



The Jeffersonian.

THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1873.

The spring thus far has been decidedly moist like.

Trunks Valises of all kinds at Fried's.

Bad show for new pens and young onions just now.

Splendid Cassimere suits at Fried's.

Our streets are unusually muddy, owing to the repeated falls of the "beautiful," we have had lately.

The best assortment of boots and shoes at Fried's.

The item market is extremely dull. Not even a dog fight to make things lively.

If you want any Gents' furnishing goods go to Fried's.

If Sunday should prove favorable, there will be a rich display of new bonnets, at our several churches. Look at them.

A large stock of Dress and other goods, the lowest rates, at R. F. & H. D. Bush's Store.

Work in the Woolen Factory, under the new management, commences to-day. May the resumption prove a success in every sense of the word.

The largest stock of Carpets ever offered in this market, at Bush's Store, Main street, Stroudsburg, Pa., and at lower rates ever offered in this town.

We had a snow storm on Thursday last, another on Monday, and still another on Tuesday. Friend Stokes will have to keep his report open. Snow on the 23d of April is enough to think about.

Go to Simon Fried for Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Trunks, Valises, Umbrellas & Gents' Furnishing Goods.

We observe the gathering of the lumber and stones preparatory to the building of a new house, on the lot adjoining Mr. Emery's on the same street.

Go to Simon Fried's for French calf head sewed boots—he warrants them to wear as good as any custom made boot, if not, the money is refunded.

Memorial services, in memory of Wm. H. Seward, were held at Albany on Friday last. The Hon. Charles Francis Adams of Massachusetts, delivered a most able address on the occasion.

Uncle Sam's forces are after the Modoc assassins of Gen. Canby. On the 15th inst. the Modocs were attacked in their strong hold, and the determination appears to be nothing short of extermination.

About the neatest, pleasantest looking residence we have seen lately, is the new one erected for his own occupancy, by Mr. Wm. Wallace, down town. When grounds are fitted up as they are destined to be, it will be the handsomest and most lovable place in this section.

Mr. Samuel Emery is fitting up his place on Monroe street, very neatly. He has expended considerable labor and money on it but when completed, Sam, will have a nice, comfortable home.

N. Ruster has just received from the New York Collar Company, twenty thousand paper collars, the largest stock ever brought to Stroudsburg, comprising all styles, from ten to forty cents, per box. Also a new stock of neck-ties and scarfs.

We learn that Mr. Jacob Knecht, the retiring landlord of the American Hotel, intends erecting a neat and comfortable dwelling on his lot, corner of George and Bark streets, during the coming summer.

All the boarding house keepers, in this neighborhood, are busy fixing up for the summer's campaign. Already letters of inquiry for summer accommodations are arriving. The capacity of many of the houses, at the Gap and elsewhere, have been more than double during the winter.

Fried's establishment having just received a painting and fixing up, and an immense stock of new goods, is just the place to go to now, to see all that is new in style, and to learn how neatly and cheaply you can dress yourself up. Simon has everything desirable in the clothing, gents' furnishing goods and boot and shoe line, and an hour can be well and profitably spent in looking at what he has got. See his advertisement in another column.

A short visit to Sanford's machine shop, a few days since, revealed to us further evidence that live men are at the head of the concern. The generalities of this establishment are anything in shape of machinery, and machine work which a needing public can ask for. Its specialties, are gentlemanly treatment of all who "drop in," steam engines, flax breakers, planing machines, combined whip and circular saws, for carpenters and cabinet makers, to be run either by foot or steam, car box borers, &c., &c. The proprietors are practical machinists and inventors, and their workmen well skilled in their calling. We saw a beautiful and compact steam engine, which had just been completed for a printing establishment, at Binghamton New York. If we had not been informed differently, we should have taken it to be a mangle, finished up for exhibition exclusively.

