

THE JEFFERSONIAN.

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

VOL. 30.

STROUDSBURG, MONROE COUNTY, PA., JANUARY 16, 1873.

NO. 36.

Published by Theodore Sechoch.

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 year is discontinued 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. Walton's brick building, nearly opposite the Stroudsburg House, and he professes 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 to the most careful, (test) 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 tested.
Most persons know the great folly and danger of trusting their work to the inexperienced, or to those living at a distance. April 13, 1871.—ly

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.—ly

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 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—ly

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.—ly

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—ly

KIPLE HOUSE,

HONESDALE, PA.

Most central location of any Hotel in town.

R. W. KIPLE & SON, Proprietors.

169 Main street, January 9, 1873.—ly

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—ly]

WATSON'S

Mount Vernon House.

117 and 119 North Second St.

ABOVE ARCH,

PHILADELPHIA.

May 30, 1872—ly.

BARTONVILLE 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 and, 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.
ANTHONY H. ROEMER.
May 27, 1872.

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.—ly

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

NEW ENGLAND TOWNS.

A New England town is often not a town *per se*, but two or three villages, with a population of about 2,000, and some, 3,000 voters, and an average territory of ten miles. This "town" is one of the sources of all the political power of the Commonwealth. Organized on the principle of the representation of small constituencies in local and State Legislatures, any voter of the average three hundred is directly interested in fair play.—Rogues are scarce where honest men are on the watch. Each town is "a corporate body" under the law. This body can fine you a dollar for driving over a bridge faster than a walk, or twenty dollars for declining a town office. It can itself be fined fifty dollars for not having a "cattle pound," five hundred dollars for neglecting town officers, a thousand dollars if a person falls through a rotten bridge and loses his life, and three thousand dollars for sending more members to the Legislature than it is entitled. It can sue and be sued as if it were one man. It can tax and be taxed; can raise money for schools, public libraries, burial grounds, bridges, roads, markets, pounds, hay scales, standard weights and measures, public clocks, houses destroyed to stop conflagrations, &c. The governing power of every New England town is the whole body of the people in town meeting assembled. All men are excluded from the polls who cannot read, and the system works nothing but good. The following clause in the constitution of Massachusetts is commended to the Pennsylvania Convention to reform our State constitution.

"No person shall have the right to vote, or be eligible to office under the constitution of this Commonwealth, who shall not be able to read the constitution in the English language, and write his name; provided, however, that the provisions of this amendment shall not apply to any person prevented by physical disability from complying with its requirements, nor to any person who now has the right to vote, nor to any persons who shall be sixty years of age or upwards at the time this amendment shall take effect."

A native of a New England town who cannot read and write is pointed out as an object of curiosity to strangers. Colored people are equal to the whites before the law; their children sit in the schools side by side with the white children; they vote with the whites at the ballot box, and have the same advantages in the purchase and holding of property.

Once a year the voters of this small republic hold a town meeting to elect town officers, consider improvements and vote taxes. This town meeting is a parliament in which every voter is an equal member, and its acts are final. The New Englanders have governed themselves by public meeting for two hundred years, and how governed, let their splendid system of education, freedom from heavy debt, purity of the ballot, ability in Government, State and National, and in their Executives, and safety from the open purchase of legislation, testify. This town meeting is regulated carefully. The people must be duly notified in advance; the business to be done must be expressed in the call, and nothing can be considered unless it is previously expressed in the advertisement. Every possible guard is provided against fraudulent or bad nominations. The principal town meeting is held in the spring, when the town officers are elected by ballot.

