

# THE JEFFERSONIAN.

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No paper discontinued until all arrears 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.

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Executed in the highest style of the Art, and on the most reasonable terms.

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The subscribers offer for sale, their residence in Stroudsburg. The lot has a front of 145 ft. on Main Street, with a depth of 200 feet.

The buildings consist of a convenient dwelling house, store house, barn and other out buildings.  
There is an abundance of choice apples, peaches, plums, grapes and small fruits, with excellent water.  
A. M. & R. STOKES.  
Feb-22 '72.

**LACKAWANNA HOUSE,**  
OPPOSITE THE DEPOT,  
East Stroudsburg, Pa.  
B. J. VAN COTT, Proprietor.

THE BAR contains the choicest liquors and the TABLE is supplied with the best market affords. Charges moderate. [May 3 1872-14]

**DR. J. L. ANTZ,**  
Surgeon and Mechanical Dentist,

Has his office on Main Street, in the second story of Dr. S. Walton's brick building, nearly opposite the Stroudsburg House, and flatters himself that by eighteen years constant practice and the most exact 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 cases insured.  
Most persons know the great relief and danger of having their work done by the inexperienced, or to those long at a distance. April 15, 1871.—Jy

**DR. C. O. HOFFMAN, M. D.**  
Will 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.—4f

**DR. J. F. CASLOW,**  
Oculist, Aurist & Surgeon,  
OF STANBURY, PA.

Has taken rooms at the Stroudsburg House, where he will operate and treat all diseases of the Eye and Ear, and all Deformities or Injuries requiring Surgical aid. He also lectures here for the practice of medicine and surgery. Worthy poor attended free of charge. For consultation and advice, free.  
February 1, 1872.—3m.

Geo. W. Jackson. Amzi LeBar.

**DRS. JACKSON & LeBAR**

PHYSICIANS, SURGEONS & ACCOUCHEURS,  
Stroudsburg and East Stroudsburg, Pa.

**DR. GEO. W. JACKSON,**  
Stroudsburg,  
In the old office of Dr. A. Reeves Jackson Residence in Wyckoff's Building.

**DR. A. LeBAR,**  
East Stroudsburg,  
Office next door to Smith's Store. Residence at Mrs. E. Heller's.  
Feb. 8 '72-4f

**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 decayed, 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 31-4f

**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 15-4f

**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.—4f

**PLASTER!**

Fresh ground Nova Scotia PLASTER, at Stokes' Mills. HEMLOCK BOARDS, FENCING, SHINGLES, LATH, PAINTS, and POSTS, cheap.

FLOR 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.

**REV. EDWARD A. WILSON'S** (of WILSONSBURG, N. Y.) Recipe for CONSUMPTION and ASTHMA carefully compounded at

**HOLLINSHEAD'S DRUG STORE,**  
Medicines Fresh and Pure.  
Nov. 21, 1867.] W. HOLLINSHEAD.

**The California Earthquake.**

Charles Nordhoff, a well known journalist of New York, who was in Tulare county, California, when the recent earthquake took place, writes the following account of his personal experiences in a private letter. It gives an excellent idea what a real earthquake is like:

