

# THE JEFFERSONIAN.

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

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No notice is continued until all arrearages are paid, except in the case of the Editor, who is allowed a grace of three months.  
Advertisements of one square of (eight lines) or less, one or three insertions \$1.50. Each additional insertion, 50 cents. Longer ones in proportion.

## JOE PRINTING,

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

## 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 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 13, 1871.—1y

## 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.—1y

## 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 Ananias House, East Stroudsburg, Pa.  
July 11, 1872.—1y

## 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.—1y

## 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.—1y

## 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—1y

## 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.—1y

## 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 Properly, 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. 1y.]

## 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 accommodations 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 25, 1872. ANTHONY H. ROEMER.

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-ninth 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.—1y

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

## DEPARTMENT REPORTS.

### The Post Office Department and a Postal Telegraph.

The report of the Postmaster General for the last fiscal year is unusually lengthy, occupying nine columns in small type. The detailed statement of the workings of the department compare favorably with former reports, and show that Mr. Cresswell has been active in promoting reform. There has been the usual immense increase of business. The increase in revenue in 1872, compared with 1871, was greater than the increase for 1871, compared with 1870, by \$720, 713.18; and the increase of expenditures for 1872, compared with 1871, was greater than the increase for 1871, compared with 1870, by \$1,226,821.78. Of course that is the usual deficiency. The ordinary revenues of this department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1872, including revenue from money-order business, were \$21,915,426.37, and the expenditures of all kinds \$26,658,192.31. \$700,000 of the latter amount was paid for the transportation of free matter, and as subsidies to steamship lines. There has been a careful re-adjustment of pay on railroad routes, and a general re-adjustment of the salaries of post masters.

Improved postal conventions and arrangements have been concluded with the leading commercial countries of Europe and America, establishing greatly reduced postage charges on correspondence with all parts of the civilized world. France is the only commercial country of prominence with which any serious difficulty has been encountered in effecting a reduction of postage and otherwise improving the conditions of international communication, but negotiations with the French Government give promise of the early conclusion of a postal convention. The money-order department continues to work satisfactorily, there having been an increase of business of over six million dollars.

During the year there has been a net increase of 1,818 post offices, the number in operation at the close of the fiscal year (June 30) being 31,863. Of this number the President has the appointment, under the acts of Congress, of only 1,290. The free delivery system has been in operation during the year in fifty two of the principal cities, with the following aggregate results: "Number of letter carriers, 1,443; mail letters delivered, 127,098, 828; local letters delivered, 33,003,880; newspapers delivered, 36,627,368; letters collected, 115,117,321; amount paid carriers, including incidental expenses, \$1,385,965.76. During the last fiscal year, before the establishment of the free delivery system, the number of mail letters delivered approximated 14,590,000. The number of employees at the Department in Washington is 346; the number of postmasters, contractors, clerks in post offices, route agents, railway postal clerks, and other officers in service on the 30th June, 44,655.

After presenting these and many other interesting facts, Mr. Cresswell renews his recommendation for the abolition of the franking privileges, and then proceeds to consider at great length the postal telegraph question. In reference to the former he says, "In my three previous reports I have urgently recommended an immediate and unconditional repeal of the franking privilege. The experience of the past year has strengthened my conviction that its abolition is absolutely necessary to an efficient, economical, and vigorous administration of our postal system. I think it safe to say that the free matter carried during the past year, if taxed at ordinary rates, would have yielded a revenue of three and a half millions of dollars, a sum larger than the entire deficiency of the year. I know of no measure more entitled to favorable action than the House bill now pending in the Senate and urge its passage immediately after the reassembling of Congress."

The Postmaster General states that grave difficulties have arisen from time to time between the Government and certain of the telegraph companies, which have declined and still decline to furnish such facilities as are deemed essential to the perfect success of the signal service, and adds, "In my opinion a Government telegraph affords the only safeguard against the continuance of such evils. While the embarrassment consequent on the attitude of the telegraph companies toward the Government demands prompt attention, it is but one of the many considerations which point to the adoption of a postal telegraph as a measure of immediate public necessity. The immediate defects and abuses of the telegraph call loudly for reform. A glance at the telegraph map of the country shows large districts totally unprovided with telegraphic facilities, and many important places with post offices in their business centers dependent upon the outlying railroad stations for the means of telegraphing. The tariffs are exorbitant, unequal and complex, supplemented in some cases by enormous charges for local delivery, and regulated entirely by the pleasure of the companies.

