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DR. S. MILLER,
Physician and Surgeon,

STROUDSBURG, PA.

Office formerly occupied by Dr. Sells. Residence with J. R. Miller, one door below the Jeffersonian Office. Office hours, 7 to 9, 12 to 3 and 6 to 9. May 11, 1876.

DR. N. L. PECK,
Surgeon Dentist.

Office in Jas. Ellinger's new building, nearly opposite the Stroudsburg Bank. Gas administered for extracting teeth desired. Stroudsburg, Pa. Jan. 6, 1876.

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Most persons know the great folly and danger of entrusting their work to the inexperienced or those who follow at a distance.
April 15, 1874-5.

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The undersigned hereby announces that he has resumed business at the old stand, next door to Hester's Clothing Store, Main street, Stroudsburg, Pa., and is fully prepared to accommodate all in want of

BOOTS and SHOES,

made in the latest style and of good material. Repairing promptly attended to. Give me call.
Dec. 9, 1874-5.

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[May 16, 1872.]

Dwelling House for Sale.

A very desirable two story Dwelling House, containing seven rooms, one of which is suitable for a Store Room, situated on Main street, in the Borough of Stroudsburg. The building is nearly new, and every part of it in good condition. For terms &c. call at this office.
[Dec. 9, 1874-5.]

DON'T you know that J. H. McCarty and Sons are the only Undertakers in Stroudsburg who understand their business?

If not, attend a Funeral managed by any other Undertaker in town, and you will see the proof of the fact.
June 18, 74-5

COL. INGERSOLL ON THE STUMP.

A SPEECH FULL OF FIRE AND FUN—THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY'S PEDIGREE—A SOLEMN WARNING AGAINST BACHELOR PRESIDENTS.

An immense mass meeting of Republicans was held in Lewiston, Maine, last week, when speeches were made by Gov. Connor and Col. Robert G. Ingersoll of Illinois. There was great curiosity to hear the latter gentleman, and his appearance was greeted with loud applause. It is safe to say no one was disappointed. He kept the audience in a perpetual roar of laughter for nearly two hours. The main portions of his speech are given below, taken from a full report in the *Lewiston Journal*:

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY AND THE SLAVES. LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—I belong to the Republican party, and I am glad of it, and I will give you a few reasons why I am glad of it. The Republican party is the conscience of the nineteenth century. What was the condition of the country when the Republican party came into power? I know there are those with

envenomed tongue who denounce this party; men who, if they had their own way, would not have allowed us to have a country today. The Democratic party made it the duty of citizens to hunt fugitives seeking liberty. Such a law would disgrace the statute books of hell. [Laughter.] No man ever voted for such a law who was not a rascal. I intend to tell the truth, if I am strong enough, and I tell you I have an excellent constitution. [Laughter.] This crime crept into the Supreme Court. That court was a farce. I know all about it. In 1861, if a negro had planted corn and the crop was ready for harvest, and a Democrat had come along to steal it, the Supreme Court would have decided, with their speciousness pushed back on their bald pate, that the corn belonged to the Democrat. [Loud applause.] This was the spirit of the good old party of reform. [Loud applause.] Imagine the condition we were in when the Republicans came into power. Justice and mercy were vagrants. At the North the Democrats were ready to give anything for an office. The Southern States took up arms—took up arms for what? Why, for the right to steal from four millions of people of different color. I believe I am superior to the black man—and so superior that I can get my living without robbing him. [Laughter.] The Democratic party commenced the war against the Union. The question was, Are you for or against the Union? The Republican party offered all that it could—it almost got into the dirt, but the South rushed to war. The great Republican party and every Union-loving Democrat in the North struck hands to fight for the Union. Are you sorry the Republican party won in 1860? Are you sorry the great Lincoln was elected President? He was almost the only man who, having absolute power, never abused it except on the side of mercy.

BEWARE OF BACHELORS. Then there's Buchanan; an old bachelor, and for God's sake, never trust another. I wouldn't trust a man who don't love a wife better than politics. [Great laughter.] Buchanan said: "I can't do anything." He fell back on State rights. Now, I claim nobody ever urged that doctrine who didn't want to steal something from somebody. [Laughter.] It was called up when the South wanted to secede. Buckle up your coat when they talk State rights—your pocket-book is in danger. They believe the United States is a simple partnership, and that when any member of the firm wants to set up business on his own account he may go out. Now, what has the Democratic party been doing all these years? The Republican party has its book open. The Democratic party says: "For God's sake let us let our pedigree alone." [Laughter.] I say let's examine the pedigree. The Democratic party was opposed to the war; that ought to damn them eternally (I would be willing to let them end a little short, but politically I mean eternally.) [Laughter.] The Democratic party opposed the means to put the war down; they swore the debt never ought to be paid. They tried to impair the national credit. The Democratic party said, "Don't buy a bond; the South will succeed." If the Democratic party had its way, the soldiers in the field would not have been paid. They ought to (politically) eternally be damned for that. [Laughter.] How many Democrats were delighted every time the Union army was defeated! [Voice, "That's so."] That's a fact. I don't tell it as news [laughter], but simply to refresh your memories.

