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Office in his office on Main Street, in the second story of Dr. S. Walton's brick building, nearly opposite the Stroudsburg House, and heatters himself to the insertion of Artificial Teeth on Rubber, Gold, Silver or Continuous Gums, and perfect fits to all cases insured.
Most persons know the great folly and danger of entrusting their work to the inexperienced, or to those using a distance.
April 13, 1871.—ly

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Office 1st door above Stroudsburg House, residence 1st door above Post Office.
Office hours from 9 to 12 A. M., from 3 to 5 and 7 to 9 P. M. [May 3 '73-ly.]

DR. G. W. JACKSON

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON & ACCOUCHER.

In the office of Dr. A. Rees Jackson, residence, corner of Sarah and Franklin street.
STROUDSBURG, PA.
August 8, 1873-4.

DR. H. S. PATTERSON,

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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.

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July 11, 1873-ly.

DR. A. L. PECK,
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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.
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Office in J. G. Keller's new brick building, Main Street, Stroudsburg, Pa.
aug 31-4

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 13-4

AMERICAN HOTEL.

The subscriber would inform the public that he has leased the house formerly kept by Jacob Knocht, 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. D. L. PISLE.

KIPLE HOUSE,
HONESDALE, PA.

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

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Since your last meeting a grievous public calamity, in the guise of a financial panic, has visited the country, having in its train a series of disasters. The industrial pursuits and monetary interests of the State have become greatly depressed, the wealth of many of her leading capitalists and most public spirited citizens has been wholly swept away, the business of her corporations paralyzed, the machinery of her manufacturing arrested, her mineral, iron, oil and other productions greatly depreciated in value, and poverty and want brought to the fireplaces of the humble homes of thousands of her honest and industrious citizens, who toil for their daily bread. To remedy these evils, under which all our industries are languishing, so far as relief can be administered by legislation, it is barely necessary to suggest, should be the first duty of your honorable bodies—a duty which I feel assured will be undertaken with care and deliberation, invoking to its aid a fair share of humanity and the highest practical wisdom. In any measures looking to this object it will be my pleasure heartily to co-operate.

It is gratifying to observe that while many of the most substantial securities in the market were more or less depressed during the recent panic, the finances of the State were unshaken, exhibiting unmistakable evidence of the stability of the State credit. The following statement, showing their satisfactory condition, will challenge attention:

Debt Redeemed.

During fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1873:	
Six per cent. loan	\$1,308,800 00
Five per cent. loan	153,112 46
Chambersburg certificates	42,760 24
Total	1,504,672 70

Receipts.

During fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1873:	
Balance in Treasury, November 30, 1872	1,482,455 61
Receipts	7,076,723 20
Total	8,559,178 81

Disbursements.

During fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1873:	
Ordinary expenses	\$3,666,325 67
Loans redeemed	1,504,672 70
Interest paid on loans	1,563,022 50
Total	\$6,734,020 87

Balance in Treasury, November 30, 1873	1,825,151 24
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PUBLIC DEBT.

Funded Debt.	
Six per cent. loans	\$20,540,580 00
Five per cent. loans	3,972,354 01
Four and a half per cent. loans	87,000 00
Total	\$25,599,934 01

Unfunded Debt.	
Relief notes in circulation	96,249 00
Interest certificates outstanding	13,049 02
Interest certificates unclaimed	4,448 38
Domestic creditors' certificates	44 67
Chambersburg certificates outstanding	34,829 64
Do. do. unclaimed	267 22
Total	148,887 93

Total public debt, November 30, 1873	\$25,798,821 94
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Bonds in Sinking Fund.

Bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company	\$5,700,000 00
Bonds of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company	3,500,000 00
Total	9,200,000 00

Cash in Treasury, November 30, 1873	1,825,151 24
Total	11,025,151 24

Indebtedness unprovided for	14,773,670 70
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In 1874 the receipts from all sources will be \$1,500,000 less than the receipts of 1873, while the expenditures will not be diminished. This loss of revenue is largely due to the repeal of taxes bearing heavily upon the industrial interests of the Commonwealth, and partly to the prostration of business. The receipts in 1875 may be about the same as those of 1874, but the expenditures will be greater, owing to the additional outlay necessary for schools, Legislature and Judiciary, under the new Constitution, which will then be in full force. Notwithstanding this enormous decrease in the receipts, and increase in expenditures, it is hoped and believed, that by the most rigid economy in every branch of the government and moderate appropriations, the revenues in the future will be sufficient to meet all the demands on the Treasury, and leave a balance to reduce the indebtedness of the State, as required by the Constitution. I am in accord with those who believe as the debt decreases there should be a corresponding relief afforded to those interests that bear the burden of taxation; but at this juncture I would regard any further reduction of the revenues as unwise. In our list of taxes, however, may be found some that are not strictly uniform upon the same class of subjects, and very unfair in their operation, and I think, therefore, a revision of our tax laws is now desirable if not necessary.

SINKING FUND.

In compliance with the constitutional amendment of 1857, the Legislature in

1858 created a sinking fund for the payment of the interest on the State debt, and for an annual reduction of the principal in a sum not less than \$250,000 per annum. In addition to the securities designated by the amendment, the revenues arising from certain taxes were assigned to this fund. From that time, each succeeding year, the interest on the debt has been punctually paid, and the portion of principal redeemed instead of amounting to \$250,000 has grown to the immense sum of one to two millions per year. The reason is a simple one. The revenues set apart for the sinking fund, by the natural growth of these special taxes, have become annually much larger, while the amount required to be paid on account of interest, by reason of the rapid decrease of the public debt, has every year become smaller, and in this way the annual credits to the sinking fund have swollen to proportions never contemplated by the original friends of the measure. As an illustration, it is simply necessary to say, that the revenues flowing to this fund were last year over half the entire income of the State, or \$3,500,000, while only \$1,500,000 were needed to pay the interest on the debt. In the mean time, the annual revenues allotted for general purposes have been less than the amount of the annual appropriations of the Legislature, and the Legislature never having made provision for the difference by a reconstruction of the revenues, it became necessary for the Treasurer to pay the deficiencies of appropriations out of the funds properly due to the sinking fund or suspend payment. This condition of affairs places the Sinking Fund Commissioners in an anomalous position, from which it is manifestly the duty of the Legislature to relieve them.

THE CENTENNIAL.

The progress of the work of preparation for the Centennial is realizing fully the expectations of our people. The distinguished gentlemen charged with the details of this vast undertaking are striving zealously, with great intelligence and industry, to perfect all the arrangements in manner commensurate with the important and conspicuous position our Republic occupies among the nations of the earth. A becoming regard for the dignity and honor of the country, we can hope, will now induce the General Government, and all the States, to extend to the Commission such material aid as will secure this enterprise from every possibility of failure. The city of Philadelphia, whose generosity, in different ways, in behalf of the Centennial, has elicited commendation from all quarters, ceded to the Commission an eligible site in the midst of her beautiful park, whereon the proposed buildings for the exhibition, the plans of which have been adopted, are to be erected. This site was formally transferred and dedicated to its special uses on the 4th of July last, in the presence of a large concourse of citizens. Upon that occasion proclamation of the President was made, wherein the celebration and exhibition were commended to the people of the United States, and a cordial invitation given to all nations who may be pleased take part therein.

With this act the project became a national one, and co-operation was invited and expected from the whole nation; and it is a pleasure to observe that the different States and Territories are earnestly moving with a view to such contributions as will place the celebration not only upon a sound financial basis, but make it a successful exhibition of their various resources and industries. To stamp the Centennial however, with the character of a national enterprise, it must receive assistance direct and substantial from the National Government. Congress must set the seal of its approbation upon the work of the Commission, and manifest not only an interest in this great undertaking, but a determination that in its proportions and grandeur the American Exposition shall eclipse all those which have preceded it in Europe, as the development of our resources, the expansion of our grand railway system, and the diversified employment of the arts and sciences in all the avenues of our industry surpass those of the old world.

