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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 2d door below the Corner Store.
March 20, 1873-74.

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, newly opposite the Stroudsburg House, and he flatters himself that by his long and constant practice and the most careful attention to all matters pertaining to his profession, that he is fully able to perform all operations of a dental nature in the most careful, tasteful and successful manner.

Special attention given to saving the Natural Teeth, and to the insertion of Artificial Teeth in Rubber, Gold, Silver or Continuous Gums, and perfect fits in all cases warranted.

Most persons know the great folly and danger of entrusting their work to the inexperienced, or to those who are not qualified.
April 15, 1871-72.

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-ly-74]

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, 1872-74.

DR. H. J. PATTERSON,
OPERATING AND MECHANICAL DENTIST.

Having located in East Stroudsburg, Pa., an-
nounces 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, op-
posite Ananias House, East Stroudsburg,
Pa.
July 11, 1873-74.

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-
cayed, 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, Main Street, Stroudsburg, Pa.
Aug 31-74

JAMES H. WALTON,
Attorney at Law.

Office in the building formerly occupied
by L. M. Burson, and opposite the Strouds-
burg Bank, Main street, Stroudsburg, Pa.
Jan 12-74

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 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, 72-73. 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, 1873-74.

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 1872-74]

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

ABOVE ARCH,
PHILADELPHIA.
May 30, 1872-74.

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.

I KNOW.

BY CALLED DUNN.

I know

That true love never dies;
For, like the star in summer skies,
That brightest shines, it ne'er can fade,
And in the house of death be laid.

I know

That faith in all things pure
Is faith that ever shall endure;
Beyond the river it shall see
Its bright hopes bloom eternally.

I know

That friendship shall abide
The heaviest storms, and wind and tide,
And grandest be when at the helm
It stands, where waves would overwhelm.

I know

That truth shall ever be
The symbol of Eternity—
That it was made, by his own hand,
The soul's guide to the Better Land.

I know

That peace will come at last,
When o'er death's stream we shall have passed,
And reached that beatific shore
Where Love shall rule for evermore.

THE ANCIENT LIFE OF THE WEST.

Dr. F. V. Hayden, in the letter to the
New York Tribune, descriptive of the
result of the scientific expeditions to the
territories with which he was identified,
says: For the past twenty years or more
the various expeditions to the far west
have been accumulating the materials
that will enable the geologist to recon-
struct the physical history of these now
barren, treeless plains. Numerous eme-
meries of the ancient inhabitants have
been discovered, whose remains have
been more or less disintegrated by the
action of the elements. It is now known
that a vast chain of fresh water lakes
covered this continent to a greater or less
extent, from the Mississippi to the Pacific
coast and from the Arctic sea to Mexico.
Some of these lakes were of enormous
size. The great ancient lake basin,
known as manvaissees terres, or the "bad
lands," covered a large portion of
Nebraska, Dakota and Colorado, an area
of 100,000 to 150,000 square miles. As
far back as 1853 the writer visited one
of these far famed bone deposits on the
White Earth river, in Dakota, near the
northern base of the Black hills. It is
one of the wildest and most desolate
regions on this continent. It has been
very appropriately named by the Dakota
Indians "Ma-Ko Seetcha," or "Bad
Land," which signifies a very difficult
country to travel over, not only from the
ruggedness of the surface, but also from
the absence of any good water and the
small supply of wood and game. It is
only to the geologist that this place can
have any permanent attractions. He
wends his way through its wonderful
canyons among some of the grandest ruins
in the world. It resembles, indeed, a
gigantic city fallen to decay. Houses,
towers, minarets and spires may apparently
be seen on every side. These fantastic
piles assume the greatest variety of shapes
when viewed in the distance, and not
unfrequently the rising or the setting
sun lights up these grand old ruins with
a wild, strange beauty. In the summer
the sun pours its rays on the bare white
walls, which reflect them on the weary
traveler with a double intensity, not only
oppressing him with the heat, but so daz-
zling his eyes that he is not infrequently af-
fected with temporary blindness. It is
at the foot of these ruins that the fossil
treasures are found. In the lower strata
we find the teeth and jaws of a
hyopotamus, a river horse much like the
hippotamus, which must have lived in
the marshes that bordered this lake.

