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WILSON PEIRSON,
Notary Public,
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Acknowledgments taken and all business pertaining to the office of Notary Public.
PILBSON & THOMPSON,
Real Estate Insurance Agents,
Office, Kotler's new building, near the Depot,
East Stroudsburg, Pa., Jan. 27, 1876.

D. R. L. PECK,
Surgeon Dentist.
Office in Dr. Elinger's new building, nearly opposite to the State Bank. Visited for extracting teeth, and for all dental operations.
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D. A. LEWIS KIRKHAUFF,
Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur,
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All cases promptly attended, day or night.
Charges moderate.
May 13, 1874.

D. R. W. JACKSON
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR.
In the old office of Dr. A. Reeves Jackson,
corner of Sarah and Franklin street,
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Ages 8, 1874.

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Attorney at Law,
Office in the "Stroudsburg House,"
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Collections promptly made.
October 22, 1874.

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Farms, Timber Lands and Town Lots
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Office nearly opposite American House
and 21 door below the Corner Store.
March 23, 1874.

DR. J. L. LANTZ,
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Will have his office on Main street, in the second story of Dr. W. W. Wainwright's building, nearly opposite the Stroudsburg House, and he desires Miss Hill to be his assistant in all cases of dental operations. He is fully qualified to perform all operations in the dental line in the most careful and skillful manner.
Special attention given to saving the Natural Teeth; and to the insertion of Artificial Teeth on Rubber, Gold, Silver, or Germanium bases, and perfect fits in all cases.
See notice elsewhere in this paper for a full and complete description of the great fully and completely equipped dental office, and to those desiring to visit it in person.
April 13, 1874.

ANOTHER TROPHY WON
BY THE
BETSEY COTTAGE ORGANS!
These superior and beautifully finished instruments so far surpassed their competitors in volume, purity, sweetness and delicacy of tone, as to excite the first and only premium given to exhibitors of reed Organs at the Monroe County Fair, held September 25, 1874.
For only the best. For price list address
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Nearly opposite Kautz's Blacksmith Shop,
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The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Stroudsburg and vicinity that he is now fully prepared to do all kinds of Paper Hanging, Gilding and Painting, promptly and at short notice, and that he will keep constantly on hand a fine stock of Paper Hangings of all descriptions and at low prices. The satisfaction of the public is earnestly solicited.
[May 16, 1872.]

FOR SALE,
A double house and lot, near the Court House, in Stroudsburg. Will be sold for the owner's benefit.
D. S. LEE,
Stroudsburg, Pa., Dec. 27, 1875.

Dwelling House for Sale.
A very desirable two-story Dwelling House, containing seven rooms, one of which is situated in a Store Room, situated on Main street in the Borough of Stroudsburg. The building is in good condition, and every part of it in good condition. For terms see notice in this office.
[Dec. 9, 1875.]

TO LET,
A House and Barn, in the Borough of Stroudsburg. The House in good order, with 12 rooms. Inquire of
J. B. MILLER,
J. T. PALMER,
S. Y. W. PALMER.
February 17, 1876.

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.

A Surgeon's Story.

The colonel of the regiment to which I was attached was an officer of great capacity and remarkable promise. Yet he was, withal, a cold, stern man. He was somewhere near fifty, and had come to New York from Italy, where he had been in service with Garibaldi. He was an American by birth, but he had been away from his native home so long that he had become almost detouralized.

In the same regiment was a private, a young man of twenty-five. He was a handsome, energetic young fellow, and one of the best soldiers in the regiment. He was of English birth, he said, and seemed to have no friends, no relations in this country, for he never received any letters or presents as did the other men. He had frequently attracted the attention of his company, and of some of the regimental officers; but to the astonishment of all, the colonel steadily exerted himself to prevent any reward being given to the young man. Hill, for that was the name he went by, never complained, however, though he knew very well what was going on. He was strict in the discharge of his duty, and gave no cause for complaint.