There is absolutely no chance to cheat where everybody knows every one of the three hundred voters present. The town rulers are three, five, seven or nine select men, who are the chief officers and take care of things in general; a town clerk, three or more town officers, three or more assessors, three or more overseers of the poor, a town treasurer, one or more surveyors of highways, a constable, one or more collectors of taxes, a pound keeper, two or more fence viewers, one or more surveyors of lumber, one or more measurers of wood and bark, a sealer of weights and measures, a gager of liquid measures, and a superintendent of hay scales. The emoluments are as light as the duties; but every man must serve in the place he is chosen to, in default paying the fine of twenty dollars, which is so strictly exacted that refusals to act are infrequent. The town meetings are decorous and quiet; there are no flights of oratory; every man talks and acts because he knows he is responsible and a part of the little republic. The "truant officer" is he who sees that all the children go to school. The primary principle of New England government is that no child, of whatever race, or color, or capacity, shall grow up amongst them in ignorance. These people began early, and in the primitive towns there was always a school house, which often was weaved for the church, the court house, and the town hall; but to day nearly every New England town can boast of all these edifices, including a free library.—A New England public school is a study; for indeed, it is an excellent thing to be a child in this land of Yankees. If you are a good boy or girl, you have the common and high schools for a first class training; if a bad boy, you are sent to a reformatory to be made better, or to a ship school to be made a sailor; if a bad girl, you are sent to a girl's industrial school to learn good morals and to be taught the sewing machine. Bad boys and girls are not allowed to go on in their evil ways

till they are developed into criminals.—

"The truant officers" take care that every child between the age of six and sixteen shall avail itself either of public or private means of education. No harsh guardian, or employer, or careless parent, can deprive his ward or apprentice or child, of a good education to start him in life, and to make him fond of study and of knowledge as he grows in years. The rules to compel attendance are brief and severe. Two years in a reform school, if the child has no one to look after it, or twenty dollars' fine on the careless parent, master or guardian, is the fine of willful truancy. Children within the same age, wandering the streets or loitering in shops, stores and public places, are either sent to reformatories, or their parents and guardians are fined. The truant officers know the whole population and perform their duties sternly. If they obtain satisfactory pledges of reformation, they give the offender a new trial. The New Englanders pay their teachers well. Female teachers in common schools get from five to eight dollars a week, and the master of a country high school from eight hundred to two thousand dollars a year. A twelve hundred dollar salary is frequent in these towns. On this last pay a good teacher, with a saving wife, and a fair garden, may live decently, send his sons to college, and give his daughters lessons on the piano. Property is more equally divided in New England than in any other civilized region. There are New England towns where nearly every house has some United States bonds in it, and savings banks wielding a capital of half a million. Reason: Diversified industry, that enriches all New England. Streams useless for navigation supply water power for numberless factories. Sars Parton: "Among the glorious wood crowned hills of Berkshire I have passed in an afternoon ride, an iron smelting furnace, two very extensive manufacturing of the finest writing paper, the linen rags of which are brought from the shores of the Mediterranean, a large woolen mill, a factory of folding chairs and camp stools, a cotton factory, a mill for grinding poplar wood into material for paper," &c.

New England farming is becoming profitable through railroads and labor-saving machinery, especially in milk, butter and cheese. But in nothing are these New England towns so agreeable as in the trouble of the residents to make them pleasant and comfortable. Parton has been in New England villages of three to four thousand inhabitants, in which he could not find one squalid house or untidy fence. They make their very wood-hedged, ornamental, and pile their wood into even walls. Everywhere you see inventions of labor saving machinery and apparatus—novel hinges, locks, padlocks, keys, latches, curybombs, horse shoes; a beautiful little front door key, capable of turning a huge lock; a stove that puts on its own coal; a gate that opens as the horse man approaches, and closes when he has passed through; a flat iron that keeps itself hot, &c. The stranger looks with wonder at a New England farm, including house, fences, gates, barn, stable, wood shed, chicken-yard, pig sty, tool box—a perfect museum of curiosities, all made to work, and constructed with universal symmetry and elegance.

