

THE JEFFERSONIAN.

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

VOL. 29.

STROUDSBURG, MONROE COUNTY, PA., JULY 27, 1871.

NO. 14.

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 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 labors 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.—1y

DR. N. L. PECK,
Surgeon Dentist,

Announces that having just returned from Dental College, 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, next to Smith's store, residence Kresgey's Hotel.

EAST STROUDSBURG, Pa.
June 3, 1870.—1f.

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 25, 1870.—1f.

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.—1f.

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.—1f.

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 Wilkes-Barre, 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 travelling 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.
Sep. 29, 1870.—1f.

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.—1f.

PLASTER!

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

PLASTER 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,
March 16, 1871. Treasurer.

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. McIlhenny, Trustee, in trust for Depositors, which bond is recorded in the proper office.

This, however, was but temporary. It recovered, and was bright and playful.—Since reaching Boston, a few days since, the other—or the other half—was taken sick and died yesterday afternoon, as already stated. The two portions of the body were so intimately connected that the death of one rendered that of the other inevitable. The spectacle was equally novel, strange and unparalleled. Upon one end of the body reposed the head of the dead infant, upon the other that of the live one with its eyes still bright and curious and its lungs in full breathing order. All that medical aid could accomplish was done, but it was found unavailing. The child died in the presence of its parents. The corpse presents the appearance of two infants asleep. Apparently they escaped the ordinary suffering incident to death, for the countenances had the expression of repose. The disposition of the body is not determined upon.—Several of our physicians were desirous last evening of having it opened for examination.

It is doubtful if the parents consent. They reside in Monroe county, Ohio, and live upon a farm. They have other children, but none have exhibited any unusual developments. Nor can this extraordinary departure from the laws of nature be accounted for. In Philadelphia, where all the medical Solons undertook to solve the problem, nothing whatever was brought to light. The child was looked upon with amazement and interest, but all attempts to account for its existence were futile. It is regarded as more of a curiosity than the Siamese twins, and most certainly the spectacle was more pleasurable to the eye. The child was shortly to have been exhibited to the public, and would doubtless here, as elsewhere have attracted throngs of visitors. The parents were especially devoted to the little marvel, and their sorrow is grievous.

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 as reasonable rates as they can be purchased at any other establishment in the country.
J. E. ERDMAN.
March 9, 1871.—4m.

THERE WERE SOLD IN THE YEAR '70

8,841

OF

Blatchley's Cucumber

TRADE MARK

WOOD PUMPS,

Measuring 213,500 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, Farmers, 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 your Pump bears my trademark as above, as I guarantee no others.

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.

Kissing.

Any fool may face a cannon—
Anybody wear a crown—
But a man must win a woman,
If he'd have her for his own.

Would you have golden apple,
You must find the tree and shake it;
If the thing is worth the having
And you want a kiss, why take it.

Who would burn upon a desert,
With a forest smiling by?
Who would give his sunny Summer
For a bleak and wintry sky?

Oh! I tell you there is music,
And you cannot, cannot break it;
For the sweetest part of loving
Is to want a kiss, and take it.

Death of the Double-Headed Baby—One Head Outlives the Other.

From the Boston Post, July 19.

We mentioned in our columns, yesterday, the presence in Boston of a most remarkable child, the offspring of Joseph and Ann E. Finley. It presented the remarkable as well as unprecedented phenomenon of two heads, four arms and two legs, and all upon a single body. The girl—for such was its sex—died last evening at No. 6 Bowdoin street. The first half or head breathed its last at five, and the second shortly after eight o'clock.—The many thousands in the Western or Middle States who have seen this marvelous eccentricity of nature, will learn its early death with regret. The child—or children, as it would seem proper to allude to the phenomenon—had enjoyed excellent health from her birth, nine months ago, until within two weeks, at which time one exhibited signs of illness.

This, however, was but temporary. It recovered, and was bright and playful.—Since reaching Boston, a few days since, the other—or the other half—was taken sick and died yesterday afternoon, as already stated. The two portions of the body were so intimately connected that the death of one rendered that of the other inevitable. The spectacle was equally novel, strange and unparalleled. Upon one end of the body reposed the head of the dead infant, upon the other that of the live one with its eyes still bright and curious and its lungs in full breathing order. All that medical aid could accomplish was done, but it was found unavailing. The child died in the presence of its parents. The corpse presents the appearance of two infants asleep. Apparently they escaped the ordinary suffering incident to death, for the countenances had the expression of repose. The disposition of the body is not determined upon.—Several of our physicians were desirous last evening of having it opened for examination.

