

# THE JEFFERSONIAN.

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

VOL. 32.

STROUDSBURG, MONROE COUNTY, PA., MAY 20, 1875.

NO. 51.

Published by Theodore Schoch.

Terms—Two dollars a year in advance—and if not paid before the end of the year, two dollars and fifty cents will be charged.  
No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Editor.  
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## JOB PRINTING

OF ALL KINDS,  
Executed in the highest style of the Art, and on the most reasonable terms.

**DR. R. BRUCE JOHNSTONE,**  
Homœopathic Physician,  
Residence: Benjamin Dungan, Cherry Valley,  
MONROE COUNTY PA.  
May 13, 1875.—1y.

**DR. A. LEWIS KIRKHOFF,**  
Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur,  
SAND CUT, WAYNE CO., PA.  
All cases promptly attended, day or night.  
Charges moderate. [May 13, '75-4f.]

**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: J. G. Keller's new brick building, Main street, Stroudsburg, Pa. [Aug. 21 '74-4f.]

**DR. E. BROWN,**  
Operating and Mechanical Dentist,  
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 Main and Walnut streets, Stroudsburg, Pa.  
March 25, 1875.—1y.

**DR. HOWARD PATTERSON,**  
Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur,  
Office and Residence, Main street, Stroudsburg, Pa., in the building formerly occupied by Dr. Seip. Prompt attention given to calls.  
Office hours: 7 to 9 a. m., 1 to 3 p. m., 6 to 8 p. m.  
April 16 1874-1y.

**DR. GEO. W. JACKSON**  
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR.  
In the old office of Dr. A. Reeves Jackson, residence, corner of Sarah and Franklin street, STROUDSBURG, PA.  
August 8, '72-4f.

**WILSON PEARSON,**  
AUCTIONEER,  
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.  
Office at Thomas Stemple's old store stand, at East Stroudsburg, Pa. [Dec. 17, 1874.—1y.]

**DAVID S. LEE,**  
Attorney at Law,  
One door above the "Stroudsburg House," Stroudsburg, Pa.  
Collections promptly made.  
October 22, 1874.

**KIPLE HOUSE,**  
HONESDALE, PA.  
Most central location of any Hotel in town.  
R. W. KIPLE & SON,  
Proprietors.  
169 Main street.  
January 9, 1873.—1y.

**MERCHANTS' HOUSE,**  
413 & 415  
North Third Street, PHILADELPHIA.  
Reduced rates, \$1.75 per day. **Geo. HENRY SPAHN,** Prop'r.  
L. R. SNYDER, Clerk.  
Nov. 26, 1874.—6m.\*

**WILLIAM S. REES,**  
Surveyor, Conveyancer and  
Real Estate Agent.  
Farms, Timber Lands and Town Lots  
FOR SALE.  
Office nearly opposite American House  
and 2d door below the Corner Store.  
March 20, 1873-4f.

**DR. J. LANTZ,**  
SURGEON & MECHANICAL DENTIST,  
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 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 and skillful manner.  
Special attention given to saving the Natural Teeth; also, 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 entrusting their work to the inexperienced, or to those living at a distance.  
April 13, 1874.—4f.

**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.

**R. MAINONE,**  
Maker, Tuner, Regulator and Repairer  
OF  
Pianos, Organs and Melodeons.

Parties residing in Stroudsburg and vicinity, wishing their instruments thoroughly tuned, regulated and repaired at a most reasonable price, will please leave their orders at the Jeffersonian Office.  
Those wishing to purchase Pianos or other instruments will find it to their advantage to call on me. Having had a practical experience of over twenty-six years in the musical line, I am prepared to furnish the latest and most improved instruments at the lowest possible prices. I have located myself permanently here and solicit your favors.

