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JOB PRINTING

OF ALL KINDS,

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

Wickersham Normal School.

BRODHEADSVILLE, MONROE COUNTY, PA.

The Fall (1874) Term of this School will begin in the Public School House, at Brodheadsville, 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 whole term, per week	1 00
Fireclass boarding, in private families, per month	12 00

No extra charges for the higher branches.

☞ The School House has been enlarged and thoroughly repaired.

Thankful for past patronage, I subscribe myself,

D. E. SCŒDLER, Principal.

June 4, 1874.—6t.

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 Stroudsburg House, and he flaters himself that by eighteen 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; also, to the insertion of Artificial Teeth on Rubber, Gold, Silver, or Continuous Gums, and perfect fits in all cases insured.

Most persons know the great folly and danger of entrusting their work to the inexperienced, or to those living at a distance. April 13, 1874.—tf.

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. Loder's new building, opposite Analomink House, East Stroudsburg, Pa. [july 11, '73.

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 waranted. Charges reasonable.

Office J. G. Keller's new brick building, Main street, Stroudsburg, Pa. [Aug. 31 '71-tf.

Can you tell why it is that when any one comes to Stroudsburg to buy Furniture, they always inquire for McCarty's Furniture Store! Sept. 26,'67.

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-tf.

DR. HOWARD PATTERSON,

Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur,

(Successor to Geo. W. Seip.)

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

Office hours { 7 to 9 a. m. / 12½ " 2 p. m. / 5 " 9 p. m.

April 16 1874-1y.

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 9,'73-1y.*

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-tf

JOHN BREWER, M. D.

PHYSICIAN AND ACCOUCHEUR,

MOUNTAIN HOME, PA.

March 26,'74-6m*

AMERICAN HOTEL.

The subscriber would inform the public that he has leased the house formally kept by Jacob Brecht, 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-tf.] D. L. PISLE.

KIPLE HOUSE,

HONESDALE, PA.

Most central location of any Hotel in town.

R. W. KIPLE & SON, Proprietors.

100 Main street. January 9, 1873.—1y.

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-tf

Acts of the Legislature.

The following are among the most prominent acts passed by the last Legislature:

1. To provide for the submission of civil cases by agreement of the parties to a referee learned in the law.

2. Making Lincoln University an additional Normal School, and appropriating $60,000 to the fourteen Normal schools in the State.

3. To create a commission to propose amendments to the Constitution.

4. To punish the sale and traffic in mineral waterbottles, forbidding this when in private hands.

5. Authorizing councils of all boroughs to regulate the collections of taxes therein.

6. Regulating the publication of applications for local or special legislation.

7. To authorize and require the auditors to punish an annual statement of the receipts and expenditures of the road commissioners, supervisors, overseers of the poor, and school directors of the several townships and boroughs of this commonwealth.

8. Taxing coal 3 cents per ton, to raise needed revenues.

9. To provide for submitting questions of fact to the courts in the trial of civil cases.

10. To define the necessary and proper expenses incident to the nomination and election of Senators, Representatives, State, Judicial and Company officers, and to authorize the payment thereof.

11. To provide for changes of venue in civil and criminal cases.

12. To exempt from taxation public property used for public purposes and places of religious worship, places of burial not used and held for forivate corporate profit; it gives these institutions the benefit of any constitutoinal doubt.

13. For the suppression of the trade and circulation of obscene literature, illustrations, advertisements, and articles of patent medicines, and aritcles for producing abortion.

14. For the annexation of boroughs and townships and adjacent cities.

15. To carry into effect section eight of article seventeen of the Constitution in relation to granting free passes or passes at a discount by railroad or transportion companies.

16. To make Decoration Day a legal holiday.

17. To provide for the appointment of inspectors of the State penitentaries, as required by the twenty-second section of article fifth of the Constitution of this commonwealth.

18. To secure to married women and minors the control of money deposited by them in savings banks.

19. Appropriating $23,000 to the Pennsylvania Training School.

20. To provide for the education and maintainance of the destitute orphans of deceased soldiers; sailors, and the destitute children of permanently disabled soldiers and sailors of the State—allowing the children of disabled soldiers to enter the soldiers' orphan schools.

Requiring every railroad or canal corporation organized or doing business in this State to maintain an office therein for the transaction of its business.

22. Supplement to the act approved for the organization, discipline and regulation of the militia of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, giving $100 additional for armories, and reducing the number of Major Generals from twenty to ten.

