

# THE JEFFERSONIAN.

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

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**JOB PRINTING,**  
OF ALL KINDS,  
Executed in the highest style of the Art, and on the most reasonable terms.

**Valuable Property FOR SALE.**

The subscribers offer for sale, their residence in Stroudsburg. The lot has a front of 145 ft. on Main Street, with a depth of 350 feet. The buildings consist of a convenient dwelling house, store house, barn and other out buildings. There is an abundance of choice apples, pears, plums, grapes and small fruits, with excellent water.

A. M. & R. STOKES.  
D. R. J. LANTZ,  
Surgeon and Mechanical Dentist.

Still has his office on Main Street, in the second story of Dr. S. Wallon'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.

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.

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.

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.

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 31-41

**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 13-41

**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.—41.

**PLASTER!**

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

FLOR 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 Williamsburgh, N. Y.) Recipe for CONSUMPTION and ASTHMA carefully compounded 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

## THE NEBRASKA INDIANS.

Extracts from the Report of Samuel M. Janney, late Superintendent of Indian Affairs, to the Convention representing the Yearly Meetings of Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, &c.;

Dear Friends:—Having, on the 30th of the 9th month, resigned my position as Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Northern Superintendency, I deem it my duty to communicate to the Convention a statement of the condition and prospects of the Indian tribes whose welfare was committed to my care.

That Superintendency comprises six Agencies, all situated in the State of Nebraska, namely: the Santee Sioux Agency, situated on the Missouri River, about two hundred miles north of Omaha City; the Winnebago and Omaha Agencies, near the same river, and between seventy and eighty miles north of Omaha; the Pawnee Agency, about one hundred and fifteen miles west from that city, and near the line of the Union Pacific Railroad; the Otoe Agency, near the Kansas line, about seventy miles from the Missouri River; and the Great Nemaha Agency, on the Kansas line, and bordering on the Missouri.

The Santee Sioux Indians number 987, having increased in population within the last year. They were under the care of Asa M. Janney, as United States Agent, until the 21st of the 7th month last, when he resigned on account of ill health, and was succeeded by Joseph Webster.

These Indians have this year built on their allotments about ninety habitations, most of which are comfortable log cabins. Some assistance was given them in building, and the Agent furnished them with doors, windows, flooring-boards, and nails. He thought it would contribute more toward their advancement and self reliance to encourage them to build their own dwellings of logs, than to build houses for them, even if he had been furnished with sufficient funds for the purpose, which, however, was not the case. He supplied with a cooking stove every one who built a cabin on his allotment, which was found to be a strong incentive to individual effort. On each one of a large number of the allotments a few acres of ground have been broken, in order to prepare them for cultivation next year.

These Indians have, within the last two years, shown an increasing desire to improve their home comforts; being no longer content to sleep or to sit upon the floor, many of them have procured beds, chairs, and tables. About one hundred bed quilts have been made by the women; a large proportion of the tribe wear citizens' clothing, and they pay increasing attention to the clothing of their children.

Within the last two years a steam saw-mill, and a flouring mill operated by water-power, have been erected at this Agency.

The Winnebago Tribe of Indians, as reported by Agent Howard White, have, during the last year, increased in population, indicating an improvement in their moral and sanitary condition. They have been building houses on their allotments of land; eight miles of wire fence have been constructed, principally around lots cultivated by Indians, and four acres of the prairie sod have been broken this year on each of eighty allotments, making over one hundred Indian farms on which some breaking has been done. A large number of ploughs, wagons, sets of harness, and cooking stoves have been purchased and distributed among the tribe. The men are improving in habits of industry, and many of them are employed in agricultural and mechanical labor.

At this Agency three day schools have been supported and well attended; First-day schools have also been kept, and meetings for divine worship occasionally held by Friends and others. The tribe now consists of 685 males and 715 females; total, 1,400.

The Pawnees are the largest tribe in the Northern Superintendency, and during the last year have increased in population. According to the last report of Agent Troth they numbered two thousand and three hundred and sixty four. They mostly live in earthen lodges grouped together in villages but many of them have expressed a desire to open farms and build houses on the prairie, in a beautiful valley some miles distant from their present location. The execution of this design has only been prevented by the incursions of the Sioux, their hereditary enemies. During this year five of the Pawnees—three of them women and two young men—have been killed on the reservation by the Sioux.