The report then submits for inspection a table carefully compiled from reliable statistics, showing that, with a cost per mile for construction and equipment much lower here than in Bavaria, France, Great Britain, Italy and the average of Europe, and with a yearly expense per mile of line which will compare most favorably with that of the countries men-

tioned, the telegraph in this country collects an average of 70 cents on each message, against an average of 38 in Europe generally. The same table also marks most clearly the inequality and discriminating character of American tariffs, as opened to the generally uniform rates of Europe. Mr. Cresswell then proceeds to furnish an immense amount of fact and important data showing the necessity of reform and of Governmental control of the wires, in the interest of the commercial world, of the press and of the people generally, even a satisfactory condensation of which, for want of room, we cannot reproduce here.

The report is by far the most intelligent and conclusive yet presented upon this important subject, and Congress will be directed if it does not promptly and carefully consider it. In 1866 Congress passed an act, which was in effect, a notification that, after a certain date, the Government might assume the management of what was manifestly considered a public business, and to the expression of a will ingness to acquire the necessary machinery therefor at a fair price from companies already possessing it, in preference to purchasing and erecting new machinery.

Mr. Cresswell says: "The time having now come, in my opinion, when the benefits of a Government telegraph should be secured to the people, it is desirable that advantage should be taken of the provisions of this act, and the lines of some or all of the above companies brought under control of this Department." He shows that this would be cheaper than building new lines, and is confident that the postal telegraph system, once acquired, can be so managed as to realize from the receipts of the telegraph itself sufficient, after meeting all expenses, to pay the interest on the purchase money, provided for all necessary annual extensions, and gradually to recover the principal, even at the greatly reduced rates which prevail in foreign countries, and predicts that if the system is adopted telegraphy in America will solve problems and accomplish results that will far outstrip its wonderful achievement in the past.

### The Signal Service Report.

Gen. Albert J. Myer makes a report of the workings of the Signal Service, which is quite as interesting as any communicated to Congress. He does not claim absolute accuracy for his probabilities. He says:

The favorable expressions of scientific men, the popular credit given the publications of the office, and the surprise and almost irritation exhibited, if any time they chance to be in error, as must some times happen, have sufficiently evidenced the skill and care these officers have manifested in the discharge of their duties. A comparison of the tri daily forecasts, or "probabilities" as they have been styled, with the meteoric condition afterward reported, and, so far as known, has given an average of sixty-nine per cent., as verified up to Nov. 1, 1871. Since that date to the present time (October 1, 1872,) the average of verifications has been seventy six and eight tenths per cent. If regard be had to those predictions verified, within a few hours after the time for which they were made, this percentage is considerably increased.

He proposes now to establish temporary stations in localities which have a regular season of storms, withdrawing the observer during the period of calm. He has already made arrangements by which telegraph reports are now received from seven Canadian stations. The observations are made synchronous with those in the United States, and are sent in the same cipher. These reports have been forwarded regularly to this office after concentration at Toronto, and have proved of much value in connection with the lake region. A notable instance of the co operation was had in the progress of the great storm of Sept. 28, 29, and 30, of this year. Warnings were given in advance at the lake ports of the United States, and similar warnings were at the same time telegraphed to Canada. The advantages resulting to both States from this arrangement are highly estimated. Aside from the sentiment of international comity and good will incident to its existence it is of practical value. Arrangements of a similar description are contemplated or to be made for the exchange of observation by telegraph with various points in the West India Islands. These arrangements will be carried into effect, if possible, before the opening of the stormy Spring season.

Thus it is seen that the Signal Service is increasing in extent and accuracy and a stretching out of the lines to Canada and the West Indies will add largely to its value.

### The Army.

The report of the Secretary of War opens with the gratifying financial exhibit of a reduction of annual expenditures amounting to \$427,834.62. The reports of the General of the Army and of the Division and Department Commanders, show that the various duties required of the Army have been performed with faithfulnes. Desertions have decreased in number, the enlightened legislation in connection with the pay of the enlisted men having contributed greatly toward that end. It has been found impossible, thus far, to reduce the force in the Southern States of the Mississippi which were engaged in the war of the Rebellion.—

About one sixth of the Army is still located there. The Secretary hopes, however, that an improved condition of affairs in that section may permit the withdrawal of a portion of the forces.

The examination by the Bureau of Military Justice of the records of the trials occurring in the different military departments, brings constantly before it what is felt to be a most serious defect in the administration of justice, and a most positive injury to the service; which is, the inequality of sentences adjudged by different Courts for identical offenses.—The opinion is entertained that the service would be greatly benefited, and its morale increased, by the adoption of a code providing specific penalties for well defined offenses. The changes in the uniform and dress of the army, recommended by a Board of Officers convened with reference to that subject, were, with some modifications, approved, and the new clothing is being manufactured as rapidly as possible. The uniform adopted is believed to be a great improvement, and will, it is hoped, give general satisfaction in the army. The 74 national cemeteries now contain the remains of 317,962 persons. All but 16 of these cemeteries have been permanently inclosed, or are being inclosed under contracts now in operation. The sources and methods of supply for the army have since the war been gradually brought into close conformity with the customary usages governing in commercial transactions.