The towns are all becoming villa like. The streets are generally lined with grand old elms, with lawns, shrubbery and flowers around every house. The cost of these natural adornments is very little. In one Vermont town Mr. Parton was shown a splendid display of those grand old elms that have been planted for twenty five cents each. But then everybody feels an interest in the matter, and each house is a rival to the other. Parton refers to the "Laurel Hill Association," at Stockbridge, founded by Mrs. J. Z. Goodrich, in 1853, and since imitated by other New England towns, the objects of which were "to improve and ornament the streets and public grounds, by planting and cultivating trees, cleaning, trimming and repairing the side-walks, and doing such other acts as shall tend to beautify and improve such streets and grounds." Every person over fourteen who agrees to pay one dollar a year for three years, or who plants and protects one tree, is a member; life members for twenty five dollars; to induce the children not to injure the trees or tread on the sward, all persons under fourteen, who pay twenty cents a year for three years, or who do an equivalent of work on the grounds, are members. The ladies are included in this organization. The result is one of the loveliest spots in New England. Twenty years have improved the whole place amazingly, and increased the public interest in the work started by a refined woman. But while this example is one that Pennsylvania should ponder, there is a still more interesting feature of it. This little village of Stockbridge, situated among the Berkshire hills, where the lynx and otter are still to be caught, has about sixty houses, and the whole town a population of nine hundred and fifty—and yet the movement to improve it has induced some most valuable donations. From the rich and well doing, The Sedgwick family presented twelve valuable acres for the public green in the village; Mrs. Goodrich erected a fine stone edifice for the public library, and gave it to the village; and another native, Mr. Jackson, sent two thousand volumes for the shelves; and President Hopkins, of Williams College, hearing of what others were doing, contributed a fine collection of minerals.

Presents of books and pictures, statuary and drinking fountains followed, and a "town meeting" was called and a handsome annual appropriation voted.

STATE LANDS.

Annual Report of the Surveyor-General—Condition of the Commonwealth's Globes.

The following are the principal points of interest in the report of the Surveyor-General, Gen. Robert B. Beath:—

The amount of money paid into the State Treasury through this office during the past official year, although a little less than the year 1871, is about the average of yearly receipts since the passage of the act of 20th May, 1864.

Notwithstanding the fact that the revenue received by the Commonwealth from this source since 1864 amounted to \$471,989.30, and much the larger part of this sum within the last three years, yet it appears that the stimulus given to patenting lands, by the act of 1861, and the earnest efforts of the Surveyor-General to carry that law into effect had reached its maximum in the year 1870. After that time the applications for patents were considerably reduced.

The state of facts doubtless induced my predecessor, (who had given the subject close attention,) to recommend the passage of an act requiring the county surveyors to notify the owners of unpatented lands of the amounts of the liens held against them by the State. It was believed that an act of this kind, while relieving the then existing laws from the apparently base feature of bringing suits without previous notice, which might have been done at any time, would go far toward closing up the unfinished business of the department, for it was supposed that law, if any of those notified, would delay the payment of the liens against their lands longer than the time given in the notices to be served by the county surveyor, as they would thereby secure from the Commonwealth the fee simple or complete title.

A supplement substantially embodying the suggestions of Surveyor-General Campbell, but changed in some of the minor details, was passed during the session of 1872, and approved the 11th day of April last. As too little time remained for my predecessor, whose term of office expired on the 7th day of May, to do anything toward carrying the supplement into effect, that duty devolved upon me. A meeting of the Board of Property was at once called for the 16th of May, to take action in relation thereto. The board at this meeting after having taken into consideration the duties enjoined upon them by the act, together with the probable amount of other work required to be performed by this office during the summer, adopted a resolution directing the Surveyor-General to make out and forward to the county surveyors, respectively, partial, special lists of the unpatented lands of their counties—said special lists to contain twenty five tracts for each county, except in those containing more an average number of unpatented tracts, in which case the lists were to be increased to fifty tracts each.

The work of preparing these special lists was at once commenced, and as many of the clerks as could be spared from other passing duties of the office were employed in making copies of the surveys of the unpatented tracts, and also of the surveys of the patents heretofore patented, when any portion of a given tract had been patented, in order that the county surveyors might the more readily and with greater certainty find the location of the tracts and ascertain the names of the owners, agents or occupants, and there by be enabled to intelligently perform their duties under the law. The first list of these special lists completed was forwarded to the proper county surveyors on the 20th day of July, and others from time to time after that date as they were finished. These lists embraced 1492 tracts and 52 town lots, covering 321,470 acres, against which the Commonwealth has liens for unpaid purchase money and fees, exclusive of interest accrued since June 1, 1868, amounting to over \$100,000.

Many of the county surveyors have made their reports, as required by the 3d section of the act of 11th April, 1872, and generally have been quite successful in finding the location of the tracts contained in the special lists sent them, as well as the names of the present owners; and so far as they have expressed an opinion on the subject, agree in saying that the owners so notified will at an early date take steps to secure patents, and not compel the enforcement of collections by process of law.