It is doubtful if the parents consent. They reside in Monroe county, Ohio, and live upon a farm. They have other children, but none have exhibited any unusual developments. Nor can this extraordinary departure from the laws of nature be accounted for. In Philadelphia, where all the medical Solons undertook to solve the problem, nothing whatever was brought to light. The child was looked upon with amazement and interest, but all attempts to account for its existence were futile. It is regarded as more of a curiosity than the Siamese twins, and most certainly the spectacle was more pleasurable to the eye. The child was shortly to have been exhibited to the public, and would doubtless here, as elsewhere have attracted throngs of visitors. The parents were especially devoted to the little marvel, and their sorrow is grievous.

SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS OFFERED FOR A RACE HORSE AND REFUSED.

The horse Longfellow, owned by Mr. John Harper, of Lexington, Ky., seems to have taken the starch out of some of the boasted champions of the east, at the Long Branch races last week. But unexpected and decisive as was his performance, the nabobs were still more astonished at the refusal by the owner of an offer of \$60,000 for the winning horse, made by Mr. D. W. Smith, the owner of Lady Thurn. The fact that in his race with Preckness and Helmbold, the best existing descendants of Lexington, and the imported stallion Australia, the Kentucky horse went away from them "as if they were tied to a post," completely broke their hearts in the first mile and a half, and did the last quarter in little more than an exercise canter, then winning by several lengths, goes far to justify the opinion expressed that he is the superior of any horse in the country. He is described as the finest looking horse on the turf, tall, rangy and symmetrical, standing several inches above his sire, the successful imported horse "Lexington," and closely resembling the old English racer, Flying Dutchman, who won more Derbys than any horse ever started.—Longfellow has never been pushed to the top of his speed throughout an entire race, and the public is therefore ignorant of his actual capabilities. No doubt he is entertained by those who have seen him run that he can come very close to 1.40.

A married lady who was in the habit of spending most of her time in the society of her neighbors, happened one day to be taken ill, and sent her husband in great haste for a physician. The husband ran a short distance, and then returned, exclaiming, "My dear, where shall I find you when I come back?"

Summer Management of Hogs.

If hogs are furnished with a good pasture, with a variety of greases, a good supply of cool, running water, both to drink, and to bathe in, and a moderate supply of grain in some form, the are in warm weather in their natural element, and are then in the best condition to ward off disease and rapid and profitable growth.

Many good swin breeders prefer not to give their hogs any grain during the Summer months leaving them to depend entirely upon grass. But my experience is, that there is no season of the year when it pays better to feed grain to my hogs. It then takes much less grain to put them in market condition, and it also takes much less time, enabling the farmer to market his hogs early, before bad weather, and before the glut in the market, and the decline in prices that usually occur early in Winter.

Spring pigs which are designed for fattening should in this latitude see the light the last of March or the first of April to enable them to attain sufficient growth to be made profitable. There is no profit in the feeding and growth of a little pig, or a young one; the advantages arising from the gain made where there is age enough to eat more and cheaper food. The farmer who raises pigs for roasters or to cut up into quarters to sell like lambs, does not use his stock to the best advantage. If his feed is limited he had better reduce the number of months and feed more and longer than to cut short by slaughtering too young. Pork when young and tender is lighter according to the same bulk than when older and more matured. This fact must not be lost sight of, for what seemeth to be, is not. It would be well enough to work off a lot of late pigs in this way if it were not desirable to winter them. But for a system or practice, killing light pigs because they will sell is no good sense nor good economy. The gain and consequent profit on a pig after he will weigh two hundred pounds or over is more than at any time before that weight is made—hence the farmer who disposes of his pigs when they have reached the avoirdupois of fifty or one hundred pounds is not wise. We say, then, start the pigs early in the spring.

How to make them grow the fastest is the next thing to consider. If the sows are not required to produce another litter the same year it would be best to let the pigs suck so long as the mother will continue to give milk, and feed them at the same time. If this is practised the sow must be fed all she will eat of succulent food, of which barley makes best, with a regular allowance of shelled corn. The pigs would grow faster if they could go into a pen where the sow could not follow, with a regular allowance of shelled corn. The pigs would grow fatter if they could go into a pen where the sow could not follow, and be fed milk mixed with wheat middlings. We should advise removing pigs from the mother at the end of three months and confining them for a few days in a pen until weaned, when they ought to be allowed to go out upon the ground and lie in the sun. We have a fancy that they will do better if the sunshine can fall upon them. If confined on a plank floor they will often get stiff in their legs; and then they do not have the healthful influence of the ground and a chance to doctor themselves, following the prescriptions of instinct and getting their medicines from the laboratory of nature.

