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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 13, 1871.—17

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. Aug 31st

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.—14

JAMES H. WALTON,

Attorney at Law,

Office in the building formerly occupied by L. M. Burson, and opposite the Stroudsburg Bank, Main street, Stroudsburg, Pa. Jan 13th

S. HOLMES, Jr.

Attorney at Law,

STROUDSBURG, PA.

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

Business of all kinds attended to with promptness and fidelity. May 6, 1869.—11

PLASTER!

Fresh ground Nova Scotia PLASTER, at Stokes' Mills. HEMLOCK BOARDS, FENCING, SHINGLES, LATH, PAULING, 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 examine goods. Prices moderate. May 6, 1869.—11

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

lanburgh, N. Y.) Recipe for CON-

SUMPTION and ASTHMA carefully com-

ounded at

HOLLINSHEAD'S DRUG STORE.

57 Medicines Fresh and Pure.

Nov. 21, 1867.] W. HOLLINSHEAD.

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.—17.

DON'T FORGET that when

you want any thing in the Furniture

or Ornamental line that McCarty, in the

Odd-Fellows' Hall, Main Street, Stroud-

burg, Pa., is the place to get it. [Sept. 26

DON'T FOOL YOUR MONEY

away for worthless articles of Furni-

ture, but go to McCarty's, and you will get

well paid for it. [Sept. 26, '67.

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.

An Ode to Feeling.

The small-pox in Chicago is the Chicago Post's provocation for printing the following poem:

"How are you, Johnny Jones, my friend?"

"How are you, Johnny boy?"

I clapped him cordially and cried

"Old friend, I wish you joy!"

"A merry Christ—mass!" bust just then

He jumped at me and growled;

He doubled up his fists and swore

And got right up and howled.

I never saw a man so mad,

He stamped upon the ground,

And talked swearwords and danced and writhed

And twisted 'round and 'round.

"Mad dogs," I screamed; and then he said

To quiet the alarm,

"Oh! Jim, I'm vaccinated there;

Don't touch me on that arm!"

LIFE IN GREENLAND.

The life of the Greenlander must be

very dreary. About the first of October

the last ship leaves for Europe, and from

that time until the next May, they have

no communication with the civilized

world; their year is divided into one long

day and one long night. For many

months the sun never sets; throughout

the twenty-four hours, he is seen describ-

ing his brilliant circuit in the northern

skies. In July, you watch his descent

toward the horizon till he seems to dip

his golden edge into the sea; then, seem-

ing to pause in his course for a moment,

he mounts again into the heavens. While

we were there, a month later, the sun

disappeared for less than four hours; I

had watched his setting at 10 P. M. cover-

ing the sea and sky with gold and purple

but the heavens remained bright with a

mellow light, by which I read during the

brief night; and at 1 o'clock A. M., he

re-appeared in glory. This was a novelty,

and I felt free from the slavery of hours,

but that prolonged day brought with it a

strange excitement. I knew not when to

retire, when to rise. Bells called us to

breakfast, lunch and dinner; bells called

us to repose and aroused us from our fit-

ful slumber.

This lengthy day is followed by an

equally long night, which brings mental

and moral depression. Men are mooping,

testy, imaginative, and appear colorless

as potato sprouts growing in a dark cellar.

Even the dogs suffer from the pro-

longed darkness. Yet Greenland is not

without some bounties of Providence.—

During the brief summer, the valleys are

green with grasses and mosses. Some

flowers have been found as far north as

80°. Of course there are no forests, but

as a substitute, quantities of drift wood,

from North American rivers, are gather-

ed on coast and used for timber. But if

nature is scanty in her supply, of vegeta-

tion, she is abundant in her supply of

fish, fowl, and beast. The waters abound

in salmon, codfish, sturgeon, whales, the

walrus and the seal. The very air is

sometimes darkened with ducks, geese,

and quail. But the reindeer, the walrus,

the seal, and the bear are of the greatest

value to the Esquimaux, both for food

and raiment. What the cocoonat, palm,

that tree of a hundred uses, is to the peo-

ple of the Indies, and the olive tree is to

the inhabitants of Palestine, the reindeer

is to the people of Greenland. The flesh,

the tongue, the marrow of the bones are

delicacies; the blood is a nourishing be-

verage; the skin not only furnishes clo-

thing impervious to the cold, but also tents

and bedding; and out of the bones and

horns are made all necessary household

utensils. When an Esquimaux catches a

reindeer, he has, on four legs, a larger

well filled, a wardrobe well supplied, a

house well furnished.