Here, too, the titanotherium, a gigantic
pachyderm, was associated with a species
of hornless rhinoceros. Higher up in
some of these lake sediments thousands
of turtles were imbedded, and are pre-
served to the present time with surprising
perfection, their harder portions being as
complete as when the animals were
swimming about in the tertiary waters
hundreds of thousands of years ago. They
vary in size from an inch or two across
the back to three or four feet. Associ-
ated with the remains of turtles are those
of a number of ruminants, all belonging
to extinct genera, and possessing peculiar
characters which ally them to the deer
and hog. Indeed, Dr. Leidy calls them
ruminating hogs. Like the domestic
species they were provided with cutting
teeth, and canines, but the grinding teeth
are constructed after the same pattern as
those of all living ruminants. The feet
of these animals were provided with four
toes, and none of them possessed horns or
antlers. They appear to have existed in
immense numbers, and to have lived in
great herds like the bison of the west.
Remains of more than seven hundred
individuals of one species have been
already studied and described by Dr.
Leidy. Their enemies were numerous;
among them were wolves, hyænodons
and sabre toothed tigers.

In the summer of 1857, while the
writer was attached to the exploring
expedition under the command of Lieut.
Warren, he discovered on the Niobrara
river another of these remarkable grave
yards, in which was entombed a fauna
closely allied to yet entirely distinct from
that on White river, and plainly inter-
mediate between that of the latter and of
the present period. Several species of

extinct camels, and a great variety of the
horse family characterized this fauna.
One of the horses was about the size of
the common domestic animal, while an
other allied form, about the size of a New
foundland dog, was provided with three
hoofs to each foot, though the lateral
hoofs were rudimental. Dr. Leidy has al-
ready identified twenty seven species of
the horse family which are thus known
to have lived on this continent prior to
the advent of man—about three times as
many as are now found living throughout
the world. Among the carnivores there
were several species of foxes and wolves,
five varieties of the family, and three
species of hyæna. Some of the skulls of
the tiger like animals exhibited the marks
of terrible conflicts with the hyænas.
Among the rodents were a porcupine,
small beaver, rabbit, mouse, etc.

The pachyderms, or thick skinned ani-
mals, were very numerous, and are of the
greatest interest, from the fact that none
of them are living on the continent at the
present time. Five species of rhinoceros
are found; a mustodon, an elephant and
numerous forms allied to the domestic
hog, varying in size from that of the
African hippopotamus down to that of
the domestic cat. From the discovery of
this group of extinct animals we may
draw the inference that Nebraska and
Dakota were the homes of a race closely
allied to those inhabiting Asia and Africa
at the present time. From their charac-
teristics we are led to believe that the cli-
mate during that period was considerably
warmer than it is now. The inference is
also drawn that America, instead of being
as it is usually called, the "New World,"
is really older than the eastern hemis-
phere.

The discoveries in Kansas and Wyom-
ing are still more wonderful. During the
past summer Professor Cope has occupied
considerable time under the auspices of
the survey in exploring another of these
wonderful graveyards of a long past period,
from which he has taken the osseous re-
mains of more than 100 species, more
nearly resembling those of White and
Niobrara rivers, but most of them speci-
fically distinct. At least 70 species are
new to science, ranging from the size of
the mole nearly to that of the elephant,
16 species only are reptiles.

