

THE JEFFERSONIAN.

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

VOL. 31.

STROUDSBURG, MONROE COUNTY, PA., MARCH 5, 1874.

NO. 42.

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.
Advertisements of one square (eight lines) or less are charged at the rate of one cent per line per week. Longer ones in proportion.

JOHN 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 20, 1873-4.

DR. J. LANTZ,
Surgeon and Mechanical Dentist,
Office in his office on Main Street, in the second story of Dr. S. Walton's brick building, nearly opposite the Stroudsburg House, and he dresses himself in every respect like a regular dentist and the most successful and careful attention to all matters pertaining to his profession, that he is fully able to perform all operations in the dental line in the most careful, tasteful and successful manner.
Special attention given to saving the Natural Teeth, by the insertion of Artificial Teeth on Rubber, Gold and Silver Continuous Gums, and perfect fits in all cases insured.
Most persons know the great folly and danger of having their teeth pulled out by inexperienced or unskillful dentists. April 12, 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-ly.]

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, 1872-4f.

DR. H. J. PATTERSON,
OPERATING AND MECHANICAL DENTIST,
Office 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 Anolik 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.
Office in J. G. Koller's new Brick building, Main Street, Stroudsburg, Pa.
Aug 31-4f.

JAMES H. WALTON,
Attorney at Law,
Office in the building formerly occupied by L. M. Burson, and opposite the Stroudsburg Bank, Main street, Stroudsburg, Pa.
Jan 13-7f.

AMERICAN HOTEL,
The subscriber would inform the public that he has leased the house formerly kept by Jacob Knecht, in the Borough of Stroudsburg, Pa., and having repaired and 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, 1874-4f.

R. W. KIPLE & SON,
Proprietors.
103 Main street.
January 9, 1873.—1y.

LACKAWANNA HOUSE,
OPPOSITE THE DEPOT,
East Stroudsburg, Pa.
B. J. VAN COTT, Proprietor.
The bar contains the choicest liquors and the table is supplied with the best market goods. Charges moderate. [May 3 1872-7f.]

WATSON'S
Mount Vernon House,
117 and 119 North Second St.
ABOVE ARCH,
PHILADELPHIA.
May 30, 1872—1y.

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON'S (of Wilkes-Barre, N. Y.) Recipe for CONSUMPTION and ASTHMA carefully compounded at
HOLLINSHEAD'S DRUG STORE,
Medicines Fresh and Pure.
Nov. 21, 1867.] W. HOLLINSHEAD.

THE 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 panics 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. Coobough, Wm. Fine,
Kudarus Shupp, J. H. Fetherman,
C. D. Brodhead, Peter Gruber,
E. B. Dreher.

R. S. STAPLES, Pres't.
M. A. DE L. VAN HORN, Sec'y.
March 6, 1873-4f.

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.
Stogdell Stokes, Jacob Knecht,
J. Dupue LeBar, John Edinger,
Richard S. Staples, Francis Hagerman,
Silas L. Drake, Jacob Stouffer,
Chas. D. Brodhead, Theodore Schuch,
Robert Boys, Thos. W. Rhodes,
William Wallace.

STOGDELL 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. Shafer, 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, 73-4f.]

CAN YOU TELL WHY IT IS
that when any one comes to Stroudsburg to buy Furniture, they always inquire for McCarty's Furniture Store? [Sept. 26

BLANKS OF ALL KINDS for Sale at this Office.

A Story of Stroudsburg.

BY A. BURT.

"Now Alice, you need not think you are going to marry that pale-faced teanster at the factory, you are just throwing yourself away, for Si Woods is a fortune, as he will have four thousand dollars when his father dies, and he gets forty five dollars a month in the store, so now hush up! the teanster you shall not look at again."
"But I shall," protested Alice, her blue eyes snapping.
"I'll call your father in from the mill if you speak in that manner to me, young lady."

