

THE JEFFERSONIAN.

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

VOL. 31.

STROUDSBURG, MONROE COUNTY, PA., JULY 24, 1873.

NO. 11.

Published by Theodore Schoch.

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

JOB PRINTING,
OF ALL KINDS,
executed in the highest style of the Art, and on the most reasonable terms.

WILLIAM S. REES,
Surveyor, Conveyancer and
Real Estate Agent.

Farms, Timber Lands and Town Lots
FOR SALE.

Office next door above S. Rees' news Depot and 2d door below the Corner Store.
March 29, 1873-4f.

DR. J. LANTZ,
Surgeon and Mechanical Dentist,

still has his office on Main Street, in the second story of Dr. S. Wallon's building, nearly opposite the Stroudsburg House, and he flatters himself that his eighteen years constant practice and the most earnest and careful attention to all matters pertaining to his profession, that he is fully able to perform all the 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 13, 1871.—1y

DR. J. 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-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, 1872-4f.

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. Charges reasonable. Patronage of the public solicited.

Office in A. W. Loder's new building, opposite Anadolink House, East Stroudsburg, Pa. July 11, 1873.—1y.

DR. N. L. PECK,
Surgeon Dentist.

Announces that having just returned from Dental College, he is fully prepared to make artificial teeth in the most beautiful and life-like manner, and to fill decayed teeth according to the most improved method.
Teeth extracted without pain, when desired, by the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas, which is entirely harmless. Repairing of all kinds neatly done. All work warranted. Charges reasonable.

Office in J. G. Keller's new Brick building, Main Street, Stroudsburg, Pa. Aug 31-1f

JAMES H. WALTON,
Attorney at Law.

Office in the building formerly occupied by L. M. Burton, and opposite the Stroudsburg Bank, Main street, Stroudsburg, Pa. Jan 13-1f

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 furnished 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.

KIPPLE HOUSE,
HONESDALE, PA.

Most central location of any Hotel in town.
140 Main street, Proprietors.
January 9, 1873.—1y.

ACKAWANNA HOUSE,
OPPOSITE THE DEPOT,

East Stroudsburg, Pa.
B. J. VAN COTT, Proprietor.

THE BAR contains the choicest Liquors and TABLE is supplied with the best market goods. Charges moderate. [May 3 1872-4f.]

WATSON'S
Mount Vernon House,

117 and 119 North Second St.
ABOVE ARCH.

PHILADELPHIA.

May 30, 1872.—1y.

DR. 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.

MONROE COUNTY

Mutual Fire Insurance Company,
STROUDSBURG, PA.



ESTABLISHED 1844.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

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.
Stogdell Stokes, Jacob Knecht, J. Dupre LeBar, John Edinger, Richard S. Staples, Francis Hagerman, Silas L. Drake, Jacob Stouffer, Chas. D. Brodhead, Theodore Schoch, Robert Boys, Thos. W. Rhodes, William Wallace.

STOGDELL STOKES, Pres't.
E. B. DREHER, Secretary and Treasurer.
SURVEYORS.

For Monroe County:
Silas L. Drake, Thos. W. Rhodes, William Gilbert, J. Dupre LeBar, Geo. G. Shafer, Jacob Stouffer.

For Wayne County:
F. A. Oppelt, Jos. L. Miller.

For Pike County:
Samuel Detrick.

For Northampton County:
Richard Camden.

For Carbon County:
Samuel Ziegenfus.

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, 73-1f

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, 1873-1f.

THE UNITED STATES ASSAY OFFICE.

The necessity for a Government office for the assaying of precious metals is not generally understood, and there are few whose curiosity would lead them to inquire why it is maintained. Yet the necessity is not only great, but the work done is very important. All the bullion in the country is supposed to pass through the hands of the Government officials, hence bankers and others who, whether for shipment or for other purposes, require gold or silver in bulk, go to the United States Assay Office and there purchase it. But the question arises, where does the Government get it all from?—Does it come from the California and Oregon gold fields? By no means. When a banker wants to ship, say \$20,000 in gold to a foreign country, he finds that such a sum in coin is not only very bulky, but far less safe than when in a solid bar. He there fore takes it to the Assay office and has it melted down. Old-fashioned or damaged jewelry, gold or silver plate, &c., that is unsalable in such a state, finds a ready market when in bar. Such articles are constantly taken to the Assay office, when they soon lose their original appearance. Another reason for reducing gold coin, especially such as has been long in use, and jewelry to bar gold, is that it generally brings a higher price in the market in that form.

A visit to the United States Assay Office, which is in a quiet, unpretending building in Wall street, next to the Treasury Office, is at any time interesting.—All the processes of melting the precious metals and separating them from their alloys are always fully explained to the visitor by the attendants at the office. The first apartment entered is the deposit-room, where depositors leave their gold or silver to be melted, receiving therefor a receipt according to its weight. Samples of it are then carried into the melting room and melted down, there assuming a strangely different appearance from what it originally bore. Jewelry, even of the finest kind, comes out of the crucible looking very much like brass or copper. In this state it is carried into the assaying room, where the quality of the gold is tested by weight. For this purpose a small portion of the metal is rolled out into a thin plate, from which a piece is cut off and placed in a scale of such accuracy as to weigh to the two thousandth part of a grain. The exact weight of the piece of metal is thus determined, and it is then melted in a small cup made of bone dust, first having been boiled in acid. The extraneous matter is absorbed by the cup, the pure gold remaining at the bottom. This is then precipitated in an annealing-cup and all the pure gold that was contained in the piece previously weighed is obtained. Again recourse is had to the scale, the pure gold is weighed and the precise degree of fineness of the original is determined and marked in thousandths. The depositor is then paid the exact value of the metal he deposited, either in coin or bar. Thus a quantity of gold plate is brought in, say five pounds weight, it is received and numbered. A portion is melted and assayed; that is returned to the receiving officer by the assayer with a ticket giving the number of the sample and the degree of fineness, which is, say four hundred and seventy thousandths. A very simple calculation enables the clerk to give the exact value of all the gold contained in the five pounds of plate, which is paid for accordingly. In this department of the office the greatest exactitude and accuracy in work and in instruments are required. To insure that, two assays of each sample are made by two different assayers; if the result in each case corresponds the assay is considered correct; if not, fresh samples are obtained and assayed. The scales used are balanced to a degree of nicety scarcely credible. The bearer is of hard steel, and has an edge as fine as that of a razor, which rests on an agate support.—So accurate are these scales that a piece of hair about one and a half inches long was placed in the scale before the writer and its weight accurately determined to be nearly five two thousandths part of a grain.

When the fineness and consequent value of a deposit has been determined and the metal paid for, it of course becomes the property of the Government, and is then thrown into common bulk for preliminary melting. For this purpose the gold is divided in lots of 150 pounds each, called "melts," having previously been mixed with silver in the proportion of two parts silver to one of gold; the reason for which is that the acids will not act on the gold unless the silver be in greater quantity. In this state the metal is placed in large cast iron pots and melted; while it is still in a liquid form, the metal is thrown into cold water and granulated, naturally assuming varied and fantastic shapes.

It is now ready for the separating room, and reaching which the visitor nearly suffocated by the sulphuric fumes escaping from the acid used in separating the metals. In one corner of this apartment are four large iron pots, covered, and on the opposite side is a row of small furnaces, while scattered about are small wooden trays filled with what appears to be red sand of different degrees of fineness. On lifting the lid off one of the large iron pots a dirty-looking liquid of a greenish color is seen boiling furiously, while the fumes of sulphur render a near approach anything but desirable. That feeling,

however, soon wears off, for after being in the room a few minutes the visitor experiences nothing more disagreeable than a slight titillation of the throat. In each of these pots has been placed a "melt," or 150 pounds of mixed granulated metal, as prepared in the melting room and the pots is then filled with sulphuric acid, which is kept at boiling point for an entire day. The acid separates the gold from the silver, precipitating the former, and holding the latter in solution. The gold which is found at the bottom of the pot, after the liquid has been drawn off, has the appearance of coarse red sand, and is more or less mixed with silver, to free it from which it is necessary to subject it to six or eight boilings in sulphuric acid, occupying in all about a week, by the end of which time pure gold of about nine hundred and ninety eight one thousandths in fineness is obtained in the form of very fine dust. Between each boiling it is necessary to wash the gold in hot water, and run it through a filter, in order to take out any sulphate of silver that may remain. After this washing the gold dust is placed in a circular mold, and subjected to a hydraulic pressure of 200 tons, in order to remove all moisture. The dust thus pressed into cakes is again melted, and cast into bars of from one to six or ten pounds in weight, when it is stamped with the official stamp of the Assay Office, and is ready for market. Each operation, or rather series of operations, thus conducted in the separating room, and occupying about a week, results in the production of about 250 pounds, or \$50,000 worth of fine gold.

But we have not yet done with the separating room. After each boiling of the gold and silver in sulphuric acid, the liquid holding a large quantity of silver in solution is run through pipes into tanks beneath filled with cold water. Coils of steam pipes run round these tanks, and bars of copper placed in the bottom.—Steam is then let on and the liquid kept boiling for two days, during which the acid in the silver solution dissolves part of the copper, precipitating the silver in powder, looking like very fine silver sand. The silver might be precipitated in salt-water, by which means it would assume the form of chloride of silver, having the appearance of slackened lime, but the chemical action of copper produces a fine metallic silver, from which all the base metals are washed out, and it is then taken to the melting room and cast into bars of solid silver, ready for the market. The liquid from which the silver has thus been eliminated contains large quantities of copper, and is then run off into other tanks and allowed to cool, when the copper crystallizes, forming blue vitriol, which, after being boiled a second time, is dried and barreled for market. Nearly 500 pounds of pure silver are thus obtained from each series of operations in the separating room. In melting, all the dross or baser metals, called the flux, floats on the surface of the molten gold or silver, and is taken off on earthen plates. This flux and the ashes from the furnace are crushed and washed, and all the metal that may remain in them is obtained.—Thus, in a single "melt" of 150 pounds of gold, scarcely a single ounce of pure metal is lost, although, the regulations of the department allow something more than that quantity for waste. The workmen in the separating room all wear large rubber gauntlets to protect their hands from the action of the acid in which they have to work. The fumes of the sulphur from the pots in the separating room pass up through long iron pipes into a leaden condenser, where they pass through coke into a second and a third condenser before they are allowed to pass into the air, by which time they are so free from sulphur as to leave its presence almost indistinguishable.—*New York Times.*

The Reading Eagle says: Three or four weeks ago two men traveled through a neighboring county pretending that they wanted to establish township libraries, which were to be kept at the farmer's house, and the books loaned out free of cost. Calling upon a wealthy farmer they would ask if he would take charge of the library. If he would, they asked him to write his name on a piece of paper, which was to be sent to the County Auditors." The men then cut the sheet into slips, turned them over and wrote a note of hand on the other side, leaving the farmer's name to back it.—They served half a dozen or more farmers this way, writing notes of \$50 or \$60, to run thirty days, and signing any name they pleased, so long as the note had a good endorsement. The notes were afterwards discounted at the bank and the thieves fled, leaving the farmers severely stuck.

Several parties in this city, says the Reading Eagle, have discovered symptoms of a new disease among their horses, which may prove as disastrous as did the epizootic of last year. Horses are unable to eat; are restless, impatient and feverish. They are troubled with an apparent tickling sensation in the throat, and do not eat their customary quantities of food. As yet there is no apparent trouble resulting from it, as the horses perform their work as usual, notwithstanding the fact that some of them have not been eating much of anything for several days. Experienced horsemen pronounce it a relic of the disease of last year.

How Indians Get Their Names.

It has doubtless seemed surprising to many people in reading the accounts of Modoc troubles, that the Indians should be content to bear such absurd and uncomplimentary names as Shack Nasty Frank, Hooker Jim, Bogus Charley and the rest. The matter is explained in an article in the Savannah News, by Mayor Jones, who, "years ago, when clerk to the Governor of Florida, assisted in paying annuities to the Seminoles and Apaches, and dealing out for their paposes such names as Washington, Jackson, Lafayette, Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, Metamora, Paul Pry, Zip Coon, Hail Columbia, Yankee Doodle and others." The explanation is as follows:

"Indian names, which are often significant of some personal characteristic, or some feat performed by those who wear them, are rarely conferred until the individual has passed the pappose period. Thus in every tribe there is a large number of Indian youths without names. All the tribes with which the United States government holds treaty relations, who have been swindled out of their lands from time to time, and removed to new reservations only to be driven from them as the white settlement encroach and the lands are wanted by squatters and speculators, have for years been in the habit of receiving bribes in the shape of annuities in money, which are divided pro rata among the chiefs and warriors. Under a liberal construction of the Indian treaties every male, if but a month old, is accounted a warrior, and his parent receives for him his part of the annuity.

"In the payment of the annuities, the government, for the purpose of obtaining a census of the males of a tribe, requires that the agent and his clerks shall enter every warrior's name in duplicate books, which, with his cross mark affixed, is a receipt to the government for the money he receives. Thus, it will be seen, every warrior, if he is only a month old, must have a name to entitle him to the government pittance. These nameless warriors receive names from the Indian agents, their assistants and clerks, who often tax their ingenuity and expose their want of good taste in giving them unmeaning and ridiculous epithets—names which mar the nomenclature of Indian tribes. Singularly enough, when these names are given and recorded in the book of record, the Indians, catching the words, though ignorant of their meaning, religiously adhere to the names given their children, believing that by changing them they would forfeit their annuity rights."

The judgment of the Court of Dauphin county in the case of John Glatfelter vs. the Commonwealth, has been reversed by the Supreme Court and a decision rendered in favor of the plaintiff. The following is a statement of the case: John Glatfelter was Treasurer of York county for the years 1868 and 1869, and received the military taxes for these years. He paid out the funds according to the orders of the County Commissioners, and his military accounts were separately audited by the County Auditors at the end of each year. At the end of his term he paid the balance in his hands to John M. Detch, his successor in office, and received back his bonds. In the month of August, 1871, the Auditor General settled accounts against Mr. Glatfelter, charging him with military tax amounting to \$2,452 13. He took an appeal from this settlement, and the case was tried at Harrisburg in the spring of 1872. On the trial of the case Judge Pearson instructed the jury that the action of the County Auditors was void, the law giving them jurisdiction being repealed, that their settlement was no defense, and that the Auditor General had power to resettle the accounts. The jury found in the Commonwealth \$2,268 85. Mr. Glatfelter took a writ of error, and the Supreme Court decided that the County Auditors are the proper persons to settle the accounts of County Treasurers of the military fund and other State taxes, and they having settled Mr. Glatfelter's accounts, from which no appeal was taken by the Commonwealth, according to law, their action is conclusive, and consequently the Auditor General has no right to resettle the accounts.

The Free Masons of our State are making elaborate preparations for the dedication in September next of their new Broad street temple, in Philadelphia, which is the finest Masonic edifice in the world. The chief ceremonies will take place Friday, September 26, to be preceded by a reception of the Knights Templars on the evening of the 25th. The procession of the Grand and Subordinate Lodges will be an imposing one. On September 29th, the Grand Chapter will dedicate its portion of the building, whilst on the 30th the Knights Templar take possession of theirs. This succession of Masonic ceremonies will attract a large number of visitors to the city, as the displays made by this powerful Order hitherto in Philadelphia have always done.

A lawyer at Hollidaysburg gets mad and uses secular language whenever you mention that little incident, of him at tending a "hop" and being in the enjoyment of a schottish, in which himself and the bells of the evening were partners, when his suspenders gave way, letting his pants slip to the floor much to the astonishment of himself and the company.

The Altoona Tribune tells this story:—

"A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Rutburg, Fourth avenue, this city, thirteen days ago, which was probably the most diminutive specimen of perfect humanity ever ushered alive into this world. At its birth it weighed only one pound, and this weight was not increased, and eleven inches represented its length. A common tea-cup was large enough to entirely cover its head and reach down to its shoulders, while its arms and legs were of the dimensions of one's little finger. These general proportions will give some faint idea of the smallness of the infant, which was perfectly formed in its every member, though its face looked like the face of an aged person. This little waif lived till yesterday morning, meanwhile partaking of sustenance up till within three days of its death. It was buried last evening. The coffin measured fifteen inches in length, and was four inches across. The father is a machinist in the employ of the P. R. R. Company, and is an estimable citizen. The mother, if it may be added, on another occasion gave birth to a child which weighed only three pounds, while two others of her children are hale, hearty, and give fair promise of living long."

A child of Mr. Isaac Meals, of Concord township, Blair county, aged but twenty months, on Tuesday of last week, ate and swallowed between sixty and seventy pebbles or gun caps the parents doted it with the white of eggs, sweet milk and lard, which caused it to throw up, by count, forty nine caps; some of them were pretty well chewed up and flattened, but some were nearly whole in their original form. It still lives.

A Mrs. Hathaway, of Temple, Meade, is ninety nine years old, and has smoked and chewed tobacco since she was a girl. She formerly drank spirituous liquors, but the Maine law was the means of introducing such a horrid, dead shot style of benzine in the shape of whiskey into the State that she believed it necessary, in order to prolong her life, to abandon the use of the ardent altogether.

A West Chester merchant set a steel trap in the cellar to catch rats, and the next morning it was missing. A few days thereafter a boy saw a strange cat enter the cellar carrying a piece of meat in her mouth. She went being a lot of empty barrels, and presently returned without the meat. The barrels were removed, and there was a cat eating the meat, with one leg fast in the missing steel trap.

If we are to follow the rule of deducting Hercules from the foot, how tall must be the Arostook lad for whom in Bangor, Me., there has just been made a pair of shoes 13 1/2 inches long by 4 1/2 inches broad? This juvenile giant is 19 years old, and still he is growing, to be, doubtless, the delight of many a circus and the great attraction of many a museum.

The Kittanning Republican has gone into the business of building fish stories. Here is its last: On the 26th of May, Michael Step caught in a net, at White Rock, in this county, a cat fish that weighed forty-five pounds, a snapping turtle that weighed twenty-five pounds, and several cat fish and suckers, all at one haul.

Local opinion is working wonders in some counties. In Tidouate it has raised the price of crackers to ten cents apiece, and the dealer has such a large profit on them that he throws a glass of whiskey into the bargain. Notwithstanding this exorbitant price some Tidouatians live on nothing but crackers.

Before a justice of the Peace, in Chicago, for the first time in the State of Illinois a female lawyer conducted a suit and won it besides. The case was brought by a washerwoman against a butcher who refused to evacuate premises belonging to her and for which he would pay no rent.

Two warm hearted young ladies in New Haven got up a subscription for an old woman who broke her leg. When the sum reached \$25 they divided the spoils and purchased a new bonnet apiece, of the very latest style. They said a woman with a broken leg wouldn't be able to wear a bonnet much this summer anyhow.

William B. Lincoln, of Dedham, Mass., while walking with his wife on Monday evening, near that village, was shot by some unknown person, one ball entering the left side just below the heart and another at the knee. The wounds are dangerous. There is no clue to the assassin.

The Connecticut school report shows that in that State, as well as in Massachusetts, ten per cent of the children never see the inside of a school house, and that the average attendance does not embrace much more than half the children in the State.

Since the abolition of the franking privilege on July 1 there has been a marked decrease in the amount of mail matter passing through the New York post office. The repeal has caused the falling off of 18,000 free newspaper exchanges during the week.