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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,

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 differs himself that by eighteen years constant practice and the most careful 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 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.—t.

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—t.

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.—t.

JAMES H. WALTON, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Office in the building formerly occupied by L. M. Burson, and opposite the Stroudsburg Bank, Main street, Stroudsburg, Pa. jan 13—t.

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-tf.

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 affords, and conveniences 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 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.—t.

BLANK LEASES

For Sale at this Office.

[From Bench and Bar for January.]
Divorces in Different Countries.

Australians—Divorces have never been sanctioned in Australia.

Jews—In olden times the Jews had a discretionary power for divorcing their wives.

Javans—If a wife be dissatisfied, she can obtain a divorce by paying a certain sum.

Thibetans—Divorces are seldom allowed, unless with the consent of both parties—neither of whom can afterwards marry.

Moors—If a wife does not become the mother of a boy, she may be divorced with the consent of the tribe and she can marry again.

Abyssinians—No form of marriage is necessary. The connection may be dissolved and renewed as often as the parties think proper.

Siberians—If a man is dissatisfied with the most trifling act of his wife, he tears the cap or veil from her head and this constitutes a divorce.

South Sea Islands—The connection hardly deserves the name of marriage, as it is dissolved whenever the husband desires change.—Maryland Law Reporter.

Coreans—The husband can divorce his wife at pleasure and leave her the charge of maintaining their children. If she prove unfaithful he can put her to death.

Siamese—The first wife may be divorced, but not sold as the others may be. She then may claim the first, third and fifth child, and the alternate children are yielded to the husband.

Arctic Regions—When a man desires a divorce, he leaves the house in anger and does not return for several days. The wife understands the hint, packs her clothes and leaves.

Druse and Turkomans—Among these people, if a wife asks her husband's permission to go out and he says "Go," without adding "but come back again," she is divorced. Though both parties desired it, they cannot live together without being remarried.

Cochin Chinese—If the parties choose to separate they break a pair of chop sticks or copper coin in the presence of a witness, by which action the union is dissolved. The husband must restore to the wife the property belonging to her prior to marriage.

American Indians—Among some tribes the pieces of stick given to the witnesses of the marriage are burnt as a sign of divorce. Usually new connections are formed without the old ones being dissolved. A man never divorces his wife if she have borne him sons.

Tartars—The husband may put away his partner and seek another one when ever it pleases him, and his wife may do the same. If she be ill treated she complains to the magistrate, who, attended by some of the principal people, accompanies her to the house and pronounces a formal divorce.

Chinese—Divorces are allowed in cases of criminality, mutual dislike, jealousy, incompatibility of temper, or too much loquacity on the part of the wife. The husband cannot sell his wife until she leaves him and becomes a slave to him by action of law for desertion. A son is bound to divorce his wife if she displeases his parents.

Circassians—Two kinds of divorce are granted in Circassia, one total, the other provisional. Where the first is allowed the parties can immediately marry again; where the second exists the couple agree to separate for a year, and if, at the expiration of that time, the husband does not send for his wife, her relations may compel him to a total divorce.

Greeks—A settlement was usually given the wife at marriage for her support in case of a divorce.—The wife's portion was then restored to her, and the husband required to pay monthly interest for its use during the time he detained it from her. Usually the men could put their wives away on slight occasions. Even the fear of having too large a family sufficed. Divorce scarcely ever occur in Modern Greece.

Hindooes—Either party, for a slight cause, may leave the other and marry again. Where both desire it, there is not the least trouble. If a man calls his wife "mother," it is considered indicative to live with her again. Among one tribe, the "Garos," if the wife be unfaithful, the husband cannot obtain a divorce unless he gives her all the property and the children. A woman, on the contrary, may leave them when she pleases, and marry another man, and convey to him the entire property of her former husband.

Romans—In olden times a man might divorce his wife if she were unfaithful, if she counterfeited his private keys, or drank wine without knowledge. They would divorce their wives when they pleased. Notwithstanding this five hundred and twenty one years elapsed with out one divorce. Afterwards a law was passed allowing either sex to make the application. Divorces then became frequent on the slightest pretences. Seneca says that some women no longer reckoned the years by the consults, but by the number of their husbands. St. Jerome speaks of a man who buried twenty wives, and of a woman who buried twenty one husbands. The Emperor Augustus endeavored to restrain this license by penalties.