Alice was silent, but not conquered. Miller Blake had a long talk with his wife that night, and it was determined that they would not let their Alice throw herself away, as they called it, on the stranger at the factory.
But our blue eyed maiden was at that moment enjoying the company of Adam Good, for as soon as her father and mother had retired, she hastily dressed herself, and drawing on a waterproof cloak passed down the stairs and out the front Hall door, and then across the little foot bridge that crossed the race below the mill, and then looking carefully around in the gloom she spied a manly form leaning against a post on the meadow, he did not hear her foot steps, until she placed her small white hand on his arm and whispered "Adam."

He turned with a glad cry and said "Alice dear, is it you?" I am so glad you have come, will you not now and here tell me that I may hope with a chance of being rewarded with your smile, my more, be my bride, my darling wife."
Alice did not reply, but pressing his hand in hers, nestled closely to his manly form.

After spending quite a long period they turned to go back to the house but on trying to cross the foot bridge, which was nothing more than a plank; Alice missed her footing and was in the water the next minute, and Adam, after her, the water was not deep but they made so much noise in floundering around in their endeavors to get upon the bank again that they aroused the miller and his wife, who coming out commenced to berate Alice and her lover in terms more expressive than polite.

The mother taking Alice into the house, and Blake growling out his disapprobation to poor Adam, until the young man turned away in disgust!
It was but the next day, that the miller while looking over the half door of the mill, and watching his chickens enjoying the cherries in his neighbors tree, that he started up and striding into the house, kicked the dog out of the door that overlooked the race, which was open to let in the cool summer air. Alice was in an adjoining room and started when she heard her father's heavy step.

"Alice! Alice Blake! where are you?" Poor Alice, trembling with fear of her father's temper, made her appearance at the door of the room:

Blake without any preamble, told her that she must get ready to leave Stroudsburg at once as she must go to her aunt in Philadelphia.
Alice was more than half glad to hear this, for she would not be at the mercy of her father's bad temper, but knowing full well that they would expect her to marry Si Woods on her return, if they did not get him to go after her to the city.

She commenced getting ready at once, and wondering how she would let "Adam" know. Adam was out at the "Depot" with a load from the factory, when he was surprised to see Alice and her father drive up in the mill wagon, alight and take off a trunk, that by its size, denoted that it must surely be a lady's and contained feminine wearing apparel.

His mind was made up in a moment and hurrying across to his hotel he quickly changed his attire and giving himself a good dusting and washing, one would scarcely have known him.

Returning to the "Depot" he looked around for a trusty boy, and finding one in the person of a speckled faced lad of sixteen, he gave him a dollar and told him to take the team back to the factory: The wagon that trip went back without its accustomed load of waste tankard.

The miller as he handed Alice on the cars crushed a fractional part of a dollar in her hand, and Alice was carried away toward the great city.

This seat engaged? spoke a familiar voice at her side, and looking up, Alice was agreeably surprised to see Adam Good; and such a change, his old home spun clothes given way to a splendid suit of broad cloth, and his merry eyes was looking down in her soft blue orbs.

"Where are you going?" "How long are you going to keep me waiting?" He quizzed as he saw she did not make room for him.

"Oh excuse me" Alice replied, "you so astonished me that I forgot myself."
"Where are you going?"
"I am going with you" he replied.
"But," said Alice; "I am going to Philadelphia, so I could not see you."
"Why what have I done?" he asked. Oh! nothing only father thought we were getting to be too much of one mind, and is sending me to the city so I will think more kindly of Si Woods."

"So that's all?" "We will soon make that matter all right."

On their arrival at the Kensington Depot, Adam helped Alice in to a "coupe" and drove to a parson in the neighborhood and were made one, quicker than Alice's whirling brain could comprehend.

He then ordered to be driven home to thirty-eighth street and said they would delay calling on the aunt until another day. When Alice saw the carriage stop in front of a splendid brick house, larger by far than she ever hoped for, she said to Adam, "Is this your home?" "I thought you were poor."

