

THE JEFFERSONIAN.

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

STROUDSBURG, MONROE COUNTY, PA., NOVEMBER 12, 1874.

NO. 25.

VOL. 32.

Published by Theodore Schoch.
Two dollars a year in advance—and if not paid at the end of the year, two dollars and fifty cents.
The paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid.
Advertisements of one square of (eight lines) or less, for three insertions \$1.50. Each additional insertion 10 cents. Longer ones in proportion.

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(May 6, '69-11

THE ELECTIONS ON TUESDAY. OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

The following extracts will give the spirit of the press with reference to Tuesday's elections:

THE NEW YORK "TIMES"
The result of the elections yesterday in this and other Eastern States will not be a surprise to anybody, except, perhaps, to a few persons at Washington, and it certainly will not surprise any of our readers, who have been kept tolerably well informed as to the causes which inevitably tended to produce the present overthrow of the Republican party. All that could be done honorably to avert this defeat has been done by us, but since the last Presidential election, many of the party leaders have been deaf alike to advice and remonstrance. They have apparently believed that the people would quietly submit to anything and everything, and that the party which they represented was indestructible. Nothing short of the events which we record this morning could have opened their eyes to the truth.

The great and signal defeats of yesterday virtually began last year. The panic did much to injure the Republican party, but the effects of that disaster might have been greatly lessened had a wise course been adopted by Congress in relation to the finances. All through last winter we begged Republican Congressmen to do something, and to do it quickly, and we pointed out the certain consequences of their mistakes and delays. In return for performing that unpleasant duty we were simply told that we were "traitors" to the Republican party, and that we should be instantly stamped out of existence. The mismanagement at the Treasury, the Sanborn frauds, and the general series of blunders in nearly all the public departments were in the meantime causing incalculable mischief. The first two nominations for chief justice were shocking blunders, and disgusted the whole people.

The administration was making enemies and losing friends every day. The party was handed over to the Platts and Butlers. And just when the disappointment and irritation of the people became most marked, the paper at Washington, which has come to be known as a mere speaking-tube of the White House, was set to work crying out for General Grant for a "third term." What could any sane man anticipate from such astounding folly except the over-whelming defeats of yesterday? In this State a Republican majority of 55,000 has been turned into a Republican defeat of 12,000, a change of 97,000 votes. The gentlemen who have had the Republican party in charge during the past two years will be obliged to admit to-day that they have nearly strangled it.

It would be useless to dwell on these obvious lessons except in the hope that they will be thoughtfully pondered at Washington and elsewhere. If the greatest party ever known in this country is to be saved from utter destruction two years hence, and if it is not to pass from history disgraced as well as defeated the leaders and managers must make a thorough change in their policy. It would be still wiser to change many of the leaders themselves. Fortunately the people have disposed of Butler as they would have swept away some other prominent persons, in both House and Senate, if their votes could have been brought to bear directly upon them. There is yet time to prevent a still more crushing blow in 1876, but to do that will tax the combined efforts of the best minds in the Republican party. The opposition will now have an opportunity of producing a policy of their own, and they will find it harder to do that successfully than to attack the measures of Republicans. We shall probably witness the development of the ideas which were put forward in the platforms of Ohio and Indiana, and the effect of that upon our entire financial system cannot fail to be very great. The West and South always controlled the Democratic party, and they will continue to control it. What these sections of the country demand now is inflation, combined with partial repudiation. Whether the people will deliberately approve of that policy when it is submitted to them without any disguise still remains to be ascertained. When we see the great city of New York deliberately voting to be put back under the rule of Tammany, it must be admitted that even the cause of common honesty does not appear to be highly popular. We probably have before us a stormy era, in which many questions which the people imagined were finally settled will be dealt with anew and in a way calculated to surprise the world. The legislation which has been carried out since the war, on questions of finance, reconstruction, and the negro, and the constitutional amendments of the same period, are not beyond the reach of a Democratic majority in Congress and the country. The history of the rebellion and its consequences is by no means completed. For the sake of the country, it is to be hoped that the Democrats will use their victory in a spirit of moderation and prudent statesmanship. We doubtless see to-day the Democratic Presidential candidate for 1876; and if the Republican party is not conducted with greater wisdom and good fortune during the next two years than it has been during the last two, Mr. Tilden is the most probable successor of Gen. Grant.

