

# THE JEFFERSONIAN.

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Farms, Timber Lands and Town Lots  
**FOR SALE.**

Office next door above S. Rees' news Depot  
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March 20, 1873-4.

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

will have his office on Main street, in the second story of Dr. 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 his 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.  
Persons who know the great folly and danger of entrusting their work to the inexperienced, or to those living at a distance.  
April 13, 1871-ly.

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**PHYSICIAN AND ACCOUCHEUR.**

March 26 '74-75] MOUNTAIN HOME, PA.

**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, 1872-4.

**DR. H. J. PATTERSON,**

**OPERATING AND MECHANICAL DENTIST,**

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

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

**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 St. Stroudsburg, Pa. Aug 31-4.

**JAMES H. WALTON,**  
Attorney at Law,

Office in the building formerly occupied by L. M. Barson, 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 Knecht, in the Borough of Stroudsburg, Pa., and having repainted and refurbished 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, '72-4.] D. L. PISLE.

**KIPLE HOUSE,**

**HONESDALE, PA.**

Most central location of any Hotel in town.

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Proprietors.

169 Main street,  
January 9, 1873.—ly.

**WATSON'S**  
**Mount Vernon House,**

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ABOVE ARCH,  
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**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.

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R. S. Staples, H. R. Biesecker,  
M. F. Coolbaugh, Wm. Fine,  
Kindarus Shupp, J. H. Fetherman,  
C. D. Broadhead, Peter Grauer,  
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**R. S. STAPLES, Pres't.**  
**M. A. De L. VAN HORN, Sec'y.**  
March 6, 1873-4.

**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. Broadhead, Theodore Schoch,  
Robert Boyd, Thos. W. Rhodes,  
William Wallace.

**STOGDELL STOKES, Pres't.**  
**E. B. DREHER, Secretary and Treasurer.**

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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, '73-4.

**EARTHQUAKE PHENOMENA**  
**IN NORTH CAROLINA.**

*Strange Noise and Quakings of the Earth at Bald Mountain—Terror of the Inhabitants—Sixteen days' Devotion.*

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., March 20.—For the last 20 days the greatest excitement has prevailed for a distance of 25 miles around and in the vicinity of Bald Mountain. This mountain is situated between Crooked Creek in McDowell County, and Broad River, the mountain also extending into Rutherford County. That portion of the range within McDowell County is generally called Stone Mountain. The first occasions of alarm in this region were witnessed on the 10th of February. These consisted in what the people call "a terrible lumbering," the earth seeming to quiver to a frightful extent. Some describe it as like thunder, gradually dying away, others as the roaring of heavy artillery in the distance. On the 12th of February two gentlemen on the highest point of Bald Mountain, known as Harris' View, which is said to be next to Mount Mitchell in height, heard this strange noise. One of them says it at first reminded him of the falling of heavy timber, and presented a strange combination of sounds and impressions. Men living on the mountain sides and at the base heard the same noises. All think that the noise was in the mountain.

But on the 22d of February the noise had reached such a point as to be positively terrible. Among the persons living on this mountain are Mr. Camp, Johnstoo Elliott, Noah Elliott, widow Nanny Grange Morgan, James Gilbert and others. According to the statements of all these and of perhaps fifty others, the mountain was actually shaking. The moving was if the entire mountain was going away. The table-ware and the furniture in the houses all rocked and jolted with frightful force. It is said that the cattle have become alarmed, and have wandered from their usual range. Such was the fear that at about 12 o'clock on the night of Feb. 22, the people, for miles around, began to assemble at the house of a Mr. Camp, who, having gone to the wood pile for wood, became so alarmed that he fell upon his knees and began to pray aloud. Very soon the terrible quaking of the mountain was such that the great crowd now assembled engaged in prayer.

At daybreak, on Monday morning, George Logan, a colored Baptist preacher, was sent for in great haste, and so impatient were they of his arrival that a portion of the crowd met him on the road beseeching him to come and pray and preach. The people thus assembled remained in these devotions three days, when they moved a short distance to a vacant house, the property of Harris Elliott. On the third day "Billy" Logan, a white Baptist preacher, was sent for and came immediately. On March 3, J. M. Lumly, a Methodist minister in charge of Broad River Mission, was impromptu to attend and preach, and promptly complied with the request. By an eye witness the scenes are described as extraordinary.

The people came flocking in crowds of 15 and 20, including men, women, and children, all in the most terrible state of fear, despair, and penitence.

