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NO. 5.

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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 all arrearages 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.

DR. J. LANTZ,
Surgeon and Mechanical Dentist,

Still has his office on Main Street, in the second story of Dr. S. Walton'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, tasteful and skillful manner.

Special attention given to saving the Natural Teeth; also, to the insertion of Artificial Teeth on Rubber, Gold, Silver or Continuous Gums, 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, 1871.—ly

DR. N. L. PECK,
Surgeon Dentist,

Announces that having just returned from Dental Colleges, he is fully prepared to make artificial teeth in the most beautiful and life-like manner, and to fill decayed teeth according to the most improved method.

Teeth extracted without pain, when desired, by the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas, which is entirely harmless. Repairing of all kinds neatly done. All work warranted. Charges reasonable.

Office in J. G. Keller's new Brick building, Main Street, Stroudsburg, Pa. February 23, 1871.—6m.

DR. GEO. W. JACKSON

Physician, Surgeon & Accoucher.

Office, Detrick's building, residence Kreeger's Hotel.

EAST STROUDSBURG, PA.
June 3, 1870.—ly.

DR. C. O. HOFFMAN, M. D.

Would respectfully announce to the public that he has removed his office from Oakland to Canadensis, Monroe County, Pa.

Trusting that many years of consecutive practice of Medicine and Surgery will be a sufficient guarantee for the public confidence. February 23, 1870.—4t.

JAMES H. WALTON,
Attorney at Law,

Office in second story of new building, nearly opposite the Washington Hotel, Main St. Stroudsburg, Pa.

January 13, 1870.—4t.

S. HOLMES, JR.,
Attorney at Law,

STROUDSBURG, PA.

Office, on Main Street, 5 doors above the Stroudsburg House, and opposite Ruster's clothing store.

Business of all kinds attended to with promptness and fidelity.
May 6, 1869.—4t.

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. 16, '67]

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON'S (of Williamsburgh, N. Y.) Recipe for CONSUMPTION and ASTHMA carefully compounded at

HOLLINSHEAD'S DRUG STORE.
Medicines Fresh and Pure.

Nov. 21, 1867.] W. HOLLINSHEAD.

KELLERSVILLE HOTEL.

The undersigned having purchased the above well known and popular Hotel Property, would respectfully inform the traveling public that he has refurnished and fitted up the Hotel in the best style. A handsome Bar, with choice Liquors and Segars, polite attendants and moderate charges.

B. J. VAN COTT,
Proprietor.

A. ROCKAFELLOW,
DEALER IN

Ready-Made Clothing, Gents Furnishing 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, 1869.—4t.

PLASTER!

Fresh ground Nova Scotia PLASTER, at Stokes' Mills. HEMLOCK BOARDS, FENCING, SHINGLES, LATH, PA-LING, and POSTS, cheap.

FLOUR and FEED constantly on hand. Will exchange Lumber and Plaster for Grain or pay the highest market price.

BLACKSMITH SHOP just opened by C. Stone, an experienced workman. Public trade solicited.

N. S. WYCKOFF,
Stokes' Mills, Pa., April 20, 1871.

THE STROUDSBURG
Passenger R. W. Co.

7 per cent. Bonds.

Interest payable in January and April. For sale at the Monroe County Bank.

THOS. A. BELL,
Treasurer.
March 16, 1871.

MONROE COUNTY

BANK!

STROUDSBURG, PA.

ON THE FIRST OF APRIL, 1871,

THIS BANK

will commence paying Interest on

DAILY DEPOSITS,

at the rate of

Four Per Cent

SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

Accounts rendered, and interest credited monthly.

SEVEN PER CENT INTEREST PAID

on permanent deposits, as heretofore.

Checks on all parts of the Country

COLLECTED

Free of Cost for Depositors.

DRAFTS

FOR SALE ON

England and Ireland.

All deposits in this Bank are secured by Bond, with security to Thos. M. McEllhany, Trustee, in trust for Depositors, which bond is recorded in the proper office.

THOS. A. BELL,
Cashier.

March 16, 1871.—ly.

P. S. WILLIAMS,

Watchmaker & Jeweler,

MAIN-ST, STROUDSBURG, PA.

Located in corner building, third door below the Jeffersonian office. Room handsomely fitted up, and heavily stocked with the finest assortment of

Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, Jewelers Notions, &c.,

ever offered in this section of country.

A full assortment of Spectacles, of the best quality, and suited to all ages, always on sale.

Silver-ware, and Silver Plated ware, always on hand at manufacturers prices.

Repairing neatly executed, and charges extremely moderate. Calls from the public respectfully solicited.