J. A. Hay's stock of hats and caps, just received at his store down town, are well worth looking at. Hays is always pleased to have people call in and look at things, even though they do not purchase. All the new styles, with some of the older styles will be found on sale, at prices which cannot fail to agree with the pockets of all who desire to buy. Hays does not give hats and caps away, but he does sell them dirt cheap.

Wednesday of last week was prolific of accidents, in this neighborhood:

Mr. John Zimmerman, of Smithfield, while watching the working of the machinery in a Saw Mill near his residence, was struck in the head by a piece of timber, and seriously, though, we are glad to say, not fatally, injured. For several days he lay in a state of insensibility, but is now recovering.

On the same day, while our townsman, John T. Palmer, and a friend were trying the qualities of a young horse, to a wagon, the animal scared and started on a run. The breaking of both lines made the horse master of the situation, the occupants of the wagon were scattered promiscuously around, bruising and injuring Mr. Palmer severely. He has, however, recovered from his hurts. The horse, after a turn around the block, brought up with the wagon, safe and sound, at the point he started from.

On the same day, while working at some repairs on Hohenfeldt's barn, near Wolf Hollow, John Adams, of McAdams, well and favorably known in that section of the county, met with an accident which will probably result fatally. He was engaged in tearing off the roof when a decayed rafter, on which he stepped gave way, and he fell from the roof to the ground floor of the basement stable. His injuries, both outward and inward, are very severe, and his recovery is extremely doubtful.

At the Erie investigation, New York, Saturday week, Jay Gould testified that he sent \$5000 to Clinton county, N. Y., to elect a member to the Assembly; \$5000 to Steuben county; but could tell nothing about why Tweed was paid for "legal services," or why Fisk received \$50,000 for "legal services."

The farmers of Vineland, N. J., are making preparations for the coming fruit season. The crop of small fruit is expected to be larger the present year than that of any previous season.

A gang of burglars and incendiaries raided on Passaic village, near Patterson, N. J., Sunday night week. A number of places were robbed, and a stable was fired. One of the gang, James Clark, aged eighteen, of Jersey City, was arrested.

Fayette county, although heavily Democratic, claims to be the banner "Local Option" county, every district having voted against License, and giving a total majority of 2,570.

R. D. Bogart, the paymaster's clerk who was arrested for embezzling and desertion from the navy, was before Judges Hoffman and Sawyer, of San Francisco, on Friday, on a writ of habeas corpus, and his case will probably be taken under advisement. A court-martial will be convened at Mare Island to try the case.

Henry Frolich was hanged at Syracuse on Friday forenoon for the murder of Peter Shaffer. Frolich marched firmly to the gallows, where he made a speech denouncing the judge and district attorney in bitter language. He closed his remarks by saying:—"In the name of God Almighty I am ready; let me go."

Arizona advises to the 4th instant state that Major Randall, of the Twenty third Infantry, had a fight with the Tonton Apaches, in which forty one warriors were killed and a number of women and children captured. "A large number of the worst Apaches in Arizona" had sent in offers to surrender. General Crook had gone to Camp Verde to meet troops coming in.

Among the persons brought up before the Mayor of Reading, on Wednesday morning last, was a farmer worth \$50,000. He had been locked up in the station-house the previous night, for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. When arrested had in his possession money, notes and checks representing a large amount. This "gay and festive" Berks county farmer was obliged to fork over \$350 for fine and costs, and was then discharged.

A farrier, at Worcester, Mass., met with a singular accident, recently. He was engaged in shoeing a horse, holding the animal's foot across both his knees, when the horse, attempting to change his position, bore down on the man, who sprang to save himself, against the horse, when his legs were bent backward by the load, and both legs of the man were broken just below the knees.

The Republican State Committee is called to meet at Harrisburg on Thursday, the first of May, for the purpose of designating the time and place of holding the State Convention this year. As the only State officers to be nominated will be a Judge of the Supreme Court and a State Treasurer, the event does not excite much interest, and the Convention arrangements will probably be controlled by those who expect to be candidates.

