

# THE JEFFERSONIAN.

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

VOL. 31.

STROUDSBURG, MONROE COUNTY, PA., AUGUST 14, 1873.

NO. 14.

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.  
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**JOB 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 29, 1873-4f.

**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 is distinguished by his long and successful 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 Ostrich Bones, 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 12, 1871.—1y

**DR. 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 73-1y.]

**DR. GEO. W. JACKSON**

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON & ACCOUCHER.

In the old office of Dr. A. Reeves' Jackson, residence, corner of Sarah and Franklin street.  
**STROUDSBURG, PA.**  
August 8, 1873-4f.

**DR. 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 the 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 Anselmink House, East Stroudsburg, Pa. July 11, 1873-1y.

**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 31-1f.

**JAMES H. WALTON,**

Attorney at Law.

Office in the building formerly occupied by L. M. Hanson, and opposite the Stroudsburg Bank, Main street, Stroudsburg, Pa. Jan 13-1f.

**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 refurnished 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, 1872-4f. D. L. PISLE.

**KIPLE HOUSE,**

HONESDALE, PA.

Most central location of any Hotel in town.  
169 Main street.  
January 9, 1873.—1y. Proprietors.

**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 of the market. Charges moderate. [May 3 1872-4f.]

**WATSON'S**

Mount Vernon House,

117 and 119 North Second St.

ABOVE ARCH,  
**PHILADELPHIA.**

May 30, 1872-1y.

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

**HOLLINSHEAD'S DRUG STORE.**

Medicines Fresh and Pure.  
No. 21, 1867.] W. HOLLINSHEAD.

**Cholera in a Mountain Town.**

A correspondent writes from Birmingham, Ala., to the Louisville Courier Journal, of the recent ravages of disease there, as follows:—"Cholera broke out with fatal virulence. As usual, the negroes suffered most, and, although they died by the dozens, the wisecracks declared there was no cholera in the place; a few were so consistent in their idiocy as to refuse to change their diet, although Dr. Bell had not published his plea for cucumbers; the fool killer in their case is spared much trouble. Then a straggling force of men was put to work at some of the nastiest ditches, but it was too late; the disease broke out everywhere and would yield to no treatment. The Board of Health attempted some measures, but all organized movements failed. The people were too new to each other for concerted movements. The poorer classes were scattered and unknown, and they were frequently at the point of death before they sought medical relief; so they died by scores, and the people fled from the place by hundreds. The Physicians were earnest, energetic and faithful; they were ready at all hours to go wherever they were called, although by far the greater number of their cases were charity patients. This continued for two weeks or more, the mortality sometimes increasing, sometimes falling; now two or three deaths a day, now seven or eight, with a steadily decreasing population.—The most hopeful began to despond.—Men who had before chaffed each other about the cholera scare, began themselves to be infected. Then, too, the disease assumed a new phase. Instead of being preceded by a diarrhea for a day or longer, it developed almost in an hour the worst features of genuine cholera. People died in apparent health, and rested that night in a coffin. Business was suspended, and the streets deserted. It became difficult to find men to dig the graves or take the bodies to them. Nearly the whole population became affected. Of course they didn't all have the cholera, but the malaria seemed to enter into everybody's system with greater or less activity. Whether it was that the best and truest men remained, or whether there is that residuum of selfishness and true heroism in each human heart here, I don't know; but certainly the noble work done here in the last ten days would dispel from any mind the belief that the Samaritans were an extinct people.—Where a month ago all was jealousy and dissension, now is a generous rivalry in the work of aiding the sick. No one, however poor, but has nurses and medical attention, and that, too, when the physicians can scarcely stagger to their work, so worn out are they from their long and unrested labors. They are the true knights errant of our time. Col. Powell stands his ground nobly. His friends beg him to leave, and, though wealthy and without a kinsman in the place, he refuses to desert it. God knows when we shall see the end. Three days ago the plague seemed almost passed away; for the twenty four hours ending last night, July 14, there were reported thirteen deaths in a population now numbering more than 600 souls. The chastisement is terrible, but unless the people have lost all intelligence it will not be repeated. The altitude is high, and heretofore the air invigorating and the water pure, but there has been a large class of adventurers and negroes out of work; these have never considered the welfare of the city, and the city was too young and too poor to enforce rigid sanitary laws. Our awful scourge was not produced by any atmospheric condition or local cause beyond the existence of choked up streams and filthy open ditches, and these can be kept clean and pure almost without expense."

