

# 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.

**WILSON PERSON,**  
Notary Public,  
EAST STROUDSBURG, PA.

**PETERSON & THOMPSON,**  
Real Estate Insurance Agents.  
Office in the new building near the Depot,  
Stroodsburg, Pa., Jan. 27, 1876.

**D. R. L. PECK,**  
Surgeon Dentist.  
Office in the new building, nearly opposite  
the Stroodsburg Bank. Has administered for extracting  
teeth for many years. (Jan. 6, 1876.)

**D. R. BRUCE JOHNSTONE,**  
Homoeopathic Physician,  
Residence: Benjamin Dungan, Cherry Valley,  
MONROE COUNTY, PA.  
Mar. 13, 1876-ly.

**D. R. LEWIS KIRKHEFF,**  
Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur,  
SAND CREEK, WAYNE CO., PA.  
All cases promptly attended, to day or night,  
charges moderate. (May 13, 75-76.)

**D. R. HOWARD PATTERSON,**  
Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.  
Office and Residence, Main street, Stroodsburg,  
Pa., in the building formerly occupied  
by Dr. Sipe. Prompt attention given to calls.  
(Office hours: 7 to 9 a. m.  
1 to 3 p. m.  
April 10, 1874-ly.)

**D. R. GED. W. JACKSON**  
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR.  
In the office of Dr. A. Reeves Jackson,  
residence, corner of Sixth and Franklin street,  
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August 8, 1874-ly.

**DAVID S. LEE,**  
Attorney at Law,  
One door above the "Stroodsburg House,"  
Stroodsburg, Pa.  
Collections promptly made.  
October 22, 1871.

**MERCHANTS' HOUSE,**  
413 & 415  
North Third Street, PHILADELPHIA.  
Reduced rates, \$1.75 per day. '64.

**HENRY SPAHN, Prop'r.**  
L. R. SPYDER, Clerk.  
Nov. 20, 1874-6m.\*

**WILLIAM S. REES,**  
Surveyor, Conveyancer and  
Real Estate Agent.  
Farms, Timber Lands and Town Lots  
FOR SALE.  
Office nearly opposite American House  
and 24 door below the Corner Store.  
March 20, 1874-ly.

**DR. J. LANTZ,**  
SURGEON & MECHANICAL DENTIST.  
Will have his office on Main street, in the second story  
of the S. Williams brick building, nearly opposite the  
Stroodsburg House, and he states himself that by elig-  
ible and constant practice and the most earnest and  
successful attention to all matters pertaining to his pro-  
fession, that he is fully able to perform all operations  
in the dental line in the most careful and skillful man-  
ner.  
Special attention given to making the Natural Teeth,  
as to the insertion of Artificial Teeth on Rubber,  
Gold, Silver, or Continuous Gums, and perfect fits in all  
cases.  
Who would know the great folly and danger of en-  
tering their work to the inexperienced, or to those liv-  
ing in a distance.  
April 13, 1874-ly.

**ANOTHER TROPHY WON**  
BY THE  
ESTEE COTTAGE ORGANS!

These superior and beautifully finished in-  
struments are so well adapted for the use of tone,  
as to carry off the first and only premium given  
to exhibitors of reed Organs at the Monroe  
County Fair, held September 25, 1874.  
Buy only the best. For price list address  
J. Y. SIGAFUS,  
Care of [?]

**MASON TOCK,**  
PAPER HANGER,  
GLAZIER AND PAINTER,  
MONROE STREET,  
Nearly opposite Kautz's Blacksmith Shop,  
STROUDSBURG, PA.  
The undersigned would respectfully in-  
form the citizens of Stroodsburg 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.)

