

# THE JEFFERSONIAN.

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Physician and Surgeon,

STROUDSBURG, PA.

Office, formerly occupied by Dr. Seig. Residence with J. R. Miller, one door below the Jeffersonian Office. Office hours, 7 to 9, 12 to 3 and 6 to 9. May 11, 1876-47.

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Surgeon Dentist.

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**DR. J. LANTZ,**

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

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Most persons know the great folly and danger of entrusting their work to the inexperienced, and those whose lives are at stake.

**Opposition to Humbuggery!**

The undersigned hereby announces that he has received business cards and notices from Estey's Clothing Store, Main street, Stroudsburg, Pa., 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.  
Dec. 9, 1875-15-47.  
C. LEWIS WATLES.

**ANOTHER TROPHY WON**

BY THE

**ESTEY COTTAGE ORGANS!**

These superior and beautifully finished instruments so far surpassed their competitor 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 1-47.  
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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, 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.]

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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 newly new, and every part of it in good condition. For terms &c., call at this office.  
[Dec. 9, 1873-47.]

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**Practical Undertakers,**

Reg herewith to offer to the public as a business novelty and practical convenience the following price list, of superior

**COFFINS and CASKETS.**

An examination of the list will at once reveal the cost of articles in this line, whether metal or wood, from the plainest to the most elaborate finished, so that parties at a distance or at home, have but to read to find the precise article wanted, at prices much lower than offered by any other house in City or Country.—These goods are all of the best quality, nothing inferior being kept in stock, and will bear the closest inspection, which is cordially invited. The list will be found to embrace all the more recent and meritorious inventions.

**Price List of Coffins and Caskets furnished by J. H. McCarty & Sons.**

No. 1—Full size complete \$25 00

No. 2—Full size O G top and molded base, complete 30 00

No. 3—Full size, double top and moulded base, French plate Glass, handles plated, Satin or Merino lining 35 00

No. 4—Full size, round corners, rich mountings, Merino lining, Silk fringe 40 00

No. 5—Full size, double top, full glass Octagon ends, Merino lining, complete 45 00

Imitation Coffins, full size \$9 to \$13

do do all sizes, from 20 inches to 6 feet, in stock 1 50 per foot.

Children's Coffins, Walnut \$5 to \$15

do White Caskets, complete, from 2 ft. 6 inch. to 4 ft. 5 inch. \$12 to \$18.

Children's solid Rose Caskets, kept in stock, from 2 ft. 10 inch. to 4 ft. 10 inch. trimmed and boxed \$20 and up.

No. 1—Full size Casket, complete \$35 00

No. 2—do do polished, handles and plate, complete 42 00

No. 3—Full size Casket, polished Walnut, handles, plate, thumb-screws and richly trimmed, complete 45 00

No. 4—Full size beautiful Octagon or bent ends, raised double top, full glass, heavy moulded, Merino or satin lined, complete 50 00

No. 5—Full size Gem Casket, in Walnut or Rosewood, no sizes under 4 ft. 6 inch. price as trimmed, from \$50 to \$150 00

Style A—Wrought metal Burial Caskets, full size, weight from 250 to 400 lbs. plain finish, imitation of Rosewood or Walnut, single glass, from \$48 to \$95 00

Style B—Full size beautiful Caskets, boiler iron, weight from 250 to 350 lbs. double thick plate-glass, beautifully trimmed with satin or merino, from \$75 to \$150 00

Style C—Full size wrought metal Casket, glass covering, whole top, 1/2 inch thick, bar, handles, silver corner pillars, weight from 350 to 450 lbs. price from \$190 to \$300 00

Children's Metallic Caskets, all sizes, from 3 ft. up. Prices in proportion.

No extra charges for attending Funerals.  
September 28, 1876.

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**RELIEF HAS COME!!**

Now you can get the benefit of your CASH in purchasing

**BOOTS and SHOES.**

Prices lower than any in Town.

