

THE JEFFERSONIAN.

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

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Advertisements of one square of eight lines or less, one or three 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.

J. H. SHULL, M. D.

Second door below Burnett House. Residence 2nd door west of Hicksite Quaker Church. Office hours 8 to 9 a. m., 1 to 3 p. m., 6 to 9 p. m. May 29, 1876-4f.

D. R. S. MILLER, Physician and Surgeon,

STROUDSBURG, PA.

Office, formerly occupied by Dr. Seip. 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, 1876-4f.

D. R. N. L. PECK, Surgeon Dentist.

Office in Jas. Edinger's new building, nearly opposite the Stroudsburg Bank. Gas administered for extracting when desired. Stroudsburg, Pa. [Jan. 6, '76-4f.

D. R. GEO. W. JACKSON

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR.

Office in Samuel Hood's new building, nearly opposite the post office. Residence on Sarah street, Stroudsburg, Pa. August 8, 1874-4f.

DAVID S. LEE, Attorney at Law.

One door above the "Stroudsburg House," Stroudsburg, Pa. Collections promptly made. October 22, 1874.

WILSON PERSON, Notary Public,

Real Estate and Insurance Agent and CONVEYANCER.

Titles searched and Conveyancing in all its branches carefully and promptly attended to.

Acknowledgments taken for other States.

Office, Kistler's Brick Building, near the R.R. Depot. EAST STROUDSBURG, PA. P. O. Box 20. September 28, 1876.—4f.

WILLIAM S. REES,

Surveyor, Conveyancer and

Real Estate Agent.

Farms, Timber Lands and Town Lots FOR SALE.

Office nearly opposite American House and 2d door below the Corner Store. March 29, 1873-4f.

DR. J. M. LANTZ,

SURGEON & MECHANICAL DENTIST.

Still has his office on Main street, in the second story of Dr. S. Watson'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 Chains, 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 15, 1874.—4f.

Opposition to Humbuggery!

The undersigned hereby announces that he has removed his business to the old stand, next door to Kautz'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 a call. G. LEWIS WATERS.

ANOTHER TROPHY WON

BY THE

ESTEY COTTAGE ORGANS!

These superior and beautifully finished instruments so far surpassed their competitor in volume, purity, sweetness and delicacy 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 Oct 14-4f.

MASON TOCK,

PAPER HANGER,

GLAZIER AND PAINTER,

MONROE STREET,

Nearly opposite Kautz's Blacksmith Shop, Stroudsburg, Pa.

The undersigned would respectfully inform 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]

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, 1875-4f.

J. H. McCarty & Sons,

Practical Undertakers,

Beg herewith to offer to the public as a business novelty and practical convenience the following price list, of superior

COFFINS and CASKETS.

An examination of the list will at once reveal the cost of articles in this line, whether metal or wood, from the plainest to the most elaborate finished, so that parties at a distance or at home, have but to read to find the precise article wanted, at prices much lower than offered by any other house in City or Country.—These goods are all of the best quality, nothing inferior being kept in stock, and will bear the closest inspection, which is cordially invited. The list will be found to embrace all the more recent and meritorious inventions.

Price List of Coffins and Caskets furnished by J. H. McCarty & Sons.

No. 1—Full size complete \$25 00

No. 2—Full size O G top and moulded base, complete 30 00

No. 3—Full size, double top and moulded base, French plate Glass, handles plated, Satin or Merino lining 35 00

No. 4—Full size, round corners, rich mountings, Merino lining, Silk fringe 40 00

No. 5—Full size, double top, full glass Octagon ends, Merino lining, complete 45 00

Imitation Coffins, full size \$9 to \$13

do do all sizes, from 20 inches to 6 feet, in stock 1 50 per foot.

Children's Coffins, Walnut \$12 to \$15

do White Caskets, complete, from 2 ft. 6 inch. to 4 ft. 5 inch. \$12 to \$18.

Children's solid Rose Caskets, kept in stock, from 2 ft. 10 inch. to 4 ft. 10 inch. trimmed and boxed \$20 and up.

No. 1—Full size Casket, complete \$38 00

No. 2—do do polished, handles and plate, complete 42 00

No. 3—Full size Casket, polished Walnut, handles, plate, thumb-screws and richly trimmed, complete 45 00

No. 4—Full size beautiful Octagon or bent ends, raised double top, full glass, heavy moulded, Merino or satin lined, complete 50 00

No. 5—Full size Gem Casket, in Walnut or Rosewood only, no sizes under 4 ft. 6 inch. price as trimmed, from \$50 to \$150 00

Style A—Wrought metal Burial Caskets, full size, weight from 250 to 400 lbs. plain finish, imitation of Rosewood or Walnut, single glass, from \$48 to \$95 00

Style B—Full size beautiful Caskets, better iron, weight from 250 to 350 lbs. double thick plate-glass, beautifully trimmed with satin or merino, from \$75 to \$150 00

Style C—Full size wrought metal Casket, glass covering, whole top, 1/2 inch thick, bar, handles, silver corner pillars, weight from 350 to 450 lbs. price from \$190 to \$400 00

Children's Metallic Caskets, all sizes, from 3 ft. up. Prices in proportion. No extra charges for attending Funerals. September 28, 1876.