Pennsylvania must not neglect this opportunity for the display of her rich, varied and inexhaustible products, nor relax her efforts to rescue the exhibition from every mischance to which indifference or distrust may expose it. It is true her contributions have been large, but she must not forget that the nation has signally honored her people by designating her metropolis as the place for the proposed celebration, and she must show by renewed exertions that she appreciates the distinction.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

Pursuant to an act of the General Assembly, approved June 2, A. D. 1871, the people, by a large majority, voted in favor of calling a Convention to amend the Constitution of this Commonwealth, and the General Assembly, by an act approved April 11, 1872, provided for the calling of the same, and in compliance with its provisions the delegates elected thereto assembled at the State Capital, at Harrisburg, on the second Tuesday of November, 1872, and adjourned sine die on Saturday, December 27, 1872. The Constitution adopted by the Convention was submitted to the qualified electors of the Commonwealth, on the third Tuesday of December, 1873, and by a certificate of the said Convention, on file in the office of the Secretary of this Com-

monwealth, it appears 253,500 votes were given for, and 109,198 votes against the New Constitution.

In the schedule of the New Constitution it is provided that it shall take effect on the first day of January, 1874. In the act calling the Convention, it is provided that the returns of the votes cast for and against the New Constitution, "shall be opened, counted and published as the returns for Governor are now by law counted and published," and when so ascertained and certified, "the Governor shall declare by proclamation the result of the election." The Constitution of 1838, as well as the New Constitution, provides "that the returns of every election for Governor shall be sealed up and transmitted to the seat of government, directed to the President of the Senate, who shall open and publish them in the presence of the members of both Houses of the General Assembly."

The Constitutional Convention, the last day of its session, passed the following preamble and resolution:

"WHEREAS, It appears by the returns of election in the several counties of the State, held on Tuesday, the 16th day of December, A. D. 1873, that the New Constitution has been adopted by a majority of one hundred and forty four thousand three hundred and sixty two; therefore,

Resolved, That His Excellency, the Governor, be informed by the President of the Convention, of the result, and that he be respectfully requested to issue his proclamation thereof without delay."

I respectfully call your attention thereto, that there may be no unnecessary delay in the counting of the vote cast for and against the New Constitution; that I may in conformity with the provisions of the act calling the Convention, and in compliance with the resolution of the Convention, promptly issue the proper proclamation.

The New Constitution having been approved by a very decided majority of the people, it is expected that all citizens will yield cheerful obedience to its behests, and unite to strictly and faithfully enforce its provisions.

As each day's experience reveals the methods of administration, the conviction grows stronger in my mind that good government depends not so much upon written laws as upon the disposition of the people to comply with the demands of the laws, and the determination of those delegated to execute them, to see that their mandates are enforced. Reform, it will be conceded, cannot be obtained by mere constitutional enactment, nor by surrounding offices and trusts with additional restraints.

The world's history from the earliest ages has shown that no code of laws, however comprehensive or restrictive, will evade man's ingenuity if bent upon overstepping their bounds, and wise and necessary as the provisions of the new Constitution may be they will never secure the ends designed unless sustained by a strong, active, healthful and intelligent sentiment that will interest itself in public affairs. It will not suffice to enact that integrity and fitness are essential qualifications for office, unless people see to it that none without these qualifications are selected. It is the indifference and inattention of electors to their primary political duties, connected with nominations and elections, that despoil the law of its sanctity, and afford security to those who wilfully disobey its requirements. Men do not fulfill the obligations of citizenship by merely enjoying the protection our institutions afford. To perform his whole duty to the State every citizen should actively engage in political concerns when the recurring elections invoke his attention and interference. In our system of government every man entitled to vote is invested with a grave public trust, and if, through indifference or neglect, he fails to discharge the sacred duties it imposes, he is almost as culpable as the other who deliberately violates the law. With this new departure in our organic law, let there also be an accompanying resolution on the part of all good citizens that they will attend diligently and conscientiously to the selection of men for office whose dignity of character and intellect will be an adequate guaranty that the new Constitution will be safe in their keeping.

