

# THE JEFFERSONIAN.

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STROUDSBURG, MONROE COUNTY, PA., JULY 17, 1873.

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Farms, Timber Lands and Town Lots  
**FOR SALE.**

Office next door above S. Rees' news Depot  
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March 29, 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 flatters himself that by eighteen years constant practice and the most careful and careful attention to all matters pertaining to his profession, that he is fully able to perform all operations in the dental line in the most careful, tasteful and skillful manner.  
Special attention given to saving the Natural Teeth; also, to the insertion of Artificial Teeth on Rubber, Gold, Silver or Continuous Gums, and perfect fits in all cases insured.  
Most persons know the great folly and danger of entrusting their work to the inexperienced, or to those living at a distance.  
April 12, 1871.—1y

**D. R. H. SHULL,**  
**PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.**

Office 1st door above Stroudsburg House,  
residence 1st door above Post Office.  
Office hours from 9 to 12 A. M., from 3 to 5  
and 7 to 9 P. M. [May 3 '73-1y, 2y]

**D. R. GEO. W. JACKSON**  
**PHYSICIAN, SURGEON & ACCOUCHER.**

In the old office of Dr. A. Reeves Jackson,  
residence in Wyckoff's building.  
**STROUDSBURG, PA.**  
August 8, 1873-4f.

**D. R. 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 Ananionk House, East Stroudsburg, Pa.  
July 11, 1873-1y.

**D. R. 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, '72-4f] D. L. PISLE.

**KIPLE HOUSE,**  
**HONESDALE, PA.**

Most central location of any Hotel in town.

**R. W. KIPLE & SON,**  
Proprietors.  
169 Main street.  
January 9, 1873.—4y.

**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.

**PHILADELPHIA.**  
May 30, 1872.—1y.

**REV. EDWARD A. WILSON'S** (of Williamsburgh, N. Y.) Recipe for CONSUMPTION and ASTHMA carefully compounded at

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

**MONROE COUNTY**  
**Mutual Fire Insurance Company.**



The By-Laws of this Company, and the regulations governing insurance have, recently been very materially changed, placing it upon a basis equal to that of any Fire Insurance Company in the State.

Important among these changes are the following, viz:

Policies, instead of being perpetual, are issued for five years.

All property is classified and the rate of premium is fixed according to the risk of the property.

Premium notes are taken, and all assessments are made on the notes.

Property is insured for not more than two thirds of its actual cash value, and the full amount of insurance paid in case of loss, provided the loss be equal to the amount of insurance.

"Annual assessments" only are made, except in cases of heavy loss, and where a special assessment is necessary.

The Company is therefore prepared to insure property upon terms much more desirable than under the old system.

Applications may be made to any of the Managers, Surveyors, or Secretary.

**MANAGERS.**  
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The Managers meet regularly at the Secretary's Office in Stroudsburg, on the first Tuesday of each month, at 2 o'clock P. M. May 15, '73-4f

**GOOD NEWS!**

**NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS!**

**WAGNER & RHODES**

would announce to the public, that they have taken the stand lately occupied by L. T. Labar & Co., and fitted and stocked it with choice lines of

Groceries,  
Provisions,  
Crockery ware, &c.

Every article in store has been selected with the greatest care, and they can assure customers, that no matter at what price sold, every thing purchased of them will prove to be of the best quality.

It is the design to keep a complete assortment in each line, so that all tastes may be suited.

Whether in want of heavy or fine Groceries or Provisions, Crockery Ware, and Glassware, Tobaccos

or what not. This will be found to be the place to call. A speciality with them will be a No. 1 brand of

**St. Louis Mills Flour**

which stands at the head of the list everywhere. Call and examine goods. Prices marked down to the lowest living figure.  
**SASH, DOORS AND BLINDS**  
Constantly on hand.

**ALSO:**  
On hand and for sale a superior lot of Ceiling Lath, Hemlock Boards and Scantling, Matched Flooring, and White Pine of all kinds.  
H. S. WAGNER. M. H. RHODES.  
April 19, 1873-4f.

**Extensive Mail Robberies—Arrest of the Perpetrators.**

Developments brought to light within a few days reveal mail robberies on a scale never before attempted by the most brazen of outlaws, and with a cunning that for a long time insured success and baffled the skill of the most expert detectives in the country. Through the efforts of Mr. J. S. Elwell, the special agent of the Post-office Department in this city, assisted by the National Detective Agency of Allan Pinkerton, the bold rascals have been brought to bay, and are now confessing their crimes and begging for mercy, behind the strong walls and bars of an Eastern prison. W. R. Wales and Robert R. Dudley are the names of the young men who have made themselves famous in the ranks of robbers. These two men, before commencing operations, matured their plans and perfected their plot very much as the writer of a romance is supposed to mark out his programme before he enters upon the material labor necessary to the production of his work. The first step was the most important of all, as upon its success depended, in a great degree, the future prosperity of the ambitious brace of rascals. Wales was a young man of some standing in society, and in business circles he was looked upon as honest and trustworthy. The semblance of these traits of character secured his appointment as a postal clerk on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, between Toledo and Buffalo, about two years ago. While thus employed he made the acquaintance of other route agents, among them a man named Harmon. For several months Wales diligently performed his duties, and secured not only the confidence of the officers of the Department, but the friendship and esteem of his associates and fellow clerks. Having accomplished all that he desired, and not caring to continue in a position where labor was required, the young man resigned his position, with the view of commencing a series of robberies that have terminated in his disgrace and a prospect of his imprisonment for many years. Dudley, in the meantime, had remained in the background, patiently awaiting the development of their deep laid schemes. Harmon was the man whose friendship Wales had most assiduously cultivated. They were bosom friends—at least Harmon so regarded. Wales, although the latter probably felt no further friendship than does the confidence operator toward the luckless victim he fleeces without a twinge of conscience. After leaving the service, Wales, as was the custom in those days, and is still, among members of a common fraternity, frequently took short trips on the car of Harmon, and was freely granted privileges on account of his former connection with the service, that would not have been permitted but for that circumstance, no matter how close might be the bond of friendship. During these rides, the shrewd rascal never failed, before he left the car, to steal whole packages of letters.

Having secured as many as he could well conceal about his person, he would leave the car at some place previously fixed upon between himself and confederate, and, with the assistance of Dudley, the work of rifling the letters would be performed. If money was found it was appropriated. If drafts large enough to warrant the risk were found, they were negotiated through the various express companies, forged letters of indorsement being sent in. When the money was received in this way, Dudley, who transacted this part of the business, always made it convenient to change his base of operations, assume a new name, and ostensibly establish himself in some business with men. When this had been accomplished, and everything was in readiness, Wales would take another ride, secure more letters, and repeat the operations so successfully performed in previous efforts.

The first draft known to have been fraudulently negotiated by them was mailed by Governor Washburn, of Wisconsin, on the 27th of May, 1872, and was collected on forged indorsements, through the Adams Express Company, at Pittsburgh, Dudley receiving the money on the 3d of June, and decamping on the same day. From Pittsburgh he made his way to Buffalo; from Buffalo to Rochester, thence to Albany, and stopping briefly at New York and Newark, N. J., and Philadelphia, he finally reached Matapan, near Boston, and quietly located, with the intention of suspending business until the storm should blow over, and it would be safe to operate once more.

While performing this journey, the keen scented blood hounds of the law were upon his track. They followed him with relentless purpose, and unceasing perseverance, sometimes only missing him by a day, and then losing track of him for a week, and perhaps a month. But, on the 31st day of May last, in his quiet retreat in the New England suburb, the shadows that had followed him so long at last found his hiding place, and he was transferred from the comforts of indolent ease to the hardships of prison life.

His confederate, Wales, the man who had perpetrated the robbery, had been arrested on the 7th of the preceding March, and the fact was kept a profound secret, and no doubt Dudley was perplexed in mind at the unusual neglect of his partner in crime to "show up" and repeat the depredations that had secured for both of them comparative wealth.

Both have confessed their arrest, and they are now in jail in the Western District of Pennsylvania, where the first ofence was committed, awaiting trial—Dudley is an Englishman, and nothing is known of his past history. Wales has a father residing at the White House, near Toledo, the locality he selected as the base of his thieving operations.

The chase for the fugitives has continued for the more than a year, and Mr. Elwell, during that time, has traveled more than ten thousand miles in quest of the prey he finally succeeded in securing. The amount in drafts and money stolen will never be known, but it is certain that in drafts alone \$50,000 has been realized and divided.—Chicago Evening Post.

**THE STORM KING.**

**Hurricane at Odin, Illinois.**

CINCINNATI, July 8.—A hurricane swept over Odin, Ill., last night, unroofing the Methodist Church, and otherwise injuring that building.

The Methodist Church and railroad engine house at Salem, Ill., were destroyed. Orchards, miles of fences and thousands of acres of corn were blown down.

At Harrisburg, Ill., the storm blew down a circus tent full of people. The lights fired the canvas, but the fire was extinguished.

At Carmi, Ill., on Friday last, a boy named Upton, while driving a reaper, was killed by lightning, as were also his two horses. A terrible storm visited that place last night and several men and horses were killed by lightning.

SPRINGFIELD, July 8.—This is the first day in seven that rain has not fallen here. For two or three days it has rained in torrents in Southern and Central Illinois, and the country is almost deluged with water. Great damage has been done to the wheat, oats and hay. In Southern Illinois large quantities of wheat will be lost. The corn crop is not much damaged by the rains.

EVANSVILLE, July 8.—The most destructive storm and tornado of the season passed over this city at eight o'clock P. M. yesterday. A number of snags were blown down, the front of a building was blown out, and much damage was done to the Trinity Catholic Church.

The steamer *Quickstep* was blown from her moorings, and lost her funnels. At Henderson, Ky., the roofs of a railroad round house and a tobacco warehouse were blown off. In Warwick county, Ind., great damage was done. No injury to persons is reported.

A train on the St. Louis and Southwestern railroad was detained two and a half hours by trees blown across the track.

CINCINNATI, July 8.—The following accounts of the damages to the crops and buildings, and estimated losses by the recent rains, have been received here:

In Ohio, throughout Fayette county, oats, wheat and corn have been seriously damaged, many trees uprooted, and one barn demolished. The loss is estimated at \$3000, outside of crops. In Washington county crops were considerably beaten down and damaged. An estimate of the loss cannot be made, the reports not being sufficiently full.

In Belmont county several acres of timber were destroyed. For a mile around Belmont nearly all the fences were blown down, admitting the stock into the grain fields. The wheat and corn were also flattened out. In Morrow county, in the vicinity of Cardington, on Thursday and Friday, the storm leveled the fences and timber in all directions. Many valuable orchards were ruined.

The loss in Franklin county is estimated at from \$50,000 to \$100,000. The bottom lands were covered with water, destroying the crops. Part of the canal in the town of Winchester is under water, compelling some of the firms to stop business. In the southern portion of Licking county the crops of all kinds are badly damaged.

The Newark, Somerset and Straitsville railroad suffered severely. Twenty-five miles of track were washed out, and several bridges destroyed. In Clinton county the grain in shocks, and that standing in the fields, was alike prostrated, making it necessary to cut a great part of it by hand.

In the southern portion of Greene county the wheat crops suffered. The estimated loss is from fifteen to twenty per cent. In other portions of the county the loss is considerably lighter. The weather is still showery, and, unless it clears up soon, the wheat crop, which is dead ripe, will be greatly injured.

In Muskingum county, Zanesville, Washington, Perry, Wayne and Knox townships suffered most damage to the growing crops, not less than \$10,000, beside a heavy loss on timber.

In the southern part of Butler county the rain damaged the crops. A large lot of timber was also blown down. In Clark county the damage was not great, except in extra work, and inconvenience in harvesting the prostrated grain.

In Union county the wheat crop is badly damaged throughout, especially along the creeks, where whole fields are destroyed. In Hickaway county the crops were destroyed and washed away, the approximate loss being \$100,000. To this may be added the broom corn within three miles of Circleville, \$25,000.

In Athens county, at Nelsonville, the Hocking river overflowed and inundated the lower part of the town. A large number of families were compelled to leave their houses and contents and fly for life, so sudden and unexpected did the flood come. The crops in the bottom lands are a total loss.

The damage to the crops is estimated at \$10,000. A great number of families living along the river in the vicinity of Athens were compelled to move to higher ground. The Marietta and Cincinnati railroad track is covered with water too deep to allow the passage of trains.

In Fairfield county the loss of public and private property is estimated at over half a million dollars. Many of the low farms were swept of everything but the buildings. The Hocking canal will not be repaired this summer, having fifteen large breaks within the distance of twenty-five miles.

The Bremen canal is six feet under water. On the morning of the 4th inst. four bridges of the Cincinnati and Maskingum and Cincinnati and Hocking Valley railroads were wrecked. The Hocking canal and river have been made one stream by the numerous breaks.

In the southeastern part of Indiana severe losses are reported. In Union county the crops are damaged from ten to fifteen per cent. In Ripley county the wheat suffered badly. In Decatur county the wheat yield will be but one-fourth of the crop.

In Shelby county two-thirds of the wheat is sprouting very fast. In Dearborn county the losses on the crops will be far up in the thousands. The same report comes from Fayette county. Corn will yield only three-fourths of a crop.

**The Fire-Worshippers.**

In an interesting letter from India to the *Syracuse Courier*, a correspondent, signing the initials "N. F. G.," says: "You have all heard of the Parsees. They are the Jews of Bombay. They are a race that was excluded from Persia as the Jews had been from many countries. Here they located. They are very industrious, and are a peculiar people. They are the traders. They buy and sell the cotton. They are the brokers, the money lenders, and shavers. They never mingle with others. They have their own schools, and in their way are highly educated. They take care of their own poor. They have great wealth, and have elegant villas on Malabar Hill, the most fashionable part of the city. They drive splendid horses and ride in elegant carriages. If the ladies and children appear on the street, they are dressed in silk. I never saw children so elegantly dressed anywhere else. Many of the young ladies are very beautiful, but are never allowed to receive visits from any but those of their own race. They are fond of amusements, and have a theater of their own. They are fire worshippers. When the labors of the day are over they are seen along the shores of the sea, facing the setting sun, with their hands clasped, repeating their prayers. They have very peculiar notions of life, but their cemetery is more peculiar still. It is different from all others. We make a visit to their cemetery, not knowing at the time that no one was admitted. It is a large tract on the best part of Malabar Hill. It is very valuable now, but it was purchased many years ago. We made application at the gate for admission, and were refused. We appealed to a young Parsee, who happened to be passing. He was dressed in silk and very gentlemanly in his appearance. He said that no Europeans were admitted. We told him that we were not European, but Americans. He said he would be very happy to oblige Americans, but could not, but did consent that we should go up the road outside the inner wall, and have a view of the city and bay. The sentinel took us along the winding road, and a rupee given to him acted like a charm. It opened all the gates and passed the police. There were no Parsees in sight to stand in our way, and we entered the prohibited enclosure. These grounds are surrounded by a wall twenty feet high, and have been used for a great number of years by this strange people. There are no monuments in the cemetery. There are three round towers about fifty feet in diameter, and fifty to sixty feet high. On the top of these towers there is an iron grate. The dead are brought to the gate and delivered to the priests, and the friends depart. The priests prepare the corpse and lay it on the grate, and it is devoured by the vultures, and the bones drop through the grate into the charnel house below. These towers or vaults are called the 'Towers of Silena.' We saw hundreds of vultures sitting on these towers, and the sentinel told us that they would take all the flesh from the bones of a corpse in an hour. We asked why these towers? The sentinel, pointing to one, said, 'Parsees with plenty of money put there;' to another, 'Parsees with but little money put there;' and the other, 'Parsees with no money put there.'

The sentinel said, when a corpse is placed on the grate, the strife and noise of the vulture is frightful, and could be heard for a long distance. We saw those 'Towers of Silena,' and do not care ever to be any nearer.

There is a man in Germantown who has a horse which is so fast that if you stop him suddenly while he is at full speed, it turns his hair all the wrong way.

**A Wandering Heir—Romantic Law Suit.**

About forty years ago there died in a hospital in Philadelphia a man named James Turnbull. He had been a man of means, and was interested in coal lands near Hazleton. Bad speculations and dissipation ruined him, and others became possessed of his coal property, although up to the time of his death he declared that he still had a title to them.—He left a divorced wife, and a son also named James. The latter was a mere child when his father died. Nearly thirty years since he left Philadelphia and went to sea. In 1852, his mother, being alone and destitute, determined if possible to ascertain if her husband really had any title to the coal lands, and if so to summon her son back, if possible, and have him urge his claims. The land, meanwhile, had fallen into the hands of Hon. Asa Packer, the Pardees, and other famous capitalists of this region—who still hold them. James Turnbull's mother, in the year above mentioned, found a champion in O. H. Wheeler, esq., then a lawyer in Mauch Chunk. He searched the records, and became convinced that Turnbull's title to the lands was good. It was necessary, however, to get James back, who, if living, was the only heir, before anything could be done to recover the property. After twenty years of ceaseless effort, tidings were finally obtained of him from Mexico, and in June, 1872, he arrived in this country. His career had been one of continual peril and adventure. He had been shipwrecked several times, and once floated a week on a raft until picked up by a vessel near the Island of St. Thomas. He was an "Argonaut of '49," and shared in all the perils of early life in California. Several years spent in that region was followed by his taking up his abode on the western coast of Mexico, near Mazatlan. Here he was blown up in a steam-boat, robbed by a party of Mexican soldiers with twelve dagger wounds in his body, and suffered many other trials, making and losing several fortunes. In 1871 he heard from his mother in regard to the disputed property, and started for home as soon as possible, being captized in a boat which was conveying him to the homeward bound steamer, narrowly escaping with his life, and losing many valuables.

The action to recover was commenced soon after Turnbull's return. The case came up last week in the U. S. Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania at Williamsport. There are six of the most eminent lawyers in the state engaged for the defence—among them Hon. George A. Woodward. The case was continued, on the ground that several of the defendants' counsel were unable to be present, being members of the Constitutional Convention.

There are 4,000 acres of valuable coal land involved, representing millions of dollars.—Hazleton Sentinel.

**Freighting Lumber.**

Some enterprising lumber dealers in Chicago have entered upon an experiment which promises to have a material effect in reducing the prices of lumber in that city. Heretofore in shipping lumber from Michigan to Chicago by the ordinary means of transportation it has been deemed necessary to have the timber sawed, or else hewn down, in order to save freight charges. But the firm referred to have adopted a plan of transportation which is new in that region, and which will not only cause an immense saving in freight charges, but also be economical in other ways if it proves practicable.

Instead of shipping their lumber by rail or in small lake craft, they have constructed a monster raft, made up of logs in the rough securely fastened together by means of bolts and chains, so constructed that it can be towed across the lake with as much safety, it is thought, as rafts are floated down the river of Pennsylvania and Maine. The first raft built for lake navigation contains 699,000 feet of clear lumber, exclusive of the slabs and outer pieces which would have been wasted under the old method of transportation. It is made up of sections consisting of twenty logs each, the raft being three sections wide. In front is an entwater, made of logs of extraordinary length coming together in front like the timbers in a vessel's bow.

The entwater equalizes the power of the tow boat, lessens the resistance of the water, and will break the force of such storms as are liable to arise on the Lake. One tug can thus tow across Lake Michigan a quantity of lumber which it would require a number of vessels or many trains of railroad cars to move at a cost which is trifling compared with existing charges. Besides this a vast amount of waste material, which it has hitherto cost a great deal of money to get rid of can be utilized for fuel and other purposes when sawn up in Chicago.

A hen belonging to a farmer in the vicinity of Salisbury, Indiana county, recently made a nest near the top of a sugar maple, at least twenty-five feet from the ground and brought out a brood of chicks. By the laws which usually govern well regulated hens he attributes it to the fact that a Democrat had recently moved into the neighborhood who was fond of fresh eggs, and Mrs. Hen saved her reputation by climbing a tree.