

THE JEFFERSONIAN.

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

VOL. 33.

STROUDSBURG, MONROE COUNTY, PA., JULY 22, 1875.

NO. 8.

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.
Advertisements of one square of (eight lines) or less, one or three insertions \$1.00. Each additional insertion, 50 cents. Longer ones in proportion.

JOB PRINTING

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.—ly.

DR. A. LEWIS KIRKHOFF,
Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur,
SAND CUT, WAYNE CO., PA.
All cases promptly attended, to day or night.
Charges moderate. [May 13, '75-1f.]

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. Each extra-tooth 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. 31, '74-1f.]

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. All work warranted. Charges reasonable.
Office: In H. H. Wilson's brick building, over Showell's store, East Stroudsburg, Pa. [April 22, '75-1f.]

DR. S. L. FOULKE,
PHYSICIAN.
Office nearly opposite Williams' Drug Store.
Residence, formerly occupied by E. L. Wolf, corner Sarah and Walnut streets, Stroudsburg, Pa.
March 23, 1875.—1f.

DR. HOWARD PATTERSON,
Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur,
Office and Residence, Main street, Stroudsburg, Pa., in the building formerly occupied by Dr. Scip. Prompt attention given to calls.
Office hours: 7 to 9 a. m., 1 to 5 p. m., 6 to 8 p. m.
April 16, 1874-ly.

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, '72-1f.

WILSON PEARSON,
AUCTIONEER,
Real Estate Agent and Collector.
The undersigned has been notified by 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 Stimpel's old store stand, at East Stroudsburg, Pa. [Dec. 17, 1874.—1f.]

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

MERCHANTS' HOUSE,
413 & 415
North Third Street, PHILADELPHIA.
Reduced rates, \$1.75 per week.
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 24 door below the Corner Store.
March 29, 1873-1f.

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.—1f.

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.—1f.

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.—1f.

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.—1f.

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.—1f.

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.

G. H. Dreher. **E. B. Dreher**

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.
June 18, '74-1f.

GREAT

COMMOTION
THROUGHOUT
MONROE COUNTY,

ABOUT THE
Large Assortment

OF
CLOTHING,

And Extremely Low Prices
AT
SIMON FRIED'S,

THE
Mammoth Retailer

OF
Men's, Boy's & Children's

CLOTHING,
Gents' Furnishing Goods,
Trunks & Valises,
Umbrellas, &c.

Extra Announcement
TO THE PUBLIC.

In order to have more
room to display my large
stock of Clothing, Gents'
Furnishing Goods and
Trunks and Valises, I have
concluded to quit the Boot
& Shoe business. I there-
fore offer and will sell my
stock of Boots & Shoes at
and below cost.
SIMON FRIED,
April 15, 1875. Agent.

LEANDER EMERY,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
Carriages and Buggies, Two-seated Carriages
for Livery Stables and private Families,
Platform Spring Wagons,
of the latest style and for all kinds of use, kept on hand
or made to order.

SINGLE-SEATED CARRIAGES,
with top or without top, all styles.
Delivery and Express Wagons.

of different styles, shipped to order. All work warranted
in every particular for one year. I will make to order
any style of Carriage or light Buggy that may be
wanted. Some but first class work leaves my shop. I
use only first class stock and employ first class work-
men, and feel confident that I can give entire satisfac-
tion to all who may purchase any work. All orders by
mail shall receive prompt attention. Hoping that I
may be able to furnish the citizens of Stroudsburg and
vicinity with any thing that they may want in my line.
Address all orders to:
LEANDER EMERY,
Marango, Calhoun County, Michigan.
April 22, 1875.—1f.

UNDERTAKING.
McCARTY & SONS have on hand the largest and best
assortment of
COFFINS
and
TRIMMINGS

of any shape or style, can be furnished at one hour's
notice for shipment, at a charge of one-third less than
any shop in Stroudsburg. In no case will they charge
more than ten per cent. above actual cost.

EMBALMING
attended to in any part of the County at the shortest
possible notice. [June 18, '74-1f.]

A Murderous Tree.

