

Published by Theodore Schoeb

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Advertisements of one square (eight lines) for one week, one of three squares for one month, one of six squares for three months, one of twelve squares for six months, one of twenty-four squares for one year. Longer ones in proportion.
No extra charge for postage.

JOE PRINTING,

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

WILLIAM S. REES,

Surveyor, Conveyancer and
Real Estate Agent.

Farms, Timber Lands and Town Lots
FOR SALE.

Office next door above S. Rees' pass Depot
and 2d floor below the Corner Store.
March 29, 1873-4f.

D. R. J. LANTZ

Surgeon and Mechanical Dentist.

Still has his office on Main Street, at the second story of Dr. S. Wallace's brick building, next to the corner of the Stroudsburg House, and he offers himself for his duties as constant and professional dentist, and also for the insertion of Artificial Teeth on Rubber, Gold, Silver or Platinum, and also for all other dental work.
Special attention given to the extraction of teeth, and to the insertion of Artificial Teeth on Rubber, Gold, Silver or Platinum, and also for all other dental work.
Most persons know the great folly and danger of entrusting their work to the unskillful, or to those living at a distance. April 12, 1873—1y

DR. GEO. W. JACKSON

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON & ACCOUCHER.

In the old office of Dr. A. Reeves Jackson, residence in Wyckoff's building.
STROUDSBURG, PA.
August 8, 1872-4f.

DR. H. J. PATTERSON,

OPERATING AND MECHANICAL DENTIST.

Having located in East Stroudsburg, Pa., announces that he is now prepared to insert artificial teeth in the most beautiful and life-like manner. Also, great attention given to filling and preserving the natural teeth. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas. All other work incident to the profession done in the most skillful and approved style. All work attended to promptly and guaranteed. Charges reasonable. Paragon of the public solicited.

Office in A. W. Lott's new building, opposite Ananias' Home, East Stroudsburg, Pa. July 11, 1872-1y.

DR. N. I. PECK,

Surgeon Dentist.

Announces that having just returned from Dental College, he is fully prepared to make artificial teeth in the most beautiful and life-like manner, and to fill decayed teeth according to the most approved method.
Teeth extracted without pain, when desired, by the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas, which is entirely harmless. Repairing of all kinds neatly done. All work warranted. Charges reasonable.

Office in J. G. Keller's new brick building, Main Street, Stroudsburg, Pa. Aug 31-4f.

JAMES H. VALTON,

Attorney at Law.

Office in the building formerly occupied by L. M. Burson, and opposite the Stroudsburg Bank, Main Street, Stroudsburg, Pa. Jan 13-4f.

AMERICAN HOTEL.

The subscriber would inform the public that he has leased the house formerly kept by Jacob Knecht, in the Borough of Stroudsburg, Pa., and having repaired and refurbished the same, is prepared to entertain all who may patronize him. It is the aim of the proprietor, to furnish superior accommodations at moderate rates and will spare no pains to promote the comfort of the guests. A liberal share of public patronage solicited.
April 17, 72-4f. D. L. PISLE.

KIPLE HOUSE,

HONESDALE, PA.

Most central location of any Hotel in town.
169 Main Street.
Proprietors.
January 9, 1873.—1y.

LACKAWANNA HOUSE,

OPPOSITE THE DEPOT,

East Stroudsburg, Pa.
B. J. VAN COTT, Proprietor.

The BAR contains the choicest Liquors and the TABLE is supplied with the best of the market affords. Charges moderate. (May 3 1872-4f.)

WATSON'S

Mount Vernon House,

117 and 119 North Second St.
ABOVE ARCH.

PHILADELPHIA.

May 30, 1872-1y.

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON'S (of W.H.)

has a Receipt for CONSUMPTION and ASTHMA carefully compounded at

HOLLINHEAD'S DRUG STORE.

Medicines Fresh and Pure.
Nov. 2, 1867. W. HOLLINHEAD.

BLANK LEASES

For Sale at this Office.

