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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 200 feet.

DR. J. LANTZ, Surgeon and Mechanical Dentist.

Still has his office on Main Street, in the second story of Dr. S. Waller's brick building, nearly opposite the Stroudsburg House, and he flatters himself that by eighteen years constant practice, and the most 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.

DR. J. F. CASLOW, Dentist, Aurist & Surgeon.

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.

DR. W. JACKSON, Amzi LeBar.

DRS. JACKSON & LeBAR Physicians, Surgeons & Accoucheurs.

DR. GEO. W. JACKSON, Stroudsburg.

DR. A. LeBAR, East Stroudsburg.

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.

JAMES H. WALTON, Attorney at Law.

S. HOLMES, JR., Attorney at Law.

STRONDSBURG, PA.

PLASTER! Fresh ground Nova Scotia PLASTER, at Stokes' Mills. HEMLOCK BOARDS, FENCING, SHINGLES, LATH, PAINTING, AND POSTS, cheap.

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON'S (of Wilkes-Barre, N. Y.) Recipe for CONSUMPTION and ASTHMA carefully compounded at

HOLLINSHEAD'S DRUG STORE.

W. HOLLINSHEAD.

DON'T FORGET! when you want any thing in the Parasiticide or Ornamental line that McCarty, in the Old-Fashioned Hall, Main Street, Stroudsburg, Pa., is the place to get it.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

HARRISBURG, April 10.—The Republican State Convention assembled here in the hall of the House of Representatives this morning. The Hon. Russell Errett, Chairman of the State Central Committee, called the Convention to order at 12 o'clock. The Hon. James S. Rutan, Speaker of the Senate, was elected temporary Chairman. Four delegates from the Republican Association of Washington were admitted to seats without votes. A Committee was appointed to wait upon Gov. Geary to ascertain his intentions respecting the Apportionment bill, as in case the bill is not to become a law, the Convention will have to nominate two Representatives at large. Although it is confidently stated that the bill will be vetoed, the Convention is proceeding under it. Permanent organization was effected at 2 1/2 o'clock. Col. Howard Reeder of Easton being made President. The Convention immediately balloted for Governor, Gen. John F. Hartranft receiving 87 votes, to 45 for Ketcham, and one for Morrell. The Hon. U. S. Mercur was nominated for Judge of the Supreme Court, and the Hon. Harrison Allen of Warren, as Auditor General.

At the evening session the report of the Committee on Resolutions was adopted. Grant is duly endorsed and recommended for a second term; General Amnesty receives a crushing rebuff; Gov. Geary is highly complimented, and the labor interest recognized. The Governor informs the Convention that the Apportionment bill will not be approved until after the next election, if at all. Representatives at large are consequently put in nomination. Winthrop W. Ketcham being named first by acclamation. Mr. Ketcham declining, Gen. Harry White of Indiana and Lemuel Todd of Cumberland received the unanimous vote.

The following is a list of the delegates at large to the Constitutional Convention: Wm. M. Meredith, Philadelphia; J. Gillingham, Philadelphia; Gen. Harry White, Indiana; Wm. Lilly, Carbon; Linn Bartholomew, Schuylkill; H. N. McAllister, Centre; Wm. H. Armstrong, Lycoming; Wm. Davis, Monroe; Jas. L. Reynolds, Lancaster; Samuel E. Dimmick, Wayne; Geo. U. Lawrence, Washington; David N. White, Allegheny; W. H. Ainey, Lehigh; John H. Walker, Erie.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.] HARRISBURG, April 10.—The Committee on Resolutions reported the following, which were adopted:

First: Reaffirming devotion to the principles of the Republican party, and the belief that its continuance in power is necessary for the success of those principles.

Second: Declaring that the adoption of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Constitutional Amendments has not been acquiesced in by all, so as to render secure and permanent the incorporations in that instrument.

Third: Sustaining the policy of Protection, and against a further appropriation of public lands to corporations or individuals.

Fourth: Demanding continued reduction of the public debt, economy in national State administrations, and reduction of taxes as rapidly as is consistent with the public credit.

Fifth: Declaring that internal taxes should be removed before the reduction of the tariff on foreign goods, and that in any change in the tariff the tax on tea and coffee should be removed.

Sixth: Approving the President's trial of Civil Service Reform, and declaring that this or some other system should have a fair trial; and that the Republican party has given full evidence of its ability to administer the Government honestly, faithfully, and successfully, and claims from the people a continuance of confidence and support.

