

# THE JEFFERSONIAN.

Devoted to Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Science, Morality, and General Intelligence.

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STROUDSBURG, MONROE COUNTY, PA., JANUARY 25, 1872.

NO. 39.

## Published by Theodore Schoch.

TERMS—Two dollars a year in advance—and if not paid before the end of the year, two dollars and fifty cents will be charged.  
No advertisement until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Editor.  
Advertisements of one square (eight lines) or less, one or three insertions \$1.50. Each additional insertion, 50 cents. Longer ones in proportion.

**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,

Still has 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 earnest 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 Continuous 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.—17

## DR. N. L. PECK,

## Surgeon Dentist,

Announces that having just returned from Dental College, 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 31-17

## 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.—17

## 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 13-17

## S. HOLMES, Jr.

Attorney at Law,  
STROUDSBURG, PA.

Office, on Main Street, 5 doors above the Stroudsburg House, and opposite Kuster's clothing store.

Business of all kinds attended to with promptness and fidelity.  
May 6, 1869.—17

## PLASTER!

Fresh ground Nova Scotia PLASTER, at Stokes' Mills. HEMLOCK BOARDS, FENCING, SHINGLES, LATH, PAULING, 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.—17

## REV. EDWARD A. WILSON'S (of Wil-

lanburgh, N. Y.) Recipe for CONSUMPTION and ASTHMA carefully compounded at

## HOLLINSHEAD'S DRUG STORE.

67 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.—17

## 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 Furniture, but go to McCarty's, and you will get well paid for it. [Sept. 26, '67.

## DON'T YOU KNOW that J. H.

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.

## An Ode to Feeling.

The small-pox in Chicago is the Chicago Post's provocation for printing the following poem:

"How are you, Johnny Jones, my friend?"  
"How are you, Johnny boy?"  
I clapped him cordially and cried  
"Old friend, I wish you joy!"  
"A merry Christ—mass!" bust just then  
He jumped at me and growled;  
He doubled up his fists and swore  
And got right up and howled.  
I never saw a man so mad,  
He stamped upon the ground,  
And talked swear-words and danced and writhed  
And twined 'round and 'round.  
"Mad dogs," I screamed; and then he said  
To quiet the alarm,  
"Oh! Jim, I'm vaccinated there;  
Don't touch me on that arm!"

## LIFE IN GREENLAND.

The life of the Greenlander must be very dreary. About the first of October the last ship leaves for Europe, and from that time until the next May, they have no communication with the civilized world; their year is divided into one long day and one long night. For many months the sun never sets; throughout the twenty-four hours, he is seen describing his brilliant circuit in the northern skies. In July, you watch his descent toward the horizon till he seems to dip his golden edge into the sea; then, seeming to pause in his course for a moment, he mounts again into the heavens. While we were there, a month later, the sun disappeared for less than four hours; I had watched his setting at 10 P. M. covering the sea and sky with gold and purple but the heavens remained bright with a mellow light, by which I read during the brief night; and at 1 o'clock A. M., he re-appeared in glory. This was a novelty, and I felt free from the slavery of hours, but that prolonged day brought with it a strange excitement. I knew not when to retire, when to rise. Bells called us to breakfast, lunch and dinner; bells called us to repose and aroused us from our fitful slumber.

This lengthy day is followed by an equally long night, which brings mental and moral depression. Men are mooping, testy, imaginative, and appear colorless as potato sprouts growing in a dark cellar. Even the dogs suffer from the prolonged darkness. Yet Greenland is not without some bounties of Providence.—During the brief summer, the valleys are green with grasses and mosses. Some flowers have been found as far north as 80°. Of course there are no forests, but, as a substitute, quantities of drift wood, from North American rivers, are gathered on coast and used for timber. But if nature is scanty in her supply, of vegetation, she is abundant in her supply of fish, fowl, and beast. The waters abound in salmon, codfish, sturgeon, whales, the walrus and the seal. The very air is sometimes darkened with ducks, geese, and quail. But the reindeer, the walrus, the seal, and the bear are of the greatest value to the Esquimaux, both for food and raiment. What the cocoon, palm, tree of a hundred uses, is to the people of the Indies, and the olive tree is to the inhabitants, of Palestine, the reindeer is to the people of Greenland. The flesh, the tongue, the marrow of the bones are delicacies; the blood is a nourishing beverage; the skin not only furnishes clothing impervious to the cold, but also tents and bedding; and out of the bones and horns are made all necessary household utensils. When an Esquimaux catches a reindeer, he has, on four legs, a larger well filled, a wardrobe well supplied, a house well furnished.

