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Office next door above S. Rees' news Depot
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March 20, 1874-f.

DR. J. LANTZ,
Surgeon and Mechanical Dentist.

Still has his office on Main street, in the second story of the S. Walton's brick building, nearly opposite the Stroudsburg House, and he flatters himself that by eighteen years constant practice and the most earnest and careful attention to all matters pertaining to the profession, that he is fully able to perform all operations in the dental line in the most careful, tasteful and skillful manner.
Special attention given to saving the Natural Teeth, and to the insertion of Artificial Teeth on Rubber, Gold, Silver or Continuous Gums, and perfect fits in all cases insured.
Most persons know the great folly and danger of trusting their work to the inexperienced, or to those living at a distance.
April 17, 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, 1873-f.

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 Ananias 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. Keller's new Brick building, Main Street, Stroudsburg, Pa.
Aug 31-f

JAMES H. WALTON,
Attorney at Law.

Office in the building formerly occupied by L. M. Larson, and opposite the Stroudsburg Bank, Main street, Stroudsburg, Pa.
Jan 13-f

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 repainted 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-f.

KIPLE HOUSE,
HONESDALE, PA.

Most central location of any Hotel in town.

R. W. KIPLE & SON,
Proprietors.
169 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 affords. Charges moderate. [May 3 1874-f.]

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.

SOME OF THE COAL KINGS.

Mr. Parrish, the great coal king of the Lehigh and Wyoming regions, is quite a young man. He wears a black moustache and dresses plainly. Numerous lines on his face give him a careworn expression, altogether, he looks like a man who should be thinking of a trip to Europe to get rid of business cares. Instead of this he has just added immense burden to his labors.

Mr. Gowen looks more like a rather successful lawyer than a scheming capitalist. He is young, but is wearing himself out rapidly. He does a tremendous amount of work. Already he has had to stop work by order of his physician. But the witty financier came to the doctor, for he went to Europe, and placed the Reading Coal & Iron Company in the leading position as mining company, through negotiations with English capitalists. His success cured him. He is a wonderful man. Five years ago he was a lawyer in Pottsville. Now he receives a salary of \$30,000 from the Reading Railroad Company, and could command \$100,000. Besides he is President of many other organizations, and directs as many more.

Samuel Sloan, the President of the Delaware Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, is about fifty five years old. He has a stern countenance, and is a most determined man. His company controls a large amount of coal land. Its productions are sold monthly at auction. The sales take place on the last Wednesday of the month, and it generally has a large influence on the prices of the ensuing month. In the management of the immense business of the company, Mr. Sloan is ably assisted by intelligent subordinates.

John Taylor Johnson, of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, is a fine looking middle aged gentleman. He wears a pair of side whiskers a little tinged with grey. He is an affable gentleman, and his presence suggests the idea of wealth and comfort. Besides attending to the most enormous duties Mr. Johnson finds time to devote some attention to art. His gallery of paintings, at his residence in New York, is among the most noted of private collections in the country. Under his Presidency, the Central Railroad has prospered beyond all expectation. When he assumed control it was an unimportant line running between New York and Easton. Now the road extends to Scranton and taps the Lehigh, Beaver Meadow, Upper Lehigh, and Wyoming coal regions, and through the wise policy adopted by the company it will be able to control a large portion of the coal tonnage for all time. From New York to Easton the road is a double track and in some places a treble track. The company owns coal wharfs at Elizabethport, a ferry in New York, and a most valuable property on the Hudson opposite that city. Col. Ricker, H. P. Baldwin and Samuel Knox, hold prominent positions under Mr. Johnson, and have rendered invaluable aid in extending the operations of the company.

Mr. E. W. Clark, President of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, is one of the best looking of the coal kings. He is a young looking man, though he may be forty five. He is a well known Philadelphia banker, and a brother of Clarence H. Clark, one of that city's millionaires. He has risen to the high position he now occupies through his own exertions. Mr. Clark's right hand men are John Hisley, C. R. Potts, W. D. Zenger, E. Hill, and the Messrs. Howell, Hon. John Leisenring and Fisher Hazard, Esqs., are on the board of management of the L. C. & N. Co., and their counsel is always sought when matters of importance are to be decided.

