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March 29, 1873-4.

**DR. J. L. LANTZ,**  
Surgeon and Mechanical Dentist,

has his office on Main Street, in the second story of No. 3, Watson's brick building, nearly opposite the Stroudsburg House, and he desires himself to be known to the public as a constant practitioner and the most successful in the use of all the latest and most improved methods of dentistry, and he is especially successful in the treatment of the dental line in the most careful, delicate and successful manner.  
Special attention given to saving the Natural Teeth, and the insertion of Artificial Teeth on Rubber, Gold, Silver or Platinum Gums, and perfect fits in all cases.  
No pain is caused, and the great safety and danger of extracting teeth is avoided. The operation is performed in the most perfect manner. 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 73-1y]

**DR. 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, 1872-4.

**DR. H. J. PATTERSON,**  
OPERATING AND MECHANICAL DENTIST,

Having located in East Stroudsburg, Pa., announces that he is now prepared to insert artificial teeth in the most beautiful and life-like manner. Also, great attention given to filling and preserving the natural teeth. Teeth extracted without pain by use of Nitrous Oxide Gas. All other work incident to the profession done in the most skillful and approved style. All work attended to promptly and warranted. Charges reasonable. Patronage of the public solicited.

Office in A. W. Loder's new building, opposite Anson's 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. Patronage of the public solicited.

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

**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 Knapp, 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

**KIPLE HOUSE,**  
HONESDALE, PA.

Most central location of any Hotel in town.  
169 Main street.  
Proprietors,  
J. W. KIPLE & 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 of 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 Williamsburgh, N. Y.) Recipe for CONSUMPTION and ASTHMA carefully compounded at

**HOLLINSHED'S DRUG STORE.**  
Medicines Fresh and Pure.  
Nov. 21, 1867. J. W. HOLLINSHED.

## NASBY AT HOME.

[From the Toledo Blade.]  
MR. NASBY PROPHESIES OVER THE RESULT OF THE LATE ELECTION IN OHIO.

CONFEDRIT X ROADS.  
(Which is in the State of Kentucky.)  
October 16, 1873.

I am back agin in my old home, and onct more, thank Heaven, in my proper character as a Democrat. The minute the election in Ohio wuz over I dropped the Grange biznis, never to take it up agin, onless, that is, the necessities of the Democracy are sich ez to make it necessary. In that grand old coz I kin do anything—suffer anything—bear anything.

The result uv the election in Ohio filled us with joy unutterable. To think that the State uv Ohio, which persecuted the saints durin the war, wich sent out soljers agin the South by the hundred thousand, wich refused to accept the sainted Johnson, and wich give the tyrant and the butcher Grant sich enormous majorities both times—to think uv that State election a Dimeocrat Legislator, is enuff to make one's blood bile with ecstasy.

Deekin Pogran, Kernel McPelter, Isaaker Gavitt and Bascom joined in the general rejoicin. Bascom, in pertikular, was enthusiastic. He made his bar free for that night, or wat wuz the same thing in effect, he give us unlimited credit.

To say that this result fills me with ecstasy is to very mildly express my feelings. I cast a prophetic eye forerud and wot do I see? Under twelve glasses uv Bascom's newest and wildest I set me down and see many things:

I see a revival uv the Democratic party uv the olden time, rallied under the old principles uv that great organization, wich is not dead, tho it wuz almost.

I see Noo York a follerin Ohio back into the Democratic fold.

I see a Legislator in Albany wich shel hev therein anybody that Tammany selects, and the great old Empire State shel pass agin under their roof.

I see Boss Tweed, and Connolly and Oakey Hall dragged out uv obskoorty and brot to the front.

I shel see Catholic vote fastened to us with hooks uv steel; for the priests and bishops shel hev all that they ask for, and the O'Shaghnessys, and O'Tooles, and Mick Faddens shel hev all the minor of fises, ez uv old.

I see the Democracy uv five years ago controllin all the boards in Noo York, and them wich wuz expelled from power put back agin, stronger than before.

I see in 1876 a Democratic President, backed by a Dimekratic Congress, wich the same will make it lively for the Ethiopians.

I see the old Confedrit heroes restored to their former places, and the revenge they want accomplished.

I see Kernel McPelter Assessor, Isaaker Gavitt Collector, and my old quarters in the Post Ofis, wich know me not now, shel know me forever.

I see Bascom smilin behind his bar, for he shel be paid for his liker.