**HENRY D. BUSH,**  
(Successor to R. F. & H. D. Bush)  
DEALER IN  
DRY GOODS & NOTIONS,  
Shawls, Cloths and Cassimeres,  
SILKS, DELANES, CALICOES,  
AND  
Dress Goods Generally,  
White Goods, Flannels, Trimmings, and  
HOSIERY,  
AND IN SHORT

The usual stock of a well appointed  
DRY GOOD AND NOTION STORE.  
The stock was not purchased at  
Auction or Bankrupt Sales  
but will be sold at prices satisfactory to  
purchasers, and warranted as to quality.

CALL AND SEE.  
H. D. BUSH,  
Stroudsburg, April 30, 1874.—4f.

**PRICES REDUCED**  
AT THE  
**Corner Store!**

**THE CHEAPEST GOODS**  
IN TOWN.  
Great bargains are now offered in  
FANCY DRESS GOODS,  
ALPACAS, VELVETEENS,  
**CLOTHS,**  
CASSIMERES, FLANNELS, &c.,  
all of which have been marked down to  
**PANIC PRICES.**

Goods all new and right in style, but marked down to meet the times. We invite all to call and see for themselves. Terms Cash.  
C. R. ANDRE & Co.  
Main St., Stroudsburg, Pa.  
dec-44f]

**PHENIX**  
**DRUG STORE,**  
(2 doors west of the "Jeffersonian Office,")  
ELIZABETH STREET,  
Stroudsburg, Pa.,  
**DREHER & BRO.,**  
DEALERS IN  
Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery  
and Toilet Articles.  
Paints,  
OILS, VARNISHES, GLASS & PUTTY.  
Abdominal Supporters and Shoulder  
Braces.

**Seeley's**  
Hard RUBBER TRUSSES—Also  
**Ritter's**  
TRUSSES OF VARIOUS PATTERNS.  
Lamps and Lanterns—Burning  
and Lubricating Oils.

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully Com-  
pounded.  
N. B.—The highest Cash price paid for  
OIL OF WINTERGREEN.  
may-4f.]

## Priestly Politics.

The New York Times is doing a plain duty in a clear and forcible way in constantly calling attention to the political designs of the Roman Church in this country, a task which we have also endeavored to fulfill. There is, however, so general and just a fear of even seeming to interfere with religious liberty and the right of every man to hold and profess whatever faith he prefers that there is some reluctance upon the part of many good people to favor the discussion. But in the interest of the very religious liberty to which they are devoted, such persons should watch carefully the conduct of priestly politics. Do they think the Roman Church friendly to religious freedom or to the careful separation of church and state? If not, they should understand that the aim and hope of the Roman Church as a political power is the control of the government, and when that should be achieved, the union of church and state would follow. There may be a very great difference of opinion whether under any probable circumstances that control could be obtained; but there is no doubt that it is sought, and sought with great ingenuity, subtlety, and influence.

The objective point, as we have often shown, is the public schools, but that is not the only one. In Ohio, as has been formerly stated in these columns, an attempt was made to repeal the prohibition of sectarian grants to schools, and both in Ohio and in New York an effort is making to introduce the Roman worship into the jails and hospitals. This is done, as usual, under plea of that religious liberty which the Pope curses, and which the Roman party would at once destroy could it get the chance. The bill presented in the New York Legislature by Mr. McGowan provides that every prisoner or inmate of a public institution of confinement shall have the ministrations of clergymen of such churches as they may elect, and that in institutions for children they shall be deemed to belong to the church to which their parents are attached, and all religious exercises except by such clergymen are forbidden. The last provision, of course, abolishes all the chaplaincies in public institutions.