Of the many private operators in the region, Arion Pardee stands at the head. His mines are situated in and about Hazleton. He is said to be worth twenty millions. Mr. Pardee has given over a million of dollars to the Lafayette College at Easton. His two sons, Calvin H., and Gen. Arion Pardee, Jr., are engaged in the mining of coal. The latter was a gallant soldier in the late war. He commanded a brigade in Gen. Geary's division. During his service on the field he contracted a chronic disease, from which he will never recover.

Hon. Asa Packer is not directly engaged in mining. He owns a large amount of coal land which brings him a handsome revenue. He is considered the wealthiest man in the State. The Judge is in his 60th year; is hale and hearty, only of late a little feebleness has been noticed in his gait. He has been a candidate for Governor, nearly defeating Gov. Geary, and in 1865 was the unanimous choice of the Pennsylvania delegation in the Democratic National Convention for President. Judge Packer founded the Lehigh University at Bethlehem, to which he gave a million and a half dollars. He also gives twenty thousand dollars yearly to the Institution. The Judge was re-elected President of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company at the annual meeting held recently.

Dr. G. B. Linderman, son-in-law of Judge Packer, is one of the wealthy mine owners in the Hazleton region. He was formerly a practicing physician in Mauch Chunk. He is very wealthy. Mr. C. O. Skeer, Dr. Linderman's partner, is also a relative by marriage of Judge Packer. He resides in Mauch Chunk, lives in handsome style and is a most esteemed citizen. He began life as a clerk in the store on what is still known as Packer's

corner, and next door to which stands a banking institution in which he is interested. Mr. Skeer's mines are at Stockton, two miles from Hazleton.

G. B. Markle & Co., of the Jeddo mines are large shippers of coal. Our townsman Gen. Lilly, is a member of the firm. He is well known all over the State as a prominent Republican. He received the second highest vote in the Convention which nominated Gov. Geary the second time, and took a leading part in the late Constitutional Convention.

Mr. Eckley B. Cox, of the firm of Cox Bros. & Co., is a young man of great scientific attainments. The headquarters of the firm, Drifton, is one of the handsomest mining towns in the region. The streets are clean and the houses are comfortable and commodious. Upper Lehigh, a few miles from Drifton, is also a fine looking town. The Superintendent at this place is D. G. Bertsch, and the company ships a large quantity of excellent coal annually.

W. T. Carter is an old miner at Beaver Meadow, in this county. He has made a large fortune. Messrs. E. B. Ely & Co., a mile distant, have hardly got working fairly yet. The Spring Mountain Coal Company's works are at Jeanneville, Mr. J. C. Hayden being Superintendent. The company is as old and reliable one. The Treckow mines are owned by Samuel Bonnel Jr., a wealthy New York operator. Dr. T. N. Patterson is Superintendent.

At Yorktown, A. L. Mumper & Co.'s mines are in successful operation. Mr. Thos. Dougherty is the head man in the office.

The Beaver Brook colliery is only a short distance from Yorktown. Edward L. Bullock, is Superintendent, and Mr. Dodson, of Bethlehem, is President of the company.

Audered is on the borders of Schuylkill and Luzerne counties, in the extreme northwest corner of Carbon county. The Honey Brook Coal Company have several mines here, Mr. E. B. Leisenring being Superintendent.—*Coal Gazette.*

A BUTLER COUNTY "CLAIMANT."

A Man Turns Up After an Absence of Twelve Years to Claim His Farm—His Wife Living with Another Husband.

[From the Beaver Radical]
John Fowler, of Cherry township, Butler county, Pa., went "away to the wars" in 1862. Her was married when he left, and in addition to a wife, he had three children. John was also the owner of a farm of one hundred acres, and it well stocked besides. Sometime after he entered into the service of his country, he was taken prisoner by the rebels, and then the next news which reached his home was that he had died while in the hands of the enemy. His wife, or supposed widow, married a young man, only nineteen years of age, about five years ago, with whom she is now living on the farm. A few days ago the supposed lost soldier, John Fowler, returned, but looking quite different from what he did when he left. His wife, it is said, does not recognize him, or care to recognize him, while the neighbors say he is the veritable and real John Fowler who went to the war. After being about the neighborhood of his alleged old home for a few days he left, but before doing so gave notice of his intended return on the first of April to reclaim and repossess his farm. He does not make or intend to make any demand for his wife, but does for his farm, and if so, we presume there will soon be some legal proceedings heard of. A singular fact about him is that he never wrote a letter or sent any word home and as yet gives no very satisfactory account for his long absence. There are various suppositions, among them that he had become insane after being taken a prisoner and confined in some Insane Asylum in the South. But how this and other matters may be will yet have to come to light. His wife married the second time in good faith and honestly believing him dead, and it is said, bears a good character. We give the case as we have heard it, so far, and if the said returned John Fowler proves to be genuine and not an impostor it will create rather an interesting state of affairs in his family. His wife drew a pension until her second marriage, but no administration was ever had on his estate, and the farm remains just as it was when he left.

