon without any payment of fare, and by entering and leaving such cars when motion ceases and fatal accidents have occurred; therefore,

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, etc., That any person willfully entering in or upon any railroad car, whether the same be passenger, freight, coal or other car, with the intention of being, riding or travelling in or upon such car contrary to the rules of the person, persons or corporations owning the same, or of the railroad company upon whose railroad the same is being moved, and any person entering in or upon any passenger car with the intention of being, riding or traveling upon such car without paying fare, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than one dollar nor more than five dollars, which shall be paid to the treasurer of the school district in which such offense was committed, or to the officer of said district; and any constable or police officer having knowledge of the violation of this act may forthwith arrest the offender and take him before any judge, alderman or justice of the peace, or such officer may be arrested by a warrant or capias issued by such magistrate or justice; and said magistrate shall proceed to hear and determine the matter of issue, and if he shall convict the person so charged with the violation of the provisions of this act he shall proceed to pronounce the forfeiture which he shall adjudge against the person so convicted; and if the person so convicted refuse or neglect to satisfy such forfeiture immediately, he shall be committed to jail or prison for the county in which the offense was committed for a period not exceeding ten days: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be held to prevent the prosecution of any person who may falsely perjure himself with a view of riding in and upon any passenger car without payment of fare.

No Liquor Selling During the Progress of Elections.

Among the bills introduced by the Legislature is the following which, having received the official sanction of Governor Geary, has become a law:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, etc., That from and after the passage of this act it shall not be lawful for any person in this Commonwealth to sell liquor or give away to be used as a drink any spirituous or malt liquors, wine or cider, or any other substance containing alcohol, on any part of any day set apart for any general or special election by the citizens in or within any of the precincts, wards, townships, counties, or other civil divisions or subdivisions of the Commonwealth; and that the provisions of this bill shall not be enforced after the election polls are closed in the evening, or the sale of liquor prohibited after that time.

Gen. Sherman on the Ku-Klux.

The General of the Army is at present on a visit of inspection to the south and the western frontier. Arriving the other day in New Orleans, he was tendered a reception by the American Union Club of that city, an association professedly non-political but composed almost entirely of radical politicians. The General accepted the invitation of the club and the reception came on with the usual display of proterochies, oratory, etc. After a number of toasts had been given and responded to, there was a cry of "Sherman!" "Sherman!" and the general would be excused from speaking, but the clamor of the enthusiastic members of the "American Union Club" could not be silenced. The distinguished but taciturn guest was obliged to speak, and he did speak in the following manner:

I believe this government will keep on growing until it spreads itself over the entire American continent; but in order to gain this much desired end, and to maintain ourselves as a free and independent republic, we have got to show ourselves charitable towards each other. It has been remarked by some gentleman who has preceded me that it was generally conceded by the soldiers of both armies at the close of the late civil war, that if the questions were all matters of the difference between the north and south were, left to the armies, it would be settled at once, and everything would be come quiet and orderly. I so believed; and before signing the agreement with Gen. Johnston, I called together all the generals under my command, and without a dissenting voice they agreed with me. I believed they surrendered in good faith, and would have lived up to the very end of the agreement; and, in my opinion, if there had been no reconstruction acts of Congress, and the army been left at the time to settle all the questions of difference between the different sections of the country, the people would have at once become quiet and peaceable. I probably have as good means of information as most persons in regard to what satisfied that the Ku-Klux were not kept out of Congress, and the army kept at their legitimate duties, there are enough good and true men in all southern states to put down all Ku-Klux or other bands of marauders.

A Singular Case.

CHICAGO, May 1.—A singular case was decided by the Supreme Court to-day. A man was arraigned on several indictments and sentenced on each, the whole term of imprisonment being eight years. The Judge sentenced him on one indictment to one year, ending April 10th, then on another indictment to three years, commencing on April 10th, 1871, and so on, naming the date when imprisonment should commence. The statutes of the State contain the following clause regarding the conduct of prisoners: "The convict in the Illinois penitentiary, against whom there shall be found no record of the infraction of the rules or laws of the prison, or of the State, and shall demean himself or herself orderly and peacefully, shall be deemed to have earned a credit for good conduct, of the number of days, &c., and shall have the same deducted from his or her term of imprisonment, and shall be discharged accordingly." As the prisoner's conduct was unexceptionable, he was allowed one week, and claimed his discharge before the second sentence commenced. The case was laid before the Supreme Court and decided in his favor. He was discharged, but is shadowed by an officer to prevent his escape, and will be again imprisoned when the time comes.