A polygamist, two of whose three wives died recently, has remarried the last one, according to law, at Salt Lake City, Judge McKean officiating.

A HORROR IN BROOKLYN.

A Miser Dies of Starvation and is Eaten by his Starving Dog—Missing for Two Months.

One of the most horrible cases that ever came to light in Brooklyn, or indeed in any other city, was discovered a short time since. A man was eaten by his own dog, and a more sickening sight never presented itself to human eyes. A reporter who visited the scene says that ascending a narrow flight of stairs the writer was shown into a small back room.—It was all in confusion, and looked as if it had been used as a kennel for dogs, as indeed it had been. There was a mahogany bedstead in one corner of the room, and a cot bed in the centre. A stove, a chest, a leather trunk, and a small clock on the mantelpiece, stopped at five minutes to twelve, completed the furnishing. The chest contained wearing apparel, and the trunk was filled with books and pamphlets. Almost the first thing noticed on entering was a man's head, partially covered with a black and red comforter. The eyes had melted away, and the face was covered with a coarse, shaggy beard. The hair was long and slightly tinged with gray. There were also about the head, strewn or rolled upon the floor, fragments of an undershirt matted together and a portion rolled about a left hand, which, besides the head, was the only portion of the body left. The hand had been dislocated, and had evidently been eaten off down from the socket at the shoulder. This looked as if a dog had been eating it only a few hours previous, and such was probably the case. From the elbow down the arm had become so covered up in the cloths that even a dog could not get at the flesh. The arm, including the hand and fingers, was there fore intact, but in an advanced state of decomposition. From the large bed a bundle of bones, probably those of the legs and arms, were collected, some at the head and some at the foot, half covered with the bed-clothes and entirely destitute of flesh. Some of them were cracked into splinters. There were six joints in all, some so short as to show that they had been broken.

On the floor between the beds were found pieces of the entrails, looking as if they had been dragged over the floor from place to place. Near the back windows under a small table stood a portion of the flesh of the body rolled up and attached to the skin. The backbone or spinal column, the ribs, feet, and other portions of the body could not be found. When it was seen that one hand remained intact it was supposed that it might have clutched a knife, a pistol, or a razor with which a suicide had been committed, but no articles were found that would indicate that deceased had committed suicide.

The theory is that the man starved to death, and that then his body had been eaten by his own dog, which had been confined in the house with him and in no way could get out. There is little doubt that this is the fact. The bed clothes, and even the overcoat of the deceased which was found on the floor, gave ample evidence that the dog had been the only live inhabitant of the place for weeks, if not for months, before the body or a portion of it was discovered. How he lived there so long without water, if he did live without it, cannot be explained. He had the run of the whole house, including the store and back room and two rooms on the first floor above.

The occupant of the building, Jacob Knoop, has been dead over two months, and the dog has been feeding on his body all that time. This theory is advanced from the fact that he was last seen alive about two months ago. He was very reserved in his manners and did not associate with his neighbors. It appears that he has owned and lived in the corner referred to for about six years, but during the latter part of last summer he closed up the place and remained inside nearly all the time. Knoop's creditors obtained a judgment against him, and his house was sold by the Sheriff of Kings County a short time ago. The property was purchased by John Miller, who resold or leased it to James Cunnaghan. Miller and Cunnaghan came to take possession of the place, but could not get in. They tapped on the door incessantly, but all the answers they could get was the growling of the dog. Finally they concluded to enter by some means, and going into the yard, burst open a rear window. The dog ran at them, but was finally secured and removed to the yard, where he was tied up. Miller and his tenant then went up stairs and made the discovery as already described.

A lady of Reading, Mrs. John Ramage, fed five hundred sparrows during the cold weather. At first she had but a few, but they appeared to convey intelligence of the lady's generosity to their friends, and the number increased very fast. It is said that when she goes to her door and calls them, they "stand not on the order of their coming, but come with a flutter of thankfulness and delight.