The Towanda Item says: "Three years ago a letter was written in Oswego, New York, to an old lady in Towanda, conveying intelligence of the death of a sister, and, strange as it may seem, the letter was not delivered until about one week ago, when it was received by the one it was intended for, and what may seem stranger still, is the fact that it contained the first intimation she had received of the death of said sister."

A Western paper notes a singular case of affliction between a cat and a rooster, in its locality. The two are inseparable companions, and if by chance the cat should stray off, the cock clucks a recall in the most appealing tone.

Suppose the sterner sex should turn the tables, and begin praying for deliverance from plumpers, society gossip, news paper bustles, street flirtations and back hair!

How to Make Home Attractive.

There are many who dwell in humble houses, burdened with cares and hampered by poverty, who envy their more wealthy neighbors, and think if they only had riches they would ornament their grounds and decorate their dwellings and make everything around them beautiful, and while they are thus sighing for what is beyond their reach, they forget to make the most of the blessings that lie close at hand. The yard in front of your dwelling may be small, but if the fence is in order and nicely white-washed, if the walk from the gate to the door is neatly laid out, and if the grass on either side is kept free from weeds, it cannot fail to attract the admiration of the passer by. Flowers in the yard are very beautiful if you have time to attend to them, but there is nothing more forlorn than neglected flower-beds, and green grass is always pretty. It may be some work to get rid of all the weeds at first, but if you once get them dug up by the roots, a day or two every spring will keep them in subjection after that, and will amply repay you for your trouble.

Within your dwelling there are many beautiful things that you have at a trifling expense and with very little outlay of time. Put fewer ruffles on your dresses and on your children's dresses, and spend the time thus saved in making picture frames, brackets, and other little ornaments, and all the household will be the gainers thereby. In these days when chromos and engravings are sent as premiums with nearly all our periodicals, and when there are such quantities of excellent wood cuts, you need be at no loss for pretty pictures; the largest of these should be framed with wood; walnut is the best, but pine varnished is sometimes quite pretty, and your husband or boys can make these for you on rainy days. Smaller pictures can be framed with straw, and these cost nothing but the past-board which supports them. Very pretty frames can also be made of the lichens from old fence rails, merely by gluing them on some support, either wood or paste-board, or on the margin of the glass. But if you are of an inventive turn of mind you can think of a dozen little devices that will answer quite as well as these; and if you cannot afford gilt paper on your walls there is this consolation, that nowhere do pictures show to better advantage than on a white back ground.

But pictures are not the only ornaments within your means; an inexpensive vase filled with dried grasses is a beautiful centre-piece for your mantel. In gathering these select only the most graceful and feathery specimens, and instead of hanging them up heads downward to dry, in the usual way, put them immediately in your vase, and they will then droop gracefully instead of standing out like so many miniature pokers. But after all there is nothing prettier or less trouble than autumn leaves. Whenever you are out of doors in the fall, and come across any bright leaves, gather them and put them to press in an old book; after a few weeks you can take them out and arrange them in wreaths or bunches, and they will retain their color for a long time. Prettiest of all are ferns, but they must be put in press as soon as gathered, or they will lose their shape.

In arranging all these decorations there is opportunity for you to display your good taste; don't put them all in a bunch on one side of the room; don't have them crooked; and measure your distance carefully, for there are very few who can get a picture half way between the window and the door if they trust entirely to the eye. But no matter how many pretty things you have keep your house neat and clean always; a room with pictures and brackets on the walls and dirt in the corners or under the stove, smeary windows and finger marked paint, looks incongruous, to say the least of it.

RUTH CRAYDOCK.

School Examinations.

