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JOB 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,

Will have 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 efficient 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.

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, 1872-14.

DR. H. J. PATTERSON,
OPERATING AND MECHANICAL DENTIST,

Having located in East Stroudsburg, Pa., announces that he has 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 warrantable. Charges reasonable. Patronage of the public solicited.

Office in A. W. Loder's new building, opposite Analomink House, East Stroudsburg, Pa.
July 11, 1872-14.

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 31-14

DR. C. O. HOFFMAN, M. D.
Dr. Hoffman respectfully announces to the public that he has removed his office from Oakland to Camden, 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.—14

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 13-14

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 1872-14]

WATSON'S
Mount Vernon House,
117 and 119 North Second St.

ABOVE ARCH,
PHILADELPHIA.
May 30, 1872-14.

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.

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.

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 twenty-four 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.—14

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

WHITE SLAVE TRADE.

CHILDREN BOUGHT IN ITALY FOR THE NEW-YORK MARKET.

A Sadder story than the wrongs of the Italian emigrants—children sold out right to agents and forced to serve unscrupulous speculators—the homes of the street musicians.

From the *N. Y. Tribune*.
The Italian problem which, during the past week, has engrossed the attention of the Commissioners of Emigration, is gradually working its own solution. The Board has now under its care nearly 2,000 emigrants, who are almost or entirely destitute.

The sensational rumors regarding the dangerous character of these men are emphatically denied by the Commissioners, and so far as can be learned the emigrants left their country because the representations made to them by agents regarding the opportunities for acquiring wealth in America were so flattering.

The Young Men's Italian Association, at No. 46 Franklin-st., has opened an intelligence office, and received, yesterday, an order from Virginia for 200 railroad laborers. The Commissioners of Emigration will cooperate with the Children's Aid Society, and the men will be forwarded at once. It is estimated that \$5 will defray the railroad expenses of each emigrant, and that the work will be such that, unlike the laborers who were recently sent to Maine, none will return to become a charge to the State or city.

The capacity of the Alms house on Ward's Island is taxed to its utmost, but it is expected that the majority of those at present cared for by the Emigration Board will be provided with employment before the middle of the Winter. If the immigration continues, the project is to rent a large warehouse and to quarter the emigrants therein.

After being thus furnished with lodgings it is confidently believed that all could support themselves by gathering rags or doing other light work.

Commissioner Wallace last night visited the Italian school in Franklin-st., where 500 children are educated by the Children's Aid Society.

WRONGS OF ITALIAN CHILDREN.

The most startling disclosure which has grown out of the large emigration from Italy is the fact that children are purchased from their parents and brought to this country to earn a living for their owners. The multitude of miserable little wretches who daily and nightly patrol the streets, annoy the passengers on the ferries, surround the doors of theaters and lecture halls, belong to this class.

They are brought over in gangs and are housed in large tenements in Crosby, Elizabeth, Thompson, and Baxter sts.—They are crowded into small, ill-ventilated, uncarpeted rooms, 18 or 20 in each, and pass the night on the floor with only a blanket to protect them from the severity of the weather. In the mornings they are fed by their temporary guardian with macaroni, served in the filthiest manner, in a large open dish in the centre of the room, after which they are turned out in to the streets to beg or steal until late at night.

More than all this, when the miserable little outcasts return to their cheerless quarters they are required to deliver every cent which they have gathered during the day, and if the same be deemed insufficient the children are carefully searched and soundly beaten. In some instances they are treated inhumanly, and it is stated, upon the authority of Mr. Tinetti of No. 3 Chambers st., that a fire brand was in one instance applied to the feet of a child who had returned home without enough money to satisfy the demands of the landlord.

Mr. Tinetti stated that young Italian children frequently visited him and, after complaining of the ill treatment which they received from their masters, lamented that their parents had ever sent them so far away to serve such cruel people—He also stated that a man by the name of Sonsonni came to him some time since and desired legal assistance in regaining the custody of three small boys who had escaped to Morristown, N. J.