THE NEW YORK "HERALD"
Has a forcible article, from which we clip the annexed extracts:—
General Grant, who led the Republican

party into power two years ago with the largest majority, perhaps, ever given to a President, may feel this morning, as he reads the returns of the November elections, that he has been like the prodigal son, and has squandered a precious political inheritance. Whatever the causes, the result is decisive. New York, which has been anchored so firmly to the Republican party, now swings out in pronounced and irremediable revolt. Even the splendid popularity of General Dix could not save the administration.

This election is not merely a victory, but a revolution. The United States pronounces in favor of conservative purposes. We are weary of war and its bloody instructions. The practical lessons to be learned cannot fail to be of the very gravest importance. The canvass closes the political career of General Grant. * * * * *

Mr. Tilden's success shows not merely the advance of the Democratic sentiment, but also what can be done by a candidate who conducts his canvass upon sound business principles. He has shown the utmost tact, industry and enterprise in his conduct of his canvass. He has managed it as he would manage a railway. He is now the foremost man of the party in a national sense, and, by virtue of the primacy of New York among States, he must necessarily be more than any man concerned in the canvass of 1876. * * * * *

The third term is buried forever. General Grant has two years before him in which to retrieve many of the mistakes which have brought discomfiture upon his administration and defeat upon his party. Let him take this lesson in its highest sense, and remember what he owes to his great name, his fame and the place he would hold in history. His career as a political leader is closed, but there remains to him a personal career, which he can vindicate and confirm by two years of good government, reform and devotion to the highest and truest principles of administration.

THE NEW YORK "SUN,"
In a characteristic article, says:—The indignation of the people, as expressed through the ballot-boxes yesterday, has shivered Grant's administration to atoms. The overthrow is complete and terrific. * * * Suffice it to say, it is the end of Grant and of Grantism. It gives the finishing blow to a third term for Grant. If he is impeached by the new House of Representatives, he certainly ought to be, there will be far more probability that he will not serve out his second term than that he will have a third. Of course the unconstitutional features of the Gag law will now be repealed.

It is impossible to enumerate the names of the great mass of hypocrites, adventurers and rogues which the work of Monday and Tuesday has put under the sod never to rise again. There are Frelinghuysen, and Poland, and Dawes, and Robeson, and Kellogg. There are Shepherd, and Babcock, and Moses, and Casey, and Butler. These will do for a specimen of the whole lot.

The incoming House of Representatives will certainly be controlled by the Opposition. It now seems, in the light of imperfect returns, as if the Liberals and Independents may hold the balance of power. This is well, for it foreshadows the character of the Presidential contest two years hence. It was necessary, in order to obtain a majority in the Forty-fourth Congress, that the Opposition should make a gain of fifty-two members. Sufficient returns have already been received to show that they have gained more than that number. They will no doubt, have a good working majority. If they have, one of their first duties will be the impeachment of Grant, leaving it to a Republican Senate to acquit him on the trial, if they dare take that responsibility.

When the results of this great contest are fully ascertained it will probably appear that they are due not so much to Democratic gains as to Republican losses. We fancy that it will turn out that the stay-at-home Republicans did the business for Grant. If this proves to be so, it will afford an instructive lesson to the Democrats, of which it will be wise for them to take heed. It will be their true policy to so use the power with which the people have entrusted them as to bring these disgusted Republicans to their sides. They will do well to remember that some things were settled by the late war past recall. Among these are the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments to the Constitution, which those Republicans who have enabled the Democracy to win this amazing victory will not permit to be disturbed.

Glory enough for one day.
THE NEW YORK "WORLD" (DEM.)
Concludes its leading article as follows:—
With the light of victory beaming from their faces as the presage of greater achievements to be wrought and greater victories to be won, it only remains for the Democracy to close up the ranks and shoulder to shoulder under the old hammer and the same watchwords go on conquering to conquer, until the last citadel of Federal power has been subject to their sway.