Remarkable Case of Suicide.

Between five and six o'clock on Wednesday morning of last week, Mrs. Louise Elliott, widow of George Elliott, late constable of Morris township, this county, committed suicide at her residence, about three-fourths of a mile southwest of Prosperity. The family, consisting of herself and three children, arose somewhat earlier than usual, Mrs. Elliott appearing to be in a great hurry to get the "morning work" done, that she might, as she said, have time to get ready for those who might attend the sale of her late husband's personal property, which had been appointed for the Friday and Saturday following. She sent the two older children (both girls) to the barn to feed some of the stock, and they returned to the house in a few minutes afterward supposing their mother was milking during their absence; but seeing the buckets in the kitchen, they milked two cows while their brother Willie (the youngest) was looking for the mother. He soon found her in a back room up stairs, hanging to a joist. He says he noticed a faint movement of the fingers, but of course, being only nine years of age he did not have sufficient presence of mind to restore her. He went to the window of the room and told his sister that "this mother was hung." Martha, the younger of the two girls, aged eleven years, at once ran to a neighbor's (Silas Winget's) and said to him, "Mother is gone! Mother is gone too!" The death of the father had occurred but a short time previously.

Mr. Winget hurried to the house of Mrs. Elliott, and was soon joined by other neighbors who took down and removed the body to an adjoining room. They found that she had placed around her neck a surcingle in the form of a noose, which she had passed over the end of a joist and buckled together, and the noose so placed as to produce strangulation on the neck. The weight of her body drawing upon it, a small chair was imbedded under her; her knees were bent and elevated above the bottom of the chair six or eight inches; her feet were lapped across each other and rested quite heavily on the floor; her heels were pressed apart, seemingly by the pressure on the toes; the legs between the feet and knees rested directly on the front part of the chair; and under the surcingle, around the front part of the neck, she had placed, apparently with some care a cloth. These preparations indicate that the suicide committed with considerable deliberation, and had been in contemplation prior to that morning; and this belief is strengthened by the contents of a folded note pinned to the bosom of her dress, as follows:

"I can not stand to be here the day of the sale, I feel so bad, ever since my husband's death. I do not want to live. I want all the sheep and stock of all kinds sold, and every thing in the house sold. I want Taylor William Elliott to keep my three children to his house and take them to school, and give good places for them. Him to keep Willie and raise him as his own son. I have 70 dollars in the drawer, take it to get the children clothes as they have not got any yet. I want Silas Winget to take care of all the cattle and sheep and horse till the sale. Mr. Winget do you put two of the best feather-beds up for the girls and one for Willie, and give them each a pillow case."

Justice of the Peace, Mathias Minton, of Prosperity, held an inquest upon the body, the jury being G. D. Dyer, M. W. Bell, Isiah Sanders, A. D. Hayden, S. S. Bell, and W. J. Lindy. A verdict was rendered in accordance with the above.

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE, HARRISBURG, May 4.—BILLS PASSED:—Bill to incorporate the Mutual Savings Bank and Trust Company of Scranton.

Act authorizing the Del. & Ind. Canal Company to build a road from the eastern terminus of their road to the New York State line.

The Senate concurred in amendments to the Wilkes-Barre city bill, and it is now a law, having received the Governor's approval.

HOUSE.—BILLS PASSED:—Act relating to compensation and general mining laws of the Commonwealth.

Act relating to railroads, canals, and incorporated companies authorizing to construct railroads, and authorizing such companies to purchase and hold stocks and bonds, to lease roads and property, and consolidated with each other in Luzerne, Susquehanna, and Wayne counties.