Having met with a rebuff, Sonsonni procured another lawyer, who went to Morristown to claim the children, on the ground of a contract made in Italy between the parents of the boys and an importer of street musicians. So incensed were the people in Morristown, who had taken the children under their protection, that they forced the lawyer to leave the town on the next train.

HOME IN ITALY

In the southern part of Italy many of the peasantry are below the intelligence of the Bedouins. They subsist upon the scanty growth of partly cultivated farms and raise barely enough to carry them through the year. This is especially true of the dwellers in the vicinity of the villages of Marsicovetere, Lacorenzana, Galeo, and Carletto—all within a radius of 100 miles from Naples.

Agents go out from New York about once a year and visit these neighborhoods. Their stories of the great prospects which are offered to the young in America are poured into the ears of the peasant and ignorant villagers. After the subject has been somewhat agitated the agent becomes more explicit.

He approaches the father of a family,

and after commenting upon the beauty of his children, tells the infatuated parent that his boys "should be sent at once to America, where they must in time become rich." "There are no poor in America." "The children should go when young, so that they may grow up with the people and the better acquire the language." "None are too young or too old to go to America."

Such are a few of the artifices adopted to induce the parents to entertain favorably the unnatural proposition which the agent next makes. The father, finally convinced, stammers out a regret that poverty prevents him from going to this El Dorado or from sending his children thither.

The agent then offers to take the children to America, and to pay \$40 or \$50 to the father upon his signing an indenture abandoning all claims upon them. Often the agent promises the parent \$100 at the end of one year, and so defrauds him out of his infamous "head money." Instances have come to the knowledge of a lawyer in this city where three small children were thus indentured for four years' service for \$100.

After the agent has collected a sufficient number of children they are all supplied with musical instruments, and the trip, on foot, through Switzerland and France begins. They are generally shipped to Genoa, and often to Marseilles, and accomplish the remainder of the journey to Havre or Calais by easy stages from village to village.

Thus they become a paying investment from the beginning. This journey occupies the greater portion of the Summer months, and after a long trip in the steerage of a sailing vessel the unfortunate children land at Castle Garden. As the parents never hear from them again, they do not know whether they are doing well or not.

HOMES IN NEW YORK.

After passing through Castle Garden, they are at once transferred to Baxter, Crosby, Thompson, Elm, Elizabeth, and Park sts., where their life of slavery begins in earnest. A Tribune reporter yesterday made a tour through their dreary lodging-houses. Nos. 35, 45, 47, and 56 Crosby st., Nos. 72 and 74 Thompson st., and several tenements in Elizabeth st., between Broome and Spring sts., were visited. A complete description of No. 45 Crosby st. and of the great tenement in the rear is here introduced.

The building which bears the number is an old fashioned brick house which at one time was painted white. Ascending a flight of stone steps the reporter entered a dirty hall way leading to a porch at the rear.

A stairway at one side of the hall gave access to the second story and attic, whence two gaunt, unshaven men, wrapped in cloaks, descended, suspiciously inspecting the reporter at every step. The porch at the rear of the building looked out upon a small court, and beyond a high board fence a tall tenement, apparently teeming with life, rose to such a height as absolutely to shut out what little sun light would have punctured through the murky atmosphere.

As the reporter stood on the porch regarding the building, he noticed through a window at his right a very strange scene. Around the sides of a small room, in the front building, children to the number of about twenty were ranged, and in the center of this circle was an old hag, crouched upon her knees.

She was engaged in a strange course of instruction, which she was giving to the dirty faced boys and girls. As each was called, he or she stepped up to the woman, and received something—perhaps a penny—which was at once returned.—The right hand was always employed by the children, and their manner was both attentive and respectful.