**In a Dentist's Chair.**

If Spivens is to be believed, there was recently an extraordinary case of dental surgery in this city. He says that a friend of his wife visited a dentist on street, for the purpose of having a tooth extracted. It was an eye tooth—Spivens accompanied his friend for the purpose of favoring him with a little sympathy over the shoulder. It is so pleasant to witness the agony of a friend, and advise him to bear it like a man. The dentist sealed his patient in a chair, lanced his gums, applied his forceps, and gave a vigorous pull. The tooth was wrenched from its socket, and came out easily enough but the root hung fire—Either it was a very long root or it stretched. In fact the dentist had exhausted his reach, and the root was not yet entirely out. Spivens ventured to enquire if the root was not unusually long; but the dentist was not going to admit that anything could happen that had not already occurred in his experience. "Not at all," he replied. "I have often pulled teeth whose roots reached down to the hips." He mounted the chair and took another pull. He thus succeeded in getting away with about a yard of the tooth, but the root continued to hang. At the same time the patient's leg, below the knee, was violently jerked up. Spivens ventured to say that surely this was an unusual case. "It is a little singular," replied the dentist; "but I once pulled a tooth whose roots reached down to the man's knees." Having thus extinguished his questioner he tied his patient to the chair and straightened out his leg by putting it in splints. Then he took the forceps over his shoulder and walked away like a deck hand going up a bank with a bow line. When he reached the parlor door he braced himself against the jamb, and laid back for a final pull. The tooth popped out this time but the dentist made the most noise when he reached the floor. Spivens jumped forward and picked up the latter end of that tooth. The root had two prongs, and on the end of each prong was a toe nail. "That's what hurt you so," said Spivens consoling his friend, whose screams had been somewhat annoying. "Never mind; it will be all the same a hundred years hence. Don't you think, doctor, that this is rather the most unusual case that happened in your practice?" "I am inclined to believe that this is the most singular case of its class," replied the imperturbable dentist; "but I once extracted a tooth for one of the Siamese twins, the roots of which extended through the bodies of both, and at the end was a corresponding tooth from the mouth of the other. It was a good thing for Chang, for whom I pulled the tooth, but bad for Eng, whose tooth happened to be sound."

Spivens' friend had such high respect for the dentist that he told him that he might keep the tooth for his pay. Some incredulous people may accuse this story of being too thin; but they are mistaken—it is tooth out.—Titusville Press.

**Perplexities of a Postal Clerk.**

Some of the ingenious puzzles submitted to the distributing clerk in the Chicago Post office have been thus pleasantly sketched: "Many of the superscriptions which come through his hands are among the most mysterious of cyphers—unintelligible from the writer's not knowing what he wanted to write, rather than illegible through carelessness in writing. When a countryman of Gustavus Vasa, for instance, still hibernating upon his native hills, sends a letter to his brother in this country, and writing from memory, and a memory not much trained in letters at that, subscribes it 'Seederabst lenco Is,' he has succeeded in mystifying the average human mind considerably regarding the intended destination of his missive. Not at all the Post office clerk, who at once sees that Cedar Rapids, Linn county, Iowa, is meant. So, too, when from the Bremen bag a greasy packet flutters out, as addressed to 'Hafte Lac Co., Ill,' it is, no doubt, difficult to discern, after the letters of the legend have been evolved from the chaos in which a stiff fist and a villainous pen have left them, that the packet is intended for some one in 'Half Day, Lake Co., Ill., and thither it therefore goes. But when the only address to be made out from another—and that by no means sure, so vague are the forms of the letters—is 'Chollybutelle Co., Ill,' then it is that brain tells in the distributing business.—Brains finally result in a solution of the palimpsest, and 'Joliet, Will Co., Ill,' is the interpretation thereof. In like manner 'Verseaux, Incaunco Co., America' is a superscription which could have emanated from no where else but France—is decided to mean 'Warsaw, Hancock Co.,' and it is found that Illinois has such a town, in a county; so the letter is forwarded thither, and has doubtless gladdened or saddened the heart of its object before now."