The report of the Court of Inquiry held at Halifax on the Atlantic disaster was made last Friday. It commends the conduct of the officers after the wreck occurred, but condemns the management of the ship prior to that time. The certificate of Captain Williams was suspended for two years. Parties are busy at work recovering merchandises from the wreck. Many bodies have been found beneath the decks, but few have been identified.

A romance connected with the wreck of the Atlantic was the discovery that one of the sailors of the ill-fated steamer, whose life was sacrificed in efforts to save others, was a young woman of about twenty or twenty five years of age. Her sex was not known until the body was washed ashore and the rude clothing removed preparatory to burial. She had served as a common sailor for three voyages, and was a favorite shipmate with all. She is described as having fewer of the vices incident to a sailor's life than is usual, but she was, nevertheless, as jolly an old tar as any of them. One of the survivors of the crew in speaking of her remarked, "I didn't know Bill was a woman. He was a good fellow, though, and I am sorry he was a woman." The most singular part of the whole story is that the woman was an American, and was about the only one of that nationality belonging to the crew. Who she was and where she came from, and her motive for leading such a strange life of hardship, will never be known.

A frightful railroad accident occurred on the Stonington and Providence Rail road early on Saturday morning. The night line from New York was running eastward at great speed, long before daylight, when a bridge over the Pawcatuck river broke down under its weight. The bridge had been much injured by high water, and its condition seems not to have been known to the officers of the road. The engine and five or six cars plunged headlong into the chasm. As the cars crashed in one after another they took fire from the overturned stoves, and those not covered with water were consumed. The engineer and fireman were killed at their posts. Ten or twelve of the passengers were killed or burned to death, and a much larger number were wounded. There were several baggage cars in front of the train, which prevented greater destruction. The first cause of the accident was the apparent neglect of the railroad company, in not looking after the safety of the bridge, which was in a perilous situation. The burning of the cars admits of no excuse, and it is a horror for which the road is directly responsible. It has grown to be an invariable accompaniment of every winter railroad catastrophe.

A Horrible Story From Arkansas. MEMPHIS, April 16.—The Augusta (Ark.) Bulletin publishes a letter from Thomas Warren of Union County, Ark., giving an account of a horrible outrage upon a white woman by a negro in that county. A few weeks ago a married woman went to a neighbor's house to remain several days, but found no one at home and started to return, when a negro stopped her horse, took her off, and drove, pushed, and pulled her eight miles into the bottom lands, where he tied her to a tree and ravished her, keeping her there for three days. On the second day, while still tied to the tree, she gave birth to a child. On the third day the husband of the unfortunate woman not finding her at the neighbors, but discovering her horse where the negro had left it, collected some of his friends and began a search, which resulted in finding her dead body tied to the tree, the negro having murdered her by blows upon the head with a club. The murderer was soon afterwards captured by a party of negroes who were assisting in the search. At the husband's request the negroes built two log heaps, and setting them on fire, placed the negro between them. They were 24 hours burning him, and at intervals subjected him to horrible torture, such as cutting off his toes and strips from his body. Three other negroes concerned in ravishing the woman were subsequently caught and shot.

The Modoc War.

The reports from the seat of war are not encouraging even to those few who thought that the treacherous murder of General Canby should not be too vindictively avenged. In the late encounter that General GILLEN's forces had with the savages the latter were driven from their stronghold among the lava beds by the artillery, but their killed and wounded were altogether insignificant, and much less than those of the whites. Worse than this remains to be told, the fact that the Modocs effected a successful retreat being indubitable.

We have no doubt that General GILLEN did all that was possible to prevent such an important conclusion to his attack, but, nevertheless, the result is to be regretted, not only because justice demanded the severest punishment of every Indian in any way responsible for the killing of CANBY, but because, the band, having escaped to the mountains, it can further set the authority of the government at defiance, and, from its new and strong hiding places, make forays against the unarmed settlers of the up country.