Soon our winter schools will begin to close, and we desire to call the attention of directors to the importance of holding public examinations near the end of the term. We would suggest this course: Let the board of directors pass a resolution that all the schools in their district shall hold a public examination before the end of the term; let a day be agreed upon for the examination of each school; let it be arranged that one director at least shall be present at each school on the day of the examination, and, in addition, a committee of citizens may be appointed to attend, and then, let all the people of the district receive an invitation to be present. If such a programme be adopted and carried out the schools will be benefited, directors will have a good opportunity of seeing what has been done, and the people will learn to appreciate more fully the great work of public instruction. The exercises of school on examination day need not be confined to reviews of the branches the pupils have studied. Music, elocutionary performances, essays, and a little speech making may properly be introduced at intervals to give variety and life.—*Penn. School Journal.*

From all parts of the east shore of Lake Michigan come reports to the effect that the fruit prospects are very flattering this year. Peach trees are in especially fine condition.

Amended Bankrupt Law.

The amended bankrupt act has passed the Senate, and the house will have a chance to reconsider its hasty action in December. It has been the endeavor to give the new bill the most careful consideration, and it has been amended and matured as the experience of its past action has suggested remedies. The intent of the amended bill is to promote the welfare of commercial men, by securing an equitable distribution of the assets of the unfortunate debtor. It intends to check and punish dishonesty and guard the honest intentioned insolvent. Section 2 provides for publication of a newspaper notice to creditors for \$50 or less, if when the creditors of the bankrupt are so numerous as to make any notice now required by law to them by mail or otherwise, a great and disproportionate expense to the estate. These amended and other clauses look only towards greater economy in the working of the act. The extra court costs of the old law will be reduced one half. The law orders that in voluntary bankruptcy no discharge shall be granted the debtor whose assets shall not equal 33 per cent. In regard to voluntary bankruptcy the law provides that when an insolvent has stopped and not resumed payment within a period of forty days of his commercial paper employed, in the course of his business, he shall be deemed to have committed an act of bankruptcy, and shall be adjudged a bankrupt on the petition of one or more of his creditors, who shall constitute one-fourth thereof to least in number, and the aggregate of whose debts amounts to at least one third of the debts; but such petition must be within six months after such act of bankruptcy shall have been committed.

The Chicago "tainted meat" question is evoking considerable discussion. The deleterious stuff is not only sold at home, but shipped to a distance, and Philadelphia and Baltimore are making loud complaints. The latter city is an important center for the distribution of cured hams, shoulders and sides to the South, and the trade amounts to several millions of dollars annually. Heretofore Chicago has been the principal market from which the millions of pounds of pork shipped to the South every season, as well as that used for home consumption, was purchased; but unless something is done to reduce the percentage of tainted shoulders and hams found in every car load that arrives, Baltimore says she will be obliged to bestow her patronage elsewhere. Chicago has evidently a number of important lessons to learn concerning trade. A merchant is more than a mere tradesman; he is an agent for society. The fact that most products are prepared at places distant from those in which they are sold gives the merchant an advantage over the consumer of which he cannot conscientiously take advantage. His customers have the same highest moral right to his best judgment as the client has from his counsel, the parishioner from his pastor, the patient from his physician; and the thoroughly conscientious dealer will labor to be equitable on all occasions and under all circumstances. What the average Chicago merchant seems, specially, to need well grounding in, is moral science. Enterprise and vim are commendable enough, but business, in one sense, is like testimony—the quality is of more consideration than the quantity.

To Prison for Life.

William A. Stone, one of the Canastota incendiaries, by profession a lawyer, thirty years of age, was found guilty of arson in the first degree. In passing sentence upon him, Judge Murray said: "You have been convicted by the jury, after a fair trial, of arson in the first degree. With the verdict I think no one can complain; the evidence fairly warranted that conclusion. And there is no palliation for your offense. You are liberally educated; you became a member of the learned profession. You knew crimes against the law and the consequences, and yet under this light and knowledge you committed this offense. It is a most aggravated one; it was not dwelling. You have committed to the flames many habitations. You have sent out into the dark night many families. They have been obliged to go forth fearing for their lives. What could have induced you to commit such an act heaven and you only know! But justice has overtaken you at last. Henceforth you are to be deprived of society and all its pleasures and advantages. It is to be hoped that you will seek the pardon of Heaven. The sentence of the court is that you be confined in the State Prison at Auburn during the term of your natural life."

A Tough Meal.

