

# THE JEFFERSONIAN.

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Spirits—Two dollars a year in advance—and if not paid before the end of the year, two dollars and fifty cents will be charged.  
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**JOB PRINTING,**  
OF ALL KINDS,  
Executed in the highest style of the Art, and on the most reasonable terms.

**DR. J. LANTZ,**  
Surgeon and Mechanical Dentist,  
Suffrage his office on Main Street, in the second story of Dr. S. Walton's brick building, nearly opposite the Stroudsburg House, and he flatters himself that by eighteen years constant practice and the most careful and careful attention to all matters pertaining to his profession, that he is fully able to perform all operations in the dental line in the most careful, tasteful and skillful manner.  
Special attention given to saving the Natural Teeth; also, to the insertion of Artificial Teeth on Rubber, Gold, Silver or Constantine Gums, and perfect fits in all cases insured.  
Most persons know the great folly and danger of entrusting their work to the inexperienced, or to those living at a distance.  
April 13, 1871.—1y

**DR. N. L. PECK,**  
Surgeon Dentist,

Announces that having just returned from Dental Colleges, he is fully prepared to make artificial teeth in the most beautiful and life-like manner, and to fill decayed teeth according to the most improved method.  
Teeth extracted without pain, when desired, by the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas, which is entirely harmless. Repairing of all kinds neatly done. All work warranted. Charges reasonable.  
Office in J. G. Keller's new brick building, Main Street, Stroudsburg, Pa.  
aug 31-1f

**DR. C. O. HOFFMAN, M. D.**  
Would respectfully announce to the public that he has removed his office from Oakland to Canadensis, Monroe County, Pa.  
Trusting that many years of consecutive practice of Medicine and Surgery will be a sufficient guarantee for the public confidence.  
February 25, 1870.—1f

**JAMES H. WALTON,**  
Attorney at Law,  
Office in the building formerly occupied by L. M. Burson, and opposite the Stroudsburg Bank, Main Street, Stroudsburg, Pa.  
jan 13-1f

**S. HOLMES, JR.,**  
Attorney at Law,  
STROUDSBURG, PA.  
Office, on Main Street, 5 doors above the Stroudsburg House, and opposite Ruster's clothing store.  
Business of all kinds attended to with promptness and fidelity.  
May 6, 1869.—1f

**PLASTER!**  
Fresh ground Nova Scotia PLASTER, at Stokes' Mills. HEMLOCK BOARDS, FENCING, SHINGLES, LATH, PA-LING, and POSTS, cheap.  
FLOUR and FEED constantly on hand. Will exchange Lumber and Plaster for Grain or pay the highest market price.  
BLACKSMITH SHOP just opened by C. Stone, an experienced workman. Public trade solicited.  
N. S. WYCKOFF, Stokes' Mills, Pa., April 20, 1871.

**A. ROCKAFELLOW,**  
DEALER IN  
Ready-Made Clothing, Gents Fur-nishing Goods, Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes, &c.  
EAST STROUDSBURG, PA.  
(Near the Depot.)  
The public are invited to call and examine goods. Prices moderate.  
May 6, 1869.—1f

**REV. EDWARD A. WILSON'S** (of Wil-linsburgh, N. Y.) Recipe for CON-SUMPTION and ASTHMA carefully com-pounded at  
**HOLLINSHEAD'S DRUG STORE,**  
Medicines Fresh and Pure.  
Nov. 21, 1867.] W. HOLLINSHEAD.  
**A FULL ASSORTMENT**  
OF  
**HOME MADE CHAIRS**  
Always on hand at  
**SAMUEL S. LEE'S**  
New Cabinet Shop,  
Franklin Street Stroudsburg, Penn'a  
In rear of Stroudsburg Bank.  
April 6, 71.—1y.

**DON'T FORGET** that when you want any thing in the Furniture or Ornamental line that McCarty, in the Odd-Fellows' Hall, Main Street, Stroudsburg, Pa., is the place to get it. [Sept. 26

**DON'T FOOL YOUR MONEY** away for worthless articles of Furni-ture, but go to McCarty's, and you will get well paid for it. [Sept. 26, '67.

**DON'T YOU KNOW** that J. B. McCarty is the only Undertaker in Stroudsburg who understands his business? If not, attend a Funeral managed by any other Undertaker in town, and you will see the proof of the fact. [Sept. 16, '67.

## THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

To war-worn Abolitionists, accustomed to find in each President's Message them-selves berated, their motives aspersed, and their devotion to Impartial Liberty stigmatized as impelled by sectional hate and in essence little better than treason, it must be refreshing to read this Mes-sage, wherein aversion to Slavery at home and abroad, with recommendations that cur citizens be forbidden to hold slaves in countries where human bondage is still legal, congratulations on the initiation of enfranchisement in Brazil, hopes that the process may be hastened, complaints that Spain's semblance of emancipation in Cuba and Porto Rico is a mockery, &c. &c. are so prominent. The fact that the President who thus nobly embodies and enu-merates the better impulses of our people was himself a partisan of Slavery down to the outbreak of our great Civil War, so far from weakening the force of his de-monstrations against the discarded scourge and shame of our country, but in-terifies and emphasizes that testimony. Just compare this Message in its relations to Slavery with one of Buchanan's uttered barely twelve years ago, and the immense beneficial strides made by our Republic within that period will be manifest. Let none doubt that the melioration is perma-nent, and far more likely to be increased than diminished.

Our Foreign Relations appear to be satisfactory in the main, and the Presi-dent is right in regarding and represent-ing our late Treaty with Great Britain, whereby our grave differences with that power are submitted to friendly arbitra-tion, as a striking evidence of progress in true civilization. Grant that the Treaty in question is less favorable to us on some points than might fairly have been ex-pected—that we should have insisted on a total abolition of war on private prop-erty (other than contraband) afloat—still we hold that Treaty a theme of just felic-itation, honorable to both parties, and auspicious to the future peace of Chris-tendom. We believe Gen Grant's felici-tations thereupon will be fully responded to by a great majority of his countrymen.

We judge that our relations with Spain are more critical than the President's guarded language would indicate; other-wise, we should strenuously object to his indorsement of Secretary Robeson's sug-gestion as to the necessity for increasing and improving the material "of the Na-vy." We protest against any such in-crease. If we need more vessels and more men for any present emergency, let us hire them, and pay the bill; but there is no need of a permanent increase. On the contrary, we suggest that half the National vessels now rotting idly, in our ports be sold to the highest bidder, and no longer watched and guarded at a use-less cost while they grow daily more and more unseaworthy and unserviceable. If we ever want more war-vessels, these will be found good for nothing, but breaking up and sold as old iron. Let us break them up at once, now that iron is in de-mand at good prices, and not eat their heads off twice more. If we need more guns in the West Indies, call home our useless parade fleet from the Mediter-ranean. Secretary Robeson is a jolly good fellow, and we wish him all matrimonial and other felicity; but his "suggestion" implies more officers and more expense, whether he knows it or not, and that the country will not stand. Avast, there, skipper! for you are rushing on sunken rocks which your chart seems to take no note of!

The President's recommendations that the Internal Taxes be swept away, those known as Stamps and those levied on Li-queurs and Tobaccos, will meet with gen-eral approval. May we not hope that Congress will act promptly and decidedly on this recommendation?

As to tariff revision, the President re-jects very nearly the average sentiment of the People. But we guess his true friends in Congress will make haste slow-ly in reducing the revenue from this source. The fact that the Debt has done more than anything else to make the Ad-ministration and the party supporting it strong and popular. So many Millions paid off each month are to Gen. Grant's Administration what Union victories on hard fought fields were to Mr Lincoln's. No financial difficulties beset a ruler which is thus amply supplied with revenue and using it for such a purpose. The fact stated by the President that the annual burden of the Debt is now Seventeen Million less than it was when he was in-augurated is a perfect Vicksburg to his supporters. Now, you cannot both eat your cake and save it; and, if tax repeal is to be the order of the day, we shall soon have reached the end of debt reduction. And when we have stopped reducing the Debt, it will weigh upon us much more heavily than it now does, while reducing outgoes, by contracting new loans at a lower rate of interest wherewith to pay off old ones, will be found impracticable. We respectfully suggest, therefore that sweeping away Fifty Millions per annum of internal revenue may well suffice for one session. When Tariff reduction shall be in order, the President's plan may in the main be safely followed.

