

THE JEFFERSONIAN

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

VOL. 30.

STROUDSBURG, MONROE COUNTY, PA., MAY 23, 1872.

NO. 4.

Published by Theodore Schoch.

TERMS—Two dollars a year in advance, and fifty cents before the end of the year, two dollars and fifty cents will be charged. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid. (A year's subscription of one square of eight lines) or more of three insertions \$1.00. Single additional insertions 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.

Valuable Property FOR SALE.

The subscribers offer for sale, their residence in Stroudsburg. The lot has a front of 145 feet on Main Street, with a depth of 230 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 of the market affords. Charges moderate. [May 3 1872-4f.]

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 careful and careful attention to all matters pertaining to his profession, that he is well adapted to perform all operations in the dental line in the most careful, tasteful and skillful manner. Several attendances given to saving the Natural Teeth, and the insertion of Artificial Teeth on Rubber, Gold, Silver or Continuous Gums, and perfect as 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.

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.—4f.

Geo. W. Jackson. Amzi LeBar.

DRS. JACKSON & LeBAR

PHYSICIANS, SURGEONS & ACCOUCHEURS.

Stroudsburg and East Stroudsburg, Pa.

DR. GEO. W. JACKSON,

Stroudsburg.

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

DR. A. LeBAR,

East Stroudsburg.

efficiency door to Smith's Store. Residence at Miss E. Heller's. Feb. 8 '72-4f.

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 31-4f.

JAMES H. WALTON,

Attorney at Law.

Office in the building formerly occupied by L. M. Barson, and opposite the Stroudsburg Bank, Main street, Stroudsburg, Pa. Jan 13-4f.

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 MASAL, Proprietor.

Oct 19 1871. 4f.

Found out why people go to McCarty's to get their furniture, because he buys it at the Ware Rooms of Lee & Co. and sells it at an advance of only twenty-two and two-thirds per cent. Or in other words, Rocking Chairs that he buys of Lee & Co. (through the runners he don't have) for \$4.50 he sells for \$5.50. Pays him to buy some good Furniture.

LEE & CO.

Stroudsburg, Aug. 18, 1870.—4f.

PLASTER!

Fresh ground Nova Scotia PLASTER, at Stokes' Mills, HEMLOCK BOARDS, FENCING, SHINGLES, LATH, PAULING, 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. H. Hamburgh, N. Y.) Recipe for CONSUMPTION and ASTHMA carefully compounded at

HOLLINSHEAD'S DRUG STORE.

67 Medicines Fresh and Pure.

Nov. 21, 1867. W. HOLLINSHEAD.

SHEET IRON CAT WORKS.

A Few Testimonials From the People.

It will be remembered that some time since, we noticed reportorially an invention of a young man residing in this city, which was termed the "Patent Sheet Iron Cat," and was designed especially for the destruction of the common feline serapader which infest all settled communities and render life a bore, if not at times a positive torment. Little did the inventor of the "Patent Cat," think, as he fastened the last rivet in the tail of his remarkable conception, that he was conferring a benefit upon mankind of equal importance with those of the inventors of the velocipede, the Dolly Varden, or the potato bug pulverizer. But such was the case, and the favorable manner in which the press of the country (who are slow to praise and quick to condemn fraud and worthless inventions), united in favorable notices of the "Patent Cat," proves that the latter has filled a vacancy in the Patent Office reports that has long remained unfilled.

From Boston to San Francisco come complimentary allusions to this invention, and scarcely a day passes but that the inventor does not receive letters of inquiry from men of note, from invalids and nervous people, from capitalists and others, all seeking more detailed information concerning the mechanical wonder, and asking for samples, and territorial, state, or county rights, to manufacture and sell the same.

We are requested by the patentee to state that, owing to the rise in sheet iron and the strike among the miners, he has not been able so far to supply the home demand for the "Iron Cat," and has utterly refused to export any quantity until the close of the present year. Arrangements have been made with one of our largest manufacturing establishments, by which one hundred cats per day can be turned out after the first of May, and if there is no marked decrease in the number of "Toms" and "Tabbies" at the end of six months, the capacity of the works will be doubled, as a stock company has been formed known as the Great American Cat and Anti Fiddle-string Company of Cleveland.

