

THE JEFFERSONIAN.

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

VOL. 32.

STROUDSBURG, MONROE COUNTY, PA., JUNE 4, 1874.

NO. 3.

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 paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Editor.
Advertisements of one square (eight lines) or less, one of three insertions \$1.50. Each additional insertion, 50 cents. Longer ones in proportion.

JOB PRINTING

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

Wickersham Normal School.

BROOKHAVEN, MONROE COUNTY, PA.

The Fall (1874) Term of this School will begin in the Public School House, at Brookhaven, on the second Tuesday in July, 1874, and continue twelve weeks.

TERMS:

For tuition, for the term, \$8.00
For any time less than the term, per week, 1.00
Expenses boarding in private families, per month 12.00
Extra charges for the higher branches.
The School House has been enlarged and thoroughly repaired.
Thankful for past patronage, I subscribe myself,
D. E. SCIEDLER, Principal.

June 4, 1874-61.

DR. J. LANTZ,

SURGEON & MECHANICAL DENTIST.

Still has his office on Main street, in the second story of Dr. S. Walton's brick building, nearly opposite the Knickerbocker House, and he fits himself out by eight years constant practice and the most earnest 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 and skillful manner.

Special attention given to saving the Natural Teeth; 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 folly and danger of entrusting their work to the inexperienced, or to those living at a distance. April 13, 1874-17.

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. Lester's new building, opposite Anamick House, East Stroudsburg, Pa. July 11, '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 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.
Office J. G. Keller's new brick building, Main street, Stroudsburg, Pa. (Ang. 31 '74-17).

Can you tell why it is that when any one comes to Stroudsburg to buy Furniture, they always inquire for Mcarty's Furniture Store?
Sept. 26, '74.

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, 1873-17.

DR. HOWARD PATTERSON,

Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur,

(Successor to Geo. W. Seip.)

Office Main street, Stroudsburg, Pa., in Dr. Seip's building, residence Sarah street, next Friends' new meeting house. Prompt attention to calls.

Office hours { 7 to 9 a. m.
12 1/2 to 2 p. m.
5 " 9 p. m.

April 16, 1874-17.

DR. J. H. SHULL,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

OFFICE & RESIDENCE, AT INDIAN QUEEN HOTEL.

All cases promptly attended to. Office hours from 9 to 12 A. M., from 3 to 5 and 7 to 9 P. M.

Charges moderate. Consultations free.
May 3, '73-17.

DR. GEO. W. JACKSON

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR.

In the old office of Dr. A. Reeves Jackson, residence, corner of Sarah and Franklin street.

STROUDSBURG, PA.

August 8, '72-17.

JOHN BREWER, M. D.

PHYSICIAN AND ACCOUCHEUR.

MOUNTAIN HOME, PA.

March 26, '74-61.

AMERICAN HOTEL.

The subscriber would inform the public that he has leased the house formerly kept by Jacob Knodt, in the Borough of Stroudsburg, Pa., and having repainted 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, '72-17.

D. L. PISLE.

KIPLE HOUSE,

HOMESDALE, PA.

Most central location of any Hotel in town.

169 Main street.

R. W. KIPLE & SON,

Proprietors.

January 9, 1873.—17.

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 13-17.

THE PIGMY PEOPLE OF AFRICA.

Representatives from a Strange Land—A Puzzle for Darwinians.

The Khedive spoke of a race of pigmies which had been discovered in the very heart of Central Africa, beyond the land of the Niam-Nyams, and advised us to look at two natives of the tribe which had recently reached Cairo. On leaving the palace of Abdeen, therefore, we drove immediately to the palace of "the Nile, near Boulak, where they are now kept. On making inquiry the soldiers in the inner court immediately pointed out two small boys (apparently), wearing the fez, and dressed in jacket and trousers of white wool. I should have taken them for children of some Ethiopian tribe at the first glance, and was not satisfied, until after a close inspection, that one of them was a full-grown man.

