

# THE JEFFERSONIAN.

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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 flatters himself that by eighteen years constant practice and the most earnest and careful attention to all matters pertaining to his profession, that he is fully able to perform all operations in the dental line in the most careful, tasteful and skillful manner.

Special attention given to saving the Natural Teeth, also, to the insertion of Artificial Teeth on Rubber, Gold, Silver or Cast-iron Gums, and perfect fits in all cases insured.

Most persons know the great folly and danger of entrusting their work to the inexperienced, or to those living at a distance. April 13, 1871.—1y

**DR. GEO. W. JACKSON**

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON & ACCOUCHER.

In the old office of Dr. A. Reeves Jackson, residence in Wyckoff's building.

STROUDSBURG, PA.

August 8, 1872-1f.

**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 31-1f

**DR. C. O. ROFFMAN, 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.—1f

**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 13-1f

**KIPLE HOUSE,**

HONESDALE, PA.

Most central location of any Hotel in town.

169 Main street.

Proprietors.

January 9, 1873.—1y.

**LACKAWANNA HOUSE,**

OPPOSITE THE DEPOT,

East Stroudsburg, Pa.

B. J. VAN COTT, Proprietor.

The BAR contains the choicest liquors and the TABLE is supplied with the best the market affords. Charges moderate. [May 3 1872-1f

**WATSON'S**

Mount Vernon House,

117 and 119 North Second St.

ABOVE ARCH,

**PHILADELPHIA.**

May 30, 1872-1y.

**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 the Market affords, and comfortable beds 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-thirds 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.—1f

**BLANK LEASES**

For Sale at this Office.

## "Probabilities."

The probabilities of the recurrence of the various convulsions of nature are being reduced to a science—certainly, though slowly. Some volcanic eruptions are found to be absolutely periodical, data are being collected wherefrom to collect the yawning of earthquakes, and even the seemingly intractable simoons of the Southern Ocean are being organized into a system. All nature is found to be the servant of law, and the student finds here in a clew to the ultimate mastery of all furies.

The late terrible storm has stimulated inquiry respecting similar freaks of climate in Minnesota, but there are no records or recollections furnishing any parallel whatever.

Records have been kept at Fort Snell for fifty years, but, although several cold terms have been registered, nothing approaching the severity of our last storm has ever been experienced. A singular fact observed in regard to extremes of climates in this State is their recurrence at regular periods of about eight years. In rainfall it is very marked. Our "old settlers" remember the great flood of 1851, when the Mississippi reached the highest stage ever known. Precisely eight years after the high tide of '59 came, when the maximum was reached on the 3d of May, and two bridges and a large number of logs were swept down the Mississippi. Again, eight years later, we had the flood of 1867, which carried fifty million feet of logs over the falls, and carried off almost every bridge, dam and mill on the Sauk River.

The periods of drought and extremely low water occur regularly at almost equal intervals between those of high water—Thus, in 1865 and '66 (the latter known as grasshopper year); again in 1863 and '64 the severest drought ever known, and navigation to St. Paul almost entirely suspended; again in 1871 extreme low water prevailed, and crops badly injured by drought.

These phenomena occur with the regularity of ocean waves. At regular periods come seasons of unusual rainfall, and, like the tenth wave, one is marked high above all the others, and recurs with regularity of day and night. There is a rhythm in all the forces of nature, and we must keep step or suffer the consequences.

None of these things happen by chance, but all of them by rule. We have learned the laws which govern the ocean tides, so that we know, not only when to expect them, but also which ones will be strong and which ones weak. It is not too much to suppose that, with the rapidly increasing means of observation, and the deep interest taken by governments and scientists everywhere in the laws of climate, we may yet learn to calculate with certainty and for years in advance, what years will be dry or wet; when we may expect years of storm and cold; in what years, indeed, we may plant corn and beans, and when, instead, we may put our trust in wheat and oats, that require less summer heat to mature; what years to cut our logs on small brooks with certainty of driving them out, and when we may become of trusting all our logs in the booms of the Mississippi.

The cycles of temperature coincide nearly with those of rainfall in occurrence and duration, but they fall a little later. The extreme of cold happens some what later than the extreme of drought. The winters of 1855-6-7 are remembered as the coldest ever known in Minnesota previous to the present. Again, in 1863, very severe cold was experienced. The first eleven days of that year were almost duplicated by the last eleven in December, 1872. But the great storm of January 7, 8 and 9, 1873, is quite without parallel. This is the great tide wave of the cycle. Probably its like will not be seen again within eight periods of eight years each—that is, till 1937.