Upon the present Legislature devolves a duty involving great care and labor, and which if discharged, as I believe it will be, with a proper regard for the public interest, will redound to its credit and honor. To you is committed the important trust of moulding existing regulations into conformity with the change about to be inaugurated in the fundamental law of the State. Bring to the performance of this high and responsible duty all the wisdom you possess, divest yourselves of all selfish considerations, devote time and thought to the work, and with the New Constitution as your constant guide, build up a good and symmetrical system of laws, and let us so far as it lies in our ability start the State forward upon her future career, clothed with ample powers to extend her enterprise, and fulfill her great destiny.

To another consideration I invite public attention. All special enactments are not necessarily bad laws, while it may be equally accepted as true that all general enactments are not good laws. I enjoin upon the people of the whole State increased vigilance in their watch over all legislation. Attempts will doubtless be

made to obtain special objects through the instrumentality of General laws, which, while they may benefit one interest or locality, might prove very oppressive to others. Let every citizen who has the interest of the State at heart lend his assistance to the Legislature and Executive, to detect and frustrate such schemes.

SCHOOLS.

The interesting report of the Superintendent of Common Schools will command your thoughtful attention, because of the important subject of which it treats and the many valuable suggestions it contains. Pennsylvania, it will be observed, is making decided progress in the cause of education, increasing the number of schools, enlarging each year the sphere of instruction, extending the time within which schooling may be obtained, and supplying more of the convenience necessary for the comfort and health of scholars and teachers. For years, in this State, doubts of the practicability of a system of public schools beset and crippled the cause of education, but judicious and careful management has happily dissipated all this mistrust, and our people are now united in the conviction of the utility and wisdom of free and universal instruction. Those concerned in the administration of public affairs are expected to devote to the vital problems of education the time and consideration they deserve, and I have no doubt that the present Legislature will look into and provide remedies for many of the deficiencies that still exist in our present school system. Prominent among the defects is the lack of proper training and other qualifications of the teachers of the school. "Of the 15,003 teachers receiving certificates to teach during the year, only 374 were found to have a thorough knowledge of reading, writing, arithmetic, geography and grammar, and that practical preparation for their profession which insures success," is the startling declaration made by the Superintendent of Common Schools. There must certainly be a radical change in this regard, if we would have our children attain even the rudiments of an ordinary education. The necessity of establishing Normal schools wherein students are specially qualified and trained for teaching is conspicuously shown in these statistics, and it is a gratification to know that twelve of these useful institutions have been erected or are in process of erection in various parts of the State, and when all are furnished with an able corps of instructors, we can confidently hope the graduates therefrom will largely contribute to supply this pressing need of good and competent teachers.

To afford some inducement, however, to teachers to prepare themselves for the duties of their profession, and some assurance of the public appreciation of the difficult, responsible and delicate work they perform, I am satisfied they should receive increased compensation.

Dissatisfaction exists also and complaint is made about the frequent changes of school books, entailing expense upon parents, and subjecting pupils to novel and perplexing methods of acquiring lessons that mystify more than they instruct.

There seems to be an urgent demand for more training of a technical kind, that will fit children for mechanical pursuits and the practical duties of life. I suggest, therefore, that school boards be authorized to make provision for giving instruction in industrial and mechanical drawing, both in day and evening schools; also that schools be established wherein trades may be taught, or arrangements made for such instruction in connection with schools already established, so that skilled mechanics can be graduated, and the principle inculcated that there is nothing ungraceful or undignified in honest and hard labor, and that the handiwork of the skillful artisan will confer in the future as noble a title as any to be achieved in professional callings.

More thorough examination of the subject strengthens me in the conviction that the State must adopt some mode to compel the attendance of those children whose parents are unwilling or unable to allow their offspring to avail themselves of the benefits of school system affords. The solution of this important question presents grave difficulties, but I expect to see them all surmounted. Some plan must be devised to snatch these children from the career of idleness and crime to which ignorance will consign them. By far the greater portion of the inmates of our penitentiaries never attended schools, or had the advantages of education. Is modern civilization unequal to the task of rearing the children of the indigent and the criminal from such a fate?

