

# THE JEFFERSONIAN.

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

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NO. 14.

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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,**

Homoeopathic 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, to day or night. Charges moderate. [May 13, 75-1y.]

**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. 31, 74-1y.]

**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 Hamilton's brick building, over Shotwell's store, East Stroudsburg, Pa. [April 22, 75.—1y.]

**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 25, 1875.—1y.

**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 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, 75-1y.

**WILSON PEIRSON,**

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, 1875.—1y.

**MERCHANTS' HOUSE,**

413 & 415

North Third Street, PHILADELPHIA.

Reduced rates, \$1.75 per day. [See  
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, 1874-1y.

**DR. J. L. ANTZ,**

SURGEON & MECHANICAL DENTIST.

Still has his office on Main street, in the second story of Dr. S. Watson's brick building, nearly opposite the Stroudsburg House, and he states himself that by eighteen years constant practice and the most careful 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 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.—1y.

**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 result of the fact.  
June 13, 74-1y.

**SOMETHING NEW!**

**A SHOE MANUFACTORY.**

The undersigned would respectfully give notice that they have established at Williams' Hall building, corner of George and Monroe streets, Stroudsburg, Pa., a

**SHOE MANUFACTORY,**

for the making of all kinds of Lady's and Gentlemen's and Children's Boots and Shoes and Uppers. Particular attention paid to

**CUSTOM WORK.**

Persons having deformed feet, bunions or corns, or children with weak ankles, or crooked limbs, can have here of first class materials and at reasonable prices Shoes made to suit their cases.

Having had a large experience in New York we feel confident that we can suit customers as to qualities and price, all of our goods both for general and special sale are warranted to be as represented. Please give us a call, examine our goods and materials consisting of Surges, glosed French, Mat and French Calf Kid, long grain, Brush and Pibbled Goat Morocco, French and American Calf and Kip Skins, all of which will be cheerfully shown to those who may call. Intending to make a first rate wearing article we have nothing to conceal, either in stock or make from the public, but would invite their closest scrutiny.  
July 8, 75-1y. R. E. CROMMETT & CO.

**FARM FOR SALE.**

The undersigned offers at private sale, his Farm, situated in Hamilton township, Monroe County, Pa., near Bossardville, and 6 miles from Stroudsburg, County-seat of Monroe, containing

75 Acres,

about 6 Acres Timber Land, the balance improved land, lime stone soil, in a high state of cultivation. The improvements are a

Frame House,

containing nine rooms; Barn 32 by 40 feet; Wagon Shed, 18 by 30 feet; with Carriage House attached, and all other necessary out-buildings; a never failing well of water near the dwelling. There is an excellent Orchard of

Choice Fruit Trees

on the Farm, consisting of Apple, Peach, Cherry, Plum, Prunes, Crab-apples, several varieties of Grapes, standard and dwarf Cherries, &c.; a Linn's Kiln, and one of the best stone quarries in the valley. The Kiln has capacity enough to turn out one hundred and fifty bushels of lime per day.

This property and stock can be bought with the Farm. Here is a good chance for a bargain.  
PETER W. SHAFER.

Bossardville, July 1, 1875.—1y.

**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.

dec-14] 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-

puted.

N. B.—The highest Cash price paid for

OIL OF WINTERGREEN.

may-14]

**BLANK DEEDS**

For sale at this Office.

**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

and 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. None 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 my 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,**

Starongo, Calhoun County, Michigan.

April 22, 1875.—1y.

**UNDERTAKING.**

McCARTY & SONS have on hand the largest and best

assortment of

**COFFINS**

and

**TRIMMINGS**

to be found outside of either city (New York or Philadel-

phia), and will make this branch of their business a

specialty.

**COFFINS and CASKETS**

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. [Jan 15, 74-1y]

**DIFFERENT WAYS OF STEALING.**

**MODERN TITLES OF THIEVES—EASY MODES**

**OF MAKING A FORTUNE.**

BY BISHOP CLARK, OF RHODE ISLAND.