The appropriation bill has become a law by the expiration of the ten days within which time the Governor must return bills to the House in which they originate, with or without his approval.

Mr. Keene's supplement to bill regulating mode of election of councilmen in the city of Scranton, which has been on the third reading for some time, came up in its order, and was defeated.

He Couldn't Tell A Lie.

Alf Burnett, in one of his letters to the People of Indianapolis, relates the following anecdote:

"By the way, a good story is told of Rep. Butler and his notorious honesty. A short time since Rep. Butler and Wendell Phillips had business with the President, and arm-in-arm proceeded to call upon him. The President was busy, and sent word that he would see them presently. The two gentlemen strolled out into the conservatory, where the White House, there into the garden. Butler and Phillips were engaged in an animated conversation upon some topic. Butler became slightly excited.

"A large hatbox, belonging to the gardener, was beside a tree; Butler casually picked it up, and while talking, he made several deep gasps with it into some of General Grant's favorite trees. Just at this juncture the President appeared. Butler hastily secreted it under his coat-tails.

"After the compliments of the day, the President spied for the first time his mutilated tree, and with tones of vehemence, inquired who had been cutting and gnawing that tree. After a few moments' pause, he stepped bravely up to the President, and took him by the hand, saying: 'Mr. President, I cannot tell a lie; I cannot tell a lie; Wendell Phillips did it!'"

Mr. Greeley declares that General Grant cannot carry New York. He goes further, and acknowledges that the Radical cannot be named, at the present time, who can: This, same may, with truth, be said of a majority of the States of the Union.

Foreign Cleanings.

The Chateau of Issy has been burned.—Bismark has gone to Frankfurt to confer with Favre.—The bombardment before Paris continues with full vigor.—General Russel defends his predecessor, General Chassel.

The Commune, by decree, abolishes all political and professional offices.—There is little or no change to note in the position of the French belligerents.—The British House of Lords has passed the bill for the protection of life in Ireland.

The Freemasons of several of the cities of France are endeavoring to secure peace.—It is thought that all attempts at conciliation between the two factions in France will prove fruitless.—The Island of St. Germain, in the Seine, between Billancourt and Issy, has been taken by the Versailles forces.

Negotiations for a compromise between the two factions are now progressing, and if they fail Marshal McMahon will attempt to carry Paris by assault.—Earl Granville has announced in the British House of Lords that the Government has official despatches confirming the safety of Dr. Livingstone, the African explorer.

An anecdote of Mr. Calhoun, which we find in the New York Tribune, illustrates the tone of the public men of his time, and contrasts with that of our day when you may put money into a President's hand with as little ceremony as you would drop alms into the hat of a beggar.

The following anecdote of John C. Calhoun, as told by William Schouler, on the authority of the late Hon. Abbott Lawrence: "Some time before 1840, Mr. Calhoun wrote to Mr. Lawrence that he had been adding to his landed estates, and would like to obtain a loan of \$10,000 or \$15,000 in Boston, where money was more plenty than in South Carolina, and the rate of interest not so high, for the payment of which he would give his notes and a mortgage upon his estate, which would be ample security. Mr. Lawrence said he consulted Mr. Nathan Appleton and one or two other wealthy citizens of Boston upon the subject, and it was agreed to raise the money for him and take no security for the repayment but his own note. Mr. Lawrence informed Mr. Calhoun of the arrangement which he had made, and expressed his gratification that it was in the power of himself and a few of his friends to do a kindness to one so distinguished, whose life had been devoted to the service of his country. Mr. Calhoun immediately wrote back, declining the offer, and withdrawing his request. He said it did not agree with his sense of propriety to accept a loan upon such terms; that in the discharge of his public duties he did not wish to be embarrassed by a sense of obligation to any one."

The Admiral's Soup.

A good story is told at the expense of the fashionable American boot-maker of Buenos Ayres. It runs in this wise:

Admiral Coe, who commanded the squadron at Buenos Ayres, had become so impressed with the idea that some enemy would put him to death by poison, that he had a cooking stove erected in the cabin of his flag-ship, and prepared his meals with his own hands. A white powder was always present to his imagination whenever he partook of food. He thought of it when awake, and dreamed of it while sleeping.