If you don't believe it call and be convinced.

The People's Cash Boot and Shoe Store.

3 doors above the Washington Hotel. 76-3m.

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Formerly with J. Wallace.

STROUDSBURG, July 27, 1876-3m.

**WOOD PUMPS**

Blakely's Standard Compound and Compound C. Pumps, with copper valves, and all valuable improvements. Manufacturing facilities greatly increased. Stock and assortment. LEROY BLAKELY, Valves, Handles and the Trade Specialty, are cordially invited, when in town to the Big Building, Second and 3rd streets, Stroudsburg, Pa. In all other towns, call on C. G. BLANCHLEY, Manufacturer, 506 Commerce St., Phila. Sept. 28, 76-0m

**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.

**Poor Old Sammy.**

TUNE—"Oh, Susannah!"

I had a dream some time ago,  
When all around was still—  
I dreamt I saw Sam Tilden

A rolling down the hill;  
A big railroad was in his eye,  
He put his arm round Hendricks' neck,

Saying, "Tommy, don't you cry."  
CHORUS.

Oh, poor Sammy! we cannot cry for thee,  
For you are going up Salt River  
With "Inflation" on your knee.

Old Sammy then to Hendricks said:  
"I cannot win this race,  
For honest Hayes and Wheeler  
Are going to get the place."

"Oh! do cheer up," then Hendricks said,  
"And try to stick by me,  
And we'll spend the next four years to come  
In some cottage by the sea."

CHORUS.

Oh, poor Sammy! we cannot cry for thee,  
For you are going up Salt River  
With "Inflation" on your knee.

Hayes and Wheeler passed them by,  
And soon were up the hill;  
They looked around on Sam and Tom;  
And saw that all was still.

Friend Morrissey then came along  
But, alas! he found them dead;  
He poured some whisky down their throats,  
And rubbed the bottle on their head.

CHORUS.

Oh, poor Sammy! we cannot cry for thee,  
For you are going up Salt River  
With "Inflation" on your knee.

The race was o'er, the dream was true,  
As the sequel soon will show,  
For Hayes will be our President,  
And to the White House he will go.

We'll send him for a single term,  
To let the people see  
That our President is for reform  
In this land of liberty.

CHORUS.

**THE MEDICAL LEECH.**

A correspondent who has visited a leath farm in France thus describes it: Here an area of about four hundred acres near the Garonne, is devoted to this industry. The marsh is subdivided into compartments of five or six acres in extent, each of which can be inundated separately. It is surrounded by a ditch eight feet wide by five deep, outside of which is a bank of earth which acts as an obstacle to the escape of the leeches, and which also enables the watchman to go round the property at night without being seen, for there are some thieves who cannot resist the temptation of stealing even leeches when opportunity presents itself. Outside the bank is a second ditch, connected with the inner one by occasional breaches in the intervening bank. Each compartment is intersected with drains, and can be flooded or laid dry at will by opening the hatches with which the ditches are provided. In the case of draining the water off, the lower hatches are replaced by perforated metal ones, through which the water, but not the leeches, can escape. Besides these breeding grounds is a reservoir, similar to them in every respect, which is replenished at every opportunity with the largest leeches; so that, when the other beds are laid dry, there is always a stock on hand ready for the market. This reservoir is always kept covered with water to the depth of three to five inches, and holds from forty to fifty thousand leeches to the acre—a rate rather larger than observed in the breeding ponds, which are populated to the extent of thirty to forty thousand leeches per acre. During the cold season the leech remains quite under ground; but the first rays of the spring sun bring him out, and then a troop of horses is made to enter the breeding grounds, in the proportion of ten to the acre. The leeches attach themselves to the lower part of the legs of the animals, which are kept for the purpose and driven into the marsh, and then gorge themselves. The same troop of horses remain "on service" for five or six hours, when they are recalled and tended, and sent back to their pastures, where they are allowed to rest and regain strength. After eight or ten days' rest, the horses are again dispatched on duty; the lightho unfed leeches, and those that have digested their last repast, come out again; and from about the first of March to the middle of June they are thus fed about eight or ten times each.

