

THE JEFFERSONIAN.

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

VOL. 32.

STROUDSBURG, MONROE COUNTY, PA., APRIL 29, 1875.

NO. 48.

Published by Theodore Schoech.

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.
No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Editor.
Advertisements of one square (eight lines) or less, one or three insertions \$1.25. Each additional insertion, 50 cents. Longer ones in proportion.

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Still has his office on Main street, in the second story of Dr. S. Walton's brick building, nearly opposite the Stroudsburg House, and he fits 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 and skillful manner.
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Office in Hutchison's brick building, over Shotwell's store, East Stroudsburg, Pa. [Aug. 31, 74]-4f.

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Announces that having returned from Dental College he is fully prepared to perform all operations in the dental line, in the most careful and skillful manner.
Teeth extracted by the use of gas when desired. All work warranted. Charges reasonable.
Office in Hutchison's brick building, over Shotwell's store, East Stroudsburg, Pa. [April 22, 75]-1y.

DR. S. L. FOLKE,

PHYSICIAN.
Office nearly opposite Williams' Drug Store.
Residence, formerly occupied by E. L. Wolf, corner
Cedar and Walnut streets, Stroudsburg, Pa.
March 23, 1875.—4f.

DR. HOWARD PATTERSON,

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Office and Residence, Main street, Stroudsburg, Pa., in the building formerly occupied by Dr. Siph. Prompt attention given to calls.
Office hours { 7 to 9 a. m.
1 1/2 to 3 p. m.
6 to 8 p. m.
April 16 1874-1y.

DR. GEO. W. JACKSON

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In the old office of Dr. A. Reeves Jackson, residence, corner of Sarah and Franklin street.
STROUDSBURG, PA.
August 8, 72-4f

WILSON PEIRSON,

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Real Estate Agent and Collector.
The undersigned begs leave to notify the public that he is prepared to sell at short notice personal property of all kinds, as well as Real Estate, at public or private sale.
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DON'T YOU KNOW THAT J. H. McCarty & Sons are the only Undertakers in Stroudsburg who understand their business? If not, attend a Funeral managed by any other Undertaker in town, and you will see the proof of the fact.
June 18, 74-4f

Foundling Hospitals in Italy.

At Palermo we visited another of these institutions, which has been working its mischief for nearly three centuries. The infant department is carried on much the same plan as the one at Rome, except that the infants were not swaddled, and that many more of those admitted are sent out to nurse in the country. The pay given to the peasant women who take charge of these infants is fourpence a day for the first fifteen months, and after that three farthings a day; and great must be their poverty when, in the hope of some little gain, they are eager to undertake the charge of these babies. When the foster-parents are tired of them they can always be brought back to the institution and pass into a school in the same building. The boys, however, are removed at six years old to a separate place, where they are kept until they are eighteen, whereas the girls, unless married, have to remain within these nursery walls till twenty-one. The infants under four years old had all a sickly, dull, apathetic look, and the nurses were quite as unimpressing as the children. When the schooling period is over they are made to do the work of the institution. Washing, scrubbing, making macaroni, tending silk-worms, weaving, cooking, are their occupations, carried on under the supervision of eight laywomen and twenty-eight Sisters of Charity. The school-mistress had been trained in a normal school, but for all that she was teaching the children in the Sicilian dialect. The long dormitories were clean and orderly, but the curious and peculiar feature of this establishment was the *parlatorio*, or reception-room. Picture a large, long room, the centre portion of which is divided off from the sides and further end by an iron grating which forms a cage, entered only by a well barred street door, through which visitors from the outer world are admitted. Here they sit on benches to converse with those beyond the iron grating. Friends of the Sisters or employees of the place and the foster-parents are the usual visitors. Once a week however, on Sunday mornings from 10 to 12, this place is the scene of the most novel and ludicrous courtships we ever heard described. One of the objects of this motherly establishment is to find fit and proper husbands for the girls under their charge. The fit and proper here is much like the fit and proper of society; the one requisite being that the young man is bound to show himself in possession of sufficient means to maintain a wife in comfort before he is allowed to aspire to the hand of one of these precious damsels. Having given in his credentials of fitness to the guardians, he receives a card which admits him next Sunday morning to an inspection of the candidates for matrimony. There, sitting on a bench, if his curiosity and ardor will allow him to remain sitting, he awaits the arrival on the other side of the grating of the Lady Superior accompanied by a girl. She has been selected by order of seniority and capacity for household work from the hundred or more between seventeen and twenty-one waiting for a youth to deliver them from their prison. The two young people, both no doubt breathless with agitation at the importance of the ceremony, have to take one long fixed look at each other. No word is spoken, no sign made. These good Sisters believe so fully in the language of the eye, that to their minds any addition is futile, and might but serve to mystify the pure and perfect effect of love at first sight. The look over, the Lady Superior asks the man if he will accept the maiden as his bride. Should he answer in the affirmative, the same question is put to her, and if she bows her assent the betrothal has taken place, and they part till the Sunday following. The young lover again makes his appearance before the tribunal of guardians, and there the contract is signed, the day of marriage fixed, and he is granted leave to bring the ring, earrings, a wedding dress, and *confetti*, and present them—through the griddiron of course—to his betrothed. Everything has to pass the scrutiny of the Sisters, for fear of a letter or some tender word being slipped in with the gifts.

