

# THE JEFFERSONIAN.

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Farms, Timber Lands and Town Lots  
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Office next door above S. Rees' news Depot  
and 2d door below the Corner Store.  
March 20, 1873-4f.

## D. R. 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 has himself that by his long and 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, in the insertion of Artificial Teeth on Rubber, Gold, Silver or Contiguous Gums, and perfect fits in all cases insured.  
Most persons know the great folly and danger of entrusting their work to the inexperienced, or to those living at a distance. April 13, 1871.—ly

## DR. GEO. W. JACKSON

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON & ACCOUCHER.

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

## STROUDSBURG, PA.

August 3, 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 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 31-4f.

## 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 repaired 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, 1872-4f. D. L. PISLIE.

## 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 the 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, N. Y.) Recipe 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.

## THE STRENGTH OF TIMBER.

Mr. John Anderson contributes a valuable article on the above subject to the "Scientific American" in which he says: "The strength of a piece of timber depends upon the part of the tree from which it is taken. Up to a certain age the heart of the tree is the best; after that period it begins to fail gradually.—The worst part of a tree is the sap wood, which is next the bark. It is softer than the other parts of the wood, and is liable to premature decay. The deleterious component of the sap wood is absorbed if the tree is allowed to grow for a longer period and in time the old sap wood becomes proper timber fibre similar to heart wood. Hence, the goodness of a tree, for timber purposes, depends upon the age at which the tree was cut down. When young, the heart wood is best; at maturity, with the exception of the sap wood, the tree is equally good through out; and when the tree is allowed to grow too long the heart wood is the first to show symptoms of weakness, and deteriorates gradually.

The best timber is secured by felling the tree at the age of maturity, which depends on its nature as well as on the soil and climate. The ash, beech, elm and fir are generally considered at their best when of seventy or eighty years' growth, and the oak is seldom at its best in less than one hundred years; but much depends on the surrounding circumstances. As a rule trees should not be cut down before arriving at maturity because there is then too much sap wood, and the durability of the timber is much inferior to that of trees felled after they have arrived at their full development.

The strength of many woods is doubled by the process of seasoning, hence it is very thriftless to use timber in a green state, as it is not only weak, but it is exposed to continual change of bulk, form and stability. After timber is cut, and before it is properly seasoned, the outside is found to crack and to split more than the inside of the mass, because it is more exposed to the desiccating effect of the surrounding atmosphere; but, as the outside dries the air gradually finds its way to the interior. If timber is cut by the saw when green, and allowed to season in a gradual manner, it is found to be the most durable. In the arts, however, artificial drying is often resorted to, as in the case of gun stocks. These are put into a desiccating chamber, where a current of air at 90 or 100 degrees is passed over them, at such a rate as to change the whole volume of air in the chamber every three minutes, and it is found that a year of seasoning may thus be saved. The walnut wood is as good, after this process, as if the seasoning had been accomplished by time and exposure, and works more smoothly under the cutting instruments of the stock machinery.

Wood will always warp after a fresh surface has been exposed, and will likewise change its form by the presence of any moisture, either from that contained in the atmosphere, or from wetting the surface. The effect of moisture on dry wood is to cause the fibres to swell; hence it is that if a board or plank is wetted upon one side, the fibres there will be distended, and the plank in consequence, must bend.

The amount of shrinkage of timber in length, when seasoning, is so considerable that it may in practice be disregarded. But the shrinkage in transverse directions is much greater, and presents some peculiarities which can only be explained by examining the structure of the wood as resulting from its mode of growth. Mahogany is a beautiful close grained wood, but is used not so much on account of its strength, but more frequently because of its non liability to shrink, warp or twist, and from the peculiar property of taking a firm hold of glue. In the last respect it is superior to any other wood. Mahogany differs greatly in regard to its closeness, hardness, strength and beauty. That from Honduras, called "bay wood," is much inferior to that called "Spanish" mahogany, which comes from the West Indies; the former is much used in the construction of light textile machinery, but chiefly on account of its cheapness; the latter is used for furniture or for other ornamental purposes. As regards strength this wood is inferior to oak in all respects, and its great characteristic defect is unsuitability for exposure to the weather, or indeed, for any purpose where it is made alternately wet and dry. When so subjected, it rapidly decays and loses all its good qualities.