Seventh: Pointing with pride to the records of President Grant's Administration, not only has internal taxation been reduced but \$300,000,000 of public debt has been paid off; a result never before attained by any people under the like circumstances, and for which we are indebted to the rigid honesty, strict economy, and sterling integrity which the President has brought to the administration of national affairs.

Eighth: Presenting Gen. Grant's name for re-nomination, confident that the people will again rally to the support of the man who nobly fought the battles and brought the nation through its struggles, and who has since successfully administered the Government so as to command admiration at home and abroad.

The last resolution congratulates the people on the accomplishment of the call for a Convention to revise the Constitution.

Robert Bell; Nineteenth, Jas. W. Thompson; Twentieth, Isaac Frazer; Twenty-second, Henry Lloyd; Twenty-third, John J. Gillespie; Twenty-fourth, James Patterson; Twenty-fifth, John W. Wallace; Twenty-sixth, C. C. Boyd.

The following resolution was then unanimously adopted: Resolved, That the Delegates from this State to the National Convention are hereby instructed, to cast the entire vote of the State for Gen. Grant for President; and that on the question of the Vice-Presidency they are instructed to act together for the best interest of the Republican party; and upon all questions arising in said Convention, they are instructed to cast the vote of the State as a majority of the Delegates may direct.

The following delegates to the Philadelphia Convention were selected, each being provided with an alternate: Morton McMichael, Gen. H. H. Bingham of Philadelphia, J. W. E. White of Allegheny, M. S. Quay of Beaver, Robert Purvis (colored) of Bucks, Gen. W. S. Jessup of Susquehanna, W. H. Kutz of Somerset, and Samuel B. Dick of Crawford.

1st District, James M. Kerns, James Gillingham; 2d, George W. H. Hall, John A. Sherman; 3d, George Truman, Jr., W. M. Bann; 4th, Peter A. B. Weidner, Charles J. Jones; 5th, John Barlow, William Albright; 6th, Josiah Jackson, William Ward; 7th, Amos Henderson, John Strahan; 8th, Samuel Trees, William G. Mann; 9th, O. Feitner, John E. Pennington; 10th, Samuel E. Dimmick, John Williams; 11th, W. R. Smith, W. Whitman; 12th, S. F. Barr, George Mertry; 13th, Joseph A. Scranton, L. D. Shoemaker; 14th, N. C. Ellisbrar, P. M. Osterhout; 15th, Robert M. Ferguson, Jerome B. Potter; 16th, Edward Blanchard, David A. Wood; 17th, Thomas C. Johnson, C. T. Roberts; 18th, George B. Weistling, Jos. Pomeroy; 19th, W. D. Rogers, Thomas S. Halagher; 20th, E. B. Brandt, W. H. Shilberg; 21st, J. K. Thompson, A. G. Henry; 22d, M. S. Humphris, W. W. Oliver; 23d, James L. Graham, H. M. Long; 24th, C. McCandless, Alex. Wilson; 25th, A. B. McCartney, Geo. K. Anderson; 26th, C. M. Gilliland, Geo. Schofield.

Synopsis of the Game and Fish Laws of the State.

The Nimrods and Isaac Waltons of this neighborhood should not allow their zeal in hunting and fishing sports to cause them to violate any of the appended laws:

DEER. It shall not be lawful for any person to kill, hunt or take by any device, means or contrivance whatever, sell or expose for sale, have unlawfully in his possession, or worry or hunt with hound or dogs, any deer or fawn, between the 31st day of December, in any year, and the 1st day of September in any year; Provided, That nothing in this section shall apply to tame deer or those kept in parks.

PHEASANTS, PARTRIDGES, TURKEY, ETC. No person shall kill or have unlawfully in his possession or expose for sale, any ruffed grouse or pheasant, between the 20th day of December, and the first day of August, or any quail or Virginia partridge between the 12th day of December and the 1st day of October, or any wild turkey, between the first day of January and the 1st day of October, or any ox squirrel or gray squirrel or rabbit, between the first day of January and the first day of August, under a penalty of five dollars for each and every bird or squirrel so killed unlawfully and in possession, or exposed for sale.

WOODCOCK. No person shall kill, capture, take or have in his or her possession, any woodcock between the 15th day of November and the 4th July, under a penalty of five dollars for each and every bird so killed or had in his possession or exposed for sale.

INSECTIVE BIRDS. No person shall at any time, kill, trap or expose for sale or have in his possession after the same is killed, any night hawk, whippoorwill, fitch, thrush, lark, sparrow, wren, martin, swallow, woodpecker, dove, bobolink, robin, or starling or any other insective bird, nor destroy or rob the nest of any wild birds whatever, under a penalty of five dollars for each and every bird so killed, trapped or exposed for sale, and for each nest so destroyed or robbed.