I had my first earthquake at 2.10 this morning, and I will set down for you my impressions while they are still fresh, as I know you will be curious to know how it seems. We got to this place yesterday afternoon, and having my blankets I chose to sleep out of doors. Two of us went to sleep on the verandah of the agent's house about 10.30. It was a most brilliant moonlight night, and I was not much inclined for sleep; when I did sleep it was, I think, very heavily. I was awakened by the violent rattling of the windows, and by a noise which I did not at the time distinguish, but which proved to be the rolling of pieces of the chimney down the long roof. My first impression, as I half awoke, was that I was being jolted over an extremely rough road, in a stage. The noise was just that of a Broadway stage as it rattles over the rough pavement. I was not thinking of sleeping, only drowsily grumbling at the rough road and the noise, when my fellow traveler jumped out of his blankets, and I heard him say, "It's time to get out of this." This woke me, and my second thought was one of interest and pleasure. I thought, "Why here is a real earthquake." I got out of my blankets as quickly as I could, climbed over the railing of the verandah on to the ground, and stood there for an appreciable length of time, wobbling about all the time by the motion, before the rattling of the windows ceased. Only then I thought of my watch, and that I ought to have timed the shock. I looked, and it was 2.10. Meantime all the people had run out of the house; and while we were still talking, the shocks recommenced, but so mildly that we presently all went into the house, to sit by the fire, as it was a little cool. We left the door open, and put a glass full of water on the table, which very plainly showed the oscillations. At 2.50, and again at 3.05, and again at 3.10, the shocks were so violent that we all ran out of the house; and the continued succession of small shocks produced presently an uncomfortable sensation, because it was still night, and no one could tell where the thing would end. At 3.24 there was another severe shock—all these, however, were shorter and less rough than the first—and at 3.52, after some interval of quiet, another. At 4 I thought the thing had ceased to be amusing, and got into my blankets again on the verandah, but was twice startled out of my drowsing by shocks. We slept—we outsiders—until 6; then the rattling of the windows awoke me; the women ran out of the house, and I got up. I was told there had been five shocks in the two hours while I slept. Milder motions continued during the whole forenoon, one while we sat at breakfast, and a little before 2 p. m., while I was sitting with several people in the house, a shock came which made the house groan all over, and which was different from the rest, and like what I had imagined an earthquake to be. It was a motion, lasting but a second or two, as though a light wave or roller had passed under the house. This, by the testimony of all, was entirely different from all its predecessors. The house, an adobe, was cracked in half a dozen places heavily; the plaster or clay of the walls and chimney crumbled off, outside and in; pieces, none of much weight, falling either on the roof or on the floor and the ground outside. The general consent made the shock—the first and most severe—last about three quarters of a minute. It seemed very much longer to all of us; a minute and a half was the first guess; but we reckoned up about how long it would have taken us to do what each did, and thus arrived at three quarters of a minute. Two persons in the house who happened to be awake and up when the shock came, assert that it was preceded by a rumbling, as of thunder, the noise rapidly approaching the listeners, and apparently from the North. This is confirmed since by others. I did not hear it; and woke up but slowly under the noise and jerking about. If you have been on a street car when it ran off the track and was dragged over the cobbles, you may easily know the sensation; it was not quite so rough, but very nearly so; and it actually shook me about in my blankets. A lamp in the house was thrown over. The Indians rushed out of their abodes, and sat around their out-door fires the rest of the night. I have given you all the times and events from a note book, which I kept in my hand; so that you have the material for your imagination to make a picture of. I wish you had been here. If I had been in the house, or, worse yet, up-stairs in a hotel, or if it had been dark, I think I should have been uncomfortable, for it was a weird and unwholesome thing as it was. But the interest of it filled my whole mind; and while I think I, as well as the rest, looked serious—for the earth might crack open and swallow us all up, you know—I was so engaged in trying to lose not a single atom of what was passing, that I had real delight, mitigated—but not disturbed—by an occasional thought of horror at what might happen. During one of the severe shocks, the noon was hidden by a cloud, and we ran out into the gloom—and it was not pleasant. There you have my earthquake.

**The Great Chestnut Tree of Mount Etna.**

The large trees of California have for a few years been considered wonderful productions of nature, and they are well worth seeing; but the great chestnut tree of Mount Etna is much larger than any that have been discovered in California, and is one of the most celebrated trees in the world. It is known by the name of the castagno de cento cavalli—the chestnut tree of a hundred horses. There is a tradition that Jane, Queen of Arragon, on her voyage from Spain to Naples, landed in Sicily for the purpose of visiting Mount Etna, and, being overtaken by a storm, she and her hundred attendants, on horseback, found shelter within the trunk of this celebrated tree. It appears to consist of five large and two smaller trees, which, from the appearance of the barks and boughs—being all on the outside—indicates that it was one trunk originally. The largest trunk is thirty-eight feet in circumference; and the whole five, measured just about the ground, are 163 feet. It still bears rich foliage and an abundance of small fruit, though the heart of the trunk is decayed, and a public road leads through it wide enough for two coaches to drive abreast. In the cavity a hut is built for the accommodation of those who collect and preserve the chestnuts.

