

# THE JEFFERSONIAN.

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

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**JOB PRINTING**  
OF ALL KINDS,  
executed in the highest style of the Art, and on the most reasonable terms.

**DR. R. BRUCE JOHNSTONE,**  
Homeopathic Physician,  
Residence: Benjamin Dungan, Cherry Valley,  
MONROE COUNTY PA.  
April 12, 1875—ly.

**DR. A. LEWIS KIRKHOFF,**  
Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur,  
SAND CUT, WAYNE CO., PA.  
All cases promptly attended, to day or night.  
Fees moderate. [May 13, 75-ly.]

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Assurances that having just returned from Dental College in Italy prepared to make artificial teeth in the most beautiful and life-like manner, and to fill all kinds of teeth according to the most improved method. No pain without pain, when desired, by the use of Chloroform, which is entirely harmless. All kinds of teeth made. All work warranted. Office in Kille's new brick building, Main street, Philadelphia, Pa. [Apr. 21, 74-ly.]

**DR. S. E. FOULKE,**  
PHYSICIAN.  
Office nearly opposite Williams' Drug Store.  
Residence: formerly occupied by E. L. Wolf, corner of Walnut and Spruce, Stroudsburg, Pa.  
April 20, 1875—ly.

**DR. HOWARD PATTERSON,**  
Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur,  
Office and Residence, Main street, Stroudsburg, Pa., in the building formerly occupied by Dr. Sulp. 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-ly.

**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 27, 72-ly.

**WILSON PEARSON,**  
AUCTIONEER,  
Real Estate Agent and Collector.  
The undersigned has to notify the public that he has removed to his new office, at the corner of Third and Spruce streets, in Stroudsburg, Pa. Office at Thomas Stroup's old store stand, at East Stroudsburg, Pa. [Dec. 17, 1874-ly.]

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

**MERCHANT'S HOUSE,**  
413 & 415  
North Third Street, PHILADELPHIA.  
Relaxed rates, \$1.75 per day.  
HENRY SPAHN, Prop'r.  
R. Snyder, Clerk.  
Nov. 20, 1874.—5m.

**WILLIAM S. REES,**  
Surveyor, Conveyancer and  
Real Estate Agent.  
Farm, Timber Lands and Town Lots  
FOR SALE.  
Office nearly opposite American House  
and 24 door below the Corner Store.  
March 20, 1873-ly.

**DR. J. LANTZ,**  
SURGEON & MECHANICAL DENTIST.  
Office in his office on Main street, in the second story building, nearly opposite the  
Residence: formerly occupied by E. L. Wolf, corner of Walnut and Spruce, Stroudsburg, Pa.  
April 12, 1875—ly.

**MASON TOCK,**  
PAPER HANGER,  
GLAZIER AND PAINTER,  
MONROE STREET,  
Nearly opposite Kutz's Blacksmith Shop,  
STROUDSBURG, PA.  
The undersigned would respectfully in-  
form the citizens of Stroudsburg and vicinity  
that he is now fully prepared to do all kinds  
of Paper Hanging, Glazing and Painting,  
promptly and at short notice, and that he  
will keep constantly on hand a fine stock of  
Paper Hangings of all descriptions and at  
low prices. The patronage of the public  
is earnestly solicited.  
[May 16, 1872.]

**BLANK MORTGAGE**  
For sale at this Office.

## SOMETHING NEW!

### A SHOE MANUFACTORY.

The undersigned would respectfully give notice that they have established at Williams' Hall building, corner of George and Monroe streets, Stroudsburg, Pa., a

### SHOE MANUFACTORY,

for the making of all kinds of Lady's and Gentlemen's and Children's Boots and Shoes and Uppers. Particular attention paid to

### CUSTOM WORK.

Persons having deformed feet, bunions or corns, or children with weak ankles, or crooked limbs, can have here of first class materials and at reasonable prices. Shoes made to suit their cases.  
Having had a large experience in New York we feel confident that we can suit customers as to quality and price, all of our goods both for general and special sale are warranted to be as represented. Please give us a call, examine our goods and materials consisting of Surges, glazed French, Mat and French Calf Kid, long grained, Brush and Pebbled Goat Morocco, French and American Calf and Kip Skins, all of which will be cheerfully shown to those who may call. Intending to make a first rate wearing article we have nothing to conceal, either in stock or make from the public, but would give them their closest scrutiny.  
July 5, 75-ly. R. E. CROMMETT & CO.

