

# THE JEFFERSONIAN.

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

**J. H. SMILL, M. D.**  
Sawdust door below Barnett House. Residence at the west of Hinkley Quaker Church. Office hours 10 to 12 a. m., 1 to 3 p. m., 6 to 8 p. m. May 21, 1876.

**DR. S. MILLER, and Surgeon,**  
STROUDSBURG, PA.

Office formerly occupied by Dr. Selig. Residence with J. P. Miller, on door below the Jeffersonian Office. Office hours, 10 to 12 a. m., 12 to 3 p. m. and 6 to 8 p. m. May 11, 1876.

**DR. N. L. PECK, Surgeon Dentist.**  
Office in Dr. Selig's new building, nearly opposite the Standard Bank. Gas administered for extracting teeth. Jan. 9, 76-77.

**DR. A. LEW. KIRKHOFF,**  
Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur,  
Office with Dr. Smill, opposite Stroudsburg Bank. Residence with Wm. Wallace. Will be promptly attended to, day or night. Charges moderate. May 13, 75-76.

**DR. GEO. W. JACKSON**  
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR.  
Office in Stroud House's new building, nearly opposite the Standard Bank. Residence on Sarah street, Stroudsburg, Pa. August 8, 72-73.

**WILSON PEARSON,**  
Notary Public,  
EAST STROUDSBURG, PA.  
Acknowledgments taken and all business pertaining to the same, executed. J. P. THOMPSON, Real Estate Insurance Agents. Office, Klotz's new building near the Depot. East Stroudsburg, Pa., Jan. 27, 1876.

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

**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, 1873-74.

**DR. J. LANTZ,**  
SURGEON & MECHANICAL DENTIST.  
Will be his office on Main street, in the second story of the Standard Bank building, nearly opposite the Standard Bank, and he favors himself that by eight or ten years' practical experience and the most careful attention to all matters pertaining to his profession, he is fully able to perform all operations in the most judicious and skillful manner.

Special attention given to saving the Natural Teeth, and the use of Artificial Teeth on Rubber, Gold, Silver or Continuous Gums, and perfect fits in all cases.  
Not persons know the great folly and danger of entrusting their work to the inexperienced, or to those whose licenses are expired. April 15, 1874-75.

**ANOTHER TROPHY WON**  
BY THE  
**ESTEY COTTAGE ORGANS!**  
These superior and beautifully finished instruments so far surpassed their competitors in volume, purity, sweetness and delicacy of tone, as to carry off the first and only premium given to exhibitors of reed Organs at the Monroe County Fair, held September 25, 1874.  
Buy only the best. For price list address, Oct 1st, J. Y. SIGAFUS.

**MASON TOCK,**  
PAPER HANGER,  
GLAZIER AND PAINTER,  
MONROE STREET,  
Nearly opposite Kautz's Blacksmith Shop, Stroudsburg, Pa.

The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Stroudsburg and vicinity that he is now fully prepared to do all kinds of Paper Hanging, Glazing 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 patronage of the public is earnestly solicited. [May 16, 1872.]

**Dwelling House for Sale.**  
A very desirable two-story Dwelling House, containing seven rooms, one of which is suitable for a Store Room, situated on Main street, in the Borough of Stroudsburg. The building is nearly new, and every part of it in good condition. For terms call at the office. [Dec. 9, 1875-76.]

**DON'T you know that J. B. 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, 74-75**

TO WHOM it MAY CONCERN!

**SEBASTIAN ECHLE,**  
Has resumed the BOOT and SHOE making business, in all its various branches, in the basement of J. B. Miller's building, one door East of Jeffersonian Office. All who desire anything in his line, done up in the highest style of the art, are cordially invited to drop in. [March 29, 75-76.]

**CAUTION!**  
All persons are hereby cautioned not to trespass on any property of the undersigned, situate in Stroud township, Monroe county, Pa. Any one violating this notice will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.  
JACOB H. BUTTS.  
Stroudsburg, July 29, 1875.

