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

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NO. 8.

Published by Theodore Schoch.

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FOR PRINTING,
OF ALL KINDS,
Executed in the highest style of the Art, and on the most reasonable terms.

WILLIAM S. REES,
Surveyor, Conveyancer and
Real Estate Agent.

Farms, Timber Lands and Town Lots
FOR SALE.

Office next door above S. Rees' news Depot and 21 door below the Corner Store.
March 20, 1873-4.

D. R. 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 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 all cases insured.

Most persons know the great faculty and danger of entrusting their work to the inexperienced, or to those living at a distance.
April 12, 1871.—ly

D. R. J. H. SHULL,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Office 1st door above Stroudsburg House, residence 1st door above Post Office.
Office hours from 9 to 12 A. M., from 3 to 5 and 7 to 9 P. M.
[May 3 73-ly.]

D. R. GEO. W. JACKSON
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON & ACCOUCHER.

In the old office of Dr. A. Reeves Jackson, residence in Wyckoff's building.
STROUDSBURG, PA.
August 8, 1872-4.

D. R. H. J. PATTERSON,
OPERATING AND MECHANICAL DENTIST.

Having located in East Stroudsburg, Pa., announces that he is now prepared to insert artificial teeth in the most beautiful and life-like manner. Also, great attention given to filling and preserving the natural teeth. Teeth extracted without pain by use of Nitrous Oxide Gas. All other work incident to the profession done in the most skillful and approved style. All work attended to promptly and warranted. Charges reasonable. Patronage of the public solicited.

Office in A. W. Loder's new building, opposite Ansonink House, East Stroudsburg, Pa.
July 11, 1872-ly.

D. R. 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. Patronage of the public solicited.

Office in J. G. Keller's new Brick building, Main Street, Stroudsburg, Pa.
aug 31-4

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 13-4

AMERICAN HOTEL.

The subscriber would inform the public that he has leased the house formerly kept by Jacob Knecht, in the Borough of Stroudsburg, Pa., and having repaired and furnished the same, is prepared to entertain all who may patronize him. It is the aim of the proprietor, to furnish superior accommodations at moderate rates and will spare no pains to promote the comfort of the guests. A liberal share of public patronage solicited.
April 17, 72-4f.] D. L. PISLE.

KIPLE HOUSE,
HONESDALE, PA.

Most central location of any Hotel in town.
R. W. KIPLE & SON,
Proprietors.
169 Main street.
January 9, 1873.—ly.

LACKAWANNA HOTEL.
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 1872-4f.]

WATSON'S
Mount Vernon House,
117 and 119 North Second St.

ABOVE ARCH,
PHILADELPHIA.
May 30, 1872-ly.

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

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

MONROE COUNTY

Mutual Fire Insurance Company.
STROUDSBURG, PA.



ESTABLISHED 1844.
CHARTER PERPETUAL.

The By-Laws of this Company, and the regulations governing insurance have, recently been very materially changed, placing it upon a basis equal to that of any Fire Insurance Company in the State.

Important among these changes are the following, viz:
Policies, instead of being perpetual, are issued for five years.

All property is classified and the rate of premium is fixed according to the risk of the property.

Premium notes are taken, and all assessments are made on the notes.

Property is insured for not more than two thirds of its actual cash value, and the full amount of insurance paid in case of loss, provided the loss be equal to the amount of insurance.

"Annual assessments" only are made, except in cases of heavy loss, and where a special assessment is necessary.

The Company is therefore prepared to insure property upon terms much more desirable than under the old system.

Applications may be made to any of the Managers, Surveyors, or Secretary.

MANAGERS.
Stogdell Stokes, Jacob Knecht,
J. Dupue LeBar, John Edinger,
Richard S. Staples, Francis Hagerman,
Silas L. Drake, Jacob Stouffer,
Chas. D. Brodhead, Theodore Schoch,
Robert Boys, Thos. W. Rhodes,
William Wallace.