OPEN YOUR

TO THE

Oppression of high prices!

RELIEF HAS COME!!

Now you can get the benefit of your CASH in purchasing

BOOTS and SHOES.

Prices lower than any in Town.

If you don't believe it call and be convinced.

The People's Cash Boot and Shoe Store.

3 doors above the Washington Hotel.—G

E. K. WYCKOFF,

Formerly with J. Wallace.

Stroudsburg, July 27, 1876-3m.

WOOD PUMPS

Blanchard's Standard Chamber and Griffin Co's Pumps, with copper lining and new style, and all valuable improvements. Manufacturing facilities greatly increased; stock and assortment LARGE, prices SMALL. Visitors, Dealers and Trade Agents, are cordially invited, when in town to the big Exhibition Building, and also to be consulted, with office and terms, C. G. BLANCHLEY, Manufacturer, 506 Commerce St., Phila. Sept. 28, 1876-6m

CAUTION!

All persons are hereby cautioned not to trespass on any property of the undersigned, situate in Stroud township, Monroe county, Pa. Any one violating this notice will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

JACOB H. BUTTS.

Stroudsburg, July 29, 1875.

THE

New York Store,

STILL DOWN TO THE

OLD PRICES

in spite of the advance in prices at wholesale,

AND OUR STOCK LARGER AND

MORE COMPLETE THAN EVER.

We have scoured the market for things

Interesting and Profitable

FOR OUR CUSTOMERS,

AND CAN NOW OFFER GREATER

INDUCEMENTS TO

CASH BUYERS

THAN EVER!

Dress Goods, Cloths and

Cassimeres, Flannels and

Blankets, bleached and

brown MUSLIN, Prints,

Shawls, Underwear for

For Ladies', Gents' and

Children.

Gents' Furnishing Goods,

HOISERY,

KID GLOVES,

Ribbons, &c. &c.

We propose to MAINTAIN our REP-

UTATION for being the

Cheapest Store

IN TOWN,

BY BEING JUST WHAT THE TERM

IMPLIES,

AND IF ANY THINK THEY HAVE

REASON TO DOUBT IT WE WOULD

VERY KINDLY INVITE THEM

TO CALL AND INVESTIGATE, AT

The New York Store.

Stroudsburg, Oct. 12, 1876.—3m.

Auditor's Notice.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Court to make distribution of the money in the hands of T. M. McIlhenny, Assignee of Geo. H. Singer, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Stroudsburg, on Friday, November 24, 1876, at 1 o'clock, p. m., at which time and place all persons having any claim or demand against the said fund will present the same or be forever debarred from coming in for any share thereof.

A. A. DINSMORE, Auditor.

Oct. 12, 1876-4f.

Auditor's Notice.

The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Monroe county to make distribution of the balance remaining in the hands of John B. Storm, Administrator cum testamento annexo of Elizabeth A. Graeven, late of the township of Stroud, in said county, deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment, on Monday, the 13th day of November next, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the office of said John B. Storm, in the borough of Stroudsburg, in said county, when and where all parties interested are required to attend and they will be heard, or else be forever debarred from coming in for a share of said fund.

DAYTON WALTON, Auditor.

Oct. 12, 1876-4f.

A. ROCKAFELLOW,

DEALER IN

Ready-Made Clothing, Gents Fur-

nishing Goods, Hats & Caps,

Boots & Shoes, &c.

EAST STROUDSBURG, PA.

(Near the Depot.)

The public are invited to call and examine goods. Prices moderate. [May 6, '69-4f

BLANK MORTGAGE

For sale at this Office.

COME TO BOOK!

The Democracy which needs reform has been yelling itself hoarse in denouncing the party which put down the late Democratic rebellion and has since paid about one quarter of the debt incurred in doing said job—this self styled reform Democracy with the gambling bruiser John Morrisry at its head and Bill Tweed's followers at its tail—this same party had the audacity to charge the Republican party with wasting the public funds, and appropriating them to private uses, of incompetency in managing governmental affairs, &c., &c. Read the following facts presented by Senator Conkling and then judge how much the Democracy need reforming in the way of telling the truth.

In speaking of the whole slanders of the party struggling for power and pelf, he said:

"To judge of the acts of those who have filled both hemispheres with these noxious rumors, let us look at the treasury books, and see whether officials have lately been more or less honest than formerly. The post office department is separately stated, and I take first all the other departments collected:

From Jan. 1834, to 1838, Jackson being president, the loss on each \$1,000 was \$10 55.

