



The Jeffersonian.

THURSDAY JUNE 5 1873.

CHANGEABLE—The Weather during the past week.

A DOG was run over by the street car one day last week, and killed. Bring on some more.

Eleven more car loads of Plaster just received at Stokes' Mills, and will be sold at a reduced price. Grain taken in exchange. June 3, 1873. N. S. WYCKOFF.

MR. JOHN BALDWIN, of the Washington Hotel, is now running a free carriage to and from the depot upon the arrival of trains. Mr. B. is an enterprising man, and certainly knows how to run a hotel.

THE Steamer Poccano will be taken out for practice on Saturday next, at 3 P. M. It is expected that there will be a full quota of members present at that hour. C. P. YETTER, Foreman.

WE learn that a young man named David Titus, was run over by the named line on the D. L. & W. R. R., at Manunka Chunk, on Saturday evening last, and instantly killed. Persons cannot be too careful when within gunshot of a railroad.

Nova Scotia plaster of best quality, for sale at Stokes' Mills, and will be kept on hand, fresh ground, during the season. May 8-5t. N. S. WYCKOFF.

It is reported that iron ore in large quantities, and of the best quality, has been found upon Jesse Smith's farm at East Stroudsburg. If true, it certainly speaks well for the future prosperity of that borough. We shall await further developments, before saying more on this subject.

THE Messrs. F. H. & E. Hess, manufacturers, and wholesale and retail dealers in cigars and tobacco, meerschaum pipes and smokers material generally, are rapidly building up an immense trade. They now have as many cigar makers constantly employed as their building will accommodate. We have sampled a brand of cigars, styled the "De Jose Gener," and pronounce them A No. 1. They are enterprising young men, and are deserving of still greater success.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR REGENERATOR now stands among the first, and at the head of all articles for a similar purpose. The testimony of our physicians is conclusive as to its value; and we are personally acquainted with scores of cases where it has been used with the best of results. It will restore gray hair to its original color, and leaves it glossy, and in a healthy condition; while, for heads troubled with dandruff, or any disease of the scalp, it acts like a charm in cleansing them. Try it, and you will not be disappointed. Lowell Courier, May, 2, 1868.

MOUNTAIN HOME, Pa., June 24, 1873.

Mr. Editor.—At a regular meeting of Mountain Home Lodge No. 684 I.O.O.F. held on Saturday evening, May 31st, 1873, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Resolved. That the thanks of this Lodge are due and are hereby tendered to Mr. James H. McCarty, of Stroudsburg, Pa., for the beautiful motto presented by him to this Lodge.

Resolved. That we will endeavor to cultivate the principle of love toward each other as directed by this motto, "Love One Another" thus fulfilling one of the grand objects of our noble order.

Resolved. That we will ever hold the generous donor in grateful remembrance, and cordially, and cheerfully extend to him the right hand of our "Odd" fellowship.

ROBERT EATON, N. G. Attest:—E. H. HELLER, Sec'y.

The friends of Mrs. Samuel Smith, of Tippecanoe county, Ind., who recently had four babies at a birth, are petitioning the Governor to obtain an appropriation to Mr. and Mrs. Smith, and a quarter section of land for each of the young Smith's.

A rat was caught in a novel manner, in a saloon in Phoenixville, recently. The animal was found with one foot within the clutches of an oyster, which was holding his unfortunate ratship tight. It was killed, the foot, however, remaining fast for some time after.

It does not seem to be generally understood that the new law prohibits fishing on Sunday by \$100 fine and the confiscation of the tackle, implements, nets and "apparel" of the fishermen, and the sales of the same by sheriffs and constables at "public vendue."

A prominent citizen of Reading, who visited Chester county last week, states that since the adoption of Local Option more liquor is drunk there than before. He found that at the largest hotel in one of the principal towns pure whiskey was drunk from what had been a beer pump and it was sold as "rose water" for which there was a large demand.