Hogs are blessed with a good digestion, and can eat often, digesting their food rapidly. When young they ought to be fed every two hours, eating their mess up clean. They should never be fed; this is one of the most injurious things which can be done, as it makes them puddy and weakens the appetite. Charcoal should always be accessible, and if it is they will eat a considerable quantity. Sulphur is a good corrective, while washing in soapsuds at least once in two weeks is highly beneficial. The washing is better than a day's feeding to promote growth and healthfulness. Fermentation of feed should not go on more than twelve hours to have it palatable and healthy. Beyond that point there is danger of putrefaction, and of its becoming alcoholic, which is no better for swine than man. Keep the pen clean and free from foul odors; give a pig a chance to be clean and he will be. He may lie in the mud, but that is a choice of evils, and here he manifests more wisdom than many humans, for piggy chooses the least, preferring the coating of mud and its cooling effects to the biting of the flies, which the mud keeps off. Heavy, or hot feed like corn and buckwheat, are not food for young pigs. Too fine feed will not do either, but there must be a mixture of fine and coarse. It is just as important to keep the bowels active and healthy as the stomachs, and coarse food such as bran is required to do it. The food, when ground, should be of the consistency of drink, or so that it may be drunk. Pigs often become stiff or foundered from eating too much grain, and when thus affected they are worthless, as they will grow less rather than more, and I never knew one to recover. When pigs are confined in a pen or close yard a basket of weeds from the garden will be a treat for them.—*American Stock Journal.*

Two rusties came into a village telegraph office to send a dispatch. As they left the office the gong of an adjacent hotel sounded for tea. Whereupon one of the pair went into the air several feet, exclaiming, "By Jerusalem! there it goes, Jim!"

Useful Information.

To lay a square acre of ground:—Measure 209 feet on each side, and you will have a square acre to an inch.

An acre contains 4,840 square rods.

A square mile contains 640 acres. In length a mile is 5,280 feet, or 1,770 yards.

A fathom is six feet.

A league is three miles.

A Sabbath-day's journey is 1,155 yards—this is eighteen yards less than two-thirds of a mile.

A day's journey is 33½ miles.

A cubit is 2 feet.

A hand, (horse measure) is 4 inches.

A palm is 3 inches.

A space is 3 feet.

A barrel of flour weighs 190 pounds.

A barrel of pork 200 pounds.

A barrel of rice 600 pounds.

A keg of powder 25 pounds.

A firkin of butter 56 pounds.

A tub of butter 84 pounds.

BUSHEL MEASURE.—The following are sold by weight per bushel:

Wheat, beans, clover seed, 60 pounds to the bushel.

Corn, rye and flaxseed, 56 pounds.

Buckwheat, 53 pounds.

Barley, 43 pounds.

Oats, 32 pounds.

Bran, 20 pounds.

Coarse salt, 85 pounds.

A commercial bale of cotton is 400 pounds.

A pack of wool, 240 pounds.

A section of government land is 640 acres, or one mile square.

A liquid tun is 252 gallons.

A box 16 by 16½ inches and 8 inches deep, contains a bushel.

A box of lemons will average about 330 in number; a box of oranges from 200 to 250.

A case of preserved ginger contains 9 jars.

A frail of dates weighs from 150 to 200 pounds.

A drum of figs, 2, 4, and 8 pounds each.

A cask of prunes, 1,300 to 1,800 pounds, averaging about 1,500 pounds.

Currants come in casks of from 275 to 300 pounds.

Citron comes in small boxes of about 25 pounds each; tare, 2 to 2½ pounds.

Peanuts are usually sent to market in sacks, containing about 2 bushels.

Dried apples and peaches come in barrels, generally from 150 to 225 pounds.

Blackberries come in barrels.

A quintal of fish is 112 pounds.

Virginia peanuts weigh 22 pounds to the bushel. Wilmington, do. 26 to 28 pounds. African, do. 32 pounds.—*American Grocer.*

Boys and Girls.

