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Office next door above S. Rees' news Depot
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March 20, 1873-4f.

DR. J. L. ANTZ,
Surgeon and Mechanical Dentist,

Still has his office on Main Street, in the second story of Dr. S. W. Allen's brick building, newly opposite the Stroudsburg House, and he flatters himself that by eighteen years constant practice and the most 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 satisfactory 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.
At all persons know the great folly and danger of entrusting their work to the inexperienced, or to those living at a distance.

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 Ananook 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

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

AMERICAN HOTEL.

The subscriber would inform the public that he has leased the house formerly kept by Jacob Knecht, in the Borough of Stroudsburg, Pa., and having repainted and refurnished the same, is prepared to entertain all who may patronize him. It is the aim of the proprietor, to furnish superior accommodations at moderate rates and will spare no pains to promote the comfort of the guests. A liberal share of public patronage solicited.
April 17, 72-4f

KIPPLE HOUSE,
HONESDALE, PA.

Most central location of any Hotel in town.

R. W. KIPPLE & SON,
Proprietors.
169 Main street,
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 market affords. Charges moderate. [May 3 1872-4f]

WATSON'S
Mount Vernon House,
117 and 119 North Second St.

ABOVE ARCH,
PHILADELPHIA.

May 30, 1872—1y.

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON'S (of Wilkes-Barre, Pa.) Receipt for CONSUMPTION and ASTHMA carefully compounded at

HOLLINSHEAD'S DRUG STORE,
Medicines Fresh and Pure.
Nov. 21, 1867. W. HOLLINSHEAD.

BLANK LEASES
For Sale at this Office.

AN ARMY OF OUTLAWS.

The Dangerous Classes—Who and What They are—Sixty-five Thousand Burglars, Highway Robbers, Pickpockets, Confidence Operators, Counterfeiters and other Criminals.

These classes cost New York annually millions of dollars. Judges, prosecuting attorneys, clerks, detectives, policemen and prison keepers are employed, equal in number to the United States army. The crimes committed in this city in a single month outnumber the depredations of the Apaches, Modocs and Sioux, and all the other savages in this country in an entire year. Over eighty thousand arrests are made annually. This number consists of murderers, highway robbers, counterfeiters, pickpockets, gamblers, prostitutes and every other class of criminals known to the calendar of crime.

When it is understood, in connection with the above facts, that not more than one fourth of the crimes committed are reported to the police authorities, or find their way to the public through the press, a better idea can be formed of the dangerous element in our midst. We can estimate with exactness, from the census and other statistics, the number of people engaged in any particular mercantile or professional pursuit, but it is a much more difficult matter to arrive with certainty at the number composing the dangerous classes Burglars, counterfeiters and pickpockets, for obvious reasons, are not so prompt in furnishing information to the census taker as lawyers, doctors, and merchants.

Careful estimates made from the police and detective records and other statistics, together with information gathered from many prominent criminals, fixes the total at sixty five thousand.

This number includes seventeen thousand Magdalen—poor, lost, depraved women—most of them impregnated with diseases more loathsome than the putrefying carcasses that fill our graveyards. They are distributed in all parts of the city. We find them among the rich and among the poor. The largest portion in habit the slums, by-ways and boudoirs of Water, Cherry, Elizabeth, Greene and similarly infected streets. This number dress in rags and gaudy finery and exist in abject misery and want. Others live in elegantly furnished houses up town.—They own fine houses and carriages, and wear costly silks, velvets and jewelry

WORTHLESS AND DANGEROUS RASCALS.

Fifteen thousand miscellaneous characters are classed under one head. They are roughs and rowdies, and the worthless and dangerous rascals, too lazy to work, and too cowardly to steal—many of them parasites attached to the poor creatures mentioned above. They possess all the requisites for cut throats and thieves—except courage. It is difficult to imagine a human being more degraded—Cusie, the "Man Eater," who was recently sentenced for Mayhem and Reddy, the Blacksmith, who has taken part, either as principal or accessory, in several murders, represent another portion of these fifteen thousand. Occasionally members of this class will participate in a burglary or some similar crime, although they do not, as a general thing, subsist entirely by stealing. A large number are proprietors of rum shops, where criminals of all grades congregate. Their influence and acquaintance among thieves and other rogues enables them to gather a strong force of bold, shrewd and unprincipled men at the polls on election days. They are paid handsomely in money, and granted immunity for their crimes for services of this kind.

GAMBLERS.

