

THE JEFFERSONIAN.

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

VOL. 27.

STROUDSBURG, MONROE COUNTY, PA., MAY 21, 1868.

NO. 8.

Published by Theodore Schoch.

TERMS—Two dollars a year in advance—and if not paid before the end of the year, two dollars and fifty cents, will be charged.
No paper discontinued until arrangements are paid, except at the option of the Editor.
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.

Drs. JACKSON & BIDLACK, PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

DRS. JACKSON & BIDLACK, are prepared to attend promptly to all calls of a Professional character. Office—Opposite the Stroudsburg Bank.
April 23, 1867.—tf.

DR. D. D. SMITH,

Surgeon Dentist,
Office on Main Street, opposite Judge Stokes' residence, STROUDSBURG, PA.
Teeth extracted without pain. August 1, 1867.

A Card.

The undersigned has opened an office for the purchase and sale of Real Estate, in Fowler's Building, on Main street. Parties having Farms, Mills, Hotels or other property for sale will find it to their advantage to call on me. I have no agents. Parties must see me personally.

GEORGE L. WALKER,
Real Estate Agent, Stroudsburg, Pa.

C. W. SEIP, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon,
Has removed his office and residence to the building, lately occupied by Wm. Davis, Esq., on Main street. Devoting all his time to his profession he will be prepared to answer all calls either day or night, when not professionally engaged, with promptness.
Charges reasonable. August 11, 1867.—tf.

S. HOLMES, JR.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, AND GENERAL CLAIM AGENT.
STROUDSBURG, PA.
Office, one door below Flory's Tin Shop.
All claims against the Government prosecuted with dispatch at reduced rates.
An additional bounty of \$100 and of \$50 procured for Soldiers in the late War, FREE OF EXTRA CHARGE. August 2, 1866.

A Card.

Dr. A. REEVES JACKSON,
Physician and Surgeon,
BEGS TO ANNOUNCE THAT HAVING returned from Europe, he is now prepared to resume the active duties of his profession. In order to prevent disappointment to persons living at a distance who may wish to consult him, he will be found at his office every THURSDAY and SATURDAY for consultation and the performance of Surgical operations.
Dec. 12-1867-1 r.

Itch! Itch! Itch! SCRATCH! SCRATCH! SCRATCH!

HOLLINSHED'S ITCH AND SALT RHEUM OINTMENT.
No Family should be without this valuable medicine, for on the first appearance of the disorder on the wrists, between the fingers, &c., a slight application of the Ointment will cure it, and prevent its being taken by others.
Warranted to give satisfaction or money refunded.
Prepared and sold wholesale and retail, by W. HOLLINSHED,
Stroudsburg, Oct. 31, '67. Druggist.

J. LANTZ, DENTIST.

Has permanently located himself in Stroudsburg, and moved his office next door to Dr. S. Walton, where he is fully prepared to treat the natural teeth, and also to insert incorruptible artificial teeth on pivot and plate, in the latest and most improved manner. Most persons know the danger and folly of trusting their work to the ignorant as well as the traveling dentist. It matters not how much experience a person may have, he is liable to have some failures out of a number of cases, and if the dentist lives at a distance it is frequently put off until it is too late to save the teeth or teeth as it may be, other wise the inconvenience and trouble of going so far. Hence the necessity of obtaining the services of a dentist near home. All work warranted.
Stroudsburg, March 27, 1862.

M. D. COOLBAUGH,

Sign and Ornamental Painter,
SHOP ON MAIN STREET,
(opposite Woolen Mills).
STROUDSBURG, PA.
Respectfully announces to the citizens of Stroudsburg and vicinity that he is prepared to attend to all who may favor him with their patronage, in a prompt and workman-like manner.
CHAIRS, FURNITURE, &c., painted and repaired. (Feb. 20-'68).

DON'T you know that J. H. McCarty is the only Undertaker in Stroudsburg who understands his business? If not, attend a Funeral managed by any other Undertaker in town, and you will see the proof of the fact. (Sept. 26, '67).

CAN YOU TELL WHY IT IS that when any one comes to Stroudsburg to buy Furniture, they always inquire for McCarty's Furniture Store? (Sept. 26, '67).

