

# THE JEFFERSONIAN.

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

VOL. 31.

STROUDSBURG, MONROE COUNTY, PA., NOVEMBER 13, 1873.

NO. 27.

### 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 correspondence until all arrears are paid, except at the option of the Editor.  
Advertisements of one square of eight lines or less, at the rate of \$1.50. Each additional square, 31 cents. Longer ones in proportion.

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March 29, 1873-4.

### DR. J. L. ANTZ,

Surgeon and Mechanical Dentist,

Suffices his office on Main Street, in the second  
story of No. 8. Walter's brick building, nearly oppo-  
site the Stroudburg House, and he flatters himself  
that by thirteen years constant practice and the most  
careful and careful attention to all matters pertaining  
to his profession, that he is fully able to perform an  
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and skillful manner.

Special attention given to saving the Natural Teeth;  
also to the insertion of Artificial Teeth on Rubber,  
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all cases secured.  
Most persons know the great folly and danger of en-  
tering their work to the inexperienced, or to those  
living at a distance. April 13, 1871.—1y

### DR. J. H. SHULL,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Office 1st door above Stroudburg 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, 1872-4f.

### DR. H. J. PATTERSON,

OPERATING AND MECHANICAL DENTIST,

Having located in East Stroudburg, Pa.,  
announces that he is now prepared to insert arti-  
ficial teeth in the most beautiful and life-like  
manner. Also, great attention given to filling  
and preserving the natural teeth. Teeth ex-  
tracted 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, oppo-  
site the Anatomical House, East Stroudburg,  
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 ac-  
cording to the most improved method.

Teeth extracted without pain, when de-  
sired, 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 build-  
ing, 1st door above Post Office, Stroudburg,  
Pa. Aug 31-4f

### JAMES H. WALTON,

Attorney at Law,

Office in the building formerly occupied by  
L. M. Barson, and opposite the Stroudburg  
Bank, Main street, Stroudburg, Pa.  
Jan 13-4f

### AMERICAN HOTEL.

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

### KIPLE HOUSE,

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Most central location of any Hotel in town.

R. W. KIPLE & SON, Proprietors.

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January 9, 1872.—1y.

### LACKAWANNA HOUSE.

OPPOSITE THE DEPOT.

East Stroudburg, 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,

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ABOVE ARCH,

### PHILADELPHIA.

May 30, 1872.—1y.

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON'S (of Wil-  
liamsburg, N. Y.) Recipe for CON-  
SUMPTION and ASTHMA carefully com-  
pounded at

HOLLINSHEAD'S DRUG STORE.

Medicines Fresh and Pure.

Nov. 21, 1867.] W. HOLLINSHEAD.

### A Boston View of Money.

*Old and New*, for November, has a  
readable article upon Money, placed like  
an exclamation point after several articles  
written from the standpoint of the Labor  
Reformer, the Banker and the Manufac-  
turer, which may be considered as the  
view of the subject from an editorial and  
transcendental point "of observation."  
The article being written by the editor,  
Rev. Edward E. Hale, may be said to  
embody the Religious aspect of the sub-  
ject also. We extract:

Money (real money, to day, within the  
business world, as a whole) is gold or sil-  
ver. Nothing else is real money every-  
where.

Currency is a convenient name for that  
money, or that substitute for it, which  
flows, like currents, throughout the com-  
munity, within a single nation, and serves  
to transact the daily business of exchanging  
all sorts of values within that nation.  
Money, therefore, is the currency of the  
world, by this definition.

The name money is usually applied,  
for shortness, both to specie and to bank  
notes—that is, to currency also; and the  
practice has caused a confusion in some  
minds, where it is found that bank notes  
and specie are equally reckoned money.

Paper money will serve exactly the pur-  
poses of specie only on one condition—  
that the holder of it can get specie for it  
on demand. This condition is subject to  
modifications. Patriotism has served in-  
stead of gold for a time, but has never  
prevented paper from becoming worth  
less in a little while, if specie could not  
be had for it. Mutual confidence is far  
less efficient than patriotism. An agree-  
ment may be imagined by all the people  
that there need not be any gold at all in  
the United States; but that "scrip" like  
our present paper small change, and bills  
like our "greenbacks," should be used as  
they are now, but without any prospect  
or purpose of gold ever being asked or  
given for them. But this is only an  
imagination, because no approach to  
unanimity, if even a majority, could, as  
things are, be secured for it. And  
secondly, it is a melancholy fact, that  
men have not so much faith in each  
other's honesty, or wisdom either, as  
would be necessary to support such a plan.