There are ten thousand gamblers in New York. The Hon. John Morrissy and John Chamberlain are representative men among the wealthy and prosperous of this class. They own magnificent establishments in this city, at Saratoga and at Long Branch. Their houses are furnished with every luxury that taste can suggest or money can procure. Hundreds of second and third rate establishments are situated on Broadway and the Bowery, while others are located on less frequented streets. There are vile dens in the lower part of the city patronized largely by negroes. "Dealers," "trappers" and professional players are to be seen in swarms on all the public streets and in many of the principal hotels and restaurants.

MISCELLANEOUS THIEVES.

Seven thousand miscellaneous thieves subsist by stealing. They steal anything from a peanut to a wagon. This class is to the regular professional burglar, pick pocket and shoplifter, what quack doctors are to the disciples of Blackstone. Members of this class occasionally crush a victim's skull with a slung shot, and afterwards rob the body. The Panormo murder was probably committed by some of these villains. Under the head we also include boarding house and hotel thieves—plausible, well dressed fellows, who engage board and soon afterwards decamp with everything available. To this class belong the hall thieves, who will enter a front door and carry off overcoats, fur caps, hats, umbrellas, and even overshoes. The different silver gangs are among this number, and the leadpipe and old brass and ash box thieves, and num-

berless other piratical rascals, of all ages and both sexes. This seven thousand are like the starving wolves, the coyotes and buzzards. Anything and everything is fair prey for them.

PICKPOCKETS.

Among the professional thieves are four thousand pickpockets—bold skilled scoundrels, who are a terror to the community. We find them plying their trade in theatres and churches, in the street cars and at political meetings, on the public thoroughfares, and even at funerals. They comprise men, women and children. Grey haired, respectable appearing men, who might easily be mistaken for Wall street brokers, or Broadway merchants, beautiful, refined looking and elegantly dressed women, and prattling bright eyed children, are among the number. They are carefully instructed by adepts; many of them serve a long apprenticeship under the supervision of some expert. Dickens' description of Fagan the Jew, instructing his pupils, is far from being exaggerated. There is in this city several dens where children are carefully trained for this purpose. In Essex street, within a stone's throw of the Bowery, a veteran pickpocket has been engaged for years in teaching children how to steal. This is no fancy picture, but an actual fact. A rope is stretched across the room, on which are hung coats, pantaloons and dresses. Pocketbooks and watches are then placed in the pockets of the garments, and the children strive to extract them without moving the clothing. After they have been thoroughly drilled they are sent out on the streets to operate in real earnest. Three or four pickpockets usually form a gang or working force. Each one has some particular part to perform. In operating on the cars, for instance, one of them will obstruct the passage way, another will place himself so as to conceal the hands of the expert, while the third will stand ready to receive the plunder which is passed to him the instant it leaves the person of the victim.

SHOPLIFTING.

Twelve hundred shoplifters form by no means an insignificant body of thieves. More than half of them are females.—They steal annually many thousand dollars worth of goods. Large establishments are compelled to employ special detectives to look after this class. The ease and rapidity with which they load them selves with large quantities of goods, under the eyes of some watchful clerk; is astonishing. The females are provided with large pockets concealed in the folds of their garments. Some of these receptacles are capacious enough to hold three or four bolts of muslin. An elegantly attired lady was arrested the other day, walking gracefully away from a large dry goods establishment on Broadway.—She was conducted to a private room and relieved of one roll of Lyons velvet, fifty yards of Antwerp silk, and a box containing seventy five yards of ribbon. A favorite mode of operation is to have one of their number engage the attention of the clerk while a confederate takes the goods.

BURGLARS.

Nine hundred burglars are prowling about the street, night and day. These men are daring, hardened criminals.—They seldom hesitate to commit murder to escape capture. The brutal murder of old Mr. Nathan, and the shooting of Mr. Phelps illustrate the desperate character of this class.

"FENCES."

Fives hundred receivers of stolen goods carry on a thriving business in this city. Many of them are Jews. Some of them are very wealthy. One of their number is worth over half a million of dollars.—Another owns a church, bought with the proceeds of robberies. The straight laced orthodox congregation who worship in this sanctuary little suspect that it is owned by a notorious "receiver." Among this class are dealers in every kind of stolen property. Burglars, pickpockets and other rascals find a market among these people for government bonds, railroad stocks, jewelry, dry goods, groceries, old iron, bottles and every description of plunder. The thief receives about one fourth the actual value of the property.