The retreat of the Indians was discovered early on the morning of the 17th inst, but it appears that the cavalry did not begin pursuit until late the same night, giving the enemy fifteen or eighteen hours' advantage in getting away. The capture, by the regular troops, of the lava beds amounts to nothing, the territory was of no consequence whatever without the Indians, and no matter what insurmountable obstacles were in General GILLEN's way, preventing him from obstructing the escape of the savages, the country will not learn with feelings of satisfaction that they have escaped. Between them and the whites there can never be any more talks of peace, and they know it. From the whites they cannot expect any better treatment than extermination, and, as a result, their whole policy will be one of robbery and murder. If General GILLEN is censured by the country for permitting them to retreat successfully from before his troops, it will be his own fault, for no longer ago than Saturday last we printed his despatch to SHERMAN in which he said that none should escape.

The Middleburg Post hears good accounts of the growing crops in Snyder county.

Congressional Apportionment.

The legislature passed the Congressional Apportionment Bill, as it came from the hands of the Conference Committee, as follows:

First district—1st, 2d, 7th and 26th wards of Philadelphia.
Second district—8th, 9th, 10th, 13th, 14th and 20th wards and that part of the 17th ward lying west of Second street.
Third district—The 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 11th, 12th and 16th wards.
Fourth district—The 15th, 24th, 27th, 28th and 29th wards.

Fifth district—The 18th, 19th, 22d, 23d and 25th wards, and that part of the 17th ward east of Second street.

Sixth district—Chester and Delaware counties.
Seventh district—Montgomery county and all that portion of Berks county not included in the Tenth district.

Eighth district—Berks county.
Ninth district—Lancaster county.

Tenth district—Northampton and Lehigh counties, and the townships of Durham, Milford, Springfield, Richland, Rockhill, Haycock, Nookamaxon and Tinticon, and the borough of Quakertown, in Berks county.

Eleventh district—Columbia, Montour, Carbon, Monroe and Pike counties, and the townships of Nescopeck, Black Creek, Sugar Loaf, Butler, Hazle, Foster, Bear Creek, Bucks, Spring Brook, Roaring Brook, Salem, Hollenback, Huntingdon, and that part of the city of Scranton south of Roaring Brook creek and east of the Lackawanna river, and the boroughs of Danmore, New Columbus, Goulds borough, White Haven, Jeddo and Hazleton.

Twelfth district—All that part of Luzerne county not included in the eleventh district.

Thirteenth district—The county of Schuylkill.

Fourteenth district—Dauphin, Northumberland and Lebanon counties.

Fifteenth district—Bradford, Susquehanna, Wayne and Wyoming counties.

Sixteenth district—Counties of Tioga, Potter, McKean, Cameron, Lycoming and Sullivan.

Seventeenth district—Cambria, Bedford, Blair and Somerset.

Eighteenth district—The counties of Franklin, Fulton, Juniata, Huntingdon, Snyder and Perry.

Nineteenth district—York, Adams and Cumberland counties.

Twentieth district—Union, Clinton, Clearfield, Elk, Mifflin and Centre.

Twenty first district—Westmoreland, Fayette and Greene.

Twenty second district—Pittsburg city and the townships of Chartiers, Union, Scott, Stowe, Robinson, Upper and Lower St. Clair, Baldwin, Wilkins, Penn and Snowden, and the boroughs of Mansfield, Chartiers and Braddock, in Allegheny county.

Twenty third district—All that portion of Allegheny county not included in the Twenty second district.

Twenty fourth district—Washington, Beaver and Lawrence counties.

Twenty fifth district—Clarion, Indiana, Armstrong, Forest and Jefferson counties.

Twenty sixth district—The counties of Mercer, Butler and Crawford.

Twenty seventh district—Erie, Warren and Venango counties.

THE MODOC MASSACRE.