November 5th, 1868.—ly.

MONROE COUNTY

Marble Works,

Main St., Stroudsburg, Pa.

The subscriber would respectfully inform the public that he is still at his old stand where he will furnish at short notice

GRAVE STONES,

MONUMENTS, &c. &c.,

of the best material and workmanship and at reasonable rates as they can be purchased at any other establishment in the country.

J. E. ERDMAN.

March 9, '71.—4m.

THERE WERE SOLD IN THE YEAR '70

8,841

OF

Blatchley's Cucumber

TRADE MARK

WOOD PUMPS,

Measuring 213,566 feet in length, or sufficient in the aggregate for

A WELL OVER 40 MILES DEEP,

Simple in Construction—Easy in Operation—Giving no Taste to the Water—Durable—Reliable and Cheap.

These Pumps are their own best recommendation. For sale by Dealers in Hardware and Agricultural Implements, Plumber, Pump Makers, &c., throughout the country. Circulars, &c., furnished upon application by mail or otherwise. Single Pumps forwarded to parties in towns where I have no agents upon receipt of the regular retail price. In buying, be careful that you Pump bears my trade-mark as above, as I guarantee no other.

CHAS. G. BLATCHLEY, Manuf'r,
Office and Warehouse,
624 & 626 Filbert Street, Philadelphia.
March 2, 1871.—6m.

NEW FIRM.

The undersigned having formed a co-partnership, under the firm name of Burt & Herzog, for the purpose of carrying on the Brewing business, at East Stroudsburg, Pa., would respectfully inform the public that they will be able, all times, to furnish to order, a pure article of

ALE

at short notice. Their stock of material being the best the City affords, none but the purest and best malt liquors will be permitted to leave their establishment. They respectfully solicit the patronage of the public.

JOHN BURT,
JACOB F. HERZOG.
East Stroudsburg, Pa. Dec. 1, 1870.

PENNSYLVANIA.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

HARRISBURG, Penn., May 17.—The Republican State Convention nominated Col. David Stanton of Beaver for Auditor-General, and Robert B. Beath, of Schuylkill for Surveyor-General, both on the first ballot. The following resolutions were adopted:

The Republicans of Pennsylvania, assembled in State Convention declare that—

First. They demand of the Legislature the immediate passage of an act calling a State Convention to revise and amend the Constitution, for the purpose, among other things, of abolishing and prohibiting special legislation, securing the election of all State officers by the people, establishing a judicial system that will make justice prompt and sure, and providing for the passage of general laws that shall so encourage industrial enterprise that Pennsylvania shall be enabled to take her just place in the front rank of all the States.

Second. They demand of Congress that the credit of the nation shall be faithfully maintained, home industry encouraged and protected, an adequate civil service system established for regulating appointments to office, to reduce taxes to the lowest possible limit consistent with the steady but not too rapid extinction of the national debt, the honor of the Republic sustained at home and abroad, the rights of every man protected in all the States, and every man entitled thereto secured in the polling of one vote, and no more, at each election.

Third. They declare their unalterable attachment to the principles of protection to home industry, in the levying of tariff duties in accordance with the wise policy which has existed from the foundation of the government to this time.

Fourth. They commend the policy of retrenchment and the wholesome enforcement of the laws which have prevailed since the election of General Grant to the Presidency, and which has resulted in the first two years of his administration in reducing the national debt over two hundred millions and in curtailing the taxes to the extent of eighty millions annually. They commend also the similar policy which has prevailed under Republican rule in Pennsylvania, resulting in paying off the war debt of three and a half millions, reducing the State debt from forty to thirty millions, and abolishing the State tax on real estate. It is the fact that since both the State and nation have been in Republican hands we owe the accomplishment of such gratifying results, and it is to the continuance of that party in power the people must alone look for the continuance of this policy. The return of the Democrats to power in either the State or nation must inevitably be attended with a return to extravagant expenditures, to the impairment of the State and National credit, and to the abandonment of that protection to free labor under which our industry has thriven and our people been made prosperous.

Fifth. In the judgment of this convention the time has come when the State tax on personal estate may be safely abolished, and the other taxes imposed by State laws may also prudently be reduced without injury to the credit of the Commonwealth.

Sixth. That, as an indication of what the people may fear from a return of the Democratic party to power, we point to the criminal waste of the time and money of the people by the present Democratic majority of the State Senate. The Legislature has now been in session nearly five months, and is not yet nearly through with its legitimate business owing to the obstinate policy of that party. In all this time scarcely a measure of public interest has been perfected, and the time been wasted in their efforts to force on our State an unjust apportionment and to break down the Registry law against illegal voting, that they might thereby pave the way to their return to power through violence and fraud.