One luckless urchin, of perhaps 5 years, did not perform the tedious lesson properly, for as the gift was returned he received from the woman a stout blow on the ear. The boy did not appear to be even surprised. Another child was called up to the hag and the game, or lesson in begging, or whatever it may have been, was proceeding again, when the central figure of this strange group discovered the visitor, and, instantly rising, came to the window and frowned upon him so savagely that he at once returned through the hall to the street.

Determined, however, to go through the large tenement, the visitor entered a low corridor which runs between the buildings No. 45 and No. 47 Crosby st. and after wading through filth and muddy water reached the open court in the rear. Here he met children who approached and rubbed against him.

From every room proceeded the discordant sounds of violins in childish hands. The building was only 25 feet in depth, and there were four rooms on each floor. In this house resides Nicholas Negro. In the first room on the left, 10 by 12, were quartered a man, wife and several children. Ascending to the second floor by a slippery stairway, which was almost spiral, the visitor saw a school of young musicians in a front room.

teacher was playing sadly out of time, upon a black violin, and several archons, furnished with the same instrument, were vainly trying to follow him. The discord was something to be speedily forgot. The hall ways were full of children, and as the visitor climbed to the next floor he again encountered the music of tuneless harps and cracked violins.

From this floor until the fifth story of that damp, dirty and wretched tenement was reached, the scene was the same.

These are the homes to which the Italian children are brought. It is stated that the Consul-General De Luca has long been cognizant of this infamous traffic, and that he has made every effort in his power to reform the abuse.

THE CAUSES OF BAD BREATH.

BY DR. DIO LEWIS.

Most persons think that a bad breath comes from the stomach; being out of order, sends up an impure something which escapes in the breath. This is impossible. A bad breath never comes from the stomach. Nothing ever comes upward except in vomiting and eructations of wind.

There is no open passage through which an odor can rise to the mouth.—The passage into the stomach from above is always perfectly closed, except at the moment when there is no chance for an odor to escape from the stomach upward. The esophagus, or meat pipe, closes up on the thing going down, and grasps it all the way from the upper to the lower end. For example, a whole chestnut passes down the esophagus. The moment it enters the upper end of the passage, the walls of the passage grasp the nut, and squeeze it from above so tight as to force it down. The part of the canal immediately above the chestnut all the way down is so tightly closed upon the nut, that the squeezing presses it on until it is forced into the stomach. Whenever there is nothing in the passage, it remains shut: the sides are pressed together; nothing whatever can escape from the stomach up through it. And even in vomiting it is very difficult to force even solid matter upward. In most persons it requires a tremendous effort to get anything up. And yet, strange to say, most persons imagine the passage to be an open pipe through which bad odors may constantly pass up and escape in a breath.

There are three sources of bad breath, the mouth, the nose and the lungs. Of twenty cases of bad breath I estimated that fifteen came from the mouth, one from the nose, and four from the lungs.

As generally, when the mouth is in fault, the lungs contribute something to the odor, the above definite classification is probably too precise; but I think it a close approximation to the truth.

THE MOUTH.—I need hardly argue that rotten teeth and diseased gums may produce a bad breath. I have but rarely met a case in which the teeth were white and the gums healthy. In every case of bad breath the mouth is to be suspected and examined. In a majority of cases you smell nothing while the patient keeps his mouth shut and breathes through his nose; but as soon as he begins to speak, then it comes.

That man must go at once to the dentist. He is the doctor for the mouth.—He will remove every cause of offense from that cavity.

THE NOSE.—The various forms of catarrh are more or less productive of bad odors. Ozena, which is the worst form of catarrh, produces a peculiar and sickening odor.

The cure of this malady is somewhat difficult, but the odor arising from it can be mitigated by a thorough cleansing of the nose with water, or soap and water, several times a day. But a cure should be sought, and let it not be sought at the hands of one of the advertising catarrh quacks.