If you can imagine a pine apple, eight feet high and thick in proportion, resting upon its base, and denuded of its leaves, you will have a good idea of the trunk of the tree, which, however, was not the color of an anana, but was a dark, dingy brown, and apparently as hard as iron. From the apex of this fusticated cone (at least two feet in diameter) eight huge leaves sheer to the ground like doors swinging back on their hinges. These leaves, which are joined at the top of the trees at regular intervals, were about eleven or twelve feet long, and shaped very much like the leaves of an American agave or century plant. They are two feet together in their thickest part and three feet wide, tapering to a sharp point that looked very much like a cow's horn, very convex on the outer (but now under) surface and on the under (now upper) surface slightly concave. This concave surface was thickly set with strong thorny hooks like those upon the head of a teasle. These leaves, hanging thus limp and lifeless, dead green in color, had in appearance the massive strength of oak fiber. The apex of the cone was a round concave figure like a smaller plate set within a large one. This was not a flower but a recent-ly, and there exuded into it a clear treacly liquid honey, sweet, and possessed of violent intoxicating and soporific properties. From underneath the rim (so to speak) of the undermost plate, a series of long, hairy green tendrils stretched out in every direction toward the horizon. These were seven or eight feet long, and tapering from four inches to half an inch in diameter, yet they stretched out stiffly as iron rods. Above these (from between the upper and under cup) six white almost transparent palpi rearing themselves toward the sky, twirling and twisting with a marvelous incessant motion, yet constantly reaching upward. Thin as reeds and frail as quills, apparently, were yet five or six feet tall, and were so constantly and vigorously in motion, with such a subtle, sinuous, silent throbbing against the air, with their suggestions of serpents flayed, yet dancing on their tails. My observation on the occasion was suddenly interrupted by the natives who had been striking around the tree with their shrill voices, and chanting what Hendrick told me were propitiatory hymns to the great tree devil. With still wilder shrieks and chants they now surrounded one of the women, and urged her with the points of their javalins, until slowly, and with despairing face, she climbed up the stalk of the tree, and stood on the summit of the cone, the palpi twirling all around her. "Tisk! Tisk!" (Drink! drink!) cried the men. Stopping she drank of the viscid fluid in the cup, rising instantly again, with wild frenzy in her face and convulsive cords in her limbs. But she did not jump down as she seemed to intend to do. Oh, no! The atrocious cannibal tree, that had been so inert and dead, came to sudden savage life. The slender, delicate palpi, with the fury of starved serpents, and quivered a moment over her head, then as if instinct with demoniac intelligence, fastened upon her in sudden coils round and round her neck and arms, and while her awful screams and yet more awful laughter rose wildly to be instantly strangled down again into a gurgling moan, the tendrils one after another, like great green serpents, with brutal energy and infernal rapidity rose, protracted themselves and wrapped her about in fold after fold, even tightening with cruel swiftness and savage tenacity of anacondas fastened upon their prey. It was the barbarity of the Laocoon without its beauty—this strange, horrible murder. And now the great leaves rose slowly and stiffly, like the arms of a derick, erected themselves in the air, approached one another, and closed about the dead and hampered victim with the silent force of a hydraulic press and the ruthless purpose of a thumb screw. A moment more, and while I could see the basis of these great levers pressing more tightly toward each other from their interstices, there trickled down the stalk of the tree great streams of the viscid honey like fluid, mingled horribly with the blood and oozing viscera of the victim. At sight of this the savage hordes around me, yelling madly bounded forward, crowded to the tree, clasped it, and, with cups, leaves, hands, and tongues, each one obtained enough of the liquid to send him mad and frantic.—
Dr. Jay in the South Australian Register.

A Good Joke on a Doctor.

A few days since a Western city clerk happened to meet a physician of the place, the latter mentioned that he had a small claim against the corporation for attendance upon a city patient. He was told to make out his bill, send it in, and it would be paid at the next meeting of the board of Aldermen. The clerk happened to complain during the interview of being a little under the weather; the physician took note of his symptoms, and said that upon reaching his office he would write him a prescription that would set him to rights, and which he would send by the boy who would bring the bill. The afternoon of the same day a boy called at the clerk's office at the city hall, and left two papers, mentioning who sent them. "All right," said the clerk, glancing at the papers that were thrown upon his desk. "Now the chirography of most physicians is not very plain, but that of this particular M. D. was a cross between the usual medical style and the characters used by Chinese astronomers and laundymen."