It is said by the natives to be "the oldest of trees." From the state of the decay it is impossible to have recourse to the usual mode of estimating the age of trees—by counting the concentric rings of annual growth—and therefore no exact numerical expression can be assigned to this tree. That it may be some thousand years old is by no means improbable. Anderson examined in this manner a Baobab tree in Senegal, and inferred that it had attained the age of five thousand one hundred and fifty years; and De Candolle considers it not improbable that the celebrated Taxodium of Chalteppee, in Mexico—which is one hundred and seventeen feet in circumference—may be still more aged.

It is evident that if the great chestnut tree were in reality a collection of trees, as it at first appears to be, the wonder of its size would at once be at an end. Brydone, who visited this tree one hundred years ago, said:

I own that at first I was by no means struck with its appearance, as it did not seem to be one tree, but a bunch of five trees—all large, and growing very near together. We complained to our guides of the imposition, when they unanimously assured us that, by the universal tradition, and even by the testimony of the country, all these were once united in one stem; that their grandfathers remembered when this was a beautiful tree, and was looked upon as the glory of the forest, and when it was visited from all quarters; but that for many years it had been reduced to a venerable ruin. We then began to examine it with more attention, and were indeed satisfied at last that it was formerly but one tree.

The opening in the middle is at present very large, but there is no appearance of bark on the inside of any of the stumps. And more recently Canonico Recupero, an ingenious ecclesiastic, made an examination of the place, and was at the expense of taking up a number of peasants, with tools, to dig around the castagno de cento cavalli, and he ascertained that all the stems united below the ground in one root, and that it was the remains of but one enormous tree.

**The Chicago Conflagration.**

The Fire Marshal of Chicago in his annual report for the year, ending March 31st, 1872, gives an interesting record of the great fire in that city on October 8th, and 9th, 1871. The origin of the fire has not been ascertained. The conflagration, which covered an area of two thousand acres, and destroyed twenty five thousand buildings, burned for twenty-eight hours. The losses are placed at \$190,026,500, divided as follows: On buildings, \$51,500,000, and on personal property, \$138,526,500. The losses on buildings are classified as follows: Business blocks, \$33,515,000; brick and frame dwellings and light business places, \$3,808,420; city and county public buildings, \$3,381,800; schools and churches, \$3,238,780; hotels, \$3,100,000; railroad depots and Chamber of Commerce, \$2,700,000; buildings of publishing companies, \$888,000, and theaters, \$865,000. The losses on personal property are classified as follows: Household goods, \$41,000,000; stock and business furniture, \$26,775,000; dry goods, \$13,500,000; stock, machinery and products, \$13,250,000; manuscript works and public records, \$10,000,000; libraries and moneys, \$7,710,000; clothing and millinery, \$5,260,000; groceries and drugs, \$5,185,000; hardware, \$3,810,000; musical instruments and jewelry, \$2,900,000; produce and provisions, \$2,280,000; books and paper stocks, \$1,845,000; lumber and coal, \$1,444,000; grain and flour, \$1,332,500; boots, shoes and leather, \$1,175,000; and hats, caps and furs, \$1,000,000. The total insurance is placed at \$90,000,000, so that the net losses on real and personal property may be calculated to amount to \$100,026,500.

The first piece of artillery was invented by a German, soon after the invention of gunpowder, and artillery was first used by the Moors at Algebras, in Spain, over five hundred years ago.

