

# THE JEFFERSONIAN.

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

VOL. 30.

STROUDSBURG, MONROE COUNTY, PA., NOVEMBER 28, 1872.

NO. 30.

## Published by Theodore Schoch.

TERMS—Two dollars a year in advance, and if not paid before the end of the year, two dollars and fifty cents will be charged.  
No overhauling until all arrears are paid, except at the option of the Editor.  
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## JOB PRINTING,

OF ALL KINDS,

Executed in the highest style of the Art, and on the most reasonable terms.

## D. R. J. LANTZ,

Surgeon and Mechanical Dentist,

Still has his office on Main Street, in the second story of Dr. S. Watson's brick building, nearly opposite the Stroudsburg House, and he flatters himself that by eighteen years constant practice and the most earnest 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 12, 1872—ly

## D. R. 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—t.

## D. R. 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. Leder's new building, opposite Anatomical House, East Stroudsburg, Pa. July 11, 1872—ly.

## 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—t.

## DR. C. O. HOFFMAN, M. D.

Would respectfully announce to the public that he has removed his office from Oakland to Cadwensville, 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—t.

## 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—t.

## LACKAWANNA HOUSE,

OPPOSITE THE DEPOT,

East Stroudsburg, Pa.  
B. J. VAN COTT, Proprietor.

## WATSON'S

Mount Vernon House,

117 and 119 North Second St.  
ABOVE ARCH,  
PHILADELPHIA.  
May 30, 1872—1y.

## 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. t.]

## 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 28, 1872. ANTHONY H. BOEMER.

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.  
Stroudsburg, Aug. 18, 1870.—t.

CAN YOU TELL WHY IT IS that when any one comes to Stroudsburg to buy Furniture, they always inquire for McCarty's Furniture Store? ]Sept. 26

## OUR NATION.

### An Address.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA FROM THE CORPORATORS OF THE U. S. CENTENNIAL BOARD OF FINANCE FOR THE STATE.

As citizens of the state in which the nation has ordained that the centennial exhibition commemorative of our independence is to be held, the opportunity is now presented to you to take your share in the responsibility resting upon the people of the United States to see that the exhibition shall be commensurate with the events it is to celebrate and the progress it is to exemplify.

Since the "World's Fair," held at London in 1851, international exhibitions have been recognized as uniting the most potent and far-reaching agencies for promoting the progress and the material interests of mankind ever devised, and they are always especially beneficial to the country in which they are held. The late Wm. H. Seward, when Secretary of State, said of them, in communicating to Congress the U. S. reports on the Paris Exposition of 1867; "Their beneficent influences are many and widespread; they advance human knowledge in all directions. Through the universal language of the products of labor the artisans of all countries hold communication, ancient prejudices are broken down, nations are fraternalized, generous rivalries in the peaceful field of industry are excited, the tendencies to war are lessened, and a better understanding between capital and labor is fostered. One of their most salutary results is the promotion of an appreciation of the true dignity of labor and its paramount claims to consideration as the basis of national wealth and power.—Such exhibitions have become national necessities and duties."

Great Britain, France, and other leading powers have intrusted and entertained the world with such exhibitions; Austria is rapidly completing one which will open in 1873, and it is eminently appropriate that America should assert her place in this respect, as she has in others, among the powers most actively contributing to the advancement of mankind.

At a meeting of this body held in the city of Philadelphia on the 7th instant the following resolution was adopted: "Resolved, That all national banks, and other incorporated banking or savings institutions in the state, are hereby requested and authorized to act as agents to receive subscriptions to the stock, and that in counties where no incorporated banks or savings institutions exist, the corporators representing such counties shall designate private banks or bankers to act as agent for such purpose, and each corporator may designate to the Executive Commissioner such private banks in his district as he may deem advisable. All agents appointed shall receive subscriptions in accordance with the rules adopted by the United States Centennial Commission."

It is confidently hoped and believed that all agents so appointed will cheerfully accept the patriotic duty for which they have been selected, and in this way aid the important work. In compliance with the resolution those agents will be promptly supplied with subscription books in which the people may subscribe for stock.

