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No. 1007, incorporated until all arrears are paid, except the option of the Editor.
Advertisements of one square of eight lines or less, at the rate of \$1.50. Each additional insertion, 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 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.

DR. J. L. ANTZ,

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 sixteen 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 who are at a distance. April 15, 1871.—19

DR. GEO. W. JACKSON

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON & ACCOUCHER.

In the old office of Dr. A. Reeves Jackson, residence in Wyckoff's building.

STROUDSBURG, PA.
August 8, 1872.—17

DR. H. J. PATTERSON,

OPERATING AND MECHANICAL DENTIST,

Having located in East Stroudsburg, Pa., announces that he is now prepared to insert artificial teeth in the most beautiful and life-like manner. Also, great attention given to filling and preserving the natural teeth. Teeth extracted without pain by use of Nitrous Oxide Gas. All other work incident to the profession done in the most skillful and approved style. All work attended to promptly and warranted. Charges reasonable. Patronage of the public solicited.

Office in A. W. Loder's new building, opposite Ansonmink House, East Stroudsburg, Pa. July 11, 1872.—19

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.—17

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. Treating that many years of consecutive practice of Medicine and Surgery will be a sufficient guarantee for the public confidence. February 25, 1870.—17

JAMES M. 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.—17

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.—17

WATSON'S

Mount Vernon House,

117 and 119 North Second St.

ABOVE ARCH,

PHILADELPHIA.

May 30, 1872.—19

KELLERSVILLE HOTEL.

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

CHARLES MANAL, Proprietor.

BARTONSVILLE HOTEL.

This old established Hotel, having recently changed hands, and been thoroughly overhauled and repaired, will reopen for the reception of guests on Tuesday, May 27th.

The public will always find this house a desirable place of resort. Every department will be managed in the best possible manner. The table will be supplied with the best of the Market affords, and connoisseurs will always find none but the best wines and liquors at the bar.

Good stabling belonging to the Hotel, will be found at all times under the care of careful and obliging attendants.

May 23, 1872. ANTHONY H. ROEMER.

THE OLD COUPLE.

They sat in the sun together,
Till the day was almost done,
And then, at its close, an angel
Stepped over the threshold stone.

He folded their hands together,
He touched their eyelids with balm,
And their last breath floated upward
Like the close of a solemn psalm.

Like a bridal pair they traversed
The unseen, mystical road,
That leads to the Beautiful City,
Whose Builder and Maker is God.

Perhaps, in that miracle country,
They will give her lost youth back,
And the flowers of a vanished spring-time
Shall bloom in the spirit's track.

One draught of the living waters
Shall restore his manhood's prime,
And eternal years shall measure
The love that outlives time.

But the shapes they left behind them—
The wrinkles and silver hair—
Made sacred to us by the kisses
The angel imprinted there—

We'll hide away in the meadow,
When the sun is low in the West,
Where the moonbeams cannot find them,
Nor the winds disturb their rest.

But we'll let no tell-tale tombstone,
With its age and date, arise
O'er the two who are old no longer—
In their Father's House in the skies.

Mothers, Put Your Children to Bed.

There may be some mothers who feel it to be a self denial to leave their parlor, or firesides, or work, to put their little children to bed. They think that the nurse could do it just as well; that it is of no consequence who "hears the children say their prayers." Now, setting aside the pleasure of opening the little bed and tucking the darling up, there are really important reasons why the mother should not yield this privilege to any one. In the first place, it is the time of all times when a child is inclined to show its confidence and affection. All its little secrets come out with more truth and less restraint; its naughtiness through the day can be reproved and talked over with less excitement, and with the tenderness and calmness necessary to make a permanent impression. If the little one has shown a desire to do well and be obedient, its effort and success can be acknowledged and commended in a manner that need not render it vain or self-satisfied.

We must make it a habit to talk to our children, in order to get from them an expression of their feelings. We cannot understand the character of these little beings committed to our care unless we do. And if we do not know what they are, we shall not be able to govern them wisely, or educate them as their different natures demand. Certainly it would be unwise to excite young children by too much conversation with them just before putting them to bed.

Every mother who carefully studies the temperament of her children will know how to manage them in this respect. But of this all mothers may be assured, that the last words at night are of great importance, even to the babies of the flock; the very tones of the voice they last listened to make an impression on their sensitive organizations. Mother, do not think the time and strength wasted, which you spend in reviewing the day with your little boy or girl; do not neglect to teach it how to pray, and to pray for it in simple and earnest language which it can understand. Soothe and quiet its little heart after the experience of the day. It has had its disappointments and trials as well as its play and pleasures; it is ready to throw its arms around your neck and take its good-night kiss.—*Mothers' Magazine.*

Emigration.

