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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 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.  
R. 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-tf.]

**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 folly and danger of entrusting their work to the inexperienced, or to those living at a distance. April 13, 1871—1y

**D. C. O. HOFFMAN, M. D.**  
Dr. Hoffmann respectfully announces 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,  
is the old office of Dr. A. Reeves Jackson Residence in Wyckoff's Building.

**DR. A. LeBAR,**  
East Stroudsburg, Residence office next door to Smith's Store. Residence at Mrs. E. Heller's. Feb. 8 '72-tf

**DR. N. L. PECK,**  
Surgeon Dentist,

Announces that having just returned from Dental College, he is fully prepared to make artificial teeth in the most beautiful and life-like manner, and to fill decayed teeth according to the most 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-tf

**JAMES H. WALTON,**  
Attorney at Law,  
Office in the building formerly occupied by L. M. Burson, and opposite the Stroudsburg Bank, Main street, Stroudsburg, Pa. Jan 13-tf

**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. 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 per cent. Or in other words, Rooking 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 Wilkes-Barre, N. Y.) Recipe for CONSUMPTION and ASTHMA carefully compounded at

**HOLLINSHEAD'S DRUG STORE.**  
Medicines Fresh and Pure.  
Nov. 21, 1867. W. HOLLINSHEAD.

**Menageries and what they Cost.**

The best place to study botany is in the fields where it becomes a delightful combination of recreation and labor. It is not convenient, nor would it be altogether satisfactory and pleasant to go to the deserts, jungles, mountains and marshes to study zoology. The next best thing is to visit a menagerie and interview the unfortunate animals in prison. They are not quite themselves any more than a man is himself in irons. Tamed wild beasts are really stale and insipid compared with their freshness amid the scenes of their nativity. Tamed wild beasts! They are impossible. They are not tamed. They can only be cowed. Their spirits can be crushed, not broken. Wild beasts cannot be tamed any more than a barbarian can be civilized. Remove the pressure of the stronger power and governing mind and they relapse into the freedom and license of mother nature who gave them their unquenchable instincts.

Commerce subjugates the whole field of nature and weakens the pristine vigor of everything it embraces in its system of conquest. When a wild plant is found to be good for something as a commodity, and is cultivated for that purpose, its constitution undergoes a change. It loses some of its original flavor, and hosts of enemies arise against it as if to exterminate the species. Wild beasts are hardly in their natural fashions, and they battle successfully against the elements, but when they are caught and put in the menagerie dens for commercial purposes, they become very precarious property. Although their appetites are carefully consulted, and their native climates as far as possible are reproduced for their comfort, yet their whole life is a panting for freedom while they languish in luxury. They have lost vitality, and their health is necessarily impaired. This is the character of the wild beast we are permitted to look at in menageries. They are the best that can be offered to our inspection, and they doubtless suit the tastes of spectators better than the real animal to be met near its chosen habitation.

As an article of commerce, it may be of interest to examine the "tamed wild beast" in a light in which we do not view him when acting his part in the showman's arena. His market value is a consideration of which owing to his secluded life very little is known outside of the comparatively small circle of showmen themselves. He will lose none of his interest in connection with the figures in which he stands related to his owner, and some other particulars of his history in the show business.  
A great many showmen have been made bankrupt by the large prices they pay for stock, and the inclination of the animals to an early death. Whilst on the other hand a few rare and hardy brutes have made half a dozen fortunes for as many proprietors. There are only three or four good collections of animals in the United States, and no one of these contains some of the rare beasts. There is only one lonely giraffe living in the United States, and the only hippopotamus ever brought to America alive departed this life ten years ago. His stuffed skin is now a museum attraction. He made three showmen rich while he lived, and in his death he was not all destroyed.

There is a standing offer of a large sum of money for a good able-bodied hippopotamus to be landed on our shore, payable on delivery in perfect health. Such a one would probably be worth from \$15,000 to \$20,000. Small elephants about the size of three bullocks, are worth from \$5,000 to \$8,000 according to education. Their general knowledge of things and ability to do tricks enhance their value. A large elephant who has killed several keepers and is looking around for another victim is worth \$12,000. They are always represented as exceedingly docile; their tasks being put on for ornament, and their trunks harmless as bell ropes.