Next to the deer, the walrus is of most value to Greenlanders. It was on a bright August day, when for the first time I saw a herd of these immense beasts. The largest was not less than twenty feet long, and weighed two thousand pounds. The neck was short and thick, the head small, the tusks long, and the feet resembled broad, fin-like paddles. When on land their movements are slow and awkward, but in the water they move with great rapidity and power. When pursued by the hunter, they display almost human intelligence.—When in winter the walrus comes out of the water, he breaks up the ice with an explosive puff which can be heard for miles. In the meantime the hunter is lying on the ice waiting for a favored moment. His instrument of attack is a large harpoon, to which is fastened a strong line, of many fathoms length, made of walrus hide. The other end of the line is fastened to a rod of bone pointed with iron, to be driven into the ice. The moment comes. The walrus rises breast high above the ice, and looks around as if half suspicious that some foe is nigh. In an instant the hunter is on his feet, and the harpoon is buried under the flipper of the breast. With desperation the walrus plunges beneath the water, and the hunter drives the iron-pointed rod into the solid ice, which holds the line securely. Finding himself fast, the wounded beast comes to the surface again, looks around, observes where the stick is that holds tight the line, again descends, comes up and breaks the ice just where the staff had been planted; but, knowing the cunning of the walrus, the hunter has hauled in his line and planted his stick in another place. And thus the struggles go on between skill and force, till the beast is exhausted and the game secured. But

with all his strength and cunning, the walrus is no match for the polar bear.—In August the walrus makes his way to the shore, draws his huge body upon the rocks and there basks in the sunshine.—Ever watching for his prey, the bear mounts the overhanging cliffs, and lifting a large rock with his forepaws, and calculating the distance and the curvature with the accuracy of a mathematician, he hurls the rock on the animal's head, crushing in the ponderous skull; then, like an arrow, the bear rushes down the cliff, and if the walrus still lives, he hammers away with the same rock till the beast is dead.

Bear-hunting is one of the most exciting scenes of the polar regions. A large shepherd, with a four-months old cub, was attacked first by the dogs, which she caught up and flung, first one and then another to a great distance. During the struggle, the cub was wounded with a pistol-ball. At once the mother placed the cub between her hind legs, and shoving it along sought flight; but, wounded her self, she faced about, rose upon her hind quarters, placed the cub between her hind legs and bade defiance to her pursuers.—Wounded again, she fell dead, and the cub mounted the dead body of its mother, and continued the flight till captured.

Since the days of Job, there has been no such patience as is now displayed by the Esquimaux, when in winter he is hunting the seal. Having ascertained where the seal is gnawing beneath the ice for a breathing-hole, the hunter perforates the spot with a slender bone rod, with a point at one end and a knob at the other, which is moved by the seal in coming to the surface. This many occupy twenty-four hours. The hunter then builds a wall of snow, four feet high, to shelter him from the wind. Seating himself behind it, he places by his side his spear and lines.—He must preserve the utmost silence, that he may hear the seal at work and not cause fright to the animal. He even binds his knees together with a thong to prevent the rustling of his clothes. And there he sits for twenty-four hours waiting the coming of the seal to the surface, when he cautiously rises with spear in hand, and the long sought for seal is his. Rev. Dr. Newman, in the Methodist.

## Compulsory Education.

The fact presented in the late message of Governor Geary that there are in Pennsylvania more than seventy-five thousand children receiving no education other than that derived on the streets, while the public schools afford ample facilities for their admittance and training, starts again the important question whether a system of compulsory education should not be adopted. In reviewing the able report of Professor Wickersham, the Philadelphia North American comments as follows:  
The annual report of the State Superintendent of Common Schools of Pennsylvania has just been made public, and contains many facts truly gratifying. There is an increase over the previous year of 1,488 schools, 409 teachers, 5,723 pupils, and \$809,157 in the expenditures. By some strange arrangement the city of Philadelphia was a long time excluded from these reports, and never appeared in the annual statements of the department, so that when the reports were quoted in distant States they invariably did injustice to the State by giving figures that were far below the real ones. But this is rectified now, and looking at the progress of the State at large, the present report is worthy of attention. It gives the entire expenditure upon schools, including orphan's school, at \$9,100,928.33. The Superintendent calls attention to the fact that the increase in the expenditures on schools in the past seven years has been more than equal to the entire outlay seven years ago, from which our readers may draw their own conclusions as to the shocking neglect of education in the interior of the State prior to the adoption of the new school law, which established the office of County Superintendent. It may be safely assumed, however, that even in the present improved condition, the public school system of the Commonwealth is far below the requirements of the times, and that 834,614 pupils are too few for a population of three and a half millions. Long experience has convinced all connected with education in Pennsylvania that nothing but sheer compulsion can be depended upon to drive the school system ahead properly. While the original school law left it optional with school districts to act or not, a large number refused to do anything at all. They were known as non-accepting districts, and ignorance became so dense and deplorable that at length the Legislature, after a sharp struggle, made the school laws obligatory upon all districts, and compelled all to act.