STOGDELL STOKES, Pres't.
E. B. DREHER, Secretary and Treasurer.

SURVEYORS.
For Monroe County:
Silas L. Drake, Thos. W. Rhodes,
William Gilbert, J. Dupue LeBar,
Geo. G. Sluiter, Jacob Stouffer.

For Wayne County:
F. A. Oppelt, Jos. L. Miller.

For Pike County:
Samuel Detrick.

For Northampton County:
Richard Camden.

For Carbon County:
Samuel Ziegenfuss.

[The Managers meet regularly at the Secretary's Office in Stroudsburg, on the first Tuesday of each month, at 2 o'clock P. M.]
May 15, 73-4f

GOOD NEWS!

NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS!

WAGNER & RHODES

would announce to the public, that they have taken the stand lately occupied by L. T. Lalar & Co., and fitted and stocked it with choice lines of

Groceries,
Provisions,
Crockery ware, &c.

Every article in store has been selected with the greatest care, and they can assure customers, that no matter at what price sold, every thing purchased of them will prove to be of the best quality.

It is the design to keep a complete assortment in each line, so that all tastes may be suited.

Whether in want of heavy or fine
Groceries or Provisions, Crockery Ware,
and Glassware, Tobaccos

or what not. This will be found to be the place to call. A speciality with them will be a No. 1 brand of

St. Louis Mills Flour

which stands at the head of the list everywhere. Call and examine goods. Prices marked down to the lowest living figure.

CHOICE CLOVER SEED ON HAND.

ALSO:
On hand and for sale a superior lot of

Ceiling Lath, Hemlock Boards and Scantling, Matched Flooring, and White Pine of all kinds.

H. S. WAGNER. M. H. RHODES.
April 10, 1873-4f.

Found out why people go to McCarty's to get their furniture, because he buys it at the Ware Rooms of Lee & Co. and sells it at an advance of only twenty-two and two-ninth per cent. Or in other words, Rocking Chairs that he buys of Lee & Co. (through the runners he don't have) for \$4.50 he sells for \$5.50. Pays him to buy some good Furniture.
LEE & CO.
Stroudsburg, Aug. 18, 1870.—4f.

Hatching Shad in the Delaware.

