

# THE JEFFERSONIAN.

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

VOL. 31.

STROUDSBURG, MONROE COUNTY, PA., SEPTEMBER 25, 1873.

NO. 20.

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 advertising until all arrearages are paid, except by the order of the Editor.  
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**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.

**D. R. J. LANTZ,**  
Surgeon and Mechanical Dentist,

will have his office on Main Street, in the second story of Dr. S. Watson'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 on 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 faculty and danger of entrusting their work to the inexperienced, or to those living at a distance.  
April 12, 1871.—1y

**D. 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 '73-1y]

**D. R. GEORGE 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 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 Ananias 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 31-1f

**JAMES H. WALTON,**  
Attorney at Law.

Office in the building formerly occupied by L. M. Barton, and opposite the Stroudsburg Bank, Main street, Stroudsburg, Pa.  
Jan 12-1f

**AMERICAN HOTEL.**

The subscriber would inform the public that he has located 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

**KIPPLE HOUSE,**  
HONESDALE, PA.

Most central location of any Hotel in town.  
169 Main street.  
January 9, 1873.—1y.  
Proprietors,  
**R. W. KIPPLE & SON.**

**LACKAWANNA HOUSE,**  
OPPOSITE THE DEPOT,  
East Stroudsburg, Pa.

**B. J. VAN COTT,** Proprietor.

The bar contains the choicest liquors and the table is supplied with the best market affords. Charges moderate. [May 3 1872-4f.]

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

ABOVE ARCH,  
**PHILADELPHIA.**  
May 30, 1872.—1y.

**DEW. EDWARD A. WILSON'S** (of W. L. Hamburgh, 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.  
Stoddell Stokes, Jacob Knecht,  
J. Dupue 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.

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

SURVEYORS.  
For Monroe County:  
Silas L. Drake, Thos. W. Rhodes,  
William Gilbert, J. Dupue LeBar,  
Geo. G. Shaffer, 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 specialty 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.

—O—  
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 10, 1873-4f.

**BLANK DEEDS**  
For sale at this Office

**JOB PRINTING,** of all kinds neatly executed at this office.

G. H. Dreher. E. B. Dreher  
**PHENIX**

**DRUG STORE,**  
(2 doors west of the "Jeffersonian Office.")

ELIZABETH STREET,  
Stroudsburg, Pa.,  
**DREHER & BRO.,**

DEALERS IN  
Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery  
and Toilet Articles.

Paints,  
OILS, VARNISHES, GLASS & PUTTY.  
Abdominal Supporters and Shoulder  
Braces.

Seeley's  
Hard RUBBER TRUSSES—Also  
Ritter's

TRUSSES OF VARIOUS PATTERNS.  
Lamps and Lanterns—Burning  
and Lubricating Oils.

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully Com-  
pounded.  
N. B.—The highest Cash price paid for  
OIL OF WINTERGREEN.  
may 4-1f.

**THE MONROE COUNTY**  
**Co-Operative Life Insurance**  
**COMPANY.**

STROUDSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA.  
Limit 5,000 Members.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Any person of sound body and mind, of either sex, not less than fifteen nor more than sixty-five years of age, and not engaged in any occupation, exceedingly dangerous to life, may become a member of this Company, by paying an admission fee, as follows:

From 15 to 40 years of age	\$3 00
" 40 to 50 " " "	5 00
" 50 to 60 " " "	10 00
" 60 to 65 " " "	20 00

And one dollar for Policy.  
No other charges will be made at any time, excepting one dollar and ten cents for each member who dies.

The advantages of this COMPANY over the ordinary Life Insurance Companies are, that the fees are so small that the man of moderate means can secure a competency to his family at a trifling cost, and payable at such long intervals, and such small sums, that no person can be inconvenienced by them. This company cannot fail; no panic can affect it. Persons holding certificates of membership in this Company, are sure in case of death that their families or heirs will get as many dollars as there are members in the Company.

No restrictions are placed upon traveling or residence.  
Applications for insurance, or information, may be made to the Directors or Secretary, at Stroudsburg, Pa.

DIRECTORS.  
R. S. Staples, H. R. Biesecker,  
M. F. Coolbaugh, Wm. Fine,  
Kindarus Shupp, J. H. Petherman,  
C. D. Brodhead, Peter Graver,  
E. B. Dreher.

