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Advertisements of one square (eight lines) or less, one or three insertions \$1.50. Each additional insertion, 50 cents. Longer ones in proportion.

JOB PRINTING,

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

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 sixteen 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.—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, 1872-4f.

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 Analomink 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 31-4f.

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.—4f.

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 13-4f.

KIPLE HOUSE,

HONESDALE, PA.

Most central location of any Hotel in town.

R. W. KIPLE & SON,

Proprietors.
169 Main street, Jan 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 market goods. Charges moderate. [May 3 1872-4f.

WATSON'S

Mount Vernon House,
117 and 119 North Second St.

ABOVE ARCH,

PHILADELPHIA.

May 30, 1872-1y.

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 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 25, 1872. ANTHONY H. ROEMER.

Found out why people go to McCarty's to get their furniture, because he sells it at the Ware Rooms of Lee & Co. and buys 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.—4f.

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

THE WISHING RING.

A young farmer, whose farming did not prosper particularly well, was sitting resting on his plough for a moment as he wiped his brow, when an old witch crept up to him and said, "Why do you toil so hard, and all for nothing? Walk straight before you for two days and you will come to a large fir-tree, which stands alone, towering over all the other trees of the forest. If you can but fell it, your fortune is made."

The farmer did not wait to be told twice, but, taking his axe on his shoulder, started on his way. After walking two days, he came to the fir tree, and immediately set to work to fell it. Soon it toppled and crashed to the earth, when from the top branches dropped a nest containing two eggs. The eggs rolled on the ground and broke; as they broke, forth came a young eagle from one and a small golden ring from the other. The eagle grew visibly, till it reached half the height of a man, shook its wings, as if to try them, raised itself from the ground, and then cried: "You have released me! as a token of my gratitude, take the ring the other egg contained—it is a wishing ring. Turn it on your finger, speak your wish aloud, and it will immediately be granted. But the ring has only one wish; when that is accomplished, it will lose all power and become no more than any other ring. Therefore, reflect well on what you wish for, so that you may not have to repent afterwards."

Having so spoken, the eagle rose high into the air, swept for some time in wide circles over the farmer's head, and then, like an arrow from a bow, shot swiftly towards the east. The farmer took the ring, put it on his finger, and started homeward. Towards evening he reached a town. At the door of his shop a goldsmith stood who had many valuable rings for sale. The farmer showed him his ring, and asked him what was about the value of it.

"Mere trumpery," answered the goldsmith. The farmer laughed heartily, telling the man it was a wishing ring, and of more value than all the rings in his shop put together. Now the goldsmith was a false, designing man, so he invited the farmer to stay all night at his house, saying: "It must bring one good luck to entertain a man who is the possessor of such a precious jewel, so pray remain with me." He accordingly entertained him well with plenty of wine and civil words, but when he went to sleep at night, he drew his ring stealthily from his finger, and put on it instead a common ring quite like it in appearance. The next morning the goldsmith could hardly wait with any degree of patience, till the farmer had taken his departure. He awoke him in the early dawn, saying: "You have so far to go, you had better start early." As soon as the farmer was safe on his journey, the goldsmith went into his room, and having shut the shutters that no one might see, he bolted himself in, and standing in the middle of the room, and turning the ring on his finger, exclaimed:

"I wish to have a hundred thousand silver crowns immediately!"

Hardly were the words spoken, when bright five shilling pieces began to rain down from the ceiling; shining silver crowns bounced down so fast and hard, that at last they began to beat him unmercifully about the head and shoulder and arms. Calling piteously for help, he tried to rush to the door, but before he could reach it he fell bleeding to the ground. Still the rain of silver crowns did not cease, and soon, under the weight of it, the flooring gave way, and the unfortunate goldsmith and his money fell down into a deep cellar. And still it rained on till the hundred thousands crowns were completed, and then the goldsmith lay dead in his cellar, with the mass of money upon him. Attracted at last by the noise, the neighbors rushed to the spot, and, on finding the goldsmith dead under his money, exclaimed, "It really is a great misfortune, when blessings rain down like cudgels." Then the heirs came and divided the spoils.