As the vast mass of the inmates of penal institutions, except in the rural districts, belong to the Roman Church, the chief religious instruction would thus be under the care and according to the rule of that Church. The difficulty is, however, unavoidable. If there be any religious service or assistance of any kind whatever in public institutions, it should be determined by the choice of the convict or inmate, as there is no state church. But it is not a matter of majorities. The fact that the greater number of convicts in a State-prison are Roman Catholics would be a very inadequate reason for compelling a Methodist or Baptist or Hebrew to attend the Roman mass. And the rule is, of course, as imperative and reasonable the other way. It is true that the class of people who fill the prisons is not usually very careful of its religious instruction; and very few of them, unless they have been brought up in the Roman Church, have any knowledge of the difference of sects or any choice among them. Except for the peculiar tactics of the Roman Church there would have been no question and no difficulty, for the inmates would have been content with the ministrations of a clergyman of any denomination. But when the question is raised, the point is to insist upon the equal right of choice for all, and to take care that the whole religious control does not fall into the hands of the Roman clergy.

The fact of the resolute political purpose of the Roman Church is one of the most evident and significant facts of the time, and can not be too carefully considered by every American. The one thing never to be forgotten is that the purpose does not depend upon popular whims and fancies—that it is not the purpose of a party which may to-morrow differ and disband, or which is at the mercy of private ambitions and cabals. It is the design of one of the most ancient and permanent and politically unscrupulous of organizations, and is unaccompanied with any personal or temporary or occasional animus whatever. The attack upon the American public-school system is a wholly foreign movement. It begins in Rome, and is the result of principles and a policy which are utterly hostile to American ideas and development. Its object is the absolute control of the schools as a means of removing one of the chief obstacles to the supremacy of Rome in America. Rome never submits to a divided authority in church or state, and the contest in Germany is the necessary result of the presence and perception of a great statesman. He comprehends the character and design and methods of Rome, and understands that it is of necessity a power to be resisted to the end. In this country, with other traditions and a free popular government, the character of the contest must be different, but it will be as absolute and determined. The Roman policy is distinct and consistent and thorough, and will be pressed with unflagging vigor. It must be encountered in the same way, and with firm reliance upon those American principles which Rome would subvert. But above all, ecclesiastical Rome must not be permitted to cloak political Rome, nor must it be forgotten that Rome urges in America the plea of religious equality and freedom only to gain a position from which it can overthrow them both.—Harper's Weekly.

Now is the time to hunt a convenient dark corner to carefully stow away stoves pipes till fall, when they will be again needed and so easily found—missing.

## THE NEW ATTORNEY GENERAL.

RECORD OF THE LIFE OF EX-JUDGE PIERREPONT—HIS SERVICES TO THE COUNTRY—HIS POLITICAL COURSE.

Edward Pierrepont was born in North Haven, Conn., on March 4th, 1817. He entered Yale as a freshman in 1837, and graduated with high honors, being one of the oration men of his class. During the succeeding year he studied for the bar at the New Haven law school, under the tutelage of Judges Gargett and Hitchcock. On being admitted to the bar he removed to Columbia, Ohio, where he began the practice of his profession. Five years later, in 1846, he removed to New York. Here he continued in active practice, rapidly acquiring a reputation as an advocate which promised to become one of the foremost in the city. In 1857 he was elected a judge of the superior court to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Chief Justice Oakley. Three years afterward he resigned his judgeship. Up to the breaking out of the war, he had always acted and voted with the Democratic party, but without taking any part in political life. When the news of the bombardment of Fort Sumter reached New York, he was one of the first to rally to the support of the government. He was one of the most active in the organization of the Union Defense committee, of which John A. Dix, Hamilton, Fish, A. T. Stewart, and other prominent citizens were members. Judge Pierrepont took a prominent part, and was one of the principal organizers of the great Union demonstration in Union square on April 20, 1861, on which occasion he was also one of the leading orators. Throughout the administration of President Lincoln he was one of that statesman's most zealous supporters, and in the prosecution of the war for the Union he never wavered or doubted that victory would in the end reward the exertions of the north. In 1867 he was engaged by the government to conduct the prosecution of John H. Surratt, indicted for complicity in the murder of President Lincoln. Throughout the celebrated trial which followed, and which lasted from June 10 to August 10, Judge Pierrepont gave his best efforts to the conduct of the case. In the campaign of 1868 he was conspicuous as a warm friend and supporter of Gen. Grant, and contributed largely toward his election. When the president assumed his office in March, 1869, Judge Pierrepont was appointed United States district-attorney for the southern district of New York, which office he resigned in May, 1870. In the fall of the following year he was actively engaged in the war against the Tammany ring, and at the mass meeting of September 4th, at Cooper Institute, was appointed one of the famous "Committee of Seventy." During the summer and autumn of 1872 when so many Republicans joined hands with the Democracy, Judge Pierrepont remained an earnest and unflinching advocate of the ticket which was triumphant in the next November. In May, 1873, he was tendered by the president the post of minister to Russia, which he declined. In March of last year, he addressed a letter to Senator Sherman on the "Finances," a production which excited general attention both at the time and since. As a writer and a speaker upon this topic, he has always advocated the resumption of specie payment at the earliest practicable moment.