### FARM FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers at private sale, his Farm, situated in Hamilton township, Monroe County, Pa., near Rossville, and 6 miles from Stroudsburg, County-seat of Monroe, containing

### 75 Acres,

about 6 Acres Timber Land, the balance improved land, lime stone soil, in a high state of cultivation. The im-

### Frame House,

containing nine rooms; Barn 32 by 40 feet; Wagon Shed, Pig-pen 18 by 30 feet, with Carriage House attached, and all other necessary out-buildings; a never failing well of water near the dwelling. There is an excellent Orchard of

### Choice Fruit Trees

on the farm, consisting of Apples, Peaches, Cherry, Plum, Prunes, Crab-apple, several varieties, Grapes, standard and dwarf Cherries, etc.; a Lime Kiln, and one of the best stone quarries in the valley. The kiln has capacity enough to turn out one hundred and fifty bushels of lime per day.  
The crops and stock can be bought with the Farm. Here is a good chance for a bargain.  
ROSSARDVILLE, July 1, 1875.—ly. PETER W. SHAFER.

### LEANDER EMERY,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

### Carriages and Buggies, Two-seated Carriages

for Livery stables and private families,  
Platform Spring Wagons,

of the latest style and for all kinds of use, kept on hand or made to order.

### SINGLE-SEATED CARRIAGES,

with top or without top, all styles.  
Delivery and Express Wagons,

of different styles, shipped to order. All work warranted in every particular for one year. I will make to order any style of Carriage or light Buggy that may be wanted. None but first class work leaves my shop. I use only first class stock and employ first class workmen, and feel confident that I can give entire satisfaction to all who may purchase my work. All orders by mail shall receive prompt attention. Hoping that I may be able to furnish the citizens of Stroudsburg and vicinity with any thing that they may want in my line. Address all orders to

LEANDER EMERY,  
Marengo, Calhoun County, Michigan.  
April 22, 1875.—ly.

**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

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OILS, VARNISHES, GLASS & PUTTY.

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### Seeley's

Hard RUBBER TRUSSES—Also

### Ritter's

TRUSSES OF VARIOUS PATTERNS.

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Physicians' Prescriptions carefully Com-

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N. B.—The highest Cash price paid for  
OIL OF WINTERGREEN.  
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### BLATCHLEY'S

Improved CUCUMBER  
WOOD PUMP is the acknowledged  
STANDARD of the  
market, by popular verdict,  
the best pump for the least  
money. Attention is invited  
to Blatchley's Improved Bracket, the Drop  
Check Valve, which can be withdrawn with-  
out disturbing the joints, and the copper  
hanger which never cracks, scales or rusts  
and will last a lifetime. For sale by Dealers  
and the trade generally. In order to be sure  
that you get Blatchley's Pump, be careful  
and see that it has my trade-mark as above.  
If you do not know where to buy, descrip-  
tive circulars, together with the name and address  
of the agent nearest you, will be promptly furnished  
upon application, with stamp.

CHAS. G. BLATCHLEY, Manufacturer,  
206 Commerce st., Philadelphia, Pa.  
March 4, 1875.—9m.

**\$15 to \$20** Per Day at home. Terms free. Ad-  
dress G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Me.  
February 4, 1875.—ly.

### MOODY AND SANKEY.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30, 1875.

Mr. Editor:

The meetings conducted by Messrs. Moody and Sankey began in Philadelphia on Sunday, November 21st. Although the press has given full reports, to the extent of several columns daily, a letter giving some information in regard to the movement, may not be uninteresting to your readers.

Your readers are already familiar with the extensive preparations made preparatory to their coming. During the first week numerous changes were rendered necessary, and many improvements were made. A telegraph was put in, connecting the chief ushers' stand at the platform with the platform of the assistant usher in front of the Hall. The wire also connects with a wire leading to the Central Station.