Seventh. We commend to the people of the State the candidates for this day nominated for State officers; they are honest, capable and faithful to the Constitution, and in every way worthy the public confidence; we ask for their election as an endorsement of the State and national administrations, as an approval of the time honored principles of the Republican party, which we reaffirm in their nomination, and as a fitting rebuke to the Democratic party for its destructive national policy, for its adherence to the side of violence and wrong in the South, and for the spirit it has betrayed in the Senate of this State this winter, where it has made everything bend to the promotion of partisan interest, defeated the holding of a State Convention to amend our Constitution, wasted the public time in childish trifling, and entailed upon the State a huge bill of expense for a session prolonged beyond endurance and which has prevented the accomplishment of any public good.

Eighth. That our confidence in the firmness, wisdom and integrity of our present worthy Governor, John W. Geary, remains unshaken, and that we believe his qualifications for the office he now holds are unquestionable, as is clearly proved by the manner in which he has brought the State safely through every storm.

Ninth. That the administration of President Grant meets the full approval of

the Republican party of Pennsylvania.—

His financial policy by which the national debt is being steadily reduced; the reduction of the expenditures of the government; the honest collection of the revenue; his fidelity to the principles of human rights through which the liberty of all is to be secured in every part of the land; his loyalty to the people in having no policy to enforce against their will, and the spotless integrity of his administration commend him to the continued confidence of the American people.

A Precious Scoundrel—A Man with Six Wives.

The Troy Times gives the outlines of the career of a traveling doctor, who is shown up at length in the Erie Dispatch. The former paper says his pompous manner and volubility of tongue have given him the name of Dr. Whistlewind, but his real name is Seymour P. Taylor.—

He is the husband of six wives, and the father of no end of children. It says further: The doctor is a shoemaker by trade, and his first matrimonial adventure was with an actress in a circus. The charms of a pretty Quakeress induced him to desert his wife and their two children, and he married the former, living with her until her death, which was caused by the explosion of a kerosene lamp. The doctor next married his servant girl. Then he eloped with a patient from Syracuse, a Mrs. Duesenbury, for whom he seems to have had a genuine affection, living with her for the long period of fifteen years. The doctor next turned up at Lansingburgh, when he represented himself to be a widower. He was poorly clad, and seemed to have suffered hard times. He there opened a medicinal office, and became acquainted with Mrs. Francis M., who became his fifth wife, and who, since learning his true character, is likely either to bring him to justice or make the country too hot to hold him. He married her in Troy four years ago, one of his sons and a Mrs. King being the witnesses. She was worth \$8,000, and she gave him \$1,000 as a wedding present, to set up a country shoe store in North Corinth, but he ran through it, laid around drunk, and in three months had only a few dollars left. Before leaving North Corinth, however, an officer came with a warrant for obtaining goods under false pretences. He appealed to his wife, and she paid \$475 to save him from punishment. While getting ready to emigrate to Erie, wife No. 4, Mrs. Duesenbury, made her appearance, and demanded that he should come and live with her and her three children. He denied, in presence of wife No. 5, that he had been married to No. 4. She said she could bring proof enough, but if he would do something for the support of the children she would not prosecute.—

He had swindled a shoe manufacturer at Albany out of over \$100 worth of goods, and these he packed in a box and told his late companion to take them and sell them for the benefit of herself and children. He then started for Erie with wife No. 5, but after a short time married a sixth wife in that place and put for parts unknown. The last time he was heard from he was in South Bend, Indiana.—

The Troy lady and wife No. 4 are both after him and he can hardly hope to escape both—at least from the clutches of the former. Brigham Young would give a great deal for the Doctor out in Utah.

Vitality of the Human Species.

The first six months of a child's life are too uncertain to base any calculations upon. On the other hand, after the expiration of the first year, the chances are even that the child will live to the age of thirty-three; between ten and fifteen years of age life is most secure, and the probabilities are even that he will live forty-three years longer.

Of a million of people, 593,460 will be found to be between the ages of fifteen and sixty; and nearly one half of them are men, this number of inhabitants could, on an emergency, furnish 250,000 capable of bearing arms, even if an allowance be made for the sick, the lame, etc., who may be supposed to be among that number. This will explain the capacity of such countries as the United States and Prussia, where the volunteer and military system is so developed, for putting such vast numbers of fighting men in the field when necessity has required them.