I see Davis, Dean and sich in the Senit, and them ez hev bin waitin given the places they hev hungered for.

I see the British importers furnishin us money, and the haaty manufakterers uv Noo England, and Pennsylvania, grovelin in the dust.

I see the patronage uv the Government is safely in our hands never to be disturbed till we hev made our respective piles.

I see unlimited plunder for the faithful, and a sufficient multiplin uv offises to give us all one, and some uv us more than one.

I see the nigger disfranchised, and the Northern man hustled out uv the South ez tho he wuz a pestilence.

I see the Dimekratic papers filled with Government advertisin, and the mouths uv their editors stopped with sinekures.

I see a Democratic rig in each Custom House, and every officer thereuv clothed in purple and fine linen, and drinkin only champagne.

I see the South restored to her former position, a dictatin the policy uv the government, and a ruinin uv ez she did in the pammy days afore she wuz crushed under the iron heel of despotism.

I shoed hev gone on seein' things hed not Bascom remarked, "Now, boys, one more drink to the old party;" a remark, I may say that wot stop me from a dream of immortal glory. That drink finished me, and I fell out uv chair and on my floor dreamed till mornin of Democratic triumphs.

May my fond antissipashuns be realized. Dimeocrats uv Noo York, it rests with you! PETROLEUM V. NASBY.  
(Wich wuz P. M.)

We believe that more than fifty thousand remedies for rheumatism, all infallible, have been promulgated. Here is yet another! Deacon Ralph Pelton of East Hampton, Conn., when not engaged in his ecclesiastical functions, catches rattlesnakes, which, considering the circumstances of the Fall of Man, may be regarded as a sort of religious duty. Deacon Pelton, who the other day bagged eight of these sonorous serpents, sell the skins to be worn as curative zones about the bodies of rheumatic persons. It would be of small use to get angry with the Deacon for engaging in such a business; for doubtless, he believes in the skins, and, is the human imagination is potent, probably some of the purchasers are what are called cured. At any rate, East Hampton gets rid of the rattlesnakes.

## DRIVEN TO CRIME.

**A Poor Man Driven to Desperation—Steals Meat for his Hungry Children—They Eagerly Devour it Raw.**

It is well known that at present much suffering exists among the poor people of this city, many of whom are out of employment, and consequently without the means wherewith to procure the actual necessities of life. However, most of these manage by some means or other to procure enough to stay the pangs of hunger, but on Saturday morning an incident occurred which showed that one family at least had descended to the lowest depths of want until at last it reached that point at which must be chosen one of the three terrible alternatives—beg, steal or starve. Too proud for the first, too human for the last, the second alternative was accepted.

While hastily engaged in serving his numerous customers, on Saturday morning, a butcher in one of our market houses observed a poorly dressed anxious looking man sidling cautiously up to his stall, and casting longing, hungry eyes upon the joints and steaks so temptingly displayed. Carelessly keeping an eye upon the man and pretending not to observe him, the butcher soon saw him hastily snatch up a piece of steak, slip it under his coat, and dart out of the market house. Without making any fuss, the owner of the meat beckoned to a policeman who happened to be standing near, told him what had occurred, and directed him to follow and arrest the man with the meat.

The officer soon came up with the culprit, but being curious to know what motives induced the act he followed the man to his home, in the western portion of the city. He arrived at the house a minute or two after the man entered, and looking in at the window, saw a sight which entirely numbed him, and caused him to relinquish whatever thoughts he had previously entertained of making an arrest. There, seated around the room, were several wretched looking children derouring, with famishing eagerness, the raw meat which their father had just brought in. So great was their hunger that they could not wait for the meat to be cooked, but devoured it in its raw state.

The officer hurried back to the butcher and told what he had seen. The tender sensibilities of the latter were touched by the recital, and seizing a basket, he placed therein some fine pieces of meat. A call upon his fellow butchers and a statement of the case soon filled the basket, after which a small sum of money and the meat were then taken, and in as delicate a manner as possible, presented to the poor man. He acknowledged them thankfully with tears of joy, and gratitude, and related the motives which impelled him to act as he did. Out of money and out of work, he was driven to desperation at the sufferings of his wife and hungry little ones and left the house, that morning, with the determination to obtain food or be sent to prison for the attempt.