"I never said I was poor," replied Adam, "as you never asked."
Why did you drive team for the factory?

Oh I did that for my health, the doctors said I needed exercise, so I took a little in the shape of driving that team.

The miller was in a towering rage when he heard that Alice was married and to the strange teanster, and forbid her ever to come within his door again! His wife was little more cool and she first found out that Adam Good was wealthy and then she got the miller around to her way of thinking, that was, that it would be a good home for them and they need not work.

But Adam and his wife did not extend the invitation to the old folks, as they thought a few years longer at work would teach them that "love laughs at lock-smiths."

BARNUM'S GREAT HIPPODROME.

The following from *The London Times* gives the contract of one of the immense purchases Mr. Barnum has made to Europe for his great New York City establishment. This is to be entirely independent from his great show now organized here, that will exhibit all through the country next season, as heretofore:

A THEATRICAL CONTRACT.

The "American Showman," Mr. P. T. Barnum, who is now in this country, has just entered into a contract with the Messrs. Sanger of Astley's Amphitheater for the purchase of the whole of the plant, wardrobe and paraphernalia connected with the pageant of the "Congress of Monarchs," exhibited at the Agricultural Hall four or five years since. The contract is as follows: "This agreement, made at the city of London, January 2, 1874, between Messrs. John and George Sanger of the city of London, England, and P. T. Barnum of New York, United States of America, witnesseth, that for the sum of £33,000, sterling, the said Messrs. J. and G. Sanger agree to complete and deliver to the said P. T. Barnum, a full set of all the chariots, costumes, trappings, flags, banners and other paraphernalia used by the said Messrs. J. and G. Sanger, in the production of the great pageant representing the Congress of Monarchs. Every article thus furnished by the said Messrs. John and George Sanger shall be new, and of the same quality and style used by them aforesaid. This collection embraces 13 gorgeous chariots and gilt emblazoned chariots, and appropriate suits of armour, robes, court dresses, etc., to faithfully represent all the principal monarchs and courts in the world, and a *fac simile* of all the flags, banners, and everything else used in this pageant, except the horses, elephants, ostriches, giraffes, camels and other living animals. These the said P. T. Barnum is to provide for himself. The arms of all nations represented on that occasion shall also be delivered to the said P. T. Barnum. The whole to be completed and delivered to the said P. T. Barnum or his agent in London by Feb. 22, 1874. This said P. T. Barnum hereby agrees to pay the said £33,000 to the said Messrs. J. and G. Sanger for the make and perfect delivery of the articles hereby agreed upon—£13,000 to be paid upon the signing of this contract, and the remaining £20,000 on the 22d day of February next, or upon the earlier completion of the contract by the said Messrs. John and George Sanger. Property to be delivered to Mr. Robert Fillingham, the said P. T. Barnum's agent, and to be approved by him. This document was signed yesterday, and the £13,000 paid. Messrs. Sanger will have on view at their Royal National Amphitheater the costumes they are about to provide Mr. Barnum.

An old man named Honeywell lives about a mile out of Milford, his family consisting of himself, his wife, very old, and an idiotic daughter, about 40 years of age. Although quite wealthy, Honeywell is exceedingly miserly, denying his family even the necessities of life. Their diet has for years been merely strong enough to maintain life. On one of the coldest mornings, of last week this trio was found huddled around the stove in the wretched house. One lid of the stove was off, and the father, mother and daughter were holding their skinny fingers over the dying embers trying to get them warm. There was not a stick of wood to be found about the house, although but a few steps away were acres of woodland belonging to the freezing family. When found, the three were stiff with cold, and in an hour more would certainly have been frozen to death. The person who discovered their condition directly cut some wood and built a fire in the stove. The first words uttered by Honeywell when he was able to speak were a protest against the putting of so much wood on the fire by his deliverer!—*Milford Herald.*

THE GRANGERS.

Full Text of their Recently Adopted Platform.

