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JOB PRINTING,

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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 250 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.

May 16, '72. A. M. & R. STOKES.

LACKAWANNA HOUSE.

OPPOSITE THE DEPOT,
East Stroudsburg, Pa.

B. J. VAN COTT, Proprietor.

The bar contains the choicest liquors and the table is supplied with the best market affords. Charges moderate. [May 3 1872-11]

D. R. 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 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 skillful manner.

Special attention given to saving the Natural Teeth; also, to the insertion of Artificial Teeth on Rubber, Gold, Silver or Continuous Gums, and perfect fits in all cases insured.

Most persons know the great relief and danger of extracting their teeth in the inexperienced, or to those living at a distance. April 13, 1871-11

D. R. 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. —11

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 Mrs. E. Heller's.

Feb. 8 72-11

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 31-11

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 13-11

KELLERSVILLE HOTEL.

The undersigned having purchased the above well known and popular Hotel Property, would respectfully inform the traveling public that he has refurnished and fitted up the Hotel in the best style. A handsome Bar, with choice liquors and Segars, polite attendants and moderate charges.

CHARLES MANAL,
Proprietor.

Oct 19 1871. 11

PLASTER!

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.

N. S. WYCKOFF,
Stokes' Mills, Pa., April 20, 1871.

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON'S

of W. Ham-burg, N. Y. Recipe for CONSUMPTION and ASTHMA carefully compounded at

HOLLINSHEAD'S DRUG STORE.
Medicines Fresh and Pure.

Nov. 21, 1867. W. HOLLINSHEAD.

Curious Facts and Customs Relating to Teeth.

There are many curious customs in relation to teeth in different countries. In some parts of Sussex, England, there is a superstition that if you put on your right stocking, right shoe and right trouser leg, before the left, you will never have a toothache. To drink out of a skull taken from a graveyard; to take a tooth from such a skull, and wear it round the neck; to apply the tooth to your own living but aching tooth; to a double nut into your pocket; to pare your finger nails and toenails, and wrap the parings in a paper—all are charms against the toothache. When an aching tooth is extracted, mix it with salt and burn it. In other parts of England, there is a custom of calling the tooth ache the "love pain," for which the sufferer is not entitled to any commiseration; whether he or she fully assents to this may perhaps be doubted. Many other items of toothlore have no connection with toothache. For instance; if the teeth are set wide apart, there will be good luck and plenty of traveling for the fortunate possessor. When a tooth is drawn, if you refrain from thrusting your tongue into the cavity, the new tooth to grow in its place will be a lucky one—Lady Wentworth, in a letter written in 1613 to her son, Lord Stafford, spoke of the efficacy of wolves' teeth set in gold, to assist children in cutting their teeth: "They are a very lucky thing; for my two first ones did dye; the other bred his very ill, and none of ye rest did, for I had one for all the rest."

There is reason to believe that the Greeks and Romans knew something about false teeth. Martial, in one of his epigrams, said that Thais' teeth were discolored, while Leucania's were white. Why? Because the former wore her own teeth, whereas the latter wore those of some other person. One of the old Roman laws allowed the gold setting of false teeth, or the gold with which they were bound, to be buried or burned with the deceased. Dentistry was known in England three centuries ago. Belgrave's *Mathematical Journal*, published in the time of Queen Elizabeth, tells us that "Sir John Belgrave caused his teeth to be all drawn out, and after had a set of ivory in agayne." Ben Johnson, in his "Silent Woman," published in 1607, makes one of his characters say: "must vile face! and yet she spends me forty pounds a year in mercury and hog's bones. All her teeth were made in the Blackfriars!" An almanac printed in 1709 mentions one John Watts, who was the maker of artificial teeth in Racket Court, Fleet street.

Some barbarous nations draw the two teeth in the middle of the jaw. The sable females of Africa go still further, and one of the charms they are most solicitous to acquire is two have four teeth deficient—two above and two below. The woman who would want the courage to have them drawn would be so much despised as a young girl in China with feet of the natural size. The Japanese women gild their teeth, and those of the Indies paint them red. A custom prevails among the Siamese to stain their teeth with a sable varnish, which they renew annually. In the Sandwich Islands persons desirous of going into mourning, paint the lower part of the face black, and knock out their front teeth. No doubt this causes a very sincere kink of mourning for the time.

