

# THE JEFFERSONIAN.

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

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## Published by Theodore Schoch.

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No paper discontinued until arrears are paid, except at the option of the Editor.  
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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. SHULL, M. D.

Second door below Barnett House. Residence 2nd door west of Hickety Quaker Church. Office hours 9 to 12 a. m., 1 to 3 p. m., 6 to 9 p. m. May 25, 1876-4f.

## DR. S. MILLER, Physician and Surgeon, STROUDSBURG, PA.

Office formerly occupied by Dr. S. P. Residence with J. B. Miller, one door below the Jeffersonian Office. Office hours 7 to 9, 12 to 3 and 6 to 9. May 11, 1876-4f.

## DR. N. L. PECK, Surgeon Dentist.

Office in Jas. Edinger's new building, nearly opposite the Stroudsburg Bank. Gas administered for extracting when desired. Stroudsburg, Pa. [Jan. 6/76-4f.]

## DR. GEO. W. JACKSON

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR.  
Office in Samuel Hood's new building, nearly opposite the post office. Residence on Sarah street, above Franklin. August 8, 72-4f.

## WILSON PEIRSON, Notary Public, EAST STROUDSBURG, PA.

Acknowledgments taken and all business pertaining to the office carefully executed.  
PEIRSON & THOMPSON,  
Real Estate and Insurance Agents,  
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  
on 1 1/2 door below the Corner Store.  
March 20, 1873-4f.

## DR. J. LANTZ, SURGEON & MECHANICAL DENTIST.

Still has his office on Main street, in the second story of Dr. S. Walker's brick building, nearly opposite the Stroudsburg House, and he states himself that by eight years constant practice and the most exact and careful attention to all matters pertaining to his profession, that he is fully able to perform all operations in the dental line to the most careful and skillful manner.

## Opposition to Humbuggery!

The undersigned hereby announces that he has resigned his position as Editor of the Jeffersonian, and is fully prepared to accommodate all in want of

## BOOTS AND SHOES,

made in the latest style and of good material. Repairing promptly attended to. Give me a call at my store, Dec. 9, 1875-4f.

## 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.

## MASON TOCK, PAPER HANGER, GLAZIER AND PAINTER, MONROE STREET, STROUDSBURG, PA.

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 &c., call at this office. [Dec. 9, 1875-4f.]

## DON'T you know that J. H. McCarty & Sons are the only Undertakers in Stroudsburg who understand their business? If you attend a Funeral arranged by any other Undertaker in town, and you will see the proof of the fact.

June 18, 74-4f.

## 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 30, 76-4f.]

## 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.

## WALTON & WINTERMUTE, Stroudsburg, April 20, 1876.

## OFFICIAL NOTICE.

  
\$3000 REWARD!  
MISSING  
FROM STROUDSBURG,

A tall-complexioned YOUNG MAN, aged 24 or 25, height 5 ft. 6 in., had on, when last seen, two pairs of swallow-tailed seakins trousers, fashionable nuton cut waistcoat, with delirium trimmings; double-barreled 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 in his eye teeth; stoops very up right with a loud impediment in his look, chin 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 dearth of milk; very liberal with other people's money, and well known to a good temper, having been eleven years a member of the I. O. G. T. (1 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, 1876-4f.

## BLANK MORTGAGE

For sale at this Office.

## WHEELER'S ACCEPTANCE

A STRAIGHTFORWARD MANLY LETTER—  
RECOGNITION OF THE SOUTH'S PLACE  
IN THE UNION—NO MORE BAYONET RULE  
—POLITICAL REFORM.

Hon. William A. Wheeler, the Republican nominee for Vice President, has accepted the Cincinnati nomination in the following letter:

MALONE, July 15, 1876.—The Hon. Edward McPherson and others of the Committee of the Republican National Convention—Gentlemen:—I received on the 6th inst. your communication advising me that I had been unanimously nominated by the National Convention of the Republican party, held at Cincinnati on the 14th ult., for the office of Vice President of the United States, and requesting my acceptance of the same, and asking my attention to the summary of Republican doctrines contained in the platform adopted by the convention. A nomination made with such unanimity implies a confidence on the part of the convention which inspires my profound gratitude. It is accepted with a sense of the responsibility which may follow. If elected I shall endeavor to perform the duties of the office in the fear of the Supreme Ruler and in the interest of the whole country.