A freshly imported Patlander, who had engaged himself as a waiter at one of the hotels, was ordered by one of the guests to bring him a napkin. Now this was an article that Pat had never heard of in all his life, and to save his soul from purgatory he could not tell what the gentleman meant. His Irish blood forbade him displaying his ignorance, so he went off as if to comply with the order. Presently a thought struck him, and he returned to the gentleman, saying: "Faix, sir, and will ye be pleased to take something else, the napkins are ivory divil of them set up."

Lice on Fowls.

A correspondent of the London Field says fowls may be kept free from vermin, as follows: "First of all, if in confinement, in the dust corner of a poultry house, mix about half a pound of black sulphur in the sand and lime that they dust in. This will both keep them free from parasites and give the feathers a glossy appearance. If infested with the insects, dampen the skin under the feathers with a little water, then sprinkle a little black sulphur on the skin. Let the bird be covered with insects, and they will disappear in the course of twelve hours. Also, previous to sitting a hen, if the nest be slightly sprinkled with the sulphur, there is no fear of the hen being annoyed during incubation, neither will the chickens be troubled by them. Many a fine hatched brood pines away and dies through nothing else, and no one seems to know the cause."

Philadelphia people are beginning to be anxious about their finances. The debt of the city now amounts to \$60,000,000, more than double that of the entire State. The Inquirer says there was a secret meeting held last Saturday, at which there were present certain members of the City and State Governments and of the Park Commission. It was then proposed to increase the enormous municipal debt to \$80,000,000, including an appropriation of \$3,000,000 for Fairmount Park. The Inquirer enters a vigorous protest against the proposition, declaring that if the increase is granted it will place the property of every citizen in peril of being nearly, if not quite, absorbed by taxation. It says the Park appropriation is entirely unnecessary, and adds: "The truth is that our municipal debt is already so enormously large that to increase it materially would be to destroy the prosperity of the city. There must be less debt and lower taxes, instead of more debt and higher taxes."

In the population of the world, China stands first, with 425,218,152, the British Empire second, with 190,817,000, and Russia third, with 82,172,022. The United States are fifth. In density of population Belgium comes first, with 289. Belgium has one mile of railroad to six square miles of territory; Great Britain one to eight square miles, and the United States are eleventh, with one mile of road to fifty six of territory. Of electric telegraphs Great Britain has one mile to every four square miles; Belgium one to five, and the United States one to thirty-six. The mercantile navies of the world comprise 61,429 vessels, and a total tonnage of 18,514,029. Of these, Great Britain has 1061 steamers and 20,832 sailing vessels, the United States coming next, with 403 steamers and 6786 sailing vessels.

The Cherokee nation now numbers 60,000. Its Superintendent of Schools reports that about 2,300 children attend schools; that the schools are in session nine months annually, and that all the English branches are taught, including geometry, rhetoric, etc.; that there are 44 native teachers and 22 pale faces; that they have one orphan's school, with 90 inmates; one female high school, presided over by a teacher from Mount Holyoke, Massachusetts, and one Moravian missionary school. These school have been supported by the United States for 35 years past, or since their formation, and about \$50,000 is now appropriated by Congress annually to sustain them. The Superintendent thinks that the nation will in time support the schools without aid from government.

Stories of "Old Clo" men are always in order—more so than are the wares of these garment merchants. Here is a true one of a South Boston vendor:
A young mechanic saw an overcoat in a second hand clothing store which he concluded he would be glad to possess at a reasonable price.
"How much?" he asked.
"Twenty one dollars," was the answer.
The usual haggling took place, and the mechanic started to leave the store.
"How moosh you gift?" asked the merchant.
"Three dollars."
"Take it den. I shall shoost be de ruin of myself. I only make two dollars off dat coat, zo help me gracious!"

A minister examined his school boys thus:
"What is the meaning of the word repentance?"
"Please, sir, don't know."
"Now, if I had stolen a loaf of bread, what should I be?"
"Please, sir, looked up."
"Well, should I feel sorry?"
"Yes."
"Well, why should I feel sorry?"
"Please, sir, 'cause you was cotched."

Two thousand square miles of superior yellow pine timber, now wholly untouched by the axe, are about to be opened to market in Florida.

There were a million of funerals last year in the United States, costing not less than a hundred million dollars.

California is measuring her wheat before it has grown and been gathered, and puts it at 40,000,000 bushels for the present year.