About six thousand dollars was expended by the department in aid of the Chicago sufferers, and food valued at \$30,000 was forwarded to Wisconsin for the relief of the sufferers by the terrible forest fires on condition that "the State of Wisconsin will account for the stores at their value, if required to do so hereafter." The Secretary calls the attention of Congress to the large number of vacancies at present—fifty nine—existing in the Medical Corps, and the injury to it and the service, resulting from the prohibition of appointments and promotions. The department has given the usual attention to the improvement of the arms of the service.

During the past year the Corps of Engineers has been engaged upon the works for the defense of our coasts; upon river and harbor improvements and the surveys for them, and for the protection of the navigable waters of the United States against deterioration, whether from bridging or other causes; upon the geodetic and hydrographic surveys of the lakes; upon surveys for the defense of the coast; upon military surveys and reconnoissances in the interior; upon geographical and geological explorations; upon public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia; upon the construction of light houses; and upon the demarkation of the boundary between the United States and Great Britain.

The river and harbor works, and the many surveys annually directed to be made in extending the system of improvement, have been carried on with skill, energy, and economy. The increased security and facility to navigation which these works of improvement have afforded, though many of them are only partially completed, have saved to commerce many times the amount of the sum expended on the work. The secretary is greatly pleased at the success of the storm signal system and proposes further improvement.

The Military Academy at West Point is reported to be in a satisfactory state of proficiency in discipline and study. The total number of Cadets now at the Academy, is 240, with 53 vacancies.—The general health of the Army is good, and the report throughout shows the existence of a satisfactory state of affairs.

### Report of the Secretary of the Interior.

The annual report of the Secretary of the Interior, although not of the important character of the other reports of the chief government officials, still comprises the important interests of the Indians, the public lands, popular education and the railroads, all useful and interesting topics. Of the Indians the reports says a gratifying increase of the arts of civilization is noticeable among the tribes of the West. The Land office shows that no less than 4,671,332 acres of government land have been placed on the Homestead account. There has been a large increase in the application for patents showing an increase in the inventive talent of our country.

The taking of the census, which is embodied in this report, was accomplished in an unusually short time. The water of the pensions to disabled soldiers receives much attention in the report, which shows a total of 232,229 names of misimel soldiers enrolled, to whom \$25, 430,578 have been disbursed. The notes of the report on the Pacific Railway show that the expense of this improvement has been immense to the government; but it also proves that the country is amply reimbursed for this outlay. The report on the whole is of a very clear and intelligible character, and shows a large increase in the domestic prosperity of the country.

### Irate Parent.

"Oh! yer don't want to go into business, don't yer! Oh! yer want to be a clerk in the Post Office, do yer! Post Office, indeed! Why, all you're fit for is to stand outside with your tongue hurt, for people to wet their stumps against!"

### Of a Cup of Coffee.

It has been truthfully said that even in these enlightened days, and in the lands most blessed by the influence of civilization, there are thousands upon thousands of persons born into the world who live long lives and then go down into their graves without ever having tasted a good cup of coffee. There are many reasons for this principal one, of course, must be that so few persons know how to make good coffee. And yet there have been thousands of recipes and directions published which teach us how to make good coffee by boiling it; by not boiling it; by confining the essence and aroma; by making it in an open vessel; by steeping it; by not steeping it; by clearing it; by not clearing it; by grinding it fine; by grinding it coarse, and by many other methods opposed to each other and to all these.—Now, we do not intend to try to tell anybody how to make good coffee, but we just wish to say a word about the treatment of the coffee after it is made. And on this treatment depends its excellence, brew it as you may. The rule is simple: never decant it. Whatever else you do about it, bring it to the table in the vessel in which it was made. A handsome urn or gorgeous coffee pot is the grave of good coffee. Of course, if it is considered more desirable to have the pot look well than to have the coffee taste well, we have nothing more to say. But when hot coffee is emptied from one vessel into another, the kitchen ceiling generally receives that essence-laden vapor which should have found its way into the cups on the breakfast table. When the coffee enters them it should find the milk or the cream already there. By observing these rules, ordinary coffee, made in almost any way, is often very palatable indeed.—Scribner's for October.