The Liverpool returns show that during the months of July, August and September the departure of ships for the United States have averaged more than one per day, while the emigrants have flocked westward at the rate of 12,000 per month, or 144,000 per year. English artisans and laborers are beginning to count largely in the emigration, and it appears that they avoid Canada, as affording fewer inducements to the industrious and enterprising than the free and independent life of a republic. Compared with other periods, as well as the preceding quarter, the increase of immigration is enormous. Ninety nine ships left during the three months for the United States, with 38,491 steerage passengers and nearly 6000 in the cabin. Seven teen ships left for Canada, carrying 5607 persons. The aggregate number of passengers was 50,385, of whom the greater proportion (18,279) were English, and only 5104 Irish. The most notable feature of the quarter's return is the sudden access of Swedes, Danes, and Germans to the emigration from Liverpool, no less than 15,833 of the whole number having been drawn from the Scandinavian and German countries, coming by way of Hull to Liverpool and thence to the United States, in preference to shipping from the Baltic direct by the Bremen and German Lloyd's steamers. These vessels, however, have also brought a large company of immigrants.

A Noble Wife.

The Government of Missouri has recently pardoned an inmate of the Penitentiary, under circumstances which furnish a remarkable and touching instance of what a devoted, trusting, and energetic wife can do for an unfortunate husband. The latter used to live in Toledo, Ohio, and the facts of his case are vouched for by respectable journals of that place.—Some time ago he removed to Missouri with his wife, and early in 1870 the events fell out that proved so disastrous to him. It appears that he was not very prosperous, and had occasion to sell—nearly the last of his possessions—a pair of fine horses. For these he received \$500 in clean, new national currency. The stock dealer who bought the horses afterward disappeared. On the next day after the sale, the vendor paid out two bills of \$10 each. It was discovered that they were counterfeit, and the utterer was promptly arrested and lodged in prison. He, of course, directly protested his innocence, and told how he got the money. The horse dealer was traced and brought forward, when, to the horror and amazement of the accused man, he stoutly denied all knowledge of the bad bills, and swore the money he had paid for the horses was in bills on Illinois banks. No confirmatory evidence of the prisoner's tale could be got, and, as such counterfeit money had lately been circulated in that region, public feeling ran strongly against him. He was tried, and, despite his earnest protestations, and his wife's determined struggles in his behalf, he was found guilty, and sentenced to five years imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

But the wife never for a moment believed him guilty; and, with astonishing resolution and pertinacity, she now bent herself to the task of proving his innocence and effecting his release. The latter end she first sought, and obtained interviews with the Governor of Missouri. To him she stated her case as she saw and believed it. But the Governor, although kind, was firm. The prisoner had been shown to be guilty. Counterfeiting was greatly on the increase. It was necessary to make examples, and there was every just reason why her husband should be one of them. He could hold out no hope, save in the condemned's restoration after five years. The wife went home, converted all she had into cash, and thenceforward devoted her whole time and brain to follow the horse dealer who had given her husband the spurious notes, with the hope of convicting, the really guilty person of that offense.

Pursuing him like a shadow, but keeping out of his sight, she soon found that when he went to a place counterfeit money was said to be in circulation there soon after. This happened at Freeport, Ill., and afterward at Fort Wayne, Ind. At the latter place she caused his arrest, but nothing could be proved against him, and he was set free. She then dogged him to Canton, Ohio, to Pittsburg, Altoona, Lancaster, Chambersburg, Philadelphia, Goshen, Binghamton, Oswego, Elmira and other towns in New York, sometimes staying two or three months in each place. The man was, however, so guarded and ingenious as always to manage to cover his tracks; in fact, he never passed false "paper" himself at all, and his implacable pursuer was unable to bring him to account. At last, however, he fell ill at Newton, Sussex county, N. J., and she believed and proved that her golden opportunity was at last at hand.