The first attempt at hatching shad in the Delaware by artificial means is now being prosecuted in that river. About a week ago M. G. Holton and Chester Green, the latter a son of Seth Green, of Rochester, N. Y., the famous fish culturist, pitched their tents on the banks of the Delaware, at the lower end of the village of Point Pleasant and close to the fishery there, for the purpose of devoting the spawning season to the work of hatching shad. Mr. Holton, who is the active man in the enterprise, his companion being quite a youth, has been engaged in this business for some years, in the employ of Seth Green, and has assisted in stocking the waters of several of the rivers throughout the United States with shad. Mr. Green, it should be stated, is the agent of Prof. Spencer F. Baird, United States Fish Commissioner, and it is under his authority that the work now in operation in the Delaware is being carried on. Mr. Holton has recently returned home from the South, where he has been engaged for some time in hatching shad in the Savannah and Neuse Rivers, with fair success. As the season for the business was ended in that part of the country, Mr. Green turned his attention to the northward. Mr. Holton therefore made an inspection of several of the fisheries along the Delaware, with the view of fixing upon a location for the business. He finally concluded that the place above named possessed the most favorable conditions for the purpose. The first requisite is a good fishery where the shad can be caught, and it is also necessary that the current at the hatching place should not be too rapid. After making the preliminary arrangements, early last week, canvas tents for shelter during the work were erected in the shade of some trees near the river at the place fixed upon. The process of hatching is a very simple one, the principal difficulty being at the first stage of the proceeding, which is to catch the shad in sufficient numbers. This is done at night, which is the most favorable time. After the shad are caught, if found to be in suitable condition, the spawn by gentle pressure is forced into a basin containing water from the river, into which is also pressed the milk, taken from the male in the same manner. This allowed to stand for about fifteen minutes, and gently stirred a few times until the eggs become impregnated, when the contents of the vessel are put into the hatching boxes. The box used for hatching is one invented by Mr. Green, after many experiments, and is found to answer a good purpose. It is about two feet long, fifteen inches wide and a foot deep. The bottom is covered with fine wire. The box is so constructed that when anchored in the river for the purpose of hatching, the end will be tilted up stream. The current striking the wire bottom at an angle causes such agitation inside that the light shad eggs are kept constantly free and buoyed up, with the running water having access to every egg's circumference. Otherwise the eggs would become heaped up, and a large portion of them would spoil for lack of water and motion. The boxes are placed in the river at a convenient distance from the shore, and are usually protected in some way to guard them from injury by rubbish coming down the stream. When spawned an egg is about nine hundredths of an inch in diameter, and on being put into water it enlarges to thirteen hundredths of an inch. They are almost as transparent as water. When spoiled they turn white. They cover the bottom of a hatching box to the depth of a quarter of an inch. In about three days, with water at 75° Fahrenheit, and plenty of sunshine, they are hatched, and the box will be filled with the tiny fish swimming freely with their heads to the current. The fish come from the egg with a little sack attached, which supplies the young shad with nourishment for a few days, when it is absorbed and it must seek its own food. It is during the time it is supplied with this sack that it is in condition for transportation. After that is gone it is very difficult if not impossible to move them any considerable distance. As soon as they are hatched the boxes are opened and the young shad let out. By an instinct peculiar to themselves, they at once seek the middle of the stream, in order to escape from enemies near the shore which would devour them. There they are comparatively free from the depredations of the larger fish. The young shad remains in his native river, feeding on flies that deposit their eggs on the water and on the larvae of the same in their various stages, until September, when they pass down the river to the ocean. At this time they are two or three inches long. In one year they attain to about the size of an average herring, and it requires about three years to reach their full growth. Mr. Holton informs us that it is always expected that fully 90 per cent. of the eggs will hatch under proper management, whereas in the natural way the greater part of the spawn is destroyed. As the average number of eggs produced at a single spawning is estimated at 30,000 the wonderfully productive capacity of this fish under the successful operation of this system can readily be seen. It is not therefore difficult to account for the great increase of shad in the Hudson by this process within a few years past, where in some instances they have become so plentiful and cheap that

the fishermen have given up their business to find a more lucrative employment. Whatever may be the success of the present movement in our river it is the beginning of an enterprise in which our citizens cannot fail to be deeply interested. Mr. Green and those in his employ are having the hearty co-operation of Dr. J. H. Slack, Fish Commissioner of New Jersey, in the undertaking; and the present movement, if nothing else is accomplished will give those engaged in it an opportunity of surveying the ground and thus preparing for a more extended and vigorous effort next season. At the time of our visit last Friday but two fish had been caught, and the spawn had been placed in a box of the kind above described in the river. It is expected work will be continued at that place during the spawning season, which will last for some weeks to come. Our citizens who desire to see the practical operations of shad hatching will receive every attention on visiting the place from Mr. Green's men, who are anxious to interest the people in the movement.—Intelligencer.

Causes of Injury to the Ear.