Philadelphia turns out more carpets per annum than all other parts of the United States and Great Britain combined. In the Nineteenth Ward there are about 250 manufactories. The number of looms now is estimated at 8,000.—On an average, 800,000 yards of carpet are turned out weekly. The number of yards made in a year is 41,600,000. The amount of capital represented is some where near \$2,000,000.

DECORATION DAY.—We are pleased to announce that the ceremonies attendant upon the decoration of the graves of our fallen heroes were very appropriately observed in Stroudsburg on Friday last. The soldiers, and citizens appeared to manifest a general interest, and notwithstanding the rather inclement weather, a large and imposing procession proceeded to the several graveyards, and performed their solemn tribute of respect to the gallant dead. By special request we herewith submit the address delivered by the Rev. J. F. Chapman, of the Stroudsburg M. E. Church, at the Cemetery.

We are met to honor the dead, who gave their lives in defence of our nation's life. It is proper that we should do so, and I trust we shall do it properly.

There are things we must not do. 1. We must not so far forget the principles of a genuine civilization and of true christianity which gives origin to, and dignify and ennoble war. War is a gigantic evil. It is wreck and ruin, disaster and death. It springs from unholy passions and selfish desires.

It is a relic of barbarism which the pacific and beneficent spirit of christianity will most certainly abolish. While the world was under the domination of the military power of the Roman Empire and war was dignified and ennobled as a passport to power and fame, the modest but brave voice of primitive christianity did not fear to make itself heard on this terrible subject.

"From whence came wars and fightings among you? Came they not hence, even of your lusts that war in your numbers?" Jos. 4: 1. Our Lord told Peter, when that impetuous disciple had drawn the sword in defence of the person and life of his Master, "Put up again thy sword into its place; for all they that take the sword shall perish with the sword." Mat. 26:52. And Isaiah, foreseeing the millennial days which are yet to come, prophesied by the inspiration of God, "They shall beat their sword into plow-shares, and their spears into pruning hooks; nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more." Isa. 2: 4. It would be sad thing, if on Decoration Day or at any time we should so far yield to patriotic impulse as to lose a remembrance of the altitude which christianity holds to war. Especially would it be unfortunate now, after the successful result of this and a kindred nation to friends of abolition in a vexatious dispute which at any other period of the world's history would have led in all probability to war; and while the obvious advantages of this peaceful and christian method of adjusting differences is commending itself so strongly to the common-sense and pecuniary interests of the nations, if not to their enlightened conscience, as to justify the hope that the vast standing armies of European nations will at no distant day be disbanded, and that another war between enlightened nations will never again occur. We must not say a word against, but say all we can to help forward a consummation so devoutly to be desired. We say and do nothing to-day to dignify and ennoble war. War is as bad now as ever; it is worse than ever, because it is a sin against greater light than the world has ever had.

2. Nor must we violate the laws of good fellowship and brotherly love toward that unhappy part of our nation who gave occasion for the strife and bloodshed which have made these graves, on which we come to spread flowers. We can show our respect and love for our brethren who died for us, without estranging our hearts from the mistaken ones who slew them and without erecting a barrier between us and those who have different sentiments and sympathies. Sectarian strife should cease. It should never have existed, and should terminate at the earliest moment. If strife between nations should cease, much more should strife between different regiments of the same nation be abolished. This is a new departure of a genuine abolitionism. The aim of old abolitionism, which now by the grace and mercy and bountiful blessing of God has been achieved, was the extirpation of the only cause of malignant sectional strife—slavery; the aim of this new abolitionism, to which every principle of true religion, of sound national policy and of individual interest binds us, is the extirpation of the strife itself. In the best sense, "Let us clasp hands over the bloody chasm." Better still, let us so thoroughly renounce sectionalism as to have no chasm. There should be none. There is no proper reason why this nation of ours should not be one in feeling and in national aim and sentiment, as it is one in fact and in constitutional law. The moral bond of our undivided and unbroken, but cordial, full-hearted, generous brotherly affection should bind us indissolubly into the highest and purest type of national unity. As the geography of the country by the bonds of mountain chains and rivers makes us one in liberty; as the unity of our language, of our social and business customs, of our laws, of our history and traditions and of our religion makes us one in all the elements of a true nationality; and as the decision of the God of battles has been given on the field of blood, in the last resort to which the nation was reluctantly compelled by the blow of its foe, that this nation is one; it must be one province of the christianity of the laws of a common Saviour to cement all hearts into an evergrowing evenness that will know no termination. Let this be our aim and work to-day.