With regard to the Ku Klux outrages in certain localities at the South, the Presi-dent's representations are sound, moder-ate, and will be heartily approved by a large majority of his countrymen. Those outrages must be suppressed; peaceable citizens, however powerless and despised, must be protected in their humble homes,

and, if the States cannot or will not do this, the Union must and will. We heartily regret that National interposi-tion is necessary; but it is, we rejoice that it has been decreed, and bids fair to prove effectual. The denunciations of "martial law" in Opposition journals and speeches are based on untruth. There has been no proclamation of martial law; nothing more than a vigorous assertion of the su-premacy of state law to conspiracy, viol-ence, and murder. If any have absconded from their homes because of the Presi-dent's Proclamations, their guilty con-science were their accusers. We wish the President had seen fit, moreover, to indicate his adherence of the carpet-bag villainies whereby several Southern States have been impoverished and their credit broken down—villainies which partially explain but in no manner excuse the crimes of the Ku Klux prowlers; but he is right as to these miscreants, and, so far, the country is with him.

Another suggestion that will strike the people as both proper and just, is the one that the Government take possession of the telegraphic wires and manage them as it does the Post office. This plan has been tried in England with great suc-cess. We will have cheaper communica-tion between the people, and one of the shackles on the press will be removed.—We can never have an entirely free so long as it has to submit to the exactions of a set of private speculators, bent more on enriching themselves than on accom-modating the public.

The President meets every question presented to the minds of the American people in a fair and candid manner. His recommendations are in nearly all re-spects wise and progressive and the country will see in them that we have a Presi-dent who is no less wise in peace than he was illustrious in war.

## The True Theory About Fresh Air.

The following facts on "open windows at night" is from Hall's *Journal of Health*: "Very much has been written on this subject, and written unwisely; the facts are that whoever sleeps uncomfortably cool will get sick. To hoist the window sky high when the mercury is at zero is an absurdity. The colder a sleeping apart-ments is the more unhealthy does it be-come, because cold condenses the carbonic acid formed by the breathing of the sleeper. It settles near the floor, and is re-breathed, and if in a very condensed form he will die before morning. Hence we must be governed by circumstances: the first thing is you must be comfortably warm during sleep, otherwise you are not refreshed, and inflammation of the lungs may be engendered, and life destroyed within a very few days. An open door and an open fire place are sufficient for ordinary purposes in cold weather.

When other windows are opened, it is to have them down at the top two or three inches, and up at the bottom for the same space, in miasmatic localities; and these are along the water course, besides mill ponds, marshes, bivaoucs, river bottoms, flat islands, and the like. It is the most im-portant from the first of August until several severe frosts have been noticed, to keep all external doors and windows closed, because the cool air of sunset causes the condensation of the poisonous emanations which were caused by the heat of the noonday sun to rise far above the earth. This condensation makes the air "heavy" by the great solidification of the emanations by cold; these resting on the surface of the earth in the more concentrated and malignant form, they are breathed in the lung and swallowed into the stomach, corrupting and poison-ing the blood with great rapidity. By daylight these condensations are made so compact by the protracted coolness of the night they are too near the surface of the earth to be breathed into the system; but as the sun begins to ascend these heavy condensations begin to rise to the height of several feet above the ground, and are freely taken into the system by every breath and swallow; hence, the hours of sunrise and sunset are the most unhealthy hours of the twenty-four in the localities named; and noon tide, when the sun is the hottest, is the most healthy portion of the day, because the miasmatic so much ratified that it ascends rapidly to the upper regions. The general lessons are:—First avoid exposure to the outdoor air in miasmatic localities for the hours includ-ing sunrise and sunset. Second, having a blazing fire on the hearth of the family room at these hours to rarify and send the miasma upward. Third, take break-fast before going out of doors in the morn-ing, and take tea before sundown, then being out at night is not so injurious.

The question whether or not Goldsmith Maid had beaten the public time of Dexter in the great trot against Lucy, on the Cold Spring track, at Milwaukee, on the 6th of September last, or whether the time she then made was a valid record, has been passed upon by Wilkes' *Spirit of the Times*, which says, after review-ing all the statements in regard to the performance, that those "who bet that Goldsmith Maid beat Dexter's public time, have won; and gentlemen who sought the judgment of the *Spirit*, and who have received money on a converse decision, should hand it back. Final judgment has simply been retarded, and they now have that judgment upon what may be considered a decree of the full bench."