THE FRIGHTFUL TORNADO IN TENNESSEE.

THE COUNTRY DESOLATED FOR TWENTY MILES.—HOUSES BLOWN DOWN AND INMATES CRUSHED.—A NUMBER KILLED AND WOUNDED.—GREAT DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.
From the Nashville Union, May 8.

About six o'clock, on Wednesday afternoon, the heaviest storm of the season swept over Tennessee, varying in strength and fury in different localities. At Chattanooga and in the Cumberland Mountains torrents of rain and hail fell, again washing away the railroad trestlework at Tantaloo, and leaving hailstones on the summit of Racon Mountain nearly as large as hen's eggs. In some of the cuts of the mountains the track of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad is a foot under water, but little or no time has been lost by the trains.

The country between the Hillsboro and Murfreesboro pikes, lying within a range of twelve or thirteen miles south of this city, and extending a distance of twenty miles, was desolated by the most destructive tornado known in Tennessee since a large portion of Fayette was laid in ruins, nearly twenty years ago. The path of the hurricane seemed to be about half a mile in width, and it swept over the country in a zigzag course, carrying death and destruction wherever its resistless whirl could reach a movable object.

Dwelling houses, barns and outhouses of every description were lifted from their foundations and wrenched to fragments, killing or wounding the inmates and burying them beneath the ruins. Roofs and fence boards took flight in every direction, orchards were laid low, and the proud forest trees were piled one upon another, some of them torn up by the roots, and the strong branches of others clinging to the few that stood against the tempest. The telegraph line along the Nashville and Decatur Railroad was thrown down for some distance, and large oak leaves were carried upon the lesser winds as far as the southern streets of Nashville.

Deep, rolling thunder and blinding flashes of lightning, accompanied by torrents of rain, followed upon the tornado, and the scene along its route is described to have been as grand as it was terribly destructive. The groaning of the great trees clinging to their strong roots, the crash of falling buildings, the whirling and clattering of flying boards and shingles, mingled with the roar of the tempest as it swept along over hill and hollow and whistled spitefully about the corners of the houses and barns its limited scope barely permitted it to touch, made up a confusion of sounds that would have drowned a moving pendulum.

The first evidences of the tornado were witnessed in the vicinity of the Hillsboro pike, and it is supposed to have risen at no great distance west of that road. Here trees and fences were thrown down, and as it approached the Franklin pike in an easterly course, it increased to almost tropical fury. Its approach was heralded by a heavy roaring sound, as if an ocean were sweeping onward in its track. Striking the Franklin pike at the third tollgate, two miles beyond Brentwood, the gate house was in an instant demolished, and portions were flying through the air. Mr. Joseph Chumbley (a brother of John Chumbley, City Marshal of Nashville), the tollgate keeper, was instantly killed by falling logs, his wife seriously injured and two of his children were partially bruised in the rubbish of the chimney. The baby was blown with pieces of the wreck a distance of fifty yards, and was found mangled and dead when the storm subsided. At last accounts the recovery of Mrs. Chumbley and the two surviving children was deemed doubtful. Fragments of the building were yesterday picked up half a mile from where it had stood. No other dwelling houses were blown down in the immediate vicinity, though great havoc was made among the out houses, and trees were everywhere laid low. A negro is reported to have been struck dead by lightning, and a young lady to have nearly lost the use of her eyes. At Owen Station, a large tree was blown across the roof of a house, but little damage resulting to any thing but the roof.

Passing on eastward, the tornado reached the Wilson Pike, tearing to pieces the barn of Esquire Buck Davis, and lifting the roof from his house, then crossing the road and demolishing a new house belonging to Adam Owen. At least five thousand dollars' worth of Esquire Davis' property was destroyed.

On the Owen and Winstead pike the large two-story house of Mrs. Hinton Phillips was completely demolished, and part of a chimney falling upon her grandchild inflicted serious but not fatal injuries. Mrs. Phillips was severely injured by falling timbers, and two other ladies and four gentlemen were more or less hurt. The child could not be found until some time after the tornado had passed. The fine orchard of eight acres was entirely destroyed, and the grove surrounding the house was swept to the earth. The house of James Edmondson, in the same vicinity, was blown down, and Mrs. Edmondson severely injured, having a leg broken. At Rashboro', on the Nolensville pike, a negro cabin was blown to pieces and a colored child killed. Its mother was reported to be dangerously hurt. Every tree in Dr. Edward Patterson's yard was blown down, and fences, orchards and shade trees shared the same fate as those

further west. A large frame house on this pike, the name of the occupant of which we could not learn, was laid in ruins.