**False Hair and Pig Tails.**

Anybody who has seen a picture of his great grandmother, must have been struck with the singular manner in which her hair is attired; rising high above her head, and decorated with huge bands and heavy chains, buckles, &c., resembling somewhat the howdah worn on the back of an elephant. In those days, to use the words of the spectator, man "became suddenly dwarfed beside her." The body of this erection was formed of tow, over which the hair was turned, and false hair added in great curls, bobs, and ties, powdered to profusion, then hung all over with vulgarly large rows of beads or sham pearls, fit only to decorate a chandelier; flowers as obtrusive were stuck about this heap of finery, which was surmounted with broad silken bands and great ostrich feathers, until the head dress of a lady added three feet to her stature. To effect this, *hoc opus est*, and barbers, after accomplishing such a *chef d'œuvre*, are represented in comic car toons of the period as saying, "I'll guarantee it madam, to keep for three weeks." That they would not keep any longer, may be gathered from the magazines of the period, in many of which are given descriptions of "opening a lady's head," so sensational as to make one's flesh creep. In 1662, long flaxen hair was bought from the head at ten shillings the ounce, and any other fine hair at five shillings or seven shillings the ounce. Within the present century, the heads of hair of whole families in Devonshire were let out by the year as so much rent per poll. An Exeter periwig maker went round periodically, cut the locks, and oiled the ground thus left in stubbles, to stimulate another crop. The "Rambling tail," which was a plaited tail worn by gentlemen in 1740 had an immense bow at the top and one at the bottom. The change from wearing natural hair, to wigs, commenced in 1765. The "Post Boy" is worth perusing concerning hair, and we are indebted to it for much of our information as regards hisute adornments of the period—Maxwell, in his "Wild Sports of the West," tells the story of a boy who, in order to take young eagles from an eyrie, lodged a hundred feet from the summit of a rock which rose four hundred feet perpendicular from the sea, caused himself to be suspended by a rope, with a scimitar in his hand for defence, should he meet with attack from the old ones. This precaution was found necessary, as no sooner had he been lowered to the nest than one of the old eagles made at him with great fury, at which he struck, but unfortunately missing his aim, nearly cut through the rope that supported him—Describing his horrible condition to his comrades, they cautiously and safely drew him up; when it was found that his hair, which a quarter of an hour before was dark auburn, was changed to gray. The greatest part of the false hair worn nowadays comes from Germany; the fair-haired Gretchen of Saxony contributing by far the larger portion to ornament the heads of their English sisters. China and Japan, however, also contribute their quota to be worked up into various hisute adornments. "Nature unadorned is adorned the most," and nobody, in his wildest sketches of Paradise, ever dreamed of depicting Eve in a chignon.

**The Color of Clothing.**

The color of clothing is by no means a matter of indifference. White and light colored clothes reflect the heat, while black and dark colored ones absorb it. White is the comfortable and fashionable clothing for summer. In reflects heat well, and prevents the sun's rays from passing through and heating the body. If white is the best color for summer, it does not follow that black is the best for winter. It must be remembered that black radiates heat with great rapidity. Give a coat of white paint to a black steam radiator, which is capable of rendering a room comfortably warm at all times, and the temperature will fall at once, though the heat producing agency remain the same as before. A black garment robs the body of a larger amount of heat than white, and consequently the latter color is the best for winter garments. It is the best color both summer and winter. Although this statement may seem like blowing hot and cold, it is nevertheless true. Let those who are troubled with cold feet, and who wear dark socks, change to white, and see if the difficulty is not in part or wholly removed. Utility in color is confined to the different shades merging from dark into light; but we find in connection with dress all the beautiful tints of the rainbow, and these are used for the ornamentation of the person. The rich and varied colors which are so extensively worn are by no means to be condemned; adornment of the person to a reasonable extent is commendable. We all love the beautiful in nature, and what adds so much to the attractiveness of woman as the ribbons and scarfs, stained with magenta, mauve, or solferino, which adorn her person? Deep in the instincts of our nature is laid the admiration of color; and we love beautiful flowers and birds, and—beautifully dressed ladies.—*Fire-side Science.*

The luckiest man in America is said to be the Baltimorean who, in less than three months, has inherited a large fortune, drawn a big lottery prize found \$7,000 buried in his cellar, and lost his mother in law.

**An Extraordinary Suit.**

The suit of Gordon Gordon against Jay Gould, now on the trial list in a New York court, is thus described by the *Post* of that city:

The affidavit of Mr. Gordon tells a strange story. He asserts that being a very large stockholder in Erie, and not having knowledge of the Sickles movement, he was, in February last, induced by pledges of honesty and fair dealing to cooperate with Gould in abolishing the old Board of Directors, and putting the road under the control of the stockholders, Mr. Gould placing his resignation as President in Mr. Gordon's hands, and giving other important evidences of sincerity. That the price of the stock would rapidly rise was foreseen by Gould, and he made several propositions to take advantage of the market, the quotation then being about 35. Mr. Gordon asserts that he declined joining in any speculation, but finally accepted "calls" on Jay Gould's firm for 40,000 shares of Erie stock at 35, deliverable in six months.

