JARRSONI

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

STROUDSBURG, MONROE COUNTY, PA., JANUARY 13, 1876.

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GOV. HARTRANFT'S MESSAGE.

The Finances of the State-Extravagance in the Government of cities-the Prevention of Lawlessness in the mining dis-

HARRISBURG, Penn., Jan. 4.-Gov. Hartranft's annual message was submitted to the Legislature to-day. The finances of the State, the debts of cities and the burdens of municipal government, and the riots during the Spring in the mining districts are most interesting topics which he discusses. Extracts are given below:

THE STATE FINANCES.

The appropriations made for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1875, exceeded the receipts of the general revenue fund \$515,-821 22, and with like appropriations and receipts the deficit for this year would be doubled. It is estimated. however, that the revenue of this year will be \$500,000 less than that of last year, which would make the deficiency at the end of the current fiscal year about \$1,500,000, unless the appropriations can be reduced. The appropriations are already made for that part of the fiscal year embraced between Dec. 1 1875, and June 1, 1876. Moreover, the principal appropriations, such as for schools and the ordinary expenses of the Government, are fixed by the Constitution or by law, except those for public charities, and these will demand unusually large amounts at this session by reason of their failure to receive anything at the last. It is manifest, therefore, that the appropriations cannot be materially reduced, and the defi ciency must be provided for either by the imposition of new taxes or the division into the general fund of some of the revenues now flowing into the sinking sund. To levy ew taxes at a time when the business and unwise and a great hardship, and would justly meet public condemnation. The necessity, therefore, of the redistribution of the revenues is obviously a duty that is urgent, and demands your immediate attention. By virtue of a constitutional amendment, the Sinking Fund was created for the purpose of gradually reducing the publie debt at a time when it exceeded \$40,000,-000. An annual reduction of \$250,000, and the payment of interest of the entire debt were its only requirements, and they have been faithfully fulfilled by the Sinking Fund Commissioners since the creation of the fund in 1857.

With the present distribution of the revenues there will remain each year in the Sinking Fund after the payments which the Constitution requires over \$1,250,000, and when it is remembered that the amount of interest to be paid will annually decrease and the receipts be greater, owing to the natural accretion of the taxes, the amount of this balance will be augmented from year to year. If this surplus is annually applied | nificent parks, extensive water works, splen- of a kindred nature. No disobedience of to the extinguishment of the debt, a care- did city buildings, wide streets, with new regularly constituted authority will be full calculation will show that in ten years and improved pavements, are some of the permitted, whether on the part of individuals, tion may be and gratifying as it certainly outlays of moneys thus authorized, numer- shall justify violence in seeking indemnity would be to the Executive, under whose ous avenues for fraud and peculation were therefor. The rights of property must be administration a large portion of it would opened, and officers connected with the dis- respected, and no interference with its be made, yet the diminution of the taxes | bursement of these great amounts suddenly | legitimate use will be tolerated. Every of 1873 to the amount of \$1,000,000, and grew rich, having, by reason of their con- man must be allowed to sell his own labor the \$5000 additional expenses made neces- trol of these expenditures, scores of adher- at his own price, and his working must not sary by the new Constitution in behalf of ents, they soon became the arbiters of the be interrupted either by force or intimidacommon schools, the Judiciary and Legis- taxation of these cities. Irresponsible them- tion. For grievances, fancied or real, lature, and the claims of deserving public | selves, they aimed to secure the election of ir- | redress must be sought in the manner the charities forbid this large reduction as the responsible men to city councils, that their law provides, and no one must attempt to revenues are now distributed. By another corrupt practices might have the forms of override its process. If citizens will rededicating this one-third to the uses of the still be liquidated in 15 years. Without suit their nefarious ends additional taxation a fund may thus be created that, with the other revenues of the general fund, will, with prudent management, possibly be sufficient to meet all the necessary and proper expenses of the Government, and I recommend that this change be made.