What's more? The Democratic party tried to get up a fire in the rear in Canada. Jake Thompson had \$700,000 from the Confederacy to operate in Canada, in conjunction with the Northern Democrats. The Knights of the Golden Circle in Indiana and Illinois received money from Jake Thompson. He hired men to fire New York and Cincinnati. He furnished pistols to those men in boxes marked "Sunday school books." I have right here a copy of Jake Thompson's letter, in which he speaks of the danger of his letters falling into loyal hands; for, says he, they will implicate leading men in the North. What kind of leading men? Northern Democrats—friends of honesty and reform, gentlemen. [Laughter and tremendous cheering.]

AN EXTRACT FROM DEMOCRATIC PEDIGREE. I was at Peoria, Ill., when the Democrats held their convention. "Brothers," they said, "let us put down that tyrant Lincoln." They were for peace, they said, and all the time they had Jake Thompson's

pistols in their pockets. [Laughter.] That was the first meeting held in the interest of an uprising in the South. But Vallandigham told them, we'll elect McClellan and that'll accomplish at the ballot what it is proposed to do by force. Jake Thompson laments the failure of his attempt to burn New York with Greek fire. That's what the Democrats were doing in 1864. Recollect when I speak of the Democratic party I mean the men who did these things. I am sorry to see men, good and true and loyal, who are with the Democrats still, and who are trying to make them respectable. My voice has no word for those men, do however they do, who faced shot and shell for the Union. I do not stigmatize them. I do not allude to true and loyal Democrats, but to those Democrats who are Democrats from mere cussedness. [Laughter.] How came it to that? Is a man to be ashamed for having fought the Democratic party with shot and shell? Will the time ever come when these scars worn by Gov. Connor shall be a disgrace to him? Shall the time come when we shall not mention the struggles of our boys and defend their scars? It never can come! But I say if the Democratic party gets the power, the Union soldier will have to hide his scars. If Samuel J. Tilden is elected President, he will be the tool and instrument of the Southern Democracy. Did the Southern Democracy ever allow the Northern Democracy to manage? They never did, and they never will. After the war was over the Republicans told the negro he was free, and that he must be a citizen and have the ballot. The Democratic party voted against all these measures. Mr. Hendricks spoke in the United States Senate and said there was no power in the people to change the Constitution and make the slave free. He to-day believes these persons were unlawfully deprived of their property.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE HARD TIMES.

It is some trouble to get up a Republican. You've got to build school-houses. If you want to make Democrats, tear them down. If you want to make a Democrat, appeal to prejudices, or appeal to hard times. A Democrat in Illinois thinks the chinch bug comes of the Republican Administration. Who made the times hard? Who made it necessary for the United States to borrow money? The Democratic party, North and South. And now they say we ought to have whipped them for less. Hard times? You will see what hard times mean if you get the Democratic party into power. We've got down to hard pan. And we are already in the light of the dawn of a revived business. Why? Because the Republican party is bent on paying a gold dollar and in resuming specie payment at the appointed time. The Republican party, I say, will pay the debt and protect all men. The Democratic party can find no flaw in the record of Mr. Hayes. He will carry out the doctrines of the Republican party. If Tilden is elected he will be controlled by the Democratic party. Which party will you trust? I tell you, gentlemen, you must stand by the Republican party. What was Mr. Tilden doing when Mr. Hays was fighting for his country? Mr. Tilden was resolving the war was a failure.

What is Mr. Tilden to-day? An attorney-at-law, an old bachelor. There is no more flesh on him than on an old umbrella. [Great merriment.] He is one of these oily attorneys you see depicted on the stage. He is a demurrer. [Great laughter.] He never courted a woman because women can't vote. [Merriment.] Lately he has adopted a ragbaby that really belongs to Hendricks. [Prolonged laughter.] He is now spending his time in explaining how he adopted it. [Laughter.]

PLAIN TRUTHS FOR THE DEMOCRATS.

