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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 exact 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 successful manner.

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Jan 31st

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

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Trusting that many years of consecutive practice of Medicine and Surgery will be a sufficient guarantee for the public confidence.

February 25, 1870.—44.

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 Ruster's clothing store.

Business of all kinds attended to with promptness and fidelity.

May 6, 1869.—44.

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Fresh ground Nova Scotia PLASTER, at Stokes' Mills. HEMLOCK BOARDS, FENCING, SHINGLES, LATH, PALING, 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.

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Stokes' Mills, Pa., April 20, 1871.

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EAST STROUDSBURG, PA.

(Near the Depot.)

The public are invited to call and examine goods. Prices moderate.

May 6, 1869.—44.

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

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HOLLINSHEAD'S DRUG STORE.

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.—1y.

DON'T FORGET that when

you want any thing in the Furniture or Ornamental line that McCarty, in the Old-Flores' Hall, Main Street, Stroudsburg, Pa., is the place to get it. [Sept. 26

DON'T FOOL YOUR MONEY

away for worthless articles of Furniture, 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.

The Hot Springs of the Yellowstone.

The following is from Prof. Hayden's article on the Yellowstone, in the February number of *Scribner's*. This article is the second in a series on "The Wonders of the West."

From the river our path led up the steep sides of the hill for about one mile, when we came suddenly and unexpectedly in full view of the springs. This wonder alone, our whole company agreed, surpassed all the descriptions which had been given by former travelers. Indeed, the Langford party saw nothing of this. Before us arose a high white mountain, looking precisely like a frozen cascade. It is formed by the calcareous sediment of the hot springs, precipitated from the water as it flows down the steep declivities of the mountain side. The upper portion is about one thousand feet above the waters of Gardiner's River. The surface covered with the deposit comprises from three to four square miles. The springs now in active operation cover an area of about one square mile, while the rest of the territory is occupied by the remains of springs which have long since ceased to flow. We pitched our camp upon a grassy terrace at the base of the principal group of active springs. Just in the rear of us were a series of reservoirs or bathing pools, rising one above the other, semicircular in form, with most elegantly scalloped margins composed of calcareous matter, the sediment precipitated from the water of the spring. The hill, which is about two hundred feet high, presents the appearance of water congealed by frost as it quickly flows down a rocky declivity. The deposit is as white as snow, except when tinged here and there with iron or sulphur. Small streams flow down the side of the snowy mountain, in channels lined with oxide of iron colored with the most delicate tints of red. Others present the most exquisite shades of yellow, from a deep bright sulphur to a dainty cream color. In the springs and in the little channels is a material like the finest Cashmere wool, with its slender fibers floating in the water, vibrating with the movement of the current, and tinged with various shades of red and yellow, as bright as those of our aniline dyes. These delicate wool like masses are undoubtedly plants, which seem to be abundant in all the hot springs of the West, and are familiar to the microscopist as diatoms. Upon a kind of terrace covering an area of two hundred yards in length and fifteen in width are several large springs in a constant state of agitation, but with a somewhat lower temperature than the boiling point. The hottest spring is 162°; others are 142°, 155°, and 156°, respectively. Some of them give off the odor of sulphuretted hydrogen quite perceptibly. A qualitative analysis shows the water to contain sulphuretted hydrogen, lime, soda, alumina, and a small amount of magnesia. It is beautifully clear, and slightly alkaline to the taste.

The water after rising from the spring basins flows down the sides of the declivity, step by step, from one reservoir to the other, at each one of them losing a portion of its heat, until it becomes as cool as spring water. Within five hundred feet of its source our large party camped for two days by the side of the little stream formed by the aggregated waters of these hot springs, and we found the water most excellent for drinking as well as cooking purposes. It was perfectly clear and tasteless, and harmless in its effects. During our stay here all the members of our party, as well as the soldiers comprising our escort, enjoyed the luxury of bathing in these most elegantly carved natural bathing pools, and it was easy to select, from the hundreds of reservoirs, water of every variety of temperature. These natural basins vary somewhat in size, but many of them are about four by six feet in diameter, and one to four feet in depth. With a foresight worthy of commendation, two men have already pre-empted 320 acres of land covering most of the surface occupied by the active springs, with the expectation that upon the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad this will become a famous place of resort for invalids and pleasure-seekers. Indeed, no future tourist traveling over the Far West will think of neglecting this most wonderful of the physical phenomena of that most interesting region.