R. S. STAPLES, Pres't.  
JAMES CARR, Sec'y.  
March 6, 1873-1f.

**The Empire Drug Store!!!**  
(Removed to Fowler's building.)

I have recently bought the Stock of Drugs in Nicholas Ruster's building, formerly owned by M. F. Evans, and have added a large supply of

**NEW GOODS,**  
**PURE DRUGS AND MEDICINES,**  
different brands of pure

**WHITE LEAD and other PAINTS,**  
Pure SPICES, ground and unground,  
Lansed Oil, raw and boiled, Japan Dryers,  
Varnishes, Window Glass, French and  
American Putty, Patent Medicines,  
Fruit Jars, pure Wines and Li-  
quors for medicinal purposes,  
Rye Whiskey, 7 years old,  
and will keep on hand  
a good supply of  
Horse & Cattle Powder,  
Professor Myers' Horse Lin-  
iment, East India Oil, Shoulder  
Braces and Supporters, Lamps and  
Fixtures, and every thing usually kept  
IN A DRUG STORE!!!

I have the assistance of (C. S. Detrick, who has had 15 years experience in reading Medicines and dispensing Drugs), and Samuel Williams who has been in the business.

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully com-  
pounded from the purest material. Physi-  
cians' orders for Drugs and Medicines care-  
fully filled, from selected stock at reasonable  
prices.

All orders by Stage or otherwise, will be promptly attended to. Give me a call and satisfy yourselves.  
PETER WILLIAMS.  
Stroudsburg, Pa. July 24, '73-6m.

**How Gunpowder is Made.**

How much do you think you would like to live fearing every moment to be blown up—none fearing to speak aloud—for fear of starting an explosion that would send you in an instant to the other world?

You don't think it would be very pleasant? Well, it isn't! Yet hundreds of men live in just that state—work, receive pay, and live year after year in the very sight of death, as it were—all, that the world may have gun powder! You can easily guess that these men go about quietly, and never laugh.

You know that gunpowder is very dangerous in a gun or near a fire, but perhaps you don't know that it is equally dangerous all through the process of making. A powdermill is a fearful place to visit, and strangers are seldom allowed to go into one. They are built far from any town, in the woods and each branch of the work is done in a separate building. These houses are quite a distance from each other, so that if one blows up, it won't blow the rest. Then the lower parts of the building are made very strong, while the roofs are very lightly set on; so that if it explodes only the roof will suffer. But, in spite of every care sometimes a whole settlement of the powder-mills will go off almost in an instant, and every vestige of the toil of years will be swept away in a second.

But, though you feel like holding your breath to look at it, it is really a very interesting process to see. It is made—perhaps you know—of charcoal, saltpetre and brimstone. Each of these articles is prepared in a house by itself; but the house where they are mixed is the first terrible one. In this building is an immense millstone, rolling round and round in an iron bed, and under the stone are put the three fearful ingredients of gunpowder. There they are thoroughly mixed and ground together. This is a very dangerous operation, because if the stone comes in contact with its iron bed it is very apt to strike fire, and the mokest suspicion of a spark would set off the whole. The materials are spread three or four inches in the bed, the wheel, which goes by water power, is started, and every man leaves the place. The door is shut, and the machinery is left to do its terrible work alone. When it has run long enough, the mill is stopped and the men come back. This operation leaves the powder in hard lumps or cakes.

The next house is where the cakes are broken into grains, and, of course, is quite as dangerous as the last one. But the men can't go away from this. They are obliged to attend to it every moment; and you may be sure not a laugh nor a joke is ever heard within its walls.

Every one who goes in has to take off his boots and put on rubbers, because one grain of the dangerous powder crushed by a boot would explode the whole in an instant.

The floor of this is covered with leather, and is made perfectly black by the dust of the gunpowder. It contains a set of sieves, each smaller than the last, through which the powder is sifted, and an immense ground and laboring mill, where it is ground up, while men shoveled it in wooden shovels. The machinery makes a great deal of noise, but the men are silent, as in the other houses. The reckless crashing of the machinery even seems to give greater horror, and one is very glad to get out of that house.

The storing room is next on the list, and there the gunpowder is heated on wooden trays. It is very hot, and no workmen stay there. From there it goes to the packing house, where it is put in barrels, kegs and canisters.

Lastly, through all these houses, it goes at last to the storehouse. One feels like drawing a long breath to see the fearful stuff safely packed away to the hands of men, in the curious house.

You've heard of things being as dry as a powder house, but you would not think this house very dry. It is almost imbedded in water. Did you ever hear of a water roof before? Instead of steps to go in, there are shallow tanks of water, through which every one must walk to the door.