Now it happened that being on shore in Buenos Ayres one day, he stepped into the store of Mr. P., and was measured for a pair of boots. In due time they were finished and sent off to the Admiral.

The boots seemed to please him very well, but just as he was in the act of trying them on, he happened to invert one of them, and horrors on horrors, what did he discover but the insidious white powder in each boot. To say he was livid with rage would but poorly express the passion which swept across his breast. He instantly summoned one of his officers and directed him to proceed to Mr. P.'s and request his company at dinner.

The officer having departed, the old admiral, knife in hand, commenced to cut up both boots, which he placed in a saucupan of water and set on the stove to boil.

While the admiral was making the soup Mr. P. had received the invitation to dine. It would not have done to decline the invitation, so he accepted it and commenced getting ready to accompany the officer who brought the message. By-and-by the boat was reported to the admiral returning, and he forthwith emptied the contents of his saucupan into a tub and set down to await the arrival of his victim. Pretty soon P. stepped on the board and was ushered into the cabin. The admiral received him with a bland smile.

"Sit down, Mr. P.," he said, "you have made me an excellent pair of boots." P. was flattered, "I am very glad you like them, admiral," he replied.

The admiral gave a nervous start, and stepped into the tub; after which he reappeared with a pistol in one hand and an enormous spoon in the other. He then requested P. to draw up to the table, and placing the spoon in the tub, while an ungenerous passion roared in his breast, he commenced to ladle out of the soup, or, I'll blow your brains out."

P. comprehended the situation, and knew the admiral too well to hesitate. So he at once commenced to swallow the soup made from the boots on which he had bestowed so much care. It was a difficult feat to perform, for the broth was hot and moreover not very palatable, but the admiral stood by his side with a cocked pistol, and the thing had to be done.

When the last drop was drained, poor P. was placed in a boat and sent on shore, and for weeks afterwards was confined to his bed from an overdose of boot soup. It is only necessary to add that the soap-stone powder which was sifted into the boots was the innocent cause of the admiral's wrath. P.'s friends said that for years afterwards he never had occasion to use a cathartic.

The census returns are not yet quite complete.

Local Intelligence.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. L. B. Zolm, Pastor. Sabbath Services, 10 1/2 a. m. and 7 p. m. Prayer Meeting, Wednesday Evening, 7 1/2 p. m.

CATHOLIC CHURCH.—Rev. J. STATNEY, Pastor.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Rev. A. WANNING, Pastor. Sabbath Services, 10 1/2 a. m. and 7 1/2 p. m. Week-day Services, Friday, 12 p. m.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.—Rev. A. D. ALEXANDER, Pastor.

PROTESTANT CHURCH.—Rev. J. M. WALKER, Pastor. Sabbath Services, 10 1/2 a. m. and 7 1/2 p. m. Prayer Meeting, Tuesday Evening, 7 1/2 p. m.

Business Notices.

A little money now and then, is needed by the richest men. [Especially so by editors.]

New Law Firm, J. B. & A. H. McCollum. Card published this week.

James Redding administrator in the estate of Wm. Cress deceased, gives notice of public sale on the premises in Rtsch, Thursday June 8th, 1871.

J. B. McCollum, Auditor, in Sheriff Sales of real estate, D. C. Roberts, gives notice of meeting, Tuesday, June 6th.

W. W. Watson, Auditor, Sheriff sales estate W. S. Wilson, will meet Wednesday, June 7th.

Go to A. N. Bullard's store, at the head of Public Avenue, for canned Green Corn, and enquire for the kind the editor of the DEMOCRAT had and you will find it the best in market.

D. A. McCrackin for a long time bar-tender at Koon's Hotel is now engaged at the Tarbell House.

Sheriff Sales for Saturday June 10th.

Auburn Items.

Farmers are done sowing their spring grain, and are preparing for corn and potatoes.

James Logan has built a neat cottage on his farm for his "hand" to dwell in.