At the end of the last fiscal year there remained in the Sinking Fund the sum of \$934,028 59. There can be no further redemption of public debt until August, 1877, as all State loans reimbursable prior to that dinary powers that no government should enmity of the rioters, and unless the are shipped "knocked down" and with the would follow the overthrow of the Repubtime have been paid; and in the mean time the Sinking Fund, in addition to the above amount will cotinue to accumulate a large balance, which there is no authority to invest. I therefore recommend the enactment of a law authorizing the Sinking Fund Commissioners to invest the surplus funds in the bonds of the State or the United States, as they deemed most advantageous, been made, under the specious plea of pub- duty, refuses itself to uphold the law, and with the wooden barrel. It is further and rendered capitalists nervous and unwhich, in accordance with the provisions of lie improvements, the engines of oppression when an offender is arrested, counives at claimed that as paper is one of the best settled values. The Democratic Congress the new Constitution, are the only invest- and robbery. Many of the burdens our the fraud that packs the jury-box with his known non-conductors of heat and cold, and has assembled, and still the uncertainty ments that can be be made, and these investments be directed to be made monthly.

MUNICIPAL GOVERMENT. There is no political problem that, at the present time, occasions so much just alarm, and is obtaining more serious and anxious thought, than the government of cities. whose administration in many sections of the country is fraught with perils, not only to the material prosperity of our people but to the welfare and permanence of the Republic. It is not, therefore, incumbent upon those who are charged with the conduct [May 16, 1872. of public affairs, as well as those who are concerned for the good and honor of the coun-ON'T you know that J. H. try, to carefully and diligently inquire into the causes of these mischiefs that attend upon the rule of our cities, and see if they spring from or are the actual development of any inherent in the existing systems of government, or are the outcome of a merely State, and her policy was marked by tre- organize a constabulary force sufficient to transient tendency to extravagance, that

pay as they go.

Until a recent period the municipalities of the country enjoyed and deserved the favor of our people. They were simple in their constitutions, econmical in their expenditures, in the main admirably governed, with men of intelligence, experience, character and property in their councils, who deemed it an honor, without compensation, to assist in their administration, and as the public improvements were limited and only what were necessary, the temptations to avarice and corruption were few, and peculation and fraud unknown. To-day it is humiliating to observe the cities of the United States expose our intelligence and civizilization to reproach, and compared with the malversation and misgovernment of some of them, the mal-administration of the English cities in 1835 seems respectable. In the management of a few of them justice has simply been mocked, taxation meant industrial interests are prostrated would be | confiscation, and debts were accumulated with such rapidity that the annual interest thereon is now greater than was the whole tax levey for all corporate purposes 15 years ago. The aggregate of the debts of the cities of the United States, according to believed to be rather under than above the actual indebtedness. Is it strange that the annual tax levy, instead of being a few mills, It again becomes my painful duty to direct two and a half per centum upon the asses- exists in portions of the Commonwealth, the study of the causes of this evil, and the disturbances. These turbulent manifetstaconviction is becoming widespread that tions are becoming alarmingly frequent,

to its very core and work a radical cure. manifest itself in this country in 1867, and be mistaken, the following plain and easily was exhibited most conspicuously in the comprehended principles are grouped toinnumerable propositions for public im- gether to show what will be the rule of his provement of every conceivable kind. Mag- | conduct on the occasion of every outbreak the entire indebtedness of the State will be projects upon which lavish expenditures corporations or combinations of men. No redeemed. However desirable this reductive made. In the frequent and immense sense of wrong, however grievous, will or

Our cities formerly had but few wants;

their charters were simple in their provisions, easily understood, and conferred all the powers necessary for local government. department of local government from the great city to the small school district has been constantly applying to the State Legislature for extensions of authority. The

ciary in some of the States have sustained and, if necessary, severe remedies. * * * like projects.

LAWLESSNESS.