## Names of the States.

A correspondent having inquired why the States are called by their present names, and what are their derivation and meaning, an exchange answers as fol-lows:  
Maine—So called from the province of Maine, in France, in compliment to Queen Henrietta, of England, who, it has been said, owned that province. This is the commonly received opinion.  
New Hampshire—Named by John Mas-on, in 1639 (who with another obtained the grant from the crown, from Hamp-shire County, in England. The former name of the domain was Læconia.  
Vermont—From the French *vert mont*, or green mountain, indicative of the mountainous nature of the State. The name was first officially recognized Jan-uary 16, 1777.

Massachusetts—Indian name, signify-ing "the country about the great hills."  
Rhode Island—This name adopted in 1644 from the Island of Rhodes, in the Mediterranean, because of its resemblance to that island.  
Connecticut—This is the English orthography of the Indian word Quon-ch-ticut, which signifies "the longer river."  
New York—Named by the Duke of York, under color of the title given him by the English crown in 1664.  
New Jersey—So called in honor of Sir George Carteret, who was Governor of the Island of Jersey, in the British Chan-nel.

Pennsylvania—From William Penn, the founder of the colony, meaning "Penn's woods."  
Delaware—In honor of the Thomas West, Lord de la Ware, who visited the bay, and died there, in 1610.  
Maryland—After Henrietta Marra, Queen of Charles I, of England.  
Virginia—So called in honor of Queen Elizabeth, the "virgin queen," in whose reign Sir Walter Raleigh made the first attempt to colonize that region.  
North and South Carolina were origi-nally in one tract, called "Carolina," af-ter Charles IX, of France, in 1584.—Subsequently, in 1665, the name was al-tered to Carolina.

Georgia—So called in honor of George II, of England, who established a colony in that region in 1732.  
Florida—Ponce de Leon, who dis-covers this portion of North America in 1512, named it *Floriday* in commemora-tion of the day he landed there, which was the Pasquas de Flores of the Span-iards, or "Feast of Flowers," otherwise known as Easter Sunday.  
Alabama—Formerly a portion of Mis-sissippi Territory, admitted into the Union as a State in 1819. The name is of In-dian origin, signifying "Here we rest."  
Mississippi—Formerly a portion of the province of Louisiana. So named in 1800 from the great river on the western line. The term is of Indian origin, meaning "long river."  
Louisiana—From Louis XIV, of France, who for some time prior to 1763 owned the territory.  
Arkansas—From "Kansas," the Indian word for "smoky water," with the French prefix "are," bow.

Tennessee—Indian for "the river of the big bend," i. e., the Mississippi, which is its western boundary.  
Kentucky—Indian for "at the head of the river."  
Ohio—From the Indian, meaning "beautiful." Previously applied to the river which traverses a greater part of its borders.  
Michigan—Previously applied to the lake, the Indian name for a fish-weir. So called from the fancied resemblance of the lake to a fish-trap.  
Indiana—So called in 1802 from the American Indians.  
Illinois—From the Indian "illini," men, and the French suffix "ois," together sig-nifying "trade of men."  
Wisconsin—Indian term for a "wild-rushing channel."

Missouri—Named in 1821 from the great branch of the Mississippi which flows through it. Indian term, meaning "muddy."  
Iowa—From the Indian, signifying "the drowsy ones."  
Minnesota—Indian for "cloudy water."  
California—The name given by Cortes, the discoverer of that region. He prob-ably obtained it from an old Spanish romance, in which an imaginary island of that name is described as abounding in gold.  
Oregon—According to some, from the Indian "oregon," "river of the west."—Others consider it derived from the Spanish "oregano," wild marjoram, which grows abundantly on the Pacific coast.

## Cure for the Small-Pox.

A correspondent says he cured himself of a severe case of small pox by the fol-lowing remedy, and begs to make it known that other sufferers may find speedy relief. It was simply by taking a sweat of cream of tartar—one tablespoonful of cream of tartar, one tablespoonful of brown sugar, put into a large sized bowl; boiling water poured over it, filling up the bowl; then let it be well stirred, and the patient drink it all, as hot as it can be taken (being, of course, in bed and well covered up); This sweat universally sends the disease to the surface, prevent-ing afterwards sickness or death, or of being marked, which is greatly dreaded by some, especially the ladies.