I know the State in which an audience like this can collect can never elect a Democrat for Governor. I know you will reelect Gov. Connor by a rousing majority. [Applause.] There is not a State prison in this country but votes for Tilden and Hendricks. In the State prison in Maine last year there was but one convict who ever voted anything but the Democratic ticket, and I'll bet a thousand dollars he was wrongfully sent up. [Loud laughter and applause.] The weeds will grow even in the street, but the corn needs care. The weeds are hard to kill. And it's hard to kill the Democrats. They can only be exterminated by education and thought. When a man begins to grow continental in thought, and have sympathy, then he says he will give every other man the same chance in the world that he asks for himself. Nature has made inequalities enough. Some people are born with few brains—some of them you can find in the Democratic party by close inspection. [Laughter.] Why should men add artificial inequalities? All men are of the same race. All men must stand together. Governments should protect white and black alike.

Now, don't forget to tell the Democrats the whole truth—tell them in a Christian spirit, just as I do. When they tell you, let by-gones be by-gones, don't do it. They have copied our platform, but don't trust it—it hasn't the right signature. It makes all the difference whether a bankrupt or a banker signs a note. The Republican party has done what it could. Tell the Democrats the truth—I'm afraid you'll forget it. [Laughter.] The Republican party will pay the debt and protect all men. Remember that too. I want every man here to recollect Tilden is half a man, half a pair of scissors. [Laughter.] Where would we have been if we'd all been old bachelors? [Loud laughter and applause.] I am glad that we have a party on whose brow is the

eternal sunrise; that we have a party of freedom, pledged to the progress and elevation of the human race, and pledged to stand by the divine rights of man.

Insanity in the United States.

The intelligent care of the insane, with a view to the restoration to health and society, is so recent that it may be dated, in the United States, in the present century. The time in even within the recollection of many now living, when faith in the curability of the disease became general, even among medical men. Upon the dawning of the belief that insanity was susceptible of cure, hospitals began to be built, for the two-fold purposes of custody and treatment, besides the difficulty of taking care of the lunatics at home, it was found that comparatively few recovered. From this period hospitals began to be regarded as not only the best, but to most persons the only places for the insane. Hence an increasing demand for the accommodation; and though their numbers have multiplied largely, and have greatly increased in size, they are still inadequate to entertain all who knock at their doors, and with piteous appeals seek admission. In this connection may be noted a curious result of the establishment of new hospital facilities. The newer states, in estimating the hospital capacity necessary for their insane, have naturally consulted the census statistics to find what number to provide for; but it is an invariable fact that when a hospital is opened for the accommodation of a given district, the applications for admission far exceed its capacity, largely outnumbering the statistics collected by the census-taker. The country seems suddenly thronged with insane people, and we are apt to be impressed with the belief that this dread disease is largely on the increase. But the probable fact is that no such increase really exists. It is not unnatural that, mainly out of family pride, the questions of the census-takers are often evaded, and the relatives of the unfortunate patient, seeing no benefit to come from revealing this "skeleton in the closet," keep it from observation. But, promptly when an asylum is opened within their reach, free to all without pay, the curtain is drawn, and they come forward with their afflicted.

That insanity does not increase, *pro rata*, at least in the United States, is proven by the census returns for the past twenty years. In 1850 this country had a population of 23,191,876, and a total number of insane and idiots of 31,387 or 1 in 378. In 1860, with a population of 31,443,322, there were 42,864 insane and idiots, or 1 in 733; and in 1870, with a population of 38,555,983, there were 61,909 of that class, or 1 in 623.

In England during the same period, there was an average of about 1 in 450; in Scotland, 1 in 460; in Ireland 1 in 400; in France, 1 in 600; and in Australia, 1 in 524. These reports, if accurate, show a favorable condition in this country as compared with others.—*Scribner's Monthly*.

A New Confidence Game.

Confidence men are always inventing some new scheme to swindle the unwary granger. Every day at the second-class hotels, grangers and drovers make their headquarters the clerk is appealed to to show some unfortunate the way to the police station to recover his lost wallet. The latest device is for one of these sharpers to get himself up to look as much like a granger as possible, and then stand around the hotel until he can make the acquaintance of his victim. After doing so, he invites the victim to take a walk, and tells him that there are so many sharpers about that he had better leave his pocket book with the clerk of the hotel. The sharper takes out his pocket book, shows a large amount of bills, and the victim hands him his. He ties a string around them both, takes them to the desk and receives a check for them. They stroll off together, and finally the thief leaves the granger standing in some saloon, while he goes out to see a friend. The granger waits, and while he is looking for the return of his friend, the thief presents his check and gets both of the pocket books. This trick has been played a number of times of late in the city.—*Chicago Journal*.

How to get rid of tree Stumps.