When the horse dealer fell ill, the wife of his victim was at the same hotel. She found out the physician attending him, and frankly told her whole story. She described how she had tracked the cause of her husband's misfortune, and begged the doctor for the sake of right and justice, to help her. The physician was moved by her tale, and agreed to do what she asked, which was to give his patient some depressing but safe medicine, and admit to lead him to think that he was in a very critical condition. This was accordingly done, and worked to a charm. The patient begged at once for a clergyman, who, arriving, pointed out the necessity of full repentance, and at this juncture the wife entered the room, and implored the supposed dying man to repair the great wrong he had done her husband. The result was that the sufferer made a deposition before a magistrate, confessing that he had passed the five hundred dollars, as described, and further more that he was a member of an extensive gang of counterfeiters, his special business being not to utter bad money, but to spread it among confederates in different parts of the country. He also said that on the occasion of making the trade in question, he happened to have no other money, and greatly wanted the horses. Armed with this document, the now happy woman hastened back to Missouri, laid her evidence before the Governor, and had the satisfaction of carrying a full pardon to her husband almost immediately after. The two are now living joyfully together on a farm in Southern Illinois, and their case is naturally attracting abundant comment and congratulation.

Secretary Boutwell has ordered the redemption of \$1,250,000 of three per cent bonds, the interest on which will cease with the close of the current year.

OUR ARTIC POSSESSIONS.

Resources of Alaska.

Alaska is not "owned by a single firm," nor are her resources limited to the skins and oils obtainable upon two small islands, as has been charged. Here are a few of the products of her soil and waters, which invite the investment of capital and the employment of muscle:—Gold, Silver and copper are found, but there has been no thorough work from which the extent or value of the ores could be estimated; the "indications" are considered very fair. Coal of good quality, and so located as to be conveniently and cheaply shipped to market, exists in abundance.

The timber of the Territory includes yellow cedar, of a quality superior to the cedar of Puget Sound for ship building, which is the highest praise it could receive. Forests of this matchless "camphor-wood" (as it is sometimes called, from its fragrance), cover the sides of mountains near the sea, while hemlock, fir and other varieties of timber not valuable for export, but serviceable in many other ways, are also plentiful. A peculiar kind of kelp grows on the coast north of Aviohoff, from which iodine and carbonate of soda are obtained; so abundant is the sea weed that it would be considered a source of immense wealth were it found in some European countries.

Then, in the way of fish, the cod, salmon, halibut and herring present their claims, with a score of others. The codfish of the Shumagin Islands is superior to the Eastern article, and the supply is unlimited. A species of small fish called the yulikon is remarkable for its plenteousness, and as being the fattest member of the finny tribe—so greasy that the Indians use it, after drying, as a torch. They light the tail, and that and the backbone serve as a wick, the "lamp" burning for some time. In valuable oils there are whale, walrus, seal and other descriptions for manufacturing and lubricating purposes, to say nothing of the "bear's grease," essential to every well furnished toilet, and the cod-liver oil which furnishes consumptives with a new pair of lungs yearly.

The fur-bearing animals of Alaska comprises both the land and sea otter, the walrus, bear, wolf, deer, fox, marten, mink, muskrat, nearly every kind of seal—in short, all the desirable and beautiful species one could ask for. Walrus ivory and whalebone constitute a source, also, of considerable profit. It has hardly penetrated many minds yet that myriads of birds with the richest plumage exist "away up there," but such is the fact, and in regard to numbers, it is said that if the surplus "down" of Alaska were collected and distributed, no person on the Pacific coast need repose on any harder bed.

We think all intelligent men will agree that a country possessing these sources of employment and wealth and embracing an area of half a million square miles, must in time attract a considerable population. The capabilities of the soil promise to afford table supplies and sustenance for stock, at least in the southern districts. It is certain that Alaska has a great deal besides fur seals; it is equally true that no exclusive privileges have been granted save in the two little fur seal islands. As to this "exclusive" privilege, we have already expressed our views, but as we continue to receive inquiries, we will briefly recur to the subject, Government has leased the seal fisheries to a number of persons who are incorporated under the name of the "Alaska Commercial Company."

This company is permitted to kill 25,000 seals on St. George and 75,000 on St. Paul, per annum, and no more. The lease is for twenty years if faithfully complied with, and was awarded to the company named because it was the highest and best bidder. Our government plainly foresaw that free permission to kill the seals were given, the islands would not show a trace of those valuable animals in a few years. The fur seal has to be treated with the utmost caution, and if a rookery is once destroyed by reckless or incompetent hunters, it is never revisited. The seal leaves if he escapes his pursuer, not to find a home on some happier shore, but nine times out of ten, to perish in the sea. This has happened so often that it is an established fact; and when almost the last remaining haunt of these creatures came into the possession of our government it determined to exercise the same care with which the Russians had guarded it. So far, the plan works well; the seals are killed under such restrictions as to season, numbers, age and sex, and with precautions against disturbance of the rookeries that there is no probability of losing the treasured species. Our government, also, instead of having a handsome and expensive territory upon its hands, derives more than enough revenue from the islands which have fortunately been made the home of the fur seal to pay all the expenses to which it is subjected for military and other service in Alaska.