The above recital is strictly true, but we forbear to mention any names, out of respect to the unfortunate man, who has hitherto borne an honest, irreproachable character. Such suffering, however, is painful to record, and we hope that all similar cases will be discovered and relieved, before the sufferers, in their desperation, are driven to violate the laws of the land.—*Wilmington Gazette.*

## A German Sunday.

The German's idea of Sunday is anything but Puritanic. It is the very opposite. It is for them a day of amusement. It is no unusual thing to be asked by a German on Monday morning, "Well, how did you amuse yourself yesterday?" There are those among the German, of course, who respect and keep the Sabbath; but then there are always enough of them who do not; and to judge by the numbers in which they frequent their places of amusement on Sunday—the parks, beer gardens, and public halls—a stranger might possibly be tempted to inquire whether the Germans had any idea of a Sabbath. Men, women and children, old men with their wives, and young ones with their sweethearts, throng these places every Sunday, and enjoy themselves, careless of what impression they make on their fellow citizens of American origin, to whom the sound of brass instruments on the Sabbath air is anything but welcome or edifying. In the cold days of winter, when the parks and beer gardens are dreary and shorn of their beauty, the German seeks amusement in some hall instead. Here he treats himself to a compound of rather heterogeneous elements—to music, beer and smoke; and to all of them at once. Any Sunday afternoon in the cold of winter, you may find him, with his wife or child, or both, in some large hall, one of a hundred or five hundred, smoking his meerschaum or his cigar, sipping his beer, wine, or coffee, and listening to a selection from Meyerbe or Beethoven. Were it summer, he would add the odor of roses to the fumes of his tobacco and the smell of his beer; for he is as fond of flowers as he is of any of these, and he is never happier than when the air, trembling to the notes of the orchestra, is radiant with tobacco smoke, the perfume of rose, heliotrope, and hop, and he is himself in the midst of them all.—*Atlantic Monthly for October.*

An untamed white partridge is one of the novelties of York county.

## A Japanese Execution.

The London Times has received from a correspondent the following account of a Japanese execution: "I went to see an execution at Yedo out of a vile curiosity. I repented of it, but still it was a most extraordinary spectacle, and impressed me very much. The culprits were eight in number, one being a woman. They were all beheaded with a sword. The operation was performed with wonderful dexterity and coolness, and not one of them, even the women, showed the slightest symptom of fear. There was a space of ground roped off; inside were three holes dug in the ground, with a little mound behind each, on which was spread a mat for the criminal to kneel on. On one side of the inclosure were two Japanese officials, in chairs, to see the thing properly conducted. I had a place directly in front of the mounds, at about six feet distance. The criminals were placed in a row on one side of the inclosure, blind-folded with pieces of paper (they use paper for everything there). What struck me most was the horrid coolness of the executioner's assistant, a good looking lad of about eighteen. He went up to each poor wretch in his turn, gave him a tap on the shoulder, led him up to the mound, and made him kneel on the mat; he then stripped his shoulders, made him stretch out his neck, said "That will do," and in a flash the man's head was in the hole in front of him, and his bleeding neck was, as it were, staring me in the face. The assistant, still with the same pleasant smile, picked the head up, threw some water over the face to wash off the blood and mud, and presented it to the Japanese officials, who nodded and signed to go on with the next; the assistant then gave the corpse a blow between the shoulders to expel the blood, and finally threw the carcass aside like a log of wood. He then repeated the same pleasant programme with the next. I never thought a man's head could come off so easily; it was like chopping cabbages, only accompanied with a peculiar and most horrid sound—that of cutting meat, in fact. There was a dense crowd of Japanese present, including many women and even children; these people never ceased to eat, smoke, and chatter the whole time, making remarks on the performance, and even occasionally laughing, just as if they were at a theatre. The executioner poured water on his sword between each decapitating, as one wets a knife in order to cut india rubber.