Many forms of the insectivorous ani-
mals related to the mole, and of very
small size, have been procured. The de-
licacy and minuteness of these fossils is
surprising. Gnawing animals, or rod-
ents, left numerous remains of eighteen
species, some not larger than the domestic
mouse. Some were the predecessors of
the rabbits, others of squirrels, and others
of mice. Of eleven footed quadrupeds
a great many species have been found.
Some were nearly intermediate between
the deer and the hog in structure. Like
the latter they had no horns. They were
about as large as sheep. Others were
about the size of gray squirrels, being
the smallest of this class of animals ever
discovered. Several species of horses were
living during the same period; their
bones and teeth are found in abundance.
The rhinoceros abounded in Colorado in
former days, no less than seven species
having been procured by Professor Cope.
One of the specimens is a perfect skull
with teeth complete, and covered with
the moss like crystallization seen in the
moss agate. But the most remarkable
monsters of the past, whose existence has
been disclosed by the present survey, are
a series of horned species related to the
rhinoceros, but possessing some features
in which, according to Professor Cope,
they resemble the elephant. They stood
high on the legs and short feet, his pos-
sessed osseous horns in pairs on different
parts of the head. One of the largest
species had a huge horn over each eye,
while another had one on each side of the
nose and more than a foot in length, re-
sembling on the back part of the head,
the ox, etc. A third one, of larger size
than the last, had rudimental horns on
the nose. Still another was about as
large as the elephant. Its cheek bones
were enormously expanded, and its horns
were flat. A fifth species had triangular
horns turned outward. Carnivorous
species were not rare in this ancient world,
and served then as now to check the too
rapid increase. Of the fourteen species
of carnivores known, there were tiger
cats and dogs as large as the black bear,
but probably much more carnivorous in
their propensities, while some of the cats
had remarkable canine or eye teeth. In
a new species, the size of a panther, these
teeth greatly resembled those of a shark.
There were also many reptiles, such as
turtles, lizards, snakes, etc.

A Robust Female.
The Mt. Sterling (Ky) Sentinel gives
this first class notice of a marriageable
young female in Montgomery County.
"A young woman at a party the other
night, for twenty dollars, ate a whole
roast pig, an entire stuffed turkey, all of
an opossum, ten large corn dodgers, and
drank a gallon of hard cider, at one
sitting. Her name is Miss Mary Jane
Severance, and she is a plump and
pretty brunette, lively as a cricket, and
hasn't got a tapeworm." Our Jim says
that "Pie-bitters most now glide out of
sight; and the man who ate a chicken
and two hundred oysters, with trimmings,
will have to take a back seat at the se-
cond table."

The Bank Swindle.
Report of the committee appointed by
the House of Representatives to inves-
tigate the authorship of certain circu-
lars addressed to banks and bankers,
relative to House bill No. 18, entitled
"an act to repeal the usury laws of this
Commonwealth and to fix the rate of
interest."
To the Honorable House of Repre-
sentatives of Pennsylvania:—The under-
signed committee appointed by your hon-
orable body to investigate the authorship
of a certain circular, signed R. H. Gib-
bons, making assessments upon the banks
and bankers of the Commonwealth, avo-
wedly to aid in the passage of House
bill No. 18, entitled "an act to repeal the
usury laws of this Commonwealth and to
fix the rate of interest," have discharged
the duties imposed upon them, and re-
spectfully beg leave to report:—That
they have examined a large number of
witnesses and have exhausted all available
sources of information in order to arrive
at all the facts bearing upon the subject.
From this evidence taken, and which is
herewith submitted as a part of this re-
port, the committee have drawn the fol-
lowing conclusions:—
At some time prior to January 20, A.
D. 1874, Mr. William H. Dimmick, late
a member of the House of Representa-
tives from the county of Wayne, or some
one in his behalf, caused to be printed a
circular under date of January, 1874,
and signed "R. H. Gibbons," secretary
(see exhibit D), requesting the several
banks throughout the State "to circulate
petitions favoring an increase of the legal
rate of interest to seven per centum per
annum," and in like manner procured
blank petitions with printed heading (see
exhibit H), to be inclosed with the cir-
culars to the banks.

On or about the 20th of January, Mr.
William H. Dimmick and Lewis B.
Richtmyer, postmaster of the Senate, in
room No. 91, State Hotel, Harrisburg,
enclosed and addressed to the banks and
bankers of the State copies of the forego-
ing documents.

The address of the banks and bankers
was taken from a bankers' almanac of
1873, borrowed of J. W. Weir, cashier
of the Harrisburg National Bank, by
Mr. J. M. Kreiter, for the use of Mr.
William H. Dimmick.