Elegantly dressed ladies are continually calling at the Tombs to see Stokes, Foster, and the other murderers, and many of them are gratified. They invariably, it is said, sympathize with the unfortunate men, forgetting everything but the fact that their necks are in danger, and go away shedding tears. There has evident ly been no material change in woman for the last thousand years.

Men and Women.

It is strange indeed that men's self condemnation of their coarseness and vices should be interpreted as delicacy and chivalry toward women. "We are so vulgar and vile," they seem to say, "that we must continue to be vulgar and vile, to show how tenderly we cherish, how fully we appreciate the dear creatures who are better angels." If we are not fitted to be women's companions, if we go where we should not, so much the worse for us. If women are too good for us, it is our duty to be better. We require reformation, and the best reformation will come to us by admitting women to what we call, euphemistically enough, our recreations and our pleasures. That these are unworthy and rude, if not gross, for the most part, few of us will deny.—By making women our partial partners, our associates on occasion, we admit our inferiority and our fear lest they should know of us what we know of ourselves.—We have not advanced so far beyond barbarism and Eastern indulgence as we would fain believe, while we hold our wives and daughters in the prisons of ignorance and the seraglios of restraint.

It is not consideration for women that induces us to keep them in the border land of acquaintance with our real lives. It is consideration for ourselves; it is supreme selfishness; it is egotism. We shrink from the thought that the gentler and purer beings who love us, and whom we love—when we have naught else to do—should have a perfect understanding of a clear revelation of what we are. It is an article of our social creed that they prefer pleasant illusions to disagreeable facts. This is not without its verity; but it evinces the false education of women, and one of their weaknesses that should be removed. In this age we live, or ought to live, above everything else, for truth. Whatever leads thereto should be followed, though the following dispel every deception which, from the first, has been our most grateful food.

The men are precious few that would be willing their lives should be unrolled panorama like before their nearest and dearest feminine friends. The thing that they are vain of, even to boasting, they would hide from their wives or mothers at imminent peril to themselves. The worship most of us receive is a species of sentimental fetishism offered under the delusion that the idol is far more than it seems; that it possesses powers and influences linking it to the divine. Transparent as we may be to our own sex, we are opaque to the opposite. Genuine to the one, we are shams to the other, and we exercise constant care that we shall continue such. In respect, esteem, and affection, we are actually obtainers of goods by false pretences, and are amenable to a spiritual law which we always evade. Is it flattering to our manhood, to our sense of integrity, to know that to those we reverence most we are miserable fictions and animated ties?—*Women as Companions*, by *Janius Henri Broene*, in *February Galaxy*.

Dr. Schoeppé Again.

THE CHARGES AGAINST HIM IN BERLIN.

The *Baltimore Gazette* says:—The counsel engaged in the will of Dr. Paul Schoeppé against Messrs William A. Stewart and John R. Kelso, executors of the late Miss Maria M. Steenecke, have agreed to have testimony taken in Berlin by a commission in reference to the charges against Dr. Schoeppé. It is alleged that Dr. Schoeppé was convicted in the Police Court in Berlin of theft, forger, and extortion, and Mr. H. Clay Dullam, one of the counsel for Messrs Stewart and Kelso, has in his possession a transcript of the charges, findings, sentences, and description, certified to by Mr. Bancroft, the American Minister at Berlin, as true copies. They are not, however, of the certainty required by law and hence the importance of having the record taken by a commission.

The respective counsel are now engaged in writing out and agreeing upon interrogatories and it will probably be six or eight weeks before the commission is returned and the trial proceeded with.—There was considerable comment made by the press upon the revelations from Berlin in reference to Dr. Schoeppé at the time of their announcement, and it will be interesting to know the truth of the matter. Messrs. S. Teackle Wallis and H. Clay Dullam are the counsel for the executors, and Messrs. Singluff & Singluff and Wm. Wirt Robinson represent Dr. Schoeppé, who claims to have been the "lawful husband" of Miss Steenecke, and asks now that letters of administration upon her estate be granted to him as her legal heir. Whenever the trial takes place there will be much testimony touching the relations which existed between Dr. Schoeppé and Miss Steenecke.