The level or terrace upon which the principal active springs are located is about midway up the side of the mountain covered with the sediment. Still further up are the old ruins of what must have been at some period of the past even more active springs than any at present known. The sides of the mountain for two or three hundred feet in height are covered with a thick crust of the calcareous deposit, which was originally ornamented with the most elegant sculpturing all over the surface, like the bathing pools below. But atmospheric agencies, which act readily on the lime, have obliterated all their delicate beauty. Chimneys partially broken down are scattered about here and there, with apertures varying in size from two inches to two feet in diameter. Long, rounded ridges are also quite numerous, with fissures extending the entire length, from which the boiling water issued forth and flowed over the sides. Thus the sediment was continually precipitated in thin oval layers, so that a section of these oblong chimneys presents the appearance of layers of hay in a stack, or the thatched cabin of a peasant. Some of these

chimneys were undoubtedly formed by geysers, now extinct; others by what may be called spouting-springs, as those which are in a constant state of violent ebullition, throwing the water up two to four feet—a phenomenon intermediate between a boiling spring and a true geyser. The water is forced up through an orifice in the earth by hydrostatic pressure, and overflowing, precipitates the sediment around it; and thus, in time, it builds up a mound varying in height according to the force of this pressure. One of these cones is very remarkable, surpassing any observed in any other portion of the West. From its peculiar form we almost involuntarily named it the "Liberty Cap." It is entirely composed of carbonate of lime, in flexible cap-like layers, with a diameter at the base of fifteen feet, and a height of about forty feet. It is completely closed over at the summit. This is probably an extinct geyser, and was the most powerful one of this group.

SHOCKING RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

A TRAIN WRECKED BY A BROKEN RAIL—NINE PERSONS KILLED AND MANY INJURED.

MAUCH CHUNK, Feb. 1.—A horrible accident occurred this morning on the Lehigh Valley Railroad at a point on the road two miles from Mud Run and one from Rockport. The Buffalo express train, due at Rockport 9:49 a. m., and having three passenger cars, the second and third being respectively the North Pennsylvania through to Philadelphia, and the New-Jersey Central through to New-York, was passing this point, when, after the engine, baggage wagon, and one passenger car had gone on safely, a rail broke, causing the second car to jump the track and go down an embankment 25 feet high, dragging the car following it. Both cars were completely wrecked. As soon as the passengers were removed from the wreck, the second car, which was warmed by Baker's patent heater, took fire.

Only two of the passengers in the wrecked cars escaped uninjured. Five of the passengers were killed instantly, and four have since died of their wounds. Sixteen persons, beside, were more or less injured. The wounded were removed to Mauch Chunk, by the company's officers, and all possible care afforded them. The Mansion House was placed at their disposal, and the people of the city rendered all the assistance in their power. The names of the persons killed are as follows: Mrs. Pratorius, wife of Prof. Pratorius, Wilkesbarre; Mrs. Still and child, (colored), Reading; Mrs. Miller, Tanberry, Penn.; J. A. Smith, Wilkesbarre.

The names of the persons injured (of whom four, whose names are not reported, have since died), are as follows: Judge Dana, Wilkesbarre, arm and shoulder broken; Mrs. Taxel, Wilkesbarre, badly; J. H. Mellon, Towanda, slightly; John Lally, Pittston, slightly; Marry A. Spaid, Wilkesbarre, seriously; Mrs. Montanye, Brooklyn, slightly; Luther Woodward, Wilkesbarre, slightly; Kate Nearcast, Mahoney City, slightly; Jane Kilpatrick, New-York, slightly; George Brader, Whitehaven, dangerously; John Cox, Bethlehem, badly; Mr. Wolf, Whitehaven, fatally; Mr. H. Rivel, Philadelphia, slightly; J. Yonker, brakeman, Philadelphia, slightly; Abel Kelsey, Hickory Run, slightly; Charles Timmons, engineer, Pittston, slightly; P. H. Gillick, Hickory Run, badly; Aaron Whittaker, Whitehaven, slightly; Noah C. Mittenan, Bethlehem, slightly; Eli Seigfried, conductor, Easton, slightly.

All the dead have been claimed and taken charge of by their friends. The Lehigh Valley Railroad has had the reputation of being well managed, and this is the first time that a passenger had been killed on it.