HUNTING ON SUNDAY. There shall be no shooting of birds, hunting or trapping on the first day of the week, called Sunday, and any person offending against the provision of this act, shall on conviction, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding twenty five nor less than five dollars, or be imprisoned in the county jail where the offence was committed, not less than ten days nor more than twenty five days for each offense.

TRAPPING BIRDS. No person shall at any time feed, bait or build blinds for the purpose of killing or to trap or snare any wild turkey, ruffed grouse or pheasant, quail, or Virginia partridge or woodcock, under a penalty of five dollars for each and every bird so taken, trapped or snared: Provided,

ed, that nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent individuals or associations for the protection, preservation and propagation of game from gathering alive by net or traps, quails or Virginia partridges, for the sole purpose of preserving them alive over winter, from the fifteenth day of November to the first day of January, and for no other purpose whatever.

BLACK BASS. It shall be unlawful for any person to take, catch or kill, by any means or device whatsoever, any black bass in the Delaware or Susquehanna rivers, or any of their tributaries, until the first day of August, A. D. 1873: Provided, That the accident at taking of black bass shall not be construed as a violation of this act if the same shall be immediately returned alive into the said rivers and tributaries. The fact of any person having such black bass in their possession shall be accepted as prima facie evidence of their having been taken from said rivers or tributaries in violation of this act.

Any person violating the above provisions of this act shall, upon conviction thereof before any justice of the peace, pay a fine of five dollars for each and every fish so taken or had in possession, without being able to prove that they were not taken from the said rivers or streams, and in default of the payment of such fine to undergo an imprisonment in the county jail for a term of ten days.

PIKE. This species commonly known as Susquehanna Salmon, pike, perch and jack salmon, shall hence not be taken in any of the streams meant to be included in this act during the spawning time, this is to say between the first day of February and first day of June in any year; and the mode of proof of such taking and the penalty for the same shall be the same as in the case of black bass.

TROUT. No person shall at any time, with intent to do, catch any speckled brook trout, or any speckled river trout, with any device, only with a hook and line; and no person shall catch any such trout or have any such trout in possession, save only during the months of April, May, June, July, and the first fifteen days of August, under a penalty of five dollars for each trout so caught or had in his possession; but this section shall not prevent any persons or corporation from catching trout in water owned by them, or upon their premises, to stock other waters in any manner or at any times.

DRUGGING FISH. No person shall place in any fresh water stream, lake or pond, without the consent of the owner, any line or other deleterious substance with the intent to injure, fish, or any drug or medicated bait with intent thereby to poison or catch fish, nor place in a pond or lake stocked and inhabited by trout or black bass any drug or other deleterious substance, with intent to destroy such trout or bass, nor place in any fresh water, pond or stream stocked with brook trout, any pike, pickerel, bass or red bass, or other piscivorous fish (salmon excepted) without the consent of the owner of the land upon which the pond or stream is situated. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, in addition, thereto, and in addition to any damage he may have done, be liable to a penalty of one hundred dollars.

FISH BASKETS. The sheriff of the county is authorized and required to declare fish dams and brush nets common nuisances in the rivers of Susquehanna and Juniata and their tributaries and on failure of the owners to remove them the sheriff shall destroy or remove them himself.

Danish Cookery and Social Habits.

An English Lady, resident in Copenhagen, writes as follows to a friend in this city, says the Philadelphia Press, condemning the every day life of the Danes: "And now for a little insight into Danish domestic life. First (this is for your dear mother) comes the cooking. Just fancy sitting down to a tureen of barley flavored with beer and brown sugar, or sage flavored with claret and sugar, with raw salt herring as a *bone bouche*. Meat soup or beef tea is served clear, the beef, done to rags, is eaten with sauce flavored with horse radish. No vegetables allowed. Black bread, sour as vinegar, is the standing dish on every one's table, and when you wish to do your best for company, you place a pot of goose grease by its side. This on the bread, with a sprinkle of salt, is considered the thing. The floors being uncarpeted as a general thing among people of the middle classes, a vast amount of scrubbing takes place. But they know better than to go on their knees, and scrub away with a long-handled brush, using the floor cloth as a mop. Every one in fine weather airs, beats and brushes every article of clothing, bedding, &c., that can be made to stand such a performance, and it is funny enough to see their beds, &c., hanging on the lines waiting their turn. But all their housekeeping is generally very neat, and among the poorer classes one looks in vain for a dirty or ragged person."

Blind Tom the colored musician. It is said, has made "a mint of money" by his last year's concerts, one New York paper says \$150,000.