Resignation.

The Wilkesbarre correspondent of the Scranton Times says he is authorized to state that upon the assembling of the Constitutional Convention, D. L. Rhone, Delegate from Luzerne county, will tender his resignation as a member of that body, in order to give place to Charles R. Buckalew, the Democratic candidate for Governor.

Ought to be Stopped.

SENDING FOREIGN CONVICTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

We have repeatedly called attention to the inexcusable practice of certain petty governments in Germany of pardoning their worst criminals out of their penitentiaries on condition of emigrating to the United States. Even Prussia was formerly guilty of this practice, but seems to have recently abandoned it entirely. The governments of the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, however, impudently claims it as a right to send its pardoned convicts wherever it pleases, and it has done so again, in regard to this country, but a short time since, as the following extract from the *Mecklenburg News*, of September 15th, shows:

"Johannes Dreyfuss, the incendiary and murderer of Torgelow, who, in 1861, was sentenced to imprisonment for life, and whom his Royal Highness the Grand Duke pardoned in June last on his promise of forthwith emigrating to North America and never more return to this country, has written to his family from Chicago that he has safely arrived in that city, and that he intends to settle there."

This Johannes Dreyfuss was employed as a gardener at the Castle of Torgelow. He had a difficulty with his employer, whereupon he set fire to that part of the building in which the latter was sleeping with his little son, evidently for the purpose of murdering them. The two intended victims barely escaped with their lives. Dreyfuss was caught in the act, and promptly confessed his guilt.

But this is not the only instance of such outrages. The *Gera Advertiser*, published in the petty principality of Rauss, says, under date of Sept. 6:

"Yesterday, quite a concourse of people assembled in the market space to witness the disgusting spectacle of the transportation of two heavily ironed criminals through this place. They were the barber Sonnewend who two years ago poisoned his wife and attempted to murder his babe, because he wanted to marry another woman, and who, in consequence, was sentenced to death, but, through the clemency of the Prince, had his punishment commuted to penal servitude for life; and the farm laborer, Peter Bender, convicted in 1869 of nine cases of highway robbery, and sentenced to penal servitude for life. The two criminals had petitioned for their release, and inasmuch as their relatives had promised to furnish the necessary means for sending them to the United States, and as they have manifested unmistakable symptoms of repentance and contrition, the Minister of Justice has granted their petition. Bender and Sonnewend were accompanied by two genes d'armes, who will not leave them until they are at Hamburg, on board the steamship that will take them to New York."

It is certainly time for our State Department to teach these petty German governments that they cannot perpetrate such outrages any longer, and the United States is not a penal colony to which they may send their worst criminals with take impunity.—*N. Y. Post.*

Dangerous Counterfeit.

Merchants are warned to be on the lookout for a dangerous imitation of the fifty cent fractional currency bill, a production elaborately got up, and well calculated to deceive. The wording of the inscription conveys the idea that the originators of the fraud are under the impression that they are working within the law, for the bill is not a counterfeit in the common use of the term, which is that the bad bill shall be a fac simile, as nearly as possible, of the genuine. The "flimsy" has all the distinguishing marks of a perfectly good bill, but on close scrutiny it is found that the head of Stanton is coarsely engraved, though a close likeness is preserved. The wording of the bill is "The People of the" in the same lettering as "Fractional currency" on the genuine; "United States" is just the same; then the banner carrying the denomination "Fifty cents" is precisely similar in both notes, except that the fraudulent one has the words "will pay" on the faces, and "for 1/2 dollar" below it. The Treasury seal is well imitated, but the signatures are John C. Brown, vice president; H. B. Greeley, president, the latter written in the style of Treasurer Spinner's peculiar signature, which makes the bill more fraudulent than it would otherwise be. It is tinted blue on the right hand end; the back is a copy of the genuine note, except that the word "note" is introduced before the word "exchangeable" and "receivable." The plate is prepared by "Candy Company," instead of the "American Bank Note Company." Of course, a close look would expose the fraud, but in the hurry of business a merchant is apt to glance at the bill on the counter for its denomination, and carelessly thrust it into the money drawer.