The soldiers brought the pigmies forward for our inspection. They came, half willingly, half with an air of defiance, or of protest against the superior strength which surrounded them. A tall Dinka, from the White Nile, blacker than charcoal, who accompanied them, spoke a little Arabic, and I was thus able to get a little additional information through him. He assured me that the pigmies were called Naam; that their country was a journey of a year and a half from Khartoum (probably the time occupied by a trading expedition in going thither and returning), and that the place from which they came had the name of Takkatli. The taller of the two pigmies, Tubbul by name, was 20 years old; the younger, Karal, only 10 or 12.

The little fellows looked at me with bright, questioning steady eyes while I examined and measured them. Tubbul was 46 inches in height, the legs being 22 inches, and the body with the head 24. Head and arms were quite symmetrical, but the spine curved in remarkably from the shoulders to the hip joint, throwing out the abdomen, which was already much distended, probably from their diet of beans and bananas. Yet the head was erect, the shoulders on the line of gravity, and there was no stoop in the posture of the body as in the South African bushmen. Tubbul measured 26 inches around the breast, and 28 around the abdomen; his hands and feet were coarsely formed, but not large, only the knee joints being disproportionately thick and clumsy. The facial angle was fully up to the average; there was a good development of brain, fine, intelligent eyes, and nose so flattened that, in looking down the forehead from above, one saw only the lips projecting beyond it. The nostrils were astonishingly wide and square; the complexion was that of a dark mulatto.

The boy Karal was forty-eight inches high, with the same general proportions. Both had woolly hair, cut short in front, but covering the crown with a circular cap of crisp little rolls. Tubbul's age showed itself on nearer examination in his hands, feet, and joints, as well as his face. He had no beard, but was evidently of virile years. I lifted him from the ground, and should not estimate his weight at more than sixty-five pounds. The soldiers related that neither of the two had learned more than a few words of Arabic, but that they talked a great deal to each other in their own language. At a recent meeting at the Egyptian Institute it was stated that the language of these pigmies has no resemblance to that of any other in Central Africa.

The country of Naam, or Takakatli, or whatever may be its correct name, is reported to be an equatorial table-land covered with low, dense thickets, in which the pigmies hide. The Khedive told me that they are quite warlike, and by no means despicable foes to their larger negro neighbors, since they are active and difficult to find among their natives' jungles. Dr. Schweinfurth supposes them to be the pigmies mentioned by Herodotus. The Darwinians will hardly find an intermediate race between man and monkey in them. Their curious physical peculiarities, especially the curvature of the spine, the wide mouth, with flat but distinctly-marked lips, and the squareness and breadth of the nostrils, are not of a simian character. In fact, they look less like the chimpanzee than several of the tall and athletic negro tribes.—*Letter of Bayard Taylor.*

Prolific.

We find the following in one of the Cincinnati dailies of a late date: "We have before us a clipping from a copy of Liberty Hall, published in this city in 1816, where a most marvelous phenomenon is related—the name of the physician being given—a Mrs. John Kelly, of Mercer county, Pa., who had just given birth to five children, that being the second effort of the kind within twelve months, or TEN children born within the year. The subsequent record of Mrs. Kelly is not known, but it is easy to see from whence the Gazette derived its fecundity of imagination." Who was she?—*Greenville Advance.*

Mrs. Kelly, referred to above, resided in Lackawanna township. Mrs. Wallace, now residing in this place, remembers the circumstance of the birth of the ten children very well, having been present on both occasions. Dr. Magoffin, of Mercer, was the physician. Mrs. Kelly died about a year after this event, but in the meantime had twins, having given birth to twelve children within twenty months. Mr. Kelley is still living, and now resides in Sharon.—*Sharpsville Advertiser.*

A young lady is of opinion that it takes more hard study to discover the front of a new spring hat than would win a case in the Supreme Court against a railroad.

We All Have Faults.