Another outlet for the products of our vast anthracite fields of Pennsylvania is opened in the great and growing Northwest by the North Pacific railroad. On the 10th inst. the first car load of coal over the new transcontinental route was sent from Duluth, across the State of Minnesota, to Moorehead, on the eastern frontier of Dakota. The rich country which the North Pacific is bringing into close and easy communication with the Atlantic seaboard has large deposits of bituminous coal, but no traces of anthracite have been or are, judging from careful geological surveys, likely to be found. For hard coal Pennsylvania's fields will be drawn upon, and the black diamonds can be sent cheaply from here to the West. From Erie in our State coal can be carried to Duluth for one dollar per ton by vessels bringing grain to that lake port, which would otherwise be compelled to return in ballast. Duluth will, therefore, soon become the great anthracite receiving point of the Northwestern States and Territories, and the North Pacific road the medium of distribution throughout the region where it will be needed in large quantities.

Jacob Urban, Sen., of Conestoga township, Lancaster county, is the owner of a heifer that recently gave birth to three fine, healthy looking calves. When one day old the three weighed 110 pounds, and they are so much alike in all respects that it is almost impossible to tell them apart.

FREAKS OF FORTUNE.

Some Strange and Interesting Facts in the History of the Reno Oil Company.

The vicissitudes of the Reno Oil Company have been somewhat remarkable.—Our readers will doubtless remember its sudden collapse, which culminated in the failure of Culver, Penn & Co., and the closing up of the Venango National Bank, the Oil City Banks, Crawford County Bank, and other banking houses throughout that section of Pennsylvania. Some months after the failure it was publicly announced that the depositors in the different banks above named could receive payment of their claims in Reno stock at its par value. A large majority of the depositors accepted the proposition, while others, less hopeful or credulous, either refused altogether, or, even after accepting the proposition, afterwards sold their stock at ruinously low prices. But the confiding holders were to reap their reward.

Last winter and spring large producing wells were struck in the company's territory, and on the first day of July, 1871, a dividend of three per cent. was declared. Reno stock naturally rose rapidly in value, and everything progressed favorably during the summer and fall. But a still further success was achieved when, on the 2d of January, of this year, the Reno Company declared another dividend of three per cent., and simultaneously announced that all owners of stock in less amounts than \$1000 would receive par for the same. Larger holders are receiving twenty per cent. of their stock, and a new certificate of stock for the balance. The production of oil at Reno is now said to amount to about two hundred and sixty barrels per day, and at that rate would yield a gross income of over \$375,000 per year. But the company owns over twelve hundred acres of land, and upon only ten or twelve acres have wells as yet developed. At present, the winter season being unfavorable, the company are sinking but few new wells; but with the approach of spring and warm weather they intend to put large portions of their territory in full operation.

Serious Results from Extreme Cold.

Chicago, Feb. 1.—Reports now coming to hand from the Northwest show that the change in the temperature, Saturday night and Sunday, was much greater than first stated and that there has been great suffering and some cases of loss of life on the plains.

A special despatch from Sioux City, to the *Times*, says several deaths occurred near that city from exposure. Two men, father and son, named Patrick and Michael Jordan, were frozen to death on Picher creek, ten miles north of that place.—When found the bodies were within twenty rods of a house.

They had come six or seven miles for a load of wood and were overtaken suddenly by the storm, when they became bewildered and could not reach shelter.

Three men, Hollanders, whose names are unknown, were frozen to death in Rock river, in Sioux county, on Sunday. A special despatch to the *Journal*, from Vermillion, Dakota, says several persons have perished from cold in that valley. Two boys were caught in the storm near Lodi, and one was frozen to death and the other had his arm and legs so badly frozen that they will have to be amputated. Two men are reported dead from cold on Turkey creek, in Dakota, about 15 miles from here, and several other deaths are reported, the particulars of which have not been received. The storm was of unprecedented severity and will be long remembered.

A train on the Illinois Central railroad, due at Sioux City, Saturday, 27th ult., is lying at Lemars, with no immediate prospect of getting through. It will probably not reach there before to night. The road is completely blocked. The snow is packed very hard and will have to be shoveled.