COUNTERFEITERS, CONFIDENCE OPERATORS, ETC., ETC.

Manufacturers and passers of counterfeit money, confidence operators, mock auction dealers river pirates, policy dealers, quack doctors, fortune tellers, abolitionists and gift jewelry swindlers make up the balance of the 65,000.—[From the New York Commercial Advertiser]

A clearfield county mother learned of her daughter's contemplated elopement, and on the night appointed for the flight she put some laudanum in the girl's tea. The latter fell asleep and did not wake up till the next morning, and in the meantime Romeo got tired waiting and went home disgusted. He goes with another girl now.

The Binghamton Times says: "The skin taken from the face of the notorious Edward H. Ruloff, is in the possession of Dr. Hodge, of this city. His skull is still retained by Dr. Burr, and his brain by Dr. Chittenden, while a lock of his hair ornaments the office of Assessor DeVoe. When Ruloff gets everything ready he will bring a whole legion of devils from the other world and make Binghamton quake with fear and tremble in terror."

Rattlesnakes and their Habits.

Ordinarily the rattlesnake is extremely sluggish, and unless molested there is little to fear from it during the greater portion of the year. Just before and after its winter sleep, however it is more active, and often assumes the offensive. In order to strike, it must lie in a close coil, with its head and neck erect. In this position it throws itself forward about three fourths its length, supporting its weight entirely upon the remaining fourth. When molested or alarmed, or when about to attack, the rattle is violently shaken; but practically this serves little as a warning, since when excited the creature strikes at the intruder with the quickness of lightning, and almost simultaneously with the sound of the rattle. The statement that the noise of the rattle is peculiar and once heard will never afterwards be mistaken, is emphatically denied, the writer averring that he has frequently heard the sound "divided as to whether a certain ominous clicking arose from the grasshoppers, which were there in great numbers, or the rattle snake." Contrary to the common belief, the reptile often leaves its hole and moves about after sun down, not seldom crawling into tents, and even into dens during the night. The notion that venomous snakes do not bite twice in immediate succession is also pronounced erroneous, the writer mentioning a case where he saw the rattlesnake strike three times with electric quickness, each time leaving the marks of its fangs on the trousers of the person attacked.

But with all its quickness and irritability, the snake frequently refuses to bite, even when crowded into the closest quarters. It is related that often when trod on it fails to retaliate; and one remarkable instance is given where a gentleman on coming out of the river Platte after a bath, and entirely naked, sat down upon a rattlesnake, and discovering his mistake suddenly resumed his legs, without suffering any harm beyond a severe fright. The peculiar odor of the rattlesnake is vouched for, and we are told that when one is irritated and made to bite the rake or hoe with which it is intended to kill him, the implement will retain the same unpleasant smell for months. Once known, the odor is always recognizable.

The bite of the rattlesnake, according to the observer's experience, is neither so rapidly fatal nor so incurable as most people suppose. Of thirty persons bitten by the rattlesnake, he states that all recovered but one, and that he lived twelve days after the accident. Of the whole thirty, this was the only case which received surgical advice; but whether it was the bite or the advice that killed the patient we are not informed.

Whiskey the writer regards as a specific for the bite of the rattlesnake, and relates numerous instances which illustrate the wonderful power of this agent when administered in sufficient quantity. It is well known to physicians that persons suffering from diseases attended with severe pain will often tolerate much larger doses of opium or other narcotic than could otherwise be borne. Persons poisoned by the bite of a rattlesnake manifest a similar tolerance for immense doses of whiskey, quantities sufficient to make a well person stupidly drunk, or even to destroy life, often producing no visible effect upon the sufferer from snake bite. Yet to be of any service to the patient, it is asserted that he must be made thoroughly drunk before it is safe to suspend the administration of the remedy. A quart of raw whiskey is frequently required to bring about this condition; but when once attained, no further danger need be apprehended.

While the rattlesnake is found spread over a large portion of North America, it is much more abundant in some localities than in others. Texas probably holds an infinitely larger proportion of these reptiles than any other State in the Union. The district lying between the Rio Grande and the Nueces, two streams which flow in the same direction, and some sixty or seventy miles apart, is a desert region, literally swarming with poisonous serpents. "In summer," says our writer, "one cannot go fifty yards in this locality, without seeing a rattlesnake. In other parts of the State the moccasin is the prevalent snake; while centipedes, scorpions, tarantulas, and alligators, in vast various localities, and are each a terrible scourge."