During the winter of 1861-62 the army lay before Centreville, doing very little but scouting, picketing and preparing for the spring campaign. Though there was nothing exciting in all this, it was very trying to the men, for the season was unusually severe, and the hospitals were well filled.

One morning Hill came to my quarters. "Well, Hill," said I, as he entered, "what can I do for you this morning?" "I wish to go on the sick list, if you please, sir," he replied, in a quiet tone. "I started, and looked at him searchingly. Though I had seen the young soldier often, I had never been in his presence before. He was a slight, finely formed fellow, with the most effeminate face I ever saw. Had he been a woman, I should have called him a beauty; and as it was, I could not deny him the distinction of being pretty. His voice was soft and clear, and though it did not seem to be that of a man, was hardly that of a woman. I gazed at him searchingly, but he bore my scrutiny well. "You are not sick, I hope?" I replied, at length.

"I am broken down, doctor," he answered. "I have been on guard for five successive nights."

"The deuce you have!" I exclaimed, in astonishment. "The regiment isn't so short of men as that, is it?"

"No, sir. I was kept on by the colonel's orders. He says the guard duty is very important just now, and he wants the best men in the regiment to be put on it."

"Has he kept any one else on so long?" I questioned.

"No, sir, I would not have come to you to-day, but that I know I am incapable of standing another night. I should fall asleep on post from sheer exhaustion. Then I suppose I would be shot for sleeping in the presence of the enemy."

"By Jove!" I muttered, "that's what Colonel Anson is up to."

I spoke louder than I intended. He heard me, and replied in a tone in which there was some bitterness, in spite of his efforts to repress it.

"I am afraid so, sir. I do not see why Col. Anson should dislike me so much. I have never merited his displeasure. Heaven knows," he added, and I saw his features tremble, as with a sharp pain, "I would die to serve him."

"Very good," I said. "You can remain at your quarters for two days, and consider yourself on the sick list for that time."

Thanking me, he went away. The fellow perplexed me. I was confident that there was some mystery existing between him and the colonel, and known only to these two. While I was musing upon this, the colonel sent for me. He received me with cold politeness.

"What is the matter with Hill?" he asked.

"He is broken down by the unusual fatigue to which he has been subjected. Five successive turns of guard duty would kill a much stronger man than he."

"Who has kept him on so long?" asked the colonel, biting his lip.

"He was kept on by your orders, I believe, sir," I replied, looking him full in the face; "and I must say, colonel, that I am surprised at your putting him to such a test, unless you wish to kill him."

Colonel Anson started, and looked at me very searchingly.

"Has Hill dared to reflect upon the conduct of his commanding officer?" he asked, coldly, but without meeting my eye.

"He said no more than every one in the regiment has," I replied, "that he regretted having gained your dislike, as he was sure he had done nothing to merit it."

"I had cleared out my hospital, and had sent my last man across the Chickahominy. My assistants were absent for some purpose, and I was the only person in the little structure of houghs. Suddenly I was aroused from a reverie into which I had fallen, by the hurried entrance of some one. I looked up and saw Colonel Anson standing before me. He was pale and exhausted, and was bleeding from a deep cut in the head. He held in his arms the inanimate form of Lieutenant Hill. I never saw so much grief in a human face as was written on that of Colonel Anson, as he laid his burden on the table.

"Be quick, doctor, for Heaven's sake!" he said, painfully.

"But you are wounded, colonel!" I exclaimed, when my astonishment would let me speak.

"Never mind me," was the quick retort. "Attend to this one."

Hill was wounded in the breast, and I saw at a glance that it was dangerous and a doubtful one. I bent down to loosen his coat, and examined the injury. I could do no good. The aim had been true and the ball had gone right through the heart. This was not my only discoverer. I had learned a part of the mystery that had hung over Hill.

"Heavens, colonel!" I exclaimed, looking up at him. "This is a woman!"