Among the causes of injury to the ear most unfortunately be reckoned bathing. Not that this most healthful and important pleasure need, therefore, be in the least discouraged; but it should be wisely regulated. Staying too long in the water certainly tends to produce deafness as well as other evils; and it is a practice against which young persons of both sexes should be carefully on their guard. But, independently of this, swimming and floating are attended with a certain danger from the difficulty of preventing the entrance of water into the ear in those positions. Now, no cold fluid should ever enter the ear; cold water is always more less irritating, and if used for syringing, rapidly produces extreme giddiness. In the case of warm water, its entrance into the ear is less objectionable, but even this is not free from disadvantage. Often the water lodges in the ears and produces an uncomfortable sensation till it is removed; this should always be taken as a sign of danger. That the risk to hearing from unwise bathing is not a fancy, is proved by the fact well known to lovers of dogs, that those animals, if in the habit of jumping or being thrown into the water, so that their heads are covered, frequently become deaf. A knowledge of the danger is a sufficient guard. To be safe it is only necessary to keep the water from entering the ear. If this cannot be accomplished otherwise, the head may be covered. It should be added, however, that wet hair, whether from bathing or washing, may be a cause of deafness, if it is suffered to dry by itself. Whenever wetted, the hair should be wiped till it is fairly dry. Nor ought the practice of moistening the hair with water, to make it curl, to pass without remonstrance. To leave wet hair about the ears is to run the risk of injuring them. In the washing of children, too, care should be taken that all the folds of the outer ear are carefully and gently dried with a soft towel. But I come now to what is probably the most frequent way in which the ear is impaired; that is, by the attempt to clean it. It ought to be understood that the passage of the ear does not require cleaning by us. Nature undertakes that task, and, in the healthy state, fulfills it perfectly. Her means for cleansing the ear is the wax. Perhaps the reader has never wondered what becomes of the ear-wax. I will tell him. It dries up into thin fine scales, and these peel off, one by one, from the surface of the passage, and fall out imperceptibly, leaving behind them a perfectly clean smooth surface.—In health the passage of the ear is never dirt; but if we attempt to clean it, we in fallibly make it so. Here—by a strange lack of justice, as it would seem, which, however, has, no doubt, a deep justice at the bottom—the best people, those who love cleanliness, suffer most, and good and careful nurses do a mischief negligent ones avoid. Washing the ear out with soap and water is bad; it keeps the wax moist when it ought to become dry and sealy, increases its quantity unduly, and makes it absorb the dust with which the air always abounds. But the most hurtful thing is introducing the corner of the towel, screwed up, and twisting it round. This does more harm to ears than all other mistakes together. It drives down the wax upon the membrane, much more than it gets it out. Let any one who doubts this make a tube like the passage, especially with the curves which it possesses; let him put a thin membrane at one end, smear its inner surface with a substance like the ear-wax, and then try to get it out so by a towel! But this plan does much more mischief than merely pressing down the wax. It irritates the passage, and makes it cast off small flakes of skin, which dry up and become extremely hard and these also are pressed down upon the membrane. Often it is not only deafness which ensues, but pain and inflammation, and then matter is formed which the hard mass prevents from escaping, and the membrane becomes diseased and worse may follow: The ear should never be cleaned out with the screwed up corner of a towel. Washing should extend only to the outer surface, as far as the finger can reach.—The Popular Science Monthly.

Sure Test of Death.

To learn with absolute certainty whether a person is dead or not, Dr. Hugh Magnus suggests the following simple method: Tie a strong ligature tightly around a finger or toe of the supposed corpse, and if life is still present a reddening, which grows gradually darker until it becomes a bluish red, will occur in that portion of the member beyond the constriction point. Where from exposure or toil the finger has become very much thickened, a toe may be selected. On the other hand, if life is extinct, no change of color will ensue. The bluish coloration of the nails, so often seen on the dead body, and also in certain cases of blood disease, need not be regarded as any source of fallacy; for after the application of the ligature, as long as life remains in the body the whole of the limb, from the place of constriction to the extremity, will be uniformly blue red, but if the coloration do not take place, or only occurs at circumscribed spot, it can, with certainty, be concluded that the spark of life has vanished.

The deep-seated arteries carry blood to the extremities; the veins, which are more superficial, return the blood toward the heart. By the ligature the backward flow of the blood is arrested, when, if still circulating, it continues to pass into the constricted extremity through the arteries, and there accumulating gives rise to the peculiar color described. The object of the above proceeding is simply to ascertain whether the blood still circulates, as the complete stoppage of this function, according to Dr. Magnus, is positive proof of death.