There are twenty-seven names by which the vocation of a thief is designated. In modern times we have invented a new set of titles—such as repudiator, defaulter, and defalcator—as descriptive of some of our more popular modes of cheating. Give to any vice a gentle name, and it is said to lose half its grossness. And so instead of using the good old Saxon, which meant something, even if it was coarse, we say of one who has robbed the bank, that "there is a deficit in his accounts," and of the man who spends money that does not belong to him, that he is "obliged to compromise with his creditors." I do not think that there is much gained by this. Carrion meat may be called high, but it does not smell any sweeter for that. If a man has robbed me, I do not feel any better to be told that "he has appropriated my property to his own use." Let us call a spade a spade, and a rascal a rascal, and we shall know better where we stand.

If I should enter in detail upon all the various modes in which we are now cheated, I could fill all the forty columns of the Ledger. As it is, I shall confine myself to a few, which are just now most prominent.

Highest in the scale of thieves; and altogether the most respectable, is the professional burglar, who calls his vocation by no fictitious name, and is prepared to meet the consequences fairly and squarely, if he happens to be caught. He has probably been trained to his business from childhood, and as a matter of taste prefers it to any other. A lawyer in Boston once asked the captain of a band of English burglars if, with his skill as an accountant and other accomplishments, he could do better by earning a living in some honest way, to which he replied: "Certainly, sir; was it not upon the whole a paying business? but do you suppose that it is the pecuniary return which makes it attractive to me? by no means; it is the pleasure that I take in bringing my wits to bear, so as to circumvent the plans of others for the preservation of their property."

The elevation of burglary to the ranks of a mental science is somewhat novel, but the intellectual pre-eminence of the professional robber may be justly disputed by the accomplished swindler, who never breaks a lock or strikes a blow or uses a tool. House-breaking requires only a certain amount of mechanical skill, but to get possession of another man's property by hood winking him, or playing upon his feelings, it is necessary that one should study something more than the mysteries of iron bolts and bars. Take, for instance, the mendicant thief—not one of the ragged regiment of beggars who are always ready to pilfer whatever is not to be had in other ways—but a well-dressed traveller, who has not lost his wallet or had his pocket picked, or failed to collect a bill upon which he relied to meet the expense of his journey. Now it is only by the exercise of considerable ingenuity that any of these stale devices can be made effective.

A pleasing young man, with an inimitable address, calls upon me in some such distress, asks for a simple loan of ten or twenty dollars to reach his home. "Now," he adds, "I have been sufficiently familiar with clergymen to know how liable they are to be imposed upon by such stories as mine, and for this reason I would not like to take the money without leaving in your hands a few books which I brought with me from home as security for the loan."

"What are the books?" I inquired. He then mentioned the titles of three or four religious works of the highest character lying at the hotel in his trunk, such as only a very good man would be likely to read, and the bait took. The youth kept his books—if he ever had them—obtained the loan, and that was the last I ever saw or heard of him. This is a very ordinary specimen of the ingenious deceits by which the tribe of mendicant swindlers obtain a living.

Cheating the government by evading the payment of duties and taxes, by smuggling, and buying goods known to be smuggled, and various other modes of fraud, is popularly regarded as a somewhat venial crime. So far as the abstract morality of the deed is concerned, I do not see the difference between putting my hand into the public treasury and taking out a hundred dollars that do not belong to me and abstracting the same sum from my neighbor's pockets. The derangement of certain branches of trade, as well as the loss of revenue occasioned by this evil, have recently aroused public attention, and the conviction of a few conspicuous criminals may tend to abate the fraud.

The rascalities of contractors have never been exceeded or equalled in any former generation. One fat job is a fortune; and an easier way to make a fortune can hardly be conceived. Only get the papers signed, secure the money, and under-let the work at half price, and the thing is done. How the work will be done, and with what sort of materials, is another matter.

Of the numberless other ways in which the communities are cheated—the formation of stock companies based upon a tissue of lies, where the little savings of hard-working men, and the patrimony of orphans and widows are systematically swallowed up—railroad bonds floated for a while by large dividends, paid with borrowed money, by which honest people are enticed to invest their capital, and where it soon sinks out of sight forever—certificates is-

sued by ex-governors, senators and foreign ministers to beguile the unwary into some valueless scheme—of all this I have no room to write.