Theo. F. Killock. N. H. Shaffer.

HALLOCK & SHAFFER,

House, Sign & Ornamental Painters,

AND
PAPER HANGERS.

Shop on Main St. 2d floor in J.S. Williams' building, next door to Flory's Store
P. S.—Orders by mail promptly attended to.
January 30, 1873—6m.

J. B. HULL,

(Successor to J. E. Erdman.)

Monroe Co. Marble Works,

Main St., Stroudsburg, Pa.,
Where will be found constantly on hand or made to order,
MONUMENTS,
HEADSTONES, &c.,

of the best Italian and American Marble.
Having been in the employ of Mr. Erdman for nearly ten years, I feel confident in my ability to please all that give me a call. All work warranted to give entire satisfaction.
Orders by mail promptly attended to.
Feb 20-72-4f

Court Proclamation.

Whereas, the Hon. SAMUEL S. DERRER, President Judge of the 22d Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of the counties of Wayne, Pike, Monroe and Carbon, and John De Young, and Peter Gruver, Esq's, Associate Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Monroe, and by virtue of their offices, Justices of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Court of General Quarter Sessions in and for the said County of Monroe, have issued their precept to me commanding that a Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace and Common Pleas, and Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Orphan's Court, for the said County of Monroe, be held at Stroudsburg, on

MONDAY, the 26th day of May, 1873, to continue one week, if necessary.

NOTICE

I am hereby given to the Constable, the Justices of the Peace, and Constables of the said County of Monroe, that they be then and there ready with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations and other remembrances to do those things which their offices are appertaining, and also that those who are bound by recognizances to prosecute and give evidence against the prisoners, that are or shall be in the jail of the said County of Monroe, or against persons who stand charged with the commission of offences to be then and there prosecute or testify as shall be just.
(God save the Commonwealth.)

CHARLES HENRY, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office Stroudsburg,
May 1, 1873.



LOOK! LOOK!!

Mr. J. A. Hays,

OF THE

Popular Hat & Cap Emporium,

Has just returned from the cities with an immense stock of

Hats, Caps and Gents' Furnishing Goods,

for Spring and Summer wear, which he is offering at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Thankful for past favors, I respectfully ask my old customers and the public generally to examine my Stock and Prices before making purchases elsewhere.

Store on Main Street, Stroudsburg, Pa., a few doors above the Washington Hotel.

J. A. HAYS.
April 24, '73-4f

Executors Sale of a valuable

PIECE OF LAND.

The undersigned offers at private sale, a valuable *FARM*, situated in Stroud township, Monroe County, Pa., one mile and other on the Stroudsburg Depot, on the Millford road, adjoining land of Stroud Burson, John W. Vanfleet, Daniel Callaghan, containing
Thirty-two Acres,
more or less, all cleared, and in a high state of cultivation.
The improvements are a two-story
Frame Dwelling House,
18 by 28 feet, a *FRAME BARN* 30 by 40 feet, Carriage House 20 by 20 feet, and other out-buildings. A never failing well of water near the door, and a lot of choice fruit trees on the premises.
SAMUEL MICHLE, } Executors.
JACOB E. HERZOG, }
Stroud tsp., Sept. 20, 1872.

CAN YOU TELL WHY IT IS

that when any one comes to Stroudsburg to buy Furniture, they always inquire for McCarty's Furniture Store! [Sept. 26

The Great Snow Storm!

THE HURRICANE IN NEBRASKA.

LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY.

THRILLING ACCOUNT OF THE STORM.