The notices not having been served until late in the summer and fall, and six months time from the date of the service being allowed by law, in which to pay off the liens, it was not expected that the applications for patents would materially increase during this official year, but after the 1st of January next, a considerable sum will be derived from this source.

Before the passage of the supplement of April last, many land owners whose lands were patented, but who were themselves ignorant of that fact, went to much trouble and expense to trace up their titles, fearing that suits might be brought against them and costs imposed, or their lands, if unseated, sold without their knowledge. The present law obviates that difficulty and assures the owners of

notice before proceeding against the land, yet it demands that an early payment of the liens shall follow such notice. The liens against lands not embraced in the special lists sent out this year, and which under the law remain for the further action of the Board of Property, amount to about \$500,000, thus showing the aggregate due the State from unpatented lands, at this time, to be say \$600,000.

In this estimate allowance has been made for liens entered against tracts which have been fully paid for and patented in other warrantee names, and for which applications for releases will probably be made under the provisions of the act of 15th April, 1869.

When the amounts due on the liens shall have been collected, and the tracts against which they are entered, numbering not over 12,000, have been patented, the business of the department will be almost entirely confined to furnishing connected drafts, copies of surveys and other records, for the use of parties contesting land titles and in making conveyance, so the expenses of the office will be greatly reduced.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Governor Geary's last message is also his best and his longest. In parts it is unnecessarily prolix; but its earnestness excuses its prolixity, and it is well entitled to all the space we give it this morning and to the patient and thoughtful consideration of our readers. The greater portion of its many recommendations is founded upon sound, convincing arguments and facts, and, if we cannot always accept its author's deductions therefrom, we are satisfied that his suggestions to the Legislature should command the attention of that body. Very many of them are suggestions of importance, which, if practically consummated, would result in the enhanced prosperity of the Commonwealth.

The financial exhibit set forth in the message is sufficiently full to be explicit, and explicit enough to be exceedingly satisfactory. The total payments of the debt of the State made during Governor Geary's two terms of office have amounted to very nearly nine millions of dollars, showing an annual average extinguishment of one and a half millions of dollars. On November 30, 1872, the ostensible debt was but a little over twenty seven millions; the real debt, unprovided for, after deducting assets and cash, was sixteen and a half millions, which could be discharged within the next ten years if the policy of extinguishment which characterized the retiring Governor's administration is carried out by his successors. But, if it is essential to pay it so rapidly, it would be paid at a much earlier date, for the reason that the resources of the Treasury will each succeeding year be largely in excess of the necessary expenditures of the government and of preceding years. We are not assured, however, that it is necessary to extinguish the debt absolutely because debt, whether borne by men or States, has a tendency to make both weigh all expenditures carefully. Beside, it would, we think, be wiser to discharge our indebtedness with moderate haste, in order to relieve as much as possible the overburdened tax payers. Indeed, the strongest and most striking feature of the message is a recommendation to the Legislature to lift from the shoulders of our vast industries, upon which the very life of this great manufacturing Commonwealth rests, the onerous taxes which they are compelled to bear, when they are conducted, as is often the case, by incorporated companies instead of by individuals. The Governor very happily illustrates the monstrous wrong that is done the State in cramping its enterprises, and, at the same time, the injustice wrought against legal combinations of capital, by citing a hypothetical case of twenty persons, each subscribing five thousand dollars to the stock of a company organized for any legitimate business object. This company is compelled, under the preposterous corporation laws of the State, to pay three or four distinct taxes, amounting in all to nearly ten per cent of its profits, while any individual citizen pursuing precisely the same business, with similar capital, is absolutely exempt from every one of the levies made upon the corporation. There can be but one result from such mistaken legislation, viz., to deter any but men of the largest means from entering into important business enterprises to develop the resources of the State. Other Commonwealths encourage combinations of capital while we discourage them. But the injustice of such discrimination against men of small capital, to say nothing of its want of wisdom, should be enough to condemn it.

This last message reiterates the Governor's recommendation upon the subject of a geological and mineralogical survey of the State, suggesting that the results of such survey combined be demonstrated upon a State map, which map, accurately representing by colors and other means, the various areas occupying by the different geological formations, the Governor thinks would be an invaluable source of information to capitalists of every country concerning the incalculable mineral wealth of Pennsylvania.