## A LEAF FROM HISTORY.

Not to put too fine a point upon the mat-  
ter, the Democratic papers in declaring that  
"during a period of more than half a cen-  
tury, while the Democratic party adminis-  
tered the affairs of Government," there  
were no corruptionists among its Cabinet  
dignitaries or subordinate appointees, as-  
serts an unblushing falsehood. A corres-  
pondent of the Washington Star, whose  
experience in public life extends back over  
a period of a quarter of a century gives the  
following interesting reminiscences of the  
"good old Democratic days," beginning, a  
little out of the regular historic order, in  
1850, when the notorious "Galphin swindle"  
shocked the country:

General Zachary Taylor was President;  
Governor Geo. W. Crawford Secretary of  
War. Geo. Galphin, the original claimant,  
had been dead seventy years; he died in  
1780. Prior to 1773 he had been a li-  
censed trader among the George Cherokee  
and Creek Indians, who were indebted to  
him for goods, and his original claim was  
against Great Britain; but under subse-  
quent treaties and acts the claim was pre-  
sented by Galphin's heirs to the United  
States for adjustment.

It had again and again but a law for its  
settlement was finally passed in 1849. Gov-  
ernor Crawford, before becoming Sec-  
retary of War, had been sixteen years acting  
—since 1833—as representative and agent  
for the heirs; and it was charged that he  
had sought a place in Taylor's Cabinet as a  
means of influencing the adjustment of the  
claim. The principal for \$43,518.97 was  
paid, under the law of 1849, by Polk's ad-  
ministration; and the interest for seventy-  
three months and twelve days, amounting  
to the enormous sum of \$191,352.87—  
nearly five times the original claim—was  
paid by the Secretary of the Treasury un-  
der Taylor.

Elisha Whittlesley—the "old watch dog  
of the Treasury"—as Controller, pro-  
nounced against the original claim as well  
as against the interest. Nevertheless the  
interest was allowed by Secretary Merdith,  
under an opinion of Attorney General  
Reverdy Johnson, and with the knowledge  
and approval of President Taylor, after be-  
ing appraised by Secretary Crawford of an  
interest in the claim.

Secretary Crawford received of the prin-  
cipal, as his fee, \$21,491.98, and of the  
amount of interest, \$94,176.44—in all  
\$115,668.42. An investigation was had  
by the House, but Secretary Crawford froze  
to the money and resigned. There was no  
impachment.

General Lewis Cass, after General Jack-  
son, was the great "thunderer" of the party.  
Under Jackson, Cass was Secretary of War.  
Cass' collection, as extra allowance, illegally,  
of \$68,000, and his organization of a com-  
pany of speculators in Western lands, are  
notorious. As Secretary of War, Cass had  
advantages which no mere citizen could  
have. He had opportunities of securing  
for his company a monopoly of the most  
choice tracts of land; to learn when they  
would be put on the market; to secure  
them, then to raise their price, and to sell  
them to purchasers forced to buy. It is  
well known that in Western land specu-  
lations Cass amassed his ample fortune.

Now, Mr. Belknap speculated in traders'  
licenses, by which the soldier was swindled;  
in land by which the adventurous and  
hardy emigrant was plundered. General  
Jackson subsequently made Cass Minister  
to France. The Democracy made him first  
Senator of the United States, next nomi-  
nated him as their candidate for the Presi-  
dency, and then made him Secretary of  
State. Under the Democracy Belknap  
would be in the direct line of promotion.

Col. Richard M. Johnson (the slayer of  
Tecumseh, and a Democratic Senator of the  
United States, under General Jackson the  
"great Cabinet pacificator," and confidential  
friend), was, during Martin Van Buren's  
administration, Democratic Vice President;  
a leader of the Democracy. He as Vice  
President also had his little speculation—  
in a claim of Capt. Buckner's for removing  
the Chickasaw Indians. Says the report  
of the House committee which, in 1862,  
investigated the matter:

"The whole amount thus paid to Capt.  
Buckner was \$146,293.50; of this amount,  
the sum of \$37,749 was, beyond doubt, im-  
properly paid. If the committee had been  
correct in the view they have taken of this  
case, the Chickasaw fund has sustained a  
loss of \$122,243.50, attributable to the  
want of prudent economy and faithfulness  
on the part of those connected with its dis-  
bursement, and the accounting officers."