Grant's pretorian phalanx has been broken. His "Third Term" banner has been captured and reversed for a scuff and a hissing. The banners of his army, the spoils of the South, have been compelled to slacken their hold where the prey has not been wrested from their teeth. The political scoundrels discover that Mortomion has lost its power for a delusion of the defenders of the Republic—the people at the ballot box. Yet this is only the first great battle in a long campaign. It is won

triumphantly. Yet there are others to be won.

Victory has been tied, with all her garlands, on, to the standards of the Democracy by faithful hands which have successfully planted those standards in the forefront of this battle. It is a victory for free trade; a victory for hard money; a victory for home rule.

The sign by which we have conquered in the Empire State is the sign by which we small conquer in the whole country. Let the same victory-graced standards now be carried on to the storming of the White House, and to the northern as well as the southern wing of the Federal Capitol, and two years hence the quatrains of Radicalism shall be forgotten in the havoc of its Waterloo. * * * * *

THE NEW YORK "REPUBLICAN"
(Administration) is very general in its remarks. It says:—
When old Massachusetts deserts the Republican cause, defeating Governor Talbot, and electing three or four Opposition Congressmen by heavy majorities—Mr. Butler being left at home, and the old district of Mr. Dawes captured by an out and out Democrat—it would seem almost as useless to deplore defeat in other States as to indulge in explanations over the election of Mr. Tilden as Governor of New York. The heaviest calamity to the Republican party—and we only hope it may not prove a national misfortune—is the reversal, by yesterday's results, of the majority and control of the next House of Representatives in Congress. * * * * *

We need not feel discouraged, and should remember that though financial disquietude and factional irritations may have temporarily invaded the successful record of the party, these influences are only temporary, and the party organization is still intact and vigorous.

THE NEW YORK "TRIBUNE" (IND. REP.)
See in the result a direct blow at the administration. It says:—
The verdict of the country against Grantism is delivered. There were only two great questions before the people at this election. One was whether the administration deserves the public confidence, and the other was whether it ought to be perpetuated. They have both been answered in the negative so loudly that even the President must hear the verdict. * * * * *

It is not anywhere a mere Democratic victory. It is the protest of all classes of citizens against an administration which supported Jayne, which enriched Sanborn, which lobbied the Salary bill through Congress, which established its Kelloggs in the South by perjured judges and misused bayonets, and tried to sustain them by slandering an injured people, and which had just put itself forward with the insolent claim for a perpetuation of power. The public had grown weary of six years of rule remarkable for nothing but blundering and greed. The demand for an indefinite extension of such misrule was too much for good nature. It needed the sharp answer it has received. This is the end of Grantism. It is not the revival of the rebellion nor the definitive rehabilitation of the Democratic party. It simply eliminates Grantism from politics as an impertinent factor, and leaves the two parties confronted—so evenly matched that both must hereafter be careful to make no mistakes. The future belongs to the one who shall earn it. * * * * *

THE NEW YORK EVENING POST (REP.)
We do not regard yesterday's result as expressing popular opinion on a conflict concerning any of these three subjects, of which we heard so much during the canvass—hard money, free trade, and "home rule." We do not believe that if the Democratic and Republican platforms had been identical as to all three of these questions, as they were, very nearly, in respect to the financial question, this morning's returns would have read very differently. What then does the defeat mean? * * * * *

We have called yesterday a Republican defeat. It would be a great mistake to call it a Democratic victory. The Democrats, as a national party, offered the people only one thing. They had no policy to submit. They had no record on which they could ask the people to trust them. They had no carefully matured or coherent measures for the future better than or materially different from Republican measures. They did offer one thing—a change. The people took the change; they did not take the Democrats. Whether they will take them remains an open question. Upon a change the people are resolved. If the Republican party have the wisdom and courage to perfect the change, that party will still be the strongest in the country. If it have not, the people will try the Democratic party—not with much hope, indeed; but they will try it. Let not the Democrats, then, delude themselves into the belief that they have gained a Democratic victory. The Republican defeat is simply their opportunity. The people have used them as an instrument to chastise the Republicans. Whether the instrument shall prove further useful or shall be cast aside the next two years will show.

