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

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Physician and Surgeon.

Office and residence: Corner Main and Pocono Street, STROUDSBURG, PA.

Office hours from 7 to 8 a. m., 1 to 2 and 7 to 8 p. m.

Oct. 26, 1876-tf.

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Second door below Burnett House. Residence 2nd door west of Hickite Quaker Church. Office hours 8 to 9 a. m., 1 to 3 p. m., 8 to 9 p. m. May 22, 1876-tf.

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STROUDSBURG, PA.

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DR. N. L. PECK,

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Office in Samuel Hood's new building, nearly opposite the post office. Residence on Sarah street, above Franklin. August 8, 1876-tf.

DAVID S. LEE,

Attorney at Law,

One door above the "Stroudsburg House," Stroudsburg, Pa.

Collections promptly made.

October 22, 1874.

WILSON PEIRSON,

Notary Public,

Real Estate and Insurance Agent and CONVEYANCER.

Times searched and Conveyancing in all its branches carefully and promptly attended to.

Acknowledgments taken for other States.

Office, Kistler's Brick Building, near the R.R. Depot, EAST STROUDSBURG, PA.

P. O. Box 20.

September 23, 1876.—tf.

WILLIAM S. REES,

Surveyor, Conveyancer and

Real Estate Agent.

Farms, Timber Lands and Town Lots FOR SALE.

Office nearly opposite American House and 2d door below the Corner Store. March 20, 1876-tf.

DR. J. LANTZ,

SURGEON & MECHANICAL DENTIST.

Will has his office on Main street, in the second story of Dr. S. Walton's brick building, nearly opposite the Stroudsburg House, and he follows himself that by eighteen years constant practice and the most earnest 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.

Special attention given to saving the Natural Teeth; also, to the insertion of Artificial Teeth on Rubber, Gold, Silver, or Continuous Gums, and perfect fits in all cases insured.

Most persons know the great utility and danger of extracting their work to the inexperienced, or to those living at a distance. April 13, 1874.—tf.

Opposition to Humbuggery!

The undersigned hereby announces that he has resumed business at the old stand, next door to Huster'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, 1875-17.

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 newly new, and every part of it in good condition. For terms &c., call at this office. [Dec. 9, 1875-tf.

JOB PRINTING, of all kinds neatly executed at this office.

THE

New York Store,

STILL DOWN TO THE

OLD PRICES

in spite of the advance in prices at wholesale,

AND OUR STOCK LARGER AND

MORE COMPLETE THAN EVER.

We have scoured the market for things

Interesting and Profitable

FOR OUR CUSTOMERS,

AND CAN NOW OFFER GREATER

INDUCEMENTS TO

CASH BUYERS

THAN EVER!

Dress Goods, Cloths and

Cassimeres, Mannels and

Blankets, bleached and

brown MUSLIN, Prints,

Shawls, Underwear for

For Ladies', Gents' and

Children.

Gents' Furnishing Goods,

HOISERY,

KID GLOVES,

Ribbons, &c. &c.

We propose to MAINTAIN our REP-

UTATION for being the

Cheapest Store

IN TOWN,

BY BEING JUST WHAT THE TERM

IMPLIES,

AND IF ANY THINK THEY HAVE

REASON TO DOUBT IT WE WOULD

VERY KINDLY INVITE THEM

TO CALL AND INVESTIGATE, AT

The New York Store.

Stroudsburg, Oct. 12, 1876.—3m.

OPEN YOUR

Eye

TO THE

Oppression of high prices!

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.—3m

E. K. WYCKOFF,

Formerly with J. Wallace.

Stroudsburg, July 27, 1876-3m.

THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

THE METHOD OF COUNTING IT—MEETING

OF THE SEVERAL ELECTORAL COLLEGES

—THE COUNTING OF THE VOTE BY CON-

GRESS—PRECEDENTS FOR THROWING

OUT THE VOTE OF A STATE—THE PRE-

SENT OF THE SENATE'S POWER.

The extreme doubt in which the returns

have been received left the result of the

Presidential election, has left the counting

of the electoral vote in February next like-

ly to be an event of very great interest and

importance. On more than one occasion

the defects of the machinery for determin-

ing which of two or more candidates has

been legally elected to the Presidency have

been strikingly shown, and attempts have

been made to remedy them; but while none

of these efforts have met with success, it

has also been fortunate that on no occasion

which has ever arisen has the actual result

been affected by the vote of any State which

forwarded its vote, and the validity of whose

returns has been questioned. Now it seems

possible that such a contingency may arise.