Gould called on Gordon on the 7th of March, and said that the stock held by the former would be worth nearly one million dollars in six months. Gordon then agreed to sell the stock for \$500,000, taking in exchange \$340,000 in Oil Creek and Alleghany Valley, and Northern and Nyack railroad bonds and the rest in currency. Gordon afterwards discovered an error in the list of bonds, and asked for \$200,000 in currency. Gould subsequently delivered to the plaintiff \$180,000 in greenbacks, twenty bonds of Northern and Nyack railroad, 4,722 shares of Oil Creek and Alleghany Valley Railroad company's stocks, and six hundred shares of Erie railway stock. The Erie stock were accepted by the plaintiff in place of \$200,000 in currency, and the puts and calls for 40,000 shares of Erie stock were given up.

The affidavit then recites that on the afternoon of March 23d Mr. Belden went to Gordon in the Metropolitan hotel, and said that he had a warrant for Gordon's arrest, and power to take possession of his papers, and would use them unless Gordon delivered up the stocks received from Gould. Under this threat he delivered over to Belden \$200,000 in greenbacks, 200 shares National Stock-yard company, 100 shares Brooks' Locomotive works, 20 Northern and Nyack railroad bonds, and an order on Messrs. Austin & Oberg, his brokers at Philadelphia, for the 4,722 Oil Creek and Alleghany Valley railway shares. William M. Treed, Superintendent Kelso and Justice Shandley were in an adjoining room at the time.

Gordon, therefore, demands judgment, that Gould be enjoined from parting with the stocks, bonds, securities and the order upon Austin & Oberg, and from prosecuting any action in his own name or in the name of any of his agents on his behalf upon the said order; that a receiver be appointed to receive and hold the stocks, bonds, &c.; that they be delivered and paid over to the plaintiff, and that the plaintiff have such other and farther relief as may be just.

**A Genuine Soap Mine.**

The Pueblo people are rejoicing over the discovery of a genuine soap mine, and the Chiefstain thus discourses over the matter: "The other day one of our prominent citizens rode out up the Fountain three or four miles on a kind of prospecting tour, and at a certain point near the banks of the stream noticed some rocks of a peculiar formation. Instigated by that curiosity so fatal on a momentous occasion to old mother Eve, he broke off a piece, and taking it to the creek, plunged it into the water, for the purpose of ascertaining the consistency and grain—Upon taking it out of his hand, what was his surprise to see a lather formed, and with a vigorous rubbing, the stone proved to have saponaceous qualities; in fact, possessed all the cleansing virtues of the most excellent soap. Greatly surprised not a little mystified, with the profound conviction with which he found a big thing, our discoverer hastily gathered up a few specimens, and brought the same to the drug store of Dr. P. R. Thumbs where it is now on exhibition, and can be inspected and tested by the curious. The stone is of a dun color, about the hardness of chalk, and forms a perfect lather, while it effectually removes all stains and grease spots from the clothing. We have tried it personally, and must pronounce it a success. After bathing it leaves the skin as soft and smooth as that of a new born babe, while the odor is quite pleasant. It is certainly a remarkable discovery, and the only query now is, 'What next?' A country that can produce mountains of gold and silver, narrow gauge mules, flea-bitten dog and mines of soap to wash the whole with, must be capable of producing almost any wonder."—*New Mexican.*

**Hard to Manage.**

Some wags were walking around an agricultural implement store, and they chanced to see in the rear, a dressed hog hanging by a hook to the wall. "Ha, ha," cried they to the young man in attendance, "what sort of an agricultural implement do you call that?" "That," said he, "is a patent combined root-grubber, corn sheller, apple grinder gate lifter, double action, back spring sod plow, but I guess you won't want one, for it takes a mighty smart man to manage 'em."