**DOWN TOWN**  
**Clothing Store!**  
We the undersigned respectfully inform the citizens of Stroudsburg and vicinity, that we have added to our large assortment of

**HATS AND CAPS,**  
A complete and carefully selected stock of

**Men's & Youths' Ready-made Clothing**  
of the latest and most fashionable styles and best quality. We have also a complete line of

**CENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.**  
Please give us a call and examine our stock and prices before you purchase elsewhere. We shall soon offer a large assortment of

**Umbrellas, Traveling Bags, &c.**  
You will find us one door west of Keystone Drug Store, Main Street, Stroudsburg, Pa.

**N. B.—Silk Hats ironed and repaired at short notice. Give us a call.**  
**WALTON & WINTERMUTE.**  
Stroudsburg, April 20, 1876.

**OFFICIAL NOTICE.**

**\$500 REWARD!**

**MISSING**

**FROM STROUDSBURG,**

A tall-complexioned YOUNG MAN, aged 5 ft. 6 in., height 150 lbs. Had on, when last seen two pairs of swallow-tailed seakins trousers, fashionable mutton tailed waistcoat, with delirium trimmings; double-barrelled frock coat, with horse collar and sausage lining; patent leather-bottom top shoes, laced up at the sole, and buttoned inside.

He is deaf and dumb of one eye and hard of hearing with the other, with a slight squint in his eye teeth; stoops very up right with a loud impediment in his look, chignon on upper lip with whiskers bitten off short inside; mouth like a torn pocket; hair of a deep scarlet blue and parted from ear to yonder; Calves of legs rising 4 years, to be sold cheap on account of the dearthness of milk; very liberal with other people's money, and well known to a good tennapler, having been eleven years a member of the I. O. G. T. (I Often Get Tight Society).

Any one who knows of his whereabouts will please report at the

**Empire Clothing Store,**  
where he will find the  
**LARGEST and BEST ASSORTMENT**  
OF  
**Men and Boy's Clothing,**  
**Hats and Caps,**  
**Gents' Furnishing Goods,**  
**Trunks, Valices, &c. &c.**  
kept in this vicinity, and which we will sell at the

**LOWEST PANIC PRICES!**  
If you want to save money—don't fail to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. If you want GOOD GOODS at low prices, there is no place in Monroe County to compete with the EMPIRE CLOTHING STORE.

Our new stock is complete in every particular. Please call and examine for yourselves.  
**SIMON FRIED,**  
at EMPIRE CLOTHING STORE.  
Stroudsburg, March 23, 1876.—7f.

**BLANK MORTGAGE**  
For sale at this Office.

**The New Game Law.**

The act to amend and consolidate the several acts relating to game and game fish passed on the last day of the session. As the act materially differs from the laws on the subject in operation an abstract is appended.

The first section prohibits the killing of elk or wild deer except from October 1st to January 1st. The sale of elk, wild deer or fresh venison is only allowed within the above period. The killing of any fawn when in its spotted coat, the chasing of elk or wild deer with dogs or the killing in the waters of any elk or wild deer or fawn which has been driven thereto by dogs are prohibited. Any person offending against any of the provisions of this section shall be liable to a penalty of fifty dollars for each elk, wild deer or fawn so killed, pursued or trapped or fresh elk, wild deer or fawn skin had in his possession. Provided any person having an elk or wild deer between January 1st and October 1st can show that the animal was killed within the time prescribed by law or outside the state shall not be liable to the penalty. Constables or other town officials are authorized to kill dogs that habitually pursue elk, wild deer or fawn, and the owner of such dog is liable to ten dollars fine for every elk, wild deer or fawn killed by such dog. A concluding proviso of the section says this act shall be so construed as not to change or alter any exceptions of any counties heretofore made in any act of assembly prohibiting running deer with dogs.

Section two imposes a penalty of five dollars for each gray, black or fox squirrel killed or had in possession between January 1st and July 1st.

