

THE JEFFERSONIAN.

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

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NO. 3.

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Advertisements of one square of (eight lines) or less, one or two 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.

DR. R. BRUCE JOHNSTONE,
Homœopathic Physician,
Residence: Benjamin Dungan, Cherry Valley, MONROE COUNTY PA.
May 13, 1875.—1y.

DR. A. LEWIS KIRKHOFF,
Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur,
SAND CUT, WAYNE CO., PA.
All cases promptly attended, day or night. Charges moderate. [May 13, '75.—4f.]

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. K. Keller's new brick building, Main street, Stroudsburg, Pa. [Aug. 21, '74.—4f.]

DR. E. BROWN,
Operating and Mechanical Dentist,
Announces that having returned from Dental College he is fully prepared to perform all operations in the dental line, in the most careful and skillful manner. Teeth extracted by the use of gas when desired. All work warranted. Charges reasonable.
Office in Hotel on Main street, over Shotwell's store, East Stroudsburg, Pa. [April 22, '75.—1y.]

DR. S. L. FOLEY,
PHYSICIAN.
Office nearly opposite Williams' Drug Store.
Residence, formerly occupied by E. L. Wolf, corner Sarah and Walnut streets, Stroudsburg, Pa. March 25, 1875.—4f.

DR. HOWARD PATTERSON,
Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur,
Office and Residence, Main street, Stroudsburg, Pa., in the building formerly occupied by Dr. Selig. Prompt attention given to calls.
Office hours: 7 to 9 a. m., 1 to 3 p. m., 6 to 8 p. m.
April 16, 1874.—1y.

DR. GEO. W. JACKSON
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR.
In the old office of Dr. A. Reeves Jackson, residence, corner of Sarah and Franklin streets, STROUDSBURG, PA.
August 8, 72.—4f.

WILSON PEIRSON,
AUCTIONEER,
Real Estate Agent and Collector.
The undersigned hereby notifies the public that he is prepared to sell at short notice personal property of all kinds, as well as Real Estate, at public or private sale.
Office at Thomas Stoupe's old store stand, at East Stroudsburg, Pa. [Dec. 17, 1874.—1y.]

DAVID S. LEE,
Attorney at Law.
One door above the "Stroudsburg House," Stroudsburg, Pa.
Collections promptly made.
October 22, 1874.

KIPLE HOUSE,
HONESDALE, PA.
Most central location of any Hotel in town.
169 Main street.
January 9, 1873.—1y.

MERCHANTS' HOUSE,
413 & 415
North Third Street, PHILADELPHIA.
Reduced rates, \$1.75 per day. HENRY SPAHN, Prop'r.
L. R. SNYDER, Clerk.
Nov. 26, 1874.—6m.

WILLIAM S. REES,
Surveyor, Conveyancer and
Real Estate Agent.
Farms, Timber Lands and Town Lots
FOR SALE.
Office nearly opposite American Houses and 2d door below the Corner Store.
March 20, 1873.—4f.

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 flatters 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 Gum, 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.—4f.

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R. MAINONE,
Maker, Tuner, Regulator and Repairer
OF
Pianos, Organs and Melodeons.

Parties residing in Stroudsburg and vicinity, wishing their instruments thoroughly tuned, regulated and repaired at a most reasonable price, will please leave their orders at the Jeffersonian Office.
Those wishing to purchase Pianos or other instruments will find it to their advantage to call on me. Having had a practical experience of over twenty-six years in the musical line, I am prepared to furnish the latest and most improved instruments at the lowest possible prices. I have located myself permanently here and solicit your favors.

HENRY D. BUSH,
(Successor to R. F. & H. D. Bush)
DEALER IN

DRY GOODS & NOTIONS,
Shawls, Cloths and Cassimeres,

SILKS, DELANES, CALICOES,
AND
Dress Goods Generally,

White Goods, Flannels, Trimmings, and
HOSIERY,
AND IN SHORT

The usual stock of a well appointed
DRY GOOD AND NOTION STORE.

The stock was not purchased at
Auction or Bankrupt Sales
but will be sold at prices satisfactory to
purchasers, and warranted as to quality.

CALL AND SEE.
H. D. BUSH.
Stroudsburg, April 30, 1874.—4f.

PRICES REDUCED
AT THE

Corner Store!

THE CHEAPEST GOODS
IN TOWN.

Great bargains are now offered in
FANCY DRESS GOODS,

ALPACAS, VELVETEENS,
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, FLANNELS, &c.,

all of which have been marked down to
PANIC PRICES.