But there are some things we must do. 1. We must recognize the righteousness of the cause in which these men who to-day honor lost their lives. War is always an evil. The war against the national life was causeless and iniquitous. But why will you say that in defence of our national existence we can be less and iniquitous? Would it be wrong for you to repel the man who was endeavoring to burn down your house and seeking to desolate your home? Would it not be your duty to restrain him with all your might? Would you be guiltless if you tamely submitted and interposed no opposition? Would not inaction in such an issue be a crime? And what less than the desolation of homes, country, of constitutional law, the heritage of our revolutionary ancestors, the hope of the world, of institutions won by sacrifice and the precious lives which were sacrificed in their successful defence—was involved in the national cause? Was the nation tamely to submit when its life was assailed and consent to die without a struggle? Was it to have less than the instinct of a brute and put forth no effort toward self-preservation? Did the law either to God or to man demand such cowardly, imbecile, suicidal passivity? When the torch was about to be put to the colossal and beautiful temple of Liberty, by those who confessedly fought for slavery, making it by their own declaration the corner stone of their confederacy and threatening as they did to call the slave-rols on Bunker Hill, was no had to be interposed to prevent the mad attempt? Were the dearest rights of man to be sacrificed without a struggle? Bad as war is, there are some things worse than war, and the loss of the God given legitimate place and use. The powers that be are ordained of God; and God's ordinance is for the ruler not to bear the sword in vain. It was not borne in vain by the ruler who was providentially raised up for us at the period of our national crisis. He sadly and reluctantly accepted the issue which could not guiltlessly be evaded. Volunteers by the million responded to the call. The defeat of the rebellion was the result. The cause in which these men died was a righteous one.

2. We must cherish sentiments of profound gratitude toward those who stood for the defence of our nationality, and especially toward those who died for it, for that is all they can receive from us. These flowers are a small emblem of that gratitude. Will any one say it is too much? By what standard are we to estimate the gratitude we owe them? A friend of mine who saved a man from drowning told me that the man lost no opportunity in manifesting his gratitude. He never allowed himself to think that the debt was paid. He greeted him

with deference; he showed him all possible kindness; he voted to elevate him to office; he spoke every where in his praise. The measure of that man's gratitude was his estimate of the worth of the life which his friend, Hon. Wm. Frazier of Maryland, had saved. Was not that man's rule for estimating the gratitude he owed a good one? And if it was good for him is it not good for us? When we can properly estimate the worth of the national salvation which, under God, these men have achieved for us, we can estimate the debt of gratitude due to them. What they suffered for we enjoy. What they died for we live to inherit. Were it not that their blood was shed, where would have been true republican institutions to-day? where would have been the social fabric which so effectually shelters our liberties? Where our civilization? where, our prestige and renown? where, the faith of the nations in the capability of self-government possessed by an enlightened people? where, the silent force working so effectually all over christendom, bringing governments more and more into assimilation to our own? where would have been the grandest political hope of the nations? As it is impossible for us to conceive the depth of disaster which would have been entailed had rebellion succeeded, so are we unable fully to appreciate the value of its defeat; its value to the liberated millions of slaves; its value to the white population in the former slave States; its value to the whole nation; its value to the world; its value for all coming time. Our gratitude to them should bear some small proportion to the value of what we have received from them.