To the summary of doctrines enunciated by the convention I give my cordial assent. The Republican party has entrenched in the organic law of our land the doctrine that liberty is the supreme, unchangeable law for every foot of American soil. It is the mission of that party to give full effect to this principle by "securing to every American citizen complete liberty and exact equality in the exercise of all civil, political and public rights." This will be accomplished only when the American citizen, without regard to color, shall wear this panoply of citizenship as fully and as securely in the caubanks of Louisiana as on the banks of the St. Lawrence. Upon the question of our Southern relations, my views were recently expressed as a member of the Committee of the United States House of Representatives upon Southern Affairs. Those views remained unchanged, and were thus expressed:—

We of the North delude ourselves in expecting that the masses of the South, so far behind in many of the attributes of enlightened improvement and civilization, are, in the brief period of ten or fifteen years, to be transformed into our model Northern communities. That can only come through a long course of patient waiting to which no one can now set certain bounds. There will be a good deal of unavoidable friction, which will call for forbearance, and which will have to be relieved by the temperate, fostering care of the government. One of the most potent if not indispensable agencies in this direction, will be the devising of some system to aid in the education of the masses. The fact that there are whole counties in Louisiana in which there is not a solitary school house, is full of suggestion. We compelled these people to remain in the Union, and now duty and interest demand that we leave no just mean untried to make them good, loyal citizens. How to diminish the friction, how to stimulate the elevation of this portion of our country, are problems addressing themselves to our best and wisest statesmanship. The foundation for these efforts must be laid in satisfying the Southern people that they are to have equal, exact justice accorded to them. Give them to the fullest extent every blessing which the government confers upon the most favored, give them no just cause for complaint, and their hold them by every necessary means, to an exact, rigid observance of all their duties and obligations under the Constitution and its amendments, to secure to all within their borders manhood and citizenship, with every right there-to belonging.

The just obligations to public creditors, created when the government was in the throes of threatened dissolution, and as an indispensable condition of its salvation—guaranteed by the lives and blood of thousands of its brave defenders—are to be kept with religious faith, as are all the pledges subsidiary thereto and confirmatory thereof. In my judgment the pledge of Congress of January 15, 1875 for the redemption of the notes of the United States in coin is the pledged faith of the nation; and national honor, simple honesty and justice to the people whose permanent welfare and prosperity are dependent upon true money as the basis of their pecuniary transactions, all demand the scrupulous observance of this pledge; and it is the duty of Congress to supplement it with such legislation as shall be necessary for its strict fulfillment.

In our system of government intelligence must give safety and value to the ballot. Hence the common schools of the land should be preserved in all their vigor, while, in accordance with the spirit of the Constitution, they and all their endowments should be secured by every possible and proper guaranty against every form of sectional influence or control. There should be the strictest economy in the expenditures of the government consistent with its effective administration, and all unnecessary offices should be abolished. Offices should be conferred only upon the basis of high character and particular fitness, and should be administered only as public trusts, and not for private advantage.

The forgoing are chief among the cardinal principles of the Republican party, and to carry them into full, practical effect is the work it now has in hand. To the completion of its great mission we address ourselves in hope and confidence, cheered and

stimulated by the recollection of its past achievements, remembering that, under God, it is to that party that we are indebted, in this Centennial year of our existence, for a preserved, unbroken Union; for the fact that there is no master or slave throughout our broad domains, and that emancipated millions look upon the ensign of the Republic as the symbol of the fulfilled declaration that all men are created free and equal, and the guaranty of their own equality, under the law, with the most highly favored citizen of the land.

To the intelligence and conscience of all who desire good government, good, will, good money and universal prosperity, the Republican party, not unmindful of the imperfection and shortcomings of human organizations, yet with the honest purpose of its masses promptly to retrieve all errors and to summarily punish all offenders against the laws of the country, confidently submits its claims for the continued support of the American people.