At the recent session, in St. Louis, of the National Grange of Patrons of Husbandry, the following declaration of principles and objects was adopted:

Profoundly impressed with the truth that the National Grange of the United States should definitely proclaim to the world its general objects, we hereby unanimously make this declaration of the Patrons of Husbandry:

1. United by the strong and faithful ties of agriculture, we mutually resolve to labor for the good of the order, our country and mankind.

2. We heartily indorse the motto, "In essentials, unity; in non essentials, liberty; in all things charity." We shall endeavor to advance our cause by laboring to accomplish the following objects:

To develop a better and higher manhood and womanhood among ourselves. To enhance the comforts and attractions of our homes, and strengthen our attachments to our pursuits. To foster mutual understanding and cooperation.

To maintain inviolate our laws, and emulate each other in labor. To hasten the good time coming. To reduce our expenses, both individual and corporate. To buy less and produce more, in order to make our farms self-sustaining. To diversify our crops, and crop no more than we can cultivate. To condense the weight of our exports, selling less in the bushel, and more on hoof and in fleece. To systematize our work, and calculate intelligently on probabilities. To discountenance the credit system, the mortgage system, the fashion system, and every other system tending to prodigality and bankruptcy.

We propose meeting together, talking together, working together, buying together, selling together, and in general acting together for our mutual protection and advancement as occasion may require. We shall avoid litigation as much as possible by arbitration in the grange. We shall constantly strive to secure entire harmony, good will, vital brotherhood among our members, and to make our order perpetual. We shall earnestly endeavor to suppress personal, local, sectional and national prejudices, all unhealthful rivalry, all selfish ambition. Faithful adherence to these principles will insure our mental, moral, social and material advancement.

3. For our business interests we desire to bring producers and consumers, farmers and manufacturers into the most direct and friendly relations possible. Hence we must dispense with a surplus of middle men; not that we are unfriendly to them, but we do not need them. Their surplus and their exactions diminish our profits. We wage no aggressive warfare against any other interests whatever. On the contrary, all our acts and all our efforts, so far as business is concerned, are not only for the benefit of the producer and consumer, but also for all other interests, and tend to bring these two parties into speedy and economical contact. Hence we hold that transportation companies of every kind are necessary to our success; that their interests are intimately connected with our interests, and harmonious action is mutually advantageous. Keeping in view the first sentence in our declaration of principles of action, that "individual happiness depends upon general prosperity," we shall therefore advocate for every State the increase in every practicable way of all facilities for transporting cheaply to the seaboard, all the productions of our country. We adopt it as our fixed purpose to open out the channel's in Nature's great arteries, that the life blood of commerce may flow freely. We are not enemies of railroads, navigation and irrigating canals, nor of any corporation that will advance our industrial interests, nor of any laboring classes. In our noble order there is no communism, no agrarianism. We are opposed to such spirit and management of any corporation or enterprise as tends to oppress the people and rob them of their just profits. We are not enemies of capital, but we oppose the tyranny of monopolies. We long to see the antagonism between capital and labor removed by common consent, and by enlightened statesmanship worthy of the nineteenth century. We are opposed to excessive salaries, high rates of interest and exorbitant profits in trade. They greatly increase our burdens, and do not bear a proper proportion to the profits of producers. We desire only self-protection and the protection of every interest of our land by legitimate transactions, legitimate trade and legitimate profits.

4. We shall advance the cause of education among ourselves and for our children by all just means within our power. We especially advocate for our agricultural and industrial colleges that practical agriculture, domestic science, and all the arts which adorn the home, be taught in their courses of study.