Section three imposes a penalty of five dollars for each rabbit killed or had in possession between December 15th and October 15. The hunting of rabbits with ferrets is prohibited under a penalty of ten dollars for each rabbit so killed.

Section four imposes a penalty of ten dollars for killing any wild duck or goose with a swivel or punt gun or with any gun other than such guns as are raised at arm's length and fired from the shoulder.

Section five imposes a penalty of ten dollars for killing any wild turkey or wood summer duck between January 1st and October 1st.

Section six imposes a penalty of ten dollars for killing any upland or grass plover between January 1st and August 15th.

Section seven imposes a penalty of ten dollars for killing any woodcock between January 1st and July 4th.

Section eight imposes a penalty of ten dollars for killing any quail or Virginia partridge between December 15th and October 15.

Section nine imposes a penalty of ten dollars for killing any ruffed grouse, commonly called pheasant, or pinated grouse, commonly called prairie chicken, between January 1st and October 1st.

Section ten imposes a penalty of five dollars for killing any railbird or reedbird except in September, October and November.

Section eleven imposes a penalty of five dollars for killing any night-hawk, whip-poorwill, sparrow, thrush, lark, finch, martin, chimney swallow, barn swallow, woodpecker, flicker, robin, oriole, red or cardinal bird, cedar bird, tanager, catbird, bluebird or any other insectivorous bird.

The twelfth section provides that such birds may be killed for the purpose of scientific investigation or having the same stuffed or set up as a specimen.

Section thirteen imposes a penalty of ten dollars for robbing or destroying eggs or nests of any wild birds except those of predatory birds as are destructive of game and insectivorous birds. Eggs are allowed to be taken for scientific purposes.

Section fourteen imposes a penalty of twenty dollars for killing, catching or discharging any firearms at any wild pigeon while on its nesting ground or in any manner disturbing each nesting ground or the birds thereon or discharging any firearms within one-fourth of a mile of the place or shooting at, maiming or killing any wild pigeon within its roostings.

Section fifteen imposes a penalty of ten dollars for killing or taking any wild turkey, ruffed grouse, quail, woodcock, rail or reedbird or rabbit by means of any blind, trap, snare, net or any other device. A proviso permits individuals or associations, for the protection, preservation and propagation of game, to gather alive, by nets or traps, with the will and consent of the owner of the land, quail, or Virginia partridges, from December 20 to February 1, for the sole purpose of preserving them alive over the winter.

Section sixteen imposes a penalty of twenty-five dollars for hunting or fishing on Sunday.

Section seventeen imposes a penalty of twenty-five dollars for catching or killing speckled trout with any device but rod, hook and line, except for propagation or scientific investigation, or for placing any set lines in waters inhabited by the fish.

Section eighteen imposes a penalty of ten dollars for killing any salmon or speckled trout save only during April, May, June, July and the first fifteen days of August. The catching of trout by any person with nets in waters owned by himself, to stock other waters is allowed.

Section nineteen provides that no person shall kill or expose for sale any lake trout in the months of December, January and February, under a penalty of ten dollars for each offence.

Section twenty imposes a penalty of \$100 for trespassing on any lands for the purpose of taking fish from any private

pond, stream or spring after public notice shall have been given. The section only applies to ponds, etc., as shall be and are improved by the owners or lessees for propagation of fish or game fish.

Section twenty-one imposes a penalty of twenty-five dollars for placing set nets, fish baskets, pond nets, gill nets, oel weirs, kiddies, brush and facine nets or any other permanently set means for taking fish otherwise, in the nature of seines, in the waters of the commonwealth, provided that nothing in the act shall prohibit the fishing with gill nets in tidal waters.

Section twenty-two imposes a penalty of ten dollars for catching or killing, at any time save only with rod, hook and line, or scroll, any black bass, pickerel, pike or Susquehanna salmon or for catching any of these fishes between March 1st, and July 1st, except alive for stocking other waters. A proviso declares that the section should not apply to the waters of Lake Erie, except in the ponds on the island or peninsula forming the north and east shores of the harbor of Erie.

