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Advertisements of one square (eight lines) or less one or three insertions \$1.50. Each additional insertion, 50 cents. Longer ones in proportion.

JOB PRINTING

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, \$3.00
For board, less than the whole term, per week 1.00
For extra 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. SCIEDLER, Principal.

June 4, 1874.—61.

DR. J. L. ANTZ,

SURGEON & MECHANICAL DENTIST.

Has his office on Main street, in the second story of Dr. S. Walton's brick building, nearly opposite the Stroudsburg House, and he flatters himself that 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; also to the insertion of Artificial Teeth on Rubber, Gold, Silver, or Continuous Gums, and perfect fits in all cases.

Most persons know the great folly and danger of entrusting their work to the inexperienced, or to those living in a distance. April 15, 1874.—1f.

DR. R. J. PATTERSON,

OPERATING AND MECHANICAL DENTIST.

Has 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 warranted promptly and warranted. Charges reasonable. Patients of the public solicited.
Office in A. Leder's new building, opposite Anagnosta 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 approved method. Teeth extracted without pain, when desired, by the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas, which is entirely harmless. Requires all kinds neatly done. All work warranted. Charges reasonable.
Office J. C. Keller's new brick building, Main street, Stroudsburg, Pa. Aug. 31, 74—1f.

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, 72.

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 door below the Corner Store.
March 29, 1874—1f.

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 to 2 p. m.
5 to 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 27, 73—1f.

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—1f

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 formerly kept by Jacob Knecht, in the Borough of Stroudsburg, Pa., and having repaired and refurnished the same, is prepared to entertain all who may patronize him. It is the aim of the proprietor, to furnish superior accommodations at moderate rates and will spare no pains to promote the comfort of the guests. A liberal share of public patronage solicited.

April 17, 73—1f.

KIPLE HOUSE,

HONESDALE, PA.

Most central location of any Hotel in town.

R. W. KIPLE & SON,

Proprietors.
January 9, 1873.—1y.

JAMES H. WALTON,

Attorney at Law,

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

A FIGHT WITH A BURGLAR.

A Midnight Struggle in a Pennsylvania Farm House.

Farmer Samuel Bond lives with his family eight miles from Milton, Pa. On Saturday night, May 30, he awoke in the middle of the night and saw a burglar in his room. He jumped from bed and grasped him by the throat and whiskers. The whiskers, a long pair, were false, and came off in the farmer's hand. The burglar struck Mr. Bond in the face, but he did not release his hold. His wife responded to his call for help. The burglar unable to release himself, started for the head of the stairs, dragging the farmer with him. Mrs. Bond seized the burglar by one leg. He knocked her down. She jumped up and seized him again, while her husband showered blows on his face. Reaching the head of the stairs, both the farmer and the burglar rolled to the bottom. The noise made by the struggling men aroused a son of Mr. Bond's, who joined his father and mother in the attack on the burglar. At this juncture the burglar drew a pistol and would have shot the farmer dead, had not Mrs. Bond, seeing the movement, pushed the pistol to one side. The ball took effect in the groin of her son.

The burglar fired again, hitting Mr. Bond in the right arm, near the elbow. The farmer's wife seized hold of the pistol, while her son ran out and got a club. The weapon was discharged twice while Mrs. Bond held the barrel, but doing no damage. Young Bond returned with a club, and broke the burglar's right arm with a blow. The pistol dropped to the floor. Mrs. Bond picked it up with the intention of shooting the burglar, but before she could use it her son had knocked him senseless to the floor with two heavy blows on the head.

All of the Bonds were badly injured. The farmer was terribly beaten about the head and face. The pistol-ball had made an ugly flesh wound in his arm, and his body was bruised by the fall down stairs. Mrs. Bond had a long, deep cut over her left eye, where the burglar had struck her. Her son's wounds were confined to the pistol shot in the groin. The ball entered near the hip joint, and was imbedded in the flesh. They were all covered with blood, as were the walls and floor in the hall.