Mr. Dimmick furnished the printed do-
cuments, envelopes and stamps, and Mr.
Richtmyer conveyed them to the post of-
fice and mailed them.

To these circulars sundry replies were re-
ceived at the Harrisburg Post Office and
sent to the senate Post office by the order
of Mr. Richtmyer. At the request of Mr.
Dimmick, from the Senate Post Office they
were delivered to Mr. Dimmick by Mr.
Richtmyer (see Richtmyer's testimony
hereto appended). Subsequently during
the early part of February, Mr. J. M.
Kreiter, of the city of Harrisburg, by the
request of Mr. William H. Dimmick, ob-
tained the signatures of the Harrisburg
banks to written documents relative to this
matter.

The authenticity of the paper hereto
appended (marked exhibit A) is admit-
ted by some of the bankers and denied
by others, the evidence, however, pre-
ponderating in favor of the claim that the
document was materially altered before it
was printed. This paper, together with
a circular under date of February 12,
signed R. H. Gibbons, secretary, making
assessments upon the various banks (see
exhibit B), and a proposed copy of House
Bill No. 18 (see exhibit C) was en-
closed and addressed to banks and bank-
ers by Mr. J. M. Kreiter in his office in
Market street, Mr. Dimmick being pre-
sent at least a portion of the time. After
they were ready for mailing Mr. Richt-
myer took them from Kreiter's office to
the post office and mailed them at the re-
quest of Mr. Dimmick.

A portion of the replies received to
these circulars were sent by request to the
Bolton House and delivered to Mr. Dim-
mick, and a portion were returned to the
writers as uncalled for by the party to
whom addressed. To precisely what ex-
tent the banks responded by checks or
drafts, as requested, your committee are
unable to ascertain. Probably some of the
letters delivered to Mr. Dimmick or re-
turned to the writers contained such in-
closures, but of this your committee have
no information. The only instances of
such resistances that came to the knowl-
edge of the committee were those in
which they were sent to the care of Har-
risburg banks. The Union National
Bank of Philadelphia wrote John A. Big-
ler, vice president of the City Bank, Har-
risburg, to pay one hundred and twenty-
five dollars to Saunders, when the bill
passed. (See Bigler's testimony.) The
Manufacturers' National Bank of Phil-
adelphia sent to James W. Weir, cashier
Harrisburg, National Bank, a check for
two hundred and fifty dollars. (See
Weir's testimony.) Drexel & Co. of
Philadelphia, sent a check for R. H. Gib-
bons for seventy five dollars to Dough-
erty, Bros. & Co. (See testimony of T.
Rockhill Smith.) The Western National
Bank of Philadelphia authorized the
First National Bank of Harrisburg to pay
one hundred and twenty five dollars for
any necessary expenses attending the
passage of the bill, and the Second Na-
tional Bank of Titusville sent to the same
bank a draft for one hundred dollars, to
be paid if the matter was all right. (See
testimony of George H. Small.

No one but a fool is always right.

committee have no information that banks
or bankers responded to the assessments
by remittances, and are led to believe by
the testimony and other information that
but very few of the banks made any re-
sponse to the circulars. Your commit-
tee are under many obligations to the
bankers of Harrisburg for valuable assist-
ance rendered in the discharge of the du-
ty imposed upon us, and desire to state
in this connection that the committee
have no reason to believe that the bank-
ers of Harrisburg had any knowledge of the
intended use of money or other corrupt
means to pass House bill No. 18.

In the discharge of their duty, your
committee found it necessary to visit
Philadelphia, Reading, and Honesdale to
obtain testimony. In the latter place
your committee ascertained that parties
named R. H. Gibbons and E. Saunders
were known there.

Mr. R. H. Gibbons was called as a wit-
ness, and stated that he knew nothing of
this matter under investigation, and had
not authorized the use of his name by
any person in that connection. The E.
L. Saunders known at Honesdale is a
lady that is said to reside in New York,
but who had visited Honesdale frequently
since 1869—a portion of the time stop-
ping at the house of Wm. H. Dimmick
(see testimony of R. H. Gibbons and
others, taken at Honesdale).