General Colquitt of Georgia, in a recent address gives the following two ways of doing this:

The remove stumps from a field, all that is necessary is to have one or more sheet iron chimneys, some four or five feet high. Set fire to the stump and place the chimney over it, so as to give the requisite draught at the bottom. It will draw like a stove. The stump will be soon consumed. With several such chimneys, of different sizes, the removal of stumps may be accomplished at merely nominal labor and expense.

In the autumn, bore a hole one to two inches in diameter, according to the girth of the stump, vertically in the centre of the latter, and about, eighteen inches deep.—Put into it from one to two ounces of saltpetre; fill the hole with water, and plug it up close. In the ensuing spring, take out the plug, and pour in about two gills of kerosene oil and ignite it. The stump will smoulder away, without blazing to the very extremity of the roots, leaving nothing but ashes.

Judge Elwell has recently decided, in Columbia county, that repairs to school buildings cannot be property paid out of the special tax for building purposes.

Can a Dog Swim?

From the *Huntington Long Islander*.

Captain Bunce, of the *Leonida*, is the owner of a large Spitz dog named Jack, that was picked up in the middle of the Sound, several years ago, as he was swimming about several miles from land. On Tuesday the captain left the faithful creature on the East Neck wharf by some mishap, and Jack, seeing the vessel some distance out in the bay, decided to follow. As the vessel was under good headway little notice was taken of his jumping off the wharf, as it was supposed that he would soon return. The vessel reached New York that night. Nothing was seen of the dog about here during the following day, but what was the astonishment of the captain and crew, on going up to the dock while the vessel lay in her dock in New York, on the morning of the second day, to find the faithful creature at his post watching over the vessel in his usual manner. He was thoroughly exhausted by his long swim of over forty miles, however, and could do nothing but lie about and recruit his strength for two or three days.

Horses Killed by Bees.

From the *New York Sun*.

A pair of horses, valued at \$400, belonging to Dr. Webb, of Boonton, New Jersey, were attacked by bees a few days ago, and were so fearfully stung that they died. The day was very warm, and the animals perspired profusely. On passing by six or seven lives it is supposed the odor from the horses offended the bees, for they attacked the animals in swarms. The driver tried to unhitch the horses, but was unable to do so in consequence of their plunging and kicking. He then went for assistance, and returned with long gloves on his hands and his head covered with several folds of mosquito netting. He had to scrape the bees from the horses with his hands, and finally got the horses away, but subsequently they died. The rage of the bees still continued and on the following day they attacked their owner's house, and the family were compelled to vacate.

All the Southern claims swindlers are Democratic reformers.

A large mine of pure emery has just been discovered near Troy, New York.

The public debt statement shows a reduction during August of \$3,119,369 29.

Harvard college has received an anonymous gift of over twelve thousand dollars.

Six hundred houses were destroyed by fire in St. Hyacinthe, Canada, on Sunday.

A single farm in New Jersey has sent twelve tons of currants to New York this season.

Babeock's trial for complicity in the safe-burglary conspiracy is set down for September 19.

Property to the value of forty thousand dollars was destroyed by fire at Tyrone, Pa., on Sunday.

There are employed in the work of mining and shipping anthracite coal in this State upwards of 60,000 men.

It is not true that Tilden is about to publish a new arithmetic that will show how many times \$20,000 goes into \$7,118.

Centralia boasts of a big man, named McCormick, a native of Ireland, who is six feet six inches tall and weighs 330 pounds.

The entire coffee crop of the world last year was 900,000,000 pounds, of which the United States imported over 300,000,000 pounds.

England has waged forty-nine wars since 1800; France, thirty-eight; Russia, twenty-two; Austria, twelve; and Prussia, eight.

Hop picking has commenced in Wisconsin and New York. The yield will be an average one, and the quality better than in most seasons.

It has been ascertained that a large organization of beggars exists in New York, presided over by a woman and having a treasurer and secretary.

The Pennsylvania Ministerium, the oldest Lutheran Synod in the country, added 5,615 new members to the number of its communicants last year.

A few years since, the Copperheads wouldn't touch Greenbacks—"not fit to wipe razors on."

Now, Greenbacks are good as gold—or better.

The petroleum speculators are happy: the article has advanced within three months four dollars per barrel, placing millions of dollars in their pockets.

A ground hog, weighing ten pounds, which had destroyed one hundred heads of cabbage, was captured near Easton by Jacob Walter's son. The hog will be roasted and eaten.

Brigham Young is making an organized missionary effort in Pennsylvania. Two apostles of Mormonism named Pratt and Duncan are in Schuylkill county preaching.