now averages in our most important cities | your attention to the lawless disposition that sed value of property? It is with reason- where tumult and riot at times have been able apprehension, therefore, that the peo- so formidabale, that the Executive power ple are earnestly addressing themselves to of the State had to be invoked to quell the some remedy must be provided that will go and to repress them some remedy must be devised. That the attitude of the Executive A tendency to extravagance began to towards the participants therein, may not Within the last few years, however, every then the whole power of the Common-per barrel. wealth shall be employed, if necessary, to compel respect for authority. * * *

vicious habit of issuing bonds at high rates of justice, and bringing the State and its for flour to become sour or musty. of interest for contemplated improvements. authority into merited reproach. Through Multitudinous national, State, city, coun- what agency can we prevent a return of flour, shipped in wooden barrels, that is and until the session comes to a close noty, ward, and school bonds have been is these disorders, make the local officers and lost by leakage, or rendered unsalable by one will be able to calculate a day ahead as sued, the smaller imitating the larger local citizens more vigilant and active, and dis- being shipped in a car that has been used to whether the influences operating upon interests in making these drafts on posterity suade them from looking and applying to for the transportation of oils and turpent trade will be favorable or the reverse. It at rates of interest ranging from four and the Executive upon every occasion of an tine, it would seem but reasonable to be- is not now the Republicans who can be a half to ten per centum per annum, and alarm or tumult are questions to which I lieve that the paper barrel, obviating these held responible for the stagnation and the payment of the interest on these bonds, have given patient and anxious thought, and of the bonds themselves, as they ma- and the following plan will, I believe, afford ture, necessitates an annual taxation that is a practical test of the disposition and ability oppressive, and a constant drain upon in- of a county to enforce the law and maintain dustry and enterprise. The contrast af- order within its limits. I recommend the forded by a comparison of the Government | enactment of a law empowering the sheriff, of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania with | whenever a riot or disoder is imminent, to the government of her cities is curious and apply to the court of his county, and upon instructive. Twenty-five years ago a like the sworn certificate of said sheriff that spirit of extravagance and mania for public said riot or disorder is threatening, then improvements prevailed throughout the the said court to authorize the sheriff to mendous outlays in behalf of canals and of quell the disturbance, and to maintain them of beasts of prey in payment of taxes.

ments undertaken and in progress, or in people to the extraordinary effort which re- subsisted by the county, while on duty, and contemplation by the numerous cities of sulted in the constitutional amendment pro- armed by the State. A tumult arising, the country, is sufficient inducment to this | hibiting an increase of the public debt and | the sheriff would then have an armed, paid investigation, and will convince the most providing a sinking fund for the payment and subsisted force to aid him in preserving skeptical that a speedy and radical remedy of the interest, and an annual reduction of order and enforcing the process of the courts, must be found to arrest these extravagant | the principal. How different and gratify- | without taking citizens suddenly from their expenditures or the credit of our cities will ing is the spectacle to-day. With a yearly daily vocations and perhaps involving them be destroyed and requdiation, to which re- income scarcely exceeding \$6,000,000, and in injury and loss. This armed body of sort some have already been driven, will be a State with 4,000,000 inhabitants, the men would also form a nucleus around the only recourse from ruin. It will not taxes have recently been decreased and an- which the law-abiding citizens could rally name from nectar, the favorite drink of the do to mock at the voice of warning and en- nually a large portion of the debts paid off, when the disturbance assumed more danger- gods. trench ourselves in the belief that the na- so that now the indebtedness amounts to ous proportions, and they would learn to tional growth of our cities and the conse- but \$23,000,000. Of the revenues for depend upon themselves and their officers quent accumulation of wealth and apprecia- some years past, \$2,500,000 have been al- in every emergency. It is proper that the tian of property therein, will liquidate all lotted to the payment of interest and the expense should be borne by that portion of the bonds this generation can impose upon reduction of the public debt, leaving \$3,- the community especially benefited, and the the next, for experience and history alike 500,000 to be devoted to the payment of county should be made to bear these burteach that extravagance grows with indul- the expenses of the Government, which in- dens, and if their officers are held to a strict gence, and the only safe, wise and honest clude provision for our magnificent system accountability they will not be likely to course for individulas and communities to of charities and schools, upon the latter of incur the great responsibility of asking this pursue is to live within their means and which alone, common and soldiers' orphans, assistance from the courts, unless the \$1,500,000 are expended each year. The gravity of the situation justifies the demand. debts of our municipalities, on the con- This special home constabulary force might | baked," because originally that was the mode trary, have been increasing enormously, and also be applied for and obtained from the of entirely depriving it of moisture to inapart from the public improvements, for courts on occasions when in certain regions sure its keeping. which a large bonded indebtedness has been of the State murder and arson are rife and created, the expenses of our cities and towns a spirit of lawlessness prevails that have been growing annually with a pace does not take the shape of organized resis-