There are not so many papers in Auburn this year as there were last year. Cause: they have a poor house to put them in.

Auburn Centre is a flourishing village. It contains three stores, two taverns, one blacksmith, four wagon makers, two shoemakers, one doctor, and loafers to numerous to mention.

George White had seven sheep killed by dogs, on Monday night, May 1.

A young man, who took to wife not six months since, left his "bed and board," a few nights since, his better half followed him, as any good wife should, and prevailed on him to return. A month never married a widow with seven children, if you wish to live contented.

Receipt for Killing a Town.

Underate your neighbor's property, withhold your support from home mechanics and manufacturers, buy what you need elsewhere, in preference to home, and if you are in business, refuse to advertise. If this won't kill the most prosperous town in America, it may be considered fire proof and proof against hard times.

License Granted.

The license which was denied Mr. David Wilmarth of Wilmarth's Hotel, Hopatcong, at the April term of court, was granted last week, by his honor Judge Streeter, who held a special term of court here last week.

Worth Trying.

A French chemist asserts that if tea be ground like coffee before not water is poured upon it, it will yield nearly double the amount of its exhilarating qualities. Another writes says: "If you put a piece of lump sugar, the size of a walnut, into a teapot, you will make the tea infuse in half the time."

The Jefferson Railroad.

We are assured that a very few more days will remove the remaining "spring slides" from the Jefferson R. R., and allow through trains again to pass over the road between our town and Lansboro. The prospect of getting a solid road bed across the swamp is also now good. —Carbondale Advance.

Dastardly Act.

The engineer of the up morning passenger train, one day last week, when near Wyalusing, was shot at by some one in ambush and narrowly escaped injury, as the ball is said to have come so near his head as to produce quite a "shock." The train was stopped and a young man—a relative of a lady whose cow had been killed on the track by this same engine—was found to be innocently engaged in borrowing over the woods whence the shot had been fired. He was allowed to continue his work in peace as no gun was found about him of course the shooter had hid the gun. Why was not this suspiciously situated party arrested and a diligent search made for the gun? —Wyalusing Democrat.

Attention! Soldiers!

Company A and B, National Guards, Montrose, will meet at their rendezvous, May 30th, to transact important business. By order Captain's Commanding.

The Weather in April.

The mean temperature during the month of April was 52.31 deg., while the average of the means since 1700 has been only 51.25 deg., and since 1855 only 52 deg. The mean temperature of March was 48.7 deg., the average of the means for the corresponding month since 1700 having been 39.2 deg., and 41.34 deg., since 1823. It will be noticed, however, that during March the mean temperature exceeded the average for the past forty-seven years by 7.30 deg., while the corresponding excess in April was but 3.91 deg. During April an unusually small quantity of rain fell, measuring in the aggregate only 1.83 inches, nearly one-half of the whole having fallen on the afternoon of the 27th. The average rain-fall of the month during the past thirty-four years has been 3.86 inches. Thus far during the year 14.30 inches of rain have fallen, the average for the corresponding months being 14.20 inches, and the quantity in the same period of last year 10.37 inches.

White Wash.

The following recipe for whitewashing has been found by experience to answer on wood, brick and stone, nearly as well as oil paint, and is much cheaper: Stir half a bushel of unslaked lime with boiling water, keeping it covered during the process. Strain it and add a peck of salt dissolved in warm water; three pounds of ground rice put in boiling water and ground to a thin paste; half a pound of powdered Spanish whiting and a pound of clear glue, dissolved in warm water; mix these well together and let them stand for several days. Keep the wash thus prepared in a kettle or portable furnace, and when used put it on as hot as possible, with painters' or whitewash brush.

Quarterly Meeting.

Providence permitting, the first Quarterly Meeting of the M. E. church, in Montrose, for this Ecclesiastical year, will be held on Saturday and Sunday, May 13th and 14th. Services to commence on Saturday, at 3 p. m. The Rev. Mr. Forsyth, pastor of the Barrows M. E. church in Gibson, will officiate on the occasion.

The Seals.