**About Water.**

The extent to which water mingles with bodies, apparently the most solid, is very wonderful. The glittering opal, so beautiful as an ornament, is nothing more but flint and water. The air holds five grains of water in every foot of its bulk. Potatoes contain seventy per cent, and turnips ninety per cent, of water. If a man of a hundred and forty pounds were squeezed in a hydraulic press, seventy pounds of water would exude from his body, and only thirty five of dry residuum remain. Man is, in fact only thirty five pounds of carbon nitrogen, diluted in five and a half pails of water. In plants, water mingles no less wonderfully. The sun flower evaporates one and a quarter pints daily; the cabbage about the same quantity; and a single stalk of wheat exudes, in half a year, about a hundred thousand grains of water. An acre of growing wheat draws in and gives out ten tons of water daily. The sap is the medium through which the mass of fluid is conveyed. It forms a delicate pump, up which the watery particles run with the rapidity of a swift stream. By the action of the sap, various properties may be communicated to the growing plant. In France timber is dyed by various colors mixed with water, and sprinkled over the roots of the growing tree; and Jabias are also often colored by a similar process. A horse hitched to a post in Bellefonte kicked at one of Van Amburgh's elephants when passing on the street, and, quick as thought the elephant reached out his trunk, caught the horse by the ear and shook him like an earthquake.

**Effects of Tobacco.**

The use of tobacco has so much extended itself in the present generation that we are all obliged to make a decision for ourselves on the ancient controversy between its friends and enemies. We cannot form a reasonable opinion about tobacco without bearing in mind that it produces, according to circumstances, one of two entirely and even opposite classes of effects. In certain states of the body it acts as a stimulant, in other states as a narcotic. People who have a dislike to smoking affirm that it stupefies; but this assertion, at least so far as the temporary consequences are concerned, is not supported by experience. Most of the really brilliant conversations that I have listened to have been accompanied by clouds of tobacco smoke; and a great deal of the best literary composition that is produced by contemporary authors is wrought by men who are actually smoking while they work. My own experience is that very moderate smoking acts as a pleasant stimulus upon the brain, while it produces a temporary lassitude of the muscular system, not perceptible in times of rest, but an appreciable hindrance in times of muscular exertion. It is better, therefore, for men who feel these effects from tobacco to avoid it when they are in exercise, and to use it only when the body rests and the mind labors. Pray remember, however, that this is the experience of an exceedingly moderate smoker who has not yet got himself into the general condition of body which is brought on by a larger indulgence in tobacco. On the other hand, it is evident that men engaged in physical labor and a muscular stimulus in occasional smoking, and not a temporary lassitude. It is probable that the effect varies with individual cases, and is never precisely what our own experience would lead us to imagine. For excessive smokers, it appears to be little more than the tranquilizing of a sort of uneasiness, the continued satisfaction of a continual craving. I have never been able to ascertain that moderate smoking diminished intellectual force; but I have observed in excessive smokers a decided weakening of the will, and a preference for talking about work to the effort of actual labor. The opinions of medical men on this subject are so much at variance that their science only adds to our uncertainty. One doctor tells me that the most moderate smoking is unquestionably injurious while others affirm that it is innocent. Speaking simply from self observation, I find that in my own case tea and coffee are far more perilous than tobacco.—From the Intellectual Life of Philip Gilbert Hamerton.

**Noah's Flood.**

Geologists admit the powerful agency of rushing water in drilling, rasping, and transporting materials which make up hills, mountains, and plains. Those traveling icebergs, of which so much is said, that scored the face of the earth in their progress from the North, undoubtedly were employed by nature to smooth the surface on a gigantic scale. But that great flood referred to circumstantially in the Bible must have been a terrific event, to have impressed all mankind with a traditional recognition of its universality. Sir Henry James, an English engineer, has attempted an explanation of phenomena that are traceable to the deluge, and especially treats of what must have occurred by a change of the axis of the earth in its rotation. If this globe were of uniform density, the poles would traverse the circle of navigation in 300 days. If the density increases from the surface toward its center, something else would follow. He argues that as the flood commenced on the seventeenth day of the seventh month, in the six hundredth year of Noah's life, and covered all the land 150 days, and after having destroyed every living thing, save those in the ark, was just 150 days draining off into appropriate channels and basins of present oceans, seas, lakes, and rivers, he has mastered the problem. The flood, then, was in consequence of changing the polarity of the earth.—Whether earthquakes opened vast rents in the crust of the earth, into which waters rushed from their old localities, and thus altered the centre of gravity, or whether enormous masses of ice broke their fastenings, and sliding along an inclined plane brought about the flood, still remains an open question, which may be freely discussed without exciting the apprehensions of the police of any country.

