

# THE JEFFERSONIAN.

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

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TERMS—Five dollars a year in advance—and if not paid before the end of the year, two dollars and fifty cents will be charged.  
No advertising until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Editor.  
Advertisements of one square (eight lines) or less, at the rate of \$1.50. Each additional insertion, 50 cents. Longer ones in proportion.

## FOR 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. Schorch's brick building, nearly opposite the Stroudsburg Hotel, and he labors himself that by eighteen years constant practice and the most exact 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 involved.  
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.—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 Ananias 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. Barson, and opposite the Stroudsburg Bank, Main street, Stroudsburg, Pa.  
Jan 13—ly

## KIPLE HOUSE, HONESDALE, PA.

Most central location of any Hotel in town.  
169 Main street. Proprietors.  
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 thoughtfully overhauled and repaired, will reopen, for the reception of guests on Tuesday, May 27th.  
The public will always find this house a desirable place of resort. Every department will be managed in the best possible manner. The table will be supplied with the best of the market affords, and connoisseurs will always find none but the best wines and liquors at the bar.  
Good stabling belonging to the Hotel, will be found at all times under the care of careful and obliging attendants.  
May 23, 1872. ANTHONY H. ROEMER.

Found out why people go to McCarty's to get their furniture, because he buys it at the Ware Rooms of Lee & Co. and sells it at an advance of only twenty-two and 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

BLANK LEASES  
For Sale at this Office.

## GRANT'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

FELLOW CITIZENS: Under Providence, I have been called a second time to act as Executive over this great nation. It has been my endeavor in the past to maintain all the laws, and so far as lay in my power, to act for the best interests of the whole people. My best efforts will be given in the same direction in the future, aided, I trust, by my four years' experience in the office. When my first term of the office of Chief Executive began, the country had not recovered from the effects of a great internal revolution, and three of the former States of the Union had not been restored to their Federal relations. It seemed to me wise that no new questions should be raised so long as that condition of affairs existed. Therefore, the past four years, so far as I could control events, have been consumed in the effort to restore harmony, public credit, commerce, and all the arts of peace and progress.

It is my firm conviction that the civilized world is tending toward republicanism, or government by the people, through their chosen representatives, and that our own great Republic is destined to be the guiding star to all others. Under our Republic we support an army less than that of any European power of any standing, and a navy less than that of either of at least five of them. There could be no extension of territory on this continent which would call for an increase of this force, but rather might such extension enable us to diminish it. The theory of government changes with general progress. Now that the telegraph is made available for communicating thought, to gether with rapid transit by steam, all parts of a continent are made contiguous for all purposes of Government, and communication between the extreme limits of the country made easier than it was throughout the old 13 States at the beginning of our national existence.

The effects of the late civil strife have been to free the slave and make him a citizen, yet he is not possessed of the civil rights which citizenship should carry with it. This is a wrong, and should be corrected. To this correction I stand committed so far as Executive influence can avail. Social equality is not a subject to be legislated upon, nor shall I ask that anything be done to advance the social status of the colored man except to give him a fair chance to develop what there is good in him. Give him access to schools, and when he travels let him feel assured that his conduct will regulate the treatment and fare he will receive. The States lately at war with the General Government are now happily rehabilitated, and no Executive control is exercised in any one of them that would not be exercised in any other State under like circumstances.

## THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY.

In the first year of the present Administration the proposition came up for the admission of Santo Domingo as a territory of the Union. It was not a question of my seeking, but was a proposition from the people of Santo Domingo, and which I entertained. I believe now as I did then, that it was for the best interests of this country, for the people of Santo Domingo, and all concerned, that the proposition should be received favorably. It was, however, rejected constitutionally, and therefore the subject was never brought up again by me. In future, while I hold my present office, the subject of the acquisition of territory must have the support of the people before I will recommend any proposition looking to such acquisition. I say here, however, that I do not share in the apprehension held by many as to the danger of Government becoming weakened and destroyed by reason of their extension of territory. Commerce, education, and the rapid transit of thought and matter by telegraph and steam have changed all this. Rather do I believe that our Great Maker is preparing the world in this our good time to become one nation, speaking one language, and when armies and navies will be no longer required. My efforts in the future will be directed to the restoration of good feeling between the different sections of our common country; to the restoration of our currency to a fixed value as compared with the world's standard of values (gold), and if possible to a par with it; to the construction of cheap routes of transit throughout the land, to be had that the products of all sections may find a market, and leave a living remuneration to the producer; to the maintenance of friendly relations with all our neighbors, and with distant nations; to the reestablishment of our commerce and our share in the carrying trade upon the ocean; to the encouragement of such manufacturing industries as can be economically pursued in this country, to the end that the exports of home products and industries may pay for our imports—the only sure method of returning to and permanently maintaining a specie basis; to the elevation of labor, and by a humane course to bring the aborigines of the country under the benign influences of education and civilization. It is either this or war of extermination. Wars of extermination, engaged in by people pursuing commerce and all industrial pursuits, are expensive, even against the weakest people, and are demoralizing and wicked. Our superiority of strength and advantages of civilization should make us lenient toward the Indian. The wrong already inflicted upon him should be taken

into account and the balance placed to his credit. The moral view of the question should be considered, and the question asked, "Can not the Indian be made a useful and productive member of society by proper teaching and treatment?" If the effort is made in good faith, we will stand well before the civilized nations of the earth and in our own consciences for having made it. All these things are not to be accomplished by one individual, but they will receive my support and such recommendation to Congress as will in my judgment best serve to carry them into effect. I beg your support and encouragement.

It has been and is my earnest desire to correct abuses that have grown up in the civil service of the country. To secure this reformation, rules regulating methods of appointment and promotion were established and have been tried. My efforts for such reformation shall be continued to the best of my judgment. The spirit of the rules adopted will be maintained.

## THE PRESIDENT'S VINDICATION.

I acknowledge before this assemblage, representing as it does, every section of our country, the obligation I am under to my countrymen for the great honor they have conferred on me by returning me to the highest office within their gift, and the further obligation resting on me to render them the best services within my power. This I promise, looking forward with the greatest anxiety to the day when I shall be released from the responsibilities that at times are almost overwhelming, and from which I have scarcely had a respite since the eventful firing upon Fort Sumter, in April, 1861, to the present day. My services were then tendered and accepted under the first call for troops growing out of that event. I did not ask for place or position, and was entirely without influence or the acquaintance of persons of influence, but was resolved to perform my part in a struggle threatening the very existence of the nation. I performed a conscientious duty without asking promotion or command, and without a revengeful feeling toward any section or any individual. Notwithstanding this, throughout the war and from my candidacy for my present office in 1868 to the close of the last Presidential campaign, I have been the subject of abuse and slander scarcely ever equaled in political history, to-day, I feel that I can disregard, in view of your verdict which I gratefully accept as my vindication.

At the conclusion of the address, the President was warmly congratulated by his friends, and soon after left in his carriage, escorted by the procession, which had returned.

## The Airless Moon.

Among the illusions swept away by modern science was the pleasant fancy that the moon was a habitable globe, like the earth, its surface diversified with seas, lakes, continents, and islands, and varied forms of vegetation. Theologians and savants gravely discussed the probabilities of its being inhabited by a race of sentient beings, with forms and faculties like our own, and even propounded schemes for opening communication with them, in case they existed. One of those to be constructed on the broad highlands of Asia a series of geometrical figures on a scale so gigantic as to be visible from our planetary neighbor, on the supposition that the moon people would recognize the object, and immediately construct similar figures in reply! Extravagant and absurd as it may appear in the light of modern knowledge, the establishment of this Terrestrial and Lunar Signal Service Bureau was treated as a feasible scheme, although practical difficulties, which so few keep men from making fools of themselves, stood in the way of actual experiment; but the discussion was kept up at intervals, until it was discovered that if there were people in the moon they must be able to live without breathing, or eating, or drinking. Then it ceased.

