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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.

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, tactful and skillful manner.

Special attention given to saving the Natural Teeth; also, to the insertion of Artificial Teeth on Rubber, Gold, Silver or Orotinuous 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. 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.—tf

DR. J. F. CASLOW,
Oculist, Aurist & Surgeon,
OF SUNBURY, PA.

Has taken rooms at the Stroudsburg House, where he will operate and treat all diseases of the Eye and Ear, and all Deformities or Injuries requiring Surgical aid. He also locates here for the practice of medicine and midwifery. Worthy poor attended free of charge. For consultation and advice, free.
February 1, 1872.—3m.

Geo. W. Jackson. Amzi LeBar.

DRs. JACKSON & LeBAR

PHYSICIANS, SURGEONS & ACCOUCHERS,
Stroudsburg and East Stroudsburg, Pa.

DR. GEO. W. JACKSON,
Stroudsburg,

in the old office of Dr. A. Reeves Jackson Residence in Wyckoff's Building.

DR. A. LeBAR,
East Stroudsburg,

office next door to Smith's Store. Residence at Miss E. Heller's.
Feb. 8 '72—tf

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 approved 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—tf

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 13—tf

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.

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON'S (of Wil-lumsburgh, N. Y.) Recipe for CON-SUMPTION and ASTHMA carefully com-pounded 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 Odd-Fellows' 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.]

BLANK MORTGAGE

For sale at this Office.

EUGENIE SELLS HER JEWELS.

Nothing Like It Ever Before Offered For Sale—She Gets \$400,000 From a London Jeweller—A List of the Collection.

LONDON, December 25.—Is there no one at home who is desirous of making a really handsome present to "the reigning family" at the White House—a present really worth talking about? If so, let that person send over to me a check for the comparatively trifling sum of \$500,000, and he shall receive by the next steamer the whole of "the jewels of an illustrious lady now in exile," which were purchased the other day by Messrs. Emanuel, of Bond street for £80,000. Of course £80,000 is only \$400,000; but the odd \$100,000 is none too much to be divided between the Messrs. Emanuel and myself. You will guess without any difficulty that the "illustrious lady" is none other than the Empress Eugenie.—Here is a list of some of the jewels, many of them, it is understood, having been the gifts of crowned heads to the unfortunate lady who has now parted with them:

Bracelet—Large fine ruby and diamonds.

Watch and chataine, the back jeweled in diamonds and colored precious stones—a marvelous piece of setting.

Pair of large single stone diamond ear tops.

Bracelet—The centre a very large sapphire of splendid quality and color, set round with large brilliants on an elastic band of large diamonds.

Diamond brooch, representing the flower of an orchid, with long pendant leaves and drops.

A pair of large diamond anchors.

A sapphire and diamond necklace, of rare large sapphires, with large brilliants intervening.

An aigrette of diamonds, emeralds, and pearls, arranged in Oriental fashion.

Head ornament—Diamond rose leaves with full size rose and buds in centre.—Purchased in the London Exhibition of 1862.

Head ornament—diamond wheat-ears with corn flowers and grass.

Head ornament—diamond olive wreaths, with black beads interspersed.

Emerald cross with pearl oekleak. The emeralds are of the rarest tint and of perfect quality, and pearls all matching each other in size, form and whiteness.

Black pearl necklace. A very rare collection of large black pearls, with black and diamond snap.

Three pearl and diamond fringe pendants composed of large stones.

The Standard says:

The collection is remarkable in many ways. That of the Prince Esterhazy was more valuable, but for taste and workmanship combined, with historical interest, it is not too much to say that nothing like it has been offered for sale in England within living memory, if at all.

A mere catalogue of the articles shows this. After the war between France and Austria in 1859, and when peace was concluded, the Empress had a head ornament of diamonds worked into the form of an olive wreath, with black beads introduced in it at regular intervals. The olive branch told its own story of peace, and the sombre beads with which the glittering brilliants were relieved were meant to express sorrow for the soldiers who had fallen. The workmanship is exquisite and the stones are of the first water. This magnificent ornament is valued at several thousands of pounds.

