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

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NO. 31.

Published by Theodore Schoch.

For one dollar a year in advance—and if not paid for the year, two dollars and fifty cents will be charged.

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

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Surveyor, Conveyancer and
Real Estate Agent.

Farms, Timber Lands and Town Lots
FOR SALE.

Office next door above S. Rees' news Depot
and 21 door below the Corner Store.
March 20, 1873-4.

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

will set his office on Main Street, in the second
story of Dr. S. Wilson's brick building, nearly oppo-
site the Stroudsburg House, and he flatters himself
that by his long and successful practice, and the most
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, taste-
ful and scientific manner.

Special advantage given in saving the Natural Teeth,
and in the restoration of Artificial Teeth on Rubber,
Gold, Silver and Platinum Bases, and perfect fits in
all cases.

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 1873-ly.]

D. DR. GED. 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, 1873-4.

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

Having located in East Stroudsburg, Pa., an-
nounces 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 ex-
tracted 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, op-
posite Annapolis House, East Stroudsburg,
Pa. July 11, 1873-ly.

D. 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 ac-
cording to the most improved method.
Teeth extracted without pain, when de-
cayed, 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 build-
ing, Main Street, Stroudsburg, Pa.
Aug 31-4

JAMES H. WALTON,
Attorney at Law.

Office in the building formerly occupied
by L. M. Barson, and opposite the Strouds-
burg Bank, Main street, Stroudsburg, Pa.
Jan 13-4

AMERICAN HOTEL.

The subscriber would inform the public that
he has leased the house formerly kept by Jacob
Kuehl, 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 fur-
nish excellent accommodations at moderate rates,
and will spare no pains to promote the com-
fort of the guests. A liberal share of public
patronage solicited.
April 17, 1872-4f. D. L. PISLE.

KIPPLE HOUSE,
HONESDALE, PA.

Most central location of any Hotel in town.
160 Main street, Proprietors.
January 9, 1873-ly.

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
markets. Charges moderate. [May 3 1872-4f.]

WATSON'S
Mount Vernon House,

117 and 119 North Second St.
ABOVE ARCH.

PHILADELPHIA.
May 30, 1872-ly.

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON'S (of Wil-
lam-burg, N. Y.) Recipe for CON-
SUMPTION and ASTHMA carefully com-
pounded at

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

Court Proclamation.

Whereas, the Hon. SAMUEL S. DEBER, President Judge of the 22d Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of the counties of Wayne, Pike, Monroe and Carbon, and John De Young, and Peter Gruver, Esq's, Associate Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Monroe, and by virtue of their offices, Justices of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail delivery and Court of General Quarter Sessions in and for the said County of Monroe, have issued their precept to me commanding that a Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace and Common Pleas, and Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Orphan's Court, for the said County of Monroe, to be holden at Stroudsburg, on

MONDAY, the 22d day of December, 1873, to continue two weeks, if necessary.

NOTICE

Is hereby given to the Cononer, the Justices of the Peace, and Constables of the said county of Monroe, that they be then and there ready with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations and other remembrances to do those things which their offices are appertaining, and also that those who are bound by recognizances to prosecute and give evidence against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of the said county of Monroe, or against persons who stand charged with the commission of offences to be then and there to prosecute or testify as shall be just.

(God save the Commonwealth.)
CHARLES HENRY, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office Stroudsburg,
December 4, 1873.

GRAND OPENING

IN
HUTCHINSON'S BRICK BUILDING,

opposite T. Stemple's Store,

EAST STROUDSBURG.

Having just opened with an entire new stock of

Dry Goods and Groceries.

CONSISTING OF

DRESS GOODS, WOOLENS,
DELAINES, SHAWLS,
POPLINS, ALPACAS,
WHITE GOODS, FLANNELS,
CASSIMERES, DOMESTICS,
CLOTHS, PRINTS,
AND OIL CLOTH.

Also a full assortment of choice Family Groceries and Provisions, Flour, Feed, Meal, Salt, Fish, Pork, Oil, Syrups, Molasses, Sugars,

Crockery and Tinware, Wooden and Willow Ware,

Flavoring Extracts and Spices of every kind, and in fact every thing usually kept in a Dry Goods Store. All my goods are new and cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Goods shown with pleasure. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere and thereby save time and money.