Additional Particulars of the Massacre. The following additional particulars of the massacre of the Peace Commissioners has been received. Captain Anderson was at Colonel Mason's camp when the attack was made on the Peace Commission and party.

He says Lieutenant Sherwood and Doyle were allured out from the camp by a white flag; they went from 400 to 500 yards, where they met what they supposed were only two Indians, who said they would like to talk to "Little Tyee" (Colonel Mason). They were told that they (the officers) did not want to talk, and for the Indians to go back to their camp and they would return to theirs. As the officers turned around the Indians, four in number; fired upon them, wounding Lieutenant Sherwood in the arm and thigh.

Captain Anderson was on duty at the signal station on Hospital Rock, and saw plainly the attack upon Col. Mason's front, and telegraphed General Gillem to notify the Peace Commissioners immediately. Colonel Biddle, who was at the signal station at General Gillem's headquarters when the message was received, at once placed his field glass upon General Canby, as the party sat together, about a mile off, and very soon afterwards perceived the whole party scattered.

The colonel followed the general's course with his glass while he ran about fifty yards, when he threw up his arms and fell backward dead. Two of the Indians who were following him, and one believed to be Captain Jack, stabbed him in the neck. His body was afterwards completely stripped. Dr. Thomas was also completely stripped. His purse, containing about \$60, was found under his body, the Indians having dropped it. Meacham was shot in three places, one ball entering at the inner corner of his right eye, another inside his head, and a third passing through his right forearm. The first two balls are both believed to have lodged in his cranium. He also received a cut on the left arm and a scalp wound about five inches long. He was found about fifty yards from the spot where the slaughter began, in an opposite direction from that taken by Canby. He was also entirely stripped, and when found was bewildered in mind. Captain Anderson spent an hour with him yesterday, when he was conscious and in no pain.

Meacham says he thinks he shot Schonchin in the abdomen, and blood was found, which indicated that one Indian had been wounded. The soldiers who were ready started on a double quick immediately on the firing of the shots. They met Dyer and Riddle, and his wife followed they were half way from camp. The Indians retired and kept up their re-

trert about 600 yards in advance of the soldiers, who followed them half a mile beyond the Modoc ground, when they were withdrawn, as they were not provided with supplies.

PENNSYLVANIA'S JEWELS.

From advance sheets of the census of 1870, relating to the products of the mining industries of the several States and Territories, it will be observed that the aggregate mining product (including quarries) of all the States and Territories for that year was \$150,598,091. Turning from this aggregate to the return from Pennsylvania alone, the important and impressive fact will be observed that of that vast aggregate our own State furnished \$76,208,390, or just about one half of the entire mining product of the whole country. Or putting the result in another form of words, the mineral product of Pennsylvania in that year was equal in value to that of all the other States and Territories combined. This is a most remarkable exhibit, considering that the aggregate of the returns of the mineral products of the other States, the gold and silver of California, Nevada, Montana, Idaho, &c., as well as the copper and iron of Michigan and Missouri, and the coal of Ohio and Illinois. It is, moreover, a great fact easy to carry in the memory.

This difference in the substance of the industrial tables left the industrial returns of Pennsylvania at considerable disadvantages besides those of New York, seeing that some of the most important of our industries did not show among the manufacturing industries at all. We are now able to supply the omissions, and the comparison for the two States stands as follows: Aggregate of the manufacturing and mining industries of Pennsylvania for 1870, \$788,103,734; aggregate of manufacturing and mining industries of New York for the same year, \$789,518,705. Here is a difference in favor of dollars in a grand aggregate for the two States of nearly sixteen hundred millions. We do not doubt that Pennsylvania is now very far in advance of New York, as any one can understand when he compares the above almost equal figures for 1870 with the returns for 1850, when the same industries stood as follows for the two States: Pennsylvania, \$155,044,910; New York \$237,507,210. From being more than fifty per cent behind our great sister State in 1850, we had got even with her in 1870, and at the same ratio of gain must be largely ahead of her now.