Mrs. Bond attended temporarily to the wants of her husband and son. She then bound the senseless burglar so he could not escape if he came to. Mounting a horse, she started as fast as it could carry her for Milton. Arriving there she aroused Dr. Billings and Constable Watts, and started both for her home. In an hour and a quarter after leaving home she arrived back there, and was soon followed by the doctor and the constable. Mr. Bond and his son were found to be suffering severely from their wounds, but their injuries were pronounced not dangerous. The ball was extracted from young Bond's wound with little difficulty.

The burglar was found dangerously injured. The fall down stairs had broken three of his ribs. The blows from the club, besides breaking his right arm, had fractured his skull in two places. He was also badly cut and bruised. The ropes with which Mrs. Bond had tied him were removed and he was placed on a bed. He suffered intensely. Dr. Billings gave him every care, and in an hour or two he felt easier, and gave an account of himself.

He was one of a gang of three professional burglars from Philadelphia. His name is George Myers. His comrades were Jake Schell and Wilson Fry. They traveled through the country disguised as umbrella menders and peddlers. Their plan of operation was to enter a town and "work" it thoroughly. They always got information of places where good hauls could be made. In Milton they learned that farmer Bond had received a day or two before the attempted burglary, a large sum of money, the proceeds of a sale of cattle. They determined to make an effort to obtain it. From various parties they had received a good idea of the interior of the house, the habits of the inmates, &c. Fry unlocked the front door with a false key. Myers was to search the upper part of the house, while his companions were to take the lower part. When the noise upstairs warned the latter that Myers was discovered, they fled, leaving him in the lurch. Myers said it was his intention to kill all three of the Bonds at the foot of the stairs, and he would have done so but for the young man knocking him down with the club. On Myers' person was found a pocketbook belonging to Mr. Bond, containing \$500. This had been taken from his pantaloons before the burglar was discovered.

Dr. Billings decided that it would be fatal to Myers to take him to jail. The constable concluded to leave a man to guard and attend to him until he could be removed. A man named Fitch was given charge of the wounded burglar. On Monday night he was aroused from a nap by a knock at the door. He opened the door. A man standing near said to Fitch that the constable wanted to see him out by the wagon. A wagon stood a few feet from the door. Fitch stepped out, and when he reached the vehicle he was knocked down by some one standing by the front wheel. When he came to consciousness the wagon was gone. He was gagged and lying on the ground. Dragging himself into the house he was astonished to see that the wounded burglar and a portion of the bed was gone. It was very plain that the companions of Myers were informed in some way of his condition, and had planned his rescue in the manner stated. Fitch made haste to in-

form the constable at Milton of the escape of the prisoner. About daylight several persons started in pursuit, but had not at last accounts found any trace of the flying burglars.

The Dunkers.

That curious but very moral and estimable body of people, the Dunkers, have just concluded their regular annual meeting at Girard, Ill. They descended upon that little village, ten thousand strong, and where they have found place to sleep, or what they have found to eat, during the days they have been together, are questions impossible to settle. These Dunkers are German Baptists, whose organization dates back to the year 1708, and their title is a derivative one, coming from the word *tunker*, to sop. They are sometimes called *Tumblers*, from the method they adopt in baptizing, of placing the candidates on their knees, and then pushing them forward into the water. Among the peculiarities of their doctrines and practice is included a marked plainness in speech and dress, akin to that of the Quakers. They will not go to law; will contract no debts outside of their order; will not vote, or take part in political affairs; and are opposed to war, and will not serve as soldiers.