From January 1, 1838, to 1842, Van Buren being president, the loss on each \$1,000 was \$21.15.

From January 1, 1842, to July, 1845, Harrison and Tyler being president, the loss on each \$1,000 was \$10 37.

From July 1, 1845, to July, 1849, Polk being president, the loss on each \$1,000 was \$8 64.

From July 1, 1849, to July, 1853, Taylor and Fillmore being president, the loss on each \$1,000 was \$7 64.

From July 1, 1853, to July, 1857, Pierce being president, the loss on each \$1,000 was \$5 86.

From July 1, 1857, to July, 1861, Buchanan being president, the loss on each \$1,000 was \$6 98.

From July 1, 1861, to July, 1865, Lincoln being president, the loss on each \$1,000 was \$1.41.

From July 1, 1865, to July 1869, Johnson being president, the loss on each \$1,000 was 48 cents.

From July 1, 1869, to July, 1873, Grant being president, the loss on each \$1,000 40 cents.

From July 1, 1873, to July, 1875, Grant being president, the loss on each \$1,000 was 36 cents.

In the postoffice department the loss under Mr. Pierce was \$6 92 in a thousand; under Mr. Buchanan it was \$3.02 in a thousand; under Mr. Johnson it was \$2 06 in a thousand. Under Gen. Grant, during the first term, it was only \$1 13, and during his second term up to the end of the fiscal year 1875 it was but fifty-three cents. The postal order system has been only recently introduced, and therefore it cannot be compared with the past; \$330,000,000 have been handled, sent and received by postal orders, with a loss of only forty cents in each \$1,000. Does all this look like a decay of official integrity? Compare the expenditures of the government in 1875 with those of 1860. In 1860 they were \$1 90 for each person in the United States; in 1875, estimating only 40,000,000 people, they were \$1 70 for each person; estimating 43,000,000, \$1 60 each. This shows a decrease of 20 cents each, or cents, as the case may be. But it will be said that these are only current expenses, they do not count the millions of interest on the debt, and the pensions and war expenses. No, they do not. The rebellion made the debt, the cripples, the mourners and pensioners; and who made the rebellion? Did you ever hear of a Republican rebel? Was it a Republican administration which allowed ships and arms and states to be seized when an hour of firmness would have strangled rebellion in its cradle? The Democratic policy, North and South, brought on the rebellion, and every drop of blood and every farthing it cost, is to be charged to the Democratic account. Men may forget this, men may deny this, but it is as certain as is that intelligence which weighs worlds and atoms in a just balance."

ARE WE DRYING UP?

The Cause of Droughts.

The question, "Are we drying up?" is discussed by Prof. J. D. Whitney in the *American Naturalist* for September without the anathemas against the lumber trade. Those who witnessed the ravages of forest fires on the hillsides of New England and elsewhere, doubt the comprehensiveness of writers who ascribe much importance to the slow movements of the axe. Time would more profitably be spent in inquiring into the causes of those fires than in deprecating the cutting down of trees. We cannot suppose that many of the fires are spontaneous. The chief responsibility for them is frequently ascribed to the locomotive; but the hunter, the camper-out and the smoker have much to answer for. However this may be, the popular notion that such wholesale destruction affects the quantity of rainfall Prof. Whitney regards as very much at variance with the results of European investigation. Undue weight has been attached to recent meteorological statistics, which, in such a consideration, are too narrow too brief to be serviceable. Records of the height of the waters of rivers are more significant. Such records have been kept at several points in Europe,

and they show that the Danub, Rhine, Elbe and other rivers have for many years been carrying a constantly diminishing quantity of water, and that these are reason to apprehend that they will eventually disappear from the list of navigable rivers of Germany. But all grounds for investigating the possible causative agency of wood-cutting in relation to this diminution seem to be removed from under us when we realize that records eclipsing in magnitude all those kept by the hands of men exist in the terraces surrounding the lakes and rivers of the Humboldt Basin and other parts of America; terraces which indicate that the period during which the process of desiccation has been going on far antedates the invention of edged tools by men. Recent explorations in Central Asia also show that the areas of several great lakes have been vastly curtailed. In view of these facts it would seem that the hypothesis of the forests upon evaporation and rainfall must be set aside; and that we must look for some grander cause whose scale shall correspond with such effects. Setting aside, such as the possible variation in the central heat beneath the earth's crust, there is one well-known cause which, we think, can scarcely be demonstrated to be incapable of producing the desiccation. The sun's heat is notoriously the source of all climates, and changes in the amount of heat radiated from the sun are now regarded as causing the changes in the terrestrial weather. It is therefore reasonable to ascribe our drying up, since it requires ages for its completion, to a change in the solar cycle requiring also a long cycle for its fulfillment, provided that astronomy gives us proof of any such change. And astronomy does tell us of two such cycles; one in the obliquity of the ecliptic, and one in the perihelion distance of the earth from the sun, both cycles being results planetary perturbations of the earth's orbit. The effect of the second of these cycles is too abstruse to explain here; the first is simpler. As the angle between the plane of the earth's equator and that of her orbit diminishes, the limits of the torrid zone also diminish, in as much as that zone is bounded by the tropics which are determined by the angle in question. The region then, over which the sun is occasionally vertical is being narrowed. An obvious result of this narrowing would seem to be an intensification of the equatorial phenomena of trade-winds, heat, and rainfall within the torrid zone, and a corresponding loss of heat and of precipitation in the extra tropical zones.