that seems out of all proportion with their tance to law. The Attorney General should necessities. One source of this additional also be authorized, upon his own informaexpense is the increased number of officials. | tion, to indict any officer or citizen who The powers of government are too diversi- failed to perform his duty, or party or fied, and require too much machinery. That parties who were engaged in riot or mechanism is the best which contains the turbulence, and to change the venue and fewest parts, and governments are not ex- summon witnesses to any other county in empt from this law. The deplorable condi- the Commonwealth where a fair and imtion of some cities that are overburdenet partial trial can be had. The large with debt and with public improvements expenditures of public money almost anunfinished, that must be completed, is the | nually incurred in the suppression of these result largely of the undue and strained as- riots, and the peace and good name of the sistance accorded to these municipalities by State, alike demand of the Legislature a the State governments. Legilatures voted thorough investigation of the causes of them the largest possible grants of power, these disturbances, and their cure, if Executives approved them, and the judi- possible, by the application of some certain

every grant of power to tax, where the Does it not seem practicable to appoint rope. amount to be raised was to be dedicated to a court of arbitration, composed of three a public improvement, even if the benefit or more of the judges of our courts, as was remote and contigent, as in the con- many opeartors, and a like number of the competent authority, reaches the enormous streution of railways at a distance from a representaivse of the working men, to whom sum of \$769,000,000, and this amount is city to divert trade to its marts and other could be referred the disputes arising between employes, so that at least a full, fair and impartial discussion could be had, and the public enlightened upon the merits of the controversy; and if there was no legal remedy, the force of public opinion would constrain the parties whose claims were arbitrated, to do justice to those who were | East by the Romans. The crab apple is wronged. May I not ask, in view of the indigenious to Great Britain. immense interests inclved, that you will consider the propriety of authorizing the coast plant, and is a native of Great Briappointment of such a court.

Paper Barrels.

The increasing scarcity, and, in some portions of the great West, entire lack of umber, leads one to reflect upon the pecu- Peru liar adaptation of paper to a great variety of articles. Indeed, its uses appear innumerable. Each year develops some new purpose for which it may be successfully used, that the year before would have been thought impracticable or impossible.

A few years since when the paper flour sack was brought before the public, so great was the opposition they encountered, both from the millers and consumers, that it was difficult to even obtain a fair trial of them. To-day they have almost superseded the cotton sack. It is now thought that the history of the paper barrel will be similar.

Had we been shown, a few years back, a and Northern Africa compact, perfectly-fitting and neatly-made calculation it appears that by taking one- law, and emboldened by impunity and the cognize these principles as binding upon flour barrel, we should have doubted if it third of the corporation tax which the Le- supineness of respectable citizens, they en- their consciences and actions, there can be was made only of paper. This invention gislature assigned to the Sinking Fund and deavared to control, and it is alleged, in no necessity for Executive interference to would seem an incalculable one of immense some municipalities did corrept the chan- preserve the peace, and it must be under- benefit, not only to the paper manufacturer, general fund, the whole indebtedness can nels of justice, and shapped its decrees to stood, once for all, that any violation of but also to the farmer and merchant. It private rights or resistance to public officers | converts into a merchantable article, the when in the discharge of their duty, will be refuse straw and waste of farms; and the Britain. summarily dealt with, and if the civil berry of wheat made into flour, is delivered authorities and the power of the county to the consumer incased in the very stalk cannot maintain the supremacy of the law, on which it was grown in the form of pa-