We are now called upon to take our quota of the stock, which has been apportioned according to the act of Congress of June 1, 1872, on the basis of population, and amounts to 91,341 shares, at ten dollars per share, calling for \$913,410, the population of the state being 3,521,951.

It is provided by the act of Congress, that, at the close of the exhibition, all the property is to be converted into cash, and, after payment of liabilities, the net assets are divided among the stockholders. No flattering promises, however, are made of great prospective profits from the investment in this stock. The promptings of patriotism and a no less elevated motive should actuate us.

Many is the first and immediate requisite for the successful prosecution of the vast labors of the Centennial Commission; and it must be secured within the proper time, for the exhibition is to be international, and it is to represent the universal range of human industry and art, and all natural products, as well as all the varied results of human skill, thought and imagination.

Let us, therefore, arise to the work as one body, with such an organized movement as will inspire a generous emulation and secure the entire subscription for our quota of stock in the shortest possible time.

The eyes of the world are upon this, the chosen state, which, above all, should be true to its heritage of that holy temple of freedom, Independence Hall, the sacred spot from which emanated that sublime declaration, the corner stone of our nationality and progress, the palladium of our liberties and our rights.

DANIEL M. FOX, Chairman.

AT LARGE.

Edwin H. Fittler, William M. Lyon,  
Jon' n R Lowrie, Jon H Michener,  
William Colder Dr. J. Y. Jones.

DISTRICTS.

1—R. R. Smith, Robert Nebinger.  
2—Jos. F. Tobias, Charles J. Stille.  
3—J. L. Shoemaker, Henry D. Welsh.  
4—Matthew Baird, William Sellers.  
5—L. P. Thompson, H. T. Darlington.  
6—John Tracey, George H. Rupp.

## THE NEW HORSE MALADY.

### Dropsy Produced by Exposing the Animals in Unfavorable Weather.

The horse malady has taken a new form. The new disease is called the horse dropsy, and is produced by exposing the horses to bad weather before they fully recover from the disease, which they had been suffering. Last night reporters of the *Sun* visited the stables of the various, railroads and stage lines, and at each found a few horses affected.

At the stables of the Third avenue line, where about 2,000 horses are kept, twelve are afflicted with dropsy. The horses in the hospital were swollen about the thighs and hind legs, and when required by the attendant to move ever so little in their stalls, did so with great difficulty. There seemed to be a stiffness about the whole hind quarters, and a giving way of the hock, which made every movement not only difficult but painful. The sheath and belly, in most of the cases, were much swollen, and in a few the swelling had extended to the breast and head. All the horses thus affected looked dull and listless, although they seemed to feed well. Ten or twelve horses were in hospital from this disease, of which nearly all will recover.

The dangerous stage of the disease is when the swelling extends to the breast in the region of the heart and lungs.—Horses thus affected have but little prospect of recovery. There is only one such case in the Third avenue stables. A few of the horses sent to the hospital last week have been returned to work. No cases of death are reported.

At the Second avenue stables only four out of 960 horses are laid up with the dropsy. All of these were taken into the hospital a week or more ago, after working during a rainy day. They are fed on cut feed, with warm meal and shorts, are kept warmly blanketed. Dr. Shaw is in charge of the hospital. The company lost eight horses by the late epidemic, and now has eighteen or twenty convalescent. The doctor does not anticipate that the dropsy will become epidemic.

The fourth avenue line has four cases of the dropsy, all of which will recover. There are about forty-five horses in the hospital, most of which are convalescing from the recent epidemic.

In the other lines, with stables on the East side, but few cases are reported, most of them being in a fair way to recover. The treatment of the disease by the veterinary surgeons is the same in almost all instances. Aconite or belladonna is administered as a sedative, carbonate of iron as a tonic, with ginger, gentian or carbonate of ammonia as a stimulant.—Some have used liniments, and in a few instances 'rowelling' has been tried—that is, a string is drawn through the breast, producing a sore which draws the inflammation away from the lungs. This method is resorted to only where the swelling has reached the breast.