In none of these powder houses is any light ever allowed, except sunlight. The wages are good and the day's work is short—ending always at three or four o'clock. But the men have a serious look, that makes one think every moment of danger, and glad to get away.—*American Sportsman.*

**A Hasty Plate of Soup.**

A drover went into a restaurant on Tenth avenue last night and ordered a plate of chicken soup. After eating a few spoonfuls, he called the waiter to him and said: "Look here! what was the length of the stilt used by the chicken it waded through the water on this plate?" "You infernal fool!" said the waiter, "the chicken didn't wade at all. It had its wings and flew across the kettle, and its shadow fell on the water and was boiled some, and that's how the soup was made!" The drover said no more, but finished his soup with a heavy heart, and pocketed the spoon and went away.

A Lancaster man is said to wear his arm in a sling, because he is too lazy to swing it.

**A FOOLHARDY FEAT.**

CROSSING NIAGARA ON A ROPE.

Signor Henry Balleni, an Italian, astonished the visitors at Niagara Falls, Monday afternoon, by crossing the chasm on a tight rope, as Blondin did years ago, and subsequently diving from the middle of the rope into the river below, a feat which his predecessor did not attempt. The rope, one thousand five hundred feet in length, was stretched from Prospect Park, on the American side, near the Clifton House, on the other. Both shores were crowded with spectators long before the time announced for the performance. About 4 o'clock Balleni appeared on the Canadian side and began to walk out, but after a few steps returned and ordered the cable to be tightened. When this was done, at 4:45 o'clock, the start was made. "All action and conversation," says the Buffalo Express in its report of the affair, "was now suspended, and every one's attention was given to the man on the rope, who marched along, apparently with the greatest ease, to the music of a band, which was stationed in front of the Clifton House. At 4:54 o'clock Balleni reached the middle of the rope, where he halted to return his salutation to the tremendous applause which greeted his exploit. After resting himself for a brief period the Signor again started on his tramp. This was the only stop made, and at 5:10 o'clock the perambulist, looking as pale as death, had reached the American end of his rope, he having made the trip in twenty five minutes. After another rest of thirteen minutes Signor Balleni again took his pole in hand and was off to the middle of the rope to make the great leap. It took him just six minutes to arrive at the centre of the rope, and when there he at once began making preparations to jump. While thus engaged he lost his balancing pole, which fell into the water and sank. A cord six feet long, made of rubber bands, was attached to the rope, at a point just 115 feet above the surface of the water. Balleni caught hold of one end of the elastic cord before the spectators thought he was ready to go. He descended like an arrow, and the recovering snap of the rubber was almost simultaneous with the loud splash of his fall in the water. No sooner was the splash heard than the head of the Signor came peeping out of the water, and he struck out vigorously and heartily towards the boat which was there to pick him up. He was quickly hauled into the little craft, carefully wrapped up with heavy blankets, and rowed to shore.

**Other People's Work.**

Every man's work seems easier to every other man than his own does, simply because in doing his own he learns what its conditions and difficulties are, while of other people's tasks he sees only the result and its real or fancied imperfections. "Sculpture is the easiest thing in the world," said a grocer one day; "you have only to take a chisel and cut away all the marble you don't want." Most people know rather more than he did about the work of a sculptor; but the things we know nothing or next to nothing about always seem easy to do, and often seem to us very badly done, when in fact the performance we criticise is an excellent one if we could only know the conditions under which the expert does his work. We were once going down the Ohio River when the water was very low, and the utmost skill of the pilot was necessary to keep the boat off the bars. The channel was very devious, as it always is in that river during low water, and the boat was winding about in all directions, a circumstance which seemed to annoy a particularly knowing passenger. Finally he turned to the captain and asked, "Captain, what do you pay that man up there for twisting this boat about in that ridiculous way?" "Two hundred dollars a month," replied the captain. "Well, I'll tell you what I'll do," said the wise one. "I can find you plenty of men where I came from who will steer your boat right straight down the river for you at fifty dollars a month, and be glad to get the job at that!" We who know the conditions under which the pilot did his work laughed, and we were entitled to do; but after all there was not one of us perhaps who had not, at one time or another, given vent to equally raw criticism upon matters concerning which we were imperfectly informed.—*Hearth and Home.*

A Michigander has the horse of the period. He is said to be a large, fine looking animal about three years old, and seems to take to fine cut as naturally as a duck to water. "He has," says a local paper, "fully developed all the traits of character which lovers of the weed possess, and is always begging for a chew and always helps himself whenever he finds it."