These barrels are made of heavy sheets of paper board which have been subjected The local officers likewise allege their to an enormous pressure, and thereby conimability to repress this turbulent spirit, verted into one thick, impervious sheet, rights of taxation and appropriating pri- because citizens when summoned refuse to which is afterward rendered waterproof. vate property for public use are extraor- assist them. Citizens fear to incur the The sides, heads and hoops of the barrel many misguided persons seemed to think delegate except in cases of absolute public penaltles that attach to their failure to aid of an inexpensive machine "set up" as licans and the establishment of a Demoneed, and the use of the power should be assist the officers are inflicted, it is idle to needed with the greatest rapidity. This cratic majority in Congress, shows no signs. limimited by the necessity that invokes its expect them to perform this ungracious and effects a great economy in the matter of For a whole year it has been known that a exercises, and yet Legislatures of the var- it may be perilous duty. Thus we have storage and freight. It is claimed that the revolution had been effected in Congress. ious States, in the last few years, have scat- in these communities where this mob rule paper barrels are stronger and of greater But the knowledge has not given a start totered these extraordinary powers broadcast most prevails an unhealthy moral public relative power than a wooden one, and that business. On the contrary, the inflation over the land, and in the hands of incon- sentiment, that in the event of a distur- they have by actual test withstood pressure platforms and agitation of the Democrats siderate and irresponsible men, they have bance permits the officer to neglect his in the ratio of three to one, as compared disturbed all the markets of the country people have to hear have created by the sympathizers and friends, making a mockery the barrel being air-tight, it is impossible increases. Import duties and internal

objections, is destined to meet with unusual | hard times, for the Democrats carried success. Under the same process an all twenty-seven States in 1874, and have been most endless list of articles are being manu- in power in most of them ever since. The factured-cheese boxes, butter buckets, to- domination has been Democratic, but for bacco packages, baskets and fruit barrels; that reason the business classes have been these latter are esteemed particularly valu- more nervous and apprehensive than ever. able on account of being air-tight. For Republicanism gave them prolonged and cranberries the barrels are filled with small | wondrous prosperity for twelve years, and holes, giving perfect ventilation .- Western | yet the invariable Democratic exy is the Paper Trade.

by its abuse will work its own effectual her public works, and was the parent of a under his direction and control until there this rule were adopted in Washington there better and give a fresh start of some kind by its abuse at the corrmous debts and cure. A glance at the corrmous debts and state of \$40,000,000, and of the corruptions of the corruption of the corrup

Facts Not Generally Known.

Melous were found originally in Asia.

The cantaloupe is a native of America, and is so called from the name of a place near Bome, where it was first cultivated in

The nectarine is said to have received its

Pears were originally brought from the East by the Romans.

The greengage is called from the Gage family, who first took it into England from a monastery in Paris.

Filberts originally came from Greece.

The walnut is a native of Persia, the Caucasus and China.

The word biscuit is French for "twice

Claret is a corruption of clariet, a term applied in France to any red or rose colored

Almonds are natives of the northern part of Asia and Africa. In ancient times they were much esteemed by the natives of the East.

The Greeks called butter bouturss-'cow cheese.'

Before the middle of the seventeenth century tea was not used in England, and was entirely unknown to the Greeks and

The bean is said to be a native of Egypt. The cucumber was originally a tropical

The pea is a native of the South of Eu-

Spinaah is a Persian plant.

The tomato is a native of South America, and takes its name from a Portugese

The turnip came originally from Rome. Sweet marjoram is a native of Portugal. Coriander seed came originally from the

Apples were originally brought from the The asparagus was originally a wild sea-

The chestnut is said by some to have

come originally from Sardis in Lydia, and by others from Castanca in Thessaly, from which it takes it name. The nasturtium came originally from

Parsley is said to have first come from

Egypt, and mythology tells us it was used to adora the head of Hercules. It is a curious fact that while the names of all our domestic animals are of Saxon

origin, Norman names are given to the flesh When James Buchanan was Minister to England he had cars of corn, hermetically

sealed, sent to him from this country. The clove is a native of Malacca Island, as is also the nutmeg.

Capers originally grew wild in Greece

Garlic came to us from Sicily and the shores of the Mediterranean

Ginger is a native of the East and West Sage is a native of the South of Europe.

The gooseberry is indigenious to Great Cloves came to us from the Indies, and take their name from the Latin clavus, or

French clou, both meaning a nail, to which they have a resemblance. The horseadish is a native of England. Vinegar is derived from two French

words-vin aigre, "sour wine."

The escape from hard times that so taxes, currency, banking, debt, interest-In consideration of the large amount of all are liable to be changed by the majority, revulsion was the outcome of Republican mismanagement. Let the public now ob-Down in Tennessee they take the scalps serve closely what the Democratic Congress will propose to do to make times