So far as your committee have been
able to ascertain, the originator of this
scheme, William H. Dimmick, admitted
to one to share in a full knowledge of the
transaction, but gave to others such in-
formation only as served to accomplish
his purpose; and, so far as the committee
know or believe, no other member of the
Legislature had any knowledge of it. It
is evident from the testimony that Dim-
mick had no intention of using the money
received from the banks to aid in the
passage of House bill No. 18, but solely
for his own private benefit.

On Monday, the 23d of February, your
committee were prepared to report a por-
tion of the testimony, and a resolution
expelling Wm. H. Dimmick from mem-
bership, but having been anticipated in
this by his resignation, concluded to post-
pone any report until the investigation
was completed.

Your committee submit these facts to
the House for such further action as it
may deem proper, and ask to be discharg-
ed from the further consideration of this
matter.
R. D. MCCREARY
A. B. YOUNG,
JOHN H. ORVIST,

PHARISEES IN LOVE.
Many who have made what are termed
love matches, in seeming disregard of ma-
terial interests, are apt to think that they
are entitled to take a large amount of credit
to themselves for having done so. They
are evidently fully persuaded that in act-
ing as they did they conferred a most
valuable service upon the world at large,
for which they deserve unspeakable
thanks. They seem to forget that they
merely consulted their own inclinations,
and that they are sufficiently repaid for
having allowed themselves to be ruled by
their hearts by the happiness which they
make a point of ostentatiously showing
they enjoy. To use a slang term, they
are continually "crowing" over those who
have been less fortunate than themselves,
and are never tired of proclaiming that if
people would only consent to follow their
example there would be fewer matrimonial
infelicities and much less misery, gener-
ally, in the world. They are not content
to be left alone to enjoy their bliss in
peace; but seem to want people to envy
them the possession of it. Like less
romantic beings they long to be talked
about and held up as patterns of all the
domestic virtues. You cannot please
them so much as by remarking that they
are even more affectionate toward each
other than are many lovers; that it is sur-
prising they should retain in mature
years the affectionate demeanor and
sprightly gush of their youth, or some-
thing to the same effect. To induce you
to do this, they interlard their speech
with the adjectives of the "love," the
"dear," the "pet," and the "darling" type,
and they make a point of occasionally
exaggerating each other in a manner which
is, though perhaps a trifle awkward, cer-
tainly calculated to strongly impress
beholders—whether in a manner upon
which the causes of it have reason to
flatter themselves is another question,
which, in deference to their feelings, we
refrain from answering.

These are the least objectionable points
in connection with them. Probably ap-
preciating the immense effects of strong
contrast, they are continually picking
their neighbors to pieces, and demon-
strating that the latter are the most miser-
able beings in existence. They will take
infinite pains to prove to you that Jones
and his wife disagree, and live a cat and
dog existence. It may happen that Jones'
welfare is to you a matter of supreme
importance, but this does not prevent you
being bored with accounts of what the
neighbors, the servants, and a number of
similarly critical individuals say in re-
ference to him, everything you are told
going to prove that both the unfortunate
man and his wife are very much to be
pitied. When your informants imagine
that they have convinced you of this,
assuming another tone, they dwell with
monstrous complacency upon their own
felicity and harmony, and, as they ask
you to contemplate the most beautiful
picture which they present, conjure you

to remember that Mr. and Mrs. Jones
might have been just as happy if they
had been wise and high principled enough
to act in early life as some other people—
who shall be nameless—did.

It may be remarked that the amount
of sympathy which is often expended on
Jones and his wife is simply so much
sentiment and feeling wasted, for the
simple reason that the pair are frequently
among the merriest and most contented
couples in existence! The gushing
individuals may be as contented as they
represent themselves, but there is good
reason for believing that when the eye of
the world is not upon them they have
their little squabbles the same as other
people do. Nor are their tiffs due to a
too strong desire on the part of the one
to sacrifice himself or herself, as the case
may be, for the sake of the other. Even
in public the cloven hoof of dissatisfac-
tion occasionally makes itself apparent.