Some of these peculiar tenets have been anew expounded in the conference just closed. Among the points decided are these: That a Dunker may wear a full beard, but not a moustache only; that members may not engage in banking business, as it leads to covetousness; that it is not advisable to send children to college; and that membership in farmers' clubs, grangers, etc., is not expedient. They also united in a strong condemnation of the "ungodly piano" and other musical instruments. They discussed the question whether it is necessary to salute colored members with the "holy kiss," and left the matter to the opinion of each church. The strength of the denomination is in the Western and Southwestern States, but as they believe it to be unscriptural to number their members, only an approximate estimate can be given. The latest figures put it at 150,000. Concerning their customs and appearance a correspondent of the *Chicago Inter-Ocean* says:

"They hold that Christian regeneration will exhibit itself externally, and hence, when entering the Church as members they renounce the pomps and vanities of the world, they should manifest it by a plainness of dress, of uniform character in the men as well as women; hence, in all the large number present no sister exhibited any fineness, furbelows, or jewelry in dress, but instead were attired in plain, modest colors, many of them in calico, and all, both old and young, wear sun-bonnets and remove them while in church, each one having on her head a plain cap of the style of our great-grand-mother's days, made of white Swiss muslin. The men wear the style of dress usually adopted by the Quakers, and in meeting a brother salutes by shaking hands and giving the kiss of brotherly love. When a brother is unfortunate financially they assist him, and in no case allow one of their members to be supported at the expense of the state or county. They are opposed to all secret societies, and make this one of the points in receiving members. They advocate temperance in all things, and prohibit their members from manufacturing or dealing in ardent spirits. They counsel the brethren not to hold office or vote, especially in time of war, and prefer that they should not vote or take any interest in state or political matters, and advise the brethren not to read political papers, on the plea that it has a tendency to lead their minds astray and create discord among the membership."

To those who enjoy the fuller liberty of other Christian sects, these small restrictions and minute details of custom and morality may seem trivial and unimportant, as, indeed, they are. But it should be remembered that these people, while attending to these affairs, do not neglect weightier matters. They are sincere Christians, good citizens, and kind neighbors.—*Baltimore American*.

No More Waiver of Exemption.

Among the important laws passed by the recent Legislature is the one relating to the exempting property from levy and sale on executions and distress for rent, declaring the waiver thereof by a debtor, except certain cases, void. We give the bill in full as it passed both Houses. It reads: "Be it enacted, &c., That on and after the fourth day of July next, no waiver except as hereafter provided, by any debtor, a resident of this Commonwealth, who is the head of a family, of the benefit or right to claim exemption of property from levy and sale upon execution and distress for rent that is now or may hereafter be allowed or exempted by the laws of this Commonwealth, shall be valid, any debtor making such waiver or any agreement therefor or any member of the family of such debtor may claim and demand and shall be entitled to such exemption the same as if no such waiver or agreement therefor had been made; *Provided*, That this act shall not affect or apply to any waiver or agreement therefor made prior to the fourth day of July next, nor shall this affect or apply to any obligation, agreement or indebtedness entered into or contracted for the purchase of real estate; and *provided further*, That this shall not affect or apply to any waiver of inquisition or confession of condemnation of real estate made by any defendant as is provided by "An act relating to executions," approved June 16th, Anno Domini 1836."

Tragedy on a Train.

The robbery of the express car on the Michigan Central R. R. on Friday 5th inst., was of so tragical a nature that, represented upon the stage, it would "thrill the house," as the critics say. According to the *Tribune* of Saturday, the train was the first night express which left Chicago at five o'clock p. m. The car of the American Express Company was next the engine, and was only occupied by the messenger, being lighted by a single candle, and all the doors locked. Several thousand dollars were in the safe, before which sat the messenger, Mr. S. B. Heath, sorting the packages of money. When the train had reached a point a few miles beyond New Buffalo, Heath, was bending down, saw a man's foot softly placed between him and the safe, and before he could turn himself he was struck a violent blow in the forehead.