**Mexican Dishes.**

First of all, and best of all, was the chocolate brought to us soon after we landed by a barefooted Mexican boy, with "pan de huevas" (literally, "egg bread,") a sweet, light cake. The chocolate is thick yet light, with a head of delicious brown foam, which melts in the mouth as you drink it. Then, at the mid day meal, were the inevitable "frijoles," a small black bean, which forms the chief food of the lower orders throughout Mexico, and without which, under one form or another, no meal is considered perfect. With them appeared the other standing dish, "tortillas," very thin cakes made of maize. They are made by boiling the maize, and then rubbing it into a very fine paste on a lava stand called a "metate." When the paste is perfectly smooth, a piece is taken in the two hands, and patted and slapped till it is as thin as half a crown, the size of a breakfast plate, and about as tough as an ordinary sheepskin. It is then baked for a moment on a griddle and served hot, but quite limp. It is used as a spoon and fork to eat the frijole; thus you tear off a corner, and divide it in two, doubling up one half as a receptacle for the beans, which you push in with the other bit, and eat spoon and altogether. A common joke takes rise from this, "that the Mexicans are so proud and so rich that they never use the same spoon twice." In Mexico the day begins early, with a light meal about 6 a. m., called "desayuno," when you take a cup of chocolate and "pan dulce." Then about 12 comes "almuerzo," (breakfast,) a heavy meal, with several courses of meat. And about 5 p. m. is "la comida," (dinner,) a lengthy proceeding, with endless courses of meat, which are all served alone, excepting the "puchero," boiled beef, with a mixture of every imaginable vegetable in the same dish; and dinner ends with small cups of excellent cafe noir.—Good Words.

**I. O. O. F.**

Past Grand Sire James B. Nicholson, of Philadelphia, now Grand Secretary; M. G. M., J. M. Campbell, together with other officers of the Grand Lodge of the State, purpose to visit the following lodges of Odd Fellows on the following dates, when special meetings will be held: Monday, July 28—Saxonia Lodge, No. 496, Saxonsburg, Butler county. Tuesday, July 29—Conoquenessing Lodge, No. 270, Butler county. Wednesday, July 30—West Sunbury Lodge, No. 794, West Sunbury, Butler county. Thursday, July 31—Alpine Lodge, No. 479, Brady's Bend, Armstrong county. Friday, August 1—Iron City Lodge, No. 485, Reimersburg, Clarion county. Saturday, August 2—Clarion Lodge, No. 222, Clarion, Clarion county. Monday, August 4—Brookville Lodge, No. 217, Brookville, Jefferson county. Tuesday, August 5—Reynoldsville Lodge, No. 824, Reynoldsville, Jefferson county. Wednesday, August 6—Laurel Lodge, No. 217, Punxsatawny, Jefferson county. Thursday, August 7—Amicus Lodge, No. 665, Marion, Indiana county. Friday, August 8—Palladium Lodge, No. 346, Indiana, Indiana county. Under a new Constitution, all officers of the State, including county officers, will be paid by salaries instead of fees.

**Arresting Decay in Potatoes.**

Various plans for arresting decay in potatoes after digging have from time to time been made public, such as dusting with quick-lime, gypsum, charcoal dust, etc. Prof. Chubb, of Greenchester, England, the eminent agricultural chemist, announces that sulphite of lime appears to exercise a very remarkable influence in arresting the spread or decay in potatoes affected by the potato disease. In one experiment the salt was dusted over some tubers, partially decayed from this cause, as they were being stowed away. Some months afterward the potatoes were found to have suffered no further injury. A similar trial with powdered lime proved to be much less effective.

**A Cheap Bridge.**

B. B. Choate, of Springfield, Vt., has invented a suspension bridge, which is a novelty as well as a convenience. It consists of a single wire stretched across Black River and a car that will contain two persons that travels back and forth on the wire. The East end of the wire is the highest, and the momentum of the car serves to carry it across, a distance of two hundred feet, in fifteen seconds. Returning, the car travels to the centre of the wire, without help, and from thence is drawn up by a cord attached to the car, the entire trip occupying only thirty seconds.

**An Embarrassing Position.**

"I say, convector, do you know that goodlooking lady there, with a book?" "Yes, I have seen her a few times." "By Jove she's splendid!" "Yes, I think she is." "I would like to occupy the seat with her." "Why don't you ask her?" "I don't know but it would be out of order." "It would not if she was willing to have you occupy it. Of course you claim to be a gentleman?" "O, certainly. If you are acquainted with her, give me an introduction; that is, if you have no objection." "Certainly not." Fixing his hair, mustache and whiskers in becoming style, he followed the convector, who, on reaching the seat where the lady sat, said, with a peculiar twinkle in his eye: "My wife, Mr., of New York, who assures me that he will die before reaching Detroit if he does not form your acquaintance."