Mrs. Brown, for instance, is one who
made a love match. Unfortunately, her
husband has not done well in life. He
has been "helped by his friends" so
many times that he cannot remember
how many; he has more than once
suffered humiliation at the instance of a
crowd of hungry creditors, and there is
no probability that he will ever be able
to place his wife in that position which
she is best fitted to adorn. Still, Mrs.
Brown does not complain, i. e., she says
she does not. Possibly Brown himself
does not agree with her upon this point.

The precise thing which the affectionate
Mrs. Brown does is to paint her husband
as something akin to a fool, and to point
out that when she was younger, a score
or two of infinitely superior men than
him supplicated for her hand and heart.
But, then, she loved Brown, though he
was something like a nincompoop, and
Brown only; and so, though she could
have done infinitely better, she chose him.
Notwithstanding that he has dragged her
from her high estate; notwithstanding that
he has subjected her to many species
of humiliation, and notwithstanding that
he is lamentably short of ideas and spirit,
she loves him still, and has never
regretted the choice she made. This is
often the sum and substance of the
eulogium which she passes on the much
to be envied Brown, who ought surely to
feel very grateful, and immensely con-
gratulate himself upon the possession of
a wife who can prize him, without admit-
ting that he possesses a single merit,
except the mere fact of being what he is
—Mr. Brown. It would be very un-
gracious for him to protest against her
statements, or to endeavor to prove that
much of that of which she complains in
her seraph-like manner is entirely owing
to herself.

Of course positions are sometimes re-
versed. Smith, for instance, sweetly mur-
murs something after the fashion of Mrs.
Brown. Oh, yes he is quite ready to admit
that his wife has not got two ideas in her
head beyond dress, that she is not able
to fill the position in which she would be
placed, if it were not for various circum-
stances; that she brought him nothing,
and that he might have married the most
beautiful, intellectual, and wealthy wo-
man in creation, but he loved—and so on
in the same style, of which our readers
have probably had enough, and of which
we certainly have.

Use of Tobacco.
Tobacco belongs to the class of narcotic
and exciting substances, and has no food
value. Stimulation means abstracted, not
added, force. It involves the narcotic
paralysis of a portion of the functions,
the activity of which is essential to healthy
life. It will be said that the tobacco
soothes and cheers the weary toiler, and
solace the overworked brain. Such may
be its momentary effects, but the sequel
cannot be ignored. All such expedients
are fallacious. When a certain amount
of brain work or hand work has been per-
formed, nature must have space to recu-
perate, and all devices for escaping from
this necessity will fail. It is a bad policy
to set the house on fire to warm our
hands by the blaze. Let it, then, be
clearly understood that the temporary ex-
citement produced by tobacco is gained
by the destruction of vital force, and that
it contains absolutely nothing which can
be of use to the tissues of the body. To-
bacco adds no potential strength to the
human frame. It may spur a weary
brain or feeble arm to undue exertion for
a short time, but its work is destructive,
not constructive. It cannot add one mole-
cule to the plasm out of which our bodies
are daily built up. On the contrary, it
exerts upon it a most deleterious influ-
ence. It does not supply, but diminishes,
vital force. It has been denied that to-
bacco leads to organic disease, but the
evidence is very strong the other way and
it would be very remarkable if continued
functional derangement did not ultimately
lead to chronic derangement of the or-
gans; that it causes functional distur-
bance, no one dreams of denying; indeed,
it has been remarked that no habitual
smoker can be said to have a day's per-
fect health.—Popular Science Monthly.

A Kentucky legislator was recently
missing for three days. The fourth found
him back in his seat. To the inquiries
of friends, he replied that he had been
sick. Being asked what the matter was:
"Well," said he, "some folks call it nei-
vous chills; others pronounce it a kind
of affection of the heart; but, to be cau-
died, I call it a plain case of old-fashioned
drunk."

With the foregoing exceptions, your