OMAHA, NEB., April 21.—Those who judge of the climate of this section of country by its position on the map would be surprised to feel the keen dry wind which rises on these high plains in a moment and furnishes a taste of the pole with tropical surroundings. But this wind of the plains is a matter of course, and people are prepared for it. Not so such a visitation as that of Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, the 13th, 14th and 15th. A storm of snow which is unparalleled in well authenticated local history, coming after a particularly well developed spring and almost on the threshold of speedy summer, is an event for which no preparation can be made and no satisfactory reason provided. For forty odd hours a wind blew strongly and steadily, frequently with a velocity of seventy miles an hour. It sufficed to carry houses bodily from their foundations, to overturn walls of solid stone, to blow cars from the track and land them beyond the ditches which drain the embankments on either side. The snow fell in sheets and masses, actually bridging over considerable rivers, and making at noonday an Egyptian darkness—a darkness which could be felt. The railroad cuttings were blocked up with masses of snow and ice, and so penetrating was the wind and so fine the drift at times that passengers within the cars, the doors and windows being locked, were covered with a snowy powder that forced its way in through the wood work and round the window casings so rapidly that the panels inside seemed to be smoking in a smouldering conflagration.
The snow fall did not present a less remarkable aspect in the matter of intensity. It not only swallowed up and destroyed all land marks, but drew before the places where they had been so thick a veil that the keenest eye could not have distinguished them at a rod's distance.— At Scandinavia the night was no darker than the day. For the two days that the storm raged, the storm-bound residents could not see the hitching posts or garden fences which were only twelve feet from the windows. Strong men who were visiting or had gone to the postoffice, failed to distinguish the way home, and were forced to remain where the storm found them, till its fury was assuaged, thus adding intolerably to the anguish of their families, who feared them buried under the mountainous drifts. Residents round the public square could not, between the blinding drifts and the violent wind, reach the cistern in its midst, though the distance was less than twenty rods, and so were forced to melt snow for water.
At Hastings people were forced to take refuge in their cellars and burrow there like rats, for the snow drifted in through the walls of the houses and formed piles round every article of furniture. At Grand Island, when the chimneys became choked with snow so that fire were impossible, whole families went to bed in their clothing and remained there for two or three days, without fuel, food or water. At Gibbon twenty-five men, most of whom had gone thither to open a lodge of Odd Fellows, were cooped up in a small house from Sunday afternoon to Wednesday noon, unable even to open the door. At Lone Tree a man named Burton, who had gone to the wood shed to bring in some fuel for his family, found it impossible to return, and had to remain there from Monday morning till Tuesday night. At Belleville a German named Koeh is said to have groped his way from his house to the yard for wood, but to have been overpowered by the snow and wind and never to have returned. His wife, rendered desperate by his absence, at last ventured out to seek for him, but lost her way, and, fortunately, brought up at the stable, where she remained from Tuesday morning till the same night, her two children, one three and the other nine, being left in the house all alone.
The brute creation suffered terribly. Those that were corralled or out on the plains were suffocated by the snow; those that were in stables went mad with famine and thirst. Even the wild birds, to whom the storm is a parent and playmate, were overpowered. At Wood river prairie hens were found under the snow so benumbed that they could neither fly nor run, and giving no tokens of life when men took them up and handled them, save by the pulsation of their scathed hearts and the upward glance of their inquiring eye.— At Grand Island they were picked up by dozens, dead, little lumps of ice and tumbled feathers. At Stevenson the residents found birds that had broken their necks and wings against the houses and barns in the blind terror of their aimless flight, flung by the hurricane like stones from a sling. At Lone Tree almost every hog in a blockade cattle train was lost. The weakest were trodden under foot and run by the stronger. Many more were suffocated.
The loss of stock on the plains must be immense; probably a half of the unsheltered cattle have been suffocated or drowned. Some herds stampeded in the panic caused by the first gale; their