A physician in Sioux City, Iowa, used an ointment made of charcoal and lard to prevent pitting in small-pox. This is applied freely over the face, hands, and neck as soon as the disease is distinguished, and continued until all symptoms of suppuration in fever have ceased. The application allays the itching, and seems to shorten the duration of the disease and leaves the patient without a blemish, the eruption protected by the ointment not even showing signs of pectulation, the charcoal preventing the action of light, and the lard of air.

Your looking glass will tell you what none of your friends will.

## Reverdy Johnson on the Kurlux:

There is now one Democrat, at least, who has been converted to a belief in the existence of the Kuklux as described by Republicans—who believe that the stories told by the carpet-baggers are not exaggerated. We allude to the Hon. Reverdy Johnson. It will be remembered that upon the passage of the Kulkax Bill, Mr. Johnson condemned it in unmeasured terms, denouncing it as "a gross outrage upon the southern people," and "an unnecessary and outrageous piece of legislation to oppress a peaceable and law-abiding people." During the late trials in South Carolina, Mr. Johnson was retained as counsel for the accused. His present views on the subject may be inferred from the following language employed by him in addressing the jury:

"I have listened with unmixed horror to some of the testimony which has been brought before you. The outrages proved are shocking to humanity; they admit of neither excuse nor justification; they violate every obligation which nature and law imposes upon men; they show that the parties engaged were brutes, insensible alike to the obligations of humanity and religion. But, if justice shall not overtake them, there is a tribunal from which they may not hope to escape; it is their own judgment; that tribunal which sits in the heart of every living man; that still, small voice which strikes through every heart—the voice of conscience—the voice of God. If it has not already startled them to the enormity of their conduct, I trust in the mercy of Heaven, that voice will speak before they shall be called upon to account for the transactions of this world; that it will so speak as to make them penitent; and that, trusting to the dispensation of Heaven, whose justice is dispensed with mercy, when they shall be brought before the bar of that great tribunal, there will be found in the fact of their previous lives some small grounds upon which God may say—'Pardon!'"

Our Democratic coterie are generally ready to quote from Reverdy Johnson. We hope they will publish the foregoing extract.

## Saved by Salt.

The Plattsburg (Mo.) Register gives the following:

A few days ago Wm. Hamilton, residing near the Missouri Pacific Railroad, went into the timber about a mile off to shoot squirrels. Nothing being heard of him all night, several neighbors the next morning went in search of him. About three o'clock in the afternoon they found him up a leaning tree, thirty feet from the ground, fast and unable to extricate himself. After some trouble he was taken down, and it was seen that one foot and ankle were badly torn and bleeding.

He said that about three o'clock the previous day he came across a large black bear, and shot at but missed him. The bear made for him with all his might.—He ran, and fiddling the bear gaining on him, threw away his rifle, and partly climbed and partly ran up a leaning sycamore tree, with the bear following right at his heels. The top of this tree had been broken off and was hollow.—He thrust one of his legs into the hole to keep himself from falling, but soon found that his leg was fast. He tried to extricate himself but could not. The bear in the meantime had torn his foot off, and was gnawing and eating the flesh from the foot and ankle. Mr. Hamilton took his pocket knife out and cut at brain's eyes: but with one sweep of his paw the bear struck the knife from his hand, with a part or two of his fingers.

Mr. Hamilton could now see no help, and gave up to die, expecting to be eaten up alive by the bear. But soon a happy thought struck him. That morning he had put some salt in his pocket to salt some cattle he had running in the timber. He took a small handful and sprinkled it in the bear's eyes. It had the desired effect. The bear shook his head, growled, and went down. He soon returned, however, but a little more salt drove him away the second time, and to Mr. Hamilton's inexpressible delight he trotted off into the forest.