On Mill Creek, above Antioch, the houses of William Kimbro, Thomas Briley and William Briley were torn to pieces, and a negro woman and child nearly crushed to death in the wreck of a cabin. Fences and trees were lifted and thrown about by the mad tempest and desolation spread everywhere in its path. After passing Mill Creek the tornado seemed gradually to lose its force and to narrow down to an almost insignificant current. On reaching the Murfreesboro pike its fury was well spent, its end and last dash was the lifting of a stable roof on John Leak's place. Mr. Leak's house, fifty yards distant, was not razed.

It is impossible to estimate the amount of property destroyed, as the distance over which the tornado swept from west to east was fully twenty miles, and much of the damage has not been reported.

The Agricultural Ant.

Every one has heard of the domestic economy of many of the ant tribe. We know that many of them have the ugly habit of fighting for the purpose of making slaves of some of their race. We have heard of their keeping aphides like cows, and milking them of their sweet honey dew; but few, perhaps, have ever heard of the agricultural ant. This ant is a native of Texas, and constructs a city in a mound of earth raised fifteen or twenty inches from the ground, to avoid the inconvenience of rain, though the structure may be made on dry earth. Round its city it clears the ground for the space of three or four feet. This space is leveled, smoothed, and freed from every living herb. When this suburban field is prepared, it is sown with a single species of grain-bearing grass. When the crop appears it is carefully weeded. The cultivated grass grows luxuriantly and produces a heavy crop of small white, flinty seeds, which under the microscope, very closely resembles ordinary rice. When ripe, it is carefully harvested and carried by the workers, chaff and all, into the granary cells, where it is divested of the chaff and packed away. The chaff is taken out and thrown beyond the limits of the paved area. During protracted wet weather, it sometimes happens the provision stores become damp, and are liable to sprout and spoil. In this case, on the first fine day, the ants bring out the damp and damaged grain and expose it to the sun till it is dry, when they carry it back and pack away all the sound seed, leaving those that had sprouted, to waste.

Apprehensions of Death Realized.

From the Galena (Ill.) Gazette.
A few days since a physician was called to see a young man in this county who was sick. He examined the case carefully, felt the pulse, which appeared strong and almost healthy, pronounced the case hopeful, and after prescribing was about to depart. The patient requested the doctor to remain, with the remark that he should be dead in just ten minutes. The doctor, supposing it to be only a whim of the imagination, thought it best not heed it, and left without delay, with a remark that he would soon be better. As soon as he left, the young man firmly, and in about his usual voice, told a gentleman present to look at his watch and note the time, for in just ten minutes from the time he spoke he should be dead. The friend, wishing, like the physician, to turn his attention from the subject, paid no attention to it, but performed some other slight attention. After about five minutes more had elapsed, the sick man again spoke to his friend: "Why did you not look at your watch? Five minutes have passed. I have only five minutes more to live." The friend then looked at his watch and noted the time. In just five minutes the patient was dead.

An Englishman was once making some extraordinary statements as to the speed of a horse which he owned. "My dear sir," said an American bystander, "that is rather less than the average speed of our roadsters. I live at my country seat, and when I ride to town in a hurry in the morning, my shadow doesn't keep up with me, but generally comes into the store a minute or two after my arrival.—One morning my horse was a little restless, and I rode him as hard as I could several times around a large factory, just to take the old Harry out of him. Well, sir, he went so fast that I saw my back before me the whole time, and I was twice in danger of riding over myself!"

Elisha Cook, a lawyer of Buffalo, has just prosecuted to a successful conclusion, in California, a lawsuit, in which the property recovered is valued at \$400,000, and Mr. Cook receives for his services one-fourth of the amount, \$100,000.—Other suits similar as to claim and title, involving four times the amount of property, and in which his interest is the same, follow this and will undoubtedly be decided in the same way. For all the fee, therefore, in this case (for his suits form practically only one case), will amount to half a million dollars—a fee such as but few lawyers have ever earned.