His assailants at the same moment put out the candle, and seizing a package of money darted out of the front door, the lock of which had been forced off. Heath by this time had sprung to his feet, but before, in his half-stunned condition, he could reach the door another man was upon him, and a terrible life and death struggle ensued. Heath had a revolver, and the robber a large knife, and the men endeavored to use their weapons. The fight was long and desperate. From side to side and end to end of the car the men rolled and tumbled in the darkness, now one upontop, now the other, and again side by side, Heath trying to shoot and the robber to stab. At last, when Heath was nearly fainting from exhaustion, and was lying underneath, he managed to shoot his antagonist through the head. The fellow, although not instantly killed, rolled off the messenger and lay unconscious upon the floor. Heath then fainted and remained in this condition until the train reached Niles, a few miles beyond. The sight that met the eyes of those who entered the car at Niles was a terrible one. The robber was just breathing his last, and Heath, badly injured and covered with blood, lay upon the floor unable to rise. The man who escaped carried off \$2,700 in money, and seems to have left his companion to his fate.

MAKING UP WINES.

Death makes some strange disclosures. We have heard of a gentleman who settled the estate of a wine dealer in New York. Having access to his books, he examined the accounts of what was bought and sold, and was surprised to find that, while for years he had large quantities of wines, there was no indication on his books that he had ever bought any. Not a gallon purchased, but thousands of gallons sold—sold for the juice of the grape, when, in fact, it was his own infernal concoction of drugs and poisons, on the sale of which he grew rich at the expense of the lives of his fellow men. Wine is a mocker, strong drink is raging; the genuine article is bad enough, and, at the last, biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder; but these devilish compounds are worse than a whole colony of serpents, adders and scorpions, and no living man, it is said, can, by the taste, distinguish the spurious from the true.

The following incident illustrates the workings of this system of adulterations and abominations:

A rich wine dealer residing in London recently, on his death bed, being in great distress of mind, acknowledged to his friends that his agony was occasioned by the nature of the business he had followed for years. He stated that it had been his habit to purchase all the sour wines he could, and by making use of lead and other deleterious substances, to restore the wine to palatable taste. He said he had no doubt that he had been the means of destroying hundreds of lives, as he had noticed the injurious effects of his mixtures on those who drank them. He had seen instances of this kind where the unconscious victims of his cupidity, after wasting and declining for years, despite the best medical attendance, went to their graves poisoned by the adulterated wines he had sold them. This man died rich. But also! what a legacy did he leave his children.

Save Your Peach Trees.

On examination, I find the peach trees are badly infested with the borer, some three-year-old trees having as high as twenty worms, and some are entirely killed.

Their presence is indicated by the worm-dust or borings thrown out, with the gum that issues from the wound, which is just below the ground.

The remedy is to dig away the earth and follow the pest to the death with the knife. Leave the trunk exposed a few days to show remaining worms, after which fill in and hill up six inches, and spread dry ashes around the tree.

TREE GROWER.

How to Catch Mice.

A correspondent says: Having noticed mice in our seed barrel, I bethought me how I might trap the little intruders. I thought of saturating a piece of cotton with chloroform and throwing it in, then closing the lid. On raising it again in a few minutes I would find that life had almost or quite departed. Having on one occasion left the piece of cotton in the barrel, on again returning I found three mice with their heads in close contact with it and dead. In the evening I saturated another piece and placed it in the barrel, and on opening the next morning, to my surprise, I found about nine dead mice.

The Great Storm of Sunday Last.

New York June, 10.—Detailed accounts of the storm on Sunday from different parts of this State show that some damage was done by hail in the vicinity of Rochester. Green-houses and gardens suffered badly at Pittsford. A large barn was struck by lightning and burned in the town of Chili. A man was seriously injured and three cows killed, in Albion, by lightning. Two electric balls of fire exploded in a large square in Utica.

The Catholic Church was totally wrecked by lightning. The Congregational Church had its steeple taken off and landed in a neighboring yard. The ornamental windows of the Episcopal Church were all smashed. The roof of the depot was blown away, smashing a house in its fall. Johnson's tannery chimney was blown down, and thousands of dollars' worth of glass broken by the hail, all in the town of Hamilton. The roof of the depot at Poolville was blown off and the window glass and fruit trees badly damaged by hail.