Goods all new and right in style, but marked down to meet the times. We invite all to call and see for themselves. Terms Cash.
C. R. ANDRE & Co.
Main St., Stroudsburg, Pa.
dec-4f]

G. H. Dreher. E. B. Dreher
PHENIX

DRUG STORE,
(2 doors west of the "Jeffersonian Office")

ELIZABETH STREET,
Stroudsburg, Pa.,

DREHER & BRO.,
DEALERS IN

Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery
and Toilet Articles.

Paints,
OILS, VARNISHES, GLASS & PUTTY.

Abdominal Supporters and Shoulder
Braces.
Seeley's
Hard RUBBER TRUSSES—Also
Ritter's

TRUSSES OF VARIOUS PATTERNS.
Lamps and Lanterns—Burning
and Lubricating Oils.

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully Com-
pounded.
N. B.—The highest Cash price paid for
OIL OF WINTERGREEN.
may-4f.]

The Mennonite Settlement in Southern
Kansas.

The Topeka Commonwealth says: About 3,000 Russian Mennonites located last year in southern Kansas, in the Arkansas valley. One of the most powerful inducements to bring them to Kansas was the passage of an act by the Legislature of 1874 amending the militia law of 1868, so that all persons who, on or before the first day of May in each year, file with the clerk of their county an affidavit that they are members of a religious organization whose articles of faith prohibit the bearing of arms, shall be exempt from militia duty. A translation of this amendment has been published by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company, with a pamphlet description of Kansas lands, which has been sent to Russia by that company and well circulated in the colonies. The fact that a good portion of the most influential of the different colonies have now settled in Kansas, and are well satisfied there, will go far to induce the bulk of immigration which is expected during this year to come direct to Kansas, as it is the chief aim of the people to re-establish the former relations, and most of the late comers have left near relatives behind.
The whole number that came to America last year was 6,366, distributed as follows: Dakota, 1,900; Manitoba, Minnesota, 75; Nebraska, 400; Kansas, 2,980; Eastern States, 759. Their settlements in Kansas are in Marion, McPherson, Harvey, Reno and Barton counties, on the line of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad. They purchased of this railroad company 150,000 acres of land, at from \$2.50 to \$3 per acre, paying for the same mostly in advance, though a portion was purchased on five and eleven years' time. The policy of the railroad company toward these people has been liberal and very satisfactory to them. Seventeen car loads of freight were transferred at the expense of the company from Philadelphia to their Kansas homes, and all freight and transportation were free to them over the company's road, for the first three months. The company also erected several large reception houses, 200 feet in length, in which they could reside until they constructed their own dwelling houses.
The Arkansas river is a remarkable stream. It winds hundreds of miles through a high rolling prairie country, without the ornamentation of the forest fringes that usually line the banks of streams. From the car windows it seems that the stream is higher than its banks, and that it is about ready to overflow and submerge the valley. The point where the railroad strikes the valley, near Hutchinson, is fifteen hundred feet above the level of the sea, a fact which alone tells of its healthful climate. Sargent, on the west line of the State, is thirty-four hundred feet above the level of the sea. The soil of the country is of a varied character, that of the eastern portion of the line possessing general characteristics similar to the country called the "Blue Grass region" of Kentucky, while its fertility is of the highest character, it producing luxuriant crops of certain productions. The first and second bottom lands are adapted to the culture of corn and wheat, while the higher lands are especially adapted to stock raising and dairying purposes.

The principal Mennonite settlement in Kansas is in the southern portion of Marion and the southeastern portion of McPherson counties. They have located a town about six miles west of Marion Centre, which they have called "Gnadanau; or, Vale of Peace." They have already erected about thirty houses, all of which are occupied by families. Some of these houses are of wood, of modern American construction, but most are patterned after their Russian domiciles, and present a unique appearance. They are merely skeleton roofs thatched with grass, and furnish accommodations for both man and beast. About eighteen miles north of Newton are the large wooden barracks erected for the Mennonites by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company, which afford temporary quarters until permanent habitations can be erected. These barracks are filled with families, and present a curious medley of business and domesticity. Sixty-four frame houses, erected at an average cost of \$542 each, are within sight of these barracks. A Lane, formerly of Carlinville, Ill., superintended the construction of these houses; and for labor upon them he paid to mechanics in the vicinity of Newton alone, \$9,000. He also paid \$3,100 to teamsters for hauling lumber from the depot at Newton to the settlements. The colony is located in the heart of the region which was desolated last fall by the grasshoppers, and great want and destitution would have prevailed there among the primitive settlers had it not been for the opportune assistance afforded them in the shape of remunerative employment by the Mennonites. At Halstead, a station on the railroad eight miles west of Newton, they have erected a dam and grist mill at an expense of \$20,000, and they have just completed a hotel there. Halstead will doubtless become their business centre, though they seem disposed to trade where the best bargains can be procured, irrespective of the nationality or religion of the seller.