100 police are on duty each evening, and on Sunday and Thanksgiving-day 180 police were on duty about the building. A corps of ushers, some 70 in number, each evening have been very efficient, and there has been on no occasion more confusion than there is on an ordinary occasion in a large church congregation. A large choir, several hundred in numbers, have excited the admiration of the audience by their thoroughly trained and powerful chorus, as well as by the sweetness of their songs. The class of Christian workers, 300 in number, are entering heartily into the work of the inquiry rooms.

The opening morning was a cold, winter morning, the rain pouring in torrents for an hour before the opening of the service. At 8 o'clock, when the doors were closed, there were from eight to nine thousand persons in the audience. In the afternoon, at 4 o'clock, a damp, disagreeable day, an hour before the time of beginning the service, the Hall was packed, there being fully twelve thousand people in the audience, and it is estimated twenty thousand persons were turned away unable to obtain admittance. The morning prayer-meeting, from 8 to 9 o'clock, was opened in The Chambers Presbyterian Church, accommodating some two thousand people, but after three days the number in attendance was so great that it had to be moved to the Hall. The first morning in the Hall some six thousand persons were present. On Thanksgiving evening the service was announced for 7 1/2 o'clock. At 2 o'clock the people began to gather about the building, and by 5 o'clock thousands were waiting to obtain admission. At 6 o'clock the house was crowded, fully twelve thousand persons being present, and the doors were closed, shutting out most of the ministers, a large part of the choir, and many representatives of the press. On last Sunday the 8 o'clock service was for Christian workers, admitted by tickets, which were given free to those applying for them. By noon, Saturday, all the tickets were given out, and many were thus prevented from attending. This sermon to Christians was the most impressive Mr. Moody had so far given. It was on "Love and Sympathy," and many times during the sermon there was hardly a person in the vast audience who was not affected to tears. This service closed the special sermons to Christians. For a week he preached, talked to, and exhorted Christians to more consecration and earnestness, and the result of the first week's work will be felt during the continuance of the meetings.

Sunday afternoon the services for the impenitent were begun. At 3 o'clock, an hour before the time of service, the doors were closed, shutting in eleven or twelve thousand women (no men being admitted), and shutting out large numbers who vainly sought admittance. Such an assemblage was never before in this country gathered under one roof, and the sight of so vast an audience of women, as in rows they stretched from side to side to the back end of the Hall was a scene hard to picture. Mr. Moody preached from John, 3d chapter, 7th verse, "Ye must be born again." It was his first sermon here to those out of Christ, and it was an earnest and effective sermon on regeneration, the necessity for a new birth. He refuted the various excuses, answered the false reasoning, and then boldly stated he could not reason out regeneration, that it was a revelation, and one could only understand it by accepting the new birth as a God-given gift, a new creation. The sermon was full of beautiful imagery, touching incidents, pathos, and eloquence, and yet a statement of facts none could question, put in a terse, blunt way, that would make a lasting impression. Mr. Sankey never sang with more sweetness, and as the soft notes of the Ninety and Nine passed from row to row, penetrating in their fullness and sweetness every corner of the vast audience room, multitudes wept, scarcely knowing why. Mr. Moody requested those not Christians wishing to be prayed for to rise. Fully five hundred accepted the invitation. Those who arose were requested to go to the inquiry rooms before the audience was dismissed, and a wave of people moved toward them from all parts of the house. In the inquiry rooms Messrs. Moody and Sankey, assisted by ministers and Christian workers, were engaged in pointing inquirers to Christ and many who went in weeping penitents went away rejoicing in a sense of pardoned sins.

At 7 1/2 o'clock the service was for men only and at that hour an audience of ten thousand men, mostly young men was assembled. Mr. Moody repeated the sermon of the afternoon with increased earnestness and power.

He carried with him the hearts of the listeners, and a more attentive and quiet

audience never sat listening to the Gospel. Mr. Sankey sang the "Prodigal child" and other most impressive pieces. When the invitation was given for those not Christians wishing to be prayed for to arise hundreds stood up, and subsequently went into the inquiry rooms. A nine o'clock meeting for young men has been held every evening in the Arch Street M. E. Church, and the house has been full. So many requests for prayer are presented every evening that all who wish cannot be heard, and large numbers, as many as forty in an evening, of those out of Christ have stood up to be prayed for. These are afterwards talked with privately, and many have been hopefully converted.