All writers have hitherto concurred in saying that rattlesnakes are never met with at an elevation of more than 6,000 feet above the sea level. The surveying party of Mr. Morley killed numbers of them last year at an elevation of about 8,000 feet; it is added however, that they were never found so high before. The mountain snakes possess more vivid colors than their brethren of the prairies, and of the two are more dreaded on account of their supposed ferocity.—Scientific Miscellany from April Galaxy.

The aggregate majority in favor of license at the recent elections throughout the State, is about 35,000. In Luzerne, the cities of Carbondale, Scranton and Wilkes-Barre voted for license; the remainder of the county against it. These three cities are therefore the only places in the county where men can lawfully "smile."

A Female Farmer.

The *Prairie Farmer* lately had the pleasure of "interviewing" a Miss A., of Illinois, who, for some years past, has been engaged in carrying on a farm of 120 acres. Her father died, leaving a widow, and we believe, two daughters and a boy, of whom Miss A. was the eldest, and the boy a lad of ten or a dozen years old. She found the health of her mother, who was endeavoring to manage the farm with hired help, failing, and concluding that she would rather keep her mother than get an education, she left the seminary in 1863 and commenced farming. The farm at that time consisted of eighty acres of the home farm, about half of which was in cultivation; and at a little distance were forty acres more, all in cultivation. The home farm had a pretty good house, but the barn had recently been burned and the fences were not good. Twelve acres had been planted to apples of good varieties. She had one horse, and got the loan of another from a friend, who also aids and is aided in turn by lending implements. &c. She has now a good team of her own raising, besides a horse that does duty in the market wagon.

She went to work, with the aid of her little brother, and to some extent of her mother and sister, who took charge of the housekeeping. She learned to do all kinds of work. She does not plow much, but she can do it. She took out fifty to one hundred stumps of trees one year with spade and ax, and at the same time assisting her brother who was drilling wheat. She bound and shocked wheat, and can drive team well. She can use the ax pretty well; formerly she could chop better than her brother, but now he chops as well as she can herself, and she does less of it. She wears a gymnastic suit when at home and at work, a broad brimmed hat, gloves, and moccasins made to order. She wishes to look as well as other girls, and thus protects herself from the exposure resulting from outdoor labor.—She likes the open air life and outdoor work, and is healthy and strong.

Most of the home farm is cultivated in corn, though she has eight acres in grass and twelve in orchard. She raised twenty three acres of winter wheat in 1872.—It was a fine crop, but she lost from three to five acres from the failure of the man she had engaged, to cut it in time. Even then, with scarce and inefficient labor, by that noble class of men that are all ways willing to take advantage of those who cannot help themselves, it cost her \$80 to harvest and thresh the wheat.—Yet she got 450 bushels of wheat, weighing sixty two pounds to the bushel. The young orchard bore a good deal of fruit in 1872, and she sold 100 barrels of summer apples, and has 150 bushels of apples now in the cellar. She took most of the apples to market herself, selling some of them as low as seventy five cents per barrel, and some as high as one dollar.

A Neat Swindle.

The other day, says the Philadelphia Press, a carriage drove up to the door of one of the largest jewelry establishments on Chestnut street, and from it descended a gentleman attired in the most fashionable manner. Sauntering inside with an easy grace, he requested to see some jewels, stating that he desired to make a large purchase. He carried in his hand a handsome case or bag which he deposited on the glass before the clerk who stepped forward to wait upon him. He was very particular in his choice, but at last selected about \$2,000 worth of jewelry of various kinds and styles. As the clerk was about to place the numerous little boxes into one large receptacle, the stranger said, "wait a moment; we can do better," and opening his case, which still remained upon the counter, he took from it and handed to the clerk a neat box with a key, sufficiently large to hold all his purchases. Into this the clerk put the jewelry and handed it back to his customer, who locked it, leaving the key in the lock, and replacing it in the bag, closing the latter. Then putting his gloved hand into his breast pocket, he exclaimed in great surprise, "Well, how forgetful I am; I have left my book and money at the hotel. I must go back and get it. Very careless of me, very. You will of course want to keep this. It wouldn't do to trust an entire stranger with such valuables;" and opening the bag, he again took out the little box and handed it the clerk. "It's very annoying, but I will drive right to the Continental, and be back again in a few moments."