During the few Sundays that intervene between the first love scene and the marriage an hour's conversation within hearing of the Lady Superior is allowed, but not a touch is exchanged. The empty talk, interspersed with giggling, consists of inquiries as to the wedding dress, the sort of *confetti* most liked, and the occupation and place of abode of the suitor.

Should the young man refuse the first damsel presented to him, he is favored with the sight of three or four more; but should he still appear *difficile* he is dismissed. The girl also has the power of refusal.

A Highly-Honored Baby.

During the severe snow storms of a couple of weeks since an exceedingly American occurrence was chronicled at Storm Lake, Ia., a small city on the line of the Iowa Central railroad, some eighty or one hundred miles east of Sioux City. On Friday night several western bound trains, with several hundred passengers, were compelled to stop there till the relief trains could plough and shovel a way through the drifts extending thence to Sioux City. The two hotels were, of course, soon crowded. The residents then threw open their houses and with American heartiness made all the storm-stayed passengers their guests. On one train was a car of Menonites from the south of Russia on their way to join the colonies of their countrymen and co-religionists in Dakota. Either too timid to accept, or unable to comprehend the invitations of the people of Storm Lake, the Russians refused to leave their car, where they passed the night. Next morning it was ascertained that in a bed room improvised by tacking some sheets across the end of the car where the stove was, one of the Menonite women named Brolinska, was about to be confined. The simple Menonites had apparently, no idea of soliciting medical attendance or more suitable accommodation, but these, of course, were soon supplied. Two doctors from Storm Lake and two others who were storm stayed promptly volunteered their services, and under their auspices a possible President of the United States was successfully ushered into life. The ladies of the city, with the sympathy and curiosity of their sex, were not long in making their way to the car to inspect and aid, and thus in a very short space of time of inconceivable excitement was caused in the crowd whose members were all in unusual good humor and prepared to make the most of any sensation. The mayor summoned a special meeting of the council, which declared the day a public holiday, voted the hospitalities of the city to the baby and its mother, appointing a committee to present the resolution, and invited the citizens to make a suitable demonstration. These, nothing loth, complied. A procession was organized, containing every vehicle, public or private, in the city, headed by the city marshal on horseback and a brass band drawn by six gray horses. Following these came in carriages the mayor and council, the Odd Fellows, the Free Masons, the Young Men's Christian Association and the church societies; then marched the fire department; the general public afoot or in carriages, came next. The mother and baby were carried in triumph to the public hall, where after prayer, speeches were made by the mayor, Judge Jefferson P. Kidder, delegate to congress from Dakota, and several prominent lawyers, merchants, etc., the concluding oration being delivered by Eph. Witcher, who brought back the first news from the Black Hills miners. The announcement was then made that a five acre plot of land adjoining the city was to be given to the baby, the deed being already prepared and only needing to be filled in with his name. A poll was at once demanded, and some 230 of the 350 people present voting for that name, the boy was christened by popular acclamation Storm Lake Brolinska. The procession then re-formed and escorted Master Brolinska and parent to the station where a special engine and car awaited them, and bore them away to Sioux City amid cheering, ringing of bells, screeching of whistles, etc. All the flags and banners in the town were hoisted or hung out, bells were rung, firearms discharged, healths drank, the Storm Lake *Pilot* got out an extra containing a full report of the demonstration, and altogether the people treated themselves to a sort of wintry Fourth of July.

TRICHINA SPIRALIS.

THE DEATH OF A POOR WOMAN IN THE DEN IN THE NEW YORK CITY PRISON—A DOCTOR'S DISQUISITION ON THE TERRIBLE MALADY.