A marked feature of these meetings has been the familiarity with the Scriptures of those taking part in the meetings. Many touching incidents have occurred, and some marked cases of conversion have taken place. For the purpose of keeping this meeting for young men, a father's meeting has been opened at the same hour in the Tabernacle Presbyterian Church, Broad and Penn Square, which has been well attended.

A women's meeting, conducted by the ladies, is held each morning from 9 to 10 o'clock. Monday morning prayer-meeting was given to requests for prayer and reports of the work. Some fifty or more requests were presented, embracing a large number of all classes and conditions of people.

This morning at least 100 requests were presented and to-morrow's list embraces full twice as many. Glowing reports were brought in from all the meetings, as well as by pastors from their churches and from the neighboring towns.

On Thursday next a special meeting has been arranged for 3 o'clock to accommodate elderly persons from a distance and those unable to attend the night service. On next Sunday morning a meeting for Christian workers will be held at 8 a. m., a meeting at 4 for women not Christians, admittance by ticket, and 7.30 o'clock a meeting for those unaccustomed to attending church, admittance also by ticket.

The work is assuming proportions far beyond the expectations of the most sanguine, and we are in the midst of a great revival which we hope will sweep over all the land. The class of people at the meetings yesterday afternoon and evening was largely those unaccustomed to church going, and the impression made was on this account the more marked. The meetings for this week will be the same as last week, with the exception of the morning, which on and after Thursday will be at 12 o'clock instead of 8 o'clock, and as soon as Mr. Moody has recovered from the fatigue of his exhausting work in Brooklyn he will begin an afternoon service. Excursions are arranged for from different parts of the State, and ministers are coming in in large numbers to attend the meetings.

No services is held on Saturdays except the meeting at 12 o'clock. T. K. C.

### A Bewitched Woman.

Talking about witch stories, we have seen nothing to equal the following, condensed from the Mechanicsburg Journal:

Several weeks ago, a Mrs. Nesbit, living with her husband, in Warrington township, York county, on the farm of Wm. Ross, Esq., discovered in an old hut adjoining the house, and also in their house, the face of a human being, with large eyes, like balls of fire, moving around from room to room. Shortly after, she was stricken with rheumatism, so badly that she could not rest in a y position. Suddenly the rheumatism left, and nightly the strange image visited her in bed, and she could then discover in it a naked human being with the same eyes. The form would snatch her with the bed clothes and throw her on the floor, causing her to faint or go into convulsions. These strange actions soon became noised abroad, and one night recently almost the entire neighborhood gathered to witness the apparition. The house was crowded, many persons being unable to get in. The lights were all put out and the woman retired to rest, with her child in the cradle beside her. About ten o'clock the ghost made its appearance. Although the lady said she could see a human form, those in the room could only see two large balls of fire approaching the bed where the lady was. The lady fainted, and several gentlemen going to her assistance, the balls of fire moved away from her and grasped the child in the cradle, but it was also released by the persons standing by, and the balls disappeared, leaving all very much frightened. There is living in the neighborhood an old gentleman named Dr. Gensler, who is famous in his neighborhood for his many cures in witchcraft. He pronounced the lady bewitched and gave her the following directions to be implicitly followed: That the next night at a certain hour she was to take a sickle, heat it red hot and pass it several times down over her arm as close as possible without burning herself while he was going over a formula. The directions were followed to the letter and a cure effected. She was also instructed, should any person ask for anything, nothing of any description should be given. The day following, as expected by the doctor, a woman appeared with her arm burned the entire length and asked for lard to grease her burn, but it was refused. A pin was then asked for, but she was ordered away and told that nothing would be given her, which had the effect of starting her off. The lady was then interrogated and said that several weeks ago this same woman came to her house in the evening and requested a night's lodging, but it was refused her. She then remarked to Mrs.