There is no science more exact in the long run than that of the probabilities.—A betting man, who has mastered it, is as certain of a fortune as he is to squander it riotously and ruinously when required.

Applying what we have seen in regard to these climatic periods in Minnesota, what are the probabilities?

1. For a series of six or seven years next to come, of mild and moderate winters, but let all beware of recklessly tempting the storms of 1880 and 1881.

2. That for a couple of years we may have seasons of average rainfall, gradually increasing till 1875, when lumbermen will do well to leave surplus logs in lakes of very safe booms, and that, thereafter, the season will grow dryer until 1878 or 1879, when steam boatmen may find it advisable to abandon the upper river trade to those who have not studied chances.—*Minneapolis Tribune.*

A young but impecunious widow in Lancaster makes no secret of her feelings towards a rich bachelor who owns a large farm in the vicinity. She says she loves the ground he walks on, and perfectly adores the house he lives in.

At a wood chopping in Jefferson, Fayette county, a few days ago, it was proposed to take a vote on Local Option. The vote among the males resulted in a tie, while the female vote was cast solidly against license, many of the fair sex voting in direct opposition to their liege lords.

## The Indian Agents and Traders.

The Indian has no means of knowing how much in value or how many presents of any particular kind the Government, the "Great Father" as he terms it, has sent him. For knowledge on this point he must accept the statement. The goods sent by the Government are generally those which would most please an Indian's fancy. The Indian trader usually keeps goods of a similar character. The trader is most frequently a particular friend of the agent, often associated with him in business, and in many instances holds his position of trade at the instance of the agent. They are always located near each other. The trader is usually present at the distribution of annuities. If the agent, instead of distributing to the Indians all of the goods intended for them by the Government, only distributes one half and retains the other half, who is to be the wiser? Not the Indian, defrauded though he may be, for he is ignorant of how much is coming to him. The word of the agent is his guide. He may complain a little, express some disappointment at the limited amount of presents, and intimate that the "Great Father" has dealt out the annuities with a sparing hand; but the agent explains it by referring to some deprivations which he knows the tribe to have been guilty of in times past; or if he is not aware of any particular instance of guilt, he charges them generally with having committed such acts, knowing one can scarcely go amiss in accusing a tribe of occasionally slaying a white man, and ends up his charges by informing them that the "Great Father," learning of these little irregularities in their conduct, and being pained greatly thereat, felt compelled to reduce their allowance of blankets, sugar, coffee, etc., when at the same time the missing portion of said allowance is safely secured in the store house of the agent near by. Well, but how can he enrich himself in this manner? it may be asked.—By simply, and unseen by the Indians, transferring the unissued portion of the annuities from his government storehouse to the trading establishment of his friend the trader. There the boxes are unpacked and their contents spread out for a barter with the Indians. In the latter, in gratifying their wants, are forced to purchase from the trader at prices which are scores of times the value of the article offered. I have seen Indians dispose of buffalo robes to traders, which were worth from fifteen to twenty dollars each, and get in return only ten to twenty cups of brown sugar, entire value of which did not exceed two or three dollars.

This is one of the many ways agents and traders have of amassing sudden wealth. I have known the head chiefs of a tribe to rise in a council in the presence of other chiefs and of officers of the army, and accuse his agent, then present, of these or similar dishonest practices.—It is to be wondered at that the position of trader among the Indians is greatly sought after by men determining to become rich, but not particular as to the manner of doing so? Or is it to be wondered at that army officers, who are often made aware of the injustice done the Indian, yet are powerless to prevent it, and who trace many of our difficulties with the Indians to these causes, should urge the abolishment of a system which has proven itself so fruitful in fraud and dishonest dealing toward those whose interest it should be their duty to protect.—*"Life on the Plains," by General G. A. Custer in March Galaxy.*

## Killing Willows.

On swampy land is sometimes a heavy growth of willow, and the task of removing the bushes is one of no small magnitude. Some have a theory of cutting at certain periods of the moon changes, others while the sap is dormant, and still others the girding or strapping process. Of the latter method, which is attended with no small amount of labor, a writer in the *Rural Southern* says: Don't cut down the willows. If you do, you will see trouble for the next ten or twenty years with sprouts to cut down five or six times a year. Let them stand until spring, and when they are in full bloom, cut the bark about four feet from the ground, strip the bark down to the root, and let it alone. They will die, root and branch, in the course of the year, and never put forth a sprout. I have followed this plan for twenty years, and know it to be successful.—*Ohio Farmer.*