In a paint shop on William Street, New York, is a picture combining a view of heaven and hell, with angels and harps soaring above, and an assortment of very unhappy demons howling below. The startling effect of this singular combination is considerably enhanced by a written notice tacked to the frame, of a "basement to let."

American sardines have received the grand prize at the Vienna Exposition.

**An Expensive Beverage.**  
The city of Bremen possesses twelve hogsheds of what, according to certain calculations undertaken by the *News Free Press*, must be the most expensive beverage in the world. The town purchased in 1624 twelve hogsheds of Radesheimer at 300 gold thalers each. These were placed in the municipal cellars, where they still remain. At the end of next year these hogsheds will be 250 years old, and will, reckoning the interest on the original price of five per cent, have cost 730,680,000 Prussian thalers. The waste of wine from evaporation is always estimate at five per cent. per annum; there remain, consequently, only 465 bottles of the original supply. This annual loss has been made up by means of old wine found in the cellar. Calculating the price of a bottle of this wine at one thaler only, the 216,000 bottles which will have been thus added by the end of 1874, will be worth 3,427,920,000 thalers, granting the same rate of interest, five per cent. At the end of next year the twelve hogsheds thus replenished will have cost 4,218,500,000 thalers, giving an average of 244,132 thalers per bottle. The hogsheds are not, however, all of the same value. They are filled up on a system by which the wine added, must, in the course of time, pass through all of the eleven hogsheds before reaching the last, which contains the oldest and most precious liquid, each drop of which, reckoning a bottle at 1000 drops, is now worth 56,000 thalers.

**A Connecticut Wedding.**

A correspondent, writing from Guilford, Conn., describes a recent wedding in that vicinity, which for American simplicity, resembles the old times of the Pilgrim Fathers. He says:—"Young Hubbard was married last week to a young lady of Stony Creek. He brought his bride from the home of her father in his own farm wagon, arriving at the sufficiently romantic hour of 1 o'clock in the morning. The bride prepared her lord's breakfast the next morning by five o'clock, in the apartments built on the homestead—with one or two exceptions, the oldest inhabited house north of St. Augustine—for the accommodation of the young folks. The weather being fine for hay, John was soon down near Schemm's Head, about four miles away, getting his heaps ready for carting. After the breakfast dishes were put away and the house work done, our lady, with some friends, followed the groom to the hay fields, where they had a nice picnic party. Toward evening the new Mrs. John Hubbard was driven home in triumph on the top of a load of hay."

**Heaves in Horses.**

A Michigan correspondent of the *Rural Home* gives the following remedy for heaves in horses: Give once daily a teaspoonful aqua foris, prepared as follows: mix it with a teaspoonful of sour or skimmed milk and mix this with bran with the grain feed. The catarrhal effusion of the throat makes rapid amendment under this treatment and the correspondent referred to says he has known a number of cases cured by it. It should be continued, if necessary, until a pound of acid is given. We suppose it will on your recent cases, and not those of years continuance.—*Country Gentleman.*

There is singular natural curiosity in a lake in Vermont, consisting of one hundred and fifty acres of land floating on the surface of the water. The tract is covered with cranberries, and there are trees fifteen feet high. When the water is raised or lowered at the dam of the pond, the island rises and falls with it. It affords a fine shelter for fish, large numbers of which are caught by boring a hole and fishing down through, as through the ice in winter.

The Chicago *Tribune* publishes crop reports from about forty counties in Illinois, embracing most of the corn-growing portion of the State, and from twenty counties in different parts of Iowa. In half the counties of Illinois the yield is estimated at half to two thirds of an average, and similar reports come from Iowa. The cause said to be the drought, and the season is far advanced, that it is thought little benefit would now result from rain.

"Yes, take her and welcome," responded a bluff old farmer when a young man asked for his blushing daughter. "She's run away with a school master, eloped with a showman, shot a wildcat, and whipped her mother, and the sooner you take her the better."

Few people know, and thousands do not know, that by setting a glass fruit jar on a folded towel, thoroughly soaked in cold water, the fruit can be soaked in boiling hot, with no more danger of breaking than with a tin can.

SCENE IN COURT:—Judge—"Have you anything to offer the court before sentence is passed upon you?" Prisoner—"No, Judge; I had \$10, but my lawyers took that."

Phillipsburg, Centre county, gives "grand hops" on Sabbath evenings. A few missionaries are needed over there.