Meantime the farmer went happily home, and showed the ring to his wife. "We shall now never want for anything, dear wife," he said, "our fortune is made. But we must consider well what we must wish for."

The wife had a bright idea ready at hand.

"Let us wish ourselves some more land," said she; "we have so little. There is just a nice strip which stretches into our field. Let us wish for that."

"That would never be worth while," replied the husband; "we have only to work well for a year, and have a moderate share of good luck, and we can buy it for ourselves."

And the man and wife worked hard for a whole year, and the harvest had never been so plentiful as that Autumn; so they were not only able to buy the strip of land, but had money to spare.

"You see," said the husband, "the land is ours and the wish too."

Then the good woman thought it would be a capital thing to wish themselves a cow and horse.

"Wife," answered the husband, again clinking the surplus money in his pocket. "It would be folly to sacrifice our wish for such a trumpery thing. We can get the cow and the horse without that."

And, sure enough, in another year's

time the horse and cow had been well earned. So the man rubbed his hands cheerfully, and said:

"Another year has passed and still the wish is ours, and yet we have all we want. What good luck we have."

The wife however began to be very impatient, and tried seriously to induce her husband to wish for something.

"You are not like your old self," she said crossly; "formerly, you were always grumbling and complaining and wishing for all sorts of things; and now, when you might have whatever you want, you toil and work like a slave, are pleased with everything, and let your best years slip by. You might be a king, emperor, duke, a great rich farmer, with loads of money, but no—you can't make up your mind what to choose."

"Pray do cease continually worrying and teasing me," cried the farmer; "we are both of us young and life is long.—The ring contains but one wish, and that must not be squandered. Who knows what may happen to us, when we might really need the ring. Do we want for anything now? Since the ring has been ours, have we not risen in the world that all men marvel at us? So do be sensible and amuse yourself, if you like, by thinking what we shall wish for."

And so the matter was allowed to rest for the present. It really seemed as if the ring brought blessings on the house, for barns and granaries grew fuller and fuller, from year to year; and, in the course of time, the poor farmer became a rich and prosperous one. He worked all day with his men as if the whole world depended upon it; but in the evening, when the vesper bell sounded, he was always to be seen sitting, contented and well to do, at his threshold, to be wished "Good evening" by the passer-by. Now and then, when they were quite alone and no one near to hear, the woman still reminded her husband of the ring, and made all sorts of propositions to him. He always answered there was time enough to think about it, and that the best ideas always occurred to one last. So she gradually fell into the way of mentioning it less and less, and at last it rarely happened that the ring was ever alluded to at all. The farmer, it is true, turned the ring on his finger twenty times a day and examined it closely, but he took good care never to express the slightest wish at the time.

An so thirty and forty years went by, and the farmer and his wife grew old and their hair snow white, and still the wish remained unbroken. At last it pleased God to show them a great mercy, and He took them to Himself both in one night. Children and grandchildren stood weeping around the coffins, and, as one of them tried to withdraw the ring from the dead man's finger, his oldest son said:

"Let our father take this ring to the grave. There was some mystery about it. Probably it was some love token, for our mother often looked at the ring, too; perhaps she gave it him when they both were young."

So the old farmer was buried with the ring which should have been a wishing ring, but was not one, and yet had brought as much good luck to the house as man could desire. For it is strange, as regards the true and the false, but a bad thing can be turned to better account in good hands, than a good thing in bad.—*Good Things.*

PROVOKING A PREACHER TO ANGER.

A man was once employed to provoke a certain preacher to anger, and he undertook the task in the following manner:

"Sir," said he, "you are a fool!"

"I know that," said the preacher, "and knew it some time before you mentioned to me."

"You are ignorant."

"I knew that, and have been trying to be clear from it by learning to know myself."

"You are fit not to preach."

"I know that, and daily wonder that God should bless an instrument so unfit for such an important work."

"You ought to be carried out of town, to have justice done you."

"I know that, and, according to justice, out of the world too, for I long ago forfeited my life."

"You are not worthy the notice of any respectable character on earth."

"I knew that, and yet these are the only characters who take any respectable notice of me."