They are quiet, inoffensive, plodding and honest people. They seem to have no other worldly ambition than to make an honest living.
In all their faces, of both sexes, a mean countenance cannot be found. They are ungainly in figure, and plain though, possibly, a portion of this plainness may be at-

tributable to their painful plainness of dress. No display of jewelry, silks, fine bonnets, elegant head dresses or high-heeled shoes is made by these ladies. They labor in the kitchen, and, for amusement, they spell their male lords in the field with the plow and hoe. They have no use for Harper's Bazaar or a Chickering. The men have no political ambition, while, as is well known, they have an inherent aversion to military operations and glories. They are opposed to both military and civil law, and no officer of any kind can be a member of their community. They have their own local government, and all disputes are settled by arbitration. Being non-combative and indisposed avail themselves of the protection of our civil courts, it is to be feared that some of our avaricious jayhawkers, who have no respect for the moral law, will cause them trouble whenever they obtain portable property worthy of purloining. None have, as yet obtained naturalization papers, and the prevailing sentiment among them is against naturalization, but, doubtless, their necessities will force them into citizenship.

They are delighted with Kansas, and have gone to work in their new homes with all the energy and enthusiasm of youthful pioneers. Their industry and frugality will insure them success. They are the people to subdue and utilize the barren plains. In addition to agriculture, they propose to engage in wine and silk making. They have brought tons of mulberry seed with them, which they are planting; and, as the tree is indigenous to this soil, its growth is no experiment. Grape vines grow luxuriantly here, and wine making ought to be one of the most profitable occupations that can be followed in Kansas.

AN ACT
Authorizing the Burgess and Town Council of each of the several Boroughs throughout this Commonwealth, to levy and collect a gas, kerosene and water tax.
SECTION 1. Be it enacted &c., That from and after the passage of this act, the Burgess and town council of each of the several boroughs throughout this Commonwealth, be and are hereby authorized and empowered to levy and collect in each and every year, an annual tax upon the assessed valuation of each of the said several boroughs, in addition to the tax which they are already authorized by law to levy and collect, a special or additional tax not exceeding a per centum of eight mills on each dollar of such assessed valuations.
SECTION 2. That the money so raised and collected shall be used, laid out and expended for the following purposes, and none other, namely: For the purpose of purchasing, erecting and maintaining such fire-plugs or hydrants, gas lamp posts, and gas or kerosene lamps, as may be required to supply the said boroughs with a sufficient supply of water for the extinguishment of fires, cleansing the streets, and other public purposes, and with gas or kerosene oil, for the purpose of properly lighting and illuminating the streets, lanes, alleys, and other public places, in said boroughs, of paying for the said gas and water, and defraying the expenses in making all necessary attachments to gas and water mains in said borough, together with all other necessary expenses in securing a full, sufficient and abundant supply of gas and water in and throughout the said boroughs, for the said purposes: Provided, however, Before the Burgess and town council of any or either of the said boroughs, unless heretofore otherwise authorized by law, shall be entitled to exercise any of the powers conferred by virtue of this act, the same shall be approved of and accepted by the majority of the town council of such borough or boroughs, at any one of their regular and stated meetings, by resolution, which said resolution shall be entered upon their regular minutes; at the same meeting a time for holding special election for a vote of the people shall be fixed and entered upon the regular minutes, whereupon it shall be the duty of the Burgess of the said borough to notify the constables of the same, who are hereby authorized and required, within ten days after the receipt of such notice, to make proclamation in the same manner and for the same length of time as is provided by law in case of borough and township elections, for a special election, to be held in the usual places of holding borough elections for said borough, said special election, to be held by the board or boards of borough election officers; at which time and place the legal voters of said borough shall vote for the adoption or rejection of this act, by voting written or printed tickets, having on the outside the words "gas and water tax," and on the inside "for a gas and water tax," or "against a gas and water tax." The majority of the legal votes so cast for or against a gas and water tax shall decide for or against the application of the said act to the said borough; the expenses of said election to be paid out of the general fund of said borough: And provided also, That nothing in this act shall be construed to authorize the levying or collection of such special or additional tax in boroughs where water or gas works have heretofore been erected by such boroughs.