23. Authorizing married women who own capital stock in any corporation to sell or transfer.

24. Appropriation of $1,000,000 for the erection of the Centennial memorial building.

25. Several acts for the propagation of fish, and stacking streams.

26. New election law.

27. Authorizing Board of State Charities to appoint visiters and to transfer certain insane persons from county institutions to State hospitals.

28. To regulate the manner of increasing the indebtedness of municipalities, to provide for the redemption of the same, and to impose penalties for illegal increase thereof. It limits the sale of bonds to their par value.

29. To prevent corrupt attempts to influence legislation.

30. Legislative and Judicial Apportionment bill, also a general Appropriation bill.

31. To provide for the safe custody of insane persons charged with, or convicted of crime, giving them admission to State hospitals.

32. Authorizing a geological survey of the State.

33. Fixing salaries for county officers in counties, having over 150,000 population.

34. To authorize counties, cities, towns or townships to enter into contract with railroad companies whose roads enter their limits, whereby said companies may relocate, change or elevate their railroads.

35. To allow county commissioners to sell bridges to railroads.

A pretty young woman of Louisville, named Pruline Leszinsky, noted for the beauty of her hair, which had reached the unusual length of five feet, a few weeks ago was awakened about two o'clock in the morning, experiencing a sensation as if some one was combing her hair, which was loose about her shoulders. As she awoke she saw two men leave the room. When consciousness returned she aroused the family. Her mother on entering smelt chloroform, and found that her daughter's hair had been cut from the right side of her head, that on the left side being neatly combed.

BURNING A MAJAVE CHIEF.

Cremation Among the Arizona Indians.

Mr. J. A. Tonner writes to the Wilmington *Commerical* from the Colorado River Indian Reserve, Arizona, a brief account of the burning of the body of Iretaba, the Mojave war chief, on the 4th ult. He says: The preparations were made several days before his death, and consisted of a pit dug about three feet deep, filled with brush, and covered with dry cotton-wood logs, about eight feet long, built up at the sides and forming a hollow space. In this the body was placed, then covered with other logs, and the whole lighted. During the preparation, a troop of their soldiers, commanded by two mounted, gaily-equipped warriors, marched to and from the pyre, increasing in speed each time, and finally, circling around, threw their decorated spears into the flames and dashed into the river. Then, all Iretaba's personal property was thrown on, consisting of clothing and old chests. He bequeathed to me his son, a young lad, with an album and medal given him in New York ten years ago. These were his most valued possessions. His relatives next contributed their mites, consisting of blankets, calico, and one a tin wash basin. Why this last article, I cannot understand, as they believe that everything buried is restored to the dead in the spirit world, and since washing, except in the river, is never practiced, its contribution at least suggests an advance in civilization.

Whilst these proceedings were going on an infant daughter of his died, and, loaded with beads and trinkets was consumed on another pile. About three hundred Indians were assisting with the most dismal cries and lamentations, describing in a high key the virtues of the deceased, and expressing love and friendship to each other. Real, genuine grief was displayed in as true tears as were ever shed. They are the most affectionate and demonstrative tribe I have met with. Iretaba's sister has been a model nurse and relative, never having left him but a few minutes during his six week's illness. She appears heartbroken now.

The closing scene was killing the four horses engaged in the parade, which were eaten by the visitors, not the relatives. The latter wash in the river four times a day, for four days, at sunrise, noon, sunset, and midnight. Then all goes on as before, and the departed are never mentioned. Even upon the spot where they are burned, all the trees are obliterated. It is truly dust to dust; ashes to ashes.

FORGERIES BY A FARMER.

His Capture After Two Year's Search—Remanded to Pennsylvania by Governor Dix.

[From the New York Times, 2d.]

A United States Government Service detective arrived here last week with a warrant from Governor Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, for Levi Saunders, a wealthy farmer and cattle dealer at Waynesborough, Franklin county, Pennsylvania, charged with extensive forgeries on the Franklin County bank, at Chambersburg. The officers tracked him from this city to the Suspension Bridge, Niagara Falls, and found him boarding on the Canada side, under the name of Jarvis Stevens. The postmaster on the American side enticed him across to get a letter, and he was arrested as he was stepping off the Grand Trunk cars. He was taken to Pennsylvania under the requisition of Governor Dix, and after being fully identified was locked up in the Franklin county jail on Saturday. The prisoner has been a fugitive since 1872. He is charged, among other acts, with having forged the signatures of Simon Lecrone and J. Nicodamus, two rich Pennsylvania stock speculators, as indorsements on five checks of $2,500 each, which he drew on the Union bank of Philadelphia, where he had an account. He passed four of the notes on the Franklin County Bank, but on presenting the fifth one, Mr. Johnson, the bank cashier, refused to discount it because of some discrepancy in the figures. Subsequent investigation revealed all the forgeries, and also showed that Saunders had personally sent all the checks, except the four named, a day before they matured at the Union Bank. Saunders is also accused of stealing several thousand dollars belonging to an estate for which he was assignee. Detectives had been looking for him for two years.