He who boasts of being perfect is perfect in his folly. I have been a good deal up and down in the world, and I never did see either a perfect horse or a perfect man, and I never shall until two Sundays come together. You can not get white flour out of a coal sack, nor perfection out of human nature; he who looks for it had better look for sugar in the sea. The old saying is, "Lifeless, faultless." Of dead men we should say nothing but good, but as for the living, they are all tarred more or less with the black brush, and half an eye can see it. Every head has a soft place in it, and every heart has its black drop. Every rose has its prickles, and every day its night. Even the sun shows spots, and the skies are darkened with clouds. Nobody is so wise but he has folly enough to stock a stall at Vanity Fair. Where I could not see the fool's cap, I have nevertheless heard the bells jingle. As there is no sunshine without some shadows, so all human good is mixed up with more or less of evil; even poorlaw guardians have their little failings, and parish beadle is not wholly of heavenly nature! The best wine has its lees. All men's faults are not written on their foreheads, and it's quite as well they are not, or hats would need wide brims; yet as sure as eggs are eggs, faults of some kind nestle in every man's bosom. There's no telling when a man's faults may show themselves, for hares pop out of a ditch just when you are not looking for them. A horse that is weak in the knees may not stumble for a mile or two, but it is in him, and the rider had better hold him up well. The tabby cat is not lapping milk just now, but leave the dairy door open, and we will see if she is not as bad a thief as the kitten. There's fire in the flint, cool as it looks; wait till the steel gets a knock at it, and you will see. Every body can read that riddle, but it is not every body that will remember to keep his gunpowder out of the way of the candle.

Heating Sick-Rooms.

When the entire dwelling is heated by a furnace or by steam, it will probably be unnecessary to have other means of warming the sick-room; but the fire-place should be always open and kept ready for a wood or coal fire, whenever the patient shall express a desire for one. The fire-places are excellent ventilating flues even without a fire, but are nearly perfect when supplied with a wood fire, the brisk blaze of which creates a strong ascending current, and continually carries off the ever accumulating exhalations of the sick-room.

If there is no fire-place, a window open a short distance from the bottom, in the room in which the patient is lying, and one let down from the top in the other large room, with the door open between the two, will form an effectual draught during any but the warm days of summer, and will not be so strong for the most delicate patient who is protected from the direct draught by the high-head board of the bed.

In cold weather the window opened at the bottom will often be sufficient. On very cold days we may trust to an entire change of air several times a day, effected by raising all the windows for a few moments at a time, during which the patient must be thoroughly protected by extra blankets, and a shawl about the head. If stoves are the only means of heating apartments, a "perpetual burner" (coal) may be used in one room to keep both at an even temperature, during day and night, but the sleeping room should be provided with a wood stove; the brisk blaze in this answering to some extent the purpose of a fire in an open fire-place.

Many lives have been cut short by exaggerated notions in regard to fresh air. Air must be pure, but it should also be warm. To effect this there should be day and night a steady but gentle heat in the room of an invalid, accompanied by an equally steady and gentle current of fresh air.

A Wyoming Ball.

Miss—, from Wilder's gulch, says a reporter describing a far-western ball, was elegantly attired in a handsome buff grosgrained buckskin dress, with army blanket overskirt, bottom looped up with buckskin strings cut bias. Hair dressed a la Red Cloud, in which was twined a few sprigs of sage brush, the whole secured behind in a bunch with a handsome pin made with a pine splinter and a buffalo's ear. She wore an elegant mountain cat-skin cap, festooned with antelope tails, secured under the chin with a rattlesnake skin. Her feet were encased in buckskin moccasins ornamented with beads and soldiers' buttons. She created a big sensation as she entered the hall hanging upon the arm of Mr. H. Barton, of Hallville, who was dressed in the style of his locality—buckskin breeches in boots, hunting shirt of the same, ornamented with beads and tobacco juice, an army belt of the latest pattern around his waist securing a pair of six shooters and a huge bowie knife, which set off his gallant figure to good advantage. Envious glances from both sexes followed this handsome couple, round the hall. Several ladies and gentlemen from the mining districts were present, and expressed themselves well pleased with the manner in which the party was conducted. Their frequent exclamations of delight, such as "red hot, you bet," "ain't it fruit, though," "hoop la," etc., plainly indicated that they were enjoying themselves in the best possible manner.

A Good Sized Family.