SECTION 3. That all acts of assembly or parts of acts inconsistent herewith be and are hereby repealed.
APPROVED—The 16th day of April, A. D. 1875.
J. F. HARRIS.

California says its wool clip this year will reach over 51,000,000 pounds, valued at upward of \$12,000,000.

Saying is Wealth.

One great cause of the poverty of the present day is the failure of our people to appreciate small things. They do not realize how a daily addition, be it ever so small, will soon make a large pile. If the young men and young women of to-day will only begin, and begin now, to save a little from their earnings, plant it in the soil of some good savings bank and weakly or monthly add their mite, they will wear a happy smile of competence when they reach middle life. Not only the desire, but the ability to increase it will also grow. Let clerk and tradesman, laborer and artisan, make now and at once a beginning. Store up some of your youthful force and vigor for future contingency.

Let parents teach their children to begin early to save. Begin at the fountain-head to control the stream of extravagance—choose between poverty and riches. Let our youth go on in habits of extravagance for fifty years to come as they have for fifty years past, and we shall have a nation of beggars, with a moneyed aristocracy. Let a generation of such as save in small sums be reared, and we shall be free from all want. Do not be ambitious for extravagant fortune, but to seek that which it is the duty of every one to obtain—Independence and a comfortable home, wealth, and enough of it, is within the reach of all. It is obtainable by one process and by one only—saving.

The Army Overcoat.

There are men in this vicinity who wear blue army overcoats. We went down to the wood market the other day to buy a load of wood. Among all the Grangers there, our heart went out to one with a tattered, soiled, blue army overcoat. We gazed at his weather-beaten face, and thought, "It is to such as these that the nation owes its life. That strong arm may have upheld the flag at Gettysburg, or a ball from his trusty rifle may have unhorsed a Rebel commander, and turned the tide of battle at the Wilderness." We thought it more blessed to give a dollar to a soldier for a load of seraglio wood than to dwell in the tents of the wicked, and as he drove up the street with the wood, we followed him with much the feeling of a private following a victorious general. When the wood was unloaded, we said to him:

"Comrade, tell us in what department you served your country during the unholy rebellion?"
"The old flame came again to his eye, and as he stood upon the hind end of the wagon and with his whip tickled the off mule's ear, said:
"Rebellion! I went to Canada before the first draft. I traded a bottle of whiskey for this overcoat with a veteran who lost both arms. G'lang, Beecher! Get up, Liz!"

A New Cause of Trichinae in Pork.

Some new cases of deaths, due to the eating of pork infested with *Trichinae*, which are being quoted in Western journals, should be the means of directing public attention anew to the horrible disease of swine, called *trichinosis*, and to the fact that, when once the parasite attacks a human being, the result is prolonged suffering and, in a multiplicity of instances, death. The worm existing in the pork literally bores its way out of the stomach and into the muscles.

It has lately been found that swine may become infested with trichina through eating carrion, or even decayed vegetable substances. This is a point worth consideration by farmers who incline to the belief that dead chickens, putrid swill, or any other filth about the place is legitimate food for the pig. The animal is not dainty in his tastes, and will lurch off his dead relatives with infinite gusto; but it is the poorest economy to permit him to assume the role of scavenger. No milk dealer will allow his cows to eat garbage if he can help it, though the brutes are crazily fond of the odoriferous weed; and there is certainly more reason for the farmer to see that his porkers have no access to unclean food. In one case, if precaution be neglected, the taste of the milk is affected; in the other the entire flesh is rendered poisonous and dangerous food.

A Little too Short.

They were married in the morning, and immediately stepped aboard the cars for a bridal tour to San Francisco. They attracted considerable attention on the way by their honeymoon ways, and created a good deal of quiet fun among the goodly number of ladies and gentlemen who were passengers. In due time the cars entered a tunnel, and all for a few moments were enveloped in darkness. All too soon the cars emerged in the glare of the noonday sun, and our loving bride and groom were discovered locked in each other's arms and exchanging kisses at a rate seldom seen in public. The passengers took in the situation in about a second, and a shout went up that nearly threw the train from the track, and brought the conductor to the scene on the double quick:—"Pass it around," yelled a big man who was on his way West to get his wife. "Go back to the tunnel!" said another man to the conductor; and as the newly made husband settled back in his seat he was heard to say—"Sarah, I thought tunnels were longer. Darn a railroad company anyhow."

A little pet dog of Magnolia, N. C., died all of a sudden recently, and a stinging snake four feet long and a rattlesnake a foot long were found in his intestines.

About sick Animals.

Nearly all sick animals become so by improper feeding in the first place. Nine cases out of ten the digestion is wrong. Charcoal is the most efficient and rapid corrective. It will cure a majority of cases, if properly administered. An example is of use. The hired man came in with the intelligence that one of the finest cows was very sick, and a kind neighbor proposed the usual drugs and poisons. The owner being ill and not able to examine the cow, concluded that the trouble came from over eating, and ordered a teaspoonful of pulverized charcoal given in water. It was mixed, put in a junk bottle, the head held upward and the water and charcoal poured down. In five minutes improvement was visible, and in a few hours the animal was in the pasture quietly eating grass. Another instance of equal success occurred with a young heifer which had become badly bloated by eating green apples after a hard wind. The bloating was so severe that the sides were almost as hard as a barrel. The old remedy, salutaris, was tried for correcting the acidity. But the attempt to put it down always causes coughing, and it did a little good. Half a teacup of fresh powdered charcoal was given. In six hours the bloating was gone and the heifer better, yes well.—Live Stock Journal.

Household Hints.

Pure soft water is the best of all blood purifiers. It dissolves most every impurity that may find its way to the blood, and passes it off through the skin, lungs and kidneys, thus washing out the blood without those chemical changes and deposits which are likely to arise from the action of drugs. Why then use doubtful, dangerous and often injurious drugs for purifying the blood, when pure, simple, safe, and far more effectual water may be had without money and without price?

A hot lemonade is one of the best remedies in the world for a cold. It acts promptly and effectually, and has no unpleasant after effects. One lemon properly squeezed, cut in slices, put in sugar and covered with a half pint of boiling water. Drink just before going to bed; do not expose yourself on the following day. This remedy will ward off an attack of the chills and fever if used promptly.

If you get a fish bone in your throat, and sticking fast there, swallow an egg raw; it will be almost sure to carry down the bone, easily and certainly. When, as sometimes by accident, corrosive sublimate is swallowed, the white of one or two eggs will neutralize the poison, and change the effect to that of a dose of calomel.

A Noble Institution.

An example of what mankind can do for his fellow creatures is exhibited in the imposing structure of Girard College, situated in the suburbs of Philadelphia, and one of the greatest institutions in the United States. It is a lasting monument to the memory of its founder, the great philanthropist, Stephen Girard. This man, through his own industry, having amassed a large fortune, appropriated a large portion of it to the building of a college and home for fatherless boys. This institution was opened on the first of January, 1848, and in the twenty-nine years of its existence eighteen hundred boys have enjoyed the opportunities afforded by it. It has one of the most thorough systems of instruction the city affords, and has sent out to the country a great number of valuable citizens. The main edifice is one of most complete specimens of architecture the country can boast of, and is a wonder to all who see it. Mr. Girard could not have appropriated his money to a better purpose, and the example is worth following, as the fruits that are now being harvested will show.

Simple Rules for Interest.

The following rules for obtaining interest are simple and accurate:
Six Per Cent.—Multiply any given number of dollars by the number of days of interest desired, separate the right hand figure and divide by six; the result is the true interest on such sum for such number of days at six per cent.
Eight Per Cent.—Multiply any given amount by the number of days upon which it is desired to ascertain the interest, and divide by forty-five, and the result will be the interest of such sum for the time required, at eight per cent.
Ten Per Cent.—Multiply the same as above, and divide by thirty-six, and the result will be the amount of interest at ten per cent.

The Reading Times says: Between 13,000 and 15,000 tons of first-class anthracite pig iron are now held in store at this place, of an aggregate value of about \$100,000. The iron has been obtained from the furnaces throughout the Schuylkill and Lehigh Valley, and considerable of it is held as collateral for money advanced by foreign capitalists. A portion of it is owned by English parties and a considerable portion by the Pennsylvania Railroad. It will be held until an advance is made in the price of iron, when it will be thrown upon the market.

Bishop Simpson, of Philadelphia, has been detailed by the Board of Bishops of the M. E. Church to preside over the Mission Conference of Germany and Switzerland, which meets at Heidelberg on the 15th of July.