On the day Mr. Lumly preached the house was literally packed, the preacher barely having room to stand. So great was the anxiety to hear that many climbed up the side of the walls and crowded on the joists above, only a portion of the upper story having a floor. When the call was made for "mourners" the people rushed from all parts of the house and from the outside, with almost frantic yells, and fell upon the floor and upon each other, all praying and supplicating in the most heartfelt and agonizing manner.

These exercises continued incessantly for 16 days and nights, with but little intermission. During this time the people all lived in common. No attention was given to labor or property. Cattle, horses and hogs were turned into the woods, and all the people within the range of this excitement have concluded that they have but a few more days to live. About 100 have made profession of religion. The closing scenes of this strange meeting are represented as most peculiar and wonderful. During most of this period of 16 days the mountain had continued at intervals to present the same alarming phenomena. But having prayed, shouted, sung and agonized for this long period, they separated with the promise that all would remain and die together if necessary. It is said that the awe-stricken and melancholy demeanor of this vast crowd on the breaking up of the devotees beggars all description.

A letter was received in this city today by a gentleman whose mother resides near Bald Mountain, stating that near the summit of that peak an area of nearly an acre was agitated by subterranean upheavals, and then sunk, smoke and vapor issuing from the spot.

MARION, N. C., March 20.—The Bald Mountain, in the south-western part of McDowell County, was shaken a few days since by volcanic throes, and some of the inhabitants in the neighborhood became much excited and alarmed. However, one of the oldest citizens says that the shock was not severer than it was in 1812. No trustworthy information has been received of the emission of either fire or smoke. Two parties of gentlemen, one from Marion and the other from Rutherford, have started for the disturbed region.

**Methodism in this Country.**

The eighty seventh annual meeting of the Philadelphia Methodist Episcopal Conference at Easton, serves to call attention to the remarkable growth of this denomination. All the other churches are increasing in fellowship, wealth, and influence, but Methodism is like the grain of mustard seed, and multiplies beyond all measure. The Philadelphia conference includes this city and a few neighboring counties, and has nearly 40,000 members, 294 church buildings, 300 preachers, 6,747 teachers and officers of Sunday schools, and 49,182 scholars in the same. When we come to look at the denomination in the nation, the figures are even more amazing because their relative proportions are greater. At the present time the Methodist Episcopal Church, including her various branches in the United States, numbers, nineteen thousand regular ministers and twenty four thousand local preachers, with three million members in her communion, and having direct spiritual influence over ten millions of the population.

It is the privilege of the secular news paper, which goes into every home, and is read by persons of all shades of religious belief, to discuss the principles and practice of the several churches into which the great body of Christians are divided, as well as the other forms of men's faith, without subjecting its motives to criticism and having its impartiality questioned. The development of Methodism certainly invites comment. It is building churches at every corner of the cities and in every hamlet, and thousands are daily seeking its fold. It was Methodism that inspired the Ohio temperance crusade, and the women who go about from saloon to saloon, proving that "prayer is mighty and must prevail," are Methodists. There must be some cause underlying these facts, and it is easy of discovery.

Methodism is essentially suited to the lowly. It was made for the masses. It appeals directly to the sympathies and passions of the human heart, and it requires no vast degree of learning to comprehend its simple tenets. Indeed, it may be said to be the democracy of denominationalism, being wholly free from the stiff formalism of some other sects, and worshipping the Saviour with almost the simplicity with which he held those first open air services on the Mount of Olives nearly two thousand years ago. There is no ritual and no symbolism, and the sinner is brought face to face with his God. It requires no long penance, and no pledge but faith. For these reasons it must always remain the popular denomination.—*Forney's Press*

**Details of the Great Famine in India.**

A correspondent of the London News, in a letter to that paper descriptive of the India famine, says: "The scarcity spreads over a wide track along the foot of the Himalays boundaries of Nepal, stretching from Oude to near Darjeeling, remote districts removed from the railroads and other means of communication, and difficult of approach. Lord Northbrook informs me that the most serious distress is threatened in fifteen districts in addition to the Texas, comprising a total population of 26,000,000.

"This is not all. Twelve other districts, with 14,000,000 people, are threatened and are described as almost entirely without roads and water. The coolies and laborers feel the pinch most, owing to the total suspension of work in the rice fields. The government contemplated prior to the outbreak of the distress, certain public works. First irrigating canals; secondly, the Northern Bengal Railroad; and lastly the embankment of the Gunkuek river. In the first named, 82,000 laborers have been employed. Their wages were paid, and money exchanged for food at the adjacent government store. Lord Northbrook says the government has arranged for sufficient food till May, with large reserves to meet any contingency.