Respectfully, WILLIAM A. WHEELER.

## Live Within Your Income.

If you earn but \$1.50 a day make \$1.00 pay your expenses. There is a young man in this city who is making but \$9 a week; he has a comfortable room with many books and ornaments, and he boards in a very respectable house, dresses well, goes with good society and is popular. There is another who has been ten years in a bank; beginning at a salary of \$500, he has received almost annual advances until he now has \$3,000 a year. And this man, so highly favored, has never been out of debt. When his salary was \$700 he lived on \$500; when \$1,000, he expended \$1,300; when \$2,000, he spent yearly \$2,300, and now, at the monthly pay of \$250, he frequently has small bills presented which he cannot promptly discharge and notes become due which he cannot honor. He lives in a commodious house, expensively furnished, keeps several servants, drives fast horses, and owns a yacht. In addition to all these creature comforts he has put a contract into the builder's hands for a sea-side cottage to be ready for next season. To sit down at this man's dinner you would imagine he was a millionaire, so great is the display of silverware, and the indulgence in expensive luxuries. In conversation, a short time since, he expressed regret that, while a youth, he had fallen into habits of extravagance from which he has never been able to escape. From the first, to feel a want was to obtain a way by some strategy or other so satisfy the craving.

There is everything in a young man beginning right and disciplining the mind to do without what is not necessary. Every craving beyond your cash resources should be strangled at its birth. Once in the meshes of debt it is impossible to extract yourself; you get deeper and deeper into the net. The unpleasant sensation at first produced by the thought of your liabilities is superseded by a feeling of resignation; in a short time you are comfortable in the knowledge that nobody knows how much you owe, next you begin to congratulate yourself that your credit is so good, and finally you boast of the sums due your creditors.

Almost all defaulters trace their crime to extravagance. This class of criminals do not propose to defraud the employer or the corporation for which they transact business, they simply borrow money privately with the intention of replacing, but becoming more involved the secret self-loans are increased until the irregular procedure is carried to such an extent as to be easily discovered. The deluded man becomes the victim of his own imprudence, and is sooner or later plunged into disgrace by the necessary exposure.

It is unwise to borrow, even in small sums; if you begin with borrowing a dollar, the reluctance to ask for a loan will decrease as the amounts increase. You will find it easier to ask for \$10 than \$2; there is a respectability about the size of the loan that seems to vouch for its punctual return. There are many men receiving a salary, or having an income from investments, which ought to keep them handsomely, who are embarrassed through debt; they are compelled constantly to borrow of one party to pay another, with no prospect of a removal of the weight from their shoulders. It is an unenviable and deplorable situation, and should be avoided at any sacrifice, by all who have a tendency in the same direction. Begin right. Divest yourself of extravagant notions if you have them. Pay your washerwoman every week.—Exchange.

## An Enormous Hog.

An enormous hog, raised by Mr. Joseph Schnell, near Rossier, Putnam county, New York, was sold to a butcher in Watertown a few days since. It measured eight feet in length, seven feet girth, stands three feet four inches high, and pulls the scales down at the enormous weight of 1,750 pounds. Mr. Schnell should have kept him for exhibition at the Centennial Exposition in September next, at Philadelphia, as a companion to the Middleton prize ox of 5,000 pounds, where many a speculator in monstrosities would gladly have given four times his worth in pork for him.—Fine Stock Gazette.

"Maria, what's that strange noise at the front gate?" "Cats, sir." "Cats! Well, when I was young cats didn't wear stove-pipe hats and smoke cigars!" "Times are changed, sir."

Pennsylvania has 4000 oil-producing wells.