The orange crop in Florida will be immense. Lemons are also plenty, some being raised in that locality weighing over two pounds.

General Laws.

We publish below the law exempting money loaned from taxation, and the law taxing Bank Stock. They are authenticated copies, and will be found of general interest:

A supplement to an act, entitled "An Act to increase the revenues of the commonwealth by taxation of the shares of national banks," approved April 12, 1867.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, &c., That no stock or share of any national bank shall be appraised higher than the current value of said stock in the market where such bank is located; and any stockholder shall have the right of appeal to the auditor general, who shall have the power to adjust such assessment, by inquiring into the value of such stock, and either abate or increase the value of the same as may be just and proper.

Sec. 2. That it shall be the duty of the assessors, after they shall have completed their assessment of bank shares, to make return thereof to the auditor general, and give public notice of such valuation or assessment, by posting one copy of said notice in the banking room, and one copy in the commissioners' office of the said county; and if any shareholder shall be dissatisfied with such valuation, he shall enter his appeal therefrom within thirty days from the date of putting up such notice.

Sec. 3. That the assessors appointed in accordance with the provisions of the second section of the act to which this is a supplement, shall visit and obtain from the banks incorporated by the United States, the list of stockholders, and the number and par value of shares held by each, as directed in said section, and shall proceed to assess all the shares of said stock, in said banks, at their actual value, and make a complete list of the same, with the names of the several stockholders, and the number and value of shares of stocks held by each, stating whether the stockholder be resident or non-resident of the county in which the bank is located; which list shall be returned to the commissioners of the city or county in which the bank is located, and a certificate thereof transmitted to the auditor general.

Sec. 4. That the taxes assessed under this act shall be a lien upon the shares of stock of said bank from the date of levy, and in case of non-payment, the shares of defaulting stockholders, with the accrued dividends, shall be subject to attachment, or levy and sale, for non-payment of tax thereon, in like manner as other personal property.

Sec. 5. That the third section of the act to which this is a supplement, be and the same is hereby repealed.

ELISHA W. DAVIS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAMES L. GRAHAM,
Speaker of the Senate.
Approved April 2, 1868.

JOHN W. GEARY.

An Act to promote the improvement of real estate by exempting mortgages and other security securities from taxation, except for state purposes, in certain counties in this commonwealth.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, &c., That all mortgages, judgments, recognizances and moneys owing upon articles of agreement for the sale of real estate made and executed after the passage of this act, shall be exempt from all taxation except for state purposes; and that from and after the first day of December next no taxes of any description be assessed or collected except for state purposes, on or from mortgages, judgments, recognizances or moneys owing upon articles of agreement for the sale of real estate, whether made and executed before or after the passage of this act: That nothing in this act shall be construed to apply to mortgages, judgments or articles of agreement given by corporations: Provided, That this act shall only apply to the counties of Berks, Schuylkill, Luzerne, Clearfield, Allegheny, York, Delaware, Montgomery, Chester, Lancaster, Huntingdon, Fulton, Bedford, Blair, Lebanon, Clinton, Carbon, Monroe, Lehigh, Mifflin, Westmoreland, Northampton, Juniata, Somerset, Indiana, Green, Elk, Forest, Franklin, Perry, Cumberland, Dauphin, Lawrence, Lycoming, Union, Snyder, Erie, Crawford, Backs, McKean, Fayette, Philadelphia, and Mercer.

ELISHA W. DAVIS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAMES L. GRAHAM,
Speaker of the Senate.
Approved April 4, 1868.

Manure for Potatoes.

I will give you a receipt for raising potatoes, that is worth the price of your paper for one year to any farmer that is short of manure. It is as good as the best superphosphate of lime, and it will not cost half as much. I have tried it two years, and I am satisfied that it is good on dry land. Take one cask of lime and slack it with water, and then stir in one bushel of fine salt, and then mix in loam, enough so that it will not become mortar; it will make about five barrels. Put in half a pint in a hill, at planting.—Massachusetts Farmer.

How to Keep Kettles from Rusting Inside.