The reasons why gold and silver are  
chosen for money are plain; they have  
the qualities for it, namely: beauty and  
usefulness, divisibility and consolidability  
without change of quality, incorrupti-  
bility, easiness, and steadiness of value.  
Diamond cannot be suitably divided and  
united, and is not useful enough. Iron  
is too cheap and too corruptible. Plat-  
inum is not useful enough, because it is so  
unmanageable, and it is not beautiful  
enough. And so on about absolutely  
everything except gold and silver. Find  
another article having similar qualities,  
and you will assuredly have another ma-  
terial for specie currency. The main  
basis of the value of real money is the  
intrinsic value of the material as merchant  
ware. Coining is an authentication or en-  
dorsement, which is supposed to certify  
everybody that his dollar is a dollar, and  
such a certificate adds something to the  
intrinsic value. Convenience, as a uni-  
versal standard for valuing, adds further  
to the merchandise value of coined money,  
just as a yard-stick gains value over its  
freeword value, or its slab value, because  
it is a standard of length; and a further  
value if it has been adjusted and certified  
by the inspector of weights and measures.

How much money does a community  
need? *Answer*: Enough to carry on  
with ease all the transfers of value in the  
community; the payment of wages; the  
daily expenses; the sale in the shops;  
the transportation of freight; the fares of  
passengers; the sales of real estate; in  
short, the daily life in business. So far in  
civilized history, the quantity required  
bears a proportion to the number of peo-  
ple who use it, and to the property they  
own, which has an analogy with the pro-  
portion of oil in the bearings of a steam  
engine to the engine itself. For instance,  
during the four years ending June 30,  
1871, it may be stated as a rough approxi-  
mation that the currency which oiled the  
business bearings of the United States  
was rather more than ten dollars to each  
soule of the population. This includes  
whatever you happened to have in your  
wallet in those years; all your bank  
accounts; what the storekeeper was using  
in his business, and so on. The round  
sums total which are near enough to the  
exact figures to show the oiling office of  
money, are these; the whole of our cur-  
rency, about four hundred million dol-  
lars; the whole of our property, real and  
personal, about fourteen thousand million  
dollars; the whole of our population,  
towards forty million. Omit some ci-  
phers and we may say, in handier figures,  
that on an average, in a nation situated as  
ours is at present, every four souls, worth  
fourteen hundred dollars amongst them,  
do not need more than forty dollars in  
cash, being ten dollars a head, to keep  
their business straight. This would be  
very likely to fail with any one separate  
four; but it holds good of the whole of  
the men, women and children together;  
and if a larger sum is in anybody's hands,  
a less sum is in the hands of somebody  
else.

If paper money will not do alone, that  
is, without any specie at all, why will it  
do in part? *Answer*: Because paper  
promises to pay (greenbacks, for instance)  
will do a great part of the changing of

values, although they will not do all of  
it; and if there is specie enough within  
reach at any time to serve the purposes of  
those who will not take promises to pay  
specie, that maintains the credit of the  
rest of the promises. It turns out that in  
practice, and on a large scale, it will do  
if there is about a quarter as much specie  
always ready as the whole of the paper  
money that is going. This is pretty sure  
to meet the wants of all who insist on  
real money. That is, mutual confidence  
will uphold three quarters of our cur-  
rency; we might almost say Christian  
civilization is at present at a business dis-  
count of twenty five per cent.

But we cannot get gold for even a quar-  
ter of our greenbacks, except at a heavy  
discount, and yet they serve a pretty good  
purpose so far. Ought they not to break  
down on these principles? *Answer*:  
Their gold basis exists, but it is two stories  
down instead of one. The United States,  
under certain conditions, gives its bonds  
for greenbacks; this is the first story  
down. Under certain other conditions,  
the United States gives gold for these  
bonds, and meanwhile it pays gold inter-  
est on them. This is the second story  
down, where you come to the real specie  
foundation. Mutual confidence keeps the  
greenbacks as near gold value as they are.  
Anybody who wants to see the way in  
which changes in mutual confidence  
change the value of paper money, need  
only follow the gold speculations of the  
war period among the respectable gam-  
blers of New York. If the United States  
paid gold for greenbacks, instead of in  
this indirect way, they would be worth a  
gold dollar for each paper one, instead of  
from ten to thirteen per cent. Practi-  
cally, there is from ten to thirteen per  
cent. of doubt about the future contingencies  
of human life, between the average  
citizen and his Government, in conse-  
quence of this slow way of paying gold.