Pennsylvania's coal yield aggregated nearly fifty two and a half millions of dollars, our coal alone making more than one third the entire mineral wealth of the Union. The State produced over eight million dollars' worth of crude petroleum, whilst our iron ore reached a value of nearly four millions. In examining the detailed returns of minerals in the State, it will be found that no less than thirty-three counties produced coal, and twenty-three counties iron ore, whilst eight counties have petroleum well situated within their borders. The great coal bearing county is Luzerne, which mined during the year over twenty millions of dollars' worth of anthracite coal; that single county contributing one seventh of the mineral wealth of the entire Union. In Schuylkill county ten millions' worth of anthracite coal was mined. Allegheny was the chief producer of bituminous coal, her mines yielding nearly five millions. More than four fifths of the petroleum was pumped in Venango County, nearly fifteen millions of dollars' worth being produced in that single county. Lancaster seems to be the chief County for digging iron ore, the yield being over half a million. Northampton County produced a half million of slate, and a quarter of a million of zinc, whilst the nickle mine in Lancaster County yielded twenty four thousand dollars. The quarry statistics are also quite interesting.

There is material for contemplation in these figures, which show so remarkably our mineral wealth. Coal, iron ore and petroleum are common things—cheap, and not over pleasant to handle—yet in the scale of the census they outweigh, as we see almost all the other mineral products of this great mineral producing country. The gold and silver of the Pacific slope; the copper, iron and lead of the Northwest and the Mississippi Valley; the granite of New England and Virginia, and all the many valuable and highly prized ores and gems our country's mines produce, fall short of these in value. They place this great Commonwealth in the front rank among the States, give her wealth, prosperity and great influence, and in their solid value far outweigh the more glittering precious metals that the world so earnestly strives for.—Philadelphia Ledger.

The Supreme Lodge Knights of Pythias.

RICHMOND, April 18.—The Supreme Lodge of the World, Knights of Pythias, to-day, after having the matter under consideration for three days, sustained, by a vote of 42 to 9, the action of the Supreme Chancellor in suspending the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, together with about fifty subordinate lodges in that State, for alleged rebellion against the laws of the Supreme Lodge. This action cuts off about ten thousand knights from all affiliation with other members of the order. The Grand Chancellor and other officers of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania were before the Supreme Lodge, and were heard in their own defense.

To Cure a Balky Horse.

A man was driving a four horse team to a loaded wagon when a mare on the pole balked, and could not be made to start. An old teamster who was present, unhitched the mare from the wagon, took off the leaders, turned the mare's tail to the leaders' tails, and hitched them together by the double traces. When he gave the word to start, the mare commenced dancing, but the other horses walked off with her, dragging her backward a couple hundred yards. He then put her in the wagon again, and she out pulled any horse he had. She never was allowed to balk afterwards.

175 barrels—\$10,000—400,000 eggs shipped over the Cumberland Valley R. R. 654 day last week.

An orange tree in Los Angeles County, California, supposed to be 80 years, is said to have yielded in one season 6,200 oranges.

Nearly a quarter of a million dollars in United States bonds, which had been obtained in the late Bank of England forgeries by McDonald and his associates, was recovered in New York on Monday.

A stranger recently entered one of the churches in Indianapolis, and was allowed to stand awhile in the aisle. At length he was approached by one of the brethren, when he inquired: "What church is this?" "Christ Church." "Is he in?" The church man took the hint, and gave the stranger a seat.

Special Notices.

Buy your ladies and children hats, ribbons, flowers, feathers, half price, at the wonderful cheap Auction store.

Buy your Cassimers, water proof and Kentucky jeans, at the cheap Auction store and save your dollars.

Buy your hats and caps, at the wonderful cheap Auction store, nearly half price.

Buy your needles and pins, at fivecents a paper and excellent spot cotton four ets, at cheap Auction store, four doors below post office.

Buy your boots and shoes, at the cheap Auction store, and save twenty-five cents on the dollar.