It is recommended in the application of this method that the large limbs, such as the arms or thigh, be not chosen, because the necessary amount of constriction cannot be so readily obtained, the numerous, large, deep lying veins of the members not being sufficiently compressed by the ligature. In case the fingers or toes are not available, the lobe of the ear may be employed.—Scientific Miscellany of Galaxy.

Of two evils choose the least. This advice generally holds good, but in the case of flies and mosquitoes, there is some doubt as to its correctness.

KIDNAPPED CHILDREN.

The Traffic in the Stolen Italian Children in New York City.

The New York Times says: It has been learned that, at the present time, there are between 7,000 and 8,000 children kidnapped from Italy held in this state of slavery in the large cities of the United States, New York being the great central entrepot. The children are brought here and sold daily by private auction, prices varying from \$100 to \$300 for boys, and from \$100 to \$500 for girls. Where girls are exceptionally pretty, the prices are considerably higher. It is said two little girls, who are frequently to be seen playing in Wall street, were sold to their present owner for the sum of \$1,600.

In order to show that this inhuman traffic is still being carried on in full force, we copy the following, taken from the Movimento, a newspaper published in Genoa, which says in its issue of May 20:

"There were stolen in Milan, this morning, three children as follows: A boy named Carpoio Giosne, aged two years, living at No. 26 Via Vetroschi; a girl named Fiocchi Emelia, aged three years, living at No. 2 Vicola St. Zeno; and also another girl named Giovannino Azati, aged six years, the daughter of the porter of the house where the first named girl lived."

It was believed that the kidnapping of children was confined to the southern provinces, but the traffic is now being pushed into the north of Italy, and besides is on the increase. It is quite likely that these three children are now in this country, and have been put up and sold at auction in this city.

The number of Italian children that have arrived at this port since the first of April last is 317. The children are all under fourteen years of age and the majority of them under eight years, and many of these are mere infants. The children are brought over by persons appointed by the conspirators for that purpose, a chief of convoy, who really becomes the master or driver. This person is represented as the father of the children, and as such takes absolute charge, from the time they are bought or stolen from their native villages until they are sold to new masters or "padroni" in Crosby street. Some of these children are accompanied by parents, but very few. All the masters call themselves fathers, but the cheat is readily discovered when the ages of the victims are looked into, because but few fathers have many children of exactly the same age. As the law now stands, all emigrants arriving here are required to give bonds that they do not become a public charge for the space of five years. These children are all "bonded" by the steamship companies upon whose vessels they arrive, and yet, although they invariably become a public charge as vagabonds and itinerants, there is no instance where any of the steamship companies were ever required to provide for their support. If this law was enforced, the importation of infants would soon cease.

Sure Test of Death.

To learn with absolute certainty whether a person is dead or not, Dr. Hugh Magnus suggests the following simple method: Tie a strong ligature tightly around a finger or toe of the supposed corpse, and if life is still present a reddening, which grows gradually darker until it becomes a bluish red, will occur in that portion of the member beyond the constriction point. Where from exposure or toil the finger has become very much thickened, a toe may be selected. On the other hand, if life is extinct, no change of color will ensue. The bluish coloration of the nails, so often seen on the dead body, and also in certain cases of blood disease, need not be regarded as any source of fallacy; for after the application of the ligature, as long as life remains in the body the whole of the limb, from the place of constriction to the extremity, will be uniformly blue red, but if the coloration do not take place, or only occurs at circumscribed spot, it can, with certainty, be concluded that the spark of life has vanished.