## Remedy for Bots in Horses.

The Practical Farmer contains the following remedy for bots: "Fill an ordinary junk bottle half full of molasses; then fill with sweet milk; shake the contents and drench; follow the above in about an hour with a bottle of strong sage tea, made of our ordinary garden sage; next day give that horse a feed of rough rice, and the dead bots will be ejected with the rice. My theory is, that the milk and molasses being sweeter than blood, the bots turn loose to eat it. The sage tea will kill them, and it is the only thing I ever heard of that will do it without injury to the horse. The rice will dislodge the dead bots better than salts; in fact, if you will give horses a feed of rough rice every two weeks, I do not think there is the least danger from bots; at least such is my experience. As a proof of what I have written, get two sage leaves, dip them in hot water, lay one down and put a lively bot on it, then cover him with the other, and he will die instantly.—Sage tea I have also found very beneficial in colic; it is perfectly harmless, if it does no good."

A Geneva (Ill.) foundry manufactures seven tons of sad-irons a week.

## The Fisk inquest is concluded and the coroner's jury found that the deceased

had come to his death from the wounds of a pistol ball, "discharged at him in a deliberate manner" by Edward S. Stokes. Stokes declined to say anything relative to the charge against him, and his counsel, in a lengthy address, then asked the coroner not to return the proceedings, which should be reduced to writing, until the next Criminal Court. His reason for this request was that the public excitement might have some time to wear away. He again referred to the McFarland trial and said:

Had McFarland been tried within thirty days after the coroner's verdict he must have been convicted. But when sober second thought came upon the public mind, always sure to follow in a case of that kind, he was not only acquitted, but by the public so incensed against him, but almost received the thanks of the jury for the act originally committed.

We imagine that it will be some time before Stokes "receives the thanks" of any jury for murdering Fisk.

It is stated that, when all debts become settled, the estate of the late James Fisk, will not realize over \$100,000. His life was insured for \$20,000 in the Equitable Insurance Company. His acquisitions were large, but his extravagances were great. He sunk about \$150,000 while raising the several companies of the grand opera house. John H. Corner, lately Fisk's private secretary, will be his administrator. It is reported that the Grand Central hotel sent Corner a bill for \$2500 for the use of a couple of rooms occupied by the dying Fisk and friends from Saturday evening till Sunday afternoon. A certain amount of damage to carpets may have occurred to the hotel through the large crowd assembling there to view his body, but nothing to warrant the exorbitant charge made. Coroner Young took from the person of Fisk diamond studs, a very expensive gold watch and chain and jeweled sleeve buttons, valued at \$9,500. In addition to these he had \$1,500 in money in his pockets. Fisk is said to have given \$8,000 for the diamond stud he habitually wore. The coroner holds them at the disposal of Mrs. Fisk.—Ex.

## Cure for Cancer.

To the Editor of the Pittsburg Post:

I wish to make known through your widely circulated paper to the many now suffering with cancer. In 1863 a cancer came on my left hand, after much suffering, all remedies failing me, I had it burned out with caustic. It made its appearance again in 1864 in my right arm, being more troublesome than before; I suffered almost death again with caustic burning; this seemed to check it for a while. It next broke out in my right hand. In the spring of 1871 it grew very fast until the hand became helpless and I carried it in a sling; all remedies and caustics failing me this time I feared my hand must be taken off. On hearing of several persons being cured by drinking wild tea and poulticing the cancer with the tea grounds, I commenced using wild tea in earnest. I abstained from using coffee or other tea and in four weeks was cured as well as it ever was. I am acquainted with two citizens of Pittsburg that have been cured of cancer by drinking wild tea within the last few months. For the sake of suffering humanity I make known these facts. Wild tea grows in most of the States and is well known. This remedy should have the widest publicity.

Yours respectfully,  
J. B. WILLIAMS, Health Officer.  
Allegheny City, Pa.

## Down the Hill.

The evening of every man's life is coming on apace. The day of life will soon be spent. The sun, though it may be up in the mid heaven, will pass swiftly down the western sky and disappear. What shall light up man's path when the sun of life has gone down? He must travel on to the next world; but what shall illumine his footsteps after the nightfall of death, amid the darkness of his journey? What question is more important, more practical, more solemn for each reader of our journal to ask himself? That is a long journey to travel without a friend. Yet every man must perform it. The time is not far distant when all men will begin the journey. There is an evening star in the natural world. Its radiance is bright and beautiful, and cheering to the benighted traveler. But life's star is in a good hope of heaven. Its beauty and brilliancy are reflected from the Sun of Righteousness, whose bright rays light up the evening of life, and throw their radiance quite across the darkness of the grave into Immanuel's land. It has illuminated the footsteps of many a traveler into eternity. It is of priceless value.—A thousand worlds cannot purchase it; yet it is offered without money and without price to him who will penitently and thankfully receive it. Reader, will you take it?