Some years ago all Germany was in commotion in relation to a rumor that a child had a golden tooth. Of course it was an eye-tooth, and everyone wanted to see it. The *Literati* were exercised over the phenomenon. Philosophers and anatomists wrote essays and large volumes on the possibility of the event, and each ascribed the freak of nature to a different cause. But, somehow or other, not one of them ever thought of examining the tooth. If they had, they would have found that a shrewd impostor had covered it with gold leaf, with a view to exhibit the child as a prodigy. The tooth was subsequently examined, and the trick of the showman discovered. The latter disappeared, and the child was sent to an orphan asylum.

In 1816 Lord Schwarzerbury gave 16,595 francs for a tooth of Isaac Newton, which is now set in a ring and worn by the eldest branch of that family.

During the days of the resurrectionists or body snatchers, when grave yards were subjected to pillage for supplying anatomy mists with subjects for dissection, the teeth from the dead bodies formed a frequent article of sale to the dealers. Sometimes graves were open for the teeth alone, as being small and easily concealed articles.

Mr. Cooper, an English surgeon, relates an instance of a man feigning to look out for a burial place for his wife, and thus obtained access to the vault of a meeting house, the trap-door of which he unbolted. At night he let himself down in the vault, and pocketed the front teeth of the whole of the buried congregation by which he cleared £50. Mention is also made of a licensed sutler or cantineer, during the Peninsular War, who drew the teeth of those who had fallen in battle, and plundered their persons. With the proceeds of these adventures he built a hotel at Margate. But his previous occupation being discovered, his house was avoided, and was disposed of at a heavy loss. He afterward became a dealer in dead men's teeth.

Mr. Catlin, who some years ago had an

interesting exhibition of scenery, dresses, weapons, etc., noticed that North American Indians have better teeth than the whites. He accounts for the difference in this strange way—that the reds keep their mouths shut, whereas whites keep them open. The teeth, he says, require moisture to keep their surface in good working order; when the mouth is kept open, and the mucous membrane has a tendency to dry up, the teeth lose their needed supply of moisture, and thence come discoloration, toothache, tiedolour, decay, looseness, and eventual loss of teeth.

Shakespeare, in "Midsummer-Night's Dream," says:
For there was never yet philosopher
That could endure the toothache patiently.
Shakespeare once had the toothache.

An Imperial toothache once made the fortune of a poor barber. The Sultan of Turkey having a touch of toothache, sent for the court physician. He was hunting and could not be found. The domestic hurried about Constantinople, and at last found a poor ragged barber surgeon; they took him to the place; and furnished him proper clothing. He drew the offending tooth, and soothed the pain of the Commander of the Faithful. A nice house and one thousand six hundred piasters a month were awarded to him.

"You are a foe to your life if you do not masticate well," says the Latin proverb. Those who have good teeth and do not masticate well, can profit by this lesson. —N. Y. Times.

RAIN WATER FOR HEALTH.

We take the following from a letter on this subject, from D. S. Carter, published in the Washington Chronicle:

It is a well established fact among medical men that the stomach and bowels—and mucus membrane—are far less liable to attacks from epidemic diseases and to other derangement under the constant use of cloud water than earth water; that attacks of cholera and summer complaints and like diseases are much less frequent and less fatal than those who use hard water. During the cholera season of 1850 the writer had large opportunity to see this fact emphatically demonstrated, while passing those summers in several cities on the Mississippi river, where portions of the towns are built on the high, rocky bluffs, and other portions down by the river side. In the former no water was used but rain, the rocks rendering it difficult to dig wells. Hence cisterns were the only resources for water, and here were no fatal cases of cholera or summer complaints, and very few cases at all, which were very mild; while in the lower portions where earth water was used exclusively, the cholera and other diseases raged with fearful and fatal malignance among old and young.

A French Commissioner of Health about that time wrote as follows: "It has been clearly ascertained both in Paris and elsewhere, that rain water is a prophylactic (antidote) to cholera, and that the disease was not proved an epidemic in any city where rain water was exclusively used;" and upon all communities the general use of rain water is urged at whatever cost.

At about the same time Dr. Hobbs, of Memphis, reported the following: By the exclusive use of rain water, cholera will speedily disappear and not return; this is known from both analysis and an experience of twenty years, and proves that it should be faithfully used for all personal purposes.

And further Dr. John Lea, of Cincinnati, bears the following testimony on the same subject: "It is a verified fact, which will stand the test of the strictest investigation, that the exclusive use of rain water for all purposes of drinking, cooking, and bathing, instead of hard water, is a sure preventive of cholera and bowel complaints, and that no town or city supplied exclusively with rain water ever suffers seriously from epidemic cholera."