"You are not worth talking to, or with."

"I know that, and it is singular that you should acknowledge it, and then spend your time in acting contrary to what you say is true."

"I never saw such a person as you are."

"I know that, but I cannot say so of you, for your father's children are numerous, and there is a family likeness through the whole."

Some Facts in Life Assurance.

In 1842 the first life company was organized in America; in 1861 there were sixty thousand policies in force, assuring one hundred and seventy millions of dollars. The ten years following 1871—years characterized by a plethora of paper money, the rise of rapid and stupendous fortunes, lavish outlay, and the prevalence of speculation—were remarkable for the steady and large increase of the business. By the end of 1871 there were in force over eight hundred thousand policies, guaranteeing more than two thousand millions of dollars! In 1871 alone there were issued by authorized companies of New York nearly two hundred and ten thousand policies. In 1861 the total income of the companies was less than seven millions, and their total assets under thirty millions; in 1871 the income must have been one hundred and twenty five millions, and the assets considerably above three hundred millions. Nothing more striking than these figures can be deduced to show the favor life assurance has met with, the great power it has secured to itself, and the trust that has been placed in its management. But there is another side to the picture, which is not so flattering.

When a policy is issued, the contemplated method of its termination is the death of the holder or the expiration of the term for which he was assured. Under the heads of "death" and "expiry" ought to be found, therefore, all or nearly all the policies terminated in any given year. How nearly the facts correspond with the reasonable expectation may be learned from the annual reports of the New York Insurance Department. These reports deal merely with the companies authorized to do business in New York, but they cover, nevertheless, a very large proportion of the country. From them it appears that in 1864 (the first year for which returns were properly classified) of the policies terminated (excluding those "changed" and "not taken"), but fifteen per cent. ceased through "death" and "expiry," and that even this small percentage had shrunk in 1871 to less than seven and a half! The decrease in the number terminated in the natural and proper methods has been accompanied by an increase of those ended in modes which are a reproach to the business. The modes here referred to are "surrender" and "lapse." It must be understood that in surrender the policy is delivered up to the company for a small consideration, and is cancelled; and that in lapse the company confiscates to itself all, be it much or little, which the unfortunate holder has paid upon it. With this understanding, the significance of the following facts will be apparent. The figures are taken, as before, from the New York reports, and policies "changed" and "not taken" are not considered. In 1864 twelve per cent. of terminated policies were surrendered, and seventy three per cent. lapsed—and lapse and surrender swallowed up eighty five per cent. of the whole; in 1871 twenty one and three per cent. lapsed—and lapse and surrender took the lion's share of nearly ninety three per cent. Verily, "something is rotten in the state of Denmark." In view of the average experience of the last eight years, it may be said that of every ten policies which cease, but one will do so by death and expiry, while one and a half will be given up for a slight compensation, and seven and a half will be absolutely thrown away by the holders. The numbers of policies which fail of their proper use would perhaps, surprise the general reader more even than the statement of percentages. In 1871 the numbers of policies really terminated in companies of New York was 124,275; of these, 9,063 were by death and expiry; 145,212 lapsed and were surrendered, of which 88,706 were by lapse alone. When next the company issue their circulars and expatiate upon the blessings bestowed by life assurance on the widow and the orphan, let them devote a paragraph or two to the loss, disappointment, and vexation which some way or other, through it, are inflicted upon thousands who wish to avail themselves of its benefits and are excluded.

Pennsylvania Oil Springs.

A full century ago, the existence of oil springs in Western Pennsylvania was a published fact. In the Massachusetts magazine, published in 1789, we find the following in relation to them:

"In the Northern part of Pennsylvania there is a creek called Oil creek, which impies into the Allegheny river. It issues from a spring on the top of which floats an oil, similar to that called Barbadoos tar, and from which one man may gather several gallons a day. The troops sent to guard the Western posts halted at this spring, collected some of the oil and bathed their joints with it. This gave them great relief from the rheumatism with which they were afflicted. The water, of which the troops drank freely, operated as a gentle purge."