Oak, taken as a whole, is one of the strongest and most durable of woods, and is especially adapted for exposure to the weather of a damp climate, and is indeed suitable for almost every purpose where the properties of strength, stiffness, and toughness, combined with endurance are required. Its value for ship building is proverbial, and in its employment for the staves of casks, for treenails, for carriage wheels, and for all such purposes requiring lightness and strength in combination it is equally useful. From time immemorial it was esteemed the best timber for heavy roofs and the condition in which some of these grand old roofs have reached our era fully attests the wisdom of the selection.

You do not need to black your boots in Pittsburgh. You hang them out of the window at night, and they are black enough in the morning.

## A Touching Instance of Gratitude.

We are what is called a comfortable couple—we and my good lady.

I have money in the funds, some house property, and a coal agency. A portion of the day I occupy in calling for the rents and in looking out for the postman, who may or may not (probably not, as a rule) bring orders for coal.

My good lady sees after the house, when she is not having a nap, or looking out of the window, and blows up the servant girl.

We have several meals during the day. We like a little and often, and our servant girl get rather overfed and saucy after a time, if they don't go away ill.

My good lady, in the latter case, is generally very kind to them. Our last girl was taken ill, and we gave her a week's holiday, some soup, wine and oranges, and her wages as usual.

This conduct on our part affected our servant girl deeply, and she insisted on sending her sister as a substitute while she was away.

Her sister came very early. My good lady got up and let her in. She was courtesying on the doorstep.

"If you please, ma'am, I'm Jimima's sister," she said.

"Take care," said my good lady; "you've upset the milk can with your crinoline."

She came in and began to clear away the supper things, and dropped a plate. My good lady told her where to find the breakfast things, and she brought up a cup without a handle; it had slipped through her fingers somehow.

"The girl's willing, but she's nervous," said my good lady.

We have some nice china ornaments on the parlor mantelpiece. While we were at breakfast, she dusted off a couple of shepherdesses. Between that and dinner time, though, she only got through a tumbled egg cup, and I was beginning to think she was getting steadier.

My good lady went down stairs to see how dinner was getting on. She came up, looking very vexed, indeed. She said:

"You know the best soup tureen?"

"I do," I said.

"It's gone," she said.

"How?" I asked.

"To pieces!"

She went down after this, and presently I heard a smash. My good lady shortly afterward appeared.

"Those two cut deancers!" she said.

"This is really becoming serious," I said.

"Haden't we better send her about her business?"

"How unreasonable you do talk," replied my good lady. "Her sister sent her out of kindness to us. It will hurt her feelings dreadfully if we don't keep her."

"How about our feelings?" I said.

There was an awful smash down stairs just at that moment. We set still and waited. Jimima's sister presently made appearance weeping bitterly.

"Oh! ma'am, oh! sir," she cried, "I'm the unluckiest girl that ever was. I've fell down with the dinner tray!"

"Will you be kind enough to return home?" said I. "We are not cross at you, and here's a shilling; only, my good girl, depart while there is yet a whole piece of crockery left in the house."

She waved her arms wildly, and knocked a few things off a sideboard.

"How can I ever repay you?" she cried.

"Your presence here, my good girl, is costing us, on an average, about a shilling a minute," I said. "If you would only go away and take another situation—say, for instance, in the china shop at the corner—we might, with a few years of penury and privation, gradually recover our losses."

She saw it in the same light, and went. My good lady then descended to the kitchen to look after the dinner.

Jimima's sister had left a jug on the stairs, over which my good lady tumbled and put her ankle out, also breaking the jug.

Jimima's sister has called on us twice since and said how sorry she was. We have on those occasions put the china up before speaking to her. We think it advisable that she should not come inside the house any more.

## Washing Compound.

The use of soda for washing linen is very injurious to the tissue, and imparts to it a yellowish color. In Germany and Belgium, the following mixture is now extensively used: Two pounds of soap are dissolved in about five gallons of water as hot as the hand can bear it; then next is added to this fluid three large-sized tablespoonfuls of liquid ammonia and one spoonful of best oil of turpentine. These fluids are incorporated rapidly by means of beating them together with a small birch broom. The linen is then soaked in this liquid for three hours, care being taken to cover the washing-tub by a closely fitting wooden cover. By this means the linen is thoroughly cleaned saving much rubbing, time and fuel.—Ammonia does not affect linen or woollen goods, and is largely used as a washing liquid both in England and America.