J. H. SHOTWELL,
Formerly Slater & Shotwell.
Dec. 4, 1873-3m.

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 charge 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. Fetherman,
C. D. Brodhead, Peter Gruver,
E. B. Dreher.

R. S. STAPLES, Pres't.
M. A. De L. VAN HORN, Sec'y.

March 6, 1873-4f.

BLANKS OF ALL KINDS for Sale at this Office.

The President's Message—An Able State Paper.

President Grant speaks plainly in his message. It is a short paper, considering how much he had to say. It is a satisfactory stewardship, on the whole, and he gives authority to what was previously believed. There is peace with the nations, and the "protocol," with Spain as to the Virginias promises to stand, while the Cuban outlook is auspicious of tranquillity and liberty; but, meanwhile we are preparing for any change in the situation. The skeleton of the protocol was before the country in advance of the message, and Mr. Fish appends the official substance of it, signed by himself and Rear Admiral Polo, the Spanish plenipotentiary. Congress can do nothing more than wait events, and vote confidence and money to the Executive. The President seems to have read section 16 of article 4 of our new Pennsylvania constitution, judging by his recommendation of an amendment to the National Constitution in favor of a veto or approval of parts of any general measure like an appropriation bill. There is slight prospect of increased receipts this fiscal year, owing to the panic; and to provide against this he advises retrenchment in regard to new public buildings and additional claims for Southern losses by the rebellion. But he hopes "the day is not far distant when the Government will not only possess such public buildings in all the cities, but will erect in the capital suitable residences for all persons who now receive commutation for quarters or rent, at Government expense, and for the Cabinet, thus setting an example to the States which may induce them to erect buildings for their Senators; but I would have this work conducted at a time when the revenues of the country would abundantly justify it."

On the special subject of Finance the President is definite, and comes to the point in these characteristic sentences. They cover the whole ground. We have never seen the case more tersely stated:

"During the last four years the currency has been contracted directly by the withdrawal of three per cent. certificates, compound interest notes, and seven thirty bonds outstanding on the 4th of March, 1869, all of which took the place of legal tenders in the bank reserves to the extent of \$62,000,000.

During the same period there has been a much larger comparative contraction of the currency. The population of the country has largely increased. More than twenty five thousand miles of railroad have been built, requiring the active use of capital to operate them. Millions of acres of land have been opened to cultivation, requiring capital to move the products.

Manufactories have multiplied beyond all precedent in the same period of time, requiring capital weekly for the payment of wages and for the purchase of material; and probably the largest of all comparative contraction arises from the origination of free labor in the South. Now every laborer there receives his wages, and, for want of savings banks, the greater part of such wages is carried in the pocket or hoarded until required for use.

These suggestions are thrown out for your consideration without any recommendations that they shall be adopted literally, but hoping that the best method may be arrived at to secure such an elasticity of the currency as will keep employed all the industries of the country and prevent such an inflation as will put off indefinitely the resumption of specie payments, an object so devoutly to be wished for by all, and by none more earnestly than the class of people most directly interested, those who earn their bread by the sweat of their brows.

Or in other words, the country, has outgrown its clothes; the currency sufficient four years ago is not sufficient now. Now let Congress act quickly, and give us a practical reply to the President's appeal. All he says on this subject is pointed and clear, and will have the best effect on the country.

The petition of the Mennonites of Southern Russia, some 50,000, asking permission to locate in a body on our public lands, on the recommendation of their brethren in Lancaster county, in this State, is favorably and earnestly recommended to the attention of Congress.

Concerning the San Domingo question, which a year or two ago obtained much prominence, the President makes no recommendation, but transmits to Congress an application from that Republic asking our Government to assume a protectorate over it.

The subject of cheap transportation claims its share of attention, and the suggestions about it are characterized by the President's usual strong practical sagacity. He would encourage the States of New York and Illinois to enlarge their canals connecting the lakes with the Hudson and the Mississippi rivers respectively, by promising that the Government shall thenceforth keep them open as great national water-roads.