John Hepner, of Reading, Penn., claims to be the father of forty-one children by three wives. The Eagle says: "He was born in 1815, and twenty-five years afterward—1840—he married his first wife in Germany. They lived happily together for eight years, when she died. During that time they were blessed with seventeen well-formed children; hence, at the age of thirty-three Mr. Hepner found himself the father of quite an extensive family. The little ones came on earth as follows: Two pairs of twins, four sets of triplets, and one at single birth, seventeen in all. The children of this marriage are now all dead. Mr. Hepner remained a widower but a short time, for in less than a year after he married another fair daughter of Germany. He was made the happy father of another child in the month of February, 1850. On the Christmas following, in the same year, another was born to him. Then they were blessed with twins five times in succession, and subsequently three more children at single birth were born to them, making fifteen in all. His second wife and himself lived together nine years and then she died. By the two marriages Mr. Hepner at the age of forty-two, had become the father of thirty-two children, of whom only two are now living. Twenty years ago Mr. Hepner and his second wife came to this country. He was then thirty-nine years of age. Three years afterward his wife died. Mr. Hepner, not desiring to live in a strange land entirely alone, selected a third wife in 1858. They are still living happily together, and during the sixteen years of their married life nine children have been born to them, each by single birth, making forty-one in all. His third wife was a widow with one child when they married. Hence forty-two children have called him father. Of the third set of children only three are living, making five living in all, together with the extra one belonging to his third wife."

A Strange Remedy.

A correspondent who has visited the South Sea Islands, writes to the Boston Medical Times that a notion prevails there that the headache, neuralgia, and other cerebral diseases proceed from a crack in the head or pressure of the skull on the brain. The remedy is to lay open the scap with a piece of glass until a hole is made into the skull down to the dura mater about the size of a crown piece. Sometimes this scraping operation will be even to the pia mater, by an unskillful surgeon, or from the impatience of the friends, and death is the consequence. In the best of heads, about one-half of those who undergo the operation die from it, yet this barbarous custom, from superstition and fashion has been so prevalent, that very few of the male adults are without this hole in the cranium, or "have a shingle loose," to use an Australian phrase. It is said that sometimes an attempt is made to cover the membranes of the cranium so exposed by placing a piece of cocoon shell under the scalp. For this purpose they select a very hard and durable piece of shell, from which they scrape the softer parts and grind quite smooth, and put this as a plate between the scalp and the skull. Formerly the trephine was simply a shark's tooth; now a piece of glass is found more suitable or less objectionable (if we may even so qualify the act). The part of the cranium generally so selected is that where the coronal suture unite, or a little above it, upon the supposition that there the fracture exists. This bone-scraping remedy is likewise employed in cases of rheumatism in old people. The cuticle is incised longitudinally, and the centre of the ulna or tibia laid bare, then the surface of the bone scraped with glass until a large portion of the external lamina is removed.

Hydrophobia.

No one, remarks the *Lancet*, conversant with newspaper literature but must have been struck with the great number of deaths from hydrophobia recorded during the last three years in this country. From Sheffield we have an account of a man dying last week of the disease, in horrible agonies, while at about the same period a presumable rabid dog ran amuck among the inhabitants of Huddersfield, biting no less than six persons. Five of these were immediately taken to the infirmary, where their wounds were cauterized with nitric acid and nitrate of silver. The animal—a large sheep dog—was killed, and an examination of its body brought to light a circumstance which leads us to think it possible that the dog's violence was due solely to irritation, and not to rabies. In the stomach (which was empty) a common pin was found near the pyloric end, with its head buried in the coats of the stomach, the point having penetrated through into the cavity, where about half an inch of it was free. As regards the prophylactic measures to be resorted to in cases similar to that which we have just recorded, we are sorry to have to confess that the armament of medical science offers no weapons capable of counteracting the dire effects of true rabies. Complete excision of the injured part immediately after laceration has been advocated by Mr. Youatt and others whose experience gives weight to their opinions, while the pathological condition of the brain and medulla after death would suggest depletion after suspicious bites.