Mary Brown, who was sentenced to the 'ten-day house' of the New York Tombs on Wednesday, died three days after. Deputy Coroner Marsh found the body infested with trichina. The doctor said: The trichina spiralis enters the human body in the flesh of animals. It settles upon the muscles and propagates. However clearly the muscular fibres of the victim may be displayed after death, they still look as if they were sprinkled with the eggs of an insect. Instances of the tenacity of the human body by the trichina spiralis are more frequent than is generally supposed. On account of their microscopic size they are frequently overlooked. Of late the knowledge that instead of being a harmless parasite it is the cause of a horrible disease is fortunately becoming general. Instead of degenerating harmlessly in its capsule, as it was formerly supposed to do, it migrates among the muscles and causes three or four weeks of severe suffering and a painful death. The male of this most dangerous of parasites measures one-eighteenth of an inch, and the female one eighth. Their bodies are round and filiform and their heads are narrow pointed and unarmed. Trichinae may exist in flesh, and yet be invisible to the unassisted eye.

Dr. Philip Frank, ex-assistant surgeon of her Britannic Majesty's staff, sent from Holland the first information we have bearing upon this disease. He attended a young maid servant who died of it in 1860 in the Dresden hospital. After her death her medical attendants learned that she had been employed in a farmer's house, and had been taken ill shortly after the killing of two pigs and an ox. Professor Zenker, who had attended her in concert with Dr. Frank went to the farm house and ascertained that the housekeeper and several of the servants had sickened shortly after the maid servant's illness began. With the aid of a microscope the Professor discovered in refuse morsels of the pigs myriads of trichinae. Even the butcher who killed the animals was sick. Under cross questioning he admitted that according to a custom of his guild he had tasted of the pork while raw. Prof. Winchow, of Berlin, fed a rabbit with a part of the flesh of the girl, and it was soon seized with general muscular paralysis, multitudes of young trichinae appearing in the affected regions. To other rabbits bits of the body of the first were given, and each of them became a victim to the trichinae. In 1863 one hundred and three robust gentlemen sat down to an excellent dinner in a hotel in Hettstadt, Prussia. Within a month twenty of them were dead, and eighty were in the grasp of a terrible malady. An investigation was instituted, and it was brought to light that the 'rotewurst,' or smoked sausage, had been merely heated. The pig of which it had been made was traced to a neighboring farm, whose owner proved that he had forbidden the sale of the animal, on account of its being in poor condition. The remnants swarmed with encapsuled flesh worms.

In the case of Mary Brown, who was imprisoned for intoxication, the symptoms were lassitude, depression, sleeplessness, loss of appetite, excruciating pains in the lower extremities, swelling of the legs, and finally pneumonia. The deceased muscles were moderately developed, pale, reddish gray, and sprinkled with non-capsuled trichinae, lying on and within the sheaths of the fibres. They were alive, some lying straight, and others coiled. There was a marked degeneration in every part of the muscular tissues. In the jejunum I found sexually mature trichinae. Before her death every possible effort was made to induce the unfortunate woman to tell something of herself or of her kinsfolk, but she was persistently reticent.

Windmills in Holland.

The continual winds blowing from the Atlantic furnished the power gratuitously to whirl the vanes and turn the water wheel attached to the windmill. There has been little or no improvement made on this machine in Holland for 1600 years. No other power is so cheap, simple or reliable. Without its application, two-thirds of Holland and one-fifth of Belgium would even now, in the noonday of steam power, of necessity have to be yielded back to the ocean, because the cost of steam machinery, fuel, repairs and attendance could not be supported from the profits of the land.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, says: There are 12,000 windmills in Holland and Flanders, Belgium, each doing from six to ten horse power service, according to the strength of the wind, and working twenty-four hours per day, and every day in the month during the rainy season, and when the snows and ice are melting and the streams are high. The annual cost of the windmills in Holland is \$4,000,000. Twenty times that sum would not operate steam power sufficient to do their work; for recollect that all the coal consumed in Holland has to be imported from England or Belgium.

Go where you will, you are never out of sight of windmills in motion. In the suburbs of large cities, and at certain points where the waters of the ditches and canals is collected to be thrown over the embankments, they are congregated like armies of giants, and never cease swinging their long, huge arms. They are constructed of much larger dimensions than those seen in the United States. The usual length of the extended arms is about eighty feet, but many of them are more than 120 feet.

But the windmills in Holland are not exclusively employed in lifting water, but are used for every purpose of the stationary steam engine. I observed a number of them at Rotterdam, Antwerp, the Hague, and here at Amsterdam, engaged in running saw mills, cutting up logs brought from Norway, and others were driving planing mills and flouring mills, brick making machines, or beating hemp.

Those used to lift water out of ditches into canals and embanked rivers have wheels instead of pumps attached to them, as they are less liable to get out of order, and are thought to remove more water to a given power.

More Light on Africa.