A shrewd Yankee had money enough to buy the finest pair of lions in all Europe for American consumption. He paid \$7500 in gold for them. Single lions bring from \$1200 to \$2500, according to age, size and training. Trainers have been trying to convince themselves and others that lions born in cages and brought up in civilized society are harmless and tractable as kittens, and will suffer all kinds of liberties patiently.—Lions, however, have a way of shutting down on such noodle heads as are inserted between their jaws. The king of beasts has proved himself the most false and treacherous being in his whole kingdom.

A rhinoceros costs from \$8000 to \$10,000, and is always a great feature in an animal show. There is one in London known as the "double horned Sumatran," covered with hair which is a variation upon the usual rhinoceros hide. This one cost £1000 sterling in Calcutta, to say nothing of the cost of transportation, food, and attendance on the voyage.

Real Bengal tigers are worth \$7000 a pair. The Bengal tiger in a beautiful beast. He is often heard of but seldom seen. Every show pretends to have one or two, and generally exhibit for them some inferior species of cat. A pather often personates the Bengal fraud.

A pair of panthers if they can agree to live peaceably together in the same

cage, are considered worth \$6000.

Leopards command \$2500 to \$3000 a pair. They are among the most beautiful of all wild beasts.  
Camels being useful animals and not beautiful are worth only \$600 a piece. This may be a bad lesson, but it is true. Beauty commands more money and respect than utility. The poor camel cannot help its hump back made so for a good purpose, but its value depreciates because it is a beast of burden, and can carry a load a hundred miles a day over the burning sands. A pair of white camels once brought \$6000.

Monkeys are valuable, and will continue to command a good price in this country, provided the Darwinian theory is not accepted as Gospel truth. In that case, the monkey would become totally worthless as property, under the operation of the Fifteenth amendment. Besides, they could never be anything but "poor folks," who are very uninteresting people. If they are allowed to exercise their prerogative as apes of the human species, they will continue to be respected, but if they rise to the dignity of man, down they go to man's commercial level. Under the present arrangement of species, African monkeys are the most valuable. Those from South America take cold when they move north, and soon die of consumption. Sailors often scrape an acquaintance with monkeys, and take them with them in the forecastle. Ostriches are worth \$300 to \$800 a pair. They would rather die than be caught on their native heath. To capture them involves injuries that are sure to result in death to the bird. They are obtained by making geese hatch ostrich eggs, and the goose never knows any better until the new comer refuses to go swimming, and commence to eat forbidden goose fruit—sticks and stones, and the like.

It requires great care to raise ostriches in this climate. They have to be brought up by hand. Their appetite is not at all delicate, but when they get it they prefer fresh meat to iron, nails, shot, and such indigestible articles. This foolish bird does not eat minerals and metals because it relishes them, but because it is too stupid to recognize any difference in victuals.

A gorilla has never yet visited Europe or America. Du Chailu got hold of an amiable one, and thought he could send him safely to Europe. The gorilla is a great glutton. He has a most voracious and everlasting appetite, and, unlike the ostrich, is very dainty about his food. Du Chailu put his gorilla aboard ship, with, as he thought, enough provender to last the voyage, but he made a great error in calculation. Having nothing to do but eat, he did nothing else. He finished up his rations, persistently refused ship's fare, and actually starved to death, nineteen days out from Africa. A gorilla would be worth a mint of money in this country if he should turn out to be lawful property under our constitution, and could get enough to eat.

The eating capacity of the gorilla introduces the general subject of the eating of animals.

A first class menagerie requires from 300 to 500 pounds of raw meat daily for lions, tigers, leopards, etc. A healthy elephant is said to eat from 500 to 700 pounds of hay per day, besides pocketing apples, cakes, etc., given him by the children for dessert.

Camels eat about twice as much as a horse, of the same kind of provender. Giraffes eat hay, oats and corn, but if they can do no better they can make a living off young trees.

Bears are vegetarians, but all vegetarians are not bears.  
Sea lions eat 100 pounds of salt fish a day. Fresh water fish are not good for them.

The menagerie property in the United States, including animals, apparatus and material requisite for their exhibition and transportation is over \$2,000,000 worth.