FEARFUL EARTH SLIDES.

THREE TERRIBLE ACCIDENTS WITHIN FIFTEEN MINUTES.

The Pittsburgh Dispatch says: There was a "moving" scene in Monongahela borough yesterday, which not only carried with it the time of its occurrence terror to the hearts of those who witnessed it, but through its consequences as still visible, might well create a similar feeling. The latter part of the night had been stormy, and after daybreak the rain fell in torrents, while shifting winds blew with great force, at places making playthings of loose signs, awnings and everything of such character that presented itself. On the top of the almost perpendicular hill looking down upon the borough named, and having the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis railroad running along its base, the storm was particularly felt. Such was the effect of the rain that it gradually loosened overhanging ledges of rock—huge projections, weighing many tons, and these, unsupported, fell with tremendous force from their places, striking the hardened railroad bed 100 feet below, and bounding thence, some of them almost unbroken, others in an hundred splinters, through the air for fifteen or twenty yards, until they encountered and literally tore away a portion of a row of frame houses owned by Graff, Bennett & Co., situated below their mill and tenanted by their employees.

The first crash and monitor of the approaching greater peril came at some twenty minutes past seven o'clock. At this time in one of the shanties, occupied by the families of John Holleran and Bernard McCafferty, preparations for breakfast and early attendance at Easter church services were in progress. Holleran lived in the half of the house nearest the railroad and McCafferty in the other half fronting on the street. The first named had been up stairs with his wife and a man named Joyce, and all three were now descending to the lower story, Joyce leading the way. When about half a dozen steps from the bottom a piece of rock, weighing at least half a ton, came whizzing through the side of the house, bearing with it walls and doors, and tearing away the stairs just from below the step on which Joyce was standing. Its course then lay through the floor into the cellar, bringing Joyce along, but apart from injuries to his legs and some slight bruises, not injuring him severely. Holleran and his wife, strange to say, were left standing on the upper and unsupported portion of the steps frightened out of their wits, but otherwise unharmed. Two minutes after this another rock came into the building swept the clock off the mantle piece, dashing it into many fragments, and tearing through the room occupied by Mr. McCafferty and his family.

The crash of the falling rocks woke up the entire row very quickly, and in a moment the situation was so far understood that preparations were made for safety. A widow named Mrs. Jones had, with her daughter, only a little while left a house occupied by them, a few doors removed from that of which Holleran and McCafferty were tenants, when another immense weight of stone whirled through the Jones building, gutting it completely, tearing away the stairs, breaking the furniture, and eventually lodging in the cellar. The wreck was not quite so bad as that made in the first instance, yet a glance at it suffices to show with what terrible power the projectile invaded the premises, and suggests it to have been an exceedingly fortunate circumstance that no human being stood in its way.

The worst accident occurred in less than fifteen minutes, on the premises of a man named John Golden. Golden, his wife and their little child, a baby of some nine months old, occupied a one-story shanty, where a single apartment was made to answer all the purposes of sleeping room, and parlor. Mr. and Mrs. Golden, on learning what had occurred farther up, left their place and went to a family next door, allowing, however, their baby to remain in bed in their own house. They had been away some time when a little girl of seven years thought of the slumbering child, returned to see how it fared, and brought it out of the house. She had no more than left with her charge when the largest piece of rock that had yet fallen came with a terrific crash through the house, leaving it simply a mass of splintered timbers and landing ten feet beyond. The circumstance, as reported by the eye witness, would show that there was never a closer escape from what would have been terrible and instantaneous death. All through yesterday the greatest alarm prevailed among residents on the row, and a constant watch was kept upon the frowning hill above, which at that place seemed on the point of dissolution. It is only a matter of time for farther falls, and the fact is so well known that the Italians never looked with greater anxiety and suspense for their native avalanches than do the Monongahela borough folks at present anticipate the dreaded had slides from Mount Washington.

Seventy-four persons died of small-pox in Philadelphia last week; the whole number of deaths from all causes being 439. In New York and Brooklyn small-pox is reported to be increasing.

The most extravagant woman yet reported is a healthy North Carolina negroess, whose waste measures even feet at mid.

What Was Given to Chicago.