"The calculations are based on former famines, but it seems doubtful whether they will prove adequate, owing to the fact that in previous famines large numbers died without asking for relief. The district at present is more remote, and transportation is growing difficult for want of food for the cattle." The correspondent concludes as follows: "From what I have seen since my arrival I believe: 'First. That neither the government nor the people can tell the precise actual position, nor prognosticate their future. Secondly. The government is most fully alive to its responsibility, and measures have been taken to fully cope with the difficulties. Thirdly. The absence of railroads in the remote districts is mostly dreaded, as the government is thus without means for the avoidance of grave obstacles.'

Dr. Paul Schoeppe was again brought before Judge Brown, of Baltimore, Saturday morning on a writ of habeas corpus. An immense throng was around and in the court-house. A police officer from Chicago arrived and made oath that Schoeppe, alias Schulerberg, was charged with forgery in Chicago of various checks; also, in attempting forgery. He identified the prisoner. After arguments of counsel pro con, Judge Brown remanded Schoeppe to jail to await a reasonable time for the requisition of the Governor of Illinois, which is now coming.

Oil City had a prize fight for ten dollars a side, the other day.

**Shad and Herring Fisheries.**

The season for the prosecution of shad and herring fishing in North Carolina waters has already commenced. The Baltimore American says the supply will gradually increase, until it reaches fifty and then one hundred barrels per day. The first North Carolina shad are caught in Albemarle and Pamlico sounds, in stake nets, each thirty six feet long, and 15,000 or 20,000 of these nets are set, and fished by men in small boats, 200 nets being managed by one boat. From five hundred thousand to a million shad are caught in this way every season. These fish are at once packed in ice and in fifteen hours are in Norfolk, and in twenty four hours after being caught in Baltimore. From there many are shipped to points in the West. In March the North Carolina fisheries about Edenton are in full blast, the enormous hauls of shad and herring being landed by means of seines. At least one million shad and many more herring are caught, the shipments reaching from one hundred to five hundred large boxes each day. The North Carolina fish are considered superior, because they are caught as soon as they leave the sea, and are always fat and in excellent condition. Shad first reached Baltimore this season early in January, having been caught in the St. John's river, Florida, and brought to Baltimore by the Savannah steamers. These fish are generally poor, and while North Carolina shad now sell at \$60 per hundred, the Florida article commands but \$30. The Potomac and Maryland shad and herring fishermen commence operations about the 1st of April, and the same fish are caught in the waters north of Baltimore until as late as May and June.

**Why People Don't Go to Church.**

One thinks it is this, and another thinks it is that. You may open a church in a hotel and let a voice go forth that has the power of touching men, and you will find it crowded and thronged. You do not want the cobs that used to have corn. That which man wants is supple food, refreshing food. Men are willing to be dealt with, to have their sins fished in their faces, willing to have their consciences aroused, but do not want to be handled; they want a preacher that takes hold of them in some way, and if he can do more than that; if he can give to them that which every man consciously needs—some men have aspiration, and some more indulge in superficial thought—and if he can give him strength to bear his burden, men that are sore in life, men who are in sorrow, women who don't know how to bring up their children, and who are continually having more and more added to their flock; people who want to know where the next hod of coal is coming from; people who are afraid of the sheriff; men who are pricked with the ten thousand nettles of human life—they come to church and hear a long discussion on the fall of Adam. Well, that is not inopportune, but still they're so fat themselves that they feel as if they would like to know something that deadens the struggle that is going on with them; they want some one who will take part with them, a minister who brings God down to the side of men, not as an everlasting condenser, but one who brings God down as a present help in time of trouble.—*Henry Ward Beecher*

**Balky Horses.**

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals puts forth the following rules for the treatment of balky horses, which will bear reproduction:

1. Pat the horse upon the neck; examine the harness carefully, first on one side and then on the other, speaking encouragingly while doing so; then jump into the wagon and give the word to go; generally he will obey.

2. A teamster in Maine says he can start the worst balky horse by taking him out of the shafts and making him go around in a narrow circle till he is giddy. If the first dance of this sort doesn't cure him, the second will.

3. To cure a balky horse, simply place your hand over the horse's nose and shut off his wind until he wants to go, and then let him go.

4. The brain of a horse seems to entertain but one idea at a time; therefore continued whipping only confirms his stubborn resolve. If you can by any means give him a new subject to think of, you will generally have no trouble in starting him. A simple remedy is to take a couple of turns of stout twine around the fore leg, just below the knee, tight enough for the horse to feel, and tie in a bow knot. At the first check he will generally go dancing off, and after going a short distance you can get out and remove the string, to prevent injury to the tendon in your further drive.