It is known to most of the members of the Convention, that the four Pawnee prisoners confined nearly two years in Omaha jail on a charge of murder, were, in the Sixth month last, admitted to bail and suffered to go to their reservation. The Chiefs of their tribe became their sureties in the sum of five thousand dollars, and the Agent and myself in the sum of thousand dollars. By a letter from my successor, Barclay White, I am informed that they have been discharged. He says: "It is with much satisfaction I inform thee, that at the request of the Prosecuting Attorney, Cowan, Judge Lake ordered the case of the State against Yellow Sun and others, stricken from the docket, and the prisoners released without bail, with the assurance that it would not again come up unless important ad-

ditional evidence appeared, and if there was none it would probably be finally disposed of next term."

By the same letter I am informed that a satisfactory change has been made in the manner of distributing the annuities to the Pawnees. The Chiefs of that tribe have, by treaty and ancient custom, the privilege of receiving and distributing them among the people. I found they did it very unfairly, keeping an undue proportion themselves and distributing most of the remainder among their friends or favorites, so that the poorer class received little or nothing. On application to the Department for authority to distribute the goods to families in proportion to their numbers, I was informed that it could not be done without the consent of the Chiefs. They refused to give their consent, and another issue had to be made in the old way. But some months ago the Pawnee Council, which is composed of Chiefs and soldiers, passed a resolution requesting the Department to allow the salaries for their services, to be taken out of the annuity money, which is fifteen thousand dollars. On transmitting their resolution to the acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, I recommended that their request should be granted on condition that they would relinquish to the Superintendent the privilege of distributing the goods. This recommendation was approved, and the Chiefs in Council consented to the change.

Barclay White, the Superintendent, writes as follows:

"A little incident occurred in our first council that I will relate. After the decision was made concerning the distribution of goods, I inquired of the Chiefs in what proportion I should divide their \$3,000 among the interpreter, Chiefs, and soldiers. They proposed that I should divide it according to my own judgment, but thinking the goods distribution was sufficient responsibility for one day, it was declined. They retired to the interpreter's house for consultation. When we again met in the afternoon, the interpreter informed us the Chiefs and soldiers had been about two hours making the division, using a peck of corn in the calculation; they had finally decided to give the interpreter \$360, to the 15 Chiefs each \$80, and to the 21 soldiers each \$60, and now wished to know if that division would foot up three thousand dollars. It required but a fraction of a minute to inform them of the result, when there was a simultaneous exclamation, Tah wah-rax-tah! (wonderful), a practical lesson teaching the importance of school education."

The wagons, harness, ploughs, mowing machines, and other agricultural implements issued to the Pawnees within two years past, are highly prized and successfully employed. Many of the men and some of the Chiefs have manifested a willingness to labor that is very encouraging. I hope they may soon be settled on farms allotted to them in severalty, which will be a great incentive to industry.

The Government has not fulfilled its treaty obligations to this tribe in relation to the education of its children. By the fifth article of a treaty with the Pawnees, made in 1857, they are required to keep every one of their children between the ages of seven and eighteen years constantly at school for at least nine months in the year. This implies a correlative duty on the part of the Government to furnish schools for all the children; but there are not now and have never been schools sufficient for half the children of the tribe. In my annual report of this year I have brought this subject prominently forward. At the Manual Labor School a First day school is kept, which is attended not only by the pupils, but by other Indians, and a meeting for divine worship is regularly held on the first day of the week.

The Otoe and Missouri Indians, now constituting one tribe, number 230 males and 220 females; total, 450.

There has been in this tribe a very decided improvement since my first visit to the Agency in the year 1869. Then they were rapidly diminishing in numbers, now they are increasing; then they had no school and apparently no desire for improvement; now they have a flourishing school which they highly prize, and many of them are opening farms, fencing lots, and building houses. They have cut for building purposes about one thousand saw logs this year. The annuity of this tribe is small, and the Agent, A. L. Green, is cramped in his efforts to make the needed improvements by a deficiency of funds.

At this Agency a store has been established by Friends in Philadelphia, intended to supply the Indians with useful goods at low rates. A clerk is employed to conduct it and the profit charged is only sufficient to pay cost of goods and expenses, including six per cent. interest on the capital employed. It has proved a complete success, and given much satisfaction to the Indians.

The Iowa Indians, together with the Sacs and Foxes, are embraced in the Great Nemaha Agency under the care of Agent Thomas Lightfoot. The Iowas number 109 males and 106 females, total 215, being a small increase since last year. They have during this year been extending their farming operations, improving their houses, and adding to their furniture. Most of them dress like white people, and the mothers pay increased attention to the washing and dressing of their children, especially those that attend

school. The school kept by Mary B. Lightfoot is well attended, and the pupils make good progress. A sewing department has been added to the institution for Indian women and girls. An Industrial Home for orphans has been established, which now accommodates fourteen children and would be capable of receiving a greater number, if a larger fund could be had for its support.