There can be no life without air. Beautiful to the eye of the distant observer, the moon is a sepulchral orb—a world of death and silence. No vegetation clothes its vast plains of stony desolation, traversed by monstrous crevasses, broken by enormous peaks that rise like gigantic tombstones into space; no lovely forms of cloud float in the morning, no twilight in the evening. The nights are pitch dark. In daytime the solar beams are lost against the jagged ridges, the sharp points of the rocks, or the steep sides of the profound abysses; and the eye sees only grotesque shapes relieved against fantastic shadows black as ink, with none of that pleasant gradation and diffusion of light, none of the subtle blending of light and shadow, which makes the charm of a terrestrial landscape. A faint conception of the horrors of a lunar day may be formed from an illusion representing a landscape taken in the moon in the centre of the mountainous region of Aristarchus. There is no color, nothing but dead white and black. The rocks reflect passively the light of the sun; the craters and abysses remain wrapped in shade; fantastic peaks rise like phantoms in their glacial cemetery; the stars appear like spots in the blackness of space. The moon is a dead world; she has no atmosphere.—From "Earth and Air," by S. S. Conant, in Harper's Magazine for March.

The reduction of the Public Debt was \$5,277,880 during the month of February.

## A Baby given Away.

The Belvidere Journal of last week says the through train to Kensington, on the Belvidere Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, on last Friday morning, after leaving Belvidere, was boarded by a respectable looking and well attired lady, having in her possession a beautiful, bright-eyed baby. The conduct of the woman toward the babe, while en route to Kensington was of the most tender and affectionate character. When the train reached its destination, the woman, with the child in her arms, entered the depot. She remained there for some length of time, and during her stay, entered into conversation with a lady—the wife of a prominent Philadelphia lawyer. Among other things, she informed the lady that she would give her the baby under certain conditions, viz: that the donor nor the receiver should ask any questions. The Philadelphia lady stated that she expected her husband in a few moments, and if, upon his arrival, he was willing, she would accept the gift, and feel very grateful for it. The husband came, and like all other husbands, looked upon the innocent child, and loved it. He gave his consent, and then and there the supposed mother of the child parted with it—perhaps forever. She remained in the city until Saturday afternoon, when she bought a ticket for Philadelphia, and came as far as the Junction, where she got off the train, Saturday evening. Who she was, or where she belonged, it was impossible to ascertain, and the parentage of the child is wrapped in mystery. It is supposed that the woman's object in visiting Philadelphia was to place the child in the Foundling's Home, at that place. Fortunately however, for the little one, the Lawyer's wife fell deeply in love with it, and adopted it as her own. Taken altogether, it was a very strange proceeding, the like of which we have never heard before.

## How to Pick Out a Wife.

Find a girl that is 19 years old last May, about the right height, with a blue eye, and dark brown hair and white teeth. Let the girl be good to look at, not too fond of music, a firm disbeliever in ghosts, and one of six children in the same family. Look well to the character of her father; see that he is not the member of any club, don't be an elections, and get shaved at least three times a week. Find out about her mother, see if she has got a heap of good common sense, study well her likes and dislikes, eat some of her home made bread and apple dumplings, notice whether she abuses all of her neighbors, ask her servants how long they have lived there, and don't fail to observe whether her dresses are last year's one-fixed over.

If you are satisfied that the mother would make the right kind of a mother in law, you can safely conclude that the daughter would make the right kind of a wife. After these preliminaries are settled, and you have done a reasonable amount of sparring, ask the young lady for her heart and hand, and of she refuses, you can consider yourself enriched. If on the contrary, she should say yes, get married at once, without any fuss and feathers, and proceed to take the chances. There is just as many good wives as good husbands, and I never knew two people, married or single, who were determined to make themselves agreeable to each other, but what they succeeded. Name your oldest boy some good stout name, not after some hero, but should the first boy be a girl, I ask it as a favor to me that you call her Rebecca. I do want some of them good, old fashioned tough girl names revived and extended.

## Clothes on Fire.

The following, which we copy from the Scientific American, should be remembered: Three persons out of four would rush right up to the burning individual and begin to paw with their hands with out any definite aim. It is useless to tell the victim to do this or that or call for water. In fact, it is generally best not to say a word, but to seize a blanket from the bed or any woolen fabric—if none is at hand, take any woolen material—hold the corners as far apart as you can, stretch them out higher than your head, and running boldly to the person, make a motion of clapping in the arms, mostly about the shoulders. This instantly smothers the fire and saves the face. The next instant throw the person on the floor. This is an additional safety to the face and any remnant of flame can be put out more leisurely. The next instant immerse the burnt part in cold water, and all pain will cease with the rapidity of lightning. Next get some common flour, remove from the water, and cover the burnt parts, with an inch thickness of flour, if possible, put the patient to bed, and do all that is possible to soothe, until the physician arrives. Let the flour remain until it falls off itself, when a beautiful new skin can be found. Unless the burns are deep, no other applications are needed. The dry flour for burns is the most admirable remedy ever proposed, and the information ought to be imparted to all. The principle of its action is, that like the water, it causes instant and perfect relief from pain by totally excluding all the air from the injured parts.