This array of testimony could be extended by hundreds in Europe and America, but it is deemed sufficient at this time. A distinguished London physician, who had long studied the subject, wrote: "Hard water for cooking is decidedly spoiled by being cooked in it, and it is impossible to get a good infusion of tea or coffee in hard water: one fourth less will give the same strength if rain water be used."

The writer's only object, in this communication, is to awaken the people to their highest interests on a simple subject, and one of economy, and health, and safety.

Drake county, Ohio, is in a terrible state of excitement over the liquor law. Nine suits, for sums varying from \$2,000 to 10,000, each, have been entered against saloon keepers and the owners of property occupied by them, the plaintiffs being the wives of intemperate husbands. One woman whose husband was killed in a drunken brawl, has brought \$10,000, while the wife of the man who perpetrated the homicide, has sued for \$5,000. All the saloons are closed.

A Kansas farmer, in Sumner county owns 51,000 head of cattle. Colonel King, of Texas has a sang little farm of 84,132 acres, whereupon are pastured 65,000 horned cattle, 10,000 horses, 7,000 sheep and 8,000 goats.

The War—How Soldiers Drew Lots for Death.

Col. Henry W. Sawyer was among the Federal prisoners in Libby prison at the time when the Confederate government determined to retaliate in kind the execution of two rebel officers by one of the Federal Western generals. Mr. Sawyer was at that time a captain in the First New Jersey cavalry, and was one of the grade of officers from whom selections were to be made for the victims to Confederate vengeance. The officer who was in charge of the prisoners at that time was a kind-hearted, agreeable man, and was regarded by them with feelings of gratitude and affection. On the morning in question, this officer entered the room where the prisoners were confined and told all the officers to walk into another room. This order was obeyed with particular alacrity, as the prisoners were daily expecting to be exchanged, and it was supposed that the order had arrived, and that they were about to change their prison quarters for home and freedom. After they had all gathered in the room their countenances lighted up with this agreeable hope, the officer came in among them, and with a very grave face took a paper out of his pocket and told them he had a very melancholy duty to perform, the purport of which would be better understood by the reading of the order he had in his hand, which he had just received from the War Department. He then proceeded to read to the amazed and horrified group an order for the immediate execution of two of their number, in retaliation for the hanging of two Confederate officers. As the reader ceased the men looked at each other with blanched faces, and a silence like death prevailed for some minutes in the room. The Confederate officer then suggested that perhaps the better way would be to place a number of slips of paper equal to the whole number of officers from whom the victims were to be selected in a box, with the word "death" written on two of them and the rest blank—the two men who drew the fatal slips to be the doomed men. The drawing then commenced, the men advancing and taking out a slip, and if it proved to be a blank, taking their places in another part of the room. The drawing had proceeded for some time, and fully a third of the officers had exchanged gloomy looks of apprehension for a relieved aspect they could not avoid showing after escape from such terrible peril, before a fatal death slip had been drawn. At the end of about this period, however, the first slip was drawn, and the name of "Captain Henry W. Sawyer, of the First New Jersey cavalry," was called out as the unfortunate man. The Captain was, of course, deeply agitated, but did not lose his self-possession, he immediately began revolving in his mind some plan for averting, or at least postponing the immediate carrying out of the sanguinary edict of the Confederate government, and by the time that he was joined by his companion in misfortune—who turned out to be Captain Flynn, of an Indiana regiment—he had resolved upon his course. The officer in command, as soon as the drawing was completed, ordered the two men to be taken out and immediately executed. Captain Sawyer, however, demanded, as a request that no civilized nation could refuse under such circumstances, that he should have permission to write to his wife, to inform her of the terrible fate that awaited him, and to have her come on and bid him an eternal farewell. Respite for a day or two was thus obtained, and Sawyer subsequently obtained an interview with the Secretary of War, and secured permission to write to his wife, which he did. His object in writing to her was principally for the Federal government to be made acquainted with the predicament in which the officers were placed, and secure hostage and threaten retaliation should the orders of the rebels be carried out. It turned out precisely as Sawyer hoped and expected. Our Government was informed of the condition of affairs, and promptly seized a son of General Lee, and one of some other prominent general, and threatened to hang them if the Union officers were executed. By this means the lives of the two men were saved, as the Confederate Government did not dare to carry out their threats. After a few months' more confinement, Captain Sawyer was exchanged. Capt. Flynn, his companion in misfortune, came out of the ordeal with his hair as white as snow, turned gray by the mental sufferings he endured. Capt. Sawyer served through the war.