"The only one that ever loved me," groaned the colonel. "She followed me here in male disguise; and this morning, when I was in danger, saved me, who had done nothing but wrong her, at the cost of her own life. She was my wife, doctor."

He left me before I could speak. This was all I ever knew. The next day the colonel was shot in a skirmish. I had him buried in the grave where we had laid his wife, and to this day I have never learned the secret of their unhappy lives.

The First Turnpike in the State.
The means of communication between the centres of commerce in this State from the organization of the Commonwealth to the year 1857 were limited to turnpike roads and one continuous line of canal. The old Concord coaches rolled for miles from the seaboard freighted with the business and travel of those days, and it fulfilled its mission. With the growth of population came a demand for more rapid transit, and then followed the introduction of railroads. The Lebanon Times, referring to the turnpike system in vogue then, and continued in many places to-day, says:

"The actual construction of turnpike roads in Pennsylvania dates as early as 1792, when a company was organized and incorporated to construct a turnpike from Lancaster to Philadelphia. The work was commenced the same year, and the entire distance of sixty-two miles finished in 1794, at an expense of \$945,000. Since then more than two hundred and fifty turnpike companies have been incorporated, many of which were constructed."

The Berks and Dauphin turnpike company was incorporated in 1816, and work thereon commenced in the same year; finishing the entire distance of forty miles from Reading to the intersection of the Downingtown, Ephrata and Harrisburg turnpike, near Hummelstown, in 1817. The average cost was \$3,800 per mile, and an indebtedness of \$72,000 when the labor was concluded. The original price per share was \$50, of which \$43,905 was subscribed by individuals, and \$29,900 by the State.

The indebtedness remained on part of the company up to the year 1843, and annual payments of dividends from \$150 to \$5 have been made, and at present it is the only turnpike which does not make a dividend. Before the construction of the Philadelphia and Reading and Lebanon Valley and other railroads, it was a great thoroughfare for travelers and terms between Pittsburg and Philadelphia. The old lumbering stage coach, with a four-in-hand, handled by Billy Patterson, of Reading, and the late Peter Kade, of Lebanon, is well remembered up to as late as 1857.

The Downingtown, Ephrata and Harrisburg turnpike was incorporated a company as early as 1803, and although work was commenced the same year, it was not finished until 1819. It starts at Harrisburg, intersecting near Hummelstown with the Berks and Dauphin turnpike, passing through Londonderry, South Annville and Cornwall townships, along the southern portions of the county, Ephrata, Lancaster county, and has its terminus at Downingtown, Chester county. Tolls are not collected between the Cornwall Furnaces and Brickersville, that portion having been vacated by the company. The receiver of the company is Mr. Fahnestock, of Harrisburg."

A colored infant at Morrisville, Bucks county, rejoices in the possession of two full hands—five fingers and a thumb on each.

The Commissioners of Bucks county are in trouble, the grand jury having disapproved of their financial statement, and it is proposed to prosecute them at the next term of court.

Importance of Recording Deeds.

To illustrate the importance of recording deeds the Allentown Democrat says: Some years ago, during the sheriff's sale of J. W. Raudonbush, Mr. Stettler, of Lehigh township, purchased from the latter, at sheriff's sale, a tract of land, the deed for which, although he received it, he neglected to have recorded, and when subsequently he sold the property to a third party, that party, on receiving the deed, did the same as he had done—laid it away, and never thought of his papers until they had been destroyed by a fire that devoured his dwelling. To obtain a new deed the present occupant will have to fall back on Stettler, and Mr. Stettler, on application to ex-Sheriff Raudonbush, may obtain a duplicate from the latter for the property sold to him at Sheriff's sale, from which he may then have a proper conveyance made out to vest the right of ownership in the man to whom he sold. Mr. Stettler being well known as a fair and honest man, no difficulty is anticipated, yet all the trouble connected with the affair would have been saved if each of the parties would have had his deed recorded within the time prescribed by law. We have frequently referred to this subject yet how many there are that will disregard all hints in matters of the kind. If Mr. Stettler had meanwhile become involved, his creditors might have held the property in spite of anything the present occupant could do. Have your deeds recorded by all means.