**How to live Long.**

They live longest as a class, who lead calm and even lives, mentally and physically, who are most exempt from the turmoils and shocks and strains that are incident to human existence, and who are assured of to-morrow's bread. There is no one thing which has such a direct influence in promoting longevity as an assurance, felt to be well grounded, of a comfortable provision for life, for all the ordinary wants of a station. Not long ago a man died in a poor-house in England, where he had been taken care of for ninety-two years; he had no anxiety for to-morrow's bread; he had no quarter's day to provide against, in default of which wife and children would be turned into the street from the doors of the elegant brown mansion. He had no notes to meet in the bank, which if not paid by a day or an hour would involve protest and financial ruin. Ah, this load of debt! how it grinds one's manhood to powder, how it agonizes the sensitive heart, how it shames a man's honor, how it has driven to desperation, to drunkenness, to suicide, to murder! How the anguish of it takes the energy out of a man, and makes him pine and languish for weary days and weeks on bed of thorns, that pierce through the body into soul!

So one good way to avoid sickness and premature death is to avoid debt as you would the evil eye.

**Our Railroads and Their Reckless Management.**

From the Pittsburgh Iron World and Manufacturer.

The reckless management of railroads in this country has long formed a theme upon which it delights European visitors to "spread themselves," when they wrote letters to the papers. Nor is there usually much exaggeration in the letters on this subject contributed to the London Times and other such journals by the British traveller, who fears not to tempt fate by trusting himself to the uncertain mercies of our railroad corporations.—Figures, which "cannot lie," show strange and humiliating facts regarding the comparative rates of accident by rail in this country and in Europe. Of course terrible calamities have occurred both in England and on the continent of Europe, by accidents to railroad trains, but one may read over all the European papers week after week, nay, month after month, without once encountering such detailed horrors as are brought home to the American public by the American papers, in their almost daily reports of awful catastrophes upon the lines of railroad throughout the length and breadth of the land. So callous have men become, from long custom, to these terrible announcements, that they will merely skim the column containing the details, and having ascertained from the list of sufferers that no friend of theirs have been killed or injured, will quietly fold away the paper and dismiss the awful event from their minds.

Nevertheless, there is a spirit abroad just now that sets thinking men to ask themselves whether this sort of thing is to last forever, and whether the fearful holocausts of human life recorded day after day are indeed to become an American institution, and a fixed order of things, from which there can be no appeal. An absurd idea, this, in a country which, above all others, is signalized by the remarkable inventive powers of its inhabitants, whose inventiveness, indeed, may be said to have no limits, and to have been carried into all departments of mechanism and skilled labor. And yet, this, perhaps, only aggravates the slur but too justly cast upon us Americans for having refused steam power to reach the point to which it has now arrived, without having devised commensurate means whereby the risks arising to human life and limb from that power can be mitigated if not altogether removed.

A move in that direction has at last been made, and if the travelling public know what is in their own interest, they will see to it that this move shall have fair play, and that no consideration of expense shall be admitted as an excuse from any greedy corporation who may decline to avail themselves of the idea originated in it. To all intents and purposes, the conditions of railway travel professionally known as "telescoping" and "oscillation" are in a fair way of becoming obsolete by the introduction of trussed platforms, compression buffers, and automatic couplers, inventions by which perfect immunity from the two causes of railroad crashes referred to is secured. Both of these models of smashing up railway trains are due, solely, to the defective kind of coupling hitherto used upon our railroad lines. A gentleman who for years past has been connected with railroads, introduced some time since a new and original method of coupling cars, which completely obviates all the causes, that gave rise to the telescoping and oscillation of trains. On some roads trussed platforms, compression buffers, and automatic couplers have been in use for eight years, and the result justifies the statement that the companies using them have profited immensely by these inventions, while the loss of life and limb upon the railroads on which they were used has been reduced to a cipher. By the use of the new platforms and buffers telescoping is simply rendered impossible, while the new mode of coupling the cars connects them in such a way that the trains move smoothly on, without any of that disagreeable and dangerous lateral motion known as oscillation.

Here, then, by inventions that appear to be very simple indeed, when we know all about them, the fears and anxieties hitherto inseparable from railroad travel in this country may easily be set at rest. It is incumbent on all railroad corporations throughout the country to adopt these inventions without the least delay. A day's delay, and another holocaust, which would have certainly been prevented by these simple precautions, may occur. The managers of the Pennsylvania Railroad have talked of adopting the invention. Let them see to it that this is at once done, else the recoil of an outraged public may be too much for them.