## Too Many Have a Piece of the Hog.

The Credit Mobilier business "didn't kiver enough ground" during the late canvass. But it is now somewhat in the condition of Bill Arrp's last supplication for a furlough—in which he stated the whole history of his life—"it kivers on tirely too much!" One of the late Mr. Lincoln's little anecdotes will explain why.

Mr. Lincoln had been retained as counsel for a fellow accused of stealing six fine hogs. The trial came on and the witnesses for the State proved the theft beyond all question and identified Mr. Lincoln's client as the thief. When testimony had closed Mr. L. turned to the thief and said, "I see no ground for any defence in this case, sir. If the witnesses are to be believed you are guilty and I cannot make anything else out of it!" "Never mind my guilt," said the confiding client.

"Yes, git up and abuse them witnesses like the devil and spread yourself on general principles!"

Mr. Lincoln did as he was told. The jury retired and in less than half an hour much to the surprise of the court and counsel, returned a verdict of "not guilty ty!"

"I don't understand this," said Mr. Lincoln turning to his client, as he spoke; "these fellows must have misunderstood!" "Not a d—d bit of it," answered the sagacious client, with a knowing wink.

"You see, Squire, every one of them ere fellows had a piece o' them hogs!"

We think the Credit Mobilier business will fail to result in much, because too many "o' them ere fellows" in Congress had a slice of the Stock.

## A General Stampede.

The Scranton Morning Republican tells the following good small pox story:— On Monday afternoon a man entered the office of Dr. Throop, broken out terribly with small pox. The man, besides being sick, was poor and friendless, and wanted to be taken care of. The Doctor advised him to go to the station house and see what they could do for him there. The man departed and the Doctor resumed his business. Now he it known, that the Poor Board had a meeting, in the office of A. H. Winton, esq., in Washington Hall building, that same afternoon. The Doctor, in the course of the afternoon, had occasion to visit the Board while in session. When he entered the room, to his astonishment, he saw the small pox man sitting in a corner as comfortably as could be, waiting for a favorable opportunity to lay his case and claim before the Board. The members of the Board were busily engaged in the performance of their duties. The doctor stepped to the middle of the room, and said: "Gentlemen, are you aware you have a first class case of small pox in the room?" pointing to the man. He did not repeat his statement, nor did it require a second look at the man to convince them of the truth of the Doctor's statement. They did not stand upon ceremony, nor hardly upon their legs, for they almost flew from the room. The Doctor says it was very funny to see that Board adjourn without a motion.

## Paper Car-Wheels.

The numerous uses to which paper and paper-pulp are applied in the various departments of general industry, form one of the most interesting chapters in the history of recent mechanical and chemical progress. We have paper doors and window blinds, paperbilliard balls, boats, and wash basins, paper clothes and curtains, and not the least important, as recent experiments have demonstrated, paper-car wheels. From an exchange we learn that a Connecticut railroad is about to make trial of these new wheels, which have been known to car builders for some time though their general introduction has been hindered by the expense. These wheels are made by the following process: Sheets of common straw paper are forced into a conical shape by a pressure of three hundred and fifty tons. The solid mass of paper thus formed is placed in a lathe and turned perfectly round. After which, a hub is forced into a hole in the center, under a pressure of twenty five tons. This paper wheel, or disk, is now forced, under a pressure of two hundred and fifty tons, into a steel tire, with a one half inch bevel upon its inner circumference. Two circular iron plates are then bolted on to the tire to keep the paper filling in place. By this arrangement the steel tire rests upon the paper only, and is thus rendered more elastic, a quality of great importance, as regards both the safety and comfort of travelers.