In June, 1871, Judge Pierrepont received the degree of L. L. D. from Columbia college, Washington. Two years later the same distinction was conferred upon him by Yale.

## HUMAN ENDURANCE.

### A Baby Injured Man Lives Two Months on Raw Bear Meat.

Nevada papers bring us details of two remarkable instances of human endurance. The first is told of by the Virginia Chronicle of April 22, as follows:—

About fifty miles from Virginia City is a little mountain valley known as Gravelly Valley. In February last, two hunters, named M. H. Robinson and David Knox, were in the neighborhood looking for game. They succeeded in killing a large cinnamon bear which they dragged to the hut. On the morning of February 15, when twelve miles from camp, Robinson, in getting on his horse, accidentally discharged his gun, and the ball, an ounce in weight, passed through his right heel, shattering it to fragments. His companion enveloped the wound in snow, and tied it up in a piece of saddle-blanket, and they started immediately for the cabin. Upon their arrival, Knox saw at once that it was necessary to go for a physician. Robinson was weak from loss of blood, was utterly unable to ride to the nearest settlement, a distance of forty miles, and the nature of his injury was such that he must surely die unless medical assistance was procured. They were sworn friends; and Knox, after placing the wounded man in a bunk, covering him with a blanket and leaving him two days provisions, bade him be of good cheer until his return. He rode all that night through a blinding storm, which set in soon after his departure, and arrived in Lake Valley soon after daylight. Having procured the assistance of a physician, who was well known to Robinson, they started to return. As they ascended the steep side of the mountain, the determined men soon found that it was impossible to proceed further. The snow was already four or five feet deep, and was accumulating in great drifts.

The regrets they felt at Robinson's fate were of no avail, but all through the win-

ter his untimely end was discussed by his friends around their fire-sides. About ten days ago, when the snow was pretty well off the ground a party of men thought it their duty to go over into the deserted valley, and bury his body. They arrived at the door of the cabin and were alighting from their horses when a voice within was heard joyfully to exclaim—"Well have you fellows got here at last?" and Robinson came limping out upon a pair of crutches. Noticing their surprise, he said:—"You all thought I was dead, did you? I am not, but am as well as ever I was in my life, except this leg." And so it proved.

He kept his wound dressed with snow, and when his ready provisions were exhausted dragged himself to the carcass of the bear at the door of the cabin and cut off a slice with his butcher knife. Raw bear-meat and water from a mountain stream which ran near by was all the sustenance he had for over seven weeks. This meagre diet, no doubt, kept his foot from mortifying. The fever subsided, the inflammation went down, and it soon began to heal. With a wire which he tore off an old broom he probed the wound and drew out several pieces of the bone. He then made a pair of crutches and was able to get about without difficulty. He considers the snow storm a lucky thing, as his leg would probably have been amputated had the physician arrived.