Section twenty-three imposes a penalty of twenty-five dollars for catching or killing fish in any of the inland waters inhabited by speckled trout or black bass, by means of any net or device in the nature thereof the meshes or open spaces in which shall be less than three inches, provided that nothing herein shall authorize the catching of speckled trout by means of any device, save only by rod, hook and line, except for propagation and to stock other waters.

Section twenty-four provides that it shall not be lawful to catch any speckled trout, black bass or other fish by shutting or drawing off any portion of the waters in the state or by dragging or drawing small nets or seines therein when the waters shall be wholly or in part drawn off, except by order of the state fishery commissioners. The placing of any explosive substance, with intent to catch any fish, is prohibited. The penalty for violating this section is fifty dollars.

Section twenty-five authorizes the board of fish commissioners, on the application in writing of ten or more citizens of any county, to appoint one or more fish wardens or water bailiffs, provided that persons so appointed shall receive no compensation from the State.

Section twenty-six provides that any person who may sell or have in his possession any pinated grouse, ruffed grouse or quail for fifteen days after the time limited for killing the game shall not be liable to a penalty provided he shall prove that such birds were killed within the period allowed by this act or were killed outside the limits of this state at some place where the law did not forbid the killing.

Section twenty-seven provides that any person summarily convicted before a justice of the peace or alderman shall be sentenced to pay the fines provided in this act, one-half to go to the informer and the other half to go to the county in which the offense was committed. The defendant can appeal to the court of quarter sessions should he be dissatisfied. On conviction, unless he pay the penalty, he shall be committed to jail for a period of not less than one day for each dollar of penalty imposed.

The succeeding three sections provide that nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prevent any person from catching speckled trout or black bass with nets in waters owned by himself for the purpose of stocking other waters; to prevent any person from taking fish from private ponds or springs owned by him and used for cultivating fish; to prevent the catching of bait fish by means of hand nets or cast nets for angling or scientific purposes; to apply to any stream forming the boundary line between this and any other state over which this state has concurrent jurisdiction with such state, so far as such streams form such boundary line, nor to any lake partly within the boundaries of this state.

Section thirty-one repeals all acts inconsistent with this act.

**Tit for Tat.**

Among the annoyed and dripping pedestrians who sought the aid of a street car to help shorten the way home was a man with gray locks and an old maid with beards and false teeth. They seemed to hate each other at first sight, for he was hardly seated beside her when he growled:

"If you women didn't wear bustles there'd be twice as much room in street cars."

"If men didn't sit cross-legged there'd be twice as much room!" she snapped in reply.

"If I was a woman I wouldn't be gadding around with the rain pouring down in this way," he remarked.

"Yes you would. If you were a woman you'd want to go out and show those feet!" He drew his No. 11's under the seat, flushed up a little, and growled:

"They are not false, like some folks' teeth!"

"No, and they don't turn up quite as much as some people's nose!" she answered. He was silenced for a time, but presently recovered himself and went on:

"Thirty years ago women got along without paint, powder, bustles, straps, buckles and such nonsensical fixings."

"Thirty years ago," she promptly replied, "it was a rare thing to see a man come out of a saloon wiping his mouth on his thumb!"

He didn't say anything more, but he wondered if she wasn't looking out of the window when he signaled the car.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Vermont proposes to celebrate the Fourth by a grand bear hunt.