## How to Cook Beans.

Very many people fail in cooking beans. Put the beans in cold water, soft, and let them soak three or four hours.— Then put these beans in cold water (two quarts of water to one quart of beans, adding tablespoonful of salt), bring them to a boil and let them simmer until tender, say two and a half hours. Pour the water away from them; let them stand by the side of the fire, with the lid of the saucepan partially off, to allow the beans to dry, then add one ounce of butter for every quart of beans, and a seasoning of pepper and salt.

## Later Inventions.

Among my more recent inventions are: A printing press that sets its own type, writes its own editorials and stirs up delinquent subscribers. It answers very well for a clothes press, or a subsoil plow, or a threshing machine, and is warranted to press the question, or to press forward. A brick ship to sail the mighty waters of the great Atlantic. It has a granite foundation, with a fine cellar, and a good well; with a free stone paved walk running in front of it at the rate of ten knots a mile.

A simplified pot book which you can unfold, and it makes a nice spring basket for your wife; and it is equally easy to turn it into an overcoat, or you can use it for a handkerchief or a standing collar.

A compound toothpick, which will pick anything out of a hollow tooth from a shoulder of meat to a toothache. You unfold it and behold you have a step ladder; give it another twist, and then you have a one horse dray; reverse it, and you have a cottage with three rooms and an acre lot.

An umbrella, so antagonistic to water that, if you should fall in the river with it, you would come out perfectly dry. It is altogether unnecessary even to hold it over you in a storm. Fold it up and it is a walking case, press on a spring and it is a coil scuttle; turn it inside out and it is a plug hat; turn it again and you have a pair of boots. Everybody gets dry who carries it.

## A LONELY DEATH.

A Man Dies of Small-pox, Frantically Screaming for Water. Information has reached this office of a sad and terrible case of neglect and desertion attending a small pox patient in the lower section of the city, which if true in every particular, forms one of the most harrowing chapters of cold hearted neglect that has come to notice for some time.

The unfortunate victim of the scourge is one William Evans, who was taken sick several days ago, and conveyed to his boarding house on Canal street, below Pine. It was soon discovered that his symptoms were those of small pox. The case was reported to Chief Cullen, who gave immediate notice to the secretary of the board of health. The unfortunate man is supposed to have lingered through out his sickness without as much as medical assistance, or the least attention from any one.

Last night the people residing in that neighborhood were startled and terrified by hearing loud and continued shouts of "Water, for God's sake, water!" the sounds coming from the room supposed to be occupied by the unfortunate small-pox patient. This morning the mystery was solved, as the man was ascertained to be dead—Reading Eagle of Thursday.

## Harrowing Wheat.

A correspondent writes to the Country Gentleman as follows: I would like very much to have some safe advice as to whether it is advantageous to harrow wheat in the spring, especially drilled wheat and how it should be harrowed—whether across the drilling or with it—and whether it should be rolled, and if so, whether it is better to roll before the harrow or after; and it to be seeded in grass, timothy or clover, when the grass seed should be sown?

To which the editor replies: We have successfully harrowed wheat in spring, repeating the operation two or three times at intervals of about a week, until the wheat was a foot high or more. The result was quite successful, and the crop was increased over five bushels per acre. The implement used was the smoothing harrow, which pulverizes the earth without injuring the plants. At the last harrowing, clover seed was sown, and it took better than another sowing early in spring in the usual way without harrowing. This mode of harrowing may be applied to wheat sown broadcast or drilled, equally well, and it makes little difference whether the harrow it run with or across the drills. We do not see any advantage in rolling wheat, except in case the wheat has been heaved by frost, when it has been thought useful by pressing the plants back into the soil.

A Christmas sale of fat stock in England brought out some choice animals. The best were sold for \$290 and \$282 respectively. Two others realized \$280 and 269. One feeder sold 20 head for \$3,830. Four short horn steers brought an average of \$260. A lot of eight brought \$167 each. The range of prices was from \$130 to \$290. Sixteen fat pigs brought \$640.

That was not a bad reply given recently to a barn raising in Pennsylvania to a young man who had been relating his more than wonderful exploits in various quarters of the globe. At the close of one of these narratives, he was not a little struck by the remark of an old codger: "Young man ain't you ashamed to talk so when there are older liars on the ground?"

An Iowa doctor, last week thoughtlessly bled a pimple on a patient's nose with his vaccination lancet. It took beautifully, but the patient says that both for appearance and comfort he would almost as lief have the small pox.