Curious Things to Know.

Besides the fact that ice is lighter than water, there is another curious thing about it which, perhaps, persons do not know, namely; its purity. A lump of ice melted will always become purely distilled water. When early navigators of the Arctic seas got out of water, they melted fragments of those vast mountains of ice called icebergs, and they were astonished to find that they yielded only fresh water. They thought the ice was frozen salt-water, not knowing that the icebergs were formed on land, and in some way launched into the sea. The fact is, the freezing turns out of it, all that is not water, such as salt, air, coloring matter and all other impurities. Frozen sea water makes fresh ice. If you freeze a basin of indigo water, it will make ice as pure as that made from distilled water. When the cold is very sudden these foreign matters have no time to escape, either by rising or sinking, and are thus entangled with the ice, but don't form any part of it.

The Champion Corn Crop of Nebraska.

The soil and climate of Nebraska are most favorable to farming. Indian corn grows luxuriantly, and the smaller cereals also thrive. The productions of Nebraska do not appear in the U. S. census reports before 1860; and then the wole corn production of the Territory—which was much larger than the State, its western limit being the summit of the Rocky Mountains—was only 1,482,080 bushels. In 1870 the corn crop of the State of Nebraska—the western limits of which is the base of the Rocky Mountains—was 4,736,710 bushels; and the Agricultural returns at the Department at Washington for 1873, give the corn for that year, which was a bad year for Indian corn, 21,000,000 bushels.

These figures exhibit the progress of agriculture in Nebraska, for what may be said of corn is equally true of other productions. In the fertile soil and genial climate of the State, corn yields abundantly, and is a safe crop. There are broken lands where year after year, the produce has averaged 80 bushels to the acre; but this is outdone by the champion corn crop of 1873.

The affidavits on which the $50 premium for 1873 was awarded, have just been published by the State Board of Agriculture. The owner was Magnus M. Nelson, of Cass county. His champion crop was grown on a field of thirty-five acres—the second crop on the same ground, which was prairie broken in 1871. The plowing cost $1.25 per acre; the planting 45 cents; the cultivating $1.80; the harvesting $1.25—total expense per acre $4.75. The yield was an average of 91¼ bushels per acre, which was certainly worth not less than 40 cents per pushel on the farm. The variety of the corn was the Mahogany; and the weight 62 lbs. to the bushel.

One Dog Communicates Good News to Another.

In the fall of 1861, my son, Sidney G—, entered the Federal army, leaving behind him two favorite dogs, both of whom greatly lamented his absence. He was soon captured by the enemy and held a prisoner until the spring of 1862, when he was exchanged, and, on returning to his command, came back to the old homestead in the country, in Bellinger county, Missouri. Both the dogs happened to be about 200 yards from the house, barking at a squirrel up a tree. After some time, however, the smaller one became tired and came to the house, the larger one remaing at the tree. The little fellow came bounding in the room where his young master, who had been so long absent, was sitting, and recognized him, and, of course had quite a taking on over him. The pleasure once more meeting his kind master was too great to be enjoyed all alone, so he quickly turned his course in the direction of his companion in the woods, and in full speed made his way to the tree, and communicated to the large dog the fact of his young master s arrival home; when, in an instant, both dogs were making for the house with all their might, the larger one, who had remained at the tree taking the lead, and not slacking his speed until he bounded in the room where Sidney was. The strange part of the story consists in the fact that the small dog not only communicated to the large one the fact that Sidney had come, but in some way told him the identical room in which he would find him, as he ran around the house, and in at the very door where Sidney was sitting, without ever halting or even turning his head toward several other doors which he had to pass in making the circuit.—*St. Louis Globe.*

An Ohio Giant.

A Cleveland paper relates a number of anecdotes illstrative of the strength and size of Abner McIlrath, whom it dubs a giant. It appears that McIlrath is sixty-one years of age, and is six feet seven and a half-inches, standing in his boots, fairly proportioned in form, without a pound of waste flesh. He was and is a giant in muscular strength as well as physically. He has lifted 1,700 pounds of iron, and a blow with his massive fist and long arm was so powerful that on one occasion, when some twelve or fifteen sailors went out to his place to "raise a muss," he thrashed the whole lot and threw them one by one out of the door, just as one could throw so many babies, and during that operation he dared not double his fist for fear his blows might prove fatal to some of the rowdies. "Ab" formerly carried on the business of a cooper, and used to come to town with his load of barrels. On one occasion, while at the "Red Tavern," lately known as the "Jackson House," and which is now torn down, a snob from town, who came out there with his turnout in the shape of a livery horse and buggy, got into a difficulty with Ab, and, having insulted him in some way or another, Ab resented it by lifting the buggy right up and straddling it across the fence, and then got on his wagon and drove off to town, whistling as though nothing was the matter, and leaving the luckless dandy to get his buggy off the fence as best he was able.