Boys and girls are not the same. They are born different, and show it while they are infants. The boy baby is restless and uneasy in his mother's arms. He is never still except when asleep, and even then tumbles from side to side in his crib, with sudden flings of arms and legs—

When he grows beyond babyhood he plays differently. Without ever being told of it, he instinctively turns away from dolls, lays them aside in indifference, and freely gives them to whatever little girl will have them. He demands tops, and marbles, and drums; turns down chairs for horses, lays hold of all the strings in the house for laces, wants all the little sticks made into whips, mounts sofas and drives four in hand; he asks for guns, and wants you to tell him stories of bears, and lions, and tigers, and is amused beyond measure at their leaping upon and eating up cows and oxen. The girl baby is gentle, even from the first, and looks quietly out of the blue eyes, or languishingly out of the black ones. She takes naturally to her dolls, and never wearies of dressing them and arranging the baby-house; she is gentle in her plays, and would be frightened with what would fill her brother with a paroxysm of delight; she loves fairy tales, and will not laugh and ask some absurd question about the Babes in the Woods, but rather cries over their sorrows. The sister will smooth pussy, and hold her loving in her lap, while the brother wants to see if the cat can jump; and when she tries to get out of his undesirable company, will detain her by the leg or tail. And these same divergencies of disposition and character perpetuate themselves as the boy or girl grows older. There are exceptions, it is true; some boys have all the tastes and gentleness of a feminine nature, and some girls have much that is masculine. We do not regret seeing it in each. The gentle boy will not make any the less noble man because there was so much that was girl like in his childhood; nor will the girl that was, in her rudeness, often called a boy, be any the less, but perhaps all the more, a true and lovely woman.

How to See Down a Well.

It is not generally known, says the Lancaster (Pa.) *Intelligencer*, how easy a matter it is to explore the bottom of a well, cistern, or pond of water, by the use of a common mirror. When the sun is shining brightly hold a mirror so that the collected rays of light will fall into the water. A bright spot will be sent at the bottom, so light as to show the smallest object plainly. By this means we have examined the bottoms of wells fifty feet deep, when half full or more of water.—The smallest straw of other objects can perfectly seen from the surface. In the same way one can examine ponds, and rivers, if the waters be somewhat clear and not agitated by winds or rapid motion. If a well or cistern be under cover, or shaded by a building so that the sunlight will not fall near the opening, it is only necessary to employ two mirrors, using one to reflect the light to the opening, and another to reflect it down into the water. Light may be thrown fifty feet or a hundred yards to the precise spot desirable, and then downward. We have used the mirror with success to reflect light around the house to a shaded well, and also to carry it from a south window through two rooms and then into a cistern under the north side of the house. Half a dozen reflections of light may be made, though each mirror diminishes the brilliancy of the light. Let any one not familiar with the method try it, and he will not only find it useful, but a very pleasant experiment. It will perhaps reveal a mass of sediment at the bottom of the well that has been little thought of, but which may have been a frightful source of disease by its decay in the water.

Likes and Dislikes.

Can any one tell why we do not thoroughly like some people, who yet are very worthy folks, and with certain qualities by no means to be despised? We think of these qualities, and we admire them; we see our friends, and we dislike them. We are ignorant of the cause why we do so much dislike them; and, if we have any conscience or power of self-reproach, we take ourselves to task for our prejudice, and resolve not to give way to it again. But we never conquer the feeling, and to the last remain conscious of a want, a something which we cannot explain, yet which throws us off from anything like real cordiality. It is negative throughout. A little more of something, and we should actively like them; a little more of something else, and we should as actively dislike them. As it is, the balance hangs so evenly, that we lose the positive in the almost, and are none the happier for the vagueness.

Benjamin Franklin left, in 1791, to Boston and Philadelphia, each £1,000 (\$5,000) to be loaned in small sums to mechanics. He calculated the fund would reach, in one hundred years, over \$650,000, and gave directions as to the investment. The Boston *Travler* says the Boston fund amounts to \$142,068.90, and is well invested, but the Philadelphia fund is less than \$50,000.

A darkey, left in charge of a telegraph office while the operator went to dinner, heard some one "call" over the wires, and began shouting, "Do operator ins't here." The noise ceased.

There is one advantage in being fat.—A few nights ago a bulky lady in Bridgeport, Connecticut, alarmed by the approach of burglars, leaped out of bed with such force that she shook the house from garret to cellar, awakening a male lodger who slept on the lower floor, and frightening away the burglars before they had time to secure anything.