Col. Johnson was "the only man" who  
prosecuted the claim before the department;  
that while Vice President. He at first de-  
manded that "Buckner purchase for him a  
farm in Arkansas, and some negroes, pro-  
vided he got the money." Buckner de-  
clined. But while the two were riding to  
the department the day the \$37,749 was  
improperly paid, Buckner agreed to lend  
Johnson \$18,000. The requisition was ob-  
tained and paid, and the Democratic Vice  
President got the \$18,000. Were the  
Democracy shocked at this exposure No;  
but in 1848 they voted Col. Johnson \$10,-  
000 in payment of an old Indian claim.

In 1834, W. P. Harris, a receiver of public  
lands at Columbus, Miss.—indorsed by  
his Democratic Representative in Con-  
gress (John F. H. Claiborne) as "one of  
the main pillars of the Democratic cause,"  
"of diffused and deserved popularity," as  
"one of the earliest and most distinguished  
friends of the (Jackson) administration in  
Mississippi," as one whose "family and con-  
nections are extremely influential," and who  
are "all co-operating with us in the arduous

struggle" against the enemies of Democracy  
—was known to be a defaulter. Was he  
removed or punished?

In March, 1834, the Secretary of the  
Treasury complained of his conduct: in Au-  
gust, 1835, he threatened his removal, but  
the reasons assigned in the above indorse-  
ment forbade it; and in August, 1836, this  
W. P. Harris—this "pillar of Democracy"  
—wrote to President Jackson, resigning  
his office, and nominated as his "successor"  
Col. Gordon D. Boyd, of Attala county,  
another "main pillar of Democracy," in-  
dorsed by Harris as one who had "been for  
years a prominent member of our [the Mis-  
sissippi] Legislature," as "an ardent sup-  
porter of your [General Jackson's] adminis-  
tration," and as "an unyielding advocate  
of the principles of Democracy."

"Col. Gordon D. Boyd, of Attala coun-  
ty," was accordingly appointed, and Sec-  
retary Woodbury quietly entered the fol-  
lowing on the books of the Treasury: "*Bal-  
ance due from Mr. Harris, \$109,178.68.*"  
Only five months later the Secretary was  
forced to open a similar correspondence  
with Colonel Gordon D. Boyd. He had  
early fell into the "footsteps of his illu-  
strious predecessor." In June, 1837, Sec-  
retary Woodbury appointed Mr. Garesche to  
examine the affairs of the Columbus office,  
and the reported Colonel Boyd a defaulter  
to the amount of \$50,000. Was Boyd re-  
moved? Were the Democracy indignant?  
Were they shocked or outraged at the con-  
duct of this "main pillar of Democracy"?  
Mr. Garesche, in his report, says to the  
Secretary:

"The man (Colonel Gordon D. Boyd)  
seems really penitent and I am inclined to  
think with his friends that he is honest, and  
has been led away from duty by the ex-  
ample of his predecessor, and a certain  
looseness in the code of morality which  
here does not move in so limited a circle  
as it does with us at home. Another  
receiver would probably follow in the foot-  
steps of the two. You will not, therefore,  
be surprised if I recommend his being re-  
tained in preference to another appoint-  
ment; for he has his hands full now, and  
will not be disposed to speculate any more."

And so it was decreed. In the October  
following, the "really penitent" and "honest"  
Boyd was allowed to resign, and the  
Secretary, as in the case of Harris, entered  
on his books: "*G. D. Boyd is indebted  
\$30,937.39 as per last statement at the  
Treasury.*"

No foolish outcry on the part of the  
Democracy—no silly waste of indignation—  
no demand either by General Jackson or  
Martin Van Buren that "no guilty man es-  
cape."