Only three hundred of the "Patent Cats" have been sold up to the present date, but in no case have they failed to give complete satisfaction. We subjoin a few notices of the press and testimonials: "We have been using for a week past a recent invention of a Cleveland mechanic, which is nothing more than a sheet-iron cat, with a cylindrical attachment and steel claws and teeth. It is worked by clock work. A bellows inside swells the tail at will to a belligerent size, and a tremolo attachment causes, at the same time, the cat to emit all the noises of which the human cat is capable. When you want fun you wind up your cat and place him on the roof. Every cat within half a mile hears him, girds on his armor, and sallies forth. Frequently fifty or one hundred attack him at once. No sooner does the patent cat feel the weight of an assailant than his teeth and claws work with lightning rapidity. Adversaries within six feet of him are torn to shreds. Fresh battalions come on to meet a similar fate, and in an hour several bushes of hair, toes, nails, and fiddle strings alone remain."—*But more Sun.*

"No first-class printing office with a roof flat enough to afford a battle ground for infuriated felines, should be without one. T. TILTON."

"It has saved more than a hundred thousand dollars worth of boot jacks in this city alone—and a nice pie or can of preserves goes further in my family than it did before the war."—*W. M. Mayor of Chicago.*

"How any family can do without one any more than a 'Dolly Varden' is a wonder to me."—*E. C. ANDY STANTON.*

"Send me five hundred (500) at once. C. O. D. with extra bellows and powerful tone, to participate in the jubilee."—*P. GILMORE.*

"The roof of our office was covered with cats four weeks deep until we placed two of the 'Iron Thomas Cats' in position. Not a cat has been seen since, and we have sold Bologna sausage meat enough to purchase three 'foots of job' type."—*Every young man going West should take a few of these cats with him. H. G. in Tribune Editorial.*

"I have used the Patent Cat with much success in my family. My mother-in-law has been visiting us for the past eight months. Night before last I wound up the 'Patent Cat' and set him under her bed. At his first howl, she leaped from her bed and yelled 'cat,' at the same time stabbing at him with an umbrella. I can hardly write for emotion—but my dear mother-in-law will not take her meals with us for six months to come. All that is left of her has been basted together, but her spirit is broken. Enclosed find the money for twenty five more cats, and also send new claws for the old one as the old lady was tough."—*BIRCHAM YOUNG.*

We might extend these testimonials, but it is useless. The manufacture of cats will soon be one of the most valuable additions to the business interests of our growing city. In the meanwhile, strange persons passing through Cleveland, and all who are interested in the extermination of the cat tribe, are invited to examine into the merits of this great discovery.—*Cleveland Leader.*

Beware of the Spare Bed.

A correspondent of the Health Reformer says:

In our itinerant life we have suffered much by sleeping in beds that were not daily used. Beds that are not daily exposed to the air and sunlight will gather dampness. And there are, but few who understand the necessity of having the sun and air come frequently into their sleeping rooms, that bed and bedding may be kept perfectly dry and free from impurities. Beds that have been left unused for days, and even weeks, in the damp season of the year are dangerous to the health and life of those who sleep in them. When visitors are expected, the parlor stove may be for the first time set up, and a fire kindled in it, and the parlor bedroom opened. And this is considered sufficient preparation to make the friends comfortable. But the bed and bedding, if not carefully separated and aired, are not safe for any one to use.

I have had very afflicting experience in sleeping in damp beds. I slept with my infant two months old in a north bedroom. The bed had not been used for two weeks. A fire was kindled in the room, this was considered all that was necessary. Next morning I felt that I had taken cold. My babe seemed to be in great pain when moved. His face began to swell, and he was afflicted with erysipelas of the most aggravating form. My dear babe was a great sufferer for four weeks, and finally died a martyr to a damp bed.

A few weeks later I accompanied my husband to fill appointments in several places. In four of these places we had the misfortune to be assigned the spare bed in rooms opening from the parlor. These bedrooms the very day we were expected. Dampness had entered every part of these unheated, unventilated rooms. The windows had not been raised, and were carefully covered with paper curtains, and outside of these drapery, and the blinds were carefully closed. The air had not been permitted to circulate freely through the house, and the precious sunlight was excluded as though it was an enemy. Why was there need of windows at all when they were not used? It would have saved expense to have made these houses without windows. Our good-hearted friends received us cordially, and we should have enjoyed our visit, had it not been for the dreaded spare bed.

At the first two places we visited, we took severe colds by sleeping in their damp unused beds, and we suffered greatly with rheumatism; but tried to fill our appointments. In the third damp bed we lay nearly an hour trying to get warm; but the clothing was literally wet. We were under the unpleasant necessity of calling our friends; for we felt that it would be positively fatal to life and health to remain in that damp bed. Our friends cheerfully renewed their fires, and the bedding was removed from the bed and thoroughly dried.

We returned home from that journey and exposure to suffer for months. I feared that I should be a cripple for life. My husband was afflicted with pain in the chest and lungs, and he had a severe cough for months. After three months of almost helpless suffering, and careful treatment, by the mercy of God, I was able to walk.