In a little village in Virginia, there lived a family named Ransom. They were not pious people, rather on the reprobat order, in fact, and they never went to church. Once, however, during a revival, the family were prevailed upon to attend preaching. When they made their reluctant and tardy appearance the services had begun, and they had scarcely taken their seats when the preacher gave out the first hymn, reading it somewhat thus:—"Return, ye ransom sinners home." "All right!" cried the head of the Ransoms, getting up in a rage, and clapping his hat upon his head. "Come along, old woman and gals, we'll go home fast enough, and everybody in the old church knows we didn't want to come."

**AN ESSAY ON BEER.**

The great German analytical chemist, Baron Liebig, entertains a high opinion of America, but a "poor opinion of beer." In a conversation with a correspondent of the New York Tribune he is reported to have said: "It is a peculiarity of Americans that they make everything better than we (the Germans) do. I am convinced that American beer will in time be better than the German. With us everything remains as it was. The worst beer brewers are in Bavaria, though it was earlier the best. And why? Look into our brewery system. The brewers are only ignorant people, who brew good beer from routine alone. They are incapable of helping themselves. But as soon as the Americans adopt anything from us they improve upon it, and we get it back again as an American discovery. Look at the sewing machine. It was begun in Germany, but it was first perfected in America. Everything is improved with you. Look at our German engineers; they are different men when they come to America." The testimony thus borne by the learned philosopher to the faculty for improving upon everything, which distinguishes our nation, is supported by the fact of the great demand for American implements of every kind from all parts of Europe.

That the American brewers produce such good beer as to supersede the desire for importing it is further evidence of the truth of the Baron's remarks. He thinks, however, that, as an article of food, beer takes a very inferior rank; as a stimulant it is better than brandy, but a nutriment it is no better than potatoes. "Man," says Liebig, "must have a stimulant of some sort, and brandy is a great evil.—We find that the consumption of beer is making headway even in the wine districts, for instance in Stuttgart, and in no city is there such an amount of meat consumed as in Munich, where the greatest quantity of beer is also consumed. Before every beer-cellar in Munich you will find a cheese stand. Why? Because in cheese you will find that albumen which slacking in beer. There fore you see that beer and cheese go together like a law of nature. But as an article of nourishment beer is very subordinate. Schnapps is a great misfortune, and destroys the working power." With this last remark every body, except those who are addicted to drinking it, will agree; but it may be questioned whether the same number of persons will agree in condemning beer.—The consumption of it in this country is enormous. A Cincinnati paper asserts that nearly \$7,000,000 are spent annually in that city on beer. And some of the great lager beer brewers of Philadelphia turn out over half a million of barrels a year.

Thirty years ago brewing was comparatively in its infancy in this country, but about 1840 it began to assume an importance which has steadily increased, and the use of the liquid has spread from one end of the continent to the other.—This fact, however, is mainly due to the large number of German emigrants who will have their lager wherever they go, and carry their worship of Gambrinus to as great extent as mortals can well do. Strange inconsistency, for according to the legend of that famous king, larger beer was the invention of Satan.—Thus it happened—Gambrinus was a fiddler, who lived in Brabant, in the time of Charlemagne (A. D. 800). Having been jilted by his sweetheart, he went into a wood to hang himself. As he was sitting on a bough, with the rope about his neck, preparatory to taking the final plunge, suddenly a tall man in a green coat appeared before him, and offered to make him as rich as he pleased, and to cause his sweetheart to burst with vexation at her folly in rejecting him, provided he would give up his soul to Beelzebub, at the end of thirty years. Gambrinus struck the bargain, and, aided by Satan, he invented chiming bells and lager beer. As soon as the Emperor Charlemagne had drunk a gallon or two of the beer, he was so pleased that he made Gambrinus Duke of Brabant and Count of Flanders, and thus gave him the satisfaction of being able to laugh at his old sweetheart. When the thirty years expired, Beelzebub sent one of his imps with orders to bring Gambrinus back before midnight, but that jolly hero made the imp so drunk with the beer that he was unable to do as he had been commanded; so, as is usual in all such legends, the devil was cheated in his bargain, and Gambrinus lived long enough to drink so much beer that he turned into a beer barrel.

**Cows.**

As the season for new milk cows has come, and there is more or less trouble in regard to their having caked bags, it may be well enough to try the following remedy, which has been in use for many years and never known to fail, in a single instance, of producing the desired effect. It is simply common soft soap applied to the parts affected, and thoroughly rubbed in with the hand. One application is, generally, sufficient, to accomplish the purpose.