A policeman strayed into the tenth ward of Detroit the other day to make a few hundred dollars by driving geese to the pound. He had collected a dozen or more, and was quietly proceeding across the commons, when something came down on his head, and he keeled over and knew no more for five minutes. A small boy informed him that a woman brought a goose handle down upon his head, but the officer says a barn fell on him.

THE WINGED MAN.

Faglin, the Bird-Man of Auvergne—A Singular Story.

Paris has a *Revue des Marveils*, and if all its articles are as startling as a recent contribution from the pen of Mr. Harnois Condamine, it certainly has good claims to the title. This gentleman has discovered actual evidence of a new departure among the human race by which man is eventually to take to himself wings and fly through the air. The application of faith in the Darwinian theory of the selection of species to the phenomenon that Mr. Harnois Condamine describes is all that is necessary to forecast an ostrich like creature as the coming man, half striding, half flying through the world. The addition of wings to women will, of course, make them angels instead of ostriches.

It was in the mountains of Auvergne that the embodiment of the first evidence of the new departure was discovered. His name was Faglin. He was an athlete, a famous swimmer and a great walker. He appeared to walk as much with his arms as with his legs. The motion of the arms increased as he ran until, as he is described, "he seemed to be actually propelling himself through the air like a swimmer who goes through the water hand over hand." He insisted that this increased his speed. When Andre died M. Harnois Condamine, assisted by M. Bravats, a physician of the conservative school, dissected his body. Adorned developments were found, which taken separately, might be regarded as deformities, but, together pointed to a new type—the bird type. The arm was certainly the beginning of the frame work of a wing, according to these gentlemen. The formation of the breast, the lengthening of the shoulder blade, the enclosure of the thorax and various other developments indicated the same ultimate condition of a human being with wings.

At his death Faglin left a child, about a year old, that shows the same developments in a more pronounced degree, with two additional features of the bird type. One of those is a very distinctly marked, though rudimentary third eyelid; the other is a loose and flappy mass of skin that folds back of the arm when this member is at rest. These additions indicate rapid advances in the process of developing the new species that is promised. This process would naturally be gradual, and take its slow course through marriage and offspring. It is claimed that the strength of the muscles required for flying is not near so great as has been estimated in the past, and that elasticity is quite as important an adjunct. The developments that have been noticed are of particularly elastic quality. M. Harnois Condamine proposes to undertake the education of this child, probably for the purpose of bringing it up as it should fly.

After the Boys.

Some boys in Washington having petitioned for the right to vote, a *Boy's Journal* takes them to task as follows:—Those callow youths had better go home and learn a little something, and not attempt to say what are and what are not the rights of Young America. One word more. If these youngsters think that boys know more or live faster now a days than boys did 100 years ago they are greatly mistaken. Take Ben Franklin, for instance, and compare him at the age of eighteen with one of the noisiest of the "rights" crew, and Mr. Smarty would be glad to hide his pretty face in some dark corner. Boys in 1773 had to work, and learned something by experience. Now boys, as a general rule, are kept at home, or perhaps spend a few hours at a fashionable school, and in the evening go to some place of entertainment, and "go it while they're young" to a great extent. If these young Americans desire to vote they had better show themselves worthy of that privilege. But the American youth in general desires no such thing. We are perfectly content to abide by the laws our forefathers made for us, and when we are 21 perhaps we shall be in truth wise enough to govern, as well as to be governed.

Tremors Caused by Tobacco.

The trembling which is one of the usual symptoms of acute, is also a common result of chronic nicotism. A very distinguished Parisian physician had hands which shook so much that he could not write. Whenever he remained with out tobacco for any length of time, these tremblings disappeared. Another case, mentioned by Blatin, is noteworthy: A man of forty five years consulted him respecting violent and numerous attacks of vertigo. When he felt one of them approaching he was obliged to lie down wherever he might be, or to avoid falling. In the country, where he had plenty of exercise, they were less frequent than in the town, where his occupation was sedentary. Cessation from tobacco, and a tonic regimen, quickly restored him. A physician of fifty two was afflicted with similar disagreeable symptoms, and was also cured by abstinence. Habit had become so strong that he could not resist, at times, the temptation to slight indulgence. Finding that these returns to tobacco were immediately followed by his old painful attacks, he renounced it forever.