This, however, is the conclusion of the whole matter. Fraud is the crying sin of the nation, in high places and in low places. The freedmen deposit their earnings in a national savings bank, and their money is filched from them. Yes—place your funds in the hands of a respectable citizen, and suddenly he is off for parts unknown. You buy a hundred shares of railroad stock, guaranteed by the most saintly men, and secured by public lands, and find that it is not worth a penny. You held a righteous claim upon the government, and are obliged to sacrifice half the amount in order to obtain the moiety.

How long shall this state of things be allowed to continue?

**The Murder of Children in India.**

There is, perhaps, no form of crime more common in India than child murder. The practice prevailed when first the province of Bengal passed into the hands of the British, and it flourishes with scarce abated vigor at the present day. Open at random the "Decisions of the Nizamut Adawlut—the Supreme Court of Criminal Judicature"—and at brief intervals will be found such cases as these: In Cuttack a woman draws a child aside, takes the silver bracelets from her arms and flings the little victim into a tank, on the surface of which the body is found floating a few days afterward. In Behar a man strangles a boy 9 years old for the sake of his silver bracelets and gold earrings and throws the corpse in a sugar plantation. At Moorsheadabad, Chamoos robs a child aged 5 years, and drops her into a deep and rapid part of the river. At Benares a fellow entices a boy 12 years old into his house, and there cuts his throat in order to get possession of his silver bracelets, while a friend looks on and mildly expostulates, but neither seriously interferes nor gives information to the police. Another takes a neighbor's son into the fields under pretence of helping him to fly a kite, and there strangles him with his wastecloth, and strips him of the trashy trinkets with which he was adorned. Yet another conducts a boy, aged nine, to witness a religious procession, but passing near a ditch suddenly throws him down, partially strangles him, tears the silver ornaments from his arms and feet, and flings him into the ditch, which is fortunately dry, and where he is found before life is quite extinct. By the promise of a melon Leela inveigles Debee Dee, seven years of age, from his father's house, brains him with a hoe, and buries his turban and trinkets in a field, leaving the body where it had fallen, and where it was found by the anxious father.

This murderer, like the others, on being charged with the crime, at once confessed his guilt, but pleaded, as an extenuating circumstance, that he was prompted by an evil spirit. A woman holds a little girl under water until she is drowned, the temptation being a silver collar of the weight of two rupees. Two women one evening ask a child eight years old to come to them to-morrow for some fruit, and when she eagerly arrives one holds her while the other passes a rope round her neck and pulls it till the breath has fled. The body was speedily found in the midst of some tall grass near the house, and the spoils consisted of a silver collar weighing four rupees.

A woman of Tipperah was engaged in cooking her food, when, according to her own account, a child not above six years old came toddling up to her. Suddenly a thick darkness enveloped her, and a voice sounded in her ears bidding her strangle her little visitor. Thereupon she seized the child by the throat and the darkness passed away. So she dug a hole in the floor of her house and hid the body therein, after taking off the few valueless ornaments. A girl, aged nine, herself recently betrothed, drowns her playfellow in a shallow watercourse, while a boy fourteen years old lends in play a youthful companion to the edge of a tank, smashes his skull with a flint, possesses himself of the scanty ornaments, and then lays the crime at the door of a neighbor.

Similar cases might be quoted to any extent, and they all resemble one another in simplicity. No sooner is the child missed than it is traced to the company of its murderer, who straightway relates the whole transaction and points out where the ornaments have been buried. These usually consist of very thin silver bracelets and anklets, with possibly small gold rings on the fingers and tiny pearls set as earrings, the value ranging from two to ten rupees. The trinkets, and sometimes the body, are buried a few inches beneath the surface, either in the dry soil of a neighboring field, usually the murderer's own plot of ground, or in his hut, where its presence must inevitably be discovered as soon as decomposition sets in. Bodies exposed in the open fields or carelessly thrown into the nearest jungle are quickly rendered unrecognizable by wild beasts and birds of prey; nor does the scanty clothing afford trustworthy means of recognition.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

Married people will have no difficulty in getting along well if they always keep two bears in the house—bear and for-bear.

At a sale of merino sheep at Fresno, Cal., recently, a single ram brought \$500, and fifty ewes were sold at \$40 each.

**Care for Fits.**

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