No provision has ever been made for

settling a dispute of this kind. Section 1,

Article II, of the Constitution directs that

"each State shall appoint, in such manner

as the Legislature thereof may direct, a

number of electors equal to the whole num-

ber of Senators and Representatives to

which the State may be entitled in the

Congress; but no Senator or Representa-

tive, or person holding an office of trust or

profit under the United States, shall be ap-

pointed an elector."

The Twelfth Amendment of the Con-

stitution provides that the electors "meet

in their respective States, and vote by bal-

lot for President and Vice President, one

of whom shall not be an inhabitant of the

same State with themselves. * * * And

they shall make distinct lists of all persons

voted for as President, and all persons voted

for as Vice President, and of the number

of votes for each, which lists they shall sign

and certify, and transmit sealed to the

seat of the Government of the United States,

directed to the President of the Senate. The

President of the Senate shall, in the pres-

ence of the Senate and House of Repre-

sentatives, open all the certificates, and

the votes shall then be counted. The per-

son having the greatest number of votes

for President shall be the President, if such

number be a majority of the whole number

of electors appointed," &c.

By acts of 1792 and 1804, as adopted in

the Revised Statutes of the United States,

the following regulations are made:—

"Section 135. The electors for each

State shall meet and give their votes upon

the first Wednesday in December in the

year in which they are appointed at such

place, in each State as the Legislature of

such State shall direct.

"Section 136. It shall be the duty of the

Executive of each State to cause three lists

of the names of the electors of such State

to be made and certified, and to be deliv-

ered to electors on or before the day on

which they are required, by the preceding

section, to meet.

"Section 137. The electors shall vote for

President and Vice President, respectively,

in the manner directed by the Constitu-

tion. It originated from the custom

which prevailed among the wealthy Eng-

lish people of early times of distributing

money and food to the poor. Certain days

were set apart for this distribution, which

were called holy-days, or gift-days. The

word purse meant a receptacle for arms,

and was not invented to mean simply a

place of safety for money.

Gloves were introduced into England in

the tenth century, but were only used by

the wealthy people, and were considered

very valuable. As New-Year's gifts they

were quite popular, or sometimes "glove

money" in place of them. "Pin money"

originated in somewhat the same manner.

Misericordias were so costly that money spent

on pins for them was called "pin-money,"

and it became so important that it grew

into the name of dowry, which was settled

upon the lady at her marriage.

Attar of roses was discovered by ac-

cident. The wife of an Eastern mogul had

a small canal of rose-water, and as she was

walking one day upon its banks, she noticed

a thin film upon the water, which proved

to be an oil made by the heat of the sun.

The Egyptians were very famous in the

manufacture of perfumes, and at the

museum in Alnhwick there is some ointment

preserved in an alabaster vase which still

has a very powerful odor, notwithstanding

it must be between two and three thousand

years old. The word hermit comes from

a Greek word meaning a desert place, be-

cause desert were generally sought in order

to avoid persecution.

Sandwiches were named from Lord

Sandwich. It is related of him, that one

day in a gambling house, being very much

fascinated by play, for twenty-five hours

he was unconscious of fatigue and hunger,

when suddenly, becoming aware of them,

he ordered some food to be brought, which

proved to be some beef and two slices of

bread. Placing them together he ate them.

His friends gave them the name of sand-

wiches, and in his memo he declared this

act to be the most important one of his

administration.

The origin of electing members by ballots

came from the Grecians: When a member

was to be elected, each member threw a

small crumb of bread into a basket, carried

by a servant on his head, and whoever dif-

fered, flattened the pellet at one side.

Fortnight comes from the Anglo-Saxons,

who counted time by night, and means

fourteen-night.

Merry pin means merry mood, and

originated in the custom of dividing tank-

ards from each other by pegs or pins, and

obliging each one to drink precisely the

next pin. It proved to be more than some

of them could bear, and thus came the

expression—"He is in a merry pin."

The invention of the game of chess is

claimed by the Chinese and the Hindoos,

with more authority in favor of the latter.

The Hindoo version is as follows: A

certain Hindoo prince oppressed his people

in a most cruel manner, and Nassir, a

Brahmin, deeply grieved at their sorrows,

determined to try if he could not prevail

upon the prince to be more lenient. With

this idea in view, he invented a game where

the king, weak in himself, should be pro-

ected by his subjects. As soon as the

prince heard of the new game, he sent for

the inventor to come and teach him, who

improved the opportunity to make known

what the game really taught. Another

account is that it was invented by the

Queen of Ceylon in the second century, to

amuse her husband with an image of war

at the time his capital was besieged. From

the word chess comes our English word

check, and also exchequer.

There are certain fashions prevalent

among different nations which seem to us

very absurd. For instance, the ladies in

Japan gild their teeth, in the Indies they</