THE LUNGS.—A man eats and drinks, say five pounds in a day. Now, unless he is gaining weight, he must part with five pounds. If we place on the scales all that comes from his bowels and bladder, we shall find it weighs, say, one pound and a half. Three pounds and a half have left the body in some other way or other ways. These other ways are the skin and lungs. By far the larger part should escape through the skin. Sometimes the millions of holes in the skin, through which this worn out, effete matter should escape, become in part closed, from lack of bathing and perspiration; and this effete matter cannot escape freely in that way. But the poisonous stuff must be got rid of in some way. Now, the lungs come in to supplement the skin. To a certain extent, the lungs and the skin are ever ready to substitute for each other. If the lungs, for any reason, leave a small part of their duty undone, the skin at once steps in to assist. If the skin fails to accomplish its whole task of

the work of excretion, the lungs are ever ready to assist in working off the impurities. But whenever the lungs are obliged to perform this extra service, they cannot do as well as the skin. They are obliged to work off impurities which do not belong to their department, and so they take on a morbid condition, and the excretions are so changed in character as to become offensive.

Three persons out of every four whose bad breath comes from their lungs, can cure themselves or mitigate the nuisance by washing themselves all over with strong soap and water, and following this by the vigorous use of rough towels every day for a month, and exercising at least once a day till there is free perspiration. By this time the impurities which should escape through the skin have free escape in their natural course, and the lungs return to their own proper work, and the disagreeable odor disappears.

In a small proportion of the cases in which bad breath comes from the lungs, the difficulty is a foul condition of the system, not dependent upon the condition of the skin. In such cases the whole system must be cleansed before the bad breath can be removed.

Correct Way to Sweep a Carpet.

There are three ways to sweep a carpet—one right and two wrong ways. One wrong way is to hold the broom nearly in front of the operator, with the handle inclined backward toward him, then press down as a forward thrust is given, throwing the heaviest dirt half way across the room, while the light particles are sent whirling about, covering, as they settle, every article of furniture.

Another wrong way to sweep a carpet is to move the broom forward with a heavy, drawing stroke, by which the material to be removed is pressed into the carpet rather than worked gently along on the surface. If either of these wrong ways is adopted, the broom will wear out the carpet more than it is worn by the occupants of the dwelling. When a sweeper collects a dust pan full of the nap of the carpet every time it is swept, a new one will soon be required.

The right way to sweep is to incline the handle a little forward, then give a light drawing stroke, allowing the broom to hardly touch the carpet. Not one half the weight of the broom should be allowed to press on the carpet, as the dirt is moved forward. Let the dirt be moved and rolled along very lightly. If a generous supply of tea grounds, small bits of wet paper, or clean and wet sawdust can be spread over the carpet before the sweeping is commenced, all the fine dirt will adhere to the wet material. A little smart woman who is a terror to dirt will frequently hurl it about the room as if it were impelled by a whirlwind, and when the task is ended her dust pan will contain scarcely enough to pay for sweeping. But by using a good broom, having a long, elastic prush, and touching the carpet very lightly, it will scarcely require the strength of a child to sweep a large parlor in a few minutes. Scarcely one housekeeper in fifty understands how to sweep a carpet correctly.—*Rural Home.*

Live and Dead Weight of Animals.

The amount of meat obtained from a domestic animal sold by its live weight is very variable, and experiments have recently been made in Liverpool to ascertain the proper allowances to be made. From the statistics to be derived from the public slaughter houses, or abattoirs, of Paris or Brussels, it appears that the race and the condition of the animal, besides many other circumstances affect the result, and that certain animals yield as much as 70 per cent. of meat, while others only give 50 per cent. The mean weight of meat produced, however, is calculated at 58 per cent. of the live weight in beef cattle. In the case of sheep, the proportion is from 40 to 50 per cent. From experiments made, it appears that the different products obtained from oxen and sheep are as follows: An ox of the live weight of 1,332 pounds, yields, meat, 771.4 pounds; skin, 110.2; grease, 88; blood, 55.1; feet and hoofs, 22; head, 11; tongue, 6.60; lungs and heart, 15.33; liver and spleen, 20.05; intestines, 65.15; loss and evaporation, 154.322—making the total of 1,322 pounds. The products from a sheep weighing 110.2 pounds, are as follows: Meat, 55.1 pounds; skin, 7.714; grease, 5.51; blood, 4.408; tongue, lungs, heart, liver and spleen, 4.408; intestines, 6.612; loss and evaporation, 19.836—making the total of 110.2 pounds.