It has been proved that the number of males that are born exceeds that of the females; this is a striking instance of the wisdom of Providence, which has thus provided for the preservation of the human race. Men, in consequence of their strength and courage, are exposed to more dangers than the female sex; war, long sea voyages, employments laborious or prejudicial to the health and dissipation, carry off great numbers of the males; and it thence results, that if the number of the latter born did not exceed that of the females, the males would rapidly decrease and soon become extinct.

To Harden Butter in Summer.

A simple mode of making butter hard in warm weather, where ice is not handy, is to invert a common flower pot over the butter, with some water in the dish in which the butter is laid. The orifice at the bottom may be corked or not. It will still be cooler if the cork be wrapped with a wet cloth. The rapid subtraction of heat by external evaporation causes the butter to become hard.

A Thief Betrayed by Chewing Plug Tobacco.

Some time ago a registered letter was forwarded to Chicago which ought to have contained five hundred dollar bills. But when the envelope was opened, the money was missing. As usual in such cases, the matter was placed in the hands of an experienced and skillful gentleman assigned to the duty of bringing criminals to justice, with instructions to make a thorough and rigid investigation. The envelope appeared to be intact; but the officer took it, soaked it in water, and carefully removed there portion where the sealing process had been effected. By the assistance of a microscope, he found that small particles of plug tobacco adhered to the paper, and from this fact became convinced that whoever wet the mucilage of the envelope, must have used that description of the weed.

The officer determined, in the first place, to ascertain if any one connected with any of the offices through when the letter had passed, used tobacco of that description. Office after office was visited from Chicago to the locality where the letter was first mailed, but in not one of these was there a single person who masticated anything but "fine cut." In the last office, the postmaster was an old friend of the detective, who was considered to be an upright man. He was loud in his denunciations of the crime. The Chicago official had not the slightest suspicion in the direction of his honest country postmaster; but he had asked so many persons for "a chew" that the habit had grown upon him, and addressing the worthy P. M., by name, he said, "Will you give me a chew of tobacco?" "Really," was the reply, "I don't think I have any tobacco that you would use. I never chew anything but plug."

The conviction was forced upon the officer's mind that his friend was the thief. Acting upon this conviction, he arrested the postmaster, and, having procured a search warrant, found the five one-hundred dollar bills secreted in a daguerreotype case, such as were used years ago, carefully folded up behind the picture. The mystery was solved. The postmaster was tried in the United States Court in Chicago, convicted, and may now be found at Joliet, where he is working out the penalty assessed for his crime.

How to Get a Dinner.

A gentleman who had traveled about pretty extensively, was greatly perplexed to understand how it was that other persons were waited upon promptly and well served at the hotels, while he was almost entirely ignored, and could scarcely obtain a square meal, complain to and swear at the waiters as he might. At last his eyes were opened to the dodge of feeing the waiters liberally, and being of an ingenious turn of mind, he determined to improve on the plan.

The next hotel he dined at, he took his seat very pompously at the table, and took out a well filled pocket book, extracted therefrom a ten dollar bill, which he laid on the white cloth beside his plate, and placed his godlet upon it. In an instant, alone, he was surrounded by waiters, who seemed to vie with each other in attentions. Every wish was anticipated, and all the delicacies of the kitchen and pantry were placed before him in tempting array.

Having fared as sumptuously as a prince (to the envy of many of the guests) he took up the greenback, and beckoning to the nearest waiter, was immediately besieged by half a dozen or so. Holding the bill in one hand, he pointed to it with the other, and inquired of the crowd:

"Do you see that bill?"

"Oh, yes, sir!" they all exclaimed in chorus.

"Then take a good look at it," he replied, "for you will never see it again." Saying which he departed, leaving the waiters aghast.

Grand Encampment of Pennsylvania.

The annual session of the Right Worthy Grand Encampment of Pennsylvania, I. O. O. F., was held at Harrisburg on Monday 15th, at which time officers for the ensuing year were elected and other important business transacted. The following named gentlemen were elected to the several positions named, viz:

M. W. G. P.—James Bingham, Jr., of No. 22.

M. E. G. H. P.—Augustus Paff, of No. 55.

R. W. G. S. W.—James McGaley, of No. 24.

R. W. G. J. W.—John Curtis, of No. 17.

N. W. G. S.—James B. Nicholson, of No. 51.

R. W. G. Treas.—John S. Heiss, of No. 26.

R. W. G. Representative, John W. Stokes, of No. 16.

The grand scribe made his report, showing the receipts of the year of the grand encampment to be \$3,591.92; annual receipts of subordinate encampments, \$88,916.49; increase of annual receipts over previous year, \$9,217.74; number of patriachs relieved, 1,691; widowed families relieved, 50; patriachs buried, 96; paid for the relief of patriachs, \$33,559.00; paid for the relief of widowed families, \$937.00; paid for burying the dead, \$6,884.00; total amount paid for relief, \$41,351.00; patriachs initiated, 1,526; total number of patriachs, 12,789; number of past chief patriachs, 2,264; number of encampments, 178.