**Worth Trying.**

It is said that sowing of Buckwheat broadcast in the preparation of a turnip crop, will prevent the ravages of the turnip fly; that when the turnips have attained their rough leaves, the Buckwheat may be cut and taken away without any further danger from the insect. This experiment might be tried without much pains or expense. It would not be much trouble to go over an acre or two with the mowing machine and cut down the Buckwheat and cart it off. All kinds stock could eat it without detriment, or it might be thrown into a heap to make manure. It is exceedingly annoying to the earnest farmer to have his turnip crop nipped off by insects, and if any means can be employed to prevent it, without too much labor and expense, it will be wise to give it a trial. It is further said that lettuce seed scattered on the cucumber hills at the time of planting will prevent the ravages of the yellow bug; this would be an experiment to try. The lettuce plants could be destroyed by the hoe as soon as the cucumbers were out of danger from the bugs. The knowing ones have further said poppies are a sure protection against every species of obnoxious fly and bug, and that Russian leather is safe against the moth that often destroys the binding of books, on account of the odor of the bark with which it was tanned. Spirits of turpentine and cedar shavings will protect clothing from the same on account of the odor they impart. It will not cost much to try either or all of these experiments, and if any should prove successful the result is worth knowing.—*Cor. of Journal of the Farm.*

**Colors and Health.**

There are some colors that no person can be cheerful and elastic in spirit, if their rooms are tinted with them. A correspondent of a scientific paper, the *Builder*, states that he had occasion for several years to examine rooms occupied by young women for manufacturing purposes, and he has observed that while the workers in one room would be very cheerful and healthy, the occupants of a similar room who were employed on the same kind of business, were all "inclined to be melancholy, and complained of a pain in the forehead and eyes, and were often ill and unable to work." The only difference he could discover in the rooms was that the one occupied by the healthy workers was wholly whitewashed, and that occupied by the melancholy workers was colored with yellow ochre. As soon as the difference struck him, he had the yellow ochre washed off the walls and then whitened. At once an improvement took place in the health and spirits of the occupants. He pursued his observations and experiments, not only in large manufactories, but also in small apartments and garrets; and he invariably found that the occupants of such apartments, when they were colored yellow or buff, were less healthy than their neighbors in whitened rooms, and that when the yellow hue disappeared the low spirits and ill health went with it.

**Taking Cold.**

If a cold settles on the outer covering of the lungs it becomes pneumonia, inflammation of the lungs, or lung fever, which in many cases carries the strongest man to his grave within a week. If a cold falls upon the inner covering of the lungs, it is pleurisy, with its knife-like pains and its slow—very slow recoveries. If a cold settles in the joints, there is rheumatism in its various forms; inflammatory rheumatism with its agonies of pain, and rheumatism of the heart, which in an instant sometimes snaps the cords of life with no friendly warning. It is of the utmost practical importance, then, in the wintry weather, to know not so much how to cure a cold as how to avoid it. Colds always come from one cause, some part of the whole body being colder than natural for a time. If a man will keep his feet warm always and never allow himself to be chilled, he will never take cold in a lifetime, and this can only be accomplished by due care in warm clothing and the avoidance of drafts and undue exposure. While multitudes of colds come from cold feet, perhaps the majority arise from persons cooling off too quickly after becoming a little warmer than is natural from exercise of work, or from confinement to a warm apartment.

**A Patent Cat.**

Leonard, of the Cleveland Leader, has invented a sheet iron cat, with cylindrical attachment and steel claws and teeth. It is worked by clockwork. A bellows inside swells the tail at will to a belligerent size, and a tremolo attachment causes, at the same, the patent cat to emit all noises of which the living cat is capable. When you want fun you wind up your cat and place him on the roof. Every cat within a half a mile hears him, girds on his armor and sallies forth. Frequently fifty or one hundred attack him at once. No sooner does the patent cat feel the weight on its assailant than his teeth and claws work with lightning rapidity. Adversaries within six feet of him are torn to shreds. Fresh battalions come on to meet a similar fate, and in an hour several bushels of hair, toe nails, and little straggs along remain.