And, finally, we must so befittingly on this as well as all occasions recognize God as to be animated by the benignant, heroic, magnanimous, generous, divine spirit which christianity inspires.

We must have the profoundest and intensest gratitude to God. We are grateful to him; but "Twas not their courage, or their sword, To them salvation gave;

'Twas not their number, or their strength, That did their country save. "But thy right hand, thy powerful arm, Whose succor they implored,— Thy Providence protected them, Who thy great name adored."

God has overruled all this for good. He has made even the wrath of man to praise him and the remainder of wrath he has mercifully restrained. God did not appoint the rebellion any more than slavery which caused it; but he overruled it for the destruction of slavery and for the best good of man.

We must learn lessons of wisdom from this eventful page of our national history to guide us in our future patriotic sentiment and devotion to the maintenance of sound government. Did these men die for the preservation of our cherished rights and liberties? or so peremptory that there will be no necessity of another generation's having to fight for them. Let us be fair, and equitable, and honorable, and true and pure. In politics as in everything else, genuine wisdom is "first pure, then peaceable." Whoever is corrupt and belligerent, we can choose the better part of purity and peace. Let us have peace, for these men have bought it for us with their blood.

We have come to graves to do honor to dead men; let us remember, my friends, that we who live will soon be dead and that our graves at no distant day will be allotted us somewhere in this great grave-yard world. So let us live with a true faith in our once crucified but risen and glorified redeemer that we shall be fully prepared for death; and with more than the grateful affection with which we strew these flowers on these tombs, may make us arise to call us blessed and may our blessed Saviour welcome us to the land of never-fading beauty with those sweetest words, "Come ye blessed children of my Father, receive the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world."

THE LAST OF THE MODOCS. Captain Jack Captured. APPELLATE'S HOUSE, CLEAR LAKE, Cal., June 1—3:30 P. M.—A series of prolonged yells and cheers aroused this camp from a pleasant siesta a half hour after the departure of my last courier. Generals Davis and Wheaton and other officers and all the men rushed from uproar and tents to find the cause of the commotion. Down the level plain north of the house was a grand cavalcade. Mounted horsemen rushed forward at once at a furious rate, and soon neared the groups of spectators about the premises.

"Captain Jack Captured." Shouted a sturdy sergeant. Again the valley echoed with cheers and yells. The mounted command was Perry's. He had returned from a scout of twenty-three hours, three miles above the mouth of Willow creek. At half past ten o'clock this morning the Warm Spring scouts struck the trail, and after a brief search the Modocs were discovered.

Col. Perry Surrounded the Indian Retreat, And his men were bound to fight. Suddenly, a Modoc shot out from the rocks with a white flag. He met a Warm Spring Indian, and said Jack wanted to surrender. Three scouts were sent to meet Jack. He came out cautiously, glanced about him a moment, and then, as if giving up all hopes, came forward, and held out his hand to his visitors. Then two of his warriors, five squaws and seven children, darted forth, and joined him in the surrender.

Important Strike Decision. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company contracted to deliver to Henry B. Bowne and other of this city, 5,800 tons of coal during Dec. 1870. They agreed to use "every effort" to furnish the coal, but excepted themselves from keeping the contract in full in case of "storms, disasters, strike," &c. A strike occurred during the month, and the plaintiffs sued for the price of the coal, which the defendant had refused to pay. The defendant put in a counter claim, on the ground of the failure of the plaintiffs to deliver the balance of the coal. A referee decided this point in favor of the plaintiffs, but certified that the strike was caused by an attempted reduction of wages by the plaintiffs. The defendants appealed to the General Term of the Superior Court, and Judge Sedgwick reversed the decision of the referee, yesterday. It was urged that an exception caused by the plaintiffs themselves, and that to reduced wages is not to "make every effort," as required by their contract, to deliver the coal.—Tribune.

Portland, Oregon, lately expressed two babes a distance of several hundred miles, with regular express tags about their necks.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A good side show—A pