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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 flatters himself that by eighteen years constant practice and the most exact and careful attention to all matters pertaining to his profession, that he is fully able to perform all operations in the dental line in the most careful, tasteful and skillful manner.
Special attention given to saving the Natural Teeth, also, to the insertion of Artificial Teeth on Rubber, Gold, Silver or Continuous Gums, and perfect fits in all cases 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. J. H. SHULL,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Office 1st door above Samsburg 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*]

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

In the old office of Dr. A. Reeves Jackson, residence, corner of Sarah and Franklin street.
STROUDSBURG, PA.
August 8, 1872-4f.

D. R. H. J. PATTERSON,
OPERATING AND MECHANICAL DENTIST,

Having located in East Stroudsburg, Pa., announces that he is now prepared to make 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 as promptly and warranted. Charges reasonable. Patronsage of the public solicited.

Office in A. W. Loder's new building, opposite Anomink 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 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.

KIPLE HOUSE,
HONESDALE, PA.

Most central location of any Hotel in town.
169 Main street.
R. W. KIPLE & SON, Proprietors.
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 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.

THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

Mackey and Gordon Nominated.

HARRISBURG, August 13.—The Republican State Convention was called to order at noon to-day by Mr. Errett, chairman of the State Central Committee, the hall of the House of Representatives at the time being thronged by the delegates and spectators of the proceedings.

S. H. Miller, of Mercer, was made temporary chairman. The usual committees were appointed, when a recess was taken to half past two P. M., in order to allow the committees to meet.

The convention again met at half past two o'clock, and was called to order by the temporary president.

General Campbell, chairman of the committee on Permanent Organization, named as president of the convention, Hon. A. G. Olmsted of Porter county, with the usual number of vice presidents and secretaries.

THE NOMINATIONS.
R. W. Mackey was nominated for State Treasurer on the first ballot, receiving 115 votes. Mr. Henry, of Cambria, had 18 votes. The nomination was made unanimous.

Judge Isaac Gordon, of Jefferson county, was nominated for Judge, of the Supreme Court on the tenth ballot, which resulted—Gordon, 77; Paxson, 48; Butler, 5. The nomination was then made unanimous.

THE RESOLUTIONS.
The following are the resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.—

The Republicans of Pennsylvania, in convention assembled, renew their expression of confidence in and devotion to the principles of Republicanism, and declare—

First. That they heartily indorse and re-adopt the Republican National and State platforms of 1872.

Second. That the national administration commands their continued confidence, and is entitled, by its promotion of the best interests and prosperity of the nation, to the earnest support of the people.

Third. That the administration or Governor Hartranft calls for our warmest approbation. During the short time he has been in the Executive Department he has established a State policy which has justly endeared him to the people of this Commonwealth, and has amply justified the confidence we have placed in him.

Fourth. That while earnestly in favor of constitutional reform, and of such a revision of our State Constitution as will make it an effective instrument in preventing and punishing the corrupt abuses that have crept under our present system, we demand emphatically and especially that whatever is done or left undone, the main purpose for which the Constitution at Convention was called, the absolute prevention of special legislation, shall be so placed before the people as to secure their separate and decisive expression thereon.

Fifth. That the reduction of the State debt from \$41,000,000 to \$26,000,000; the repeal of all State taxes on real estate; the establishment of schools for the education and support of soldiers' orphans, the maintenance of our excellent and prosperous system of common schools, and the establishment of a policy paying off our debt at the rate of \$2,000,000 a year, together with the generally flourishing condition of our prosperous old Commonwealth, are evidences that the Republicans during their twelve years of control in Pennsylvania have faithfully administered her affairs, and that her government may be safely left in their hands.

Sixth. That there should be rigid economy in the State and National administrations, and taxes should be reduced in both as rapidly as consistent with good government, the maintenance of the public credit, and the certain extinguishment of the State and National debts.

Seventh. That the public lands belong to the people, and should be sacredly reserved for homes for actual settlers, and we pronounce against all further grants of these lands to corporations.

Eighth. That adequate provision should be made by law for the protection of persons engaged in mining and other hazardous forms of labor.

Ninth. That when retrenchment is required to lighten the burden of taxation and to continue the reduction of the public debt, an increase of salaries is unwise, and we condemn without reserve voting for or receiving increased pay for services already rendered, whether in State or nation, and demand that the provisions of the late act of Congress by which salaries were increased should promptly and unconditionally be repealed.

Tenth. That we heartily denounce corruption, wherever found, and are sincere and desirous for honest economy and political purity in all official administrations. To secure this is the duty of every citizen, and to this end every good man should feel bound not only to participate in politics but to labor actively to see that none but good men secure party appointments or nomination.

Eleventh. That the practice of loading an appropriation bill essential to the support of the Government with objectionable legislation in the shape of amendments toward the close of the session is the prolific source of abuse and fraud upon the people, and its reform is urgently demanded; that as commerce and home

industry have both uniformly prospered under a tariff so arranged as to afford both revenue and protection, the present tariff should be left undisturbed; and, as all tariffs are levied primarily for revenue, it would be a poor Government indeed which could not afford to arrange its details so as to encourage the growth of home manufactures and the creation of a remunerative home market for all products of our soil.

Twelfth. That order and security in the States lately in rebellion must come through stern enforcement of law enacted to protect life, liberty, and freedom of thought, and cannot be secured by rendering these just and necessary laws inoperative through Executive clemency to unrepentant assassins now undergoing punishment in pursuance of law.

Thirteenth. That as during the time the Republican party has been in power it has had to confront graver difficulties and more new and perplexing questions of government than ever were presented to any other party to solve, and has solved them so judiciously and wisely that the country indorses its decisions and accepts its work, it is the only organization competent to so meet the grave issues that are now constantly arising and so secure the just rights of the whole people.

Fourteenth. That we sympathize with every movement to secure for agriculture and labor their due influence, interests and rights, and the Republican party will be their ally in every just effort to attain their ends.

An additional resolution, reported by the Committee, expressing regret at the retirement of Chief Justice Read from the Supreme Bench of the State, was also adopted, as well as a resolution authorizing the candidates nominated and the President of the Convention to appoint a chairman of the State Central Committee. The Convention then adjourned sine die.

Antiquity of Man—Remarkable Discovery.

It has of late been the belief of a large class of men of science that the existence of the human race on the earth dates much further back than was generally supposed, while the followers of Darwin and Lubbock have claimed that the human race has been in a constant state of progression from barbarism and brutish ancestry. Accounts were given of a human skeleton unearthed by the quarrymen in Neander Valley, near the Dussel, at Elbenfeldt, in Rhenish Prussia. The professors pronounced it to be of great antiquity, and were of the opinion that the Neander man, whose bones possessed in general the same qualities which characterize the bones of the mammoth found in neighboring districts, and inclosed in the same diluvial loam, lived together with the mammoth and other extinct animals of the drift period.

The skull was the subject of measurement and calculation of brain power.—Its capacity was found to be about equal to that of the average Polynesian and Hottentot, and while the opinion of geologists differed in regard to minor points, all admitted the great antiquity of the skull and bones. A discovery has just been reported in Kansas, which if verified, is far more remarkable than the above described. The Osage Mission (Kansas) Journal says that a human skull was recently found near that place imbedded in a solid rock, which was broken open by blasting. Dr. J. C. Weirley, of Osage Mission, compared it with a modern skull which he had in his office, found that it resembled the latter in its general shape, though it was an inch and a quarter larger in its greatest diameter, and much better developed in some other particulars.

He says of the relic:—"It is that of the cranium of the human species, of large size, imbedded in conglomerate rock of the tertiary class, and found several feet beneath the surface. Parts of the frontal, parietal, and occipital bones were carried away by explosion. The piece of rock holding the remains weighs some forty or fifty pounds, with many impressions of marine shells, and through it runs a vein of quartz, or within the cranium crystallized organic matter; and, by the aid of a microscope, presents a beautiful appearance." If this be a fact, and it seems to bear the impress of truth in the description, neither Lyell nor Hugh Miller, nor any of the rest of the subterranean explorers report anything so strange. The Neander man comes the nearest to it, but the Neanderthal bones were found in loam only two or three feet beneath the surface. This skull was discovered in solid rock. If the Kansas discovery be real, it is worthy of a thorough scientific investigation.—Nashville Union.

The Norristown Herald says some of the farmers have threshed the raking of their crop and taken it to market. The quality is said to be very good and the yield heavy. It is stated by some of the farmers that the rakings this year amount to nearly as much as their entire crop last year, thus proving the crop to be an excellent one, a fact which tends towards a decline in the price of flour.

A delegation of Russian Quakers, who have been hunting a location for a large colony of their people, have determined on locating in Harvey county, Kansas, and will return to Russia at once. The colony they represent is a large, intelligent and wealthy one.

The Law of a Wife's Property.

BY GAIL HAMILTON.

In every case of suffering we instinctively seek the cause, and if we can fasten the blame on some one there is an immediate sense of relief. If hardship, can be traced to an unjust law, it is no small satisfaction to pound away upon the enormity of the existing law, and to work for its repeal. Yet it is forever and forever true that individual suffering can never be prevented by general laws. We may frame them into a code as just and wide as the human mind can compass, and still men and women will be happy and miserable according to their own private temperament, sagacity and character. This should not prevent us from improving laws wherever improvement is needed, but it should prevent us from expecting too great results from the improvement; and we should also remember that, though one person suffers under the law and because of the law, its repeal or modification may work equal suffering on another person. Remembering all this, let us glance at the laws of property, as they relate to domestic relations.

Statute law, in some of the States at least, gives to the husband a right of dower in his wife's estate. She dies, leaving property in real estate inherited from her father, and in no manner acquired from her husband. But he though he cannot sell this property, controls its entire income as long as she lives. The children have no claim upon it whatever during their father's life, and no benefit from it except through his will and pleasure. He may be an affectionate father, but an inefficient man, and may let their wealth dwindle into insignificance through sheer incapacity or indolence, and though his daughter grow up and marry an energetic business man, who could rehabilitate her possessions and establish a fortune, he can not touch them unless the father gives consent. The father may marry again a domineering, niggardly and narrow-minded woman, who hoards in her own name the income of the property of her step children, who has not foresight enough to see that a certain expenditure from that property is necessary to keep it from deterioration. By this law, therefore, the children are absolutely deprived of any right or control over their own inheritance during their father's life. They are no better off than if nothing had been left them.

Of joint property the laws are different in different States. In some, men are favored; in one or two, perhaps, women. I think the most common custom is for the man to inherit the whole income of his wife's estate during life, and to be under obligation to support the children.—The wife inherits by law one half, or less, of the personal property, and the income of one third of the real estate during life. The personal property she may dispose of, but the real estate is inalienable, and reverts to the children after her death.—The man may make a will, but if he does not leave his wife her "thirds," she can break the will. The wife's will is not valid without the consent of her husband. No act of hers can deprive him of his right of dower in her real estate, his life income from her property. He is inalienably "tenant by courtesy," as the law gingerly puts it. One corrective of the law supplies—that a certain degree of incapacity or neglect in the father makes it possible for both himself and his children to be placed under guardianship. The inequality of footing on which men and women are placed by the action of these laws is not so great as is often supposed. He is required to support her children, while his children are not legally thrown upon her, but have separate provisions made for them. Nor is this, as it might at first seem, because a father's love is assumed to be stronger than a mother's.—It is—at least, out of respect to the heads of law makers, let us assume that it is—because the father is supposed to have a better business capacity, a better understanding of the investment of money, than has the mother. The children can just as safely be trusted to her love; but as she is not generally the business manager during her husband's life, it is supposed that she is relieved by having the children's property relegated to another guardian than herself.

The evil of this is that the family bond is weakened, the dependence of children upon their mother lessened, and, in some cases, her life narrowed. When there are minor children it is far better that the family should be kept together, and that the mother's influence should be strengthened by her being really as well as nominally the head of the family. She should have not only moral but real power. The authority that formerly rested in father and mother should now centre in her. The appropriating power of parliaments is a great check on sovereigns. It is good for boys to know that their mother holds the purse.

If the children are grown up men and women at their father's death, it is a cruel thing for them to take the property away from their mother. It is by moral right hers as much as her husband's. She has worked as hard as he. Her prudence, patience, industry, sagacity have contributed as much as his to the family fortunes. Her sufferings, privations, self-sacrifices have been immeasurably greater than his. It is often true that the combined labor of both has gathered a sum whose income of itself is only enough to furnish a com-

fortable living. If the window could have it just as it was during her husband's life she would be abundantly provided for; but the division allowed by law leaves her an entirely insufficient sum, and she feels immediately cramped and anxious, while the money which she has hardly earned is carried away by sons and daughters. This is unjust and offensive.—Harper's Bazar.

The Strangest of Strange Cases.

In the thirtieth annual report (for 1872) of the State Lunatic Asylum at Utica, we find a description of the following remarkable case: A woman thirty years of age, single, seamstress, with no hereditary tendency to insanity, but of a highly nervous and excitable organization, emotional and irregular in feeling, at times buoyant and lively, and then gloomy and depressed. Her health during early life was delicate, though she suffered from no definite disease. At the age of 20, in April, 1862, she was seized with pain in the head. It was of short duration, but severe, and during its continuance she was delirious. Attacks of the same character, both in the severity of the pain and the mental disturbance, have occurred since at intervals of from one to three months. Her mother says for years she has complained of pain, and pressed her hand on either side of her head, with the exclamation, "Oh! mother, mother, I shall die!" That five years ago she was obliged to call in help, as the patient threatened and intended to take her own life; that both before and after she began the use of morphia her conduct was peculiar and erratic; that after the morphia habit was known her conduct for many years preceding was wrongly attributed to this cause. In this condition she was admitted to the institution, on the 5th of May, 1871. Now comes the truly mysterious part of the case. Examination revealed scars and ecchymosed spots, covering nearly the whole of the body which could be reached by her own hand. It was hard and extremely sensitive to the touch. This condition of swelling and tenderness extended in a narrow ridge to the spine. For two weeks applications were employed, without success, to relieve the pain and tension. At this time, on the 13th of August, the patient in rubbing her hand over the breast discovered an elevated point, just under the skin, which on pressure gave a pricking sensation, this was cut and a broken needle extracted. On the 15th another needle was removed. The breast was now inflamed and extremely sensitive. August 28th another needle was taken out.

From this time till September 29th one to five needles were removed daily. During October and November needles were taken from various parts of the body. The largest number extracted in a day was twelve.

For the first two months but comparatively little pain was felt in the extraction. The skin was thickened, harsh and dry, and almost insensible from prolonged and distributed use of the injections. Afterward she suffered acutely, and often begged that their removal might be postponed from day to day.

No needles were removed during the last two weeks of her life; 286 were taken from her body during life; eleven were found in the tissues after death; three were passed from the rectum during sickness; making a total of 300 needles and pieces. Of this number 246 were whole and fifty-four were parts.

The patient repeatedly and persistently denied any knowledge of having introduced them either by the stomach or through the skin. Her mother could throw no light upon the subject. She, however, recalled, the circumstance that the patient purchased at one time ten papers of needles, and could account for only two of them. They were not obtained or introduced while in the asylum. She was under strict surveillance, and had no means of obtaining any number of needles, and those removed were all rusted, and bore evidence of having been a long time in the body. The stomach was closely examined after death, and was in a perfectly healthy condition, with no evidence of any previous inflammatory action.

The only theory which seems to us at all tenable, is that they were introduced through the skin while she was under the influence of morphia, hypodermically administered, and while suffering from hysteria. That some were found in positions where they could not have been inserted by the movements in the tissues, which were observed so often during the life of the patient.

Mr. Chang, of North Carolina, was recently called as a juror on a case in Court. The parties who lost the case have filed reasons for a new trial, one of which is that a person not a member of the jury was present at their deliberations. Mr. Eng was the intruder, and excuses himself on the ground that he was so attached to Chang that he couldn't live a moment apart from him.

At the Buffalo races on Saturday the race free to all was won by Goldsmith's Maid in three straight heats, American Girl second, Jim Irving distanced. Time 2:20, 2:20, 2:21.

What to do with Old Books and Newspapers.

Not long since a gentleman visiting a charity hospital, remembering that he had some illustrated papers in his pocket, gave them to an old man there who could not read. He would have forgotten the circumstance if he had not been reminded of it by one of the physicians of the institution, whom he met afterward. "He has not yet finished studying those pictures," continued the Doctor, after mentioning the incident. "Do you remember the dull, vacant countenance of the man? You would be surprised now at its sprightliness, and when I spoke to him of the change, he said, 'Oh, Doctor! you can't know what a joy these papers have been to me! I have lain on this bed week after week; I have counted again and all the squares in this counterpane; I can shut my eyes and put my finger on any particular spot in it. I know every speck on the walls of my room. I can tell just how many bricks in the wall of the opposite building can be counted through my window, and I have been so very tired until I got these papers.'"

Is not such a result worth the expenditure of a little trouble, a postage stamp, and a newspaper wrapper? Generous-hearted people often complain that they can give nothing, because they have no money to bestow; and yet there are so many tender charities that require so little money, and sometimes none at all.

If travellers would mail books and journals to some charitable institution, instead of leaving them scattered about in cars and hotels, the benefit conferred would be out of all proportion to the small amount of trouble requisite. Stay-at-home readers can take their discarded books to some poor unfortunate they may chance to know, or send them to those who are interested in public charities, that they may dispose of them. And even many well-informed (who are generally great readers) will, doubtless, be glad to learn that, although apparently able to do so little for themselves or any one else, they have this opportunity afforded them of so greatly helping other in invalids, more unfortunate than themselves, to an enjoyment for which they are too poor to pay.—Subscriber's Monthly.

A Youth Tortured Most Inhumanely by Two Ruffians.

A horrible outrage was perpetrated in Lion township, Warren county, Iowa, on a boy fourteen years of age, by two men named Hart and McKissick. The boy, who was living at McKissick's, was accused by them of robbing the two men who slept in the room with him. The boy denied his guilt and threats failed to extort a confession. The two brutes whipped him unmercifully, again and again, until Monday night, when the boy was taken to a well, some ten feet deep, with about five feet of water in it, and with a rope round his neck he was lowered repeatedly, head foremost, into the water until nearly drowned. The same night he was taken up stairs, in McKissick's house by McKissick and Hart, and there laid on his face on the floor, his feet bound with a rope passed over the rafters, so as to draw his feet some twenty inches from the floor. His hands were bound behind him and drawn up in the same way to about the same elevation, and his head lashed to a bed post by a cord from his neck. In this condition he was left until ten o'clock Tuesday, when some neighbors discovered and released him from his painful position, more dead than alive. The boy had neither food nor water, save when ducked in the well, from Sunday evening until Tuesday noon, McKissick and Hart, who are both men of property, were arrested last week and held to answer for the assault with intent to inflict great bodily injury, and were also served with notice in a civil suit for \$5,000 damages.

The Length of Days.

The days of Summer grow longer as we go Northward, and the days of Winter shorter. At Hamburg, the longest days has seventeen hours, and the shortest seven. At Stockholm, the longest day has eighteen and a half hours, and the shortest five and a half. At St. Petersburg, the longest day has nineteen, and the shortest five hours. At Finland, the longest has twenty-one and a half, and the shortest two and a half hours. At Waunderbus, in Norway, the day lasts from the twenty second of May to the first of July, the sun not getting below the horizon for the whole time but skimming along very close to it in the North. At Spitzbergen, the longest day lasts three months and a half.

Such a thing as occurred the other day in Leavenworth will be interesting to all students of chemistry. A lady went to her cellar and brought up what should have been a jug of yeast. Mysterious transformation! When she poured out the jug's contents, they proved to be pure whisky! She immediately applied to her husband for scientific information, but she found that he was as much amazed as herself at the wonderful change.—In fact, he thought there must be something more than natural about it, and discouraged investigation. He is probably thinking it over, for he has been very low spirited ever since.