And the "honesty"—the "penitence"—  
of Boyd may be realized from the following  
from the *Louisville Journal* of the time:  
"*ANOTHER SUB-TREASURER.—A Mr.  
Gordon D. Boyd, some time ago, was ap-  
pointed a receiver at one of the Mississippi  
land offices. Shortly afterwards he proved to  
be a defaulter to the amount of \$50,000.  
The promulgation of the fact did not at all  
abash him. He immediately betook him-  
self to the stump for the vindication of his  
character. 'I did appropriate the money  
to my own use,' exclaimed he, 'and I ex-  
pected to be able to repay it, but my specu-  
lations turned out unfavorably. 'Tis my  
misfortune, and not my fault. I HOPE,  
GENTLEMEN, YOU ARE SATISFIED!' 'Oh,  
yes,' replied his *Loofoco* hearers, 'we are  
perfectly satisfied.'*"

## Employment Scarce in Philadelphia.

MR. EDITOR: Please say to any of your  
readers who may be thinking of coming to  
Philadelphia to find work, that they had  
better not come. The city is flooded with  
men from all parts of the country, who  
have imagined that the Centennial would  
bring with it plenty of employment for  
everybody! They have forgotten the fact  
that thousands of good workmen, resident  
in the city, are now out of employment be-  
cause of the stoppage of the wheels of in-  
dustry in foundries, mills, shops, and stores  
—and while the Exhibition has given, and  
will give, work to thousands, yet the sup-  
ply already far exceeds any possible demand.  
The new comers are not only bitterly dis-  
appointed, but worse, for their little means  
is soon exhausted, and they are driven off  
to the very verge of starvation, while  
hundreds have to seek the shelter of the  
streets, or walk the streets and the whole  
night long.

In response to an inquiry made of the  
President of the House of Correction, the  
following has just been received:

OFFICE OF "THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION."  
PHILADELPHIA, March 6, 1876.

JOHN WANAMAKER, Esq.,  
Dear Sir: In reply to your favor of the  
28th ult., I have had prepared the enclosed  
statement, exhibiting the number of admis-  
sions to this Institution during the  
months of December, January, and Feb-  
ruary, and also the proportion of that num-  
ber who were committed at their own re-  
quest.

Of twenty-two hundred and forty two  
(2242) admissions, no less than eleven hun-  
dred and fifty-one (1151) were self-com-  
mitted.

The supposition that, as a class, the oc-  
cupants of the House of Correction, are  
those who seek its food and shelter only to  
avoid labor is erroneous. On the contrary,  
as a rule, they work cheerfully enough,  
even at the hardest and most disagreeable  
of out-door employments—stone quarrying,  
ditching, etc., though in very many cases,  
the men have been educated to clerical  
rather than to manual labor.

The result is, therefore, startling, as an  
index of the overcrowded condition of many

branches of industry, and I can fully en-  
dorse as excellent, the idea suggested in  
your note, namely, to urge through the  
columns of the country papers, young men  
to stay where they are, and not crowd to  
the city in anticipation of obtaining em-  
ployment, at least at the present time.

Yours, truly,  
WILLIAM GULAGER,  
President.

	ADMITTED.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
December,	993	89	1082
January,	603	118	721
February,	354	79	433
Total,	1956	286	2242

	SELF-COMMITTED.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
December,	659	15	674
January,	299	14	313
February,	156	8	164
Total,	1114	37	1151

The writer is led to send this communi-  
cation because of the large number of let-  
ters and calls he is constantly receiving from  
persons in great distress, whose experience  
is suggested in the foregoing; and he feels  
that he cannot do a kinder service to the  
young men outside of Philadelphia, than to  
urge them, for their own sake, to remain  
at home, unless they have the positive  
promise of something to do when they come  
to the city, and come for the purpose of claim-  
ing the promise.

JOHN WANAMAKER,  
President of the Philadelphia Young  
Men's Christian Association.

The Republican, a German newspaper  
in New York, has been looking at the po-  
sition which parties occupy at the present  
time, and concludes a long article on the  
subject with these reflections:

The Southern papers are filled with ad-  
vertisements of speculating attorneys, solici-  
ting the prosecution of claims resulting  
from damages done by the United States  
during the war, and the prospect which  
these lawyers hold out to such "claimants,"  
in the event of the access of a Democratic  
Administration, are of such a nature that  
they cannot be underrated by the parties  
interested. Such signs denote the very es-  
sence of the impending national contest.  
When Lincoln had been re-elected the col-  
lapse of the southern confederacy took  
place almost simultaneously with his re-  
inauguration, because they were wanting in  
the resources necessary to continue the re-  
bellion for four years longer, until 1863,  
ere a possible reaction in their favor at the  
ballot box in the loyal North could offer  
them another opportunity for help from  
that quarter. Now, since 1865 the people  
have been compelled, from considerations  
of safety and self preservation, to maintain  
a Republican Administration. This fact  
has not since been reversed, but, if possible,  
has become more imperative than at that  
time. The Democratic partisans are utterly  
indifferent as to the price the people would  
have to pay for the luxury of a "Democ-  
ratic Restoration," as long as they alone can  
reach their purpose.

