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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.

D. R. J. LANTZ,

Surgeon and Mechanical Dentist,

Still has his office on Main Street, in the second story of Dr. S. Wallow's brick building, nearly opposite the Stroudsburg House, and heatters himself 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 13, 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. aug 31-1f

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

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

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.

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 exam-

ine goods. Prices moderate.

May 6, 1869.—1f

A FULL ASSORTMENT

OF

HOME MADE CHAIRS

Always on hand at

SAMUEL S. LEE'S

New Cabinet Shop,

Franklin Street Stroudsburg, Penn'a

In rear of Stroudsburg Bank.

April 6, '71.—1y.

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON'S (of Wil-

liam-burgh, N. Y.) Recipe for CON-

SUMPTION and ASTHMA carefully com-

ounded at

HOLLINSHEAD'S DRUG STORE.

Medicines Fresh and Pure.

Nov. 21, 1867.) W. HOLLINSHEAD.

DON'T FORGET that when

you want any thing in the Furniture

or Ornamental line that McCarty, in the

Old Fellows' Hall, Main Street, Stroud-

sburg, Pa., is the place to get it. Sept. 26

CAN YOU TELL WHY IT IS

that when any one comes to Stroud-

sburg to buy Furniture, they always in-

quire McCarty's Furniture Store? [Sept. 26

BLANK LEASES

For Sale at this Office.

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.

THOS. A. BELL,

Cashier.

March 16, 1871.—1y.

PEACE DECLARED

AND THE

NATION SAVED

PETER BORN,

respectfully announces to his friends, the

generous public, that his

SALOON

is again opened, for the sale of

LAGER BEER,

PORTER, ALE, WINES, CIGARS,

SCHWEITZER, &c. &c. &c.

at his old stand. Call, see and try.

Minors not allowed to visit his Saloon. [March 4, '69.—1f

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 No-

tions, &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, al-

ways on hand at manufacturers prices.

Repairing neatly executed, and charges

extremely moderate. Calls from the

public respectfully solicited.

Sole Agent for the celebrated Diamond

Spectacles.

November 5th, 1868.—1y.

NEW STORE

—AND—

NEW GOODS

—AT—

REDUCED PRICES!

DARIUS DREHER, begs leave to an-

nounce to his friends and to the pub-

lic generally, that he has just received a

general assortment of

Dry Goods, Notions, Dress Trimmings,

AND

MILLINERY GOODS

consisting, in part of the following desirable

articles, viz.:

Calicoes,

Lawns,

French Chintzes,

Children's Dress Goods,

Worked Edgings,

Parasols, Zephers,

Shetland Wools,

Shetland Wool Shaws,

Delaines,

Muslins,

White Dress Goods,

Insertings,

Lady's and Children's Socks

Flannel and Cloth,

Lady's, Misses and Men's Hoes,

Gloves and Collars,

Mourning Goods,

Shroudings, &c., &c.,

Goods shown with pleasure. "Quicks

sales and small profits" at the old and well

known Millinery Stand of F. A. DREHER.

The Millinery business will be carried on

as usual by Mrs. DREHER.

Patronage respectfully solicited.

DARIUS DREHER.

April 26, 1866.

ONE FLAG OVER ALL.

Columbia welcomes to her doors

The Gentle and the Jew,

And finds a home upon her shores

For men of every hue;

She asks not what their creed may be,

Nor if in prayer they fall;

Yet, while she gives them liberty,

One flag must cover all.

The Christian bears his chastening rod

Beneath the stripes and stars,

The heathen comes from wooden god

And Juggernautal cars—

All freely come to dwell in peace

In Liberty's grand hall,

And all rebellious wars must cease,

One flag must cover all.

The pretty flags of clique or clan,

Of friends of foreign birth,

Should not insult the hope of man—

Our flag, the best on earth.

Let factious banners pass away,

Nor prove fair freedom's pall;

Oh! heed Columbia's words to-day—

One flag must cover all.

DENTER SMITH.

THE FOREST FIRES.

The Devasted Districts.

EXTENT OF THE FIRES—THE LOSSES

The map printed herewith shows the

districts that have suffered the most

severely from the forest fires. It must

not be understood, however, that all the

region distinguished by the dark shading

has been burned over, but the fires have

occurred at places not widely separated

throughout the sections of country so de-

signed. To give accurate boundaries

of the tracts actually ravaged would re-

quire a map upon a very large scale; for,

while in some places the flames have

mowed a swathe of destruction ten or

twenty miles wide by a hundred long, in

others the area burned has been but a

few square miles, including perhaps a vil-

lage with the adjacent forests. In many

places not indicated on the map fires of

small magnitude are reported. The map

gives a knowledge of the location of the

larger towns that were consumed, and an

appropriate idea of the vastness of the re-

gion ravaged.

The most striking fact about these great

fires is the apparent spontaneity with

which they burst forth in a hundred widely

separated places at the same time. If

a band of incendiaries, scattered over two

States, had lighted the fires by pre-con-

certed arrangement, the result would not

have been widely different from the ac-

tual fact. There are reports of villages

ablaze all along the Huron shore, from

the St. Clair River to Saginaw Bay. The

east and west shores of the Bay have alike

been devastated; conflagrations are re-

ported in the Saginaw Valley, at various

points along the Detroit and Grand Haven

Railroad, and even as far south as the

Central Road; while on the western

shore of Michigan, from Grand Traverse

Bay to South Haven, over 200 miles, the

destruction has been great. It was on

this coast, about 20 miles south of Grand

Haven, that the prosperous town of Hol-

land stood, which was entirely consumed.

Further North, Manistee, a lumber town,

was in great part destroyed, and Glen

Haven, on Grand Traverse Bay, was

wholly burned.

Across the Lake, in Wisconsin, both

shores of Green Bay were ravaged, and

the fire swept along the whole length of

the Door Peninsula. Fires are also re-

ported in the Counties of Fond du Lac,

Manitowoc, Sheboygan, Dodge, Maratho,

and Winnebago. There is no informa-

tion to show how much of the uninhabited

country in the northern part of the Lower

Michigan Peninsula has been swept,

or how far into the wild region north and

west of Green Bay the fire has penetrated.

Some exaggerated accounts represent

Michigan as burned from lake to lake,

but these are manifestly based upon the

number of fires reported at many different

points, which to be not knowing the fre-

quency of forest fires in dry seasons in

the North-West would give the impres-

sion that the whole country for hundreds

of miles was in flames.

The character of the country desolated

in Michigan and Wisconsin is quite sim-

ilar. Vast forests of pines and hemlocks,

with occasional groves of beeches and

maples cover the land. It is a gloomy

wilderness, whose monotonous loneliness

is relieved by an occasional manufactur-

ing village on the shore, at the mouth of

a stream, or a camp of lumbermen in the

interior. The villages are created by es-

tablishing extensive mills for sawing the

logs that are floated down the streams,

and shipping the lumber or working it

up into tubs, pails, barrels, chairs, bed-

steads, and a variety of other articles.—

There are few farms. The climate is black

and the soil generally thin and sandy.

On the Door Peninsula, in Wisconsin,

however, there is considerable good land

cleared and devoted to wheat culture; and