## Russian Bristles.

The sources of the vast majority of the bristles of commerce are the interminable forests of Northern Russia. Here, for thousands of miles in extent, the land is covered with wood—pine trees, larches, oaks, beeches, rowans, and other cone, mast, acorn and berry bearing trees, the fruits of which form a delicious diet for swine, which in a sort of half wild state, and more or less under the surveillance of swineherds, swarm in prodigious num-bers. It need not be supposed that all these swarms surround their bristles to the bristlemerchant. The pigs under culture for the bristle crop are mostly a privileged race, that pasture near the great tallow factories of Russia, where the animals, reared too far from the habitations of men to be consumed for human food, are boiled down for the sake of their fat. The swine are fed on the refuse of the tallow houses at certain seasons, and become in prime condition after a few months' feeding. The bristle-harvest is reaped, or rather is uprooted, in the summer, by a process which re-minds one of the quill plucking of the Lincolnshire geese, but which is really not so cruel as it appears at first view. When the animals are well fattened, after months of unlimited feasting, and their bristles are in the finest order, they have to compensate their hosts for their entertainment. They are then driven in multitudes into a kind of kraal, or fenced enclosure, where they are crowded as thickly together as they can stand, and perhaps rather more so. Here, by dint of kicking, striving, struggling, and scrambling together, they are sure to get considerably heated, in which feverish condition they are seized by the pluckers, who have then but little difficulty in pulling up the bristles by the roots. This is no sooner accomplished than piggy is allowed to regain his liberty, and scam-pers off again to his pasture. The spec-tacle is not a very delightful one, as may be imagined, nor is the extemporaneous concert, improvised on the occasion, very agreeable to the ear. That the bristle harvest is really reaped in this way, any one may satisfy himself by inspecting a consignment of undressed bristles, before they have been passed through any cleans-ing or purifying process. He will see that the stiff hairs have been forcibly dragged up by the roots, and he will see further, in the case of Siberian bristles, that together with the roots of the stiff hair there has been torn away no in-considerable portion of the softer wool, which by a kind of provision of Nature underlies the bristles in the severe North.

## Infinite are the works which Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals find to do.

The Boston Association is at present devoting itself to the extirpation of the glanders, a disease dangerous alike to the horse and the man who handles him. Death by glanders in the human patient is of so frightful a character that hydrophobia, even, kills more gently. In horses the disease is engendered by badly ventilated stables. A specific poi-son affects the blood, and the trouble and danger are enhanced by poor food and overwork. How common it is may be inferred from the fact that during the month just passed, the Boston Society caused to be killed no less than fifteen glandered horses. One man has lately died of the disease there, and in a single stable as many as eight horses. The stamping out process, we believe, is the only known remedy. By the law of Massachusetts, he who knowingly keeps a glandered horse is liable to indictment.

"A scene not down in the bills," took place in the Court of Quarter Sessions, at Lancaster, recently. The District At-torney, George Brubaker, by a remark, excited the ire of a brother attorney, Samuel H. Reynolds, who called the for-mer a liar and then struck him in the face. Both men threw themselves into an attitude of combat, but the Court inter-fered and stopped them, and Judge Long ordered that a rule be taken to show cause why both the parties should not be punish-ed for contempt. The greatest excite-ment prevailed during the melee, and it was some time before order could be re-stored.

## Shooting Flames.

An explanation is offered of the "shoot-ing flames" and "balls of fire," supposed by some to be disconnected with ordinary ignition, that may deserve consideration. When trees or other green woods are burning, gases are distilled, or evolved, through the action of the heat. Most of the gas is likely to be carburetted hydrogen, such as is used in streets and houses. This is thrown up until it meets the oxygen of the atmosphere, when it is consumed in the shape of flame. In an ordinary fire, the air has free access to the gas as fast as made, and the gas is consumed at once, without rising. But when acres of trees or houses are burning, the air cannot always get into the centre of the mass. In other words, the oxygen of the air is consumed about the edges of the conflagration, or before it has pene-trated far into the interior. Hence quan-tities of carburetted hydrogen escape un-consumed but heated to a very high temperature, and, being wafted by the winds ahead of the fire, may be rods in advance of its bulk, when finally touched off stray spits of flame or flying fragments. The result is a flash much like that of gunpowder. Frequently during a con-flagration, most frequently in a great one, flames are seen flashing high in the air, to appearance quite disconnected with the flames below. This is said to be simply the sudden ignition of a mass of inflammable gas, as it reaches a more abundant supply of oxygen.