In the neighborhood of Morristown, a few days ago, as some men were engaged in moving the body of a person who had been dead ten years, from one burying place to another, it was discovered that the process of petrifaction was going on, some portions of the body having already become nearly as hard as stone, and the grave clothes were as perfect and white as when first buried.

Sudden Change in the Color of Hair.

Two sudden changes of color of hair from black to white are reported in a foreign medical magazine. It appears that a physician of Berlin, a strong, healthy, and less than middle-aged man, sent his wife and one daughter to spend last summer at a watering place. The day that he expected a letter informing him of their arrival, there came one saying that his daughter had been taken sick very suddenly and was already dead. The shock was terrible, and instantly his hair became entirely gray. He had to visit some patients that same afternoon, and they scarcely recognized him.—Their peculiar actions revealed the change to him. The other case was of a man 35 years old, living in the Netherlands. He was one day passing the canal in Rotterdam, when he saw a child struggling in the water. He plunged in and brought it to land, but it was already dead when he had rescued its body. Bending over it to try to restore life, he discovered that the dead child was his own son. The blow, so sudden and unexpected, and coming upon him when he himself was so much exhausted, turned his hair entirely gray, and left him scarcely recognizable.

Welsh Rabbits.

It is a common habit of etymologists, when a word is troublesome, to alter it a little, so as to put sense into it. One of these clever scholars (the great mistake of philologists lies in being too clever) was puzzled that a Welsh rabbit should mean a piece of toasted cheese, so he decided that it must be a corruption of Welsh rare-bit. The public believed him, and took to spelling it accordingly, so that even now the best edition of Webster's Dictionary gives it as "properly Welsh rare-bit." Now, the whole of this is stuff and nonsense; the very name rare-bit is a fiction, and Welsh rabbit is a genuine slang term, belonging to a large group which describe in the same humorous way the special dish, or product, or peculiarity of a particular district. For examples; an Essex stile is a ditch, and an Essex lion a calf; a Fieldlane duck is a baked sheep's head; Glasgow magistrates, or Gourock hams, or Norfolk capons, are red herrings; Irish Apricots, or Munster plums, are potatoes; Gravesend sweetmeats are shrimps, and a Jerusalem pony is a donkey.

Bots in Horses.

The complete inefficacy of the various popular panaceas for bots on horses may be better understood when we come to know something of the nature of these resident paraites. They are not worms, but larvæ of a fly, and are possessed of remarkable powers of endurance under adversity. The most insinuating substances are but as milk and honey to them, and in an instance recorded a colony of them attached to the stomach of a dead horse were in no way inconvenieced by an hour's exposure to a bath of spirits of turpentine. But when whale oil was poured upon them they let go their hold and died almost instantly. Now, whale oil being thus indicated as an effective dose, and being aperient in its action upon the horse, would seem to be the remedy that should be chosen before any other. At least it might be well to have some experiments and the results carefully noitced and made note of.

Map Your Farm.

Every farmer should have a complete map of his farm, with each field, pasture, and wood lot, together with all the fences, roads and ditches plainly drawn, and either numbered or named, so they can be readily designated. Few farmers can appreciate the real value of one until they have tried the experiment, for with a map of the farm before you, you can direct your workman to any part of it without the least possibility of making a mistake. You can plan improvements and estimate their cost at your leisure, instead of spending half a day of valuable time in surveying the land itself. Any person with a little ingenuity and patience can draw a map of his farm. It should be about two feet square, or larger if desired, and drawn upon thick card board to prevent its being torn or defaced. Let our farmers try the experiment, and they will soon learn its vale.

Rude Dentistry.

A rude description is given of Japanese dentistry. The dental professor of Japan does not sit in an office ornamented with dread inspiring instruments of polihed steel, waiting for the unfortunate whom his shingle on the outer walls invites to come into his parlor. He travels around with a brass ornamented box in which are some little mallets and wedges. And the way in which he performs the function of his craft is very simple, more simple than the civilized way, perhaps, but more severe. He drives his wedges in between tooth and gum, forcing them down with his mallet, until the tooth is loosened sufficiently to be taken out by the fingers. Sometimes a jaw is broken and sometimes the patient dies. We think we would be almost willing to die.