5. We especially and sincerely assert the oft-repeated truth taught in our organic law that the grange, national, State or subordinate, is not a political party organization. No grange, if true to its obligations, can discuss political or religious questions, nor call political conventions, nor nominate candidates, nor even discuss their merits in its meetings. Yet the principles we teach underlie all

true politics, all true statesmanship and if properly carried out, will tend to purify the whole political atmosphere of our country. For we seek the greatest good to the greatest number, but we must always bear in mind that no one by becoming a Patron of Husbandry gives up that inalienable right and duty which belongs to every American citizen, to take a proper interest in the politics of his country. On the contrary, it is right for every member to do all in his power legitimately to influence for good the action of any political party to which he belongs. It is his duty to do all he can in his own party to put down bribery, corruption and trickery; to see that none but competent, faithful and honest men, who will unflinchingly stand by our industrial interests, are nominated for all positions. It should always characterize every Patron of Husbandry that the office should seek the man and not the man the office. We acknowledge the broad principle that difference of opinion is no crime, and hold that progress toward truth is made by differences of opinion, while the fault lies in bitterness of controversy. We desire a proper equality, equity and fairness, protection for the weak, restraint upon the strong; in short, justly distributed burdens and justly distributed power. These are American ideas, the very essence of American independence, and to advocate the contrary is unworthy of the sons and daughters of an American republic. We cherish the belief that sectionalism is, and of right should be, dead and buried with the past. Our work is for the present and the future. In our agricultural brotherhood and its purposes we shall recognize no North, no South, no East, no West. It is reserved to every Patron, as the right of a freeman, to affiliate with any party that will best carry out his principles.

6. Ours being peculiarly a farmers' institution, we cannot admit all to our ranks. Many are excluded by the nature of our organization, not because they are professional men, or artisans, or laborers, but because they have not a sufficiently direct interest in tilling or pasturing the soil, or may have some interest in conflict with our purposes. But we appeal to all good citizens for their cordial cooperation to assist in our efforts toward reform, that we may eventually remove from our midst the last vestige of tyranny and corruption. We hail the general desire for fraternal harmony, equitable compromise, and earnest cooperation, as an omen of our future success.

7. It shall be an abiding principle with us to relieve any of our suffering brotherhood by any means at our command. Last, but not least, we proclaim it among our purposes to inculcate a proper appreciation of the abilities and sphere of woman, as is indicated by admitting her to membership and position in our order. Implying the continued assistance of our Divine Master to guide our work, we here pledge ourselves to faithful and harmonious labor for all future time to return by our united efforts to the wisdom, justice, fraternity and political purity of our forefathers.

A young lady from Cambridge attended a ball in Boston where the floor was waxed. During the evening, while dancing in a waltz quadrille, the young lady slipped and fell, and the young man who accompanied her, in his efforts to save her from falling, placed his hand on her side, but also slipped at the same time. When the young lady was placed on her feet she was unable to stand, was carried, from the hall. It appeared that the young man, in his effort to save her, pierced her side with one of his fingers in such a manner as to cause faintness and intense pain. She was taken home in a carriage, placed in bed, and a physician sent for, who pronounced her seriously injured internally. She never again rose from that bed, and only a few days since was borne to the cemetery.

Municipal Elections in the State.
The Republicans carried Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Allegheny, Harrisburg, Johnstown, Oil City, Reading, Easton, Lock Haven and Erie, on Thursday 17th, while the Democrats carried Altoona, Williamsport and Wilkesbarre. Altoona is a Democratic city, generally, and Williamsport and Wilkesbarre are close, with no decided political bias, either way. The principal fight was made in Philadelphia, Harrisburg and Pittsburg, and the Republican triumph is decided, in each.

Bolting.
Marion Grange 291, of Hamilton county, Iowa has severed its connection with the State and National Granges. They claim that the machinery of the order is expensive and useless, and only for the gain of a few individuals who wish to live on salaries paid by the farmers, and to use the farmers for political ends; that worthless patents for agricultural machinery are being palmed off at enormous prices, and that the chiefs of the order are tyrannical and usurping.

A man in South Hero, Vt., who had an advertisement in a city paper offering to send information of a method of preventing such scattering for 50 cents. He forwarded the money, and received instruction "to put in only one shot."

The richest man does not own the moment of to morrow.