Nesbitt, "how would you like it if you would not be allowed to rest?" Mrs. N. replied she did not know and shortly after that she was afflicted as above stated.

### Don't Worry.

To retain or recover health, persons should be relieved from all anxiety concerning disease. The mind has power over the body, for a person to think he has a disease will often produce that disease. This we see effected when the mind is intensely concentrated on the disease of another. It is found in the hospitals that surgeons and physicians who make a specialty of certain diseases are liable to die of them themselves, and the mental strain is so great that sometimes people die of diseases which they have only in imagination. We have seen a person seasick in anticipation of a voyage reaching the vessel. We have known persons to die of imaginary cancer in the stomach when they had no cancer or any mortal disease. A blindfolded man, slightly pricked in the arm, has fainted and died from believing that he was bleeding to death. Therefore, well persons, to remain so, should be cheerful and happy, and sick persons should have their attention diverted as much as possible from themselves. It is by their faith that men are saved, and it is by their faith they die. As a man thinketh so is he. If he wills not to die he can often live in spite of disease, and if he has little or no attachment to life he will slip away as easily as a child will fall asleep. Men live by their souls and not by their bodies. Their bodies have no life of themselves, they are only receptacles of life, tenements of their souls; and the will has much to do in maintaining the physical occupancy or giving it up.

### A New Cereal.

A new cereal has been grown in the State of Oregon, and thus far no one has been able to classify it, for while it bears a general resemblance to wheat, yet its stalk, mode of growth, and filaments cause it to be taken for rye or barley by the most experienced farmers. In presenting it to a dozen agriculturists no two in succession will agree as to what sort of grain it is. It does not belong to the family of either wheat, rye or barley. It was discovered in this wise: A farmer living in Tillamook county, Oregon, while out hunting about four years ago, killed several wild geese. On opening one he noticed a peculiar grain in the stomach. Its form puzzled him, but, desiring to know what it really was, he planted it in the spring and raised a bounteous crop from it, and subsequently raised forty bushels on a half acre of land. It has a most striking appearance in the field, owing to its dense character, its long, heavily bearded filaments, and drooping head. Its mode of growth is also different from any grain with which I am acquainted, for from seven to ten stalks grow from one root and attain a height, when ripe, of four and a half or five feet. They are very thin, compact of a bright straw color, and extremely hard, as if they contained a large amount of silicium.

### How the Old Man got Square With Him.

At Hardia, Bay county, lives an honest, quaint old gentleman named Trigg, who keeps a grocery store. He was for some reason suspected, by the internal revenue collector at St. Joe, of keeping "crooked" tobacco. One morning a gentlemanly looking man stepped into his store and said that he was traveling and was out of tobacco. He could smoke nothing but "pure leaf," and wanted to buy a few pounds; it would be a great accommodation, and he must have it. The old man protested that he kept it for his own use, that it was against the law, and that he couldn't sell a pound at any price. The collector legged so hard, and protested so strongly that no one would ever know it that Trigg "smelt a mice," and finally consented to put up five pounds for him. Mr. Collector pulled out his pocket book and asked the price. "Five hundred dollars," quietly remarked the old man. "When a revenue officer goes out of his way to induce a man to break the law, in order to prosecute him, I must have money enough to pay my fine." Mr. Collector lacked \$100 of having the money, and concluded that he didn't want any leaf tobacco at that price.—Carrollton (Md.) Record.

### Potash in Wheat.

Why it is, says the *Practical Farmer*, when growing wheat or rye is being struck with rust, that a little plot here and there where stumps, logs or brush have been burned to ashes, will be bright and free from the attack of rust? Because the growing plants employ potash and silica not only to give stiffness and rigidity to the straw, but to form, as it were, a glassy coat of mail over the surface of every leaf, glume and straw, to fortify the tender and delicate parts against the attacks of spores that are floating in the atmosphere. We all know how readily substance in the atmosphere are turned away when they come in contact with a glassy surface. Potash and sand are the essential elements of glass. The roots of growing plants have the power to employ the sharpest sand and potash to form a thin, elastic, glossy covering, which is spread over the surface to exclude moisture and to repel any attacks of fungus.