## A Michigan Giant.

Charley Freeman, says the *Ypsilanti  
Sentinel*, along back in the thirties, appear-  
ed for the first time among a gang of labor-  
ers on the Flat Rock & Gibraltar Canal,  
and he moved among ordinary men like a  
son of Anak. He looked eight feet high,  
at least, and three feet across the shoulders.  
His arm sprang from his chest as large as  
any middle sized man's body, and tapered  
down to a hand three inches thick, and  
when doubled into a fist, as big and hard  
as a rail-splitter's maul. He gave his age  
at seventeen, and he was growing. He  
hired for the wages and work of an ordi-  
nary hand; but when he seized a shovel it  
went through the clay like a breaking-up  
plow, and the handle soon came off if the  
blade held. An ordinary ax was but a  
feather in his hand. It sank to the eye in  
the wood, and the helve splintered. He  
dealt out strength by the wholesale, and  
he could not weigh out his force in the  
measure of ordinary men.

When he stood among a gang of laborers  
the contrast made them look like children.  
The strolling Indians would stare in  
amazement a few moments, and then with  
a deep "ugh!" get out of the sight of  
him as fast as their dignity would let them.  
He was put to do the work of three pairs of  
oxen. That was removing the trunks of  
trees cut in ten or twelve foot lengths out  
of the way of the diggers not hitched to  
them like oxen, to snake them away, but  
his right hand under the end, raising it  
from the ground, then balancing in across  
his left forearm, he shot the saw logs far  
to one side with all the ease that a skilled  
workman piles his split cord wood. And  
thus, day after day, the giant moved until  
the canal was not built any more.

He appeared again on the boats that  
piled along the Huron river, Michigan. He  
was the engine and tackle to handle heavy  
freight. What others could not shove or  
roll, he would pick up and carry or toss.  
When the heavily freighted boat stuck on  
the ripples he just stepped out of the stern  
and boosted her over. Nobody would  
have felt surprised if he had taken the  
whole boat and cargo right under his arms,  
as a woman carries a dough-trey, and  
marched across by land, when they came  
to long bends in the river. Nobody ever  
said he did this, because they never wanted  
to exaggerate his feats, any more than we  
do now.

But navigation did not pay, and that  
stopped too. Some of the "fancy" heard

of the uncelebrated giant, and took the no-  
tion that there was money in him. He  
was as simple as a child. Any one could  
lead him. It never got through his skull  
that he was remarkable. The sharpers  
meant to keep him so, and speculate on his  
prodigious power. They coaxed him off  
eastward. At Buffalo they sent him into  
a dock saloon with a sixteen hundred  
pound anchor under his left arm, just as a  
chopper carries his ax, to pawn it for  
drinks. He got the drinks, and the keeper  
was glad to treat him for carrying it out  
again. Thus he and his friends traveled  
on his muscle to the sea coast, and across  
to England. They intended to get a soft  
thing on some English champion. They  
had too much of a good thing. A friendly  
spar with an experiment, with a profes-  
sional boxer showed that a match with any  
living pugilist was impossible. The giant's  
face could not be effectually reached.  
Blows on his body might as well have been  
planted on a sand-bag. When his unskilled  
maul came down it came with the force of  
a pile-driver, and no matter what it met  
the obstacle went to the earth.

By the use of representing him as large  
and strong, but green, they made a match  
of science and skill against power, with a  
rotted pugilist. The parties came on the  
ground, but at the first sight of him his  
opponent turned away saying: "I came  
to fight with a large man not with a moun-  
tain." Second, referees and all hands de-  
clared the match "off."