Some conclusions about the recent  
panic, on the basis of these doctrines, are  
these:  
It is a curious fact that paper money  
was hoarded during the panic, instead of  
specie, which has usually been hoarded at  
such times. This shows how thoroughly  
our paper money is accepted in lieu of  
specie. Why not? It is the nearest we  
can get to specie. Wackford Squeers,  
his father said, was "next door but one to  
a cherubim." Greenbacks are next door  
but one to gold.

There is not far from money enough  
for all the honest business in the country.  
Those men who wish not to give value for  
value in an honest business manner, but  
only to get away other people's money for  
nothing, that is, the stock gamblers and  
corner makers, and others who trade in  
what they do not own—those and such  
others want more paper money afloat.  
Naturally enough; to put out more paper  
money is to make a change in value. It  
is by taking advantage of changes in val-  
ues that these men live. If no changes  
happen, they start a lie to make one.

There are also, as the reader sees men  
of incorruptible honor, who want more  
paper money. But their demands are  
limited to the claim that the currency  
shall keep exact pace with the business  
of the country. That is, every additional  
soule wants his ten dollars. The increase  
of ease and quickness of communication,  
however, enables a less total amount of  
currency to do our exchanging; that is,  
it tends to diminish somewhat the average  
of ten dollars; how much, is not known.

The panic of September was caused  
more by a loss of confidence than by any  
real business misfortune. What real  
business misfortune there was (at first)  
befell enterprises and persons entirely too  
speculative in character. Because the  
genuine business interests of the country  
are too closely mixed with the stock  
gambling and speculating interests, they  
suffered also.

The real preventive against other such  
panics will be found—so far as humanity  
can furnish it—in an elevation of the  
average tone of business honor and honesty.  
It is theft to get value from another  
man without rendering value for it.  
It is gambling to bet on the future val-  
ues of other people's property.  
It is conspiracy and lying to set afloat  
false stories and get up operations for the  
purpose of diminishing the value of other  
people's property.

Let these plain truths be felt; let theft,  
gambling, conspiracy and lying be turned  
out of public places like the New York  
Stock Exchange and the Chicago gra-  
market, and driven into even such an im-  
perfect seclusion as that of area thieves, faro  
gambling, blackmailing, conspiracies, and  
legally tangible lies, and business panics  
will be greatly lessened in number and  
severity. But in New York, such thefts  
and gambling, if perpetrated in the Stock  
Exchange, are actually affirmed to be  
honest by law.

American extravagance in Europe has  
frequently been made a subject of ad-  
verse criticism. But the value of es-  
tablishing a reputation for "good pay"  
abroad has in a certain way been ex-  
emplified by some of our countrymen and  
countrywomen in Paris, whose means of  
support through letters of credit were  
curtailed by the recent panic. In some  
cases shopkeepers and dress-makers,  
recognizing the necessities of those who  
have been good customers in the past,  
have advanced to their patrons money  
enough to pay their passage home.

### Colonel Crickley's Horse.

I have never been able to ascertain the  
origin of the quarrel between the Crick-  
leys and the Drakes. They had lived  
within a mile of each other for five years,  
and from the first of their acquaintance  
there had been a mutual feeling of dis-  
like between the two families. Then  
some misunderstanding about the boundry  
of their farms revealed the latent flame,  
and Colonel Crickley having followed a  
fat buck all one afternoon, and wounded  
him, came up to him and found old Drake  
and his sons cutting him up.

This incident added fuel to the flame,  
and from that time nothing the two  
families did not do to annoy each other.  
One evening, Mr Drake, the elder,  
was returning home with his "pocket full  
of rocks" from Chicago, whither he had  
been to dispose of a load of grain. Sam  
Barstow was with him on the wagon, and  
as they approached the grove which in-  
tervened between them and Mr Drake's  
house, he observed to his companion,  
"What a beautiful mark Crickley's old  
roan is over yonder?"

"Hang it!" muttered Drake, "so it is."  
The horse was standing under some  
trees about twelve rods from the road.  
Involuntarily Drake stopped his team.  
He glanced furtively around, then, with  
a queer smile, the old hunter took up his  
rifle from the bottom of his wagon, and  
raising it to his shoulder, drew a sight on  
the Colonel's horse.