J. P. Lesley, Esq., has submitted to Governor Hartranft, in response to inquiries from the latter, estimates for a new geological survey of the State. He gives \$47,000 as the cost for the first year, and a few thousand less for subsequent years. He proposes to prosecute the work at the rate of five or ten counties a year, giving the results of each year's survey to the people, as soon as completed.

Eugene Brown hid himself in the entrance of the Odd Fellow's lodge room at West Hebron (Washington Co.) last week Friday night, with the intention of spying out the secrets of the order. Before the exercises were opened he was discovered and was immediately initiated into the mysteries of the "descent of man" down three flights of stairs. Brown says the ceremony was very "touching."

The Freeport *New Era* says there is a man residing in Armstrong county who has five sons he calls them all John.

## Listen.

Do you wish to do something towards making your home happy? Do you desire that your brothers and sisters should be glad to have you with them, and that you should always be a welcome companion to your parents or your children? Do you want to have your society coveted everywhere, and to feel the while, that you are doing good as well as giving pleasure? Would you like to help people to think well, and to have them save their best thoughts for you? Would it please you to get all the good you can out of the people you know?

If so, learn to listen. But first learn what listening is—for it is not merely the exercise of the sense of hearing. The stupidest of us all can keep ears open and mouth shut. To listen properly means to make other people talk properly. That is a social definition, it is not a Websterian one. The good listener is a cause of talking in others, and by a proper exercise of this valuable and too scarce gift, makes the diffident say what they think, and the verbose think what they say. For the greatest talkers are careful when they find they have a good listener. They know that they may not often be so fortunate, and they talk their best. The adept in listening may sometimes hear more prosing than he likes, but if he be skillful this will not often happen. When it is impossible to get anything interesting or useful out of a man, he need be listened to no longer. Every one of sense will agree to that.—But it is astonishing how many good things some very unpromising persons will say if they be properly and conscientiously listened to.

To be sure it is very hard for some persons to listen. They have a gift for talking, and they like to exercise it. But these are the very persons who should do a great deal of listening. They know what a luxury it is to talk, and they should give their friends and families a chance to learn the art. Besides, like farmers, they will often find much advantage in a rotation of crops. A season of listening is often a most excellent preparative for a season of talk.

It is often supposed that if a man has anything good to say, he will say it, but this is not necessarily the case. Very often he never says it, because no one will give him a chance. He don't want to waste his speech on fools, and the smart folks want him to content himself with hearing what they have to say. This happens—not in connection with very good things, perhaps, but with things that might lead to very good things—every day and every hour, in thousands of families all over the land—to say nothing of society.

There are those who so seldom have a chance to speak to interested ears, that they gradually withdraw themselves into themselves, where, not generally finding much, they intellectually pine away.

To be sure, we should not fail to be come good talkers, if we can; but do what we may, we can only make one talker of ourselves, whereas, by proper listening, we may make a dozen talkers of other people.—*Scriber's Monthly.*

Last summer the daughter of Mr. Cornelius Winne, of Boiesville, upon her return from the Mountain House, and waiting at the station of West Hurley for the cars, left her carpet bag for a few moments upon the platform, and upon her return it was missing. Search was immediately made, but of no avail. The valise or carpet bag contained ladies wearing apparel with a very costly dress.—Four or five months have intervened since the occurrence, and the loss was but seldom thought of. Last week Mr. Winne and daughter attended a dance at West Hurley, and while dancing in the same set, Miss Winne informed her father that a lady then dancing was wearing the dress which was in the valise stolen from her. He called at her residence the next morning with his daughter, who identified the dress, which with the contents was restored. The mother offered Mr. Winne \$50 to quiet the matter, as she and her family are of wealth and respectability.—*Kingston Press.*

Among the curious developments in settling the estate of Mr. Greeley, is the fact that young Vanderbilt owed him \$50,000. His father, the Commodore, has bestowed \$5,000 each, on Mr. Greeley's daughters, with the promise of more—which means, we judge, that he proposes to deduct the \$50,000 from Vanderbilt junior's share in his estate, and pay the debt.