There is still earlier evidence of the existence of the oil springs than this. It is found in an old book published in 1772, entitled "Travelers in North America," by Peter Kalin. On a map in this ancient volume the exact location of the oil spring is given.

Texas has sent an agent to Europe for emigrants.

CRIME EXTRAORDINARY.

A Burglar Robs a Long-lost Brother's House.

The San Francisco Bulletin says:—Some ten years ago two brothers left their home in Illinois and came to California. The elder was a man of the most steady habits, who had received a thorough business education in his native State, and who had made up his mind to prosper in the new country he had chosen. The other was inclined to be dissipated, and had figured in so many scrapes at home that he stood in bad odor in his village. The brothers lived together for some time in San Francisco, while both looked for situations. The younger brother, however, fell into bad company and bad habits, and after a few months they separated by mutual consent. The elder obtained a situation in a wholesale store as porter, and by his diligence and steadiness soon worked himself into confidence of his employer. Of his brother he saw little.

One day a note reached him from his wild relative, who was then confined in the city prison on a charge of petit larceny. He bailed him out and employed counsel to defend him. Though circumstantially evident that the prisoner had committed the crime alleged, yet the actual proof was so meagre that in his trial at the Municipal Court he was acquitted. The elder brother now renounced the criminal altogether, and until Christmas eve they had not met for nearly ten years. Advancing rapidly in the esteem of his employers the industrious young man soon found himself in the receipt of a good salary and gradually rose to a partnership in the firm in which he entered as store porter.

He purchased a house on Bush street, married a lady with a considerable fortune of her own, and on last Christmas he saw three beautiful children around him to enjoy the wonders of the Christmas tree. That night the family retired about midnight. Towards two o'clock in the morning the gentleman heard a noise below stairs, and moving quietly out of bed, stood at the head of the stairs, to assure himself that his suspicions of burglars being in the house were correct. The gleam of a candle in the parlor assured him, and returning to his bed room and arming himself he crept down stairs to capture the thief. He had proceeded so cautiously that the burglar was not aware of any one stirring in the household, and when he reached the parlor door he saw a man endeavoring to pry open the buffet where he kept his silver. Leveling his revolver at the thief, he shouted, "stop, or you are a dead man," and he had the burglar completely at his mercy.

The "jimmy" dropped from his nervous hands, and the gentleman was advancing to secure him, when to his finite horror he perceived that it was his younger brother whom he had thus detected in the act of crime. Both stood motionless for a moment, and then the unfortunate wretch, dropped on his knees, cried out: "As God is my judge, Bobert, I did not know that you lived here!" The other believed him, and bidding him sit down, asked what could have led to the commission of such a crime. "Was the old story. Liquor and evil companions. That night the would be burglar slept under the roof of his forgiving brother, who, when he told this story to our reporter, declared with tears, in his eyes that he intended to save him, if possible, and was going to give him employment in his own store. He said that if he could only reclaim his erring brother it would be the best and dearest Christmas present he could expect. The reckless man appears to be truly penitent, and this extraordinary meeting may be the means of saving him from the State's prison or even the gallows.

THE ORIGIN OF NAMES OF STATES.

There is much that is interesting in the study of the origin of the names of the different states of the Union, as they are derived from a variety of sources. To begin in the geographical order, we first have Maine, which takes its name from the province of Maine in France, and was so called in compliment to the queen of Charles I. Henrietta, its owner.

New Hampshire, first called Laconia, from Hampshire, in England.

Vermont, from the Green Mountains, (French *vert mont*).

Massachusetts, from the Indian language, signifying "the country about the great hill."

Rhode Island takes its name from fancied resemblance of the island to that of Rhodes in the ancient Levant.

Connecticut's name was Mohegan, spelled originally Quon-ch-tat, signifying a long river.

New York was so named as a compliment to the Duke of York, whose brother, Charles II, granted him that territory.

New Jersey was named by one of its original proprietors, Sir George Carteret, after the Island of Jersey, in the English Channel, of which he was Governor.

Pennsylvania, as is generally known, takes its name from William Penn, the word "sylvania" meaning woods.

Delaware derives its name from Theodore West, Lord Della Ware, Governor of Virginia.