Buy your black and Japanese silks, and black alpaca, wonderful cheap, at wonderful cheap Auction store.

Buy your coats, pants, and vests at the cheap Auction store and save thirty cents on the dollar.

Decker's wonderful cheap Auction store is filled with spring and summer goods, some nearly half price.

Buy your muslins, flannel and beautiful dress goods, at the cheap Auction store and save your dollars. [April 19-20.]

Essey Cottage Organs.

The styles are beautiful, adapted to all requirements and tastes, with prices suitable to all classes of purchasers.

We call special attention to the Fort Hermon and the wonderful Vox Solitudo.

Every instrument fully warranted.

Send for an illustrated catalogue containing full description of Organs.

Splendid Christmas Gifts and New Year's Presents for all.

J. Y. SINGAPUS, Stroudsburg, Pa.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.

DUPONC'S GOLDEN PILLS.

There is not a Lady living, but what at some period of her life will find Duponc's Golden Pills just the medicine she needs.

FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY, HEADACHE, FAINTNESS, &c.

They never fail, and may be depended upon in every case of difficulty caused by cold or disease. They always give immediate relief. A lady writes: Duponc's Golden Pills relieved me in one day, without inconvenience.

The genuine are in (WHITTY) boxes, and upon each box my private Revenue Stamp, without which none are genuine, and the box is signed "S. D. HOWE."

Full and explicit directions accompany each box.—Price \$1.00 per box; six boxes \$5.00. Sold by one Druggist in every town, village, city and hamlet throughout the world.

Sold by DREHER & BRO., Druggists, Sole Agents for Monroe County, Stroudsburg, Pa.

These Pills will be sent by mail (free of postage) to any part of the Country, on receipt of the price thereof. [See 12 72-6m.]

The most Wonderful Discovery of the 19th Century.

Dr. S. D. Howe's

ARABIAN MILK-CURE

FOR CONSUMPTION,

and all Diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs. (The only medicine of the kind in the world.)

A Substitute for Cod Liver Oil.

Permanently cures Asthma, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Loss of Voice, Shortness of Breath, Catarrh, Croup, Coughs, Cold, &c., in a few days, like magic. Price \$1 per bottle; six for \$5. ALSO, DR. S. D. HOWE'S

ARABIAN TONIC BLOOD-PURIFIER,

which differs from all other preparations in its immediate action upon the

Liver, Kidneys and Blood.

It is purely vegetable, and cleanses the system of all impurities, builds it right up, and makes pure, Rich Blood. It cures Scrofulous Diseases of all kinds, removes constipation, and regulates the bowels, for "General Debility," "Lost Vitality," and "Broken-down Constitutions," I "challenge the 19th Century" to find its equal.

EVERY BOTTLE IS WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD. Price \$1 per Bottle; six Bottles \$5. Sold by DREHER & BRO., Druggists.

Sole agents for Stroudsburg, Pa. DR. S. D. HOWE, Sole Proprietor, dec 12 72-6m.] 181 Chambers St., New York

To Investors.

To those who wish to reinvest Coupons or Dividends, and those who wish to increase their income from means already invested in other less profitable securities, we recommend the Seven-Thirty Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company as well secured and unusually productive.

The bonds are always convertible at Ten per cent. premium (1.10) into the Company's Bonds at Market Prices. The Rate of interest (seven and three-tenths per cent. gold) is equal now to about 8 1/2 currency—yielding an income more than one-third greater than U. S. 5-20s. Gold Checks for the semi-annual interest on the Registered Bonds are mailed to the Post-Office address of the owner. All marketable stocks and bonds are received in exchange for Northern Pacific on most favorable terms.

JAY COOKE & CO., New York, Philadelphia and Washington, Financial Agents Northern Pacific R. R. Co. Bonds for sale in Stroudsburg, by the Stroudsburg Bank, and Monroe County Bank, March 27, 1873.—4*