In June the leeches go under ground, and the laying dry of the parks commences; the horses are kept out of them, the weeds and reeds are allowed to grow, and the soil becomes better knit together, as it were. In July and August the leeches come out to deposit their eggs in the tufts of herbage, and then the drains before mentioned are filled with water enough to keep the ground moist. The leeches having performed this duty, again burrow under ground, and in a short time the young ones make their escape from the eggs.

The parks are now inundated, and at the end of August the fishing commences. The fishers, protected by high boots, enter the pond arranged in lines, and beat the water with sticks, to arouse the dormant leeches, which soon appear in great numbers, ready, after their long fast, for another feast. The large ones are carefully lifted out and placed in bags, with which each person is provided; and the line of fishers gradually advances till the whole bed is thoroughly beaten. It is then left to be subjected, three or four days afterward, to another careful search, a sufficient stock being always received in the

shape of the young and small leeches, and those that, not having digested their food, do not put in an appearance on the unceremonious summons of the collectors.

The price of leeches in the market now is about four pounds per pound weight, an average of 500 individuals going to the pond. An establishment, such as described above, will produce several million leeches annually in a healthy condition. Serious losses are experienced in cold weather, and in consequence of injudicious handling of the animals; but the profits are nevertheless considerable, as the cost of maintenance and collection is not very great.

The method of feeding these interesting flocks is, as we have said, by sending a number of horses into the ponds periodically, for unless leeches are provided with an ample commissariat, they will take themselves off in search of forage elsewhere. The horses used for this purpose do not suffer to anything like the extent that might be imagined. They are closely watched during the operation, and carefully tended afterward. In many cases, horses which have been bought for a trifle have, under the care bestowed upon them, improved so wonderfully as to have been sold afterward at a profit, so little does the system injure them. Old horses, whose lives have hitherto been a succession of hard knocks and fastings, and a perpetual round of fatiguing journeys, here find a relief from their burdens; death is deferred for months, and even years, and the latter period of their life is passed in a paradise compared with the experience they have gone through.

Paris alone "consumes" some twelve million leeches annually; and, prior to the establishment of the system of producing them in artificial reservoirs, the annual importation into France from abroad, exclusive of its own production, was nearly fifty millions. The enormous demand for these useful surgical attendants throughout the world may be estimated from the above figures.

**The Reason Why?**

The following are some of the reasons why an American citizen cannot vote the Democratic ticket; why a loyal man cannot consent to be identified with that party:

Its record is steeped in infamy, and is smeared with fraud, corruption, treason and murder.

It has stolen the labor and liberty of 4,000,000 of people, and forged chains which bound them to the earth, and which to-day would gall them, had not the command of the Republican party been obeyed.

The Democratic party inaugurated the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, whereby the last barrier between freedom and slavery was broken down in all territory within the exclusive jurisdiction of Congress.

It attempted to carry the black pall of a terrible crime into free territory, and for that purpose instituted bloodshed, robbery, destruction of property and murder.

It stole forts, arsenals, ships, money and munitions of war.

It stole the blood of 500,000 men.

It stole \$3,000,000,000, that being the amount the people must make up by taxation as the cost of a cruel war.

It drove loyal men from their homes, and confiscated their property, and it murdered in cold blood those who "rallied around the old flag."

Its grim visage is reflected in the horrors of Andersonville, Libby and Fort Pillow.

It murdered defenseless negroes in New York, while its champion Governor addressed the frenzied mob as friends and brothers.

It resisted the draft, and encouraged desertion.

It gave aid and comfort to rebels in arms against the Government, and denounced the Union soldiers as hirelings and murderers.

It gave vent to treason in thousands of speeches and publications.

It refused to vote money to carry on the war and to feed and clothe the Union soldiers.