## Why Silver is Coming Into Use.

The much excited question of a resumption of payments in silver coin by the Treasury, and of the possibilities of its general distribution again into the pockets of the people, makes interesting at this time a statement of the present comparative low value of silver, and its abundance at this time. It is generally known that silver having been recently demonitized in Germany, a large amount has thereby been released to supply the regular drain of this metal in India—the point of ultimate absorption. The sum released for this purpose largely exceeds the required supply to the East this year, and under the conditions of trade existing between Great Britain and the Indies consequently the demand in the London market has lessened in a sensible degree. The price has there receded two or four pence per ounce, and the exportation from the United States—the point of general supply—has almost ceased. The production of our mines has, at the same time, more than doubled; even the production of Mexico has again reached the largest figures attained during the greatest development of its mines under old Spanish proprietors—\$20,000,000 annually—and notwithstanding an increased consumption of the metal by our manufacturers, to the extent of about twenty per cent., the quantity on the markets in the shape of bars, or uncined, is larger than the dealers can manage, and in excess of the present means of the banking interest to carry. As a consequence, the price here is to some extent nominal, and has been mentioned at less than the stated value of the greenback dollar. This, in part, is correct; but more positive is the fact that in the crude condition at the mines throughout Utah, Colorado, and Nevada, where it lies in immense and, we may say, innumerable heaps, it can be bought at the rate of about eighty cents currency for an ounce of standard fineness, or equivalent to about fifty eight cents on the dollar of paper, without allowance of the cost of transportation, refining, and coinage.

## A Boy's Courage.

Governor Letcher the other day related a very interesting incident of the war, while in Kemper's room at the hotel. He said that in one of the battles below Richmond, four flag bearers had been shot down and a call had been made for a volunteer to carry the colors. A stripling took the torn standard. In a few minutes the staff was snapped by a shot. The boy sat down, unloosed a shoe string, and tied it. He started in front again. Another bullet splintered the staff. It was fastened by the other shoe string. He had, hardly shook the folds out a second time when down fell the flag, struck by a ball. The shoe string had given out. He unbuttoned his jacket, ripped his shirt into ribbons, and wrapped the broken rod and carried the tattered ensign through the fight. Governor Letcher said: When they brought me the boy, with the shattered staff patched up with shoe strings and shirt tail, I made him an officer and gave him the best sword Virginia had. The gallant fellow was from Monroe county. He was killed in battle.—*Lexington Gazette.*

## The Johnstown Voice tells this story; nobody is compelled to believe it if they don't choose to: Mrs. X., of Kerville, during the summer, treated an egg to vinegar until the shell was softened, then slipped it into a five gallon demijon, which she put into a steadily and uniformly heated oven, until a chicken was hatched—inside the demijon, remember. This she has carefully nourished, and now has one of the greatest curiosities—a small pullet living in a demijon. She intends sending this wonder to the Philadelphia Zoological Gardens. Every one should go and see it. Next summer she is going to commence, in the same manner, to rear an American Eagle, in a glass carboy, which she will send to the Centennial Exposition. She allows she'll be the only person who ever bottled the American Eagle.

## Caring for a Passenger.

A well known Philadelphian went to Pittsburgh, a few days ago, and when he entered the sleeping car he thought struck him that he might get to walking about during the night while asleep, as he was something of a somnambulist and walk off the platform into a better world. So he went to the brakeman and gave him a dollar, with strict instructions that if he saw him walking around the car in his sleep, to seize him and force him back at all hazards. Then the Philadelphian turned in, and soon his reverberating snore echoed the screech of the locomotive. About two o'clock Loomis awoke, and as the air of the car seemed stifling, he determined to go on the platform for a fresh breath or two. Just as he got to the door the brakeman saw him, grasped him, and held him down. When the Philadelphian recovered his breath, he indignantly exclaimed, "What do you mean? Let me up, I tell you; I am as wide awake as you are." But the brakeman put another knee on his breast, and insisted that the man was asleep, and then he called another brakeman, and after a terrific struggle, during which the unfortunate received bumps and blows innumerable, the railroad man, jammed him into a berth, put a trunk and eight carpet bags on him, and then sat on him to hold him down until morning. The first thing the Philadelphian asked for when he arrived in Pittsburgh was a respectable hospital where they cured the temporarily insane. He thinks his reason was partially dethroned by his efforts to comprehend how that brakeman could have the face to ask for another dollar because of the trouble he gave him during the night.

## The Value of Gold and Silver.

Many people have a great desire to know the value of gold and silver in bulk, and to this end we have secured the following from Professor J. L. Schirmer, Superintendent of the Branch Mint in this city, and it may be relied upon as correct. The fineness of Colorado gold and the calculation of values on gold and silver are also given. It is a matter of considerable value, and should be cut out and preserved:

One ton (2,000 pounds avoirdupois) of gold or silver contains 29,163 troy ounces, and, therefore, the value of a ton of pure gold is \$602,799 21, and of a ton of silver \$37,704 84.

A cubic foot of pure gold weighs 1,218 75 pounds avoirdupois; a cubic foot of pure silver weighs 656 25 pounds avoirdupois.