**A Lingerer Death.**

Lancaster (Pa) papers report the death of a young man, 15 years old, named Harry Colley, which is in many respects remarkable. He lay upon a bed of pain for one hundred and seventeen days, and during that period of time never once arose. He was first taken sick with an attack of cerebro spinal meningitis, and this disease finally terminated in consumption of the bowels. After the first day of his sickness he was unable to hear or see, and a greater part of the time had no power of speech. His attention, could at certain times be attracted by holding any article of bright material in front or over him, and moving it from one position to another. The fact of the little fellow's remarkable sickness spread all over the county, and numbers of physicians had visited him merely through curiosity. At the time of his death he was a skeleton, with only a dry, parched covering of cuticle drawn over the bones, and that without any perceptible vitality in it. His muscles had actually melted away. During part of the time (particularly during his last days) he suffered with lock jaw, and his mouth had to be forced open in order to admit the only sustenance he received—and occasional small quantity of wine or brandy.

**Ingenuity of an Insane Man.**

The Lancaster (Penn) Express relates the following in giving an account of an attempted escape by an insane man: "In the insane department of the Lancaster County Hospital there is confined a man named John Eichburne. He is not dangerous, but is not safe to be let at large. A short time since he managed to scale the yard wall, four teen feet in height, but was shortly afterward captured. Yesterday evening one of the assistants, in making a tour of the yard, discovered hid under a pile of stoves in a corner, a singular looking ball, which he took to Superintendent Cox. On examination it was found that this ball was made up of a rope, something thicker than broom twine, and that the material used in making it were the leaves of peach trees, with which the yard is studded, the bark of the small limbs and some grass. The rope when unrolled is nearly 300 feet in length, when in a ball it is as large as a twenty four pound shot. It is so tough that the strongest hands cannot tear it apart. The man must have been working upon it for several weeks, his object being to escape from the institution by its aid.

**THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.**

H. G. Smith, Esq., editor of the Lancaster Intelligence, and one of the members of the Constitutional Convention, in a late issue of his paper, writes as follows concerning that body:—"A majority of the newspapers in this Commonwealth seem not to have comprehended the difficult character of the work set before the members of the Constitutional Convention. The one hundred and thirty three men chosen to revise the fundamental law of the Commonwealth came together for the most part as strangers to each other. Some of them had reputations wider than the State, while some of the ablest and most practical men in the body were not known beyond the precincts of the districts they were chosen to represent. "Of the one hundred and thirty-three members, over one hundred are lawyers by profession—men who make their living by talking, and who can not be expected to agree, unless they are retained on the same side, and paid for looking at a given case from the same standpoint.—We think the convention might possibly have been the gainer if the people, instead of sending so many lawyers, had chosen more men of marked ability in other walks of life. But the convention was the creature of the people, and neither they nor the newspapers have any right to complain of its composition. It is what the people made it when acting under the instruction and guidance of the local newspaper press of the Commonwealth. "Nine months of close observation has convinced us that the convention is a body distinguished for integrity. From the day when it was organized, no question has been decided except upon its merits. Every attempt to introduce partisan politics (and we are glad to say they have been few and far between) has been promptly frowned down. There has not been a partisan vote cast upon any section of the Constitution. Members have divided according to their individual judgment and not under the discipline of party drill. The call of the eyes and ears, has always shown that there was a forgetfulness of partisanship which was most commendable. "A little girl in Norwich, Conn., was poisoned recently by drinking the milk in which a green milk tickler had soaked about two hours. The milkman had neglected to take it from the can, and the coloring matter dissolved and mixed with the milk. Violent vomiting ensued, by which the poison was ejected, thus saving the little one's life. "The crop of apples and pears in Berks county will be small.

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Various plans for arresting decay in potatoes after digging have from time to time been made public, such as dusting with quick-lime, gypsum, charcoal dust, etc. Prof. Chubb, of Greenchester, England, the eminent agricultural chemist, announces that sulphite of lime appears to exercise a very remarkable influence in arresting the spread or decay in potatoes affected by the potato disease. In one experiment the salt was dusted over some tubers, partially decayed from this cause, as they were being stowed away. Some months afterward the potatoes were found to have suffered no further injury. A similar trial with powdered lime proved to be much less effective.

**A Cheap Bridge.**

B. B. Choate, of Springfield, Vt., has invented a suspension bridge, which is a novelty as well as a convenience. It consists of a single wire stretched across Black River and a car that will contain two persons that travels back and forth on the wire. The East end of the wire is the highest, and the momentum of the car serves to carry it across, a distance of two hundred feet, in fifteen seconds. Returning, the car travels to the centre of the wire, without help, and from thence is drawn up by a cord attached to the car, the entire trip occupying only thirty seconds.