members were scattered over the plains; some tumbled into ravines and broke their necks or legs, being killed outright or disabled to linger till they died of hunger or suffocation; others blundered into rivers and were drowned; others roamed about till they were exhausted and lay down panting and sobbing, to be covered ten feet deep by snow before they died for lack of air.
Among the fatal accidents recorded, the most terrible was one which occurred at Belleville, in Republic county, 150 miles west of Atchison. A prairie fire swept over the country on Saturday, the day preceding the storm, destroying many buildings and a great deal of grain.— Among the dwellings burnt was that of a Mr. Crane. He was absent at Atchison, but his wife and four children were in the house. They escaped with their lives and the clothes they wore and took refuge with a neighbor named Barnett. Next day, from a sea of fire the land was a desert of snow. The two families sought refuge in the cellar, fearing lest the house should be carried away. The storm drove in the solid stone gable as a man might drive in the side of a paste board box with his fist. The structure tumbled into the cellar. Mrs. Barnett being very badly crushed. On Monday morning her husband ventured out for assistance. Ere he returned the floors, heaving beneath the incumbent weight of tons of snow, fell in as a dead fall trap tumbled on the prey. Mrs. Barnett and her three children were killed instantly; so were Mrs. Crane and two of her little ones. Two others of the four survived, though terribly mangled, but one died a few minutes after he had been extricated. Of the ten inmates only one little girl survived. The child said, amid her sobs, "We were all crying together, and then the house tumbled so (clapping her little hands), and that was all."

At Belleville several other buildings were wrecked by the storm, though no other lives were lost. At Gibbon a snow drift forty feet high is the cenotaph which marks where a house once was inhabited by a newly married couple, till the wind in a moment made a ruin of the house and corpses of the bride and groom. At Scandinavia a flour mill, 60 by 40, was moved bodily about four feet from its foundation and filled all askew. It looks like a stiff hat knocked all askew by violent contact with a beam. Near by a stone stable was blown down, the roof being carried across the yard and flung upon a carriage-house. At Grand Island the wind blew in the windows in one gable of a frame house, and lifted off the roof as if by the explosion of a barrel of gunpowder, though not a pane of glass in the sides of the house was cracked.
Among the many cases of death reported some are of a peculiarly harrowing or extraordinary character. At Cawker four bodies were found, one in front of a house, and so near the fence that the gate, when opened, smote against his corpse. At Lone Tree a servant in a tavern went into the yard for wood, groped his way into the road, and died. Those who went out to seek in a lull of the storm stumbled over a body within forty yards of the house. It was not that of the boy they sought, but of a trapper, whose woodcraft had not availed to guide him a few steps further to safety. At Hastings a farmer named Marshall went to feed his cattle. The barn was about 200 feet from the house, directly in the rear, but the snow was over the fences, and he wandered to one side and was suffocated. At Grand Island two men were lost in a drift about thirty feet apart.
At Red Cloud Mrs. Bent and her child tried to grope their way to the next house, the wind and the snow having rendered their own untenable. Five days after the two bodies were found in the road less than fifty yards from the refuge they sought. The child had given way first, and the mother died beside it. Near Tehama they found an unknown man, with a dog keeping watch over the dead body. At Grafton Mr. Keeler, his wife and child tried to reach a neighbor's house. They struggled on—it was only half a mile—the feeble ones tired and sat down to rest, "it felt so warm." Only a minute, they said. A childless widower strove desperately through the drifts and reached the house, leaving all who bore his name buried in the highway. At Chapman's a woman is said to have left her two children in the house while she went for wood, and never to have returned. The children only know that she "went out there," and they "waited and cried so long and so hard."

The New Law of Pennsylvania.

We give below a copy of the bill regulating the sale and inspection of refined petroleum in this State, which has been passed by the Legislature and will go into operation on the first of May.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that no refined petroleum, kerosene, naphtha, benzole, gasoline or any burning fluids, be they designated by what soever name, the fire test of which shall be less than one hundred and ten degrees Fahrenheit, shall be sold or offered for sale as an illuminator, for consumption within the limits of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

SECTION 2. The said fire test shall be determined by an inspector appointed under the provisions of this act, who shall use "Tagliabue's" or such other well defined instrument as may be used by the inspectors of export oil according to the following formula: Heat with alcohol small flame; when thermometer indicates ninety degrees remove lamp; at ninety-five try for flash with small bead of fire on end of string held within a quarter of an inch of surface of oil. Replace lamp and work oil up gradually from this point until the burning point is reached, removing lamp every four degrees, and allowing oil to run up three degrees before replacing lamp, flashing the oil each time just before lamp is replaced, until result is attained.