The tow boats were blown ashore below Albany. A barn was burned at Port Schuyler. The streets of Schenectady were badly galled by the flood, and several buildings damaged by lightning. At Mill Point, in the town of Glen, Montgomery county, J. J. Faulker's grist mill was seriously injured. A broom-corn dry house, two broom shops, and two tenement houses were destroyed. David Faulker had wood house, kitchen and bar room destroyed, tenement house blown in, and a cooper shop blown down.

Henry C. Pettigill, in Florida, saved several acres of prime timber mowed down. David Blood's hop yard was destroyed. Mr. Lody, at Mill Point had two dwellings destroyed and a barn carried four feet off its foundation.

A Heretical Chicago Priest.

Chicago is a decidedly heretical city. The epidemic has broken out in an unexpected quarter. There is a young, cultivated, original Catholic priest in that city known as Father Terry. He lectured before the Catholic Literary Association a few evenings ago and threw Professor Swing into the shade by the ultrances of his views and the cleverness with which they were expressed. He complained that the people who contended that the earth was made in six working-days do not say whether the Lord worked on the eight-hour system, and claimed that the Book of Genesis is an epic product of Oriental genius. Some of the explanations are harder to believe than the book, as, for instance, that Adam was thirty-five years old when he was created, and that he was put to sleep when the rib was taken out of him, so that Eve might be spared the pain of having her mode of construction criticised. In speaking of the Ark, Father Terry said that it was rather remarkable how the different animals said to have been preserved in that structure reappeared again in the very parts of the world to which they must have been originally indigenous. Some theologians thought that they were transported to the Ark and back again by means of angels. Just think, said Father Terry, of an elephant sitting jauntily on the shoulder of a seraph, and of apes bores grandly in the air on the wings of cherubim. These and similar things indicate that Chicago is not likely to lack for theological sensations right away.

Can't Swallow This Story.

At Barnum's show, one day, a young husband, the happy father of a chubby, rosy checked baby, was wandering about the concern, and after a while neared the headquarters of the "Wild Fiji Cannibals." Holding the aforesaid offspring in his arms, he stopped to view these feeders on human flesh. Mr. Fiji accosted the papa thusly: "Fatee baby; white man good eat; tender. Fiji man like him. How muchee price? Fiji man pay Melikee man dollars." The horrified father drew back aghast, but hastily responded in this wise: "What'll you give, noble savage?" "Fiji-man give ten dollars." "Too cheap; worth more; but I'll tell you what I'll do. I've got a nice old mother-in-law at home, I'll sell you for five dollars; she's rather tough eating, but good for a square meal."

Remarkable Sales of Blooded Stock.

Chicago, May 21. One of the most remarkable sales of blooded stock ever held in this country took place at Dexter Park, being that of the celebrated Lyndal herd of short horns belonging to W. S. King of Minneapolis. Fifty-eight cows and twenty-one bulls were sold, the former aggregating \$10,165 and the latter \$25,375, being an average of \$1,932 each for bulls. Buyers were present from every part of the Union, from Canada and one Mr. George Robbins from England, who made the most notable purchase of the day, that of the bull Duke of Hillhurst, for which he paid fourteen thousand dollars. A large number of the finest animals sold went to New York, Kentucky, Iowa, Illinois and Missouri.

Unquestionably there are a great many rascals in South Carolina, but they are not all "Radicals." The grand jury of Lexington county and the grand jury of Lancaster county, respectively, have just presented indictments against their County Commissioners—all of whom are white Democrats—for theft and corruption in office. Will those opposition papers that are so grieved over the political profligacy running rampant in that State, make a note of this interesting fact? It is instructive.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Binghamton quotes new potatoes 75 cents a bushel.

The mills at Apolika, Ala., commenced the grinding of new wheat on the 29th ult.

And now it is intimated that Gould is likely to come again into possession of the Erie Railway.

The yellow fever, which appeared last week in New Orleans, has now broken out in Pensacola, Florida.