While the President does not in terms recommend that Congress should make an appropriation to the Centennial Fund, he directs attention to the proposition of the Secretary of the Interior for a census in 1875, and says: "A census taken in 1875, the report of which could be completed and published before the one hundredth anniversary of our independence, would be especially interesting and valuable, as showing the country during the first century of our national existence." This subject itself is worthy of a special message, not simply in view of the virtually pledged faith of the Government in making the Centennial a national affair, but in the light of the earnest preparations of foreign governments. Germany has already moved in the matter by placing the selection of her commissioners to Philadelphia on July 4, 1876, in the hands of Prince Bismarck. England has indicated her desire in the same direction; and the Emperor of Brazil has proclaimed his lively personal interest in the American Centennial. The President himself, in the opening paragraph of his message, lays marked emphasis on the good results that have followed our representation at the Vienna Exposition, and directs attention to the report of the agent of the Patent Office on the subject.

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With a candor that we cannot sufficiently admire, the President shoulders the responsibility of a bold endorsement of the system of public improvements in the District of Columbia. He refers to the shameful condition of Washington City three years ago and to its beautiful aspect to day, and calls upon Congress to act liberally towards the local authorities as well because Washington is the National Capital as because the Government has large and valuable reserves in that ten miles square. This decided approval of the course of Governor Shepherd and his associates will be good news to the people of Washington.

Taken as a whole, the message is sensible and satisfactory, full of strong points well put, and exactly the statement that will give to foreigners a fair insight into our progress and tempt the citizen to turn to it for information.

Scene in an Opium Shop.

One who has never visited an opium shop can have no conception of the fatal fascination that holds its victims fast bound—mind, heart, soul, and conscience, all absolutely dead at every impulse but the insatiable, ever increasing thirst for the damning poison. I entered one of these dens but once, but I can never forget the terrible sights and sounds of that "place of torment." The apartment was spacious, and might have been pleasant, but for its foul odors and still fouler scenes of unutterable woe—the foot prints of sin trodden in the furrows of those haggard faces and emaciated forms. On all four sides of the room were couches placed thickly against the walls, and others were scattered over the apartment wherever there was room for them. On each of these lay extended the wreck of what was once a man. Some few were old—all were hollow eyed, with sunken cheeks and cadaverous countenances; many were clothed in rags, having probably smoked away their last dollar; while others were offering to pawn their only decent garment for an additional dose of the deadly drug. A decrepit old man raised himself as we entered, drew a long sigh, and then, with a half uttered imprecation on his own folly, proceeded to refill his pipe. This he did by scraping off, with a five inch steel needle, some opium from the lid of a tiny shell-box, rolling the paste into a pill, and, then, after heating it in the blaze of a lamp, deposit it within the small aperture of his pipe. Several short whiffs followed; then the smoker would remove the pipe from his mouth and lie back motionless; then replace the pipe, and with fast glazing eyes blow the smoke slowly through his pallid nostrils. As the narcotic effects of the opium began to work he fell back on the couch in a state of silly stupefaction that was alike pitiable and disgusting. Another smoker, a mere youth, lay with face buried in his hands, and as he lifted his head there was a look of despair such as I have seldom seen. Though so young, he was a complete wreck, with hollow eyes, sunken chest, and a nervous twitching in every muscle. I spoke to him, and learned that six months before he had lost his whole patrimony by gambling, and came hither to quaff forgetfulness from these Lethæan cups; hoping, he said, to find death as well as oblivion. By far the larger proportion of the smokers were so entirely under the influence of the stupefying poison as to preclude any attempt at conversation, and we passed out from this moral pest house sick at heart as we thought of these infatuated victims of self-indulgence and their starving families at home.

This baneful habit once formed, is seldom given up, and from three to five years in indulgence will utterly wreck the firmest constitution, the frame becoming daily more emaciated, the eyes more sunken, and the countenance more cadaverous, till the brain ceases to perform its functions, and death places its seal on the wasted life.—Lippincott's Magazine.

There is said to be a girl in London derry township, Bedford county, who can stand in a half bushels measures and shoulder three bushel of wheat. She is also stated to have challenged a stout young man of the same county to wrestle with her for the championship of the State.