## WHAT TOBACCO WILL DO.

The effect of the use of tobacco upon the system is thus told by a correspondent: "We once had two acquaintances who were remarkable for their abuse of the weed. To such an extent did they use it, that their constitutions were seriously impaired, and they determined to abandon the habit, to escape from a premature grave. It so happened that they made their pledges of abstinence at night, and the following morning they were some miles in the country on a fishing excursion. After the excitement of arranging their tackle and throwing their hooks into the water had subsided, there came the quiet anticipatory of a "bite." "Presently," said one of the gentlemen, who afterwards related the incident, "the log on which I sat commenced whirling round, the just rising sun grew dark in the heavens, and all nature dissolved in a death like tremor, that seemed to divide my soul from my body, and I fell headlong into the lake." Fortunately the cold bath brought me to consciousness, and, reaching the shore, I found my friend pale and insensible on the grass. Rousing him from his stupor, we jumped into our buggy, leaving our rods, reels, and lunch disregarded on the ground, and galloping like mad down the road, never stopped until we reached a country store, and seized, with the avidity of starving men, upon some tobacco, but it was a long time before our systems were restored to quietness, and we were capable of coherently explaining the causes of our, for the time-being, apparently insane conduct."

## A WONDERFUL ESCAPE FROM THE GALLOWS.

### Martin Baynard's Devoted Wife takes his Place in the Condemned Cell.

Over five thousand people were assembled on the 25th of October, at Hendersonville, N. C., for the purpose of witnessing the execution of Martin Baynard, one of the murderers of Silas Weston and his three children, but they were doomed to be woefully disappointed. It will be remembered that two criminals have already been executed for this crime. Martin Baynard was also to have suffered the extreme penalty of the law when the other two were hanged, but he was respited from time to time, to be used as a witness against the elder Baynard and another, who were also implicated in this horrible murder, under a statute of the State, which provides that a condemned felon can testify as a witness against other parties to the same crime. All the preparations were made, the scaffold was in readiness and the crowd had been arriving from all quarters for several days to witness the tragedy.

During his imprisonment the wife of the condemned man was faithful, constant and devoted in her attendance upon him. A day did not pass that she was not in his cell for several hours, and, at the last moment, with a heroism worthy of a more noble cause, she saved him from an ignominious death upon the scaffold. The night that was to have been the last of Baynard's earthly existence had arrived, and upon the earnest, tearful and sorrowful entreaty of his wife, the jailer compassionately allowed her to remain with him for a few hours in the cell. Morning broke clear and bright, and already the assembled multitude were astir, eagerly awaiting the arrival of the hour when the executioner and the scaffold would do their terrible work. About six o'clock, A. M., the woman came to the jail door to be let out, with her bonnet drawn down over her face and a handkerchief pressed over her mouth, through which her heart broken sobs burst as the jailer passed her through the outer door of the prison.

She walked slopy off, with a feeble gait, bowed figure, and wailing pitifully, giving vent to her great grief, and she was soon lost to the sight of the gaping guards and morbidly curious spectators. Breakfast-time came at eight o'clock, and the confident and compassionate jailer, with a meal—the last the doomed man was to have eaten—comprised entirely of tempting delicacies, repaired to the cell. The bars were removed and the heavy iron door was swung back, and the jailer entered, when a sight that made him shake like an aspen leaf met his astonished gaze. In the further end of the cell, instead of the condemned man, crouched up in a corner, was a woman in her night-clothes. The plates and dishes with the breakfast fell from the jailer's hand to the floor, and were broken in fragments. He tried to speak, but could find no word for utterance, and as he stood in actual despair the crouching figure arose, and in the tones of a woman who thinks she has done a praiseworthy action, said, "Well, as Martin is gone, I reckon I had better eat the breakfast," and she forthwith began picking up the scattered portions of the meal.

Baynard had escaped in his wife's clothes, and was, doubtless, by this time, far beyond the reach of the county officers. The sheriff, as soon as apprised of the circumstance, set out in pursuit of the criminal with a posse, but in vain; for, after scouring the country for miles, they returned without their prisoner. The assembled crowd gave expression to their chagrin in various ways, none the least of which was an anxious desire on their part to see the woman hanged in the place of her husband; and, indeed, many of them were firm in the impression that such would be the case. Having come to see "a hangin'" they were not particular as to whom the victim was, whether guilty or innocent, as long as their morbid curiosity was gratified. It is believed now that Baynard will never be recaptured.