"Beautiful!" he muttered, with the air  
of a man resisting a powerful temptation.  
"I could drop old roan so easy."  
"Shoot?" suggested Sam Barstow, who  
loved fun in any shape.

"No, no; 'twouldn't do," said the old  
hunter, glancing around him again.  
"I won't tell," said Sam.  
"Wal, I don't shoot this any way, tell  
or no tell. The horse is too high. If he  
was fifty rods off instead of twelve, so  
there'd be a bare possibility of mistaking  
him for a deer, I'd let fly. As it is I'd  
give the Colonel five dollars for a shot."

At that moment the Colonel himself  
stepped from behind a large oak, not half  
a dozen paces distant, and before Drake.  
"Well, why don't you shoot?"

The old hunter stammered, in some  
confusion: "That you, Colonel? I—I  
was tempted to; and as I said, I'll give a  
'V' for one pull."

"Say an 'X' and it's a bargain."  
Drake felt for his rifle and looked at  
old roan.

"How much is the horse worth?" he  
muttered in Sam's ear.  
"About fifty."

"Gad, Colonel, I'll do it. Here's your  
'X'."

The Colonel pocketed the money, mut-  
tering: "Hanged if I thought you would  
take me up!"

With high glee the old hunter put a  
fresh cap on his rifle, and standing up in  
the wagon took a close sight at old roan.  
Sam Barstow chuckled. The Colonel  
put his hand before his face and chuck-  
led too. Crack went the rifle. The hunter  
tore out a terrible oath, which I will  
not repeat. Sam was astonished. The  
Colonel laughed. Old roan never stirred.  
Drake stared at his rifle with a look as  
black as Othello's.

"What's the matter with you, hey?  
Fus' time you ever served me quite such  
a trick, I swear!"

And Drake loaded the piece with great  
wrath and indignation.  
"People said you'd lost your knack of  
shooting," observed the Colonel, in a cut-  
ting tone of satire.

"Who said so? It's a lie!" thundered  
Drake. "I can shoot—"  
"A hoss at ten rods! Ha! ha!"  
Drake was livid.

"Look yere, Colonel, I can't stand  
that," he began.  
"Never mind, the horse can," sneered  
the Colonel.

"I'll risk you."  
Grinding his teeth, Drake produced  
another ten dollar bill.

"Here!" he growled. "I'm bound to  
have another shot any way."  
"Crack away," cried the Colonel, pock-  
eting the note.

Drake did crack away—with deadly  
aim too—but the horse did not mind the  
bullet in the least. To the rage and un-  
utterable astonishment of the hunter,  
old roan looked him in the face as if he  
rather liked the fun.

"Drake," cried Sam, "you are drunk!  
A horse at a dozen rods—oh, my eyes!"  
"Just shut your mouth, or I'll shoot  
you!" thundered the excited Drake.  
"The bullets were hollow, I'll swear. Last  
week I cut off a goose's head at fifty rods,  
and kin do it agin." By the Lord Harry,  
Colonel, you can laugh, but I'll bet oow  
thirty dollars that I can bring down old  
roan at one shot!"

The wager was readily accepted. The  
stakes were placed in Sam's hands. Elated  
with the idea of winning his two tens,  
and making an "X" in the bargain, Mr.  
Drake carefully selected a perfect ball  
and buckskin patch, and loaded his rifle.

A minute later Drake was driving  
through the grove the most enraged,  
most desperate of men. His rifle, in one  
instant a victim of his ire, lay with broken  
stock on the bottom of the wagon. Sam  
Barstow was too scared to laugh.

tilated condition of his rifle stock, has  
tended to arouse his spirits with a piece  
of news which they were sure would make  
him dance with joy.  
"Clear out!" growled the angry man.  
"I don't want to hear any news; get away  
or I'll knock one of you down."  
"But father, it's such a trick!"  
"Hang you and your tricks!"  
"Played off on the Colonel!"  
"On the Colonel," cried the old man,  
beginning to be interested. "Gad, if  
you've played the Colonel a trick, let's  
hear it."

"Well, father, Jed and I, this after-  
noon, went out for deer—"  
"Hang the deer—come to the trick!"  
"Couldn't find any deer, and thought  
we must shoot something; so Jed banged  
away at the Colonel's old roan—shot him  
dead."

"Shot old roan?" thundered the old  
man. "By the Lord Harry, Jed, did you  
shoot the Colonel's hoss?"  
"I didn't do anything else."