Keep an oyster shell in your tea kettle, and it will prevent the formation of a crust on the inside of it, by attracting the stony particles to itself. Try it.

Whims of Locomotives.

There are some curiosities about machines which seem to be unaccountable. Every user of a sewing machine knows that from some unknown reason the machine which yesterday performed its work well, so almost enthusiastically, to-day refuses to do more than half of its task, and does that half in a surly, indifferent manner. So with the other machines. Even the steam engine is subject to these fits. Is there some occult bond of sympathy between the operator and his machine, by which the latter is influenced by the mental condition of the former? For it is certain that these differences cannot always be attributed to atmospheric or other external influences. This matter is quite harmoniously and truthfully treated in the subjoined extract:

"It is perfectly well known to experienced practical engineers, that if a dozen different locomotive engines were made at the same time, of the same power, for the same purpose, of like materials, in the same factory, each of these locomotive engines would out with his own peculiar whims, and ways, only ascertainable by experience. One engine will take a great deal of coal and water at once; another will not hear to such a thing, but will insist on being coaxed by spasmodic and bucketsful. One is disposed to start off, when required, at the top of his speed, another must have a little time to warm at his work, and to get well into it. These peculiarities are so accurately mastered by skillful drivers, that only particular men can persuade engines particular to do their best. It would seem as if some of these excellent monsters declared, on being brought out of the stable, 'if it's Smith who is to drive me, I won't go. If it's my friend Stokes, I'm agreeable to anything.' All locomotives are low-spirited in damp and foggy weather. They have a great satisfaction in their work when the air is crisp and frosty. At such a time they are very cheerful and brisk, but they strongly object to haze and mists. These are points of character on which they are all united. It is in their peculiarities and varieties of character that they are most remarkable. The railroad company who should consign all their locomotives to one uniform standard of treatment, without any allowance for varying shades of character and opinion, would soon fall as much behind-hand in the world as those greater governments are, and ever will be, who pursue the same course with the finer piece of work—fallen man."

Do Not Swallow Grape Seeds.

Grape seeds, cherry stones and the like are insoluble in any and all of the juices used in the process of digestion; they must therefore pass from the body in the same state in which they are swallowed. In their passage along the alimentary canal they cannot but induce more or less irritation, and if the digestive organs are at all weak they must of necessity cause great disturbance; being hard, almost like stones, they scrape along over the delicate mucous membrane which lines the stomach and bowels, and frequently lodge in the coils of the intestines, or become imbedded in the delicate lining and cause ulceration and tumefactions of the bowels, which may result in death. A friend just tells of a young man who having eaten a quantity of grapes, became ill, suffered intensely, was unable to get relief from any source, and finally died. An examination disclosed a large quantity of cherry stones imbedded in the bowels, together with about half a pint of grape seeds, which had completed the work of death.—Mrs. Dr. Miller.

Chewing Gum.

The Philadelphia Ledger says: "Chewing gum is an article used somewhat extensively among your people, and whilst we have no desire to interfere with their tastes, it is perhaps well that they should know what it is made of. The manufacture of this gum is carried on chiefly in Massachusetts, and the process has hitherto been kept a secret." A New England newspaper however, says that one of the employees of the place having been discharged, he divulged the secret, and it then goes on to tell the process. "The gum is made of certain parts of gum arabic, gum tragacanth, a small supply of rosin and fat. The fat used is not lard (that being too expensive), but it is a substance expressed from the bodies of hogs, cats, dogs and other animals found dead in the streets of cities. After the various ingredients are melted together in a huge kettle, a certain kind of alkali is put in for the purpose of whitening the gum. This alkali is the same that is used by dyers with indigo to give a deep and permanent blue to flannels."

How to Get Sleep.

This is to many persons a matter of high importance. Nervous persons, who are troubled with wakefulness and excitability, usually have a strong tendency of blood on the brain, with cold extremities. The pressure of the blood on the brain keeps it in a stimulated or wakeful state and the pulsations in the head are often painful. Let them rise and chafe the body and extremities with brush or towel, or rub smartly with the hands to promote circulation, and withdraw the excessive amount of blood from the brain, and they will fall asleep in a few moments. A cold bath, or a sponge bath, and rubbing, or a good run or a rapid walk in the open air, or a going up and down stairs a few times just before retiring, will aid in equalizing and promote sleep. These rules are simple and easy of application in the castle or cabin, and may minister to the comfort of thousands who would freely expend money for an anodyne to promote "Nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep."