The views expressed in the report of the Superintendent of Common Schools upon this very point, embrace, in my opinion, a feasible plan to secure the attendance at school of every child in the State, and I earnestly solicit your consideration of that part of his report, with the additional suggestion, that when these poor or vagrant children are gathered into schools or homes, that the industrial plan be engrained upon the conduct of these institutions, so that those taught may also acquire useful trades. Observation shows that a man thoroughly acquainted with a trade is secure against many of the temptations that open the doors of the prison to great numbers whose hands are unskilled and who are unused to any steady or exacting labor

In the able and comprehensive report of the Inspectors of the Eastern Penitentiary for 1872, among other details of value is found this significant statement: that of the 240 convicts admitted to the prison during the year 1871, 90 per cent. had never been apprenticed, and 56 per cent. had never attended school. These figures are eloquently and painfully suggestive of the relations indolence and ignorance bear to crime.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.

No act of the State ever secured her more honor than that which pledged her people to the care and education of the orphans of the soldiers who fell in her service, and no part of her policy has reflected so much credit upon her people as the fidelity with which they have been redeeming that promise. The generosity which former Legislatures have displayed in providing for the maintenance and instruction of these orphans will now, I am persuaded, bespeak for them like consideration and favor. I feel constrained also to renew my proposition that some measure should be taken to furnish these children with trades.

BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.

During the past year the gentlemen composing the Board of Public Charities have fulfilled the important trust committed to their care with their wonted fidelity and zeal. The results of their labors clearly demonstrate that true philanthropy, well guarded and directed, can be of great practical service to the State.

The numbers of the criminal, pauper, insane and other defective classes that are in some degree dependent on public support, must always be large, and the problem of caring for these multitudes in a way to decrease their number, and so add to the productive force of the community; is one which addresses itself with great force to the attention of the Legislature.

PRISONS.

In the light of the reports of the Board of Public Charities and Prison Inspectors, and of my own investigation, I am firmly of the belief that the system of commutation whereby the term of a prisoner is shortened by reason of his good conduct, has been productive of reformatory results. By examination, also, I am possessed of this other conviction, that for the purpose of awakening the self respect of a prisoner, and to provide him with some incitement to good behavior and industrious habits, every inmate of a prison should be instructed in a trade. When competent to do the work belonging to his particular trade the convict should then receive while in prison as compensation for his labor a portion of his earnings, to be given to his family if necessitous, or if he has no family, to be reserved for his own use when released. Accustomed in this way to toil for those dependent upon his support, the prisoner, when liberated, will be apt to carry into life the skill and habits of industry thus acquired, and make of himself a useful citizen. Society is as much interested in the reformation as in the punishment of the criminal, and experience shows that teaching him a trade contributes to that end.

INSANE HOSPITALS.

The hospitals for the insane, under the control of the State, are steadily accomplishing the beneficent work for which they are intended. The hospital at Harrisburg has been full during the whole year, and at the time of the last report the inmates were considerably in excess of the number that can be properly cared for in this institution. The building will have to undergo a series of repairs and improvements to make it a safe and comfortable home for those placed there for treatment.

The hospital at Danville has been in operation about a year, and at the latest report had 160 patients, and at the rate at which patients have been admitted, will have more than its complement before another year has elapsed. It is desirable that the additional wings to this hospital should be pushed forward to completion at the earliest possible day to provide for those greatly in need of accommodation.

To insure the delicate and peculiar treatment required for the insane, too much care cannot be exercised to prevent these hospitals from being crowded. The commissioners appointed under the act approved Aug. 18, 1873, to select a site and build a hospital for the insane of the ten north-western counties of the State, fixed upon a property at Warren as the most eligible for the purpose, and their selection has been approved. This property contains 330 acres of land, 300 acres of which are arable land and cost \$33,000. The numbers of the insane in the north-western section of the State, who imperatively require the accommodations to be furnished at this hospital, admonish us of the necessity for the immediate construction of the buildings.

THE CRIMINAL INSANE.

The suggestions of the committee of the Medical Society of Pennsylvania, appointed to prepare a memorial to the Legislature in reference to the proper care and treatment of insane criminals, which will be submitted to you, merit your respectful consideration. The hardship and impolicy of associating this class of the insane with those sent to hospitals for medical and moral treatment must occur to every rational mind. The restraints necessary to secure the few criminal in-

Continued on the Second Page.