In the M. E. church will be bored on Monday, May 15th, 1871, at 2 o'clock, p. m. By order.

Resumption.

Gradually the different colliers in the coal regions are getting back in the old track of mining work. About Wilkes Barre nearly all have gone to work, and in the Schuylkill region quite a number of colliers it is said have accepted the operators' proposition of "wages." We can hardly account for the continuance of the stoppage in the Lehigh region and Summit Hill. Some terms should be agreed on so that resumption may be more general, as partial resumption will speedily result in injury to both miners and operators in the idle regions, and injury not easily repaired. The large companies at Scranton still stand on their dignity and remain idle. It is thought however, that resumption at Wilkes-Barre will necessitate a settlement of some kind and work at Scranton. It now seems just probable that in all the regions work will be going on by June 15. How long it will continue, without the cry again of suspension remains to be seen. —March Chronicle Democrat.

Suspicious Words.

When I think of the lives that are blighted, the souls that are dishonored, the homes broken up by a miserable temper, I wonder that it is not branded with such a stamp of vice that all would shun it, but it has so many specious disguises, it lurks in so many places, that we are taken aback without knowing it.

The simple suggestions that Miss Smith had better be careful or she would be talked about is enough to ostracise her from good society. The opinion indifferently expressed that Miss Jones is no better than she should be, has consigned her to infamy in the hearts of those who did not know her and never could know her.

A jocular allusion to Mr. Brown, seen in the company of Mrs. White, has been taken in innocent as it was accidental—has left the injured woman without home or friends. A shake of the head or a lifting of the eyelids is worse than outspoken slander. That may be refused, but the whisper light as air evades scrutiny.

People who have nothing to do talk gossip. They look across into their neighbor's windows and see a double reflection. Men in doorways and women in windows can unravel somebody's life with a facility only known in making. They never stop to think when they probe a secret that gives them such exquisite pleasure, that it is somebody's else death.

I hate gossip; I never stop on a street corner to watch anyone. I prefer to look through my moral keyholes to discover any recluses brooding over love letters. I never watched Mrs. Jones and wondered if she had a husband, or who gave her such good clothes. It is none of my business any way, and I will not be paid to do it. When I hear of a man who conspires, jays and screws, I'll start a newspaper and take the subscriptions in butter and eggs.—Ez.

How to Know the Age of a Horse.

The colt is born with twelve grinders: when four front teeth have made their appearance, the colt is twelve days old; and when the next four come forth is four weeks old. When the corner teeth appear the colt is eight months old; when the latter have attained to the height of the front teeth it is one year old. The two year old colt has the kernel (the dark substance in the middle of the tooth's crown) ground out of all the front teeth; in the third year the middle front teeth are being shifted; and when three years old these are substituted by the horse teeth. The next four teeth are shifted in the fourth year, and the corner teeth in the fifth. At six years the kernel is worn out of the lower white front teeth and they have attained their full growth. At seven years the kernel is worn out of the corner teeth of the upper jaw; and when the kernel of the teeth next to the middle fronts is worn out, the bridle teeth begin to wear off. At eight years of age the kernel is worn of all the lower front teeth and begins to decrease in the middle upper fronts. In the ninth year the kernel has wholly disappeared from the middle upper front teeth, the look on the corner teeth has increased in size, and the bridle teeth lose their points. In the tenth year, they were worn out of the teeth next to the middle front of the upper jaw; and in the eleventh year the kernel has entirely vanished from the corner teeth of the same jaw. At twelve years old the crown of all the front teeth in the lower jaw has become triangular, and the bridle teeth are much worn down. As the horse advances in age the gums shrink away from the teeth, which consequently receive a long narrow appearance, and a darkish point, gray hairs increase in the forehead; the eyes, and the chin assumes the form of an angle.

Weather Rep't Ending, May 6, 1871.

Table with columns: DAY, TIME, DEG., WIND, REMARKS. Rows for Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday.

The Report of the lease of the united railroads of New Jersey to the Pennsylvania railroad company, is fully confirmed.

The committees of the two boards of directors have fully agreed to the terms, and the