## THE BOARD OF PARDONS.

### Rules Adopted for the Government of the Body.

HARRISBURG, May 7.—The recent meeting of the Board of Pardons, the following rules were adopted to regulate all applications made to it:—

First. The first Tuesday of each month is appointed as the day whereon the board shall convene to give a full hearing in open session to all applications for pardon.

Second. The board must be furnished with proof that notice of application for pardon has been published once a week, for two consecutive weeks, in a newspaper printed in the county or city in which conviction was had, said proof to be made by the affidavit of the publisher of the newspaper that the publication had been made as required by this rule.

Third. Notice of the application must have been given to the judge who tried the case and to the district attorney or attorney who prosecuted, and proof of said notice be furnished.

Fourth. Every application for pardon must be accompanied with the following papers, written in a clear and distinct hand:—

1. A certified copy of the whole record, including docket entries, minutes of the court, copy of indictment, pleas, and all other papers on file relating to the case.

2. A brief statement of the reasons upon which the application is based, setting forth all the facts, will be required in every application; the notes of evidence taken on the trial; letters from responsible persons in the community where the crime was committed.

Fifth. No applications will be considered if presented to any individual member of the board.

Sixth. All applications and correspondence must be addressed to or filed with the Recorder of the Board at Harrisburg, so that the same may be prepared for presentation to the board at its next session; and no application will be heard or considered unless the same and papers upon which based have been filed at least ten days before said sessions, and in no instance will this rule be relaxed.

Seventh. No application that has once been rejected will again be placed upon the record or heard by the board without the consent of the board first obtained therefor, and when submitted the second time, additional reasons, petitions, and proof of notices to judge, district attorney, and the public must be furnished anew.

Eighth. No party will be permitted to occupy more than fifteen minutes in the oral discussion of any application unless by the special request of the board.

JOHN LATTI, Lieutenant-Governor.  
M. S. QUAY, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

SAMUEL E. DIMMICK, Attorney-General.  
WILLIAM McCANDLESS, Secretary of Internal Affairs.  
A. WILSON NORRIS, Recorder.

The constable of Cabot, Vt., went down a trapdoor into a man's cellar for the purpose of putting an attachment upon some potatoes. The man's wife shut down the door, sat upon it, and would not let the official out till he had made to her "the most solemn vow he ever promised to a woman" not to put an attachment upon the vegetables. As he was coming up she interviewed him with the fire shovel, and he left the house thinking that "a slice of the day of judgment" was after him.

The Buffalo (N. Y.) Courier says: "While you are talking about this backward spring, just remember that in the spring of 1847 or '48, there was sleighing in most places between Mohawk and St. Lawrence on and after May 1."

"Lake Erie continue covered with ice as far as the eye can reach," says the Buffalo Courier of the 7th instant.

John Smith has been arrested in Buffalo for wearing a clean shirt. Unfortunately it belonged to another man.

The females are crusading again in Franklin.