It laughed with demonic glee at rebel success, and howled with pain at rebel defeat.

It opposed the emancipation of the slaves, preferring that they should be retained as an ally of the rebels, and it became enraged because colored men fought on the side of the Union.

It stole more public money in New York alone, than all the losses of the Federal Government since the advent of the Republican party into power.

It pronounced the war a failure, and declared in favor of peace upon the most disgraceful and humiliating terms.

It set up as a champion in 1864, upon a platform that the war was a failure, a General whose military career verified the platform.

It set up as its champion in 1868 the Governor who failed to suppress the Democratic mob in New York in 1863.

It advocated repudiation of the national debt, and by every influence possible smirched the national credit.

It organized Ku-Klux gangs to terrify, oppress and kill loyal men in the South while its northern wing at first denied, and then justified the outrage.

It has by its reckless and outrageous acts, compelled the interposition of legislation to protect people in their rights.

It has attempted to overturn State governments and make them subservient to

the demands of the worst elements in society.

It has corrupted the ballot-box and prevented a free exercise of the the elective franchise.

It has introduced into Congress bills for the appropriation of millions to pay Southern claims.

It has removed crippled Union soldiers from employment under the Government and substituted those whose merit is that they fought against the flag.

It has placed upon its ticket as its standard-bearer, the attorney of Tammany—the bosom-friend of Tweed—with whom he sat in conventions and on committees, practicing political ledgerdom worthy only of ward lummoxes.

**Wonders of an Alabama Lake.**

At the Dickinson Place, on Bullard creek, near Six-mile Station, is a ten acre field, which is nothing more nor less than a subterranean lake, covered with soil about eight inches deep. On the soil is cultivated a field of corn, which will produce thirty or forty bushels to the acre. If any one will take the trouble to dig a hole the depth of a spade handle he will find it to fill with water, and by using hook and line fish four or five inches long can be caught. These fish are different from others in not having either scales or eyes, and are perch-like in shape. The ground is a black marl, alluvial in its nature, and in all probability at one time it was an open body of water, on which was accumulated vegetable matter which has been increased from time to time, until now it has a crust sufficiently strong and rich to produce fine corn, though it has to be cultivated by hand, as it is not strong enough to bear the weight of a horse. While nooning the field hands catch great strings of fish by merely punching a hole through the earth. A person raising on his heel and coming down suddenly can see the growing corn shake all around him. Any one having the strength to drive a rail through the crust will find, on releasing it, that it will disappear entirely. The whole section of country surrounding the field gives evidence of its marshiness, and the least shower of rain produces an abundance of mud. But the question comes up, has not this body an outlet? Although brackish, the water tastes as if fresh, and we have no doubt but that it is anything else but stagnant. Yet these fish are eyeless—and senseless similar to those found in caves. It is a subject for study, and we would like to have some of our "profound" citizens to investigate it.

When the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad was made, such places were crossed on the mountain east of Scranton. The track sunk day after day at one point, and at last plies forty feet long had to be driven down to reach solid ground and foundation. It was a lake covered with vegetation.

The Lehigh Valley railroad met with the same difficulty on the mountain east of Wilkes-Barre. We do not remember that fish were found in either case, but such depressions are over the mountain region on either side of Wyoming Valley.

The following facts in relation to Gov. Tilden's "reform" movements, as Governor of New York, will be of interest to social reformers. The statement is taken from Harper's Weekly:

Mr. Tilden has pardoned in 1875 eighty-eight criminals, and in 1876 already ninety-eight. Within the past nine months he has restored to the rights of citizenship seventy convicts. Burglary, arson, assault, murder, are some of the offences to which he has shown this excessive tenderness. The example of this proceeding is taken, no doubt, from the period of the Ring, when the control of the prisons was made use of by the ruling party to shut up those who offended them and to let loose dangerous offenders, on political grounds. Mr. Tilden is not unpopular with the criminal classes. A vote was recently taken in a Vermont jail on the Presidency. Of seventy-eight prisoners, it is stated seventy-seven gave their suffrages for Mr. Tilden.