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CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

The correspondent of the New York Herald at Stockholm, Mr. John Russell Young, has had an interview with King Oscar. During the conversation the King referred to our Centennial Exhibition of 1876, and his desire to be present. The laws of Sweden, however, preventing such action on his part, the Crown Prince would be sent over to represent the kingdom. He also stated that a public and complete representation of the products and manufactures of Sweden and Norway would be sent to the United States. This recognition of the pleasant relations between this northern nation and our own country, will doubtless be expressed in an official manner so soon as the President's proclamation has been made. The New York Nation, in its last issue, remarks upon the great importance of a proper presentation of the objects of the International Exhibition to all foreign nations, and that it should be done promptly. Our own people need no spur to induce them to put forth every exertion to redeem themselves in the eyes of Europeans from the opinions that the meagre attempts so far made have elicited. But this will be the first International Exhibition under the direction of a Republican people, and it should be the proof of the ability of the people not only to represent themselves, but from their position among nations to secure a hearty co-operation from all the Empires and Kingdoms of the globe. To insure this result only requires prompt action and the appointment of proper agents to travel abroad and furnish the necessary information. King Oscar himself, says: "You cannot prepare too soon for these stupendous undertakings, and although three years seems a long time, it is not very long when you consider what you have to do."

An Enormous Engine.

Pittsburg claims to have in process of construction a pair of engines which will be the most powerful in the world. Reducing the capacity of some of the largest pumping engines to a uniform lift of one foot in twenty-four hours, it is found that the one at the Lehigh Zinc Mines will lift nearly 3,450,000 gallons; the pair at the Chicago Water Works, 4,500,000,000 gallons; the pair at Harlem, Holland, 10,000,000,000 while the new Pittsburg engines will lift 14,340,000,000 gallons. The pair will weigh 1,500 tons and will cost \$123,550. The following dimensions will serve to give some idea of its magnitude; Cranks, nine tons; shaft, twenty-four tons; four sections of the two valve chambers, one hundred and twenty tons; fly wheel, seventy tons. The four plungers will weigh upward of four hundred tons. Cylinder, sixty four inches diameter; stroke, fourteen feet. Plungers forty inches diameter; eleven foot stroke. This ponderous piece of machinery will be used to raise water into the Highland Avenue Reservoir in Pittsburg, a height of three hundred and fifty six feet. It is estimated it will raise seventy millions pounds of water for each hundred pounds of coal consumed, the cost being at the rate of one cent for every 3,070 gallons.

A wife of a most unsentimental and ingenious turn of mind dwells in Pennsylvania with her husband, who possesses a very jealous, misanthropic, and withal romantic temperament. The other day, this gentleman, George Jones, felt that life was too much for him, and gave his wife 10 cents to go to the druggist's for a bottle of cold poison. The excellent woman had a bottle filled with liquorice-water, and labeled "Poison." Returning with this, the poetic master of her heart melodramatically filled a wine-glass in her presence, and prepared to drink. She screamed and rushed into the next room, where she watched him through the key-hole, and saw him pour the deadly dose out of the window. She rushed back to him apparently overwhelmed with grief, and begged him not to kill himself. Mr. Jones, filled with poetry, merely pointed to the empty glass, and throwing himself on the floor, squirmed. She fondly observed that she would share his fate, and swallowed the rest of the liquorice-water, whereupon he became really frightened, confessed his deception before all the neighbors, and said if she'd only get well he'd never do so any more. The world seems brighter to Mr. Jones now.

The thoughtful Illinois cat that saved its master's house from burning destruction a short time ago has rival in a noble-minded Indiana dog of no unpleasant aspect that his owner looked upon him only to despise him. Unappreciated and forlorn, the finest qualities of his intellect and his heart lost sight of in his lack of personal beauty, he has proved the truth of the ancient Seneca's wise words, that "sometimes to live is magnanimity." The other day the little child of his master wandered into the street, and being clad in the accustomed dazzling raiment of the Western rural infant, it attracted the urgent and immediate attention of a passing cow. She lowered her head and ran at the child, who began to scream. The sad dog, lying in the shade in the yard, heard the cry, rushed on the scene, and held the impetuous cow by the nose until the child was rescued. It confirms our faith in human nature to know that dog is now mightily esteemed and honored by his before scornful possessor.