SECTION 3. The said inspector shall be appointed by the Governor, one for each county in the Commonwealth, wherein said burning oils or fluids, as before mentioned, are manufactured; provided, that in counties of this Commonwealth, where in the office of inspector of spirits and gauger of oils now exists, that officer shall perform the duties of inspector of oils and fluids, and shall give bonds, and be subject to all the conditions and penalties as provided by this act. The said inspectors shall hold their office for the term of three years, unless sooner removed by the Governor for incompetency or found guilty under the provisions of this act—vacancies in said office to be filled by the Governor. The said inspectors shall be authorized to appoint such clerks or deputies as they may find requisite for the perfect carrying out of the duties as specified under this act. The said clerks or deputies shall be paid out of the fees of the office by the inspector of the county wherein the service is performed. All clerks and deputies are held amenable by this act, and subject to the same penalties for violating any of its provisions as are provided in this act for the punishment of the appointed inspectors. Each inspector, deputy or clerks, after receiving his appointment, and prior to entering upon the duties of the office for which he is appointed must and shall file in the office of the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas, an oath or affirmation that he will well and truly perform the duties of the office, and carry out the provisions of this act; and said inspectors shall also file a bond, with one or more approved sureties, in style similar to that of the Sheriff of the county, in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars, for the faithful performance of the duties of said inspector's office, as provided in this act. The said inspector is hereby empowered to receive and collect from the manufacturer or owner, the sum of twenty cents per package, for each package inspected, in any lot under ten; ten cents per package for each package inspected in any lot not more than fifty; seven cents per package, for each package inspected, in any lot, or all lots over fifty; and one dollar for each car of bulk refined oil; and in case any person shall call upon said inspector, to inspect one package of refined oil, he shall charge said person for such inspection fifty (50) cents; and when the inspector of spirits and gauger of oils of any county in the Commonwealth shall become inspector of refined oil and fluids, under the provisions of this act, the fees which he is authorized to charge shall include and be in full of his fees for gauging and inspection.— The said inspector shall provide, at his own cost, stencils, for the purpose of branding packages, to read thus: State of Pennsylvania, fire test, one hundred and ten degrees, with name of inspector. Provided, when oil so inspected shall stand higher test, the inspector shall designate such actual test by his brand. The said inspector or his clerks or deputies, shall and are hereby empowered to enter any place or building, where oils or fluids, as before designated in this act, are manufactured, kept in store, for sale or consumption in this Commonwealth, and in such counties, wherein oil is sold and not manufactured, for which no inspector has been appointed, or in any other place within the limits of this State, which he has reasons for believing that oil is being kept or sold, contrary to the provisions of this act, or for the purpose of carrying out the true intent and meaning of this act. Any inspector shall have the privilege to reinspect, and is hereby empowered to inspect any oil, as hereinbefore designated in section first, which he may by any reason believe to be under fire test, and if so found by him to be under fire test and falsely branded, he shall prosecute, or cause to be prosecuted, the offender as herein authorized in section four of this act. No charge shall be made for reinspection.

SECTION 4. Any person violating any of the provisions of this act, shall upon conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be subject to a fine of not less than two hundred and fifty (250) dollars, nor more than five hundred (500) dollars, or imprisonment not less than one year, or both at the discretion of the Court. One half of said fine to go to the prosecutor and one half to the school fund in the district, where such misdemeanor may have been committed. Also if any person shall sustain damage to his property or injury to his person by reason of violation of any of the provisions of this act by another person, the person guilty of said violation shall be liable to the person injured for all damages sustained thereby.