Pardons and commutations by Tilden in 1875—88.

Pardons and commutations by Tilden from January 1 to July 27, 1876—98.

Aggregate of years of pardon and commutation in 1875—220 years and 8 days.

Aggregate of years of pardon and commutation from January 1 to July 27, 1876—207 years, 3 months, and 6 days.

Total number of pardons and commutations by Tilden in one year and a half—136.

Total aggregate of years—427 years, 3 months and 14 days.

The above summary does not include nine convicts who were sentenced to be hanged, but whose sentences were commuted to imprisonment for life; nor four others who were sentenced for life, but whose sentences were commuted to imprisonment—one for twenty-five years, one for eighteen years, one for fourteen years, and one for eight years.

Since the 1st of January, 1876, Tilden has restored seventy convicts to citizenship, the larger portion of them during the last three months. In each case it is marked on the record, "Not to be published."

"Long John" Wentworth "hired a hall," and made one of his unique speeches before a crowded audience of Republicans in Chicago, on Friday night. He arraigned the Democratic part for reviving the issues of the war, and contended that, this being the case, they could not complain of the Republicans accepting the gage.

**Wiping Out a Bully.**

General John Goshwiler, one of the leading capitalists of California, and one of the really good fellows of that state, tells a thrilling story:

One day in early time he was standing in a pioneer shanty saloon, in company with a great big fighter who was the terror of the camp and town.

There was nothing this giant could not whip, and very little that he had not whipped. The big fellow was sitting near the bar when a stranger entered. He was not more than twenty-five, slender built, pale, with big eyes, delicate features, and a hand like a girl.

He stepped quietly up to the bar and asked for a glass of brandy. The glass was placed before him, whereupon the bully rose from his chair, put his big brawny hand in front of the youngster, took the brandy and drank it. The young man said nothing, but quietly laid down four bits and said:

"Give me another glass of brandy."

The brandy was put out, the glass was filled and the bully again reached forward, took the glass and drank it. The youngster put four bits on the counter and said easily:

"Give me two glasses of brandy."

The two glasses were put out, and filled and the bully the third time reached forward, took a glass and drank it. The young man paid no attention even to the giant's pistols and knives, but taking the other glass drank it and put down a dollar. Then with an easy manner, he left the bar for the door, walked five or six steps turned like a flash of lightning and shot the bully through the heart.

As he walked out of the door he said to one of the bystanders:

"That fellow might have hurt somebody, yet."

**Two Hundred Bushels of Crickets.**

In Bull Run valley, Nevada, the crickets have played havoc with the growing crops. The ugly pests attacked one wheat field of thirty acres, and in an hour destroyed the whole crop, eating the stalks off close to the ground, and then marched off to other conquests. Millions of crickets that have been killed strew the ground for miles around, while vast numbers have imparted a most disagreeable flavor to the water, rendering it unfit for drinking.

A novel means of cleaning out crickets is the sewing together of three gunny sacks, leaving small holes in the bottom one for the egress of water. This large sack is attached to the end of a sluice box, placed so that the water will run into it. The people then assemble, armed with bells and boughs, and with a great noise drive the crickets into the stream, which swiftly carries them down through the sluice box into the bag, and there they are speedily drowned. At Painter's ranche, a short time ago there was a grand "drive," destroying about 225 bushels of crickets.

At the close of its editorial remarks upon Governor Tilden's "explanation that does not explain," the New York Tribune sums up the case in this pungent manner:

"Gov. Tilden may indeed have kept himself within the letter of the law, but it is plain that he evaded its spirit. He could not be sent to the penitentiary, as he is trying to send Jarvis Lord, for defrauding the Government, but he contrived to keep the Government from getting out of him the money to which it was entitled. He did not tell the horse-car conductor he had paid his fare,