It would be superfluous to pass eulogium upon the beauty or quality of the jewels. It is sufficient to know that many of them were designed and worn by the Empress Eugenia in the day of her greatness, and that they nearly all speak of that personal taste for which she was famous. The famous cross, suspended from a pearl necklace, and represented in Winterhalter's portrait, is composed of emeralds of the finest color and purity, while the pearls all match each other in size, shape and tint. Another necklace of black pearls of large size, took years to collect, for the pearls match each other perfectly, and those versed in the subject know how great is the difficulty of procuring a sufficient number these for a large ornament to be composed of them exclusively.—There are pendants of large diamonds and pearls in fringes of ten, which were worn by the Empress in combination with the crown jewels of France. Another splendid head ornament is composed of wheat ears in diamonds, and with corn flowers and grass also in diamond, which were capable of being detached, and were often worn separately as dress ornaments than in their collected form. The watch with chataine carried by the Empress are also for sale, and form a remarkable piece of workmanship. The back of the watch, which is the size of a small or "godless" florin, is jeweled with diamonds and colored precious stones, which the chataine matches, and the setting is peculiarly delicate and tasteful. The ear tops, composed of immense single brilliants, were a present from the Emperor, as was a bracelet with a large sapphire in the centre and surrounded by diamonds. The last article is a really splendid bauble, and contrasts favorably with another bracelet composed of many colored stones, which is said to have been presented to the Viceroy of Egypt. The massive simplicity of the one, and the rather barbaric magnificence of the other, convey a valuable lesson in the art of

selecting jewels, just as the aigrette of diamonds, emeralds, and pearls, presented by the Sultan makes the exquisite head ornament of English make, bought at the Exhibition of 1862, seem the perfection of taste. The wonderfully light brooch of brilliants, made to represent an orchid with long pedant leaves and drops, is another ornament to which pure taste gives additional value. The same may be said of the necklace of large sapphires and diamonds with pearls attached to it, each pearl weighing some hundred grains, and of the large diamond anchors worn as shoulder ornaments by the Empress as patroness of the French fleet, and procured specially for the Imperial visit to Cherbourg, and indeed nearly all the ornaments offered for sale. There is not one which does not suggest state pageantry and imperial profuseness. It must not be supposed that this represents the whole of the Empress's stock of jewels. Many of these are too costly and imposing for any position in life but that which was recently occupied by their fair owner. The Empress of Russia is understood to have purchased the celebrated suit of rubies, and it is known that there are many articles of enormous value still at Chiselhurst, which will be disposed of when a purchaser can be found. Most of the jewels now at Mr. Emanuel's might be worn with propriety by any lady whose purse is long enough for their purchase, while some, such as the watch and the emerald, ruby, and diamond hoopings, speak of daily use by the Empress.

BUNCH GRASS.

Something about Stock Raising in Montana.

The census of the grass family in the United States shows already over two hundred members, but when Professor Gray "took the census" he seems to have neglected the regions of the far North-west in his researches. A valuable member of the family is usually left out of the catalogue, and that is the bunch grass of Dakota, Montana and Eastern Washington.

When riding northward from the great alkaline sage bush plains of Idaho and Wyoming, it is the first weed to extend a friendly welcome to your jaded animals. Your horse knows it well enough, for often as you ride alone he will snatch from its tufts many sweet morsels. And at night when you come to camp, after slaking their thirst in the sparkling creek, you will see them dash over the pretty green meadow grass, and make for the brown hill sides, which are thickly covered with the bunch grass. It is not only a favorite with horses, but is eagerly sought for by the oxen and sheep. There is nothing apparently in the appearance of bunch grass to warrant the favor with which it is regarded by graminivorous animals, but it is to be supposed the animals, know what items to choose in their own bills-of-fare, even if it be the pastry first. They all seem to flourish and fatten on it, and require no other food, no matter how hard they are worked.

Bunch grass grows nearly everywhere in Montana, no matter how high the situation, or how stoney or barren the ground may be. It blooms early in the season, growing in thick tufts, scattered a few inches apart over the ground, to the height of a foot or eighteen inches. The culms are fine and slender, and compress in the hand like druggists packing hay. By the end of June it is full grown; then it withers, and that is the last of its growth for that year. It looks as dead as a stick, sure enough, but the wonderful peculiarity about it is that it "cures" on the stalk, and remains until the following season sweeter than the best dried hay. Doubtless the dry atmosphere has much to do with this labor-saving way of making hay. The rains in Montana and Dakota are never sufficiently protracted to cause a mildew. In most of the valleys it is rare that snow falls deep enough to entirely cover the bunch grass, because the moisture is not there to make it.

Occasionally, however, in some situations there is trouble on this account, but if the snow is not hard frozen, no matter how deep, the horses will paw it off the grass. Cattle will not dig in this way, however, and instances of their suffering greatly, and even starving to death, have occurred. But that is very rare, and during twelve years since the first settlement of Montana, there has been no general trouble on this account. Strange as it may appear there are valleys in the northern part not even as much as troubled with snow as those to the south, of equal elevation.

The region of the Flathead Lake is the favorite feeding ground for stock, and, in fact, all of the Flathead reservation is good. The Flatheads, however, are too lazy to pay much attention to stock raising other than to horses, caring more for buffalo, for which they annually migrate to the eastern side of the Rocky Mountains to hunt.