The *Lafayette (Ind.) Journal* of Nov. 15, contains the following curious snake story:—  
On last Friday a citizen of Danville, Ill., was buried. After the funeral cortege had started a snake of the blue racer species was observed following behind. It continued thus to follow until the cemetery was reached, when the serpent jumped into the grave and coiled himself around the box containing the coffin. It there remained until the sexton dispatched it and laid it out upon the ground. A band of music headed the procession, and the question is whether it was that or some other cause which led to the singular conduct on the part of the snake.

Robert Bonner, editor of the *New York Ledger*, will erect a monument to Fanny Fern.

Hon. William H. Seward was insured to the amount of \$100,000.

## BEEES IN OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER.

Bees, that in some localities did nothing on white clover or on Lioden, have during August stored goodly quantities of honey, "redeeming the time." The danger is that in their eagerness to secure it, they will cram the queen for room unless watched, and thus go into the winter with a few young bees. The more the colony is composed of young bees the more sure you are of its safety during winter. To avoid this put an empty comb or two in the middle of the cluster in the place of full ones, or empty the honey from the centre combs. The queen will occupy them with eggs, even as late as this.

It is mistaken idea that queens do not deposit their eggs now—if they have room and the bees are gathering honey, they continue laying just as freely as in May. You do not know how fast a colony is depleted of old bees during the gathering of fall supplies, unless you have watched a colony to ascertain.

Take a crowded hive with the combs in the homestead all filled with honey, so that little or no brood can be put there, and watch it from week to week, and you will see how fast the number grows "beautifully less."

We have seen one of these so called "strong hives" diminished in a month from half a bushel to less than a quart of bees. A colony can only be called "strong" when the brood, in all stages, is at least equal to its working force.

Be sure now that every colony has so much brood that young bees will be plenty during winter. Very strong colonies may safely be divided as late as this, and in many cases the two will winter better than one. Of course queens must be given to both parts to secure safety.

Those (and we hope there are many) who wish to try Mr. Homer's method of wintering, must be preparing now, remembering, that his condition of safety are:

1. Young, healthy queens.
2. A quart or less of young bees.
3. At least fifteen pounds of honey to each hive.
4. A dark place that never freezes, but is not too warm, in which to keep them.
5. Plenty of upward ventilation.—Bee-Keepers, Journal.

## THE BIGGEST BEEHIVE IN THE WORLD.

In Los Angeles county, on the eastern slope of the San Fernando range of mountains, and in the immediate vicinity of the Leaming Petroleum Company's oil region, there is the most wonderful collection of wild honey in existence. The hive is located in a rift, which penetrates the rock to the depth of probably 160 feet. The orifice is thirty feet long and seventeen wide; four passages. This rift was discovered to be the abiding place of a swarm of bees, that is reported as coming out in a nearly solid column one foot in diameter. Certain parties have endeavored to descend to the immense store of honey collected by these bees, but were invariably driven back, and one man lost his life in the effort. Others have, at the expense of much labor and money, built a scaffold 125 feet high, in the hope of reaching a place whence they could run a drift into the rock and extract its well hoarded sweets, but finally ceased their work. Within four years the bees have added not less than fifteen feet of depth to their treasure, as ascertained by actual measurement, and it is thought that at the present time there cannot be less than eight or ten tons of honey in the rock. A man named B. Brophy lives in a cabin not far from this spot, and obtained from the melting of the honey by the sun's heat more than enough for his family requirements. All through that region immense stores of wild honey are found in trees, in the rocks, in nearly every place where its industrious manufactures think—for bees seem to think—that it will be secure. They consume a very small proportion, as the climate enables them to keep up operations nearly every day in the year, and flowers of some sort are always in bloom. It must be a very severe season indeed when the little fellows are not seen abroad in vast numbers, busily engaged in their mellifluous work.