We have been exposed in our late journey to "death in the spare bed." We have taken colds, which have settled upon the lungs, causing soreness of the flesh. Since our fears have been aroused we have been more careful, and have been under the necessity of closely questioning in regard to our beds. In some cases, we have removed the bed clothing and have dried it by the fire before we have ventured to sleep. This may have given the impression that we were particular and perhaps notional. We own that we are particular. We value life which God has preserved, by a miracle of his mercy, from the death in the spare, damp, and mouldy beds.

In the case of all these beds, where the air has not circulated through the rooms daily, the bedding should be removed and thoroughly dried by the fire, before being slept in. Sleeping rooms should have the windows raised every day, and the air should circulate freely through the rooms. The curtains should be withdrawn from the windows. The blinds should be fastened back. And the blessed sunlight should thus be invited in, to brighten and purify every bedroom in the house.

In the Superior Court in Boston a decision has been rendered which is of interest to the managers of public conveyances. A man named Standish took passage at Fall River on one of the boats of the Narragansett Steamship Company for New York. He claimed that while on the passage he either lost his ticket or gave it to the wrong officer of the company; at any rate, when he arrived in New York he did not have it. Failing to produce a ticket, and refusing to pay the fare of four dollars, the officers of the company detained him, and threatened to carry him back to Fall River. In consequence of this he sued for an assault and false imprisonment, and the jury gave him a verdict for fifty dollars. As a matter of law, Judge Putnam instructed the jury that the officers of the company had no right to detain the plaintiff merely for the purpose of compelling him to pay his fare.

Why American Girls will not be House Servants.

I have thought a great deal on the why's and wherefore's of this subject.

It has always seemed to me that, had I to choose between boarding in the places many "working girls" are obliged to board in, and living out in a neat, pretty house, with clean, wholesome food, and a pure atmosphere to breathe, I would not hesitate a moment to choose the latter. Now to begin with, all "mistresses" are not "heartless and selfish," no more than are all servants. I have often been much attached to those who have lived with me, and have made their womanly joys and sorrows my own; and I have lady friends who do the same. To be a "servant," under such circumstances, where a girl is thrown upon the world for a living, seems to me not so dreadful a thing. "But," some may reply, "I must share my room and bed with a person I don't like." Very true; but do not many working girls board out, have to do this to lessen their expenses, and with the added disadvantage of dirty surroundings and fetid air? "But," you say, "we have our freedom after dark." Alas! what that has involved to many a young, unprotected girl in a great city, it is not necessary for me to tell you. No right-minded mistress—and there are many such—would be unwilling, in addition to your "evening and Sunday out," occasionally to give you extra privilege in this way, and without waiting for you to beg for it.

"But to be a servant?" you reply: I reply, who isn't a servant to somebody? Is not the teacher to his pupil's parents, who often drive him wild with their foolish requests? Is not the clergyman to his parish, who sit in judgment on his pork barrel and the number of his shirts, and allow him no possession of any kind undisturbed. Wouldn't Mr. Bonner cut off my salary in quick time if I said that a goat was a finer animal than a horse? Doesn't a lawyer have to spend his life in dodging? Are not lecturers tied, according to the latitude and longitude they happen to lecture in? Don't editors as well as type-setters have to mind their P's and Q's? Are not all ladies servants to fashion? Who is a free agent, I'd like to know? All the brute creation sat gingerly lest some bigger beast will chew them up. So, if that is the trouble, we won't talk about being "servants," because up stairs, and down stairs, and in my lady's chamber, we are all in the same fix.—*Fanny Fern, in N. Y. Ledger.*

Something About Salt.

It is a question, says *Health and Home*, perpetually recurring at every intelligent breakfast table, and inventively asked by children who are taught to think, "Is salt indispensable to human life?" Dietitians regarded, salt is by no means in the same category with mustard, pepper, vinegar and other condiments. These are not to be found in blood or muscle. Salt is. Select a small portion of brain or tissue, tendon or blood, evaporate it to dryness, then burn it to ashes, and afterwards, pouring upon it distilled water, filter the mixture through white blotting paper, and you have a residuum certain crystalline matters, prominent among which is common salt. In fact, common salt is a universal constituent of animal bodies, so universal that unless an animal can acquire it in one way or another that animal cannot live. Widely diffused all over the world, salt is taken up too by the roots of vegetables, and may also be found in their ashes. It is happens, however, that while stems and leaves are comparatively rich in salt, very little, if any, is discoverable in seeds. Cereal grains contain none. The practical result of this is, that whereas people who live exclusively on animal food, as the Esquimaux Indians in the Arctic, and the Fuegians in the Antarctic circles, can dispense with salt in the main, it becomes a positive necessity of life to every people whose diet consists largely of bread or its equivalents. Salt, in one way or another is, in fact, to all vertebrate, viviparous, warm blooded animals, not entirely carnivorous, the very *sine qua non* of existence.