"And then," pursued Jed, confident  
the joke part of the story must please his  
father, "Jim and I propped the hoss up  
and tied his head up with a cord, and  
left him standing under the tree exactly  
as if he was alive. Ha, ha! fancy the  
Colonel going to catch him! Ho, ho, ho!  
wasn't it a joke?"

Old Drake's head fell upon his breast.  
He felt his empty pocket book and  
looked at his rifle.

Then in a rueful tone he whispered to  
his boys:  
"Yes, boys, it's a joke! But if you  
ever tell of it—or if you do, Sam Barstow  
—I'll skin you alive. By the Lord Har-  
ry, boys, I've been shooting at that dead  
hoss half an hour at ten dollars a shot."

### Origin of the Farmers' Movement.

The farmers' movement, says a West  
ern correspondent, dates its origin back  
about four years. Emigration has been  
so great of late years into our Western  
States, particularly in the wheat growing  
regions, that the country has been rapidly  
settled. This has given a temporary  
market for breadstuffs to the new comers,  
while they were themselves making a new  
farm. But when they had brought new  
acres under cultivation, their labors in-  
creased the amount of crops, so that it  
became necessary to send a large amount  
of products to the market. Meanwhile  
there had been a considerable increase in  
the number of railroad miles in the West.  
The extension did not, however, keep  
pace with the development of the coun-  
try, and was inadequate to the transporta-  
tion necessities required for the removal  
of the superfluous products. Consequent-  
ly, each year when navigation closes, about  
December 1, a great amount of superfluous  
products accumulates to be sent East.  
The amount of these superfluous prod-  
ucts annually increases. The extraordi-  
nary severity of the last winter, and the  
mechanical and physical difficulties  
resulting from the intense cold, rendered  
it impossible for the railroads, after  
the close of navigation, to move the crops  
as rapidly as the demands of commerce  
required. According to the law of supply  
and demand, the scarcity of transporta-  
tion facilities during the last winter, in-  
duced the railroads to increase the prices  
of railroad freight. This increase in the  
cost of carriage was of necessity paid by  
the farmers, and was a tax deducted from  
the price of their grain at the farm. This  
increased freight tariff caused great dis-  
satisfaction. There soon grew up an ill  
feeling on this account between the rail-  
roads and the farmers, the latter insisting  
that the railroads were extortionate in  
their charges, and unjust in their dis-  
criminations. During the last five years  
there have been many attempts in the  
Western States to control railroad freight  
tariffs by legislation. Almost without  
exception, the railroad companies have  
refused obedience to these enactments.  
And when suit has been brought by the  
authorities to enforce these laws, the rail-  
roads have been almost uniformly success-  
ful in the litigation. This fact has in-  
tensified the irritation on the part of the  
farmers. The almost unprecedented large  
crop of last season brought on a crisis  
between the railroads and the farm-  
ers shortly after the close of navigation  
in December last. The supply of corn  
was so much in excess of the demand that  
the price at the farm in many portions of  
the North west was reduced to the price  
of fuel, and in some places even lower,  
so that in many localities corn was used  
as fuel. Meantime the railroads were  
overburdened with the superfluous crops  
to be conveyed to the sea board. The  
unusual intensity of the winter created  
many unaccustomed obstacles. The ne-  
cessary delays in transportation caused  
large quantities of breadstuffs to accumu-  
late in local centres awaiting shipment.  
At the same time the local storekeepers  
were pressing the farmers for the pay-  
ment of their bills, which they could not  
well discharge until they had realized their  
crops. The low price of the crops induced  
most of the farmers to keep them, in the  
hope that, in the spring, better  
prices would be obtained. These vari-  
ous circumstances increased the bitter-  
ness of the feeling on the part of the farm-  
ers toward the railroad companies, which  
they accused of combining to increase the  
price of freights and to demand extor-  
tionate rates, and is the first cause of the  
movement now so extensive, and known  
as the "Grange."