Bedford county chickens seems to be omnivorous. A "rooster" was disemboweled there recently, and, among other articles in the inventory of his commissary department were a nickel half dime, two pennies, and a large hog tooth. That gizzard was marvelously like a boy's pocket.

An Iowa editor thinks he is in luck. Last fall he made a bet with a beautiful young lady, by the terms of which she, if Grant was elected, was to kiss him once a month during his four years' term of office. She has already begun to pay up. [N. B.—The beautiful young lady is not his wife.]

Delaware and Maryland basket makers are already actively at work, anticipating a great demand when the peach season opens.

## A Racy Document.

Here is the way they do things in the Idaho Legislature. The document bears as its title: "Report of the Committee on Education on Council bill No. 38, relating to the taxation of dogs in Oneida County."

Mr. President: Your Committee on Education, to whom was referred Council bill No. 38, relating to the taxation of dogs in Oneida County, have had the same under consideration, and report that in their opinion the bill should pass with certain amendments, the reasons for which are herein set forth, also the character of said amendments.

First. That the stump tail dogs should be exempt from the provisions of this act, for good reasons: It is conceded by scientific men that a stump tail dog when under full headway of locomotion is unable to skillfully turn a corner, being minus the tail which serves, as a rudder to a ship, to enable the craft to steer safely into the desired haven. This fact, without elaboration, should appeal directly to the sympathies of the members of this council, that the deficiency of this beautiful extension of the vertebral column should be considered a fair offset to the burden of taxation placed upon the heads of more fortunate dogs. All suggestions to exempt stump dogs, some dogs or other select breeds of dogs from the provisions of this bill should be promptly repudiated as impertinent, unless it can be clearly demonstrated, by the genealogy of such breeds, that the original type existed in such a condition as to justify the inference that, in accordance with the theory of Darwinism, said breeds are approaching that social and physical condition as will ultimately result in their having control of the ballot box.

It is furthermore a fact well known that the ruling ideas of a nation are often couched in familiar phrases, such as the following: "A negro for dogs," "A poor man for children," "A Dutchman for sauer kraut," &c. *ad infinitum.* Your committee would therefore suggest by way of admonition, that any attempt to discriminate in legislation against the favorite species of property of the "wards of the nation" might result in stirring up a hornet's nest that nothing but the presence of Sheridan's cavalry could control. Other reasons might be adduced, including the fondness of the great Executive head of the nation for dogs, but the delicacy of the subject is apparent.

Your committee would further suggest that all that portion of the bill relating to male and female dogs be referred to the Committee on Mails and Mail Facilities; and would furthermore represent, in the classical language of one of Idaho's most popular sons, that "this is the dog gone best" question your committee has yet had to investigate, and would so recommend.

## A Lamb in Wolf's Clothes.

A few days since a person was brought to the insane retreat in Hartford, Conn., by the Deputy Sheriff of Westport, under the name of Patrick Holden. The patient was perfectly crazy, and was with difficulty kept under control. It was soon discovered that the new arrival was a woman, and not a man, and quite a sensation was created. A Westport correspondent of a New York paper gives some facts in relation to this curious case. He says:

"Some three years since a person giving his name as Patrick Holden came to this place and applied for a situation. Mr. Moses Sherwood, a large farm owner, took him into his employ. He proved to be a valuable acquisition in the farm force and performed the duties required of him at all times faithfully. He hoed, mowed and worked with others in the fields, drove the oxen, rode the horses, and at ways exhibited muscular strength, boldness and firmness—traits belonging to the sterner sex—and that softness, sensibility and modesty characteristic of the female sex was never discernable.

"During three years he boarded at the house of his employer, and neither Mr. Sherwood nor any of his family or neighbors had ever suspected that he was she. He was bright, intelligent, and soon became a favorite with the ladies, among whom, when the day's work was over, he visited. He was somewhat given to flirtation with the girls, and occasionally indulged in the pleasant pastime of spunking. His agreeable ways enabled him to play the gallant to perfection, and it is said he caused much fluttering among the hearts of those who had eyes to conquest. In fact, he acted like any well-behaved fellow, until about the middle of January last, when unmistakable signs of a deranged mind showed themselves.