THE NEW YORK EVENING MAIL (REP.)
Views the matter in this light:—We are free to admit that the Republican party has been accumulating burdens that would long since have crushed any less vigorous organization. One of the heaviest of them was dumped off upon the rocks of Cape Ann yesterday. A party that has had

vigor enough to get along with Butler "to the fore" will find its recovery from reverses very much facilitated by the loss of its "Old Man of the Sea." We notice, too, that the party is the lighter for having dropped several other "Back-payers" in various States, and still other Congressmen who have been more conspicuous for their capacity for jobs than for anything else. Of course, the "Tidal Wave" that has carried away this sort of rotten "flood-wood" has also taken some excellent material, but they had no business to be caught out in such a bad year for Republicans.

THE N. Y. COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER, (IND. REP.)
treats Tuesday's work in this way:—
The long-talked-of Democratic "tidal-wave" set in yesterday, and swept down pretty much every Republican in its way. It was not entirely unexpected. * * * * *

Speculations upon the causes are idle and will result in no advantage to the people. What is wanted, now the elections are over, and what will do more to revive business and restore property, is solid confidence—confidence that will make every man hopeful, and encourage him to rely upon the resources and industries of the country, and not upon Congress, Secretaries of the Treasury and President. When people will stop believing in demagogues, clap-trap newspaper impostors and shallow Congressmen, who know less about finance, tariffs and their effect upon the country, than they do about the doctrines of the Koran, then we may look for better times. Let us be hopeful and cheerful, and we are more certain to have a change for the better.

THE "NEW YORK EVENING EXPRESS" (DEM.)
Thinks that the most salient points of this election are these:—A peace offering to the whole American people and the memorable words of Abraham Lincoln to be put in practice, "Malice to none, charity for all." It is the promise of a better feeling between white and colored people of the South, by breaking down the dividing lines which have politically separated the two races. The colored man, we contend, voted for their best friends in voting for their old masters, and we shall be greatly disappointed if the future does not prove the fact. There can never be upon this continent any more slavery, and the Southern white people would not restore the institution if they had the power to do so. Nor, let us say, in reply to one of the greatest calamities of the campaign, can the Confederate debt, or any part of it, be paid by the Federal Government; but the Southern States can and must be protected in all the rights and privileges enjoyed by States North and West.

THE BOSTON "JOURNAL" (REP.)
It is a significant overthrow in many senses, but it does not mean that the old Democratic party has taken even a temporary lease of power in Massachusetts. Thousands of Republicans voted yesterday with the Democrats because they were dissatisfied with grievances which are mainly the outgrowth of Butlerism. The feeling in itself is sufficient to account for the change that has taken place. When we couple with this the special objection which thousands urge against all summary laws, we have the leading causes of the rout.

That the result is disastrous to the Republican organization, as a party, it would be folly to deny. The loss of Congressmen, from whatever cause it may have arisen, is most damaging, especially in view of the victories accomplished by the opponents of the administration in other States. That it denotes important changes in the political future of the country is certain.

THE BOSTON "ADVERTISER" (IND. REP.)
Thus expresses itself:—
But a part of the falling off, and not a small part, was directly owing to causes for which the administration is responsible. Outside of all considerations of popularity or fitness of candidates, the Republicans would not vote in any way that could be construed as an indorsement of the means by which the administration has made its power felt in mass. They have had severe experience of what it costs to be loyal to party during the last twelve months. They have seen the power of organization passing into the control of men for whom the people have no respect. They have seen important Federal offices in this State manipulated for private ends, in violation of the rules of the civil service, and in studied contempt of their advice and judgment. They have seen the party machinery taken possession of by the recipients of Executive favor and used to fortify themselves in their positions and to intimidate all candidates for office who would not affiliate with them. The scheme of affraying the party with the temperance question has been tried, and it has failed disastrously. Voters thought the time had come to say that they did not care to continue the farce any longer.

A reduction of the aggregate Republican vote for Congressmen by 40,000 or 50,000 and a loss of the majority of the delegation is the only answer it was in their power to make to what they have long looked upon as a grave misuse of Executive patronage. The defeat of some of our members of Congress is to be deeply regretted, but it is the price we have to pay for what we devoutly trust will result in the political regeneration of the Commonwealth.