A disease similar in all its forms to the horse disease of last year has again made its appearance among the horses in some parts of Chester county. It is feared that it will prove a repetition of last year's terrible afflictions among the stock.

[BY REQUEST.] The Liquor Interest.

Tramp, tramp, tramp, the boys are marching; how many of them? Sixty thousand! Sixty full regiments, every man of which will before twelve months shall have completed their course, lie down in the grave of a drunkard! Every year during the past decade has witnessed the same sacrifice; and sixty regiments stand behind this army ready to take its place. It is to be recruited from our children and our children's children. Tramp, tramp, tramp,—the earth shares with the tread of the host now passing; tramp, tramp, tramp, comes to us from the camp of the recruits. A great tide of life flows resistlessly to its death. What in God's name are they fighting for? The privilege of pleasing an appetite, of conforming to a social usage, of filling sixty thousand homes with shame and sorrow, of loading the public with the burden of pauperism, of crowding our prison houses with felons, of detracting from the productive industries of the country, of ruining fortunes and breaking hopes, of breeding disease and wretchedness, of destroying both body and soul in hell before their time.

The prosperity of the liquor interest, covering every department of it depends entirely on the maintenance of this army. It cannot live without it. It never did live without it. So long as the liquor interest maintains its present prosperous condition, it will cost America the sacrifice of sixty thousand men every year. The effect is inseparable from the cause. The cost to the country of the liquor traffic is a sum so stupendous that any figure which we should dare to give would convict us of trifling. The amount of bread absolutely destroyed, the amount of bread transformed into poison, the shame, the unavailing sorrow, the crime, the poverty, the pauperism, the brutality, the wild waste of vital and financial resources, make an aggregate so vast, that the only wonder is that American people do not rise as one man and declare that this great curse shall exist no longer. Dilettante conventions are held on the subject of peace, by men and women who find it necessary to fiddle to keep themselves awake. A hue and cry is raised about woman suffrage, as if any wrong which may be involved in woman's lack of suffrage could be compared to the wrongs attached to the liquor interest.

Does any sane woman doubt that women are suffering a thousand times more from rum than any political disability? The truth is that there is no question before the American people to day that begins to match in importance the temperance question. The question of American slavery was never anything but a baby by the side of this; and we prophesy that within ten years, if not within five, the whole country will be awake to it, divided upon it. The organization of the liquor interest, the vast funds at its command, the universal feeling among those whose business pitted against the national prosperity and the public morals—these are enough to show that, upon one side of this matter at least, the present condition of things and the social and political questions that lie in the immediate future are apprehended. The liquor interest knows there is to be a great struggle, and is preparing to meet it. People both in this country and in Great Britain are beginning to see the enormity of this business—are beginning to realize that Christian civilization is actually poisoned at its fountain, and that there can be no purification of it until the source of the poison is dried up.

The country is sincerely to be congratulated on the fact that the wine interest of the United States does not promise much. Little native wines after all our painstaking, finds its way to a gentleman's table. The California wines, are a disappointment and a failure, and the Western wines are the same. Neither the dry nor the sparkling Catawba takes the place of anything imported. They are not popular wines, and we congratulate the country that they never can be. The lager beer interest is endeavoring, in convention, to separate itself from the whisky interest, claiming to be holier and more respectable than that. They are to be all lumped together. They are all opposed to sobriety, and in the end, we shall find them all fighting side by side for existence against the determined indignation of a long suffering people.

A respectable English magazine reports, as a fact of encouraging moment, that of the fifty thousand clergymen of the church of England as many as four thousand actually abstain from the use of spirits! So eleven twelfths of the clergy men of the English church consent to be dumb dogs on the temperance question! How large the proportion of wine drink ing clergymen may be in this country we do not know, but we do know that a wine glass stops the mouth on the subject of temperance whoever may hold it. A wine drinking clergyman is a soldier disabled. He is not only not worth a straw in the fight; he is a part of the impedimenta of the temperance army. We have a good many such to carry, who ought to be ashamed of themselves and who very soon will be. Temperance laws are being passed by the various Legislatures, which they must sustain, or go over, soul and body to the liquor interest and influence. Steps are being taken on behalf of the public health, morals and prosperity, which they must approve by voice and

act, or they must consent to be left behind and left out. There is no concession or compromise on the part of the temperance men, and no quarter to the foe. The great curse to our country and our race must be destroyed.