The ancient belief that there was a pigmy race in the interior of Africa was long believed to be an absurd fable, but its truth was demonstrated a year or two ago by the arrival of some of the little people in Egypt, two of whom were afterward sent to Italy, where they are being educated. If an enterprising American succeeds in his undertaking, we shall soon know more of this curious tribe. Col. Long, a Marylander, who is in the service of the Khedive of Egypt, and who has already made some discoveries of interest in the lake region of the Upper Nile, is already on his way to the country of the Niam Niams, as the dwarfs are called. He writes from Leolo to a friend in New York, under date of Jan. 29:

I have here in a few days for the country of Niam (Man-eaters) with 200 sol-

A Cure for Lock-Jaw.

In the course of the Cantor lectures, recently delivered before the British Society of Arts by Dr. Benjamin Richardson, the following deeply important remarks were made upon nitrite of Amyl: One of these specimens, I mean the nitrite of Amyl, has within these last few years obtained a remarkable importance, owing to its extraordinary action upon the body. A distinguished chemist, Professor Guthrie, while distilling over nitrite of amy! from amylic alcohol, observed that the vapor, when inhaled, quickened his circulation, and made him feel as if he had been running. There was flushing of his face, rapid action of his heart, and breathlessness. In 1861-62 I made a careful and prolonged study of the action of this singular body, and discovered that it produced its effect by causing an extreme relaxation, first of the blood vessels, and afterward of the muscular fibres of the body. To such an extent did this agent thus relax, I found it would even overcome the tetanic spasm produced by strychnia, and having thus discovered its action, I ventured to propose its use for removing the spasm in some of the extreme spasmodic diseases. The results have more than realized my expectations. Under the influence of this agent, one of the most agonizing of known human maladies, called *angina pectoris*, has been brought under such control that the paroxysms have been regularly prevented, and in one instance, at least, altogether removed. Even tetanus, or lock-jaw, has been subdued by it, and in two instances, of an extreme kind, so effectively as to warrant the credit of what may be truly called a cure.

Had Livingstone not been driven back from the Manneyme region by its pestilential climate, poisonous water, and the excesses of the Arabs with whom he traveled, he would probably have reached the pigmies in the earlier years of his last tour of exploration. Forced further South, and impelled by a feverish desire to discover the fountains of the Nile described by Herodotus, he moved in a southerly direction finally lost health and life in the inundated swamps around Lake Bangweolo. The record of his labors is already before the public. The journals of the French expedition to the regions of the Upper Zaire ought soon to be put in print, and it is likely that Col. Long, if successful, will strike the northern boundaries of their route. Stanley and his associates, we may hope, will complete what Livingstone left unfinished. With these additions to our stock of geographical knowledge, the space allotted to "Unexplored Regions" will be reduced to comparatively small dimensions on our maps of Africa.

Useful Information.

One thousand laths will cover seventy yards of surface, and eleven pounds of nails will put them on.
A cord of stone, three bushels of lime, and a cubic yard of sand will lay one hundred cubic feet of wall.
Eight bushels of good lime, sixteen bushels of sand, and one bushel of hair, will make enough good mortar to plaster one hundred square yards.
One thousand shingles, laid four inches to the weather, will cover one hundred square feet of surface, and five pounds of shingle nails will fasten them on.
One-fifth more siding and flooring is needed than the number of square feet of surface to be covered, because of the lap in the siding and matching of the floor.
Five courses of brick will lay one foot in height on a chimney; six bricks in a course will make a flue four inches wide and twelve inches long, and eight bricks in a course will make a flue eight inches wide and sixteen inches long.
The best mode of oiling a belt is to take it from the pulleys and immerse it in a warm solution of tallow and oil; after allowing it to remain a few moments the belt should be immersed in water heated to one hundred degrees Fahrenheit, and instantly removed. This will drive the oil and tallow all in, and at the same time properly temper the leather.
Mr. J. Geist, of Pottstown, wears the coat he was married in fifty years ago.

Saving is Wealth.

One great cause of the poverty of the present day is the failure of our people to appreciate small things. They do not realize how a daily addition, be it ever so small, will soon make a large pile. If the young men and young women of to-day will only begin, and begin now to save a little from their earnings and plant it in the soil of some good savings bank, and weekly or monthly add their mite, they will wear a happy smile of competence when they reach middle life. Not only the desire but the ability to increase it will also grow. Let clerk and tradesman, laborer and artisan, make now and at once a beginning. Store up some of your youthful force and vigor for future contingency. Let parents teach their children to begin early to save. Begin at the fountain-head to control the stream of extravagance—choose between poverty and riches. Let our youth go on in habits of extravagance for fifty years to come as they have for fifty years past, and we shall have a nation of beggars, with a monied aristocracy. Let a generation of such as save in small sums be reared, and we shall be free from all want. Do not be ambitious for extravagant fortune, but do seek that which is the duty of every one to obtain, independence and a comfortable home. Wealth, and enough of it, is within the reach of all. It is obtainable by one process, and by one only—saving.