The Iowa Falls Sentinel publishes a very strange story about a horse in the northern part of Franklin county changing its color. It says: "Mr. Brown has a four-year old colt which he prizes very highly. In color he is naturally a bright bay. Mr. Brown says that he went to his stable on a recent Sunday morning, and there stood a pure white horse. He was much astonished when, on examination, he found that the horse was undoubtedly his own colt. Mr. Brown proceeded to the house to inform his wife and children, when they all returned to the stable, and there stood a coal black horse, to the astonishment of the family. Since that time the colt has changed from black to bay, white and sorrel. This is a strange story, but the most perfect proofs are brought to sustain it."

Snow in the Sierra Nevada.

The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser quotes from a letter: "We are now getting ready to open our line from Cisco to the Summit (13 miles). The snow on that portion of the track which was laid last fall, averages about 10 feet in depth. We have about 500 Chinamen at work now trenching it out, and expect to increase the force to 1,000 during the week. We shall, after trenching it, leave it for a few days for the sun to operate upon, when we shall put one of the large snowplows with eight or nine large engines behind it, and propose then to make quick work of it. I never saw snow (to speak of) until I came here.—In the valley we are having comfortably warm weather. The flowers are in blossom—in fact flowers are in blossom here all the year round. The plains to the base of the mountains are covered with the most lovely wild flowers you ever saw, and are very fragrant; and yet, within sixty miles, we find snow on an average ten feet deep on the level! I came in on the road to-day, and while the train was waiting on a side track, made two of the most beautiful bouquets you can imagine. This is decidedly a great country, and barring the accommodations, a delightful country for the tourist or pleasure seeker."

Darkness is all that is necessary. The "miller," the eggs from which moths are hatched, only moves in light; the moths themselves work in darkness. Hang the furs in a very dark closet, and keep the door shut; keep it always dark, and you can have no trouble. But, as closet doors are some times left open, the better way is to enclose the articles loosely in a paper, put this in a pillow case, or wrap around a cloth, and hang it up in a dark closet. Camphor, spices, or perfumes are of no use. Continual darkness is sufficient. And do not take out the furs in June or July to give them an "airing," for even then cometh the enemy, and it may be that in fifteen minutes after exposure, it has deposited a hundred eggs. If you consider an airing indispensable, give the furs a good switching and put them quickly back.

Ladies are often anxious about keeping furs free from moths during the summer months. Some one advertises to send the requisite information for one dollar.

Horace Greeley says in his "Recollections": "The woods are my special department. Whenever I can save a Saturday from the farm I try to give a good part of it to my patch of forest. The axe is the healthiest instrument that a man ever handled, and is essentially so for habitual writers and other sedentary workers, whose shoulders it throws back, expanding their chests and opening their lungs: it gives youth and man, from fifteen to fifty years old, could wield an axe two hours per day, dyspepsia would vanish from the earth, and rheumatism become decidedly scarce. I am a poor chopper, yet the axe is my doctor and delight.—It gives the mind just occupation to prevent its falling into reverie or absorbing trains of thought, while every muscle in the body receives sufficient yet not exhausting exercise. I wish our boys would learn to love the axe."

A witness being called to give evidence in court in a Connecticut, respecting the loss of a shirt, gave the following:

"Mother said, that Ruth said, that Nell said, that Polly told her, that she saw a man that see a boy run through the street with a streaked flannel shirt; all checker, checker, checker; and our gals won't lie, for mother has whipped them a thousand times for lying."

Caution to Milkmaids.
A man in Kentucky killed a sick cow a few days since, in whose stomach was found a large brass pin, a hair-pin, and a quantity of hooks and eyes. A jury of the neighbors, formally summoned for the occasion, returned an oral verdict that the unfortunate deceased (cow) had probably swallowed a milkmaid or a waterfall at some period of its adult life.

The majority for the new Constitution in South Carolina is 13,140.