It is of no advantage to have a lively milk if we are not just. The perfection of the pendulum is not to go fast, but to be regular.

**THE VIOLIN.**

BY F. W. S.

A sketch of the history of the violin would be incomplete without some mention of Jacob Stamer the great Tyeoless maker. Formerly his violins were more highly prized than at present. He built his instruments with a very high model, and the tone was in consequence sharp and piercing compared with the best Italian violins. Late in life he entered a convent, and while there constructed sixteen violins with his utmost skill.—These were called the "Elector violins" on account of his presenting one of them to each of the twelve Electors and the remaining four to the King. Only three or four of the Elector violins now remain. Very many of all these good old violins by Steamers and the Gremosi makers have been ruined by burning and ignorant repairs, who have thought to improve them by thinning the wood and making other foolish alterations.

Having briefly sketched the progress of the violin from its early days to the period of its highest development I will not attempt to follow its history from Grangerius down, but will close this series by giving some account of its present condition.

The production and sale of violins increases year by year. Instruments of all degrees of value are in demand. If you take the trouble to notice you will find that almost every house contains a violin. To supply these requires a very large production. Vaillanme of Paris continues to make violins of prepared wood that sell well. Then in the vicinity of the village of Markneukirchen, in Saxony, a great many private families are engaged in making a middle class of violins. They do not all make complete violins, but one family makes the necks; another family makes the tops, another the breaks, etc., while still others finish or put the violins together. Most of the instruments sold at the stores are made in this way. Besides these there are in almost all the great cities of Europe and America makers who, like old Stradivarius, work alone and strive to make a better class of instruments. An acquaintance with these men is valuable and interesting. In New York there are several such makers, the most noted of whom is George Gemuender. Working quietly away in his little shop he produces violins which sell for \$300 to \$500, when new. He is given to thought and reflection, and is a most skillful repairer as well as maker. After you have gradually made his acquaintance he will show you many curious things; pieces of very old woods, deal from a church door in Europe two hundred years old; imitations of old violins which it puzzles you to distinguish from the genuine; the manner of covering strings with copper and silver wire, etc. But the very latest and most remarkable feature in violin making is the enterprise of Mr. John F. Stratton, who has within a few years built a large factory at Leipzig in Saxony, where he makes violins by machinery driven by steam. He was formerly a professional musician playing the violin, cornet and other instruments. After a time he became a merchant in musical merchandise, and from observing the need a cheap violin with a tolerable musical tone he was led to study whether a machine might not be constructed which should carve out the top and back of a violin to the proper thicknesses, and so that the thickness at the various points could be varied so as to make violins of exactly the same proportions as the best Cremona instruments. After studying the matter a long time and spending some \$40,000, he succeeded in inventing such a machine and perfecting it so that it is now turning out violins in great numbers. The work in his factory is done mostly by girls, who do the varnishing and finishing very nicely. His violins are very cheap, but the tone is really smoother, stronger and more musical than the price would lead you to expect. Whether Mr. Stratton will succeed in making violins of so good a quality as to compete with the Italian instrument remains to be seen.

**Mr. Vallandigham's Client.**

It will be remembered that Hon. C. L. Vallandigham inflicted on himself the wound which caused his death during the trial of Thomas M'Gehan, at Hamilton, Ohio, charged with murder, in which Vallandigham was acting as counsel for the accused. M'Gehan was acquitted, whereupon a public meeting citizens of Hamilton instructed him to leave that neighborhood and not return. Along with M'Gehan four others were indicted as accessories in the killing of Myers, who were also of course released with their alleged principal. On the 13th M'Gehan made his appearance at Hamilton, upon which a mass meeting of some two thousand citizens was promptly organized and "resolved that this meeting regard this man a monster, unfit to live within the bounds of Butler county, and that we pledge ourselves to justify, uphold and defend any citizen or citizens who shall, at long or short range, rid the world of his presence, if ever found in this county after this day. Also, received, that his associates in the late murder, viz: Dan M'Glyon, Ich Sheely, Jack Garver and James M'Gehan are hereby declared outlaws, and we demand of them to leave this county at once, as this community will no longer be responsible for their safety as citizens."