A good white cement for broken china is a very thick solution of gum arabic, dissolved in water, stirred in with plaster of Paris until the mixture becomes a sticky paste. Apply with a brush to the broken edges, stick them together, and in three days the article cannot be broken in the same place.

MISCELLANEOUS.

There was a heavy frost at Cresson on Monday night, 1st inst.

A large huckleberry crop is predicted by the mountaineers.

A Lehigh (Pa.) man trails a beard four feet three inches long.

There were twenty two deaths in Harrisburg during the month of May.

Peter Starr, Sr., died in Rily township, Schuylkill county, on the 31st ult., aged ninety-nine years.

A Georgia girl has been the cause of three duels and ten fights, and she's a cross-eyed girl at that.

West Chester has lost another "old landmark." Ann Taylor, aged ninety-four years, died on Monday.

Harrisburg has 144 Millers, and 125 Smiths, eighteen of them Johns, while the Jones family numbers only seventy.

William Small, a hostler, of Honesdale, Pa., has fallen heir to $20,000 by the death of an uncle, but he cannot be found.

A Lancaster man walked a distance of forty-five miles in ten hours and forty-five minutes, a feat worthy of Weston himself.

West Lampeter, Lancaster county, comes to the front with a calf having eight legs and two tails. The animal is alive and doing well.

The emigration to the west is very heavy. From 2,000 to 3,000 emigrants pass through Harrisburg weekly on the Pennsylvania railroad.

The Board of Control of the borough of Easton, Pa., levies $33,750 school tax to meet current expenses, and $32,000 for building purpose.

"What are you doing there, you rascal?" "Merely taking cold, sir." "It looks to me as if you were stealing ice. "Well, yes, perhaps it will bear that construction."

A Mrs. Strabaugh, of Indiana, has presented her husband with a healthy and interesting child, which, beside the head ordinarily allotted by nature, has a second one growing from the right hip.

A wildcat shipped by Mrs. General Custar to Central Park, New York, escaped from its cage in the United States Express office at St. Paul the other day. A sponge filled with chloroform subdued the beast and it was secured.

A farmer sold a small load of hay in Erie recently for $10; on his way to unload it, another man offered him $11, which he accepted and went home. The first party prosecuted him, and it cost him just forty dollars to pay the damages and costs.

"Who hath woe?" inquires the Brooklyn *Argus*, to which the Detroit *Free Press* says: "Well, there's a compositor on this paper who lives next door to an old maid with five parrots, and a family with a bass drum, harp and fiddle, lives across the way. Do you refer to him?"

An old negro woman was arrested and brought before the Mayr of Moontgomery, Ala., for picking up some drift wood at the edge of the river. Her defense was that God sent the rain that raised the river that brought the wood. The Mayor thought it a good defense and discharged her.

The Indiana judges stand no nonsense from the bar. A lawyer there lately in the course of his argument used the word "disparagement." Stop using Latin words," said the judge, "or sit down." The poor lawyer, undertaking to explain, was ruthlessly fined $20 for contempt.

The skeleton of the whale caught at Perth Amboy is to be presented to Rutgers College. It took two yoke of oxen to haul the whale's head to where it was buried, and one yoke had all they could do to drag the snout. The owners expect to realize about $600 from the oil, and about $250 from the whalebone, which, added to the $325 they have obtained as fees from spectators for seeing her whaleship, will make a profitable day's fishing.

At Harrisburg, on Monday, a post-mortem examination was made of the body of George Cords, who died from the effect of eating ham containing trichinæ. By a powerful microscope thousands of moving trichinæ were visible, moving like snakes, and resembling boa constrictors. In the space of an eighth of an inch sixty-five were counted. There were doubtless millions of worms in the body of the deceased, who suffered terribly before death.

Vice President Henry Wilson, who was the guest of General Kilby Smith, at Torresdale, in this State, last week, is now at home in Massachusetts. He intends soon to make a trip to the Northwest. The impression is quite general that he will never again be able to occupy the chair and preside over the deliberations of the Senate. He is nearly blind in his left eye, and the duties of presiding officer are such as to aggravate his ailment.

According to the Green Bay (Wis.) *Advocate*, they have an improved method of making responses in the marriage ceremony at Oconto. On a recent occasion a man whose mind was somewhat obfusticated by an injury he had received was married, and in reply to the all-important question, "Will you take this woman to be your lawfully wedded wife?" replied, "Yes, and the cow and the heifer, and they ought to be fed." This answer was regarded as satisfactory.