Meanwhile the tramp, tramp, tramp, sounds on—the tramp of sixty thousand and yearly victims. Some are besotted and stupid, some are wild with hilarity, and dance along the dusty way, some reel along in pitiful weakness, some wreck their mad and murderous impulses on one another, or on the helpless women and children whose destinies are united to theirs, some stop in wayside debaucheries and infamies for a moment, some go bound in chains from which they seek in vain to wrench their bleeding wrists, and all are doomed to death. Wherever they move, crime, poverty, shame, wretchedness and despair hover in awful shadows. There is no bright side to the picture. We forget, there is just one. The men who make this army get rich. Their children are robbed in purple and fine linen, and live upon dainties. Some are respectable members of society, and they hold conventions to protect their interests! Still, the tramp, tramp, tramp goes on, and before this article can see light, five thousand more of poisoned army will have hidden their shame and disgrace in the grave.—Dr. J. G. Holland; Scribner's for August.

Literal Answers.

"Boy, may I inquire where Robinson's drug store is?"

"Certainly, sir," replied the boy, very respectfully.

"Well, sir," said the gentleman, after waiting awhile, "where is it?"

"I have not the least idea, yer honor," said the urchin.

There was another boy who was accosted by an ascetic middle aged lady with:

"Boy, I want to go to Dover street."

"Well, ma'am," said the boy, "why don't you go then?"

One day, at Lake George, a party of gentlemen strolling among the beautiful islands on the lake, with bad luck, espied a little fellow with a red shirt and straw hat, dangling a line over the side of a boat.

"Halloo, boy!" said one of them, "what are you doing?"

"Fishing," came the answer.

"Well, of course," said the gentleman, "but what do you catch?"

"Fish; what do you suppose?"

"Did any of you ever see an elephant's skin?" inquired a teacher of an infant class.

"I have," exclaimed one.

"Where?" asked the teacher.

"On the elephant," said the boy laughing.

Sometimes this sort of wit degenerates or rises, as the case may be, into punning, as when Flora pointed pensively to the heavy masses of clouds in the sky, saying:

"I wonder where those clouds are going?" and her brother replied:

"I think they are going to thunder."

Also the following dialogue:

"Halloo, there! how do you sell your wool?"

"By the cord."

"How long has it been cut?"

"Four feet."

"I mean how long has it been since you cut it?"

"No longer than it is now."

And also when Patrick O'Flynn was seen with his collar and his bosom audibly begrimed, and was indignantly asked by his officer:

"Patrick O'Flynn! how long do you wear a shirt?"

"Twenty eight inches, sir."

This reminds one of an instance which is said to have occurred recently in Chatham street, New York, where a countryman was clamorously besieged by a shopkeeper:

"Have you any fine shirts?" asked the countryman.

"A splendid assortment. Step in, sir. Every price and style. The cheapest in market, sir."

"Are they clean?"

"To be sure."

"Then you had better put one on, for you need it," was the reply.

A Western editor has put in practice a plan which will enable all papers to dispense with the usual fighting members of the staff. One morning he was waited upon by the biggest kind of a fellow armed with a terrific cudgel, with several and sundry protuberances sticking out all round, marvelously resembling Colts, Derringers and Brevies, who saluted him with "Where's that scoundrel the editor?" Our friend said "He was not about; but please take a seat and amuse yourself with a paper, he will be in a few minutes;" and hurried down stairs, at the foot of which he met another man still more profane and fierce, who asked the same question in the same language. "Oh," said the retreating editor, "Go up stairs, you will find him reading the paper." Accordingly up he went like a high pressure steam engine, letting off steam at every step. Our friend waited a minute, and such a crash—slam, bang, oath, curse, oblongation, as if all Pandemonium were let loose. What the result was, was never known, as our friend didn't wait.