5. Take the tail of the horse between the hind legs, and tie it by a cord to the saddle girth.

6. Tie a string around the horse's ear, close to his head.

Mrs. George Wilson, of Chester, died the 12th ult., from hemorrhage caused by having fifteenth teeth extracted at one time.

The Pennsylvania Railroad has nearly 20,000 cars and the Reading 15,000.

**How the Apaches Pop the Question.**

Even those copper colored cut throats, the Apache Indians, have a touch of delicacy and romance in them. Colonel John C. Cremony gives the following account of their courting custom: Every young girl is at liberty to refuse a suitor for her hand. The father, mother and brother are prohibited from interfering in her choice. Her person is at her own disposal. After a brief courtship the lover makes a formal proposal by offering so many horses. Horses are a standard of value among Indians. As the squaw does all the work, horses are accepted as an equivalent for her labor. When a young warrior becomes enamored, he fastens his horse near the wigwam of the squaw whose hand he seeks, where he is left four days. If she fails to feed and water the horse during that time, the waster is rejected; but if she accepts his offer she grooms and kindly cares for the horse, and then ties him to the wigwam of her lover, as much as to say, "I am willing to be your slave and do your work." At the marriage the suitor and his squaw meet together, and the bride is not unfrequently loaded with forty or fifty pounds of silver and copper trinkets.

**Life Supporting Death.**

[From the Hartford Courant.]

The last census gives some interesting figures and shows somewhat, at least, the extent to which death supports life upon its peculiar globe. In 1870 there were in the United States 1,996 professional undertakers, of whom 20 were women. The deaths in that time were 239,673, so that to the average undertaker there fell 131 cases. Beside the undertakers there were 2,365 coffin makers, who, of course, depend upon the undertakers for sales. These classes together make 4,361 persons who lived by the deaths of 260,673 persons. Doctors and dressmakers aside, therefore, under our present system, about 60 deaths avail to keep one person alive for a year, or one dead body is a guaranty of six days' sustenance to one person, or one day's support for six persons. Or, to take another view of the case, if each of these bodies were allowed a full sized grave, the whole would occupy about 202 acres, and each of those acres would support about 22 persons for a year, which is a better yield than that of the best wheat field.

The Greenville Argus says: William Cottle, who lives on Stevenson's farm up in Sugar Grove township, appears to have a little trouble just now. William came here six or seven years ago, from Westfield, New York, and has enjoyed the reputation of being a thrifty, business like farmer. He married heretobore some years ago, and all has been serene around the Cottle residence until Wednesday morning, when the good wife found a marriage certificate in the husband's trunk, which aroused her suspicions, and upon making more diligent search found other evidence, which would seem to warrant her separation. Accordingly, she appeared before Esquire Back and made information charging him with bigamy. Cottle has been arrested, and it is now charged that his name is not only William Cottle, but William Frost, Oran Frost, and William Croll, which would seem to be enough names for any one man to do business under, but then it is further alleged that William has two wives in New York State, one in Ohio and one in Pennsylvania. The wife avows her ability to sustain the charge, but we withhold further comment and await the decision of the courts.

At a recent meeting of a Wisconsin farmer's club, the relative profits of cows and sheep came up for discussion—one man kept 22 cows on a farm of 115 acres, and received from \$40 to \$50 each from them each year, furnishing milk for a cheese factory. He generally ploughed from 25 to 30 acres, mowed about 25 acres, and pastured 55 to 60 acres each year. Another received last season \$30 55 per cow for milk taken to the factory, and made 20 pounds of butter each extra. He kept 20 cows on 25 acres of pasture, feeding grain and corn fodder during the summer. Another said he could keep 20 cow as easily as 100 sheep; but inasmuch as the dogs killed about half the sheep every year, and the same grass fed to cows would yield as much again profit as if fed to sheep, the question appeared undecided.

At a recent meeting of the Doylestown Farmers' Club, one of the members reported, from actual experience, the cost of raising oats in Bucks county to be as follows: Estimating the average of farm land in that section of country to be \$120 per acre, he had found the expense of producing a bushel of oats, including the interest on the land, when the yield is 80 bushels to the acre, to be 25 cents per bushel. If the yield is 60 bushels the cost of raising a bushel will be 30 cents. A yield of 40 to the acre will cost 42 cents per bushel, and 30 bushels to the acre will cost 59 cents per bushel to raise.—*Southern Planter*.

The Delaware and Lackawanna Co. Company have put down the price anthracite coal fifty cents per ton.

There are one thousand seven hundred and ninety farms in Centre county.