## Plain Talk to Girls.

Your every day toilet is a part of your character. A girl who looks like a "fury" or a "sloven" in the morning is not to be trusted, however finely she may look in the evening. No matter how humble your room may be, there are eight things it should contain, namely: a mirror, wash stand, soap, towel, comb, hair, nail, and tooth brushes. These are just as essen-tial as your breakfast, before which you should make good use of them. Parents who fail to provide their children with such appliances, not only make a great mistake, but commit a sin of omission.—Look tidy in the morning, and, after the dinner work is over, improve your toilet. Make it a rule of your daily life to "dress up" in the afternoon. Your dress may or need not be anything better than calico; but with a ribbon or flower, or some bit of ornament, you can have an air of self respect and satisfaction that invari-ably comes with being well dressed. A girl with fine sensibilities cannot help feeling embarrassed and awkward in a ragged and dirty dress, with her hair un-kept, should a neighbor or stranger come in. Moreover, your self-respect should demand the decent apprelling of your body. You should make it a point to look as well as you can, even if you know nobody will see you but yourself.

## Speed Beef.

Take a piece of beef from the fore-quarter, weighing ten pounds. Those who like fat should select a fatty piece; those who prefer lean may take the shoulder clod, or upper part of the fore leg. Take one pint of salt, one teacup of molasses or brown sugar, one tablespoonful of ground cloves, allspice and pepper, and two tablespoonful of pulverized saltpetre. Place the beef in a deep pan, and rub with the mixture. Turn and rub each side twice a day for a week. Then wash off the spices; put in a pot of boiling water, and, as often as it boils hard, turn in a tea-cupful of cold water. It must sim-mer for five hours, on the back part of the stove. When cold, press under heavy weight, and you will never desire to buy corned beef of the butcher again. Your pickle will do for another ten pounds of beef, first rubbing into it a handful of salt. It can be renewed and a piece kept in preparation every day.—*Springfield Republican.*

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A newly married man complains of the high price of "ducks." He says his wife recently paid for three of them—a duck of a bonnet, a duck of a dress, and a duck of a parasol. He says such dealings in poultry will ruin him.

An enterprising resident of Detroit is taking orders for the delivery of buck-wheat cakes to families. The cakes are to be delivered before breakfast, and are to be furnished cheaper than they can be manufactured at home.

The sum total of the electoral votes of the States that have gone Republican this year is 171, and of those that have gone Democratic, 51. Beyond peradventure, the Democrats must take a new chute.

Farmers in Prince George's county, Maryland, say there never has occurred a more favorable season for curing tobacco than the present, and that the crop from that county sent to market next spring will be the finest shipped for many years.

Lancaster county is imposing on inno-cent old Berks by selling her grocers tal-low balls coated with butter for what the outside is. That is a shame.

The Bucks county Farmers' club, after mature deliberations, have decided that lime is the most reliable and economical fertilizer that the farmer can use.

Up to last Tuesday, the Chicago Relief Society received \$2,508,000 in cash for the sufferers by the great fire. The money came from forty States and Territories.

A bear weighing 600 pounds was killed in Pierce county, Wisconsin, not long since. This is the heaviest brain reported this season.

It is thought that 100,000 hogs will be pack in St. Joe, Mo., during the present season. Farmers ask 34 cents per pound, buyers offer 3 cents.

Bears are becoming quite troublesome in some portions of Wisconsin. They are killing cattle, sheep and hogs, and often attack men.

Frank Cook, of Provincetown, caught in his net last week a mackerel twenty inches long and eleven inches in circum-ference.

The prairies west of Lafayette, Ind., are said to be fairly alive with geese and ducks.

Not less than 15,000 barrels of cider have been manufactured in Fond du Lac county, Wisconsin, the present fall.