The dogs in Detroit do not have many chances to bark and bite, as their nature dictates, because the playful young Detroiters throw snuff in their eyes, and they can't see where to get a hold.

## An Act Regulating the Election of State Treasurer.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the qualified voters of this Commonwealth shall choose by ballot, on the second Tuesday of October, 1873, and on the day of the general election every second year thereafter one person to fill the office of State Treasurer, and until such officer is elected and assumes the duties of his office according to the provisions of this act, the present incumbent, upon his renewal his official bond, to be approved by the Governor not later than the first Monday of May next, shall have all the powers and perform all the duties of State Treasurer.

SEC. 2. Any person elected State Treasurer in pursuance of the provisions of this act shall be commissioned by the Governor of this Commonwealth, and assume the duties of the office on the first Monday of May next, succeeding his election, and shall have and possess all the powers granted, perform all the duties and be subject to all the penalties imposed by existing laws of the Commonwealth relating to State Treasurer, and the management of the State Treasury.

SEC. 3. The term of the office of State Treasurer shall be two years, from the first Monday of May next, succeeding his election. His salary shall be five thousand dollars per annum, payable quarterly, and no person shall be twice chosen in four years.

SEC. 4. The election laws now in force for the choice of Governor of this Commonwealth shall regulate the election of State Treasurer, and in case of any vacancy occurring in said office from death, resignation, failure to qualify and assume the duties after election or otherwise, the Governor shall appoint some proper person to fill such vacancy until the first Monday of May following the next general election; and the qualified electors shall, at the first general election, which shall happen more than sixty days after such vacancy shall occur, elect in the manner herein provided a suitable person to fill said office for the full term authorized by the provisions of this act.

SEC. 5. That the election of any person appearing to be elected Treasurer under the provisions of this act may be contested on the petition of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth, by the same tribunal and in the same manner and under the same resolutions and restrictions prescribed under the act of July 2d, 1839, for contesting the election of any person as Governor of the Commonwealth.

SEC. 6. Before he enters upon the duties of his office, the State Treasurer shall take the oath of office or affirmation of office agreeably to the directions of the Constitution of the United States and this Commonwealth, and shall become bound in an obligation with five or more sureties to be approved by the Governor, in the sum of one million of dollars, lawful money of the United States, conditioned for the true and faithful performance of the trusts and duties enjoined and required by law to be performed by such Treasurer; and the execution thereof being duly proved, the same shall be entered of record in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth. Copies of such obligation, duly authenticated under the seal of said office shall be received as legal evidence in any court of this Commonwealth.

Approved the 28th day of April, 1873.

J. F. HARTMAN

## FREDERICK THE GREAT.

One day the king rang his bell several times and nobody came. He opened the door, and found his page fast asleep in an arm-chair. Advancing to awake him, he perceived the corner of a note peeping out of his pocket. Curious to know what it was, he took it, and read it. It was a letter from the mother of the youth, thanking him for sending her part of his wages, to relieve her poverty. She concluded by telling him that God would bless him for his good conduct. The king, after having read it, went softly into his room, took a purse of ducats, and slipped it with the letter into the pocket of the page. He returned, and rang his bell so loud that the page awoke, and went in.—"Thou hast slept well," said the king.—"The page wished to excuse himself, and in his confusion put his hand by chance into his pocket, and felt the purse with astonishment. He drew it out, turned pale, and looking at the king, burst into tears, without being able to utter a word. "What is the matter?" said the king. "What hast thou?" "Ah, sire," replied the youth, falling on his knees, "they wish to ruin me; I do not know how this money came into my pocket." "My friend," said Frederick, "God often sends us blessings while we are asleep. Send that to thy mother, salute her from me, and say that I will take care of her and thee."

A colored deacon was praying for the recovery of a sick sister, and ended in this way: "Oh! Lord help her! Oh! Lord make her well! Oh! Lord if you cannot make her well, then Oh! Lord, help her to grin and bear it!"