One million dollars gold coin weighs 3,685 8 pounds avoirdupois; \$1,000,000 silver coin weighs 58,929 9 pounds avoirdupois.

If there is one per cent. of gold or silver in one ton of ore, it contains 291 63 ounces, troy, of either of these metals.

The average fineness of the Colorado gold is 781 in 1,000, and the natural alloy; gold 781, silver 209, copper 10; to tal, 1,000.

The calculations at the mint are made on the basis that 43 ounces of standard gold, or 900 fine (coin) is worth \$800, and 11 ounces of silver, 900 fine (coin), is worth \$12 80.—*Denver Col. News.*

## MISCELLANEOUS.

"Pilot Temple," the well known trotting stallion, was sold in St. Louis on Saturday for \$5500.

An Ohio soldier, who was prisoner in Libby for a year, is now foreman of a tobacco factory in the building.

General Ryan and three other Cuban insurgents, captured on the steamer *Virginia*, have been shot by the Spaniards.

Death is as near to the young as the old. Here is all the difference: death stands behind the young man's back, but before the old man's face.

An American aeronaut, named Wells, is announced for a balloon trip from Vienna to the United States by way of Asia and the Pacific Ocean.

In Ceylon, the marriage ceremony is performed by tying the couple together by the thumbs. In this country they are usually put together by the ears.

The cost and equipments of the Lehigh Valley railroad is given at \$19,750,425 49.—The net earnings of the line last year amounted to \$2,113,262 50.

There is a family of three in Polk county, Iowa, against whom thirty indictments are pending, and two hundred and seventeen witnesses are ready to testify.

"That he is not long enough for me," said a bluff Englishman. "Indeed it is, sir," said the Irish waiter. "There will be two more feet added to it after you get in."

Prince Bismark has recommended that the invitation from the United States Government to participate in the Centennial celebration be accepted.

Some of the manufacturing establishments of New Castle and Sharon have issued scrip, in order to carry them through until currency becomes more plentiful.

A sharp boy in Cincinnati was sent after kerosene, but he spent the money, filled the can with water, and his father went over and pounded the grocer for swindling him.

A Chinese firm has located in Pittsburgh. In addition to dealing in celestial workmanship the firm will start a laundry at which work will be done at fifteen cents per dozen.

Sarah Harding, colored, aged ninety-eight, and the mother of twenty children, has been sent to the Berks county poorhouse, her son, a local preacher, refusing longer to support her.

A community of women is to be established at Woburn, near Boston, from which men are to be rigorously excluded. It is to be supported by various industries carried on by its members.

An uncle left in his will eleven silver spoons to his nephew, adding, "If I have not left him the dozen, he knows the reason." The fact was the nephew had some time before stolen it.

Japan does nothing by halves. At a recent execution of three criminals there, the victims were beheaded, the skulls battered in, their brains scooped out, and their hearts cut out. None of them survived this treatment.

A Dakota Sheriff attached a show the other day, and while tacking up a "sale notice" on the elephant's hind quarters, which the official took for a small barn, the animal swung his tail around. There were eight hacks at the funeral.

It was a Portland fellow who, after coming to a railroad crossing the other day, and reading the sign—"Look out for the locomotive," climbed to the top, and on gazing up the track, wanted to know "where'n thunder the old thing was?"

An Irishman, writing from Philadelphia the other day to his friend in the Old Country, concludes a letter thus: "If ever it's me good fortune to live till I dy—and God nose whether it is so—I'll visit ould Ireland afore I lave Philadelphia."

A despatch from Monongahela City, Pa., says that on Friday evening a young man, named Charles Clemens, stabbed his father in the abdomen with a butcher's knife, and then thrust the weapon into his own side. The young man died instantly, and his father's wounds are believed to be fatal.

There is at present in course of construction at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, a pair of pumping engines said to be the largest in the world. The following are the weights and dimensions of certain parts: cranks, nine tons; shaft, twenty-four tons; four sections of the two valve-chambers, one hundred and twenty tons; fly wheel, seventy tons; four plungers, nearly four hundred tons; cylinder, sixty four inches in diameter; stroke, fourteen feet; diameter of plungers, sixty inches, with a length of stroke of eleven feet. These engines are designed to raise water into the Highland Avenue Reservoir, in the city of Pittsburgh, which is located at a height of three hundred and fifty six feet. It is estimated that seventy million pounds of water can be raised for every one hundred pounds of coal consumed, which would make an average cost of one cent for every three thousand and seventy gallons.