We see that there is a new party looming up in Ohio. The time is rapidly approaching when no man can afford to do without a party of his own.

Word of Caution: There is no safety in taking the bills of the Osage National Bank of Iowa, without the strictest scrutiny.

Nine thousand dollars in \$5 bills were stolen from the bank prior to being signed by the proper officers. The bank and the Comptroller of the Currency refuse to redeem these bills. The Treasury numbers (top of the right hand corner) are 550,958, to 551,407. The bank numbers just over the Cashier's signature are all over 1750—and these numbers afford the only means of detection. Thus national bank notes printed from a general plate and for which the Comptroller of the currency holds national stock as security may be worthless in the hands of an innocent holder.

A Steward on an Ohio river steamer was addressed by an uneasy and excited individual, who wanted him to put somebody off the boat. The candidate for a forcible disembarkment was pointed out, but the steward could see nothing out of the way.

"You don't, eh? Don't you see a man sitting there hugging a woman?"

"Well, yes," replied the steward, "but what of that? Hasn't a fellow a right to embrace his wife?"

"That's just what I want to run him out for," replied the stranger, dancing around.

"That's my wife, and I've stood it so long that I've got mad!"

Mr. Clarkson, the agricultural editor of the Des Moines State Register, gives the Iowa farmers the following lesson or diversified agriculture: He says he went into a store in Hardin county and found there for sale dried beef and hams from Chicago, canned corn from Maine, corn starch from New York, cucumber pickles from Ohio, common beans from Michigan, canned tomatoes and cherries from Maryland, cracked wheat from Illinois, cheese from Ohio, dried in cans from Chicago, axe handles from Michigan, and various other things of which Iowa soil is abundantly prolific.

Gov. Dix, of New York, has signed the Compulsory Education bill. By its provisions it compels parents and guardians to give children of from eight to fifteen years of age either in a school or at home, at least fourteen weeks regular instruction every year in reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar and geography. It prohibits the employment of children within the ages named at any labor during the time when the district schools are opened, and school officers are given authority to see that it is enforced.

LOCUST YEAR.

The correspondent of the Newburgh Journal writes:

"We were reminded a few days since while digging about the yard that this is to be locust year. Immense numbers of these little fellows, nearly full-grown, are now making their way upward, and are within eight or ten inches of the surface of the ground. They will probably put in their appearance some time in June. They come every seventeen years."

A darkey was trying to steal a goose, but a fierce dog raised an objection, and Somo retired. The next night he tried it again, but a violent thunder storm interfered, and just as he had captured his prize, the lightning struck him, and nearly frightened the poor fellow to death. Dropping the goose, he ran off muttering, "Pears ter me dere am a mighty lot of fuss made 'bout a common goose?"

To Cure Splint.

A horseman says: "Take one ounce of spike, and bathe the afflicted part four or five times every day; perhaps it will be three or four months before the splint is removed; also, it will take off callous lumps that have been standing for years. I have tried it with success, and never knew it to fail."

They tell a queer story about the doctors in a certain Texas town, who were all away last summer to attend a medical convention. They were absent about two months and on their return found all their patients had recovered, the drug-stores had closed, the cemetery was cup up into building lots, the undertakers had gone to making fiddles, and the hearse had been painted up and sold for a circus wagon.

A few days since a needy person applied to a wealthy citizen for help and received the small sum of five cents. The giver remarked as he handed over the pittance, "Take it, you are welcome, our ears are always open to the calls of the distressed." "That may be," replied the recipient, "but never before in my life have I seen so small an opening for such large ears."

"Mamma, papa is getting very rich, isn't he?" "Mamma—I don't know, why, child?" "Boy—Cause he gives me so much money. Almost every morning after breakfast, when Sallie is sweeping the parlor, he gives me ten cents to go out and play." Sallie received short notice to quit.

An Indian who is confined in jail at Walla Walla, Oregon, for murder, has been told by his fellow prisoners that he will be hanged sure, and that he had better get used to it. He practices every day by letting them hang him as long as he can bear it, but still he says that he would rather be shot.

Never keep a pack of cards in the same pocket as your handkerchief.