Greeley's First Job in New York.

In 1830 Greeley left Poughkeepsie, and after sojourning a year around Lake Erie, and working in various printing offices, turned his steps toward the city of New York, where he arrived in the early morning of Aug. 17, 1831, tall, slender, pale, ungainly, his entire stock of this world's goods consisting of a shabby summer suit, a very small bundle tied up in a pocket handkerchief, and a ten dollar bill, the whole ready cash included, being dear at \$20. And now this raw country lad, without an acquaintance in the great metropolis, commenced a search for work at the art preservative of all arts. Up and down the stairs of printing offices he went, in most instances a single side glance at his shuffling figure being enough to bring out in growling tones, "We've no work for you!" However forbidding in other respects, the countenance and voice of the tall, thin lad ought have satisfied those to whom he applied for a chance at the case or the press that though he might be a poor printer he was neither a liar nor a rogue. And yet, so keen an observer of men as the late David Hale, then of the *Journal of Commerce*, did not hesitate to tell poor Greeley that he was a runaway apprentice, and he pretty thoroughly frightened him by threatening his arrest on the spot. At length after visiting more printing offices than he had previously supposed the whole country contained, and just as he was eating up his last shilling at a cheap lodging house, he, following the direction of some young Irishman whom he accidentally met, found a small job of work which, as he afterward ascertained, was so difficult of execution, and was paid for at such low rates, that other printers had refused to do it; and so it fell into the hands of the comparatively inexperienced Green Mountain apprentice.

WORD PUZZLES.

Perpaps, writes a correspondent, you would like to have me tell you some funny things which I heard about spelling and pronouncing.

There is one word or only five letters and if you take away two of the them ten will remain. What word is that? It is often. If you take away of, ten will remain.

There is a word of five letters, and if you take away two of them six will remain. That is it? Sixty. Take away ty, six will remain.

Here is a puzzle: Take away my first letter, take away my second letter, take away all my letters, and I am always the same. Can you guess that? You are right; it is the mail carrier.

There is a word which, if you change the place of one of its letters, means exactly the opposite from what it did at first. What is the word? It is united. Place the i after the t, and it becomes untied.

Can you tell me what letter it is that has only been used but twice in America? It is a; it is only used twice in America.

Can you tell me when there were only two vowels; It was in the days of Noah, before you and I were born—in the days of no, a before u and i were born.

Perhaps you can tell me why a hare is easier to catch than an heireess? It is because the heireess has an i and the hare has none.

What is the word of one syllable which, if you take two letters from it, will become a word of two syllables? You must try and guess for it will be my last puzzle. It is plague, take pl, and it becomesague.

Formation of Coal.

Under each coal seam a stratum of ancient soil exists, in which there are commonly found the roots of ancient trees; while above the coal there is commonly a layer of shale or sandstone, in which not infrequently the trunks of those trees are found either fallen or still in their original position, and only partly converted into coal. The bark remains, but is transmuted into coal; the hollow of the trunk, decaying long before the trunk gave way, is represented by a cast in the sandstone. Thus, if we try to picture to ourselves the state of things which existed when such a seam of coal first began to be covered by the next higher deposit, we see that there must have been trees standing erect above a layer of vegetable matter, the roots of the trees being imbedded in the soil which forms the deposit next below the coal. The vegetable layers may probably have been two or three times as thick as the resulting coal-seam, and were reduced by pressure to their present thickness.