Maryland received its name from the Queen of Charles I, Henrietta Maria.

Virginia got its name from Queen

Elizabeth, the unmarried or Virgin Queen.

The Carolinas were named in honor of Charles I, and Georgia in honor of George II.

Florida got its name from Pasquas de Flores, or Feast of Flowers.

Alabama comes from a Greek word, signifying The Land of Rest.

Mississippi derives its name from that of the great river, which is in Natchez tongue, "The Father of Waters."

Louisiana was so named in honor of Louis XIV.

Arkansas is derived from the Indian word Kansas—smoky river, with French prefix of ark, a bow.

Tennessee is an Indian name, meaning the river with the big bend.

Kentucky is also derived from an Indian name, Kato-tuckee, signifying at the head of the river.

Ohio is the Shawnee name for the beautiful river.

Michigan's name was derived from the lake, the Indian name for a fish weir or trap, which the shape of the lake suggested.

Indian's name came from that of the Indians.

Wisconsin's is said to be the Indian one for a wild, rushing channel.

Missouri is also an Indian one for maddly, having reference to the muddiness of the Missouri river.

Kansas is an Indian word for smoky water.

The derivation of the names of Nebraska and Nevada is not known.

Iowa signifies, in the Indian language, the drowsy ones, and Minnesota, cloudy water.

The origin of the name of California is uncertain.

Oregon, according to some, comes from Oregon, the Indian name for wild marjoram, which grows in abundance on the Pacific coast; and, according to others, from Oregon the river of the west, in allusion to the Columbia river.

West Virginia gets its name from having been formed from the western part of old Virginia.

A Deserted American City.

The following account is given in the Denver (Col.) News of the reported discovery of a ruined and deserted city in Arizona. Colonel W. T. Roberts, the discoverer, started from Denver several months ago, with an exploring party in search of the diamond fields. After leaving Pueblo, beyond the San Juan river, they travelled in a southwesterly direction, through a desolate region, amid the elevated plateaus and deep gorges of which, Roberts asserts, he made the discovery. The city covered an area of about three square miles, and was enclosed by a wall of sandstone, neatly quarried and dressed, ten or twelve feet thick, and which, judging by the debris, was fifteen or twenty feet high before its fall. In most places it was still standing six or eight feet above the sand banks which had drifted around it. The entire area inside of this had at one time been covered with houses built of solid sandstone, which showed excellent masonry in their construction. This ancient city is situated in Arizona, about ninety miles from the boundary line between Utah and Arizona, and the same distance from the western Colorado line. It has the appearance of being an old Aztec city that has been deserted for hundreds of years and fallen to ruins. Nothing but the walls are standing, and none of them are now left more than eight or ten feet above the sand, which is eight or ten feet deep. The walls still bear the traces of many hieroglyphics, cut deep into them, showing various Indian customs and superstitions. There are also the ruins of stately monuments, built of square block sandstone, well quarried, and showing good masonry, which are worked with notches and crosses cut into them at regular intervals. The city is covered with sand, which, it is thought, has blown there from the desert. The sand has become solid and packed by the rains. Under the sand is a layer of blue clay, six or eight feet deep. No bones, implements or relics of any kind were found, with the exception of some pieces of pottery of dark color—These were embellished with paintings of flowers and ornamental figures in blue colors. The coloring matter is of a blue mineral substance of some kind. It is perfectly indelible, and pieces of the pottery which have been exposed to storms which have worn away the solid masonry of the walls of the city, show their colors fresh and bright, to all appearances, as when new. The pottery itself has been found to be perfectly fire-proof upon trial in crucibles and furnaces.

The President has adopted an important measure of civil service reform. Last Friday an order was issued, declaring that after March 4th, the acceptance or continuance of holding of any State or municipal office, except Justice of the Peace, Notary Public and Commissioner to take the acknowledgment of deeds, &c., by any person appointed to a Federal office, will be deemed a resignation of the latter office. Postmasters whose pay does not exceed \$600 a year are excepted from this regulation; and Sheriffs and their deputies may be appointed Deputy U. S. Marshals.