They tell us of a railway in Kentucky whereon the locomotives are assisted up steep grades by a yoke of oxen.

## Pacific Islands.

These delicious tropical islands do not seem to be very attractive places of sojourn, notwithstanding the fruits with which they abound and their lovely climate. The English steamship *Blanche*, from Sydney, last year made a cruise touching at twenty five islands and passing near thirty more, in the course of a sail of 13,000 miles. Some of the information collected by the captain is not without interest.

The chief products of these islands are cocoanut oil, beche-de-mer, pearls, pearl shells and tortoise shells, and these they barter for tomahawks, beads, knives, pipes and tobacco. One of the rather common preliminaries of a trade is so peculiar that it deserves mention. It is called skull-hunting. A vessel arrives at an island, and the king is informed that the master wants to trade. The king replies that he has so much cocoanut oil, &c., which he is willing to barter, provided the master will give some of his warriors passage to another island with which he is at war. The warriors are taken to the island, the inhabitants are decoyed on board the ship on promise to trade, and when there the so-called warriors attack and kill them, and take their heads to hang up in their taboo house as trophies. Then the vessel takes them back, and the barter is made with the king. Another flourishing business of these white sailors is to kidnap the natives and transport them to the sugar plantations of Queensland and Fiji.

The natives of the Solomon Islands have the reputation of being the most blood thirsty of savages, but they are very cowardly, and are inveterate cannibals, their chief anxiety seeming to be to get each other's heads, and this pastime may explain why they built their houses in the tops of the trees. In Isabel Island a tree village was found built on the top of a rocky, steep mountain, 800 feet above the sea, and only to be reached by a slippery path which could not be followed without a guide. The summit was a mass of large rocks in the midst of which grew gigantic trees in the branches of which the houses of the natives are built. The trunks of the trees are perfectly smooth, without a branch for from 50 to 120 feet. One house visited was over 70 feet from the ground, the ascent to which was made by a ladder made of a strong creeper; this ladder is tied to a post in the house, and can be drawn up. The houses are firmly built and capable of accommodating a dozen people. When a family therefore has the body of a neighbor it wishes to eat undisturbed, or when it wants to feel safe overnight from an attack, it pulls up the ladder. It also provides itself with stones to drop on the head of anybody who attempts to shin up the tree. This is an ideal home, for a quiet man.

On the shore of this same island were seen twenty five heads nailed up on the chief's house, fresh and ghastly; the bodies had been recently eaten.

In the Lagoon Island, Caroline group, they found no traffic, and the men wore their hair in European fashion, chignons being common. On the islands of this group and of the Solomon the natives are all naked, except for a little paint.

## The Sewing Machine Man.

He has been to our house—the sewing machine man. There is nothing that my dog likes so well as a man for supper, unless it's two men for supper; but the dog smiled like a sucking dove when the sewing machine man came. I learn that the man has been hanging around the house pleasant afterwards for a week, getting acquainted with the dog. I shall be obliged to kill the dog, because all that was wanted of him was to keep agents away from the house, especially sewing machine agents. Sewing machine men will not steal—at least they never stole anything from our folks—but if a man had nineteen sewing machines and one dollar in money and was starving, a sewing machine man would sell that chap another machine and take the dollar as a first installment, with mortgage on the other machines as security for the rest of the payment. I sold machines myself for a while, so I know something about it. The machine came yesterday. Maria met me at the door, when I went to supper, and she said; "Joshua, my dear, (that was sarcasm) I have got such a nice new sewing machine. The man brought it to day. It cost ninety dollars and it is all paid for." Now, to one acquainted with the finances of the house at noon, that statement was rather astonishing. I commenced a few inquiries. The machine was not absolutely paid for, of course not, but the sewing machine man, by his glittering sophistry, his unanswerable logic, his silvery eloquence, and his limitless blarney, had impressed upon the mind of my guileless Maria Ann, an idea that when he came to see how we liked the machine he would bring us the money to pay for it with, provided of course we liked the machine. He felt sure we would like the machine, and he was some gentleman, not at all like some obtrusive agents who insist on leaving a machine whether you want it or not.

I am afraid the man will get into house again, and then of course I shall take the machine. I am starving the dog, on one meal of raw beef and whisky in two days, to make him savage, but I have no more confidence in him. The baby gets into

the wheel and makes an accident of herself every few minutes; the canary won't sing unless the machine is running, and the pie is left to burn while a long seam is finished. The man will come back, and we shall sell the kitchen stove or the parlor carpet, and buy the machine. That is the way it will turn out. We shall probably sell the parlor carpet because it is not paid for yet, and then the stove is not worth more than fifteen dollars. When we can enforce the ordinance against vagrant cattle, we must have an ordinance against sewing machine men. If another one gets into the house, I shall go into bankruptcy.

## Perfect Butter.

There have been in the Providence market this winter a few hundred pails of butter which have a history. They came from a single dairy in Illinois, and are uniform in quality, hardly distinguishable, indeed, one from another, although made in summer, autumn and winter.—They are sweeter, and have farshier and more delicate aroma than any ball butter we were able to find last summer in Rhode Island. They contain little salt and no buttermilk. This perfect butter is churned daily from fresh milk. Here lies the secret. Milk one hour—butter the next. No setting of milk pans and skimming and storing up of cream. No subjection of milk and cream to atmospheric, electric and thermal changes. No expensive cellars with running water to secure fresh air and equal temperature, or, in default, a perpetually fluctuating product of butter. In place of the inefficient hand working of the butter, jaws worked by power, squeezing out the buttermilk, just as the melted slag is squeezed out of the softened iron in puddling. The dairy farm at which this butter is made has, we believe, a hundred or more cows, in addition to which milk is purchased from the neighboring farms. It is, in other words, a factory, producing butter on a large scale, of uniform, excellent quality. Our theory of butter making has always been to carry the milk from the cows directly to the churn, and only to delay churning long enough for the milk to cool to the proper temperature. There would then be two churning each day, and the quantity should be sufficient to make one or more complete packages for the market at each churning. Theoretically, also, the casein should be immediately separated from the residual milk and buttermilk, and the ultimate products, butter and cheese, be the only substances remaining to be cared for only day to day. In such a factory, power and good machinery would substitute hand labor, and a uniformly good product of butter should result. The cheese would be of secondary, though considerable importance. At the present time large quantities of French butter, of uniform quality, are sold in the English market, at a good price. Meanwhile, American butter, in England, brings much less than its value, from the fact that no two packages are alike, even from the same dairy. This holds good of Rhode Island butter, in our own market. The butter from the same dairy, in successive weeks, in summer, has hardly a recognizable resemblance. A principal cause of this diversity and inferiority of product, is the difficulty or impossibility of keeping milk and cream, in our variable climate, and in any but the best appointed dairy rooms or cellars. The remedy for this is in churning fresh milk instead of stale cream.—*Providence Journal.*

## American Diet.

We are greasy people; from the pork fat of New England to the ham fat, of the South, we wallow in greasy food. This becomes rancid on the stomach, and superinduces what Dr. Urquhart pronounces the sum of all diseases—dyspepsia. We drink tea that would frighten a chinaman, and coffee that would serve as an antidote to opium. We pour down doses of alcoholic fluids which eat into the coatings of our intestines and destroy the gastric fluids juices. We go to bed overtaken, body and mind, sleep with sluggish blood in a state of stagnation, and get up only when the broad sun is staring in angrily at us through our bedroom windows.—We are reckless in our pursuit or pleasure; we strain our mental powers to their utmost tension; and end, old men and women before our time, or die, or fill a cell in an insane asylum.

A medical correspondent of an English journal says that the advantages of sparagus are not sufficiently appreciated by those who suffer with rheumatism and gout. Slight cases of rheumatism are cured in a few days by feeding on this delicious esculent; and more chronic cases are much relieved, especially if the patient avoids all acids, whether in food or beverage. The Jerusalem artichoke has also a similar effect in relieving rheumatism. The heads may be eaten in the usual way, but tea made from the leaves of the stalk, and drank three or four times a day, is a certain remedy, though not equally agreeable.

An exchange says: The rotund maiden of the period, dressed in the fashionable low-necked party dress, looks like an oyster on the half shell—pale, pulpy and peaceable.

Every soul in this country averages a three bushels of potatoes a year.