### An Old Time Item.

The first election held in Northampton county, came off at Easton on the first day of October, 1752. The county then included in its limits its present territory, besides all that now comprising the counties of Lehigh, Carbon, Monroe, Pike, Wayne and Susquehanna, and parts of Wyoming, Luzerne, Schuylkill, Bradford and Columbia. Many of the voters who came to Easton to deposit their ballots traveled twenty five miles to perform that duty. The county then contained about 6,000 inhabitants, and these were mostly in the eastern section of its territory.—The result of this election was the sending of James Burnside to the Assembly, the elevation of Wm. Craig to the Sheriffalty, and the choice of Robert Greig, Peter Trexler and Benjamin Shoemaker, for County Commissioners. The election was warmly contested, the opposing parties being the adherents of the Proprietors and the Irish and German settlers. The candidate for the Assembly on the side of the Proprietors was William Parsons, the founder of Easton, who was defeated by Burnside, by a majority of several hundred votes. Burnside resided in the neighborhood of Bethlehem. At that time there were but eight townships in the county, these being Smithfield and Milford, formed in 1872. Upper Saucon, Lower Saucon and Macungie, formed in 1743. Bethlehem, 1746, Allen, in 1748, and William, in 1750. All on the north side of the Lehigh, east of Bethlehem and south of the Blue Mountain was known as the "Forks of the Delaware."

### Care of the Feet.

Concerning this subject, the *Scientific American* very truly says: "Many are careless in the keeping of the feet. If they wash them once a week, they think they are doing well. They do not consider that the largest pores are located in the bottom of the foot, and that the most offensive matter is discharged through the pores. They wear stockings from the beginning to the end of the week without change, which become perfectly saturated with offensive matter. Ill health is generated by such treatment of the feet. The pores are not repellent but absorbents, and this fetid matter, to a greater or less extent, is taken back into the system.

The feet should be washed every day with pure water only, as well as the arm pits, from which an offensive odor is always emitted, unless daily ablution is practiced. Stockings should not be worn more than a day or two at a time. They may be worn one day, and then aired and sunned and worn another day, if necessary.

### Declares for the Quagga.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* says:—We mean to speak of animal which would seem to be the very best substitute for the horse, if it be doomed to extinction. We refer to that excellent and elegant animal, the African quagga. Probably most of our readers know no more of the quagga than what they have learned by seeing its picture in the school geographies or in books of African travel. Many naturalists think that Africa was the original country of the horse, and there is very little doubt that it was in Northern Africa the horse was first brought under the subjection of man. In Africa, also, the quagga is found, and there, in like manner, it has been domesticated. The quagga has the form, light figure, and small head and ears of the horse. It is swift and strong, docile and obedient, and easily domesticated. It is capable of every variety of service performed by the horse, and naturalists say that by a little care on the part of man it might be rendered an exceedingly valuable beast of burden. It is about four feet high at the shoulders and neck, has slender legs and an assinine tail; it is an exceedingly beautiful animal; its neck and fore parts are dark brown, elegantly striped with broad black bands; it has a dark line on the back; its hinder parts are light brown, and it has white legs.

### A Hole in Glass.

The following simple method of drilling a hole in glass may interest many of our readers: First secure over the place to be drilled a thin piece of pine, with a hole in it the size of the one you want to drill. The thin stuff used in backing picture frames will answer for this purpose. This is simply a guide for steadying the drill at starting. The drill is a brass tube of the size desired, the thinner the better. Put a centre into the top of it and run with a common bow like that used in drilling by watchmakers. Feed the drill with rather fine emery and keep wet with a saturated solution of gum camphor in spirits of turpentine, and you can drill glass as easily as brass. The tubular drill cuts out a circular core, and the hole can be smoothed or enlarged to any desirable extent with a round file wetted with the solution referred to.—Keep the drill upright.

### Castor Beans Death to Stock.

It seems certain that castor beans will kill horses and cattle. Within a year or two it has been stated in the Farmers' Club of New York City that if placed in the paths of moles or in the hole of gophers they would exterminate these animals. Not it is recorded that a span of horses in Nebraska died within twenty four hours after eating a half handful of castor beans divided between them. Commenting on this fact *Prairie Farmer* says: "That castor beans injure stock is certain, and that death has resulted from eating them seems also sure. Among the earlier acts passed by the Legislature of this State, was one attaching severe penalties to persons who left castor beans in exposed situations or who left fields of them exposed so that cattle could enter." Our readers who grow these beans should, therefore, be careful how they expose them to stock, at least until the fact whether they kill is definitely settled, if there is any question about it.

We clip the following item from the *Easton Sentinel*:

On Wednesday last, a number of lads were amusing themselves in jumping from the stone fence near the West Ward school building, in Easton. While one of them, named Ferguson, was in the act of gathering himself up after jumping, a companion leaped from the fence and landed upon his (Ferguson's) back, severely injuring him. The injured lad was removed to the residence of his parents and a physician called, when it was discovered that his back bone was broken.

### Facts for Farmers.

A series of experiments instituted to test the average loss in weight by drying, shows that corn loses one fifth and wheat one fourteenth by the process. From this a statement is made that the farmers make more by selling unshelled corn in the fall at seventy five cents than the following summer at one dollar a bushel, and that wheat at one dollar and thirty cents in December, is equal to one dollar and fifty cents in June following. This estimate is made on the basis of interest at 7 per cent, and takes no account of loss from vermin. These facts are worthy of consideration.