Thirty cents on a dollar is all that the Miners' Trust Company's Bank, at Pottsville, can offer its depositors and creditors, and as there are many workmen among the former class much distress has been caused.

General Banks quotes a Southern Congressman as recently saying to him:—"To be frank with you, we want the government, and we will get it if we have to murder and stampede any number of people."

Mr. Thomas L. Babeock, of Sussex co., N. J., has some 60 or 70 beehives, nearly all filled with lively workers. The honey is made in glass boxes, and is almost as white as silver, a peculiarity of all the honey made this season.

A strange marriage took place at New London last Saturday. When the ceremony was finished, the bridegroom refused to see the clergyman or to allow his wife to be kissed, and told her to go her way and he would go his, which they both did.

The damage by grasshoppers during the last few years to the crops of Colorado, Dakota, Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska and Minnesota is estimated at about \$100,000,000. Now find them an efficient destroyer of the potato bug, and they will all be happy.

An old religious fanatic named Cobb has been the immediate cause of several brutal murders in Arkansas. He proclaims himself Christ, and his deluded followers carry out his doctrine, even to the extent of murder. At some places infants have been offered up as sacrifices.

An imposter is going the rounds in Chester county representing himself to be an agent for a lady's magazine, having with him two copies of chromo premiums, for which he also solicits orders for frames. He collects any sum he can get, from seventy-five cents upward.

A correspondent of the *Slatington News* writes to that paper from Weatherly that a man named Buck, while out berrying near that place, came across a rattlesnake, which he killed, and which upon being measured was found to be seventeen feet and three-quarter inches long. That beats the Welsh Mountains snake.

In the Lehigh coal region miners and all inside hands have been reduced fifteen per cent. below the wages paid in August. Engineers, bosses, firemen and outside hands a reduction of from ten to twenty per cent. The men accept the situation and there will be no trouble.

A young man who was engaged to be married recently committed suicide in Cincinnati, and the mother of the damsel whom he was to wed brought in a bill against his estate of \$128 for board and \$50 for wedding expenses incurred by the prospective bride. The court allowed \$100 of the account, and the matter was finally settled by the payment of \$85.

In the northern townships of Berks county the distillation of apple whiskey, generally known as "apple-jack," has already commenced, and it is expected that the production will exceed that of any former year. The apple crop is reported to be very large, and the farmers are hauling their apples to the distilleries. A large quantity of vinegar is also being made.

A few days since a three-year-old daughter of Mr. Corbit, in West Nantmeal, was sitting on the grass playing with a dog, when the child's mother, hearing the dog whine, rushed into the yard and found her little daughter almost frightened to death. A blacksnake nearly four feet long was wound around the child's left leg. The mother caught the snake near the head, when it uncoiled itself, and she then dispatched it with a hoc.

A few weeks ago, on the farm of Mr. Eli Reno, of Chippewa township, Beaver county, a hawk alighted with the intention of helping himself to some of Mr. Reno's poultry. He was at once tackled by a game rooster of the Ginger Red species, and a furious fight between the hawk and rooster ensued. The conflict lasted for fully an hour, at the expiration of which the hawk fell over dead, and the rooster was left master of the field.

A curious case of "hereditary birth marks" is reported from Kentucky. For several generations the ancestors of Mr. Alfred McCrooklin, of Spencer county, have marked their hogs with a cross and slit in the ear. The same stock has remained in the family through the lapse of all these years, and now the ear marks appear at the birth of the piglings belonging to Mr. McCrooklin. This saves him the trouble of remarking his hogs.

It is stated that a singular disease prevails among the cattle of Lebanon county. Within a few weeks a number have gone blind, some in one eye, but most of them in both eyes. One farmer has twelve head, some entirely blind and others partially so. One calf, at three days old, never out of the stable, lost its sight. On some farms two, three and four are victims to this disease. The nerve of the eyes seem to die from within, and the eye becomes white.

It may not be generally known that the nickel deposit near the Gap, Lancaster County, Pa., is considered the largest yet discovered in the world, and the only deposit of the ore worked in America. The mine is on the high dividing line between Chester and Pequa Valleys. Besides nickel, copper, iron and limestone are found in the same locality. Nickel was discovered here about the year 1856, though copper, which is taken from the same mine, was known in this locality seventy years ago. The ore has a gray color, is very heavy, and so hard that it is mined entirely by blasting. After the ore has been broken into small fragments it is put into kilns holding eighty to ninety tons each, and subjected to heat produced at first by the burning of a small quantity of wood and continued by the conversion of the expelled gas. It is then put into a smelting furnace and undergoes a treatment similar to that of iron ore.—*Hartford Post*.