When the clerk came to examine the two papers he was much puzzled to make out which was the prescription and which the bill. Some zig-zag characters that appeared upon one of the papers led him to think it the prescription. He took it to the drug store and handed it to the clerk, who turned it in several directions and then said: "This is from Dr. —, is it not?" Being answered in the affirmative he at once became cheerful, and soon handed the clerk a big powder to be taken at night, and a bottle of some dark liquid to be taken in the morning. For two days our clerk looked rather pale about the gills, but felt on the whole the medicine had done him considerable good.

At the next meeting of the board the doctor's bill was presented, but about all that could be made out of it was that it called for \$7. It was referred as usual to the proper committee, to be examined and reported upon at the next regular meeting, when a favorable report was made and \$7 was allowed. The next morning the doctor came to the clerk in high dudgeon, and said:

"How is it that you cut down my bill? I see by the papers that the board only allowed me \$7."
The clerk said that the bill was allowed just the same as made out, and to prove that it was right handed it to the irate physician. The doctor looked at it for some moments, and then exclaimed:

"May I be hanged if you and the board of aldermen haven't been at work for two weeks on my prescription, and have at last allowed me \$7 on it."
"Yes," cried the now aroused and excited clerk, "and may I be hanged if I didn't take your infernal bill to the drug store, and they allowed it there and gave me a dose that near physiced me to death."
The best joke was that the druggist's clerk when questioned about making up the prescription, said: "When I got such a looking paper from Dr. —, I always put up a big powder of calomel and rhubarb, to be followed by the black draught, and this is the first time there has been any fuss about it."

The Yankee's Horse.

A Yankee who was travelling through Kentucky had a fine horse, and no money. He had taught the animal to lie down or sit on his haunches when the bridle was pulled pretty hard. Our traveler saw no way of replenishing his purse but by selling his horse, and this he resolved to do at the first opportunity. As he was going slowly along he saw a hunter at some distance from the road, whom he rode up to and accosted. In the course of the conversation, he told the latter that he had an invaluable horse to sell—horse that would act precisely like a setter when he was in the vicinity of game.—Casting his eyes around, at the same time discovering some fresh rabbit tracks, he gave the bridle a jerk. The docile quadruped immediately laid down.

"There are some rabbits here," said the rider; "I know by his ears."
The Kentuckian, curious to test the reputed sagacity of the horse, searched around, and sure enough, started three or four rabbits. He was greatly surprised; but the Yankee took the affair as a matter of course. To make a long story short, the wonderful horse changed hands on the spot, \$300 being the consideration. His new owner mounted him, and with characteristic hospitality, the Yankee agreed to accompany him home. They soon came to a stream which they had to cross and which was rather deep for horsemen. Judge of the Kentuckian's dismay when, on pulling the bridle in the middle of the river, his steed immediately subsided in the running waters as if he was a hippopotamus.

"How is this?" he roared out, nothing but his head visible.
The Yankee, who was mounted on the hunter's other horse, was not disconcerted in the least, but replied, coolly:
"Oh, I forgot to tell you he is as good for fish as he is for rabbits!"

The abundance of fish and game in Southern Florida can scarcely be overestimated. During a late surveying expedition three Indians in fifteen days killed thirty-seven deer, and great varieties of the most valuable fish exist in proportionate abundance.

Millerstown contains 545 families, 16 boarding houses and restaurants, 5 hotels, 15 licensed liquor houses, and 2,750 of a population.
A baby in Warren, four months old, weights 121 pounds.

Stoves in Summer.