INFLUENCE OF GREENBACKS.

He looked like a man who might have had fifteen cents last fall, but who had used the last of it weeks ago. When he sat down in the restaurant the waiters paid no heed to him, and he rapped several times before a colored man slid that way.

"I want fried oysters," said the man as he looked over the bill of fare.

"Oysters is just out, fried oysters is," replied the waiter.

"Bring me a chicken, then."

"Dere isn't a chicken in de place."

"Got any venison?" inquired the man.

"Not an inch, sah."

"Got any ham and eggs?"

"No, sah."

"See here," said the man, getting vexed. "I want a square meal. I've got the ducats right here, and I can pay for my dinner and buy your old cookshop besides."

He lifted a big roll of greenbacks out of his pocket, shook it at the darkey and continued—

"Have you a chicken?"

"Yes, sah, I guess so, since I have de biggest kind o' belief dat since we began to talk, a chicken hab blown right into de kettle an' been cooked. And now 'bout dat venison and does fried oysters—dey has also arrived."

Omnipresent.

We encounter arsenic everywhere, and face the dangers of arsenical poisoning. From drug stores we receive medicines wrapped in arsenical papers, put in Paris green paper boxes, with arsenical paper caps tied over the corks, etc. We have often seen confectionery exposed for sale to young children, wrapped in deadly green paper. We have often found young children sucking toys painted with the horrible stuff, and with their mouths stained throughout with the venom. The Paris green paper is one of the commonest in use for binding school books; numerous deaths of children are known to have been thus occasioned. No country can be called civilized in which such suicidal ignorance—such stupid slaughter of the innocents—is common. One more illustration only. It is very common to see a lawyer or his clerk put into his mouth, to moisten the gum side of it, a beautiful green paper dish with scolloped edges, to attach to some document. These things are found in every lawyer's office in the land, and used constantly. They are seldom made of any other than the Paris green paper. Can this be ignorance, or are lawyers all fatalists, and believe they can only "die when their time comes?" At this rate, arsenic will soon become as common as dirt, and it behooves us to keep our eyes well open.

Remodeling a Human Face.

A novel operation recently performed at the Maine General Hospital is thus described: A person came there with a cancerous under lip, which a quack had made worse by the use of caustics. The patient being placed under the influence of ether, the lips were cut down and removed, the mouth slit far into the cheeks on both sides, the flesh turned down, and the inner membrane and bone scraped to remove all traces of the cancer. Then the cheeks were brought forward over the chin and sewed together to form a new under lip, a new and handsome mouth was formed by sewing up the slits and cutting out triangular notches in the corners, and that the new lip might not lack the natural redness, the living membrane was brought out over the edge and sown down. A new face having thus been put upon the patient, he went home rejoicing.

The meanest act on record. A Chicago man was arrested on a trivial charge, the other day, while in the funeral procession that was conveying the remains of his wife to her grave.

A bill has been introduced into the Virginia Legislature to tax tobacco users \$2 per year and profane swearers \$5 per year.

Wonderful Magnifying Eyesight.