**A VERY REMARKABLE CASE.**

**DESERTING A YOUNG WIFE AND GOING TO THE SHAKERS.**

Henry George, a young Albanian, in moderate circumstance, married Hattie Clapham, the young and pretty daughter of the Rev. William Clapham, two years ago. For nearly a year the couple lived happily, one child being born to them, but in April, 1875, Mrs. George began to see that there was a coldness springing up on the part of her husband. Remonstrance with him brought only renewed and increasing coldness, until, finding such a condition insupportable, Mrs. George demanded an explanation. Mr. George informed her that he had become a convert to the Shaker belief in celibacy, and he felt that he was shaming God and himself by living in the married state. Repeated argument ensued between husband and wife after this statement, but he held firmly to his opinions. Finally he told her that they must have a separation; that he must go to the Shaker community in Watervliet, a few miles above this city, and enroll himself among the faithful. To this Mrs. George for a long time objected; but at length, having consulted with her friends, she consented to a separation without absolute divorce. George then went to Watervliet entered fully into the practices of the Shakers, and Mrs. George, with her child, returned to her parents.

Matters continued quiet until last fall, when George appeared at his wife's father's house and begged forgiveness of his wife for his desertion, claiming that he had changed his views, was no longer a Shaker, and that he had only been hired by them to do certain work. She gladly forgave him and consented to live with him again as his wife. After a few days he urged her to return with him to the Shaker village, where, he said, he had leased a house, and where she could remain while he continued to work for the community. Without hesitation she agreed to go. On arrival she found that her husband was still in full communion with the Shakers, that no house had been leased, and that she was assigned to apartments in the houses of the sisters. George told her that he had never forsaken the Shaker faith, that he was as much of that belief as ever, and that he desired her to become a convert also. On her refusal, he said that if she did not become one she and her baby would have to go to the poor house.

Mrs. George wrote to her father, recounting the circumstances and requested his aid. He replied promptly by visiting Watervliet and again taking his daughter to his home. He also made a demand for some furniture which Mrs. George had taken with her, but George refused to deliver this up, claiming that it was his property as belonging to his wife. Mr. Clapham in reply showed the deed of separation, agreeing that Mrs. George should have the furniture, but this George said had been vitiated by his subsequent cohabitation with her. Mr. Clapham appealed to the Albany courts, and yesterday a replevin writ was granted him upon which to recover the furniture, and in the hearing of which this story came out. George did not appear at the trial, and the suit went against him by default.

Mrs. George said that while the Shakers did not urge her to become a convert during her residence among them, they said they hoped her conscience would impel her to that course.

During her stay they told her that her husband, if guilty of what she charged him with, should not be allowed to remain a moment in the society, but subsequently changed their minds and declared that they would keep him forever as a member of the society, notwithstanding his violation, in his resumption of marital relations with her, of one of the cherished rules of the society.

Mrs. George is a young and prepossessing woman, and does not appear to be much heartbroken at the loss of such a husband.—*N. Y. Sun.*

**Lost Things.**

There are a great many things lost that are found again, and a great many others that are lost and never found. There are reputations lost, which cannot be regained; there are hopes lost, which come not back again; there are joys and friendships lost; there are thoughts and talents lost, which are never found—every man has at some time lost something, which he would give the world, if it were his, to recover. It may have been a single pearl from the thread of friendship, or a mere hope of his soul, but it was precious to him, and life is sad and dark without it. The smallest things are oftentimes the dearest to the heart of man, as for instance, a little wife, a little heir, a little fortune, a little house. What wonder then, that when they are lost, he would give everything for their recovery.

There is much virtue (?) in Lynch law. At Liberty, in Montgomery county, Kan., two weeks ago, they hung a young man to a tree till he acknowledged stealing a twenty-dollar bill and then gave him one hundred lashes for the theft. Next day the man from whom the twenty-dollar bill had been stolen found it at the bottom of his trunk, where he himself had placed it.

One thousand two hundred and seventy-three Indian lodges are reported to be on the Tongue river, under Sitting Bull and others. The Indians say they met Custer's troops and had a severe fight, many being killed on both sides.

**Captain Barker's Kicking Gun.**

Captain Barker, of Danbury, owns a gun. The gun is a smooth-bore musket, of venerable pattern. The captain does not like to loan this musket, and yet he has not the strength of mind to refuse. As a sort of compromise he loads the gun half full, after using it himself, and puts it up for the next applicant. As may readily be imagined by the reader, the weapon is rarely borrowed twice by the same party.