SECTION 5. All the oils or fluids subject to inspection under this act that may be found in the hands of those who sell in less quantities than one barrel, with a

fraudulent brand or mark of inspection, or found to have been adulterated, or not coming up to the fire test, as the mark of inspection would indicate, shall be subject to seizure by the said Inspector, and the same shall, after ten days public notice be sold, solely for re distillation; the proceeds of such sale, after deducting the necessary expenses of sale and seizure, shall, one half be given to the school fund wherever, the seizure was made, and one-half to the informer.

SECTION 6. Any Inspector or deputy appointed under this act, who shall violate any of its provisions by neglecting to inspect upon request, or shall falsely brand any oil or fluid shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than two hundred and fifty dollars, or more than one thousand dollars, and be subject to imprisonment for not less than three months or more than one year, or both, subject to the discretion of the Court; one half of the fine to go to the informer and one half to the school fund of the district wherein the offence is committed.

SECTION 7. That packages containing oil manufactured for export, shall be branded with stencil by the manufacturer, and with the words, "for export." All benzine, naphtha, or any hydro carbons created in the manufacturer of refined oil from crude petroleum or otherwise manufactured, shall be inspected and branded "benzine," and shall not be kept for sale or used in any way for giving light to be burned in lamps, and this act shall not be construed to prohibit their use in making gas to be conveyed through pipes to burners similar to gas in city gas works, to be used for the same purpose, and further, the penalties for violating this section shall be the same as those applied to the use of refined oil below the legal test.

SECTION 8. Nothing contained in this act shall be construed or held to apply in any manner to any kind of oil or fluid manufactured for export from this State or in transit from one State to another through the limits of this Commonwealth.

Any person or persons who shall sell or cause to be sold, any barrel or package, or who shall refill the same, without first removing the brand of the Inspector, shall be liable to a fine of three hundred dollars for every barrel or package sold, or delivered, or refilled. Said fines shall be recoverable as other fines of like character are recoverable by law; and one-half shall go to the informer, and one-half to the school fund of the district in which the offence was committed.

SECTION 9. The provisions of this act shall take effect and go in force on the first day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.

SECTION 11. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith be, and the same are hereby repealed.

THE BLOW AT THE COUNTRY PRESS.

There was no greater outrage ever committed by Congress than which defeated the free exchange of newspapers through the mails. It was done as a piece of revenge because the press almost unanimously advocated the repeal of the franking privilege, which so incensed Congressmen that they retaliated by repealing the free exchange of newspapers through the mails. The newspapers of the large cities, which enjoy the advantages of immense patronage, encouraged this repeal, hoping thereby to break down country newspapers, and thus give them a wider field of monopoly. It was only rare exceptions where this was not done. The Philadelphia Press from the first opposed the repeal, and did all in its power to prevent the outrage, but it was unavailing. Now let the country press unite, and there is no doubt the next Congress will do what is right and next plain statement to re-establish the free exchange of newspapers through the mails.

We endorse this. The law giving country newspapers circulation, free of postage in the country where printed, was repealed out of pure revenge, but our virtuous congressmen did not do this until they had passed the Salary Grab bill which puts \$5000 each into their own pockets. While stealing this large sum they begrudge country Editors their free exchange, and tax our farmers and mechanics twenty cents a year for their home newspapers. If the country press will unite not to support any man for Congress, in the future, unless he pledges himself to vote to restore the free newspaper law, it will no doubt have the desired effect.—*Douglasian Democrat.*

A talented young African, of the boat black persuasion, observed a neighbor poring wisely over a newspaper, whereupon he addressed him thus:

"Julius, you can't read!"

"Go way, fellah," replied the other, indignantly, "guess I can read. I've big 'unff for dat."

"Big 'unff," retorted the other scornfully, "dat ain't nuffin. A cow's big 'unff to catch a mice, but she can't."

The smelting of Utah and Colorado lead and silver ores is now successfully carried on in Pittsburgh. The lead produced is equal in every respect for all purposes to the best English and German brands. New smelting works are about to be erected at Mansfield, six miles from Pittsburgh, which will be extensive enough to make 100 tons pig lead weekly.