At this Agency there is a store established by Friends in Philadelphia, similar to that kept at the Otoe Agency, and with the same beneficial results.

The vice of intemperance, so common and so destructive among many tribes of Indians, does not prevail to any considerable extent in the Northern Superintendency. In most of the tribes the Chiefs use their influence to prevent the introduction of spirituous liquors, and the Agents punish by imprisonment or otherwise, those of the Indians who are found intoxicated or in possession of intoxicating drink.

At all the Agencies, pains have been taken by the Agents to promote the stability and purity of the marriage relation among the Indians. At the Santee Agency it has become a common practice to solemnize their marriages at the meeting-houses with religious rites. At the Omaha and Pawnee Agencies several Indian marriages have been solemnized nearly in the manner of Friends; the parties promising to be faithful till separated by death, and signing a certificate in the presence of witnesses.

Three of the tribes in the Northern Superintendency, namely: the Omaha, the Pawnees, and the Otoes, continue to hunt the buffalo and generally go twice in the year to their hunting grounds, situated south of the Platte in the western part of Nebraska and Kansas. In these excursions the hunters take with them their women and children. They live sumptuously on buffalo meat and bring home from their winter hunt as much meat and as many robes as their ponies can carry. The summer hunt is for the purpose of procuring meat for subsistence and skins for moccasins and other purposes.

These hunts are not favorable to Indian civilization, but cannot well be discontinued until those tribes become possessed of flocks and herds from which a supply of meat may be obtained. Their most thoughtful men are well aware that the time is not distant when the white man will occupy their hunting grounds and the chase will have to be relinquished forever.

The Winnebago and the Santee Sioux have abandoned the chase as a means of subsistence and are supplied by the Government with beef and flour, which are paid for out of the tribal funds. I deem it very desirable that this practice shall cease as soon as those tribes are settled on their farms and supplied with a sufficiency of live stock to render them self-sustaining.

During the last two years very liberal donations of clothing, sanitary supplies, and money have been made by members of the Six Yearly Meetings in connection with us. Nearly all the school children in the Northern Superintendency, except those at the Santee Agency, have been clothed in this way; many garments for the aged and infirm have been furnished, and suitable food for the sick has been supplied. The children in the Mission Schools, at the Santee Agency, have been mostly clothed by contributions from members of their respective churches.

The peculiar adaptation of women for this work has been too much overlooked in the efforts that have been made to civilize the Indians. The Indian women are generally less enlightened than the men, and are exceedingly shy and timid in their intercourse with white people. They love their children, but through ignorance, are not able to train them properly, or to nurse them successfully in time of sickness; hence, many of them die from improper diet or unskillful nursing, and those that survive receive from their mothers superstitious notions that are difficult to eradicate. It is found by experience that an enlightened and good woman who will go among the Indian women and manifest an interest in them and their children, can soon gain their confidence. She may then instruct them in the proper care of their children, and in other household duties, and she will of ten find opportunities of imparting religious knowledge, which, being associated with deeds of love, will make a lasting impression.

In this manner I feel assured that the just and humane policy of President Grant may be successfully carried into practice, and the Indians not only saved from extinction, but prepared to perform the duties and enjoy the privileges of American citizens.

The Delegates from the several Yearly Meetings have reported the following amount of funds, and the estimated value of clothing and supplies, sent to the Agents for the Indians under their care during the years 1869 and 1870.

Philadelphia Yearly Meeting	\$9,720.10
New York do do	4,467.08
Baltimore do do	2,025.00
Indiana do do	3,380.31
Ohio do do	432.50
Genece do do	796.00
Total	\$21,821.99

Hay brings \$190 per ton in Virginia City just now.