The "Bureau of Labor Statistics and of Agriculture," while fulfilling the purposes of its creation so far as to justify its continuance, has not fully developed its usefulness on account of too limited

powers and want of funds. The Legislature will do well, we think, to give it both. In this connection the message supplies certain coal and oil statistics which are worthy of attention.

The Governor refers to the fact that our Election laws are not what they ought to be, inasmuch as they do not protect the ballot box from corruption and fraud. He recommends legislation to correct the great abuses of those laws; but we fear he has appealed to the wrong body, for the Registry Law, the law most destructive to the purity of the ballot-box was the act of one Legislature which succeeded Legislatures have refused to repeal. We look not to the General Assembly, but to the Constitutional Convention for relief from this greatest of evils and dangers.

The message recommends compulsory education and compulsory vaccination, and the Governor gives good reasons for his faith in the correctness of both suggestions.

The workings of the Board of Charities is very warmly commended by the Governor, and its forthcoming report, he says, will demonstrate the worth and extent of its services. The other important matters the message touches upon are the National Guard; Penitentiaries and Reformatories; Sanitary Regulations, in which a State Board of Health is recommended, and Pardons.

If everything in the administration of Governor John W. Geary had been as wise and satisfactory as this message, the people would have for it a very grateful memory; and this, his last message, is, without exception, the best advice he ever gave to our Legislature.—Inquirer.

AN UGLY SCAPE.

A Desperate Encounter With a Panther.

[From the Portland Oregonian, Dec. 6.]

A professional hunter, named Repz, was out hunting this week on Martin's Island down the Columbia. The hunter was accompanied by a young hound only, which started some animal a little distance away in the dense brush. Repz ran from the thicket timber in which he was standing, to ward the edge of the water. A clear space of several rods divided the brush and the river margin.— On reaching the bank, Repz halted and placed himself in an attitude of defence. In a few minutes the hound emerged from the timber and came running toward its master. Immediately following the dog and in hot pursuit, a large and ferocious panther bounded in sight. Repz raised his gun to his shoulder and fired. The ball took effect in the jaws of the animal, but did not inflict any serious injury nor retard its advance toward the hunter. On firing, Repz retreated into the water up his arms pits. The wounded and infuriated animal sprang after and "tackled" the hunter. The dog came to the rescue of his master, and made it warm for the panther that it abandoned Repz and turned on the hound. Repz waded out toward the bank, turned around and fired the second barrel of his gun at the panther. The load was large back-shot, and took effect in the panther's side. The wound was very severe, but did not entirely disable the animal, which was getting the best of the dog. Seeing that the hound would soon be drawn, Repz resolved to rescue it if possible. He had discharged both barrels of his gun and cast aside his large bowie knife in the edge of the timber when he started to retreat to the water. No time, however, was to be lost, and Repz sprang into the river to save his dog. By this time the panther had lost much blood and was growing weak from exhaustion. The hunter, who was a powerful man, seized hold of the panther's head, and after a fierce "tussel," broke its hold on the hound. The panther now turned on Repz. A long and desperate encounter ensued between the hunter, panther and dog. At last Repz succeeded in keeping the animal's nose under water until it was quite dead, after which he drew the body to the shore and fainted from his wounds and exhaustion. The hunter was severely lacerated in the conflict, and has scarcely been able to leave his bed since. The hound is also badly torn.

A young hopeful at one of the leading colleges wrote a letter home, requesting his father to send him some "stamps"; the kind father responded at once, and enclosed a good supply of postage stamps. Hopeful wrote a second letter, stating that he did not want postage stamps—what he wanted was "spondoolies." The father, fearing to make another mistake, wrote to the President of the college that: "My son wishes me to send him some spondoolies; I do not find any for sale in this place, and would be obliged to you if you would supply him, provided you have any of the article on hand, and charge to my account. The President gave the boy an order on the Treasurer for some pocket money.

"Jack, I want to ax you one of dem thumporums"

"Well Sam proceed."

"Why am a nigger after eating salt fish, like a celebrated poet?"

"Do'n, less bekase—bekase—"

"Well, bekase what?"

"Why bekase he's Dry den."

Cows are bringing about \$20 at auctions in various parts of Bradford county.