The Year of Disease.

By the testimony of medical men and of the press all over the world this has been an exceptional year for the prevalence of diseases of a malignant type. What peculiar state of the atmosphere causes this spread of disease is not settled, but there is a deficiency or superabundance of some element to occasion it. The manner in which confluent small pox has traveled in this country; the steady advance of cholera over the world from its Asiatic lair; the alarming development of the spotted fever, or cerebro spinal meningitis; the unprecedented spread of malignant scarlet fever, diphtheria, black measles and like diseases in their worst type, are illustrations of this unpleasant fact.

Discounting.

The following article from the Philadelphia *North American*, contains some excellent suggestions on the subject of loaning money, which we commend to many of our capitalists:

"A paper published at Bangor, Maine, pleads with the capitalists of that place to be more liberal in their policy toward the young and struggling business men of the town, and then asks this question:—'Is it not better for the rich man to loan money at six per cent, and have the city grow and flourish, than to exact twelve per cent, and have it wither and wane?' We wonder how many men of fortune in Philadelphia ever think of the matter in this way? And yet it is, after all, the soundest calculation that a capitalist can make. For the general prosperity of a community affects every person in its own way either fixed or floating capital. And as prosperity is enhanced by an easy money market and low rates of interest, and is retarded by a stringent money market and high rates of interest, it stands to reason that if the capitalists generally agree in their policy of squeezing as much money as possible out of borrowers in the way of interest, the rest of the people who are not capitalists will retaliate in some way that will tell upon the money-lender.

"Is not this clear? The man who is compelled to submit to an exorbitant share must either become insolvent or realize a higher profit on what he deals in. If he fails, the loss comes at once upon the money lender, and this is quite a common case all over the country, and will continue to be so long as the rates of discount are unhealthy and abnormal. These rates are not such as the people generally can afford to pay, and consequently some one is certain to fail. Yet the discounter invariably ignores this fact and goes on shaving as before. If, on the other hand, the borrower does not fail, he must save himself by realizing a higher profit on the articles he deals in. In New York and Chicago, where the rates of discount are always exorbitant, prices of all kinds are very high. Real estate in both cities brings rates and figures that seem preposterous, and the expense of living is enormous. It cannot be otherwise while capital costs so much.

"Let us suppose a real estate owner has a store on a business street occupied by an old, prosperous, and reliable tenant, at a moderate rent. Incited by greed he announces the rent one third, which is quite a common case. The tenant refuses to pay it, and having the means at command buys another property and fills up a store of his own. The owner of the old store has his place empty for a time during which he loses the rent, and then he leases it to a new tenant who does not succeed, and either fails or moves off. Now we maintain that the low rent of the first tenant is a better return than the precarious chances of the succeeding one. Many landlords govern themselves by this principle. And the case with regard to money is the same. The man who makes up his mind to invest his money in such a way as to risk no losses is sure to accumulate and grow rich. Moreover, if we revert to the text from which we started, it is better for the capital to foster the general prosperity of a community, by lending at moderate rates of interest, than to screw every dollar out of a needy borrower that can be exacted. Suppose two private discounters to pursue opposite lines of policy. One takes every possible advantage of the needy borrowers, while the other, when he finds a business man in trouble, who deserves a better fate, examines into his affairs closely, ascertains the weak point, advances the required capital at a moderate rate, and secures a permanent and profitable customer, who sends all his friends to the same banker. Which of these men is the shrewdest? Which will grow richest? Which is the truest exponent of the uses of capital and the advantages of banking? Which is best for a community?"

Be Economical.

Look most to your spending. No matter what comes in, if more goes out, you will always be poor. The art is not in making money, but in keeping it; little expenses, like mice in a barn, when they are many, make great waste. Hair by hair, heads get bald; straw by straw, the thatch of the cottage; and drop by drop, the rain comes in the chamber. A barrel is soon empty, if the tap leaks but a drop a minute. When you begin to save, begin with your mouth; many thieves pass down the red line. The sle jug is a great waste. In all other things keep within compass. Never stretch your legs further than the blankets will reach, or you will soon be cold. In clothes, choose suitable and lasting stuff, and not tawdry fineries. To be warm is the main thing; never mind the looks. A fool may make money, but it needs a wise man to spend it. Remember it is easier to build two chimneys than to keep one going. If you give all to back and board, there is nothing left for the savings bank. Fare hard and work hard while you are young, and you will have a chance to rest when you are old.