With a few commonplace remarks the elegant gentleman returned to his carriage, and was seen to drive away in the direction of the Continental, taking with him the nice and innocent little bag he had brought. They waited at the store a long time for him to come back. In fact, he hasn't come back yet. At last a light dawned upon the terrified clerk, and he reached for the beautiful little box with the beautiful little key. It contained old, worthless iron padlocks. Every reader will see at once how the swindle was accomplished. The man had two beautiful little boxes, with two beautiful little keys, in that innocent little bag, and of course gave the right one (that is, for him) to the clerk when he left.

San Francisco receives \$25,000 a year from Chinese gambling licenses.

Counterfeiting Bonds.

Forging bonds of railroads is a business regularly followed now a days by gangs of men who have the ability to make a living in legitimate channels, if they would. It is now stated that the parties who counterfeited Union Pacific bonds in this country and in England, were led by men who had, in years gone by, made quite a name as speculators in Wall street, and consequently knew what they were about. Some time ago a well known judge in New York went to a leading banking house, which had charge of the bonds, and told one of the partners that he had received information that the bonds were to be counterfeited to a large extent and he, the judge, would assist in securing the counterfeiters and their plates. The bankers pooled at the judge, said the same story had been circulated before and there was no foundation in it—that counterfeiters might be attempted, if desired, but the counterfeiters could not get their bonds on the market. The judge, who was honest in his efforts, and who really desired to do the banking house a good act, was disgusted at his reception and left. Within three months the same banking house took over the counter over \$50,000 of the counterfeit bonds and holds them yet. The partners are more disgusted than the judge was. It is known that the forgers after printing off a large lot of bonds, destroyed the plates, and then commenced their work. They circulated several hundred thousand dollars worth of bonds in the United States and then went abroad, creating quite an excitement in Europe, as well as reaping a rich harvest. Their bonds were a perfect face simile of the genuine bond, with the exception of one word being incorrectly spelled. There is little doubt but the gang realized fully half a million dollars from their work, and, thus far, have escaped scotfree.

Lost Children.

Every patrolman on the New York police force average three lost children a year; that is to say, about 6,000 children are every year lost in the streets, and are taken care of by officers till claimed by their parents. Two thirds of the little truant are claimed at the station houses to which they are taken, but as the rule is never to keep a child found in the day after roll call in the evening, about 2,000 children every year are escorted to the Central Office, where they are washed, fed, and taken care of till their parents, relations, or friends claim them. Holidays and festivals are productive of hordes of truant. Bands of music, military parades, and civic processions draw children from their homes and sometimes entice them long distances.—One case is on record of a little girl living in the Tenth Ward who, fascinated by a schuetzen corps' band, traveled to Sixty third street before she was noticed as a truant. Three per cent of the lost children are sent to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction as unclaimed, the rule being only to keep them at the Central Office one night.

TAKING COLD.

If a cold settles on the outer covering of the lungs it becomes pneumonia, inflammation of the lungs, or lung fever, which in many cases carries the strongest man to his grave within a week. If cold falls on the inner covering of the lungs it is pleurisy, with its knife like pains, and its slow, very slow recoveries. If a cold settles in the joints there is rheumatism, with its agonies of pain, and of the heart, which in an instant snaps the cord of life with no friendly warning. It is of the utmost practical importance, then in the wintry weather, to know not so much how to cure a cold as to avoid it. Cold always comes from one cause some part of the body being colder than natural for a time. If a man will keep warm always and never allow himself to be chilled, he never takes cold in a life time, and this can only be accomplished by due care in warm clothing, and the avoidance of drafts and under exposure. While multitudes of cold come from cold feet, perhaps the majority arise from persons cooling off too quickly after becoming a little warmer than is natural from exercise or work, or from confinement to a warm apartment.

HOW A MAN MIGHT LIVE FOREVER.

In an old book, printed nearly two hundred years ago, the author, among other curious things, tells how a man might live forever. I do think, he says, that man, if he lived according to nature, and duly observed the regimen of health, might live forever; for a man is naturally immortal—that is to say, he hath a possible non mori, as appears both before the fall; and shall be evident after the resurrection; yea, after his fall he could have nearly a thousand years, though by degrees the length of life was abbreviated, yet the abbreviation was accidental, and consequently may be repaired in whole or in part; and, upon search we find the accidental cause of this abbreviation was not from the heavens, or any other than the defect of true regimen of health.—And Adam, after his fall, if he had eaten of the tree of life, he had lived forever; and this doth appear in Genesis iii. when man was driven out of Paradise. Last he put forth his hand and take also of the tree of life, and eat and live forever.