The report of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society has just been published. It fills eighty-seven octavo pages, and is, on the whole, a satisfactory compilation, although it makes no attempt whatever to give an idea of the amount contributed by each of the several States and by foreign nations. The Chicago Times, however, very reasonably comes to the aid of the Committee, and supplies the deficiency in a series of tables. From this source we learn that New York City and State, independent of A. T. Stewart's munificent gift and the collections of the Chamber of Commerce, occupy the first place on the list, the total amount subscribed being \$624,371.39. Singularly enough, England comes second, by right of an aggregate of \$386,420.50, and we have no doubt this amount will be increased to \$400,000. Massachusetts ranks next, showing a total of \$335,530.31. Then follow Pennsylvania, with \$175,094.75; Maryland, \$169,703.78; California, \$159,363.39; New Jersey, \$147,110.62; Connecticut, \$100,344.26; District of Columbia \$134,337.05; Ohio, \$66,187.90; Indiana, \$35,914.10; Illinois, \$43,076.99; Rhode Island, \$36,915.60; Tennessee, \$23,830.15; Michigan, \$38,185.14; Wisconsin \$418.50; Minnesota, \$27,117.90; Iowa, \$13,474.34; Missouri, \$65,963.65; Arkansas, \$2,710.85; Kansas, \$21,226.85; Kentucky, \$15,583.40; Delaware, \$8,070.70; New Hampshire, \$22,667.15; Vermont, \$5,635.43; West Virginia, \$15,593.40; Virginia, \$11,312.66; North Carolina, \$115; South Carolina, \$1,077.50; Georgia, \$2,065.75; Florida, \$1,049.23; Alabama, \$5; Mississippi, \$65; Louisiana, \$28,933.95; Texas, \$8,021.26; Oregon, \$13,000; Nebraska, \$15,334.92; Dakota Territory, \$90; Washington Territory, \$600; Utah Territory, \$15,881.11; Nevada, \$1,505.83; Wyoming Territory, \$800; Colorado, \$12,053.78; New Mexico, \$1,475.50; Canada, \$148,611.47; Nova Scotia, 1,090; British Columbia, \$535.70; Sandwich Islands, \$1,635; China, \$894.89; Cuba, \$16,393.37; Central America, \$402.75; South America, \$18,250; Ireland, \$67,990.68; Scotland, \$59,881.28; Wales, \$148.78; France, \$57,381.72; Germany, \$64,607.50; Portugal, \$317.28; Holland, \$196.98; Belgium, \$131; Austria, \$1,491.85; Switzerland, \$15,439.82; Italy, \$891.42. The amount credited to Ohio includes only what was placed in the hands of the Society. In addition to that, a Special Committee was sent from Cincinnati to disburse funds at discretion. Missouri's contribution was made in a similar way. Altogether, it appears that the Society has used \$1,573,639.19 in relieving the distress of some 8,895 families, of which 3,810 are able-bodied, 2,378 widows and deserted, and 3,707 sick, aged and infirm. It is evident from the manner in which the calculations have been made, that the aggregates will be very considerably increased as soon as all the contributions have been sent in. At present, the Society is able to state that the poor of the city, during this and the coming winter are amply provided for. We find among those receiving relief 1,587 laborers, 213 carpenters, 157 washerwomen, 147 tailors, 119 shoe makers, 56 peddlers, 87 painters, 75 sailors, 57 storekeepers, 40 saloon keepers, 98 teamsters, 35 blacksmiths, 17 plasterers, 17 printers, 11 stone cutters, 66 seamstresses, 13 warehousemen, 12 doctors, 16 engineers, 27 gardeners, 20 agents, 1 minister, 1 organist, 2 architects, and 12 barbers. The Committee now desire that no more contributions be called for, and take occasion, in closing the report, to return thanks to the world for its unexampled generosity. It may be right to state that the Relief Society has been organized subject to the supervision of the Chicago Common Council, to which body it has to submit reports whenever called upon to do so. It is composed, to a great extent, of men whose philanthropic works have raised them above suspicion. In fact, all necessary safeguards have been placed around the fund, in order that the intention of the donors may be fully and faithfully carried out.—New York Times.

To Grow Fruit without Stones.

An agriculturist says that he grows peaches without stones, by turning the tops of the trees down, cutting off the ends, sticking them into the ground, and fastening them with sticks. In a year or two these tops will take root; when well rooted, cut off the branches, connecting these reversed and rooted branches with the tree proper, and this reversed peach tree will produce fine peaches without stones. The same experiment may be tried with plums, cherries and currants.

A Michigan gin mill keeper has this excessive arrangement to avoid temperance laws: You put your ten cents on a spot marked "whisky;" the apparatus revolves and directly you see a glass of whisky, standing before you, and you don't know, of course, who gave it to you, or how it came there.

The number of clerks who are seeking employment in New York to day is lamentable. A gentleman met one as a car driver who formerly had a salary of \$3000 in a large mercantile house.

A Wisconsin editor speaks of a wind which "just sat down on his hind legs and howled."