"Mrs. Sherwood was first to take note of the change, and so informed her husband. Neither, however, suspected that it was a woman toward whom they were exercising sympathy. By kindness and coaxing they succeeded in keeping the unfortunate under control until the 25th, when he became perfectly crazy, and was conveyed to the retreat at Hartford by Deputy Sheriff Rufus Cable, assisted by Mr. James Allen, where the true sex of the patient was discovered. The disclosures made at the retreat have produced the greatest excitement among those here who thought they knew the stranger best, and speculation is rife as to what may be the next local sensation."—*Pittsburgh Commercial.*

## Selecting Corn for Seed.

Your older readers will remember the cold summer of 1816 when but very little corn got ripe in the New England States. A year or two afterward my father obtained a very small kind of eight rowed corn that was recommended as sure to ripen. I do not know what was its proper name, but remember it was called in this vicinity "tucked corn." According to the best of my recollection the ears would average about six inches in length. It ripened early. He selected for seed the largest ears; and the result was, the ears continually increased in size and length, and from eight rows he got ten rows, then twelve, then fourteen, and at last there began to be a few ears with sixteen rows. But as it gained in size it was later in ripening and in fifteen or twenty years we had another short summer and abundance of "pig corn."

The next spring I was told that a tavern keeper at Haverhill, this State, raised the season before a small kind of Canada corn that got thoroughly ripe before the frost, and was advised to try it. I have planted this corn ever since; that is, some thirty five or forty years. I have taken care, however, to avoid my father's mistake, and have greatly increased the size of the ears without materially lengthening the period of growth. For the first few years I picked the earliest ears for seed taking them before cutting the corn. But the growth, although larger than at first, was too small, and it ripened so early I concluded to profit by my father's experience, and obtained a larger kind without making it much less.

Any farmer, if he is a keen observer, will have noticed that the large and late ears always have a large cob, which is indicated by a large stem when broken off at husking. For the purpose of increasing the size, I stopped picking my seed in the field, and selected the largest ears that had a small stem. If I found a large ear with a small stem, and especially if the stem was wilted and tough to break, which indicated early maturing, I saved it for seed. In this way I soon perceived an increase of size, and feeling that in escaping Seylla I should run on Charybdis, as my father did, I commenced picking my seed in the field. But noticing that my corn continued to ripen considerably earlier than my neighbors', I ventured to try the experiment of making it still larger. Consequently, for a few years past, I have selected seed at husking, and saved for seed handsomely ears, having ten or twelve rows with the indispensable small stems. At first I found but few ears of this kind, but they have become so numerous that this year I have saved only twelve-rowed ears, and probably shall not venture to go beyond this, although I find now and then an ear with fourteen and, this year, with sixteen rows.

This shows what can be done by selecting seed corn. I have no doubt but any other grain can be improved in the same way.—*Cor. The People.*

The President, it is understood, will renominate every member of his present Cabinet next week, and the Senate, as usual, will confirm them. The Massachusetts Legislature will elect a successor to Mr. Wilson on the 11th ult, and if Mr. Boutwell is elected he will resign by the first of April.

A merchant in Topeka, Kansas, has become insane through grief caused by the simultaneous loss of his wife, book-keeper and about \$450 in cash.

A Minnesota mother gave a man who saved her boy's life ten cents, and cordially invited him to "call at her house and hear her play on the piano."

A Lancaster county cat roasts with the chickens every night, balancing herself on a perch among the fowls, and seemingly quite contented with her resting place.

Phillis Gray, a colored woman, aged 115 years, died recently, near Crofton, Ky. She lived near Charleston during the Revolution, and never saw Washington.

A servant girl in Pittsburg, Penn., has sued her employer for 778 weeks' wages at \$3 per week. She says she began her work Jan. 1st, 1858, and has never received a cent in remuneration.

An Indianapolis man who paid \$100,000 for some land on Wednesday, and sold the same for \$186,000 on Thursday, thought he had done enough business for the week.

An importer of Cambridge City Ind., telegraphed on the 28th ult. to his agent in Aberdeen, Scotland, got an answer, telegraphed further explanations, and received a second answer, all in less than four hours.

A man attempted to steal a locomotive at Knoxville, Tenn., last week, but only ran it into a train of coal-cars, smashing the head-light. He then reversed the engine, ran it back to the depot, and left it in its dilapidated condition.

The newspapers down East have discovered a family in Oldtown, Me., in which there are fourteen children, all boys, the oldest of whom are but seven years of age. There are four sets of twins and two sets of triplets.