## A Pennsylvania Woman.

A correspondent of a Cincinnati paper tells rather an extravagant story of the exploits of a widow of his acquaintance. It runs thus: We dwell in a branch of the beautiful Clinton Valley in Fayette county, Penn. Just to the east of us are the Chestnut Ridge mountains, as rough and rocky as mountains generally are. Well, upon the top of the mountains dwells a widow, yet in the prime of life, who is now wealthy, and owns the best mountain farm in Fayette county. Years ago, when quite young, she married a young man who owned this farm and a team, and nothing more. The land was uncleared, exceedingly rocky, and full of ravines. In a few months after being married the husband died, leaving his wife nothing but this land, cabin and team. Thrown upon her own resources, the widow went to work felling timber, making crosses and hauling them to the railroad at Connelville, distant ten miles, and all without the assistance of any one. This being before the panicky times, she made money sufficient to give her a good start in life. Disliking to drive a team or attend to horses, as soon as she considered herself able she hired a driver, but continued making the crosses with her own hands, and between times amused herself with blasting rocks and rolling them into the ravines thus killing two birds with one stone, clearing the land and filling up the ravines. Thus, by industry, economy and perseverance, she, in a very few years, amassed a considerable fortune, cleared seventy-five acres of rough land, filling up and leveling over ravines, and fitting them for agricultural purposes. It was indeed an interesting sight to see her sitting on top of a rock, with a drill in one hand and a sledge in the other, piercing the very heart of the rock and blowing it to atoms, and afterward rolling it piece by piece into the ravine. Thus, by industry, economy and perseverance, she, in a very few years, amassed a considerable fortune, cleared seventy-five acres of rough land, filling up and leveling over ravines, and fitting them for agricultural purposes. It was indeed an interesting sight to see her sitting on top of a rock, with a drill in one hand and a sledge in the other, piercing the very heart of the rock and blowing it to atoms, and afterward rolling it piece by piece into the ravine. Thus, by industry, economy and perseverance, she, in a very few years, amassed a considerable fortune, cleared seventy-five acres of rough land, filling up and leveling over ravines, and fitting them for agricultural purposes. It was indeed an interesting sight to see her sitting on top of a rock, with a drill in one hand and a sledge in the other, piercing the very heart of the rock and blowing it to atoms, and afterward rolling it piece by piece into the ravine.

## Objections to Education.

The San Antonio (Texas) Herald tells this story: Some years ago some emigrants from Ohio and Illinois settled in a little town in this State, and soon began to agitate for the erection of a schoolhouse and the employment of a teacher. A town-meeting was called to consider the proposition, and one of the Northerners made a neat little speech, telling of the blessing which education had brought with it to Ohio and Illinois. When he had sat down an old man in the corner arose, gave the customary hitch to his corduroys, pushed back his hat a trifle, and answered thus: "Stranger, up in yer Ohio State you've got a big penitentiary full of people, aint yer? Well, yer've got larmin' up thar! Up in yer Illinois State yer've got a big penitentiary full of people; yer've got larmin' there. But I've lived here thirty-seven years in peace and happiness. I've raised nine boys and ten girls, and I sleep perfectly sound o' night, 'cos I ain't 'fraid any of my boys'll go to the penitentiary for 'fergin' notes, 'cos they can't none of 'em write!" [Sensation in the audience and sympathy manifested.] Another of the new-comers then spoke, arguing in favor of education; and then a tall, lank native stood up and made this speech: "See here, mister, aint you that 'ere machine man?" "Yes," said he, "I did sell some machines here last year." "Wa'al, when wheat got ripe, all the people went to Neighbor Johnson's to see how yer mowin' machine would operate. We got the tangle thing into the field, and Neighbor Johnson he hitched his young filly into the shafts. She allers was a fractions critter, and the first thing we knowed she give a flounce and caught Neighbor Johnson's boy Bill's leg an' cut it clean off! [Manifest sensation.] Then, mister, in just about two weeks yer pardner came round peddlin' wooden legs, and Neighbor Johnson had to buy one of them 'ere things. Nice eddicated people you are! You understand it, you do! Fust you sell the machines, and then yer pardner he furnishes wooden legs!" This ended the matter, and no school-master will be welcomed in that village for some time to come.

A rural assessor lately asked a woman how many chickens she had and, doubting her word, proceeded to count them. She took him to the bee hive, kicked it over, and invited him to count the bees. They counted the marks on his person and calculated the number of insects therefrom.

The tailors of St. Louis trash those of their patrons who do not pay their bills. And this must be stopped. What, otherwise, is to become of the very structure of society.—Rochester Dem. and Chronicle.

The Wilkesbarre policeman, Reibseumour, who was shot by the lawless Councils on Thursday, died Friday morning.

Many potato bugs are found twelve to fifteen inches below the ground, in Chester county.

Ex-Mayor Loftus, of Scranton, tried at Wilkesbarre for perjury, was acquitted.

The police of Philadelphia made 2,600 arrests during the month of April.

There are 6,282 pupils in the public schools of Reading.