Can Any One Tell.

Can any one tell why men who cannot pay small bills, can always find money to buy liquor, and treat when happening among their friends? Can any one tell how young men who dodge their washerwomen, and are always behind with their landlords, can play billiards night and day, and are always ready at a game of cards? Can any one tell how men live and support their families who have no income and do not work, while others who are industrious and constantly employed are half starved? Can any one tell how it is that nine-tenths of the mothers are so ready to sew for the distant heathen, when their children at home are ragged and dirty? Can any one tell why four fifths of young women prefer a brainless fop under a plaid hat, with tight pants and short tailed coat, to a man with some brains?

"Why don't your father take the paper?" said a gentleman to a lad whom he caught stealing his news paper from his door.

"Cause," replied the young hopeful, "he sends me to take it!"

A New Use for Flax Seed.

The following statement, copied from an English paper, is of great interest to the American farmers, as it seems to open a new use for flax seed, and may greatly enhance the price, so as to make flax growing profitable. The new use is in the manufacture of an article called linoleum, deriving the name from linum and oleum. It is said that it will be a rival of caoutchouc, or as is commonly called, India rubber. The new article is manufactured of linseed oil by oxidizing it until it is solidified into a resinous substance, as we frequently find it when it has been exposed to the atmosphere. It is stated that "in this state it is combined with resinous gums and other ingredients, whereupon it assumes the appearance and most of the properties of India rubber. Like India rubber, it can be dissolved into a cement and used in the manufacture of the material for water proof clothing. It can be used as varnish for the protection of iron or wood, or for the coating ships' bottoms. It is as good as a common cement, having properties similar to the marine glue made from India rubber and shellac. It is easily vulcanized by exposure to heat, and by this means becomes as hard as the hardest wood, and capable of the finest polish. The great variety of uses to which it can be applied in this form will at once suggest themselves to the reader. The manufacture of linoleum has thus far been made to produce floor cloth, for which it has proved itself well adapted. Combined with ground cork, it is spread on a stout canvass, the back of which is afterwards water proofed with oxidized oil. The fabric is then printed by means of blocks in the ordinary way. The floor cloth thus produced is pliable, noiseless to walk upon, washes well, preserves its color, and rolls up like an ordinary carpet. It is very durable, and its component parts will not decompose by heat or exposure to the sun or air, as will India rubber."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Fashion and her Whims.

Fashion has at length reached a point in dictation at which we rejoice, for its laws are not now simply for the mere apparel. A foreign magazine has a description of a dress of which it says "with this costume the mouth is to be worn slightly open." This is happy, for there are so many women who do not know what to do with their mouth, any more than timid young men know what to do with their hands, and minute directions of this sort, studied with every style of dress, will be very convenient. It is to be hoped that some costumes will require the mouth to be worn shut, for the effect in the street would be anything but agreeable if every lady went about with her mouth open. So much depends upon expression, in combination with costume, that the subject is worthy of study. The effect of the prettiest dress is often spoiled by a sour expression of the face, and as expression is simply an affair of the muscles, it can be prevented by the artistic dress makers. We are very anxious to see, by the way, what women will be like when the Worths and other artists have finished with her. She is already, with her three story hat, panier, built up like a dome, high heels and fascinating wiggle walk, a creation of great interest, and if she wears her mouth slightly open there will be no resisting her. If, now, she were to nearly close her eyes, and if it is not irreverent, "go it blind," we could suggest nothing more. We should say, however, that these fashions are not universal. The women in Lancashire, England, are driven into still stranger apparel. They often put on the coarse clothes of the miner, and work at the mouth of the pit with pick and shovel. They also engage in the heavy work of the farm, and are employed on the canal barges; harness and lead the horses and take their turn at the helm, and help to load the vessel. These girls are rough in manner and coarse in language, but honest and industrious. They take their pint of beer, and enjoy their pipes, and never grumble. The question of how to wear the mouth has not yet got down to them.—*Hartford Courant.*

Preparation of Russia Sheet Iron.