## Eating Fruit.

We hardly know how to account for the popular impression that still prevails in many rural districts that the free use of fruit is unfriendly to health. It has much to do with the scarcity of fruit gardens and orchards in the country. As a matter of fact, cities and villages are better supplied with fruit the year round than the surrounding country. There are hundreds of farms, even in the oldest parts of the land, where there is no orchard, and the only fruit is gathered from a few seedling apple trees grown in the fence-corners. The wants of cities are supplied not so much from the proper farming districts as from a few men in their suburbs who make a business of growing fruit for market. The farmers who raise a good variety of small fruit for the supply of their own families are the exception. The villager, with his quarter or half-acre lot will have his patch of strawberries, his row of currants and raspberries, his grape vines and pear trees, and talks intelligently of the varieties of these fruits. His table is well supplied with these luxuries for at least half the year. But there is a lamentable dearth of good fruit upon the farm, from the want of conviction that it pays. It does pay in personal comfort and health, if in nothing else. The medical faculty will bear testimony to the good influence of ripe fruits upon the animal economy. They regulate the system better than anything else and forestall many of the diseases to which we are liable in summer and fall. A quaint old gentleman of our acquaintance often remarks that apples are the only pills he takes. He takes these every day in the year when they can be found in the market, and fills up the intervals between the old and new crop by other fruits. He has hardly seen a sick day in forty years and pays no doctor's bill. We want more good fruit, especially upon our farms, and the habit of eating fruit at our meals. This is just one of the matters in which farmers' wives can exert an influence. Many a good man would set out fruit trees and bushes if he were only reminded of it at the right time. One right time will be this autumn—at least, in all but the very coldest parts of the country. A few dollars invested then will bring abundant returns in from one to five years. It is more intimately connected with good morals than our philosophers think. With good digestion it is quite easy to fulfill the law of love.—American Agriculturist.

## Arrest of Counterfeiters.

Lately the United States has been flooded with counterfeit bank bills. So well executed was this work that it was difficult to tell the good bills from the bad. The government detectives made a raid on a dwelling house in Brooklyn. They rung the bell, and without making known their business went up stairs to the third floor and surprised Tom Congdon and his printer, Charles Conklin, at work. Conklin was at the seal press, about to stamp a counterfeit note on the national bank of Castleton, N. Y., with the government seal. Both men gave up at once, and the officers began to gather together the counterfeiting material. Over \$75,000 in counterfeit bills on various banks were found drying and in a few days would have been on the market. The detectives said that the gang had made in all about 120,000, but that they had not put more than \$45,000 or \$47,000 of it into circulation. A man named Warner sold the money in Connecticut, Vermont, Rhode Island and Massachusetts, for thirty or thirty-five cents on the dollar. He had regular customers. As near as could be ascertained, they thought that there was \$11,000 out on the bank of New Bedford, \$18,000 on the First National bank of Northampton, and \$18,000 on the Hamden bank of Westfield. Warner had been away on a dealing trip for a short time. He returned to New York to get ready for the issue on the Castleton bank, which was to be made at once.

The counterfeits are well executed, and readily pass. The names of the cashier and president of each bank were engraved on the original plate, and not forged by pen, as is usual. The detectives think that they have all of the members of the gang. Congdon, who was its organizer, never allowed Warner to know where the money was made, and on one knew the secret except Conklin and the owner of the house.

As one of the gang named White was taken to the jail he bade the detectives good-bye, saying that he thought he had saved himself five years by pleading guilty. He is the engraver for the gang and one of the best workmen in the country. He is sixty-five years old.

A poor curate sent his servant to a chandler's shop kept by one Paul, for bacon and eggs for his Sunday dinner, on credit. This being refused, the curate, as she had nothing to cook, thought she might as well go to church, and entered as her master, in the midst of his discourse—referring to the Apostle—repeated: "What says Paul?" The good woman, supposing the question addressed to her, answered: "Paul says, sir, that he'll give you no more trust till you pay your old score!"

Kansas is complaining that her crop of cereals this year is too enormously heavy for utilization. Millions of bushels of wheat will have to be lost, the farmers say, because it ripens too fast and cannot be got to market; and as to corn the yield is so great that vast quantities will have to be used as fuel during the winter.

## How to Treat Sunstroke.

Sunstroke is caused by excessive heat, and especially if the weather is "muggy." It is more apt to occur on the second, third, or fourth day of a heated term than on the first. Loss of sleep, worry, excitement, close sleeping rooms, debility, and abuse of stimulants predispose. It is much more apt to attack those working in the sun, and especially between the hours of eleven o'clock in the morning and four o'clock in the afternoon. On hot days wear thin clothing. Have as cool sleeping rooms as possible. Avoid loss of sleep and all unnecessary fatigue. If working in doors and where there is artificial heat, see that the room is well ventilated.