## A Man With Three Arms.

Among the passengers on the train bound south last evening was a man born and raised in the County of Otsego, N. Y. His name is William Jacobs. He prides himself on three well developed arms and hands, the member extraordinary having grown above the right shoulder-blade. It hangs suspended down the back, and can be raised and lowered at will. In length it is shorter than the arm proper, but possesses extraordinary muscle, which he displays whenever occasion demands it. No person passing through a railroad car or meeting him upon the street would observe any deformity; but after becoming cognizant of this singular case, would perceive a peculiar fit of his coat. He states that he has often been questioned as to why he does not place himself upon exhibition, or become one of Barum's permanent attractions. His invariable reply is, that he is averse to public exhibitions. His father being a wealthy farmer, he had always preferred to remain at home, and was the most active and profitable of farmer's help. He would assist in loading hay and at the same time hold securely the horse's reins. On several occasions he came near breaking this unnatural member by sudden falls, and at one time suffered the pangs of a full sized felon upon the forefinger. On one occasion, when about 18, the village boys thought they would have a little sport at "three arms" expense, and commenced a system of blackguardism, following by bold attacks upon his person. Forbearance ceased to be a virtue, and throwing off his loose garments, he went at them in true pugilistic style, arm number 3 performing its duty and apparently outvalving number 1 and 2. At the end of the skirmish six prostrate villagers told what a fierce opponent they had met. "Three arms" gained a notoriety, and never afterwards was persecuted on account of his deformity. At the outbreak of the rebellion he joined a New York regiment, and so distinguished himself by bravery, that he was finally promoted to captain, and ranked as the best drill officer of the regiment to which he was attached. At the close of the war he returned to the farm, and has since remained there. He is now enroute for the South to visit somewhere in the interior of North Carolina. It may be a query with some how he could use his arm with the proper clothing upon his body. All his garments intended for laboring suits, were so made as to open upon the back, and closed by buttoning, the same as a child's apron. He is truly a wonder. Being a man of fine conversational powers, an interview with him is especially agreeable, and he relates many pleasing anecdotes of himself with great relish.

## Election—Females Vote—Mormons Successful.

SALT LAKE CITY, Feb. 12.—Public attention to day is occupied almost entirely with the election of city officers. The whole Mormon ticket was, of course elected. Under the female suffrage law crowds of Mormon women and girls flocked to the polls and voted. It is believed the female vote was far in excess of the males. In the early part of the day the Liberals worked hard, challenging Mormons on the question of citizenship and preventing hundreds of votes, but they soon found that their labor was useless, even children voting. The Liberals finally abandoned the election as a farce.

Travelers are singing praises to "Tom Scott" for the improvements made in the railways between New York and Philadelphia since they passed into his combination. Under the new management the time between the two cities has been reduced nearly one-third, so that, in two hours and a half, one can be whisked over ninety miles, and go almost every hour in the day. A man can leave New York in the morning, run over to Philadelphia, return, visit Philadelphia a second time, and return again to New York, if he chooses, within the hours of daylight.

A bill has been introduced in the lower House of our Legislature to make the vendors of liquors responsible for any damage which may come from their sales. The bill is similar to the one lately passed in the Illinois Legislature, which provides that the wife, husband, child, father, guardian or ward may sue the seller when any injury has occurred to the buyer, and recover damages.

The five lovers of a Springfield (Mass.) girl, each of whom she had taught to think was the favored one, discovering that their love was a joint stock concern, recently met at the house of the fair one, and with one accord dropping on their knees, offered her their hearts and hands. The tableau was an effective one, but the young lady refused them one and all.

A youth seeing a young woman shedding tears over something in her lap, concluded it was a book, and asked if it was Balzer's last production which had affected her so acutely. "I don't know who produced them, but they were mighty strong onions," was the unromantic reply.

An ingenious butcher at Davenport, Iowa, puts a gold dollar in one of every fifty pounds of sausage, and receives extensive patronage from the inhabitants thereof.

Honest industry is always rewarded.—No young man need complain of being kept poor if he rolls up his sleeves and goes cheerfully to work.

New Hampshire is the champion State for old people—five per cent. of the whole population are upwards of seventy-five years old.

A country editor says that when he looks at a woman he is puzzled to tell which is switch.

It is all very well to say, "take things as they come," but suppose things don't come?

Some girls are like old muskets; they use a good deal of powder, but won't go off.

Man's greatest enemy is the wine glass; women's the looking glass.

Why is a sword like beer? Because it's no use till drawn.

"Graham, council for Stokes, gets \$20,000, 'kill or cure.'"

What is it that you can take without hands?—A hint.

There are 11,070 school houses in Kansas.

## Cumulative Voting.

In our Legislature, Senator Buckalew has introduced the following bill for applying his system of cumulative voting in the election of School Directors in this Commonwealth, which will very probably become a law:—

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted etc.*, That in all future elections of Directors of common schools in this Commonwealth, wherever two or more persons are to be chosen in a district for the same term of service, each voter may give all his votes to one or more candidates as he shall elect. Any appointment to fill a vacancy in the Board among the voters of the district who shall have voted for the Director whose place is to be filled.

Sec. 2. Whenever a voter shall intend to give more votes than one to any candidate for School Director, he shall express his intention distinctly and clearly upon the face of his ballot, otherwise but one vote shall be counted and allowed to such candidate; but any ballot which shall contain or express a greater number of votes than the whole number to which the voter shall be entitled shall be rejected.

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