With the exception of Nebraska and Nevada, every State in the Union reports citizens born in every other State.

Clearfield has a school boy fifteen years old, who stands six feet two. He stands very high in his class.

A Novel Idea about the Sun.

The astronomers of these latter days talk about planetary distances and spaces with as much confidence as a surveyor gives the dimensions of a city lot, or the metes and boundaries of a farm. In our schoolboy days the astronomers said the sun was about 95,000,000 miles from the earth, but now the exact distance is laid down at 31,500,000 miles. This cuts off a trifle of 3,500,000 miles; still the distance, even as that astronomers now foot it up, would be a long way to travel. If our Puritan fathers had set out from the sun, instead of from England, on that eventful day which witnessed their embarkation, and had traveled by an air line continuously at the rate of forty miles an hour, which is a good deal faster than Dexter can go, they would not be due at Plymouth Rock till late in the year 1883, which would be seven years too late for them to take part in our grand centennial celebration on the 4th of July, 1876.

The astronomers tell us the gravity is so increased at the sun that bodies would weigh twenty eight times as much there as here. What a lift she would be for a lover seeking to rescue her from her papa's burning dwelling! Then just consider the avoidance of a man heavy on earth—say a three hundred pounder—at the sun. There he would weigh eight thousand four hundred pounds. Imagine such a man falling from the fifth story window upon the head of an unsuspecting passer-by! The coming down a thousand of brick on earth would be nothing to the impact of such a creature on the sidewalk in front of his sunny home.

But the astronomers are unanimous in the belief that the sun is without inhabitants; and we agree with them, if it be true, as they say, that the temperature of that orb is ten million degrees Fahrenheit.

Rights of Married Women.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania last winter passed the following Act, securing to married women their separate earnings, which has been approved by the Governor, and is now the law of the land:

"That the separate earnings of any married woman of the State of Pennsylvania, whether said earnings shall be as wages for labor, salary, property, business or otherwise, shall accrue to and inure to separate benefit and use of said married woman, and be under the control of such married woman independently of her husband, and so as not to be subject to any legal claim of such husband, or to the claims of any creditor or creditors of such husband, the same as if such married woman were a *feme sole*: Provided, that in any suit at law or in equity, in which the ownership of such property shall be in dispute, the person claiming such property, under this act, shall be compelled, in the first instance, to show title and ownership in the same.

Sec. 2. That to prevent any fraudulent practices under this act, before any married woman shall be entitled to its benefits, she shall first present her petition, under oath or affirmation, to the court of common pleas of the city, or county where she resides, stating her intention of thereafter claiming the benefits of this act, whereupon the said court shall direct her petition aforesaid to be marked filed, and to be recorded in the office for recording deeds of such city and county; and such record shall be conclusive evidence of the right of such married woman to the benefit of the first section of this act.

Duration of Vitality in Grain.

"A young Farmer" inquires if seed of the different kinds of grain a year or more old, will grow as well as fresh seed. Our answer would be, always sow seed as fresh as it can be had, for although some seed will germinate after it has been kept for years yet these are exceptions. We do not know of any distinct experiments on old and new grain, except it be a single trial which we made in pots. Fresh seed wheat was sown in pots in autumn, one inch deep, and kept properly moist. In another pot, subjected to the same temperature and the same degree of moisture, was sown wheat kept over one year. In other pots, seed five years old, was sown under similar circumstances. The first or fresh seed came up in eleven days, the weather being rather cool; the second seed, one year old, came up in thirteen days. The five year seed in the other pots came up irregularly, the first in eighteen days, and afterwards for nearly a month. The grains of all were counted when placed in the earth, and the result was that all the fresh seed grew; all or nearly all the one year; but not one half the five year seed ever grew at all. From these limited experiments, we may infer that fresh seed is always the best; if only a year old it may do well, although the plants will hardly have the vigor of the first; but seed several years old should be employed only for preserving or securing some desirable variety. We hope some of our readers will repeat the experiment on oats, barley, &c., by accurately counting, measuring depth, recording dates, &c.—Country Gentleman.

A Troy court has decided that, if a drunken man offers his fare on a street car, the conductor cannot put him off.

A young boy in Lafayette, Ala., shot his mother dead the other day on her refusal to allow him to go hunting.