A Pennsylvania paper says:—"A barber in Titusville, while cutting the hair of a rural customer ran his shears against something hard, which proved a whetstone. The old farmer said he 'had missed that whetstone ever since having time last July, and had looked over a ten-acre lot for it, but now remembered sticking it up over his ear.'"

The wheat crop of Oregon is estimated at 1,000,000 bushels.

The Investment of Savings.

A prominent New England banker having sold to his customers a considerable amount of Northern Pacific Railroad bonds decided to make an examination of the accessible parts of the line of the road, to see for himself the character and progress of the work, the quality of the company's lands, the nature of the country traversed, and the prospects of the enterprise generally. He spent three months of the present season in making the tour, going first to the Pacific coast and visiting the route in Washington Territory, along the Puget Sound Basin and Columbia Valley, to the western slope of the Rocky Mountains, then returning eastward and spending considerable time in Dakota and Minnesota.

After thorough examination he concludes: 1. That in not a single particular, so far as he can judge, do the publications of the Railroad Company overstate the advantages of the route, while in many regards those advantages exceed any published statement; 2. The work is advancing both from the East and the West at a satisfactory rate; 3. Intelligence, honesty and energy mark the management of the enterprise in the field; 4. A large and lucrative traffic awaits the completion of the various sections of the line; 5. The resources possessed by the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, in its munificent grant of fertile land with accompanying privileges, and more than sufficient, when properly developed, to cover the cost of building and equipping the entire Road, and provide depots, docks and other facilities; 6. The belt of country along the middle of which the road runs, and whose trade, travel and business are naturally tributary to it, embraces the finest body of unoccupied land on the continent; 7. With efficient management (which seems to be amply guaranteed by the high character and well-known experience and ability of the Directors), the lands and traffic of the company should render its first mortgage bonds one of the safest of investment, sure to rise much above par in market value on the completion of the road and the closing of the loan.

Now that Government bonds can no longer be purchased except at such high prices as to reduce the rate of interest to about 5 per cent., Northern Pacific Railroad bonds, with their real estate security, have become a favorite means of investment. As they are issued in denominations as small as one hundred dollars, persons of small means can purchase them as well as capitalists; and as they are registered as well as coupon, money invested in the former is perfectly protected against fire, theft, or other loss. The semi-annual interest on the registered bonds is paid by gold checks sent regularly to the post-office address of the holder, in any part of the country. The rate of interest is seven and three tenths per cent. gold, or about 8 1/2 in currency. The bonds can be ordered through almost any bank or banker, or directly from the Financial Agents of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., New York, or Philadelphia.—*Com.*

How Trees are Killed by Lightning.

All who have examined a tree which has been destroyed by a "thunderbolt" will have noticed not only how the layers of the wood have been shattered and separated into strips, as if fall of wind shakes, but also the dryness, hardness, and brittleness of the wood, as though it had been through the process of curing in a kiln. This is attributed to the instantaneous reduction of the sap—the moisture within the wood—into steam.—When this moisture is abundant, as in May or early June, the amount and force of the steam not only bursts and separates the layers and fibres, but sends the trunk in pieces or throws off a portion of it, down a line of greatest power or at least resistance. And when the amount of steam thus suddenly generated is less, owing to the drier condition of the stem from continual evaporation and leaf exhalation, there may be no external trace of the lightning stroke; yet the leaves will wither in a few days, showing that the stem has been rendered incapable of conveying supplies, and the tree will either partially or entirely die. Still lighter discharges may be conducted down the moist stem, without any lesion or hurt.—*Building News.*

An Easton youth answered an advertisement in the *Waverly*, and formed the acquaintance of a young lady (?) who turned out to be a common character, and who gave her visitor to understand that he could not occupy her time and make engagements with her and not expect to reimburse her for all her trouble and told the frightened youth to "shell out or prepare for a tussle." He prepared to "shell" rather than to have a "tussle" with such a muscular female, and gave her the contents of his pocketbook, which amounted to a little over eleven dollars. He says he was satisfied at getting off at that price, and would have given twice that amount rather than have any difficulty with her. He has solemnly vowed never to correspond with an unknown person again.

A Dutch judge, on conviction of a culprit for having four wives, decided: "He has punishment plenty; I lifts mit one."