A Tilden Club Disgusted.

A practical illustration of the Democratic clamor for "change" was afforded in the action taken by the Fifteenth Ward Tilden and Hendricks Campaign Club Friday. The club in question contains nearly three hundred members, and was started about two months ago under circumstances very auspicious as far as its probable efficiency were concerned. Col. T. A. Merriman, a member of the Tammany Hall General Committee, was chosen as its President, and it was resolved to support the Democratic nominees. A large and handsome flag containing the name of Tilden and Hendricks was thrown to the breeze amid great enthusiasm. The exposures of Tilden through the press and in courts of justice produced a powerful impression on the minds of the club members, and they waited eagerly, but in vain, for the refutations which were promised. The lame explanations and apologies offered did not suit their views, and they came to the conclusion finally that they had been deceived by the false pretenses of the Democracy. A special meeting of the club was thereupon called and was held in the Menzel House, at Sullivan and Bleeker streets, last evening, when a reorganization of the club was determined and carried out. Nearly three hundred gentlemen were present at the meeting. C. T. Menzel was chosen temporary Chairman, and the club then proceeded to form a permanent organization. R. E. Sprague was elected President, C. T. Menzel, Vice President, and John Fisher, Secretary. A resolution was unanimously adopted amid great enthusiasm, in which the members of the club tender their services and support to the Republican candidates for the offices of President and Vice President as well as for the Republican nominees for State, City, and County offices. The preamble to the resolution recited the exposure of Tilden's connection with the Pottier & Stymus fraud, the Michigan iron-money swindle, and railroad wrecking experiences of the Democratic reformer. Another resolution was then adopted directing the removal of the removal of the names of Tilden and Hendricks from the club banner and the substitution thereon of the names of Rutherford B. Hayes and William A. Wheeler.—*N. Y. Times.*

CONDENSED GAME LAWS.

YOU MAY HUNT FROM TO

Rabbit, Oct. 15 Dec. 15

Rail and reedbird, Sept. 1 Dec. 1

Pheasant, Oct. 1 Jan. 1

Quail, Oct. 15 Dec. 15

Squirrel—all kinds, July 1 Jan. 1

Plover, Aug. 15 Jan. 1

Suip—all kind, anytime anytime

Deer, Oct. 1 Jan. 1

Wild turkey, Oct. 1 Jan. 1

Woodcock, July 4 Jan. 1

Duck, Wood and summer, Oct. 1 Jan. 1

Pigeons—wild, anytime anytime

Every true sportsman should make an effort to see that no violation of the law occurs in his district.

Capital Punishment by Drowning.

Drowning, as a mode of capital punishment, has only lately ceased in Europe, and is probably still in use in some other quarters of the world. Tacitus, writing about the end of the first century, tells us that the Germans hanged their greater criminals, but that milder and more infamous offenders were plunged under hurdles into bogs and fens. By the law of the ancient Burgundians, a faithless wife was to be smothered in mud. The Anglo-Saxon codes ordered women convicted of theft to be drowned. The punishment was in such common use throughout the middle ages, that grants of capital jurisdiction ran "sum fossa et furca," i. e., "with pit and gallows." The pit, ditch, or well, was for drowning women; but the punishment was occasionally inflicted on men. The doom of the parricide was to be put into a sack and cast into the sea. A canon of Prague, afterwards enrolled in the catalogue of saints, was drowned in 1383, for refusing to reveal the secrets of the confessional. In this instance, perhaps, drowning was allowed to the offender as a matter of favor. So in Scotland, in 1556, a man convicted of theft and sacrilege, was sentenced to be drowned, "by the queen's special grace." So lately as 1611, a man was drowned at Edinburgh for stealing a lamb. By that time, the punishment of drowning had become obsolete in England. It survived in Scotland until 1855. The last execution by drowning in Switzerland was in 1652, in Austria in 1776, in Iceland in 1777. It was abolished in Russia early in the 18th century. In Saxony, a woman convicted of children murder, was sewn up in a sack, along with a cat, a dog, and a snake, and thus drowned, in 1734.

Digest of Election Laws.

Polls open at 7 a. m. and closes at 7 p. m.

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