Use of a Receipt.

In the city of Halifax there dwelt a lawyer, crafty, cunning and cute as a fox. An Indian of the Miami tribe, named Simon, owed him some money. The lawyer had waited long for the tin. His patience at last gave out, and he threatened the Indian with law suit, processes and executions.

The poor red man got scared and brought the money to his creditor. The Indian waited, expecting the lawyer would write a receipt.

"What are you waiting for," said the lawyer.

"Receipt," said the Indian.

"Receipt," said the lawyer, "receipt; what do you know about a receipt? Can you understand the nature of a receipt? Tell me the use of one and I will give it to you."

The Indian looked at him a moment and then said:

"Spose may be me die; me go to heben; me find the gate locked; me see the 'postle Peter; he say 'Simon, what you want?' me say, 'Want go get in;' he say, 'you pay Mr. J. dat money?' What me do? I hab no receipt! Hab to hunt all ober hell to find you!"

He got a receipt.

The following beautiful sketch was written by the late Thurlow Weed Brown, in 1850:

"Waiting for the Evening Train."—The speaker was the oldest of the crowd of people moving restlessly about the depot. His form was bowed with years of hard toil; his hair was white and his hands tremulous. There was that in his countenance and manner which always wins confidence and respect, and brings a pleasant dream of a substantial farmhouse, a worthy family, and a life teaching of the principles of industry, integrity and honor.

And the old man will not wait long for the train is sweeping in on the down grade. The hours wear away. The sun is going, and the shadows are already thickening over the track beyond. And there is but one change on the route—and by the deep river which rolls between this and the other shore.

More than eighty years ago he received a through ticket over the straight and narrow way, whose terminus is the eternal city. Death is a mighty engine, and for thousands of years has swept this down grade hourly with loaded trains. It stops at every station.

We are all "Waiting for the train."—There are the morning and the noon trains; these are filled with the children, with the pleasure seeking and sorrow-stricken. We know not the time when due, with but noiseless speed they are coming. "All aboard!" has a startling thrill, and the gentle good night is spoken not again, for no passenger returneth.

A boy with microscopic eyes is the latest scientific wonder in England. He possesses the faculty of seeing minute objects magnified to a marvelous degree.—His eyes were diseased when young, and he came near losing his sight, which he gradually recovered. It was found, however, that the internal structure of the eye had been changed, the cornea being greatly enlarged, the crystalline lens being divided into three different parts each part surrounded with a light blue circle; and in the center of each appear the iris, diminished to the size of a pin head. The patient cannot distinguish objects at a distance, they appear blurred and misshapened. The magnifying power of his vision is stated at 5,000 diameters. A curious fact is that he will never examine water, having once discovered the vast number of infusoria contained in some which he was drinking, and the sight of which thoroughly frightened him. The lad, should be mentioned, he has a wonderful talent for drawing and coloring with great accuracy the objects which come beneath his inspection. The case is under the particular attention of Sir Charles Madden, F. R. S., and Dr. Crowder, the eminent oculist.

A close-fisted fellow, in treating a friend to some liquor, poured out a very small drink. The latter, taking the glass and holding it above his head, remarked very skeptically:

"You say this is forty years old!"

"Yes," replied the host.

"Then," replied our friend, "all I have to say is, it's very small for its age."

A baby opened its eyes in Lock Haven, the other day, of rather peculiar formation. It has five fingers and two thumbs on one hand, five fingers and one thumb on the other, six toes on each foot, and its tongue is fast to the lower part of its mouth.

A Maine woman ate four quarts of oysters at one sitting the other day and won \$100 by so doing, which, after deducting her burial expenses, \$85, left her \$15 to commence the next world with.

We hear a great deal about labor reform, but there seems to be greater need of reforming some of those fellow who don't labour.

Twelve prisoners in the Lebanon, Pa., jail escaped on Friday evening by forming a rope out of their bed clothes, and thus descending a wall.

Two bank charters for Pike county are before the Legislature.