The San Francisco Sunday Call of March 5th has a well authenticated story of a nine year old boy of that city who has, until recently, been supposed to be entirely blind, but who has been discovered by eminent scientists to be possessed of most wonderful powers of vision. He has an abnormal formation of the eye, causing presbyopia or far-sightedness to such a degree that nothing at a distance of less than 240,000 miles is perceptible to his vision, but at that distance he has full visual power of a person with ordinary eyes. The moon fills his whole sphere of sight and does not seem to be more than 100 yards distance, and he gives a minute description of its surface and inhabitants, for he claims that it is inhabited and by a race of beings who have four radial limbs like the spokes of a wheel and whose motion is votary and almost continuous. The vegetation is all metallic, of gold, silver, tin and copper. The cart-wheel inhabitants amuse themselves by skating on a lake of quicksilver, have nothing to do and go to sleep three or four times in the twenty-four hours. He says the moon has continuous day on one side and continuous night on the other, and that when the people wish to sleep they go over on the dark side. The names of eminent scientific men are freely used in connection with the report, and if the whole thing is the child of some reporter's highly imaginative brain, it is well got up and deserves to take rank as the leading scientific lie of the centennial year.

A "Herring Hog."

A monster with a head measuring six feet by four, and a body forty-five in length, is, according to the Dundee Advertiser, well known to Scotch fishermen as the "herring hog." A very fine specimen of the animal was seen the other day by some Broughty Ferry men off the Bell Rock. The crew of a fishing boat were hauling in their haddock lines when the "herring hog" came up to blow only a few yards from the starboard side of the fishing boat. The huge head seemed to be full of slits or holes, and it had eyes resembling those of an ox, but much larger. Its skin was black and apparently rough, changing into a light hue toward the lower part of the body. It had a broad tail, which measure about six feet from tip to tip, and seemed to be very old, for its head and tail were covered with large white barnacles measuring about three inches long, and one of its fins was partially eaten away, as if by decay. It took several haddocks off the lines, and broke the line the crew were hauling in. The men then became alarmed, and threw stones at it, one of which struck the hog, when it plunged and reappeared at a greater distance, giving a great roar.

A new sect of Adventists is reported in the West. At Owen Sound, Canada, the belief that the world will end on the 1st of April has caused no little excitement, and two respectable farmers have become insane through terror. The Nazarenes, of Saulte county, Mich., hold a similar belief, and are designating different persons to carry the news to the different nations. Upon Dr. Johnson, of White Rock, devolves the task of hunting up the widely-scattered Israelites and notifying them of what is to happen. Some of the fanatics are actually selling their farms and stock at half price in order to get the necessary means to carry them on their mission to all parts of the earth.

Among the latest arrivals at Cleveland was a large Canadian black bear, who came sailing into port on a cake of ice.

A remarkable case was decided in the New York Supreme Court last Thursday. Josephine Ash brought suit, through her guardian against Henry Astor, one of the well known Astor family, for \$20,000 damages for assault, alleging that in 1859 Astor violently pushed plaintiff, then only four years old, from a chair, causing such injuries as to cripple her for life. Her father testified that the girl's back-bone was around her hips, and that she was compelled to go around the house on all fours; and that she is now unable to walk or care for herself in any way; and that Mr. Astor made him promise not to tell anybody, so in he would put \$5,000 in the bank for the child, which he never did. The jury found a verdict for plaintiff for the full amount claimed, and the court added \$1,000 for costs.

Complete returns of the New Hampshire election give the majority of Cheney (Rep.) for Governor over Marey (Dem.) at 3693, and over all others at 3273. This is the largest majority gained by any party for many years. Cheney's plurality last year was but 172. In the Executive Council, consisting of five members, the Republicans have four; they have elected nine of the twelve Senators; and have a clear majority of 28 members of the House. A Republican Senator will be chosen to succeed Mr. Cragin. The proposition for a Constitutional Convention has been adopted by a large majority. The object of this is to change the formation of the Legislature, to abolish the religious test for office, and to alter the time of holding elections from March to November.

"A fool for luck." The other day a drunken man leaped from an express train on the New York Central Railroad, which was moving at the rate of nearly fifty miles an hour, receiving no other injury but the tearing of his coat.

Millions of trees are being planted in the far West.

445 public schools in Philadelphia, with 95,552 pupils.

Women attend vendues in Berks county in great force.

A brass band is organizing in Maine, composed of women.