If working in the sun wear a light hat (not black, as it absorbs the heat) and put inside of it on the head a wet cloth or a large of iron leaf; frequently lift the hat from the head and see that the cloth is wet. Do not check perspiration, but drink what water you need to keep it up, as perspiration prevents the body from being overheated. Have wherever possible an additional shade, as a thin umbrella, when walking, canvas or board cover when working in the sun. When much fatigued do not go to work, or be excused from work, especially after eleven o'clock in the morning on very hot days, especially if the work is in the sun. If a feeling of fatigue, dizziness, headache or exhaustion occurs, cease work immediately, lie down in a shady and cool place, apply cold cloths to and pour cold water over head and neck. If any one is overcome by the heat give the person cool drinks of water or cold black tea or cold coffee, if able to swallow. If the skin is hot and dry, sponge with or pour cold water over the body and limbs, and apply to the head pounded ice wrapped in a towel or other cloth. If there is no ice at hand keep a cloth on the head, and pour cold water on it as well as on the body.

If the person is pale, very faint, and pulse feeble, let him inhale ammonia for a few seconds, or be given a tablespoonful of aromatic spirits of ammonia (hartshorn) in two tablespoonful of water with a little sugar.

## Beware of Kerosene.

Between 5,000 and 6,000 people perished in this country last year, victims of kerosene oil accidents. So said Mr. Rufus S. Merrill, of Boston, in an address before the American Chemical society on Thursday night. Mr. Merrill contended that every lamp in the land when burning, in a temperature of seventy-five or eighty degrees, oil of the igniting test required by law—110 degrees—is in an explosive condition and needs but ignition in the in the bowl to produce disaster. Many scientific men, the speaker said, had supposed that the flash point was the point of safety, but he demonstrated by experiment to the satisfaction of his audience that it is thirty or thirty-five degrees below the igniting point. Oil after burning fifteen or twenty minutes, will produce an explosive gas. It was also demonstrated that oil with an igniting point of 150 degrees is in explosive condition when burned inclosed as in lanterns on shipboard and in railway cars. Naptha, the speaker claimed to be the most dangerous of all preparations of petroleum. A sample of it at seventy degrees was subjected to the test usually applied by retail dealers to satisfy customers. A lighted match was applied to an open vessel of it without ignition taking place. A small portion of it was put into a can, shaken up and a light introduced, when an explosion occurred, showing that the stuff becomes explosive upon mixing with the oxygen of the atmosphere. The speaker claimed that oil should stand a test of 300 degrees in order to be safe and that no device could be contrived which would render safe the burning of an article inherently dangerous. Where so much oil is burned, as there is in the small towns and rural districts of the country not supplied with gas, it is well to mind every word of caution uttered against the use of this dangerous light.

## Are Two Heads Better Than One?

In the redwoods, about twenty miles from Petaluma, there lives a family who have a female child about eight years old, which has two well-developed and perfectly formed heads and necks. According to this correspondent, the necks unite where the necks join the backbone, and from that point downward to all appearance it is the body of but one child. The two heads are called Dollie and Ollie. Dollie has rich brown hair, dark hazel eyes, and is a brunette. Ollie has a fair skin, Auburn hair and blue eyes. They can each converse with different persons on different subjects at the same time, and are well informed and intelligent. This certainly is a great curiosity, and it seems marvelous that it has not been known before.—Petaluma (Cal.) Argus.

Rhode Island has 1,415,734 cotton spindles. Carlisle has two females to every male citizen. Sheep flocks in California average from 4000 to 5000 head.

The Erie Dispatch claims a population of 29,000 for that city. Manley, another of the Molly Maguires, has been convicted of murder at Pottsville.

Spaniard's Neck, Md., has grown a mammoth bunch of wheat, which has twenty-one stalks, averaging sixty-two grains each.