The other day a man named Richards borrowed the gun to go on a hunting expedition. The captain hesitated in his usual way, but finally let him have it, cautioning that it was loaded. When Richards got out of town and was approaching a bit of water where he expected to find something worth shooting, he dropped the ramrod into the gun to assure himself that it was loaded. The ramrod went down but half way. Richards gave it a sharp shove, but it did not move further. The charge half filled the gun. Richards was startled, and as he thought of what might have been the consequence had he fired that charge, he turned pale, and instinctively felt the back of his head. Then he recovered and smiled to himself, and drew the load, and went on his expedition. Getting ready to return home in the afternoon, he loaded up the musket as it was when he received it. It was about four o'clock when he entered the square on South street. Several men were standing in front of Mr. Perkins's grocery store. The captain was among them. When Richards came up, Barker said:

"No luck?"

"No; I could n't hit anything."

"How'd ye like the musket?" inquired the captain with nervous anxiety.

"Well, it rather staggered me at first; but I got more used to it as I went along," said Richards, quietly. "It don't carry well, I guess?" he added.

"There ain't as good a gun in this town," said the captain, with a flush in his face, "if you only know how to use it. Is it loaded?"

"Yes," said Richards, in a suppressed voice, passing the weapon with a tremble to his hand that the captain might have noticed had he had on his glasses.

"Now, I'll tell you what I'll do, Richards," said the Captain. "You just put up your hat again that tree, (indicating one which stood about forty paces distant in the meadow), and I'll put a bullet clean through it."

"It's almost a new hat," said Richards, as if hesitating, although quivering in every nerve, "but I'm so sure you can't hit it with that gun, Captain, that I'll run the risk."

He put up the hat and came back and took a position back of one of the posts to the grocery portico. The Captain was so busy putting on his glasses that he did not notice this precaution.

"Fortunately for me," observed the prudent Richards to himself, as he looked from behind his shelter, "there ain't a man in the crowd I care a cent for, or I might attract suspicion to myself by endeavoring to warn them to get at a safe distance."

The captain secured the right head, the company were looking on with breathless interest, and then he pulled the trigger.

There was a terrific explosion, a chorus of terrified yells, and the confident captain was in the middle of the road, flat on his back, with the gun tightly gripped in an outstretched hand, while the crowd stood motionless, with a ringing sound in their heads which for the moment deprived them of the power of thinking.

The captain was the first to recover. He worked himself up on his hands and knees, and staring blankly around, his eyes resting upon Richards, who was getting over the fence with his hat on his head and a demure expression upon his face.

"Gentlemen," he impressingly observed, drawing a hand across his brow, "this all seems like a horrid dream."

**A New Pest.**

A new enemy of the farmers has made its appearance in the shape of a small worm, which infests the clover blossoms, eating them off, and thus preventing the production of seed. Mr. Paul Balliet, of Balliettsville, Pa., brought a lot of clover to town yesterday which he had gathered in a field on his way hither. Some of the blossoms were entirely filled with these worms, and the others more or less so. These worms are a much greater pest and more dangerous than the potato bug, from the fact that they are so small as to be hardly discernible, and complete their ravages before they can be discovered. It is said that in Berks county acres of clover fields have been visited by these worms, that fears are entertained of a total failure of the clover crop.

**Poisoned by Lead Pencil.**

The Baltimore American says: "The head bookkeeper of a leading establishment in this city was badly poisoned by putting a lead pencil in his mouth. He was in the counting-room at an early hour, and on beginning to work he used a new lead pencil. While in the midst of his calculation, he inadvertently put his pencil in his mouth, as is the habit of many. He immediately became unwell, with a nauseous taste in his mouth, and expectorated considerably in order to get rid of it. The sick feeling continued, and he became so much worse that he was compelled to be conveyed home. A physician was summoned, and antidotes administered and relief was obtained."

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