An eminent London metallurgist has published a pamphlet upon the method of manufacturing Russia sheet iron, which, as is well known, differs from common sheet iron, it having a smooth, glossy surface of a dark metallic gray, and not a bluish gray. When bent backwards and forwards by the hand, no scree is separated, as happens with sheet iron manufactured in the usual manner, but in folding it over and unfolding, it simply scales from the line of folding. The method of preparing this sheet iron has been kept a profound secret by the Russian manufacturers for a long period of time; but by a careful collection of information given by various correspondents, the general theory of the manufacture has been ascertained and placed in such form as to be capable of practical application. One point in the preparation of this iron is said to be that, after the completion of the rolling, the sheets are made up in packages, with charcoal dust interposed, and then well hammered, the outer sheets being afterwards thrown away as waste.

Corn is selling in many parts of Iowa for 15 cents per bushel.

A Pennsylvania Bull Dog.

There is a man in Darby, Pa., who purchased a bill dog, which he proposed to turn loose in his store at night in order to scare away the burglars. The first evening after he obtained the dog he locked it in the store and went away a happy man. The next morning early he went around to the store and unlocked the door. The dog was vigilant—the man was surprised to see how very vigilant that dog was—for no sooner was the door open than the dog seized its owner by the leg, suddenly, and seemed to be animated by an earnest and vigorous resolution not to let go until it had removed at least one good mouthful. And the man pushed the dog back and shut the door on its ribs until the animal relaxed its jaws; and then the man kicked the dog into the store and shut the door as if he was in a hurry to do something. Then he suspended business for a week, and spent the vacation firing at that dog through the windows, and down the chimney, and up through the cellar ceiling, with a shot gun, trying to exterminate him. And that mercantile establishment did not open for trade until the man had paid twice the first cost of the dog to its former owner to come and take it home; and then when he got in, he found that during the bombardment holes had been shot through mackerel barrels and molasses cans and coal oil kegs, so that there was misery and ruin everywhere.—*New York Standard.*

A Kentuckian and a Yankee were once riding through the woods, the former on a fine black horse, and the Yankee on an inferior animal. The latter wanted to make a "swap," but he did not see how he was to do it. At last he thought of a plan. His horse had been taught to sit down like a dog whenever he was touched by the spurs. Seeing a wild turkey, the Yankee made his horse perform his trick, and asserted that he was pointing game as was his custom. The Kentuckian rode in the direction indicated by the horse's nose, and up rose a turkey. That settled the matter; the trade was made, and saddles and horses were changed. After a time they came to a deep and rapid stream, over which the black horse carried his rider with ease. But the Kentuckian, on the Yankee's old beast, found great difficulty in getting over, and when in the middle of the stream he was afraid the horse would allow himself to be carried away, and endeavored to spur him up to more vigorous action. Down sat the old horse on his haunches.

"Look-a-here!" shouted the enraged and partially submerged Kentuckian to the Yankee on the other side of the stream, "What does all this mean?" "I want you to know stranger," said the Yankee, preparing to ride away, "that there loss will put fish just as well as he will fowl!"

The State Labor Reform Convention, in session at Williamsport, concluded its session a few days since, after completing a State Ticket. The following are the nominations: Governor, Wm. P. Schell, of Bedford; Supreme Judge, James Thompson of Erie; Auditor General, Esaias Billingfelt, of Lancaster; Congressmen at large, James W. Hopkins, of Allegheny, J. W. Clarke, of Northumberland.

Friends of woman suffrage in Pennsylvania desired to send their names and addresses to the office of the Woman's Suffrage Association, 1709 Arch street, Philadelphia. Persons wishing documents or specimens of the *Woman's Journal* can obtain them as above. This notice we give at the request of Mary Grey, an earnest advocate of the enlargement of the right of suffrage.

Up to the present time three miles of buildings have been completed in the South Division of Chicago on the north and south streets, and nearly as much on the east and west streets. In the material of the structures erected, iron, brick and sandstone predominate. Many very handsome marble buildings have been put up. In nine of the principal streets 6977 buildings are completed, 2756 are half finished and 4883 begun.

The quadrennial report of the agents of the Methodist Book Concern shows that its total assets, including real estate, are \$1,850,315, and its liabilities \$795,136. There were cash on hand and amounts due from other parties aggregating \$384,740. This leaves the liabilities \$410,300, which can be entirely paid in a few years by annual reductions.

London is to day the largest city in the world, far surpassing all those of antiquity. According to gibbon, the population of ancient Rome, in the height of its Magnificence, was 1,200,000; the population of Peking is supposed to be about 2,000,000; that of London is over 3,000,000, one twelfth of the population of the whole United States.

"My son," said a good mother to her young hopeful, "did you wish your teacher a happy new year?" "No, ma'am," replied the boy.

"Well why not?" "Because," said the youth, "she isn't happy unless she's a whipping one of us boys, and I was a fraud if I wished her happyess she'd go for me."