## COFFEE GROWING.

Not many years will elapse before California will become one of the coffee-growing countries of the world. The *San Francisco Herald* states that a party of Costa Ricans, with a former President of that country at their head, have purchased a tract of land near San Rafael, and among other employments designated to be followed by the colony is that of raising coffee. Coming from a country where coffee is raised with success, these Central Americans ought to know some of the requisites of a country for the business.—Whether San Rafael is the spot to inaugurate the new enterprise is doubtful until demonstration has determined the question, but that there are portions of the State in which coffee can be grown, has long been believed. The Southern part of the State has many localities where the experiment may be tried with high hopes of success. Still, it is not impossible that San Rafael and other places in the middle regions of the State, may be adapted to coffee culture. A few years since, the general idea was adverse to the possibility of growing oranges in any but the southern portions of the State; but actual demonstrations have proven that they can be cultivated as far North as Chico, and in several of the gorges in the Sierra Nevadas. The capacities of the country are growing upon us year after year, and the apparently bold experiment of growing coffee near San Rafael may be based on superior judgment.

It will take \$30,000,000 to sustain our army, and \$20,000,000 to pay for our navy during the current fiscal year.

The cane with which Prestou Brooks assaulted Charles Sumner—a heavy ebony weapon, with a long steel dagger—was recently exhibited before the State Historical Society at Boston.

## HEROISM.

### A Mother Sacrifices Her Own Life to Save Her Child from a Horrible Death.

[From the Evansville (Ind.) Courier.]  
Night before last, about six o'clock, the inhabitants of our neighboring city of Henderson, Kentucky, were shocked at the occurrence of a distressing and fatal accident which happened to a prominent and most estimable lady of that place.—While Mrs. W. Lewis, whose husband is a leading boot and shoe merchant of Henderson, was sitting quietly at home, after supper, with her little ones gathered around the family fire circle, her little baby, by some means, managed to turn the contents of a lighted lamp over itself. The clothing of the child immediately caught fire, and the frantic mother seized it, and in her wild excitement, not knowing where to go, rushed down the stairway toward the street. Her piercing screams attracted the attention of Mr. Joseph Merryman, a tender-hearted and gallant Irishman, who was passing the house at the time. He met Mrs. Lewis at the bottom of the stairs; her own clothing had caught from the burning garments of her darling babe, and he quickly seized and, by a very strong exertion, wrested the child from her arms.—Overcome by his superior strength, she let go the child and fled into the street, screaming in a most heartrending manner. Some one else about this time ran up, and taking hold of Mrs. Lewis, threw her to the ground and rolled her over to suppress the flames. Sad to say, however, the dreadful element had done its destructive work, and the unfortunate lady were carried back into the house fatally injured. She lingered in great pain until one o'clock yesterday morning, when her spirit took its flight. The child by her sacrificing love and devotion, was spared, and escaped with but a few slight burns.

## CAUSES OF DEW.

If the dew fell, it would fall for the same reason that rain falls; but dew does not fall, it is simply a deposit of moisture, always contained in the air to a greater or lesser degree, and which when there is enough of it will always form on any cold body exposed to the moist air, in precisely the same way that a cold bottle or stone, taken from a cold cellar, and suddenly exposed in the shade to the moist, warm, summer air, will become wet; this is not sweating, nor does the moisture come out from the bottle or stone, as many people believe, but from the air. It is for the same reason that moisture will condense against the window panes, when the air is cold outside and moist inside, the moisture slowly freezing while its deposits form crystals of ice which we so often admire in the windows. When the weather is cold enough, the moisture deposited will even freeze on plants and grass, and then we call it hoar frost; if it does not freeze, it is simply dew. The only point left to be explained is, why does the ground become so cool during the night; so much cooler than the air above it, as to cause the latter to deposit its moisture? This was for many years a vexed problem, till Wells first suggested the radiation of obscure heat, which takes place from the surface of the earth through the clear atmosphere into the space above, and so causes the surface to become much cooler than the air itself. He demonstrated this by means of the thermometers placed at different heights, and also by the fact that dew is only deposited on cloudless nights. When there are clouds, they reflect the heat, or prevent it from escaping. The surface of the earth thus being kept from cooling no dew is deposited.

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A million ears of of green corn are being shipped from one factory in Bridgeport, Me.