Next to the deer, the walrus is of most

value to Greenlanders. It was on a

with all his strength and cunning, the

walrus is no match for the polar bear.—

In August the walrus makes his way to

the shore, draws his huge body upon the

rocks and there basks in the sunshine.—

Ever watching for his prey, the bear

mounts the overhanging cliffs, and lifting

a large rock with his forepaws, and cal-

culating the distance and the curvature

with the accuracy of a mathematician, he

hurls the rock on the animal's head, crush-

ing in the ponderous skull; then, like an

arrow, the bear rushes down the cliff, and

if the walrus still lives, he hammers away

with the same rock till the beast is dead.

Bear-hunting is one of the most exciting

scenes of the polar regions. A large she-

bear, with a four-months old cub, was at-

tacked first by the dogs, which she caught

up and flung, first one and then another

to a great distance. During the strug-

gle, the cub was wounded with a pistol-

ball. At once the mother placed the

cube between her hind legs, and shoving

it along sought flight; but, wounded her

self, she faced about, rose upon her hind

quarters, placed the cub between her hind

legs and bade defiance to her pursuers.—

Wounded again, she fell dead, and the

cub mounted the dead body of its mother,

and continued the fight till captured.

Since the days of Job, there has been

no such patience as is now displayed by

the Esquimaux, when in winter he is hunt-

ing the seal. Having ascertained where

the seal is gnawing beneath the ice for a

breathing-hole, the hunter perforates the

spot with a slender bone rod, with a point

at one end and a knob at the other, which

is moved by the seal in coming to the sur-

face. This many occupy twenty-four

hours. The hunter then builds a wall of

snow, four feet high, to shelter him from

the wind. Seating himself behind it, he

places by his side his spear and lines.—

He must preserve the utmost silence, that

he may hear the seal at work and not

cause fright to the animal. He even binds

his knees together with a thong to pre-

vent the rustling of his clothes. And

there he sits for twenty-four hours wait-

ing the coming of the seal to the surface,

when he cautiously rises with spear in

hand, and the long sought for seal is his.

Rev. Dr. Newman, in the Methodist.

Compulsory Education.

The fact presented in the late message

of Governor Geary that there are in

Pennsylvania more than seventy five

thousand children receiving no educa-

tion other than that derived on the streets,

while the public schools afford ample

facilities for their admittance and train-

ing, starts again the important question

whether a system of compulsory educa-

tion should not be adopted. In review-

ing the able report of Professor Wieker-

sham, the Philadelphia North American

comments as follows:

The annual report of the State

Superintendent of Common Schools of

Pennsylvania has just been made public,

and contains many facts truly gratifying.

There is an increase over the previous

year of 1,488 schools, 409 teachers, 5,723

pupils, and \$809,157 in the expenditures.

By some strange arrangement the city

of Philadelphia was a long time excluded

from these reports, and never appeared

in the annual statements of the depart-

ment, so that when the reports were

quoted in distant States they invariably

did injustice to the State by giving figures

that were far below the real ones. But

this is rectified now, and looking at the

progress of the State at large, the present

report is worthy of attention. It gives

the entire expenditure upon schools, in-

cluding orphan's school, at \$9,100,928.33.

The Superintendent calls attention to

the fact that the increase in the expendi-

tures on schools in the past seven years

has been more than equal to the entire

outlay seven years ago, from which our

readers may draw their own conclusions

as to the shocking neglect of education

in the interior of the State prior to the

adoption of the new school law, which

established the office of County Superin-

tendent. It may be safely assumed,

however, that even in the present im-

proved condition, the public school system

of the Commonwealth is far below the

requirements of the times, and that 834,644

pupils are too few for a population of

three and a half millions. Long ex-

perience has convinced all connected with

Reverdy Johnson on the Kurlux:

There is now one Democrat, at least,

who has been converted to a belief in the

existence of the Kurlux as described by

Republicans—who believe that the stories

told by the carpet-baggers are not exag-

gerated. We allude to the Hon. Reverdy

Johnson. It will be remembered that

upon the passage of the Kurlux Bill,

Mr. Johnson condemned it in unmeas-

ured terms, denouncing it as "a gross out-

rage upon the southern people," and "an

unnecessary and outrageous piece of leg-

islation to oppress a peaceable and law abid-

ing people." During