The horror of the famine in Persia has not yet reached its climax. Major S. A. Smith, assistant resident, writing from Bushire, says the people are worn to skeletons, the children "to famished beasts," and some of them are always trodden down and killed in the daily rush for English rice. Mr. A. J. S. Adams, traveling in Teheran about two months ago, in a note published by the *Sunderland Times*, that in the crowds who swarm in the barrack square to receive a dose of small silver from the shah, hundreds—men and women—are literally stark naked, worn to the bone, and covered with sores. The people follow their visitor howling for bread; "two men lie upon the ground, quite dead, and a third is laid upon one side of the bazaar, covered with a piece of dirty cotton. A naked woman lies in the agonies of death, surrounded by a crowd of beings almost as badly off as herself. The next form is that of a woman, who scrapes from the ground a handful of melon-seeds and filth, which she divides between her two children." This is one morning's ride. There is no help for any of them.

Recent accounts from British Columbia state that mining is proving successful and remunerative to those engaged in it. Gold to the value of \$74,415 was assayed at the government assay office during November. The yield of the Omineca mines during the past season was \$100,000.

Possessed by the Devil—Horrible Case of Superstition in Susquehanna county, Pa.

A correspondent writes from Great Bend to the *Montrose Republican* the following account of a terrible case of superstition and its results, gathered from an eye witness of the affair:

A Mr. Eli Stowe and wife, living in Randolph, some four miles from the Bend (Nazarites), becoming possessed with the idea that the devil had entered into their child (a babe only eighteen months old), and that the evil spirit must be conquered by whipping and starving, are said to have tied the helpless infant in a high chair for twenty-three hours, ever and anon spanking and whipping it, until when discovered it was said to be "black and blue" from its neck to its heels, and its little quivering flesh so cut and mangled by the lash that the blood actually trickled down the chair to the floor. The alarm was given by the hired man, who hastened to the child's grand-parent, a Mr. Kent, living near Windsor village, who, on learning the facts, hastened as fast as whip and spur could urge a fleet horse, and reaching the house of the infatuated parents, actually found the babe undergoing crucifixion at the hands of the father and mother, as above stated.—A few hours longer must have ended its sufferings, as the child seemed to be so exhausted as to be nearly insensible. A thrill of horror seemed to pervade that community, and a universal murmur for the law to have its weight. The parents have heretofore been regarded as good citizens, and the cause of this, temporary religious insanity is unknown.

Money Saving.

In address delivered last week, Horace Greeley said he thought the worse thing about working men was that too many of them felt impelled to spend what they might save because no special reason was brought home for saying. If all the young working men would save two dollars a week from the time they are twenty-one until they are twenty-five years old which is about the age most of them get married at, they would soon find themselves in comfortable circumstances. It was not by strikes nor by high wages that the working man's condition could be improved. What is the good of one body of men organizing for a strike, when, for each man who demanded higher pay declined to work if it was refused him, there were a dozen ready and willing to work for any price the employer might name? And as to high wages, the very fact that wages were increased was an indication that the expenses of living would be also increased. Every man should own a piece of ground; that was the first start. Except where they found a final resting place too few working men owned any now; yet there were five hundred places about New York where land might be bought at such a moderate price as it would bring for raising potatoes alone. In these places the working men might buy and plant their shade and fruit trees, and in time raise up villages. He would gladly see fifty organizations of working men banded together for such a purpose, for they would have an object in saving their money.

Detectives on Thursday last, arrested Henry C. Coegys, Doctor S. L. Swornsted and Doctor James H. Ludwig, all residents of Baltimore, charged with defrauding by false checks and forged letters the First National Bank of Washington, D. C., out of thirty six hundred dollars, and various other banks and bankers at Pittsburg, Pa., Alexandria, Va., Richmond, Va., and elsewhere, amounting in all to about twenty-five thousand dollars. The accused parties are now in jail waiting further investigation.

A remarkable illustration of the benefits of having the small pox is reported from Troy. A man who had been insane for over two years, caught the contagion, and, after the usual run of the disease, recovered not only his health, but his senses, and is to day both physically and mentally a well man. He is a carpenter by trade, and is about to resume work.

One evening in company, during conversation, gentleman quoted the expression, "Man proposes, and God disposes." "Yes," said a maiden present, "a man proposed to me once, I said no, and have never seen him since, so I thought somebody had disposed of him."

At an Indiana breakfast table a traveler from the East handed to one of his fellow travelers a plate of sausage, whereupon the question was asked, "Is it safe?" To which was replied, "This is a prolific hog country, and it is safe to eat sausage wherever hog is cheaper than dog."