### A Chinese Burial.

A China woman died at Sacramento,  
Cal., and her husband being well pro-  
vided with money, gave her what he con-  
sidered a first class funeral. The Sacra-  
mento *Union* describes the ceremonies:  
"About 5 o'clock in the afternoon the  
body, enclosed in a coffin, was placed on  
the sidewalk in front of her late residence,  
and by its side were ranged tables load-  
ed with roast chicken, roast pig, boiled  
rice, candy, nuts, brandy, whiskey, &c.,  
sufficient in quantity to keep the spirit of  
the deceased from being hungry for a  
month. These articles remained on the  
sidewalk until late the next forenoon, sur-  
rounded by paid mourners, who seemed  
to be carrying on a lively competition in  
the matter of giving full value for the  
money received. At the cemetery, after  
the coffin had been lowered, hired mourn-  
ers and the two children of the deceased  
walked round the grave once, while the  
husband remained standing silently by.  
Then vessels containing food were put in  
the grave at the head and foot of the cof-  
fin, followed by a small quantity of earth.  
Next to be put in were live chickens and  
ducks, and these were promptly covered  
with earth. The grave having been filled  
up, brandy and whiskey were sprinkled  
upon it in a liberal manner, while a pig's  
head, roast chicken, boiled rice, oranges,  
apples, nuts, candy, &c., were laid upon  
the mound. The ceremony being com-  
pleted, the Chinese returned home in  
their carriages, while some Christian boys,  
who had been closely watching the pro-  
ceedings, gathered up the fruit, candy,  
&c., and likewise left for home."

### Winter Shawls.

The camel's hair are unusually hand-  
some this fall, says a fashion journal. The  
colors are richer and clearer, the beauti-  
ful Tyrian red being conspicuous, and  
the designs finer and more delicate. The  
prices range from \$75 for an ugly, square  
shawl—such as nobody wants—to \$5,000,  
which few would be likely to pay. Those  
at \$500 and \$600 are very handsome, fine  
and soft, and more frequently bought  
than any other grade. Camel's hair  
scarfs, for which there is little sale, can  
be had at from \$5 to \$100. They are  
ordinarily worn mantle fashion, and are  
sometimes employed for shawls. The  
superb French cashmere shawls, hand-  
some as their India rivals, come in simi-  
lar designs and equally beautiful colors;  
but they are worn, instead of being made  
by hand; and they will not bear such  
hard usage. Their value is from \$50 to  
\$700—certainly dear enough to satisfy  
the greatest spendthrift.

Among the most attractive shawls of  
cheaper grades are the Ottoman reps,  
which, notwithstanding their Eastern  
name, are of Scotch origin. They vary  
all the way from \$3 50 to \$30, presenting  
the most attractive variety of brilliant-  
hued stripes. There are quieter shawls,  
however, and the handsomest have plain  
grounds of scarlet, black or white, with  
broad stripes wrought in bright silks and  
Persian patterns. These are extremely  
pretty and elegant, and nice enough for  
any occasion. Warm, comfortable and  
pretty traveling shawls can be had at  
prices between \$6 and \$15, and are suf-  
ficient to satisfy fastidious tastes.

### Sleeping in a Cold Room.

Hall's *Journal of Health* says that cold  
bedchambers always imperil health and  
invite fatal diseases. Robust persons  
may safely sleep in a temperature of forty  
or under, but the old, the infirm and the  
frail should never sleep in a room where  
the atmosphere is much under fifty  
degrees Fahrenheit.

All know the danger of going direct  
into the cold room from a very warm  
room. Very few rooms, churches, theatres  
and the like, are ever warmer than seventy  
degrees. If it is freezing out of doors it  
is thirty degrees— the difference being  
forty degrees more. Persons will be  
chilled by such a change in ten minutes,  
although they may be actively walking.  
But to lie still in bed, nothing to  
promote the circulation, and breathe for  
hours an atmosphere of forty and even  
fifty degrees, when the lungs are always  
at ninety eight is too great a change.  
Many persons wake up in the morning  
with inflammation of the lungs who went  
to bed well, and are surprised that this  
should be the case. The cause may often  
be found in sleeping in a room the window  
of which had been foolishly hoisted for  
ventilation. The water cure journals of  
the country have done an incalculable  
injury by the blind and indiscriminate  
advice of hoisting the window at night.

The rule should be everywhere during  
the part of the year when fires are kept  
burning to avoid hoisting outside windows.  
It is safer and better to leave the chamber  
door open, as also the fireplace—then  
there is a draft up the chimney, while  
the room is not so likely to become cold.  
If there is some fire in the room all night  
the window may be opened an inch. It is  
safe to sleep in a bad air all night with  
a temperature under forty. The bad air  
may sicken you but cannot kill you; the  
cold air can and does kill very often.

Dr. Batts, convicted in New York of  
sending obscene matter through the mail,  
and sentenced to a year in the peniten-  
tiary,