Not only can we not see the slightest use in taking down the stoves, if that be the way of heating, but we hold that in country houses there should never be a day in the whole year in which a fire cannot be built at a moment's notice. In summer an open fireplace is preferable to a stove, for there will be but a few weeks in the whole summer in which a little fire in the morning will not be needed to ventilate the room or to dry it, if not to remove the chill. In malarious districts this is of special importance; a few sticks will prevent what much quinine may cure, and be vastly cheaper. So we insist that in the family or living room of every country house there should always be a fire laid in every fire-place, grate or stove, ready to diffuse comfort when needed, even if it be in July or August. But in houses heated by stoves there are several which may come down without detriment, and those which remain in place should be properly cared for, which brings us at last to taking down the stoves.

If the stoves connects by a short, straight piece of pipe directly with the chimney, there will be little trouble in replacing it next fall; if, instead of this, there are, as is more commonly the case, several lengths of pipe and more or less elbows; then too much precaution cannot be taken. Some hold the theory that a stove pipe once taken down can never be put up as it was before without calling in a fitter. Stove pipes make great havoc with domestic pipes, but a proper foresight at the taking down will help greatly to a felicitous putting up. Wherever two ends of pipe, whether sections, or elbows, come together, they should be marked, whether intentionally separated in taking down or not. If a large pipe is taken down in the fewest possible pieces, some others will separate, and all be in confusion, hence the only safety is to number each joint, that is, whenever the lengths of sections, including elbows, come together, with two numbers, 1-1, 2-2, etc. Do this before disturbing the pipe; chalk will answer, but the marks must be renewed, if blurred by handling, before the pipe is put away for the season. Where anthracite coal is burned a simple thumping of the pipe will remove the gathered ashes and dust; a pipe to a bituminous coal stove will show more deposit, and will need a more thorough cleaning, but in those of wood-stoves, the deposit is often very heavy, and if the pipe is a long one, of a highly acid and corrosive nature. If this be not removed when the pipe is taken down now the work of destruction will go on all summer, and when it is to be put up in the fall it will often be found completely honeycombed and useless. Hence a pipe of this kind should have every incrustation upon its interior removed by a thorough thumping and a bunch of twigs. To arrest the corrosion of what deposit remains, the interior may be covered with ordinary lime wash or whitewash. Both stove and pipe should be thoroughly blackened before they are put away for the summer. The object of blacking a stove is not solely to improve its looks, but it is to cover the surface of the iron with a coating that will prevent rusting.—*American Agriculturist.*

Farmers Not Dealers.

The following decision by Judge Bible, rendered a few days ago in the Philadelphia Court of Common Pleas, is a matter of considerable interest to the farmers of the country:

"Charles H. Hunsicker, of Norristown, Hon. William Darlington, Wayne McVegan and Thomas H. Speakman, of West Chester, recently appeared in the Court of Common Pleas, before Judge Bible, as counsel for farmers from Chester, Montgomery and adjoining counties, who sell produce in the markets of that city. The authorities had attempted to levy a tax on the farmers, on the ground that they were dealers. The Judge delivered his opinion involving the definition of the word 'dealer,' as applied to farmers. Under the act of 1841 it was sought to impose the mercantile tax upon the farmers. He says that never since the act was passed has the signification been given to it as now claimed by the appraisers. For thirty-four years all those whose duty it was to enforce it have acquiesced in considering it as having no application to farmers. A 'dealer' is one whose business it is to buy and sell. He is the middle man who stands between the producer and consumer; his profit is not derived from selling the produce of his farm or his factory, but from his skill in knowing when to buy and how to sell the products of others.—In all enlightened legislation the effort is made to bring the producers and consumers together, and probably nothing has done more to give a character to our markets and to promote the health of our people than the efforts we have always made to obtain the necessities of life from those who produce them. The fact that the farmer sometimes accommodates his neighbors by selling their produce we do not think affects this question, even if he should receive a small commission for so doing. This may make him an agent, but as he does not buy it cannot make him a dealer." The Court entered a decree for the farmers.

Miss Lena Hebb, aged 19, and Miss Cecia Keibert, aged 17, were killed by lightning on Wednesday last in St. Mary's county, Md. The young ladies were seated near the door of the residence of Walter Hebb, when a tree about ten feet distant was struck, and they were instantly killed. Miss Keibert was from Baltimore on a visit to Miss Hebb.