Since 1840, \$121,000,000 have been expended in England alone in building and restoring church edifices.

An old Dutchman frozen his nose. While thawing the frost out, he said, "I haf carry dat nose forty year, unt he never freeze himself before. I no understand disting."

Mrs. Swishelm hits the mark in a letter to the Chicago Tribune, in which she says: "We need a religion which means 'sixteen ounces of sugar for a pound,' and no sand in it."

A process has been discovered in which syrup is made out of ground corn or meal at the rate of over two gallons to the bushel of unshelled corn, only water being used. What is left of the corn is good for cattle and the cobs make good fuel.

A romantic young girl of Christian County, Kentucky, dipped off her brown curls, dressed in boy's clothes, and chandestine started for the Black Hills on foot. On the first night out that Indiana tornado found her on a muddy road, and rolled her around for about a quarter of a mile. She returned home.

Mr. Horace Bingham, a carpenter, of Fairbairt, Minn., recently had removed from his stomach a dark brown water snake four feet long. He remembers while drinking from a stream sixteen years ago that something of a "foreign nature" passed down his throat, but he only found out the nature of it seven years ago.

A child afflicted with diphtheria in Pittsfield, Mass., was polluted with large Indian meal poultices which, after being used, were thrown out where a dog and flock of hens fed on the meal of which the poultices had been made. Seventeen of the hens and the dog died, it is supposed from the poison adsorbed into the poultice from the diseased throat. The child recovered.

A grocer in the town of Santa Clara, Cal., has adopted an original method of business. Each side of the store is fitted for business on its own account. In the general arrangement, each side is a duplicate of the other, the difference being that one side is cash and the other credit. When a customer comes in the first question asked is, "Do you wish to buy for cash or on account?" If it is a cash customer the goods and prices on the cash side are shown, but if it is one who wants credit he is shown the other side, and made to realize the value of ready money.

A good many years ago Thomas Jefferson remembered one morning that he had some business to transact at the capital. So he ordered his horse to be saddled, mounted and rode down Pennsylvania avenue. Hitching his horse to the fence around the capitol, he went in, attended to his business, remounted and rode back. It should be added that the business he had to transact at the capitol that morning was to be inaugurated President of the United States. There wasn't as much style in Washington then as now.

The grangers expect to purchase 2,000,000 feet of lumber at Williamsport for centennial encampment purposes. A few days ago they negotiated for 8,000 feet to be used in the construction of a dining room, which is to accommodate 1,500 people at one time, at Elm station, the camping ground of the grangers. There are about 200 rooms completed. It is designed that sufficient buildings for the accommodation of 3,000 persons will be ready by the 5th of May, and when everything is completed 6,000 will be able to find a home at Elm station.

A Maine man, being refused by a widowed lady for whom he worked, and to whom he made an offer of marriage, went into the kitchen, emptied a pail of water on the floor, spread out a red bandanna handkerchief on it, tied another around his neck, laid down, in the puddle and uttered a sound half way between the notes of a dying swan and a calf with the colic. The lady of the house went to the spot as soon as she could, but when she stepped in the water, and in the dim light of the morning saw Tuttle stretched out among the red stuff, she was so terrified with his singular appearance that she went into a swoon from which she was not restored until three hours had elapsed. Tuttle was arrested and put under bonds to keep the peace—so ended his dream of love.

For many years past the result of the town elections in New York has been regarded as a sure indication of the state of political feeling. Last year, in forty-five counties, the Republicans elected 423 and the Democrats 485 members of the Boards of Supervisors, corresponding to our Commissioners—being a Democratic majority of 56. In the elections held this year, in the same counties, the Republicans have chosen 523 and the Democrats 333 supervisors—showing a Republican majority of 190, and a clear Republican gain of 186 members. This great popular change cannot be without meaning. It indicates clearly enough that with a good Presidential ticket and prudent behavior on the part of the leaders New York is quite certain to vote with the Republicans next November.