There are thirty-five churches in Reading, with a seating capacity of 28,000.

### A New Wrinkle.

In conversation a few days since with several enthusiastic Bangor slatemen we were told that slate dust had been tried by them as a fertilizer in place of poultrette or plaster and had been found to produce a crop equal to any where a different means of nourishment had been given the soil. As we have the assurance of gentlemen of undoubted veracity in this matter we give it full credence. Our intention here is to direct the attention of farmers to this subject. If the experiments of our Bangor friends will "hold out" and slate dust can be converted into a fertilizer we can imagine every thrifty farmer going to the slate quarries for rubbish to grind up into the strength giving and restoring dust. Should this be so the rubbish banks that are unsightly as well as unprofitable will melt away and in the end benefit mankind by aiding in the growth of larger crops. Chief Burgess Jones of Bangor says is the "biggest thing in the universe," and it would not even surprise us if some inventive genius about Bangor should some day find out that slate could be ground into slate meal and baked into slate bread and pies. Great is slate, and active, wise and energetic are the men engaged in producing it.—*Eastern Argus.*

### The Epizootic.

A New Hampshire journal makes known to the public that speediest way to cure the epizootic and make a horse thoroughly happy is to give him onions. In proof thereof the case of a Portsmouth horse is cited, which had a severe attack of the disease, and his owner placed half a dozen onions in the crib with his regular food. The horse tackled three of the onions immediately, and by the time he had swallowed them began to cough and sneeze and prance about, appearing quite indignant, and refusing to touch the remaining onions. For full five minutes he wept at the nose, and then—he was cured horse. He has not had a cough, a sneeze, nor any symptom of the epizootic since, but he did have the courage to eat the onions remaining in the crib the next day after the cure.

### A Useful Book.

Every farmer should own a scrap book in which to paste agricultural items. Almost any man in reading a paper will see things which he will wish to remember. He will perhaps see suggestions, the value of which he will desire to test, or hints which he will want to be governed by in future operations. And yet, after reading the paper, he will throw it down and probably never see it again. In such a case all the valuable articles will be lost. To prevent such a loss, every reader should clip from the papers such articles as he desires to preserve, and paste them in a book. Such a book, at the end of a year or two, will be interesting and valuable.

An old man living in the country called at the office of the gas company in Chicago the other day, having a two-gallon pail in his hand, and asked:

"Is this where they sell gas?"

"Yes, Sir, we can furnish you with gas," replied the clerk.

"Well," said the old man, as he pulled the cover off his pail, "I've heered a good deal about gas, and I'll take two quarts along and try it. How much is it a quart?"

When he was informed that gas was a vapor, and the method of burning it was explained he signed and said:

"Hannah will be awfully disappointed."

Somerset county furnishes a centennial who retired from the scenes of earth a few days ago. Her name was Mrs. Jacob Martz, and she lived in Southampton township. The number of grandchildren and great-grandchildren of whom she was ancestor footed up one hundred and seventy-seven. The marriage of this lady took place in 1799, and she was in the one hundred and second year of her age at the time of her death.

The steel tire on one of the driving wheels of passenger engine No. 56, attached to the early train for Allenton, Friday morning, when near Oakes station, Perkiomen Railroad, burst, and striking the foot board, near where the engineer stood, broke it into a thousand splinters. The hoop next bounded thirty feet up into the air, and came down in a field more than a hundred yards distant.

A Rondout father entered a saloon on Sunday evening with a horse and a lantern in his hands and found his promising son engaged in the fertile game of euchre. He "went for" the young man, who immediately went for the door and the paternal guardian then sat down, took the cards and finished the game.—*Rondout Freeman.*

A Quakertown man has solved Mrs. Livermore's query: "What shall we do with our daughters?" He has purchased two washing machines and will take in washing. His wife and seven daughters are to do the work and he will superintend the business.

A Reading girl has just coughed up a shawl pin which she swallowed a year ago. The pin was an inch and three-quarters long, and gave her a great deal of trouble and pain.

Chlorate of potash; a solution of one teaspoonful in a pail of water; one-fourth of this quantity to be given twice a day to each horse, will cure the epizootic.