The year 1872 promises to be remarkable both her and in Europe for easy money markets, and an unprecedented demand for and advance in prices of what are called first class investment securities, such as government and first mortgage railway bonds.

California is rapidly taking place as a great wine growing country. During the past year the vintage amounted to 5,910,000 gallons of wine and 197,000 gallons of brandy, valued at about \$2,500,000.

Milwaukee is manufacturing agricultural machinery to be sent to Japan.

The Feet.

Of all parts of the body, there is not one which ought to be so carefully attended to as the feet. Every person known from experience, that colds, and many other diseases which proceed from the same, are attributable to cold feet. The feet are at such a distance from "the wheel at the cistern" of the system, that the circulation of the blood may be very easily checked in them. Yet, for all this, and although every person of common sense should be aware of the truth of what we have stated, there is no part of the body so much trifled with as the feet. The young and would-be genteel footed erump their feet into thin soled, bone-pinching boots, in order to display neat feet, in the fashionable sense of the term. Now this is very wrong. In cold weather; boots of good thick leather, both in soles and uppers, and large enough to give free circulation of the blood in the feet, should be worn by all. They should be water tight and warm, but not air tight. It injures the feet to wear air tight covering over them. India rubber shoes or boots should not be worn except in wet and slushy weather, and then taken off as soon as the exposure to it is over. No part of the body should be allowed to have a covering that entirely obstructs the passage of the carbonic acid gas from the pores of the skin outwards, and the moderate passage of the air inwards to the skin. Life can be destroyed in a very short time by stopping these little pores of the skin. There is one great evil against which every person should be on the guard, and it is one which is seldom guarded against. We mean the changing of warm for cold shoes or boots. A change is often made from thick to thin soled shoes, without reflecting upon the consequences which might ensue. It is a dangerous practice, and many an individual has suffered hours of illness because of it.

Waste Paper.

Few housekeepers are aware of the many uses to which waste paper may be put. After a stove has been blackened, it may be kept looking very well for a long time by rubbing with paper every morning. Rubbing with paper is a much nicer way of keeping the outsides of a tea kettle, coffee pot, and tea pot bright and clean, than the old way of washing them in suds. Rubbing with paper is also the best way of polishing knives and tin ware, after scouring. This saves wetting knife handles. If a little flour be held on the paper, in rubbing tin ware and spoons, they shine like new silver. For polishing mirrors, windows, lamp chimneys, &c., paper is better than dry cloth. Preserves and pickles keep much better if borwn paper instead of cloth is tied over the jar. Paper is much better to put under a carpet than straw. It is warmer, thinner, and makes less noise when one walks over it. Two thicknesses of paper, placed between other coverings on a bed, are as warm as a quilt.

Pork Cake.

Half a pound of salt pork chopped fine, two cups of boiling water poured over it, two cups of molasses, four cups of sugar, two heaping teaspoons of ground cloves, four of cinnamon, two nutmegs, two large teaspoons of soda, and flour enough to make of the consistency of gingerbread; add two pounds of raisins, one of currants, half a pound of citron. This will make two large loaves.

Carpeted Floors.

When a carpet is taken up to be cleaned, the floor beneath it is generally very much covered with dust. This dust is very fine, dry, and poisonous to the lungs. Before removing it, sprinkle the floor with very dilute carbolic acid, to kill any poisonous germs that may be present, and to thoroughly disinfect the floor reader it sweet.—*Journal of Chemistry.*

Molasses Candy.

Take two quarts of the best molasses, one pound of brown sugar, the juice of two lemons, or a teaspoonful of strong essence of lemon. Mix, and boil to the proper consistency. Take care that it does not burn. Put it on a buttered plate, and when partially cooled pull it in the usual way. The longer you pull it, the whiter it will become.

Warts.

Warts have been cured by the application daily (for a few days) of spirits of salts. It does not stain the skin, or leave a scar where the warts have been.

Auburn, a little village in Maine, and almost unknown to fame, nevertheless turned out \$3,000,000 worth of shoes.—The average weekly shipments were about 800 cases.

Three United States Senators have been robbed in the cars between New York and Washington this winter.

A boy in Iowa, has a silver quarter stuck fast in his throat. It can't be a gold quarter or it would pass.

Knoxville has an orphan girl, 70 years of age, who is cutting her third set of teeth.