Scab on Sheep.

Two or three years ago I addressed a letter to Dr. H. S. Randall, author of the "Practical Shepherd," making inquiry whether tobacco oozes alone, unmixd with other ingredients, would cure scab on sheep. His reply was that he did not know certainly that it would, giving his experience in treating the disease as detailed in his "Practical Shepherd."—

Since my correspondence with the doctor, I have become cognizant of two facts that prove to my mind that it will, if properly applied, accomplish the purpose.—

The facts are briefly as follows:

Two years ago last May, one of my neighbors, Mr. Samuel Hamat, dipped his flock in tobacco oozes, and it entirely cured them, but prevented them from contacting the disease again, although they run on the common mixing with other scabby sheep. At the sheering the following spring, there was no appearance of scab so far as the eye could detect it. The other fact is this: Last May I dipped my own flock, numbering about 500 head, in tobacco oozes, and at this date, March 9th there is no appearance of scab on the sheep, although they run on the common with many other sheep that were diseased with the scab. Now if it can be established beyond doubt that this treatment will cure the disease, and protect the sheep from contracting from one sheering until the next one, there will be no excuse for having this loathsome, awful disease in the country, and millions will be added to the value of this kind of farm stock.—*Cor. Prairie Farmer.*

A Word to Wool Growers.

The Washington Reporter says: As the season for preparing wool for market is almost at hand, it is important that growers should give attention to the matter of caring for their wool in order that it should command the highest market price. All have noticed that those farmers who wash their wool the cleanest, and put it up the neatest have commanded the best prices, for several years past. There is a growing disposition on part of manufacturers to discriminate in regard to the condition as well as quality of wool, and this feeling is likely to have an important bearing upon the rates this season. There is also another reason why farmers should be more careful in getting up their clips. For several years Washington county has been rapidly losing its position as a first class wool growing district. This is in consequence of the disposition to breed heavy greasy sheep, and negligence in washing. This condition of things has materially reduced the average price of our wool, and will continue to do so without it is speedily corrected. This is a question in which growers are mutually interested, as by improving or lowering the general character of their wools they can elevate or depress prices. This affects all not only those that neglect their wools but also those that are more careful. Washington county wool growers, if they would regain the high character for that staple that they had years ago, must adopt a better mode of preparing their clips. Their county produces as good wool as any other region, and if we do not get as good prices it is the fault of the growers themselves.

Keeping Hams.

We have a mode of keeping hams through summer, which works so well that to with hold it longer from the public would hardly be acting a patriotic part. Here it is:

Have a sack made of cheap muslin, or domestic, somewhat longer than is required to merely hold the ham. Then gather some dry broom sedge and chop it finely in your cutting box, or if you happen to be minus such a contrivance, chop it with a hatchet or ax. Place a few handfuls of this in the bottom of your sack, and then, having wrapped a newspaper nicely around your ham, slip it in upon the chopped sedge. Proceed next to fill up the sack by ramming your chopped sedge tightly around the ham on all sides—the size of the sack should allow of its being an inch thick. Sew or tie it up, and the work is done.

Hams put up in this way will keep for years through all kinds of weather, for while the sedge is cooling in its effect, it absorbs the moisture attracted by the salt, and bars off the fly. We take it that straw or thoroughly dried grass of almost any kind would answer, though we have no experience with anything save broom sedge.

Need Not take out U. S. Licenses.

Under the provision of an act of Congress passed by the last Congress, the following named avocations, &c., are not required to have United States Licenses since the first of May, inst: Apothecaries, architects, assayers, auctioneers, boats, barges, etc., bowling alleys, billiard tables, all kind of brokers, including stock dealers, builders and contractors, butchers, claim agents, circusmen, confectioners, conveyances, retail dealers, wholesale dealers, whose annual sales are not over \$50,000, dentists, eating houses, exhibitions not otherwise provided for, express carriers and agents, gift enterprises, grinders of coffee and spices, horse dealers, hotels, insurance agents, intelligence office keepers, jugglers, lawyers, livery stable keepers, lottery ticket dealers, manufacturers, miners, patent agents, peddlers, photographers, plumbers and gasfitters, physicians and surgeons, real estate agents, theatres, museums, concert halls, stallions and jacks.