Finding nothing could be made out of  
him, his sharp attendants deserted him.  
From Michigan to Liverpool the route had  
been one of continued dissipation, and he  
had contracted the seeds of disease. De-  
serted in a strange land, he was uncared  
for; an object of awe and curiosity, use-  
less to anybody else and helpless to care  
for himself, he soon died of consumption  
and was buried in a pauper's grave.

When Heenen and S yres were raising  
such an excitement a few years ago there  
was some talk of the sporting fraternity  
intending to erect for him a monument, but  
they never did.

Thus perished perhaps the most magni-  
ficent specimen of physical manhood that  
the United States ever produced. He never  
learned a letter; he never felt a refining in-  
fluence; he never had a real friend. His  
rapid growth, great size and immen-  
sity prevented all possible parental  
moulding or influence. It was fortunate  
for himself that his birth was in a place,  
and at a time, where and when, necessity,  
we may say, forced him to run to waste.

## The New County Bills.

There are two bills before the Legisla-  
ture fixing the salaries of county officials.  
One applies to the counties of Philadelphia,  
Allegheny and Luzerne, and the other to  
all the other counties in the State. The  
latter provides that in counties containing  
less than 150,000 inhabitants all fees lim-  
ited and appointed by law to be received by  
each county officer shall, when the aggre-  
gate fees exceed \$3,000, belong to the  
proper county. The duty of the officers  
whose fees exceed \$3,000 shall be to ex-  
act, collect and receive all such fees to and  
for the use of their respective counties, except  
such taxes and fees as are levied for the  
state, which shall be to and for the use of  
the state, and none of said officers shall re-  
ceive for their own use or for any use or  
purpose whatever except for the use of the  
proper county, or for the state, as the case  
may be, any fees for any official services.  
It shall be the duty of the county auditors  
in each county containing less than one  
hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants,  
whenever it shall appear from the amount  
of business transacted by any county offi-  
cer, the population of the county or other  
cause, that the fees attaching to any coun-  
ty office appears to exceed the sum of three  
thousand dollars, to make careful examina-  
tion of all books, papers, accounts or other  
dates by which the amount of fees attach-  
ing to any office may be ascertained, or shall  
make report setting forth the amount of  
fees earned in such office within the year  
to the County Commissioners. If the fees  
have exceeded \$3,000 the County Commis-  
sioners shall notify such officer and the  
County Treasurer of the fact; and all fees  
received by such officer after the beginning  
of the next succeeding month shall be paid  
by him into the county treasury, and such  
officer thereafter shall be entitled to the  
salary provided for in this act.

The annual salary of each county officer  
within this Commonwealth, when not  
otherwise provided for, shall be three thou-  
sand dollars, together with twenty-five per  
centum upon all sums paid into the county  
treasury by him in excess of three thousand  
dollars: *Provided*, That whenever the  
fees attaching to any county office shall  
not reach three thousand dollars, then the  
officer holding the same shall continue to  
receive his compensation in fees as now  
provided by law.

The salaries fixed and provided by the  
foregoing provisions shall be in lieu of all  
or any money, fees, perquisites or mileage  
which are now or may hereafter be re-  
ceived by any officer named in this act,  
and all said moneys, fees, mileage or per-  
quisites received by any of them as com-  
pensation, fees or perquisites, from any  
source whatever, shall in all cases belong  
to the county and shall be paid into its  
treasury, except where required to be paid  
to the state as provided in this act.

This act shall imply only to county offi-  
cers elected or appointed to office after the  
date of its approval.

The police of Philadelphia will take a  
census of that city on April 3d.