MISCELLANEOUS.

It begins to look somewhat as though a general Indian war were at hand.

Forty thousand cattle are said to have perished in Utah and Nevada, during the winter.

It has been estimated that the world uses 250,000,000 pounds of tea and 718,000,000 pounds of coffee every year.

Nice place, that New York. There were over twenty thousand prisoners brought before its police court during the first quarter of the present year.

A Louisville man complains that his wife is an infatigable. She blows him up every day, and makes him circulate until he actually feels he is beyond redemption.

A Hartford baby performed the marvelous feat of falling from a fourth story window without being seriously hurt. Which shows how hard it is to spoil some children.

The crusade in Ohio has injured many branches of business. Among the coopers, hoop makers, iron workers, box makers, &c., many laborers have been thrown out of employment.

The shipments of wheat from Montreal since the opening of the season are about 400,000 bushels, and the stock there now is about 1,000,000 bushels, with large stocks at points in Western Canada.

"Father," said a cobbler's lad as he was pegging away at an old shoe, "they say that trout bite good now." "Well, well," replied the old gentleman, "you stick to your work and they won't bite you."

On Monday night, at Newport, four miles above Easton, Martin Cunningham, a railroad laborer, stabbed and killed a farmer named William Smith, in a quarrel at a dance. The murderer was arrested.

The town of North Providence, R. I., has one pauper to support. This individual has a farm all to himself, with carriage, horses and cattle, food provided by contract and a poor master and family to take care of him.

Returns from all the cotton States indicate that in all except Texas the acreage planted in cotton, this season, is considerably less than last season, while the acreage of corn is about correspondingly increased.

A good brother in Miami county, while giving his experience, not long ago, said, "Brotherin, I've been tryin' this high unto forty years to serve the Lord and get rich both at once, and I tell yer, its mighty hard sleddin'."

"Here's your money, boy, and now tell me why your rascally master wrote eighteen letters about that contemptible sum." "I'm sure, sir, I can't say; but if 'you'll excuse me, sir, I sort o' reckon 'twas because seventeen didn't fetch it."

Among the European economies is the gathering up of cigar-tips, cut off before smoking. In Danzig one boy is fed, clothed and schooled, each year, from the proceeds, and in Berlin a small asylum is supported by him.

It is estimated that not less than one hundred thousand northerners have, during the winter months, visited the south on pleasures or business. The daily amount of money disbursed to hotels and railroads must have been nearly a million of dollars.

A citizen of Detroit, who removed to Lone Tree, Nebraska, several years ago, writes to a tobacco house in the former city to send him five pounds of "fine cut" by express, adding: "I am a candidate for Sheriff of this county, and I think a judicious use of five pounds of good tobacco I can secure 200 majority."

A man bought a horse. It was the first one he had ever owned. He saw in a newspaper that a side window in a stable makes a horse's eye weak on that side; a window in front hurts his eyes by the glare; a window behind makes him squint eyed; a window on a diagonal line makes him shy when he travels; a stable without a window makes him blind. He sold the horse.

The Shelby (Ky.) Courant relates how about six months ago an old negro woman of that town was seized with a great longing to be able to read the Scriptures, and communicated to her friends her intention of attending the night school for colored people, with a view of attaining this end. As she was sixty-five years old, and did not know a letter of the alphabet, the idea was regarded as an evidence of approaching imbecility, and she was laughed to scorn by all those who knew her. But this did not deter her from her purpose. She went to school, and now, strange but true, is able to read the Bible with the utmost ease and accuracy. The case is one of the most remarkable on record.

We should not have believed that a Scranton jury could be found capable of getting up the following verdict, was it not vouched for by the *Republican* of that city. The verdict was rendered a few days ago in a case of some prominence in that locality:

"We the jurors in the case of

Collins

vs

The city of Scranton do say that our city Fathers have been negligent in not securing that place on the Hydepark Hill where the accident happened and we blame the Driver for going down this hill on that frosty morning therefore to punish both Partys we do find one Hundred & seventy-five Dollars \$175.00 for P.D. So say we all."