## How to Make Girls Healthy.

Let a girl, during the years from 12 to 18, spend but one hour daily in mental labor, taking but one study at a time, walk another hour, labor at some agreeable employment three or four hours, read an hour, sleep all the rest of the day; eat plain, nourishing food, mostly bread and roast or boiled meat, and every day indulge in all the fun and frolic which her youthful spirits can devise, and she will become healthy, happy and intellectual. Then from 18 to 21 she may attend Vassar or any other college, and will find herself better able to carry off prizes than the girls who have been always at school.—But she will not have developed wiry, muscular strength equal to the young men of her own age, because Nature has forbidden it.

A girl is provided from birth with more adipose tissue than a boy, not as some suppose, to keep her warm, but to render her muscles more juicy, soft and yielding than his. The investigations of some anatomists have also proved that her body contains a much greater number of nerves, and that her arterial system on approaching womanhood becomes more largely developed than his. I, therefore, cannot at all agree with the writer who says, "we see no way out of this difficulty but to commence with the cradle, and educate girls as nearly like boys as possible."—N. Y. Evening Mail.

## The Russian Government has recently been engaged in reconstructing its

army on the principle of a general conscription. The period of liability to service is to commence at twenty-one, and to last for fifteen years. Graduates of the higher schools and universities, however, are not required to enter the army until the age of twenty-seven, and pupils of the middle schools are not drafted until the age of twenty-two. The period of active service varies according to the degree of education. University graduates are only required to remain in the army for six months; graduates of gymnasiums, and lycueums for a year, and so on down to the illiterate, who are obliged to serve for six years. The causes of exemptions are very numerous; no military service is required from only sons, artisans employing five journeymen, foremen of manufacturing establishments, clergymen of all denominations, choristers in the Russian churches, teachers, physicians, apothecaries, and veterinary surgeons. Notwithstanding these and other special exemptions, the Russian army in time of war, it is calculated, will consist of 1,653,333 men and 59,9 officers of all ranks. Of these, 32,817 officers and 1,332,543 soldiers are to be stationed in European Russia, and 4,071 officers and 163,211 men in the Caucasus. The above force will be distributed into 1,293 battalions of infantry and 280 squadrons of cavalry. The artillery will be armed with 2,574 guns. In time of peace the number of troops under arms will amount to 34,707 officers and 730,000 men.

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Allegheny City, Pa.

## Down the Hill.

The evening of every man's life is coming on apace. The day of life will soon be spent. The sun, though it may be up in the mid heaven, will pass swiftly down the western sky and disappear. What shall light up man's path when the sun of life has gone down? He must travel on to the next world; but what shall illumine his footsteps after the nightfall of death, amid the darkness of his journey? What question is more important, more practical, more solemn for each reader of our journal to ask himself? That is a long journey to travel without a friend. Yet every man must perform it. The time is not far distant when all men will begin the journey. There is an evening star in the natural world. Its radiance is bright and beautiful, and cheering to the benighted traveler. But life's star is in a good hope of heaven. Its beauty and brilliancy are reflected from the Sun of Righteousness, whose bright rays light up the evening of life, and throw their radiance quite across the darkness of the grave into Immanuel's land. It has illuminated the footsteps of many a traveler into eternity. It is of priceless value.—A thousand worlds cannot purchase it; yet it is offered without money and without price to him who will penitently and thankfully receive it. Reader, will you take it?

## How to Make Girls Healthy.

Let a girl, during the years from 12 to 18, spend but one hour daily in mental labor, taking but one study at a time, walk another hour, labor at some agreeable employment three or four hours, read an hour, sleep all the rest of the day; eat plain, nourishing food, mostly bread and roast or boiled meat, and every day indulge in all the fun and frolic which her youthful spirits can devise, and she will become healthy, happy and intellectual. Then from 18 to 21 she may attend Vassar or any other college, and will find herself better able to carry off prizes than the girls who have been always at school.—But she will not have developed wiry, muscular strength equal to the young men of her own age, because Nature has forbidden it.