The amount of government revenue derived from fermented liquors, during the past ten years, is \$62,273,737.

The washing of 400 sheep in Pursely creek, Green county, caused the death of thousands of fish in that stream.

The Kansas wine crop of last year amounted to \$200,000. This year it will reach \$500,000 if nothing happens.

There are 172 vessels of different character at present in the port of Philadelphia, loading and unloading.

The *Detriot Post* has crop returns from nearly every agricultural county in Michigan and pronounces them quite uniformly favorable.

Eight young men are now in jail at Williamsport, charged with incendiarism. The evidence against them is said to be strong and conclusive.

Cyrus Stark, brother of Hon. J. B. Stark, was struck by an engine on the Lehigh Valley railroad, near Caxton, Friday last, and killed.

Thomas Walsh, saloon-keeper at St. Charles, Mo., found his wife talking to one Scanlon and shot her through the heart. He then fired at and missed Scanlon.

Sweetness in bulk. Ninety-four car loads of strawberries passed northward from the Delaware Peninsula on the 9th inst. This is the largest shipment ever made in one day.

A dispatch from Prescott says Lieutenant Hooper, on the 27th of May, had a fight with Apaches near Tonto Crokus. He killed four Indians, and captured seven women and two children.

Samuel P. Knight, of Southampton, Bucks county, has cause to be proud of his dairy of eleven Alderney cows, from which he now realizes 110 pounds of gilt-edged butter per week, ten pounds to the cow.

A Chicago Jew has subscribed five hundred dollars toward Professor Swing's new church. This is the first instance in the history of that city of a Hebrew placing himself on record as helping to sustain Christianity.

Philadelphia has 29 national banks, with an aggregate of \$16,935,090 of paid up capital, Baltimore, 14 national banks, with \$11,241,985 of paid up capital; and Pittsburgh, 16 national banks, with \$8,900,000 of paid up capital.

Much of the lumber taken down the river this spring still remains unsold. The market seems to be overstocked. Business in the lumber regions is very much depressed, worse if anything, than at any time since the panic.

A man in Paterson has been sentenced to hard labor in the State Prison for one year for attempting to swindle a saloon-keeper of \$25 on pretense that he would prevent the city from prosecuting for keeping the saloon open on Sunday.

A woman who recently died near Bangor was so anxious lest her body should be dug up and dissected by the doctors that she left \$60 to pay a man for watching her grave a month after she was buried. The watchman is at his post every night.

Some profit. Of one hundred and fifty-two English banks, thirty pay 10 per cent., twelve 15 per cent. and fourteen 20 per cent., while eighteen pay more than 20 per cent., the average for the whole one hundred and fifty-two being 13 per cent.

A house on "Quality Hill," Elizabeth, which cost \$30,000 to build, was sold by the sheriff one day last week for eight cents—the purchaser of course to pay off mortgages and assessments. The sheriff promptly remitted the purchase money to the owner of the house.

A thirteen year-old daughter of DENNIS MALONEY, of Ulster county, N. Y., went to a picnic last week "jumped the rope" 233 times without stopping. She shortly afterward died from the effects of the violent and protracted exercise. There are many instances of this kind on record.

The value of the fruit crop of California last year may be estimated in round numbers at \$2,000,000. From the tenor of the reports from all portions of the State the fruit crop of 1874 will exceed that of last year by about fifty per cent., and as the largely increased demand for packing will keep up the price, its value may be estimated fairly at \$3,000,000.

The *Lancaster Express* says: Lancaster should be called the "City of Churches." With a population of less than twenty-five thousand, she has twenty-eight places of public worship, divided as follows: Lutheran, five; Reformed, four—including the College Chapel; Episcopal, three; Catholic, three; Methodist, three; Baptist, two; Presbyterian, two; Evangelical Alliance, one; Church of God, one; Mennonite, one; Moravian, one; Hebrew, one. We also have a Swedenborgian Society, but they are at present without a public worship.