## Cooking by Cold.

It is a curious fact, not generally known,  
that the action of intense cold on organic  
substances is similar to that of a high de-  
gree of heat, and that, when subjected to a  
very low temperature, meat can be brought  
to a condition similar to its state when cook-  
ed by actual warmth. Quite recently a  
Hungarian chemist, Dr. von Sawiczewsky,  
who, it appears, has investigated all the  
various ways suggested for the preserving  
meat (by chemicals, cooking by heat and  
hermetically sealing, etc.), and has found  
points of objection to all, attempted the  
preparation of the material by subjecting  
it in a perfectly fresh state to a temperature  
of 33 deg below zero, Fah., and sealing it  
afterwards in tins. The results obtained  
have been highly satisfactory; the meat on  
being removed from the cans appears, in  
point of smell and color, as fresh as if just  
taken from the butcher's stall. Although  
partially cooked, and thus requiring less  
fuel to complete its preparation for the  
table, it is entirely without the taste of  
meat which has been partially subjected to  
any heating process, and may be roasted,  
boiled or otherwise treated, the same as if  
it were fresh. A commission appointed  
by the German Governments has lately  
conducted a series of careful and successful  
experiments upon the process; and as a  
final test two corvettes of a German navy,  
being about to circumnavigate the globe,  
have been supplied with a large stock. An  
extensive factory is being erected in  
Hungary for its manufacture.

Only those who are wide awake now ap-  
pear to escape the clutches of the sharpers.  
A few days ago a person was sent to a  
Philadelphia bank for the purpose of draw-  
ing money to pay the wages of the hands  
in a manufactory. Two men stood near  
the place where he was engaged in coun-  
ting over the amount he had received, some  
\$1,800. One of the men remarked to him,  
"You've dropped a dollar note, sir," point-  
ing to a greenback of that denomination  
lying on the floor. "All right, sir," was  
the reply. "I'll just put my foot on it for  
the present," which he did, and continued  
counting his money. It was not until the  
sharpers learned that they were trying  
their game upon an experienced customer,  
that they informed him the dollar note was  
dropped by one of them. Any other than  
a wide-awake person would have stooped  
for the note, and in all probability have  
lost the \$1,800.

The other day there was a very  
inducious scene in the United States Sen-  
ate. There are some new revolving and  
reclining chairs in the Senate, and it is  
nothing uncommon for a Senator to lean  
back and take his ease. Senator McCreery,  
of Kentucky, happened to be sitting on  
the outside row, when an exciting debate  
occurred on the whisky frauds. Whether  
he was asleep or not is yet undecided, for  
he sleeps when he likes in his chair. But  
he fell, and great was his fall. Think of  
two hundred and forty pounds of Ken-  
tucky manliness rolling around the floor  
of the Senate! Just as Senator Sherman  
commenced talking of Kentucky whisky  
in reply to Senator Gordon, over went the  
giant Democratic Senator. After a roll  
and a struggle to regain his feet, he sat  
dignifiedly in his chair, looked serene,  
gazed blandly around the Senate Chamber  
and galleries, and then shook his big  
frame with a hearty, noiseless laugh.

William Hutchinson, of Springfield, Erie  
county, is afflicted with something which  
for want of a better name is called a  
"devil." In 1858 he was seized with con-  
vulsions of an extraordinary nature. His  
limbs and face were horribly contorted, and  
his writhings were fearful to behold. His  
mind all through these strange perform-  
ances was perfectly clear, and he came out  
of them merely exhausted. Every year  
since that date, at the same time of the  
year, William Hutchinson is compelled to  
tie himself in a bow-net and go through  
with these convulsions, and all the doctors  
in the county haven't been able to stop it.  
But he is making a plucky fight, and it is  
hoped will beat the devil in the long run.

The Clearfield *Journal* says: Farmers  
state that the fall grain has been considera-  
bly damaged by freezing out during the  
several recent cold snaps. We presume,  
however, there will be pretty good crops  
in this county notwithstanding the dam-  
age referred to, and that there will be a  
larger crop of grain out than heretofore—  
a larger acreage having been sown than  
usual.

General Frank Reed has been elected  
Senator in place of J. K. Duwes,  
Uriah H. Wenner and David Ackerman  
Representative delegates to the Republican  
State Convention, from Northampton  
county. They are instructed to vote for  
Howard J. Beeder for delegate to the  
National Convention.

There was received on Saturday at the  
mint in Philadelphia one of the largest  
lumps of gold amalgam ever registered in  
that building. It was from Colorado, was  
eleven and a half inches high and eighteen  
inches in circumference, and was worth  
about \$18,500.