Leather from tripe and other animal membrane to be used for glove-making, etc., is a late French invention.

The Burning Mine.

The New York *Herald* of Tuesday, contains a graphic description of the burning coal mine at Wilkes-Barre, together with the means by which the fierce fire was extinguished. The article is from the pen of Miss Susan Evelyn Dickinson who during her recent stay at Wyoming Valley, visited the scene of the conflagration, and obtained a valuable amount of information relative to the *modus operandi* by which it was extinguished, all of which is very interesting. The writer says:

"The agent which has gained the victory, after months of valiant, persistent battle with the flames, bringing into play almost every resource of engineering skill, is a new one, which henceforth takes its place as the fire destroyer, whenever that most to be dreaded foe enters the mines. The employment of steam by the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal company in extinguishing the Empire mine fire has proved a success, which must be of incalculable value, not alone in Pennsylvania, but in mining districts everywhere. The name of the foreman of the Empire mine, Lewis Jones, through whose sagacious and persistent endeavors the trial by steam was made, is certainly worthy of record and remembrance. Mr. Jones' own detailed, technical account of the method used in fighting the fire, and of the causes which baffled all efforts through months of energetic, well directed labor, is to be published by the company for the use of those most interested, and a paper descriptive of these methods has been read before a meeting of civil engineers. But no account has yet reached the public of a battle with flame as full of vivid and picturesque interests as it was of peril and excitement to those engaged in it."

She then details in a succinct manner the method employed, an account of which has already appeared in brief in THE REPUBLICAN. Miss Dickinson's view of the National Miners' association will interest our readers most. Evidently she has no faith in the organization, but we will let her speak for herself in the following extract from her letter:

"I compared notes with the superintendent in reference to the former miners' trade union, the 'Workmen's Benevolent association,' which is now endeavoring to rehabilitate itself and become national in its organization. He confirmed the belief which I had already gained from conversations with intelligent miners that, while the association might for a time regain a certain amount of power, the men had too thorough an experience of its tyranny to permit it to force any permanent serious troubles in those districts in which capital and labor had begun to recognize their interests as identified with each other. And these comprehend a much larger proportion of the coal regions, especially in the northern part of the state, than is wisely apprehended, a strike or difficulty like the present one in a single colliery belonging to a small company at Moosic being supposed to represent fairly the general feeling, which it does not, any more than the reports of murders and outrages among the dangerous classes in New York fairly represent the city."

We would merely add in justice to the Miners' National association that the men who caused the recent troubles at Moosic did not belong to it, and have absolutely refused to join it, or receive counsel from any of its leaders.

A Cure for Consumption.

A correspondent of one of our exchange papers gives the following cure for consumption, which at the least deserves a trial. He says: "I have discovered a remedy for pulmonary consumption. It cured a number of cases after they had commenced bleeding at the lungs and the hectic flush was already on the cheek. After trying this remedy to my own satisfaction, I have thought philanthropy required that I should let it be known to the world. It is the common mullen, steeped strong and sweetened with coffee sugar and drank freely. The herb should be gathered before the end of July, if convenient. Young or old plants are good dried in the shade, and kept in clean paper bags. The medicine must be continued from three to six months, according to the nature of the disease. It is good for the blood vessels also. It strengthens the system, and builds up, instead of taking away strength. It makes good blood, and takes inflammation from the lungs. It is the wish of the writer that every periodical in the United States, Canada and Europe should publish this receipt for the benefit of the human family. Lay this up and keep in the house ready for use."

Important to Banks.

It has been decided by the authorities at Washington that the practice of writing or printing the words "one day after date, without grace," upon bank checks, in place of stamping them and drawing the money on them the same day, is a violation of the revenue law. Where it is done in good faith, and the checks are not paid until due, it is all right. Dating them back one day, however, will not answer. It is also a violation to use an unstamped receipt in place of a check where a third party enters into the transaction.

An experienced housekeeper says the best thing for cleaning tinware is common soda. Rub the ware briskly, after which wipe dry, and it will look equal to new.