It seems strange to refer to a country as not only a grazing but a timber country, but such is really the case of Montana. The timber grows in parks of greater or less extent, confined on the east side of the mountains, generally to the hill sides and ravines, but coursing down on the western side at places entirely across the valleys. So that there are timbered prairies, so to speak, and prairie hills in view, or vice versa, all the time. But there is cattle feed everywhere, and ranges of the finest kind, for millions of animals.

There are already one hundred and thirty thousand head of cattle in Montana—driven in many instances from Texas—awaiting the completion of the Northern Pacific railroad to be sent to market.

It is difficult to make an estimate of what it costs to raise cattle in Montana. One man might easily tend five hundred head. I was told by a man who owns a thousand, that a dollar a year a head was what it cost him. Some ranchmen use mowing machines and lay in a supply of inferior provender from the meadows for contingencies, making the cost somewhat greater, but certainly trifling enough.—The working oxen usually run loose all winter, and are fatter in the spring than at any other time. Certainly no such grazing lands exist in North America as can be found in the main valleys of the Upper Yellowstone and Missouri and their tributaries, and the various forks of the Columbia, through the Rocky Mountains.

T. P. R.

Neuralgia.

A correspondent of the *Linnet* says:

"A few years ago, when in China, I became acquainted with the fact of the natives when suffering with the facial neuralgia using oil of peppermint, which they lightly apply to the seat of pain with a camel hair pencil. Since then, in my own practice, I frequently employ this oil as a local anæsthetic, not only in neuralgia, but also in gout, with remarkably good results."

THE CURE OF INEBRIATES.

A Siberian Hotel.

We have received the proceedings of the second meeting of the "American Association for the Cure of Inebriates," which was recently held in New York city. Among the elaborate essays contained in this report is a suggestive paper by Dr. JOSEPH PARRISH, of Media, which will repay perusal. Dr. PARRISH makes a new classification of inebriates, which is the result of his experience at the Pennsylvania Sanitarium, over which he presides.

First. "Confirmed inebriates or professional debauchees, whose purposes in life seem to be limited to the gratification of appetites or passions. The majority of this class are incurable, and it is recommended as wise and economical to provide for the cure and detention of such in special hospitals.

"A confirmed inebriate is one whose body is poisoned and whose moral development is retarded. He is incapable of doing, what in his best moments, his will prompts him to do, and hence may be dangerous to his family or his neighbor as well as himself."

Dr. PARRISH has had under his care eighty-four of this class, twenty-four of whom have so improved as to be able to attend partially to business. Seven have been cured and two became insane.

Second. Emotional class, who are described as persons "without a decided intention to do wrong, and without any abiding purpose to do right, and who are the victims of their own moral weakness, or of the cupidity or recklessness of others."

Of this class seventy-two have been at the Sanitarium, forty-two of whom are so improved as to attend most of their time to their affairs, and twenty-one have been cured of their infirmity.

Third. Accidental inebriates are "Men of good principles and character, who know and acknowledge their infirmity and endeavor to overcome it. Students, authors, salesmen and overworked business men furnish a considerable percentage of this class." They are unconsciously enticed into inebriety and know not how to escape. Dr. PARRISH has had under his care sixty-six of this class, sixteen of whom are attending to their duties with occasional interruption, and forty-seven are cured.

Twelve cases of opium intoxication are reported, of which seven were cured.—These are most gratifying results, and deserve the earnest attention of the public. We have not hitherto recognized any well defined classification of intemperate persons, but have been too much in the habit of grouping them all in the category of disturbers of the peace and offenders against society. This paper indicates a scientific classification which it is as well for statesmen to heed with reference to legislation on the subject as for scientists in their efforts to find a remedy.

Under the head of institutions for inebriates, Dr. PARRISH refers to the unjust prejudice against them in some minds, growing out of the fact that inebriety is a public vice, subject to legal punishment, and also that many leave the care of such institutions too soon, and re-lapse into their former habits, and adds, "If all the patients in hospitals for insane who are incurable, were discharged after a few months' trial, and returned to their families in a state of excitement, or to wander aimlessly about in a cloud of dementia, there would be a public expression of dissatisfaction that would react very injuriously upon the benevolent intentions and careful management of such institutions; the public would pronounce inebriate asylums, already a great success, if the cured cases only were discharged," is claimed that the statistics of asylums for inebriates present as favorable a view of such institutions as the statistics of institutions for the insane, or those of reformatory establishments.

We commend these views to our readers, and wish that they could be presented to the public in some other form than that of a report of such limited circulation as the one before us.

We add the following, taken from the minutes of the association:—
Whereas, Intemperance is a fearful drain upon the productive interests of the community, which is increasing in magnitude every year; and
Whereas, The measures hitherto adopted to suppress or even curtail this evil have been unavailing; therefore be it

Resolved, That in the opinion of this association it is the duty of the Legislatures as a measure of State economy to provide means for the erection and encouragement of hospitals for the detention and treatment of confirmed inebriates.

Fish have great tenacity of life. It is believed that the carp has attained the age of 150 years, and pike a still greater age. A pike was caught in a lake in South Germany, in 1497, on which was found a ring bearing this inscription: "I am the fish which was first of all put into this lake, by the hands of the Governor of the Universe, Frederick II, 5th of October, 1430." It weighed 250 pounds and was 19 feet long.

Pennsylvania has more post offices than any other State in the Union. The number of post offices in Pennsylvania is 2,893, and in New York, 2,630. The whole army of post masters in the United States amounts to 30,015.

A Siberian Hotel.

A traveler journeying through Siberia gives an interesting description of a hotel in Barnaul, which is situated at the foot of the Altai Mountains in Western Siberia. He described the rooms as large enough for half a dozen persons. The walls were bare, and the only articles of furniture were a table and two or three chairs, and a large stove that stood between the rooms in such a way as to project into both.—They give no beds, as travelers are expected to furnish their own. Most of the hotels in Siberia have bedsteads with wooden slats or they have sofas where one can make up a very comfortable couch by using his furs and blankets.—But the hotel at Barnaul had no bedsteads, and he was obliged to sleep on the floor, where he might be run over and eaten by the rats. The rats troubled him some in the night, and one of them tried to make himself comfortable by nestling in his hair, which was a little curly, and long enough to make a cozy nest. The hotel was not very comfortable, so far as its table was concerned. The kitchen was out in the yard by itself, and when they wanted anything they pulled a rope that rang a bell large enough for a small church; then a Russian woman, wearing a sheepskin cloak, would come to the door, and hold it open long enough to chill everything in the rooms. It was no use to ask for anything except tea and cakes, and a few plain things such as outlets, potatoes and bread. They were generally a long time coming, and sometimes when the meats arrived, they had been cooked so long that they were nearly frozen. There is no public table in a Siberian hotel. Meals are served in the rooms of those who order them, and there is no regularity about the hours. There is no fixed time for breakfast, and the usual way breakfasting is to take a few cups of tea, and some little cakes. Dinner may be had at any time between two o'clock in the afternoon and midnight. He has frequently known persons to take their dinners after what would be considered bedtime in an American community; but, as they sat up very late, their digestion was not injured. But the stove was the greatest novelty, being made of brick instead of iron. It is four or five feet square, and about five feet high. The ordinary way of using a Russian stove is to fill it with wood in the morning and let it burn down to a bed of coals. There is a sliding door about two inches square on each side of the stove, and when the coals are formed these doors are opened and the heat comes into the room. The sides of the stove throw off a great deal of heat, so that the rooms of Russian houses are kept very warm, and remain so all the time. But their ventilation is bad, and consequently many of the inmates are pale and frequently complain of headaches. The top of the stove makes a very good bed, though it is not always long enough to allow one to lie at full length; and the traveler says that very often when he reached the stations on the Siberian roads he would find the drivers asleep on the top of the stove, where they were enjoying a temperature of eighty or ninety degrees. It is quite necessary to be very careful about opening the door before the wood burns down into coals. Sometimes when green wood is used, and the servants are careless, persons have been suffocated by the carbonic acid gas that accumulates while they are asleep.

Statistics of Life.

The yearly mortality of the globe is 33,333,333 persons. This is at the rate of 91,554 per day, 3,730 per hour, 62 per minute. Each pulsation of the heart marks the decease of some human creature. The average of human life is 33 years. One-fourth of the population die at or before the age of seventeen years. One-half at or before 17 years. Among 10,000 persons one arrives at the age of 100 years, one in 500 attains the age of 90, and one in 100 lives to the age of 60. Married men live longer than single men. In 100 persons 95 marry, and more marriages occur in June and December than any other month of the year. One-eighth of the whole population is military. Professions exercise a great influence on longevity. In 1,000 individuals who arrive at the age of 70 years, 43 are clergymen, orators or public speakers, 40 are agriculturists, 39 are workmen, 32 are soldiers or military employes, 29 are advocates or engineers, 27 professors, and 24 doctors.

Faith—Parson—What is a miracle?
Boy—Dunno.

Parson—Well, if the sun were to shine in the middle of the night, what should you say it was?

Boy—The moon.

Parson—But if you were told it was the sun, what should you say it was?

Boy—A lie.

Parson—I don't tell lies. Suppose I told you it was the sun; what would you say then?

Boys—That yer wasn't sober!

There is a child now in Warren county, N. C., who was born with perfect holes in the ears, already for the reception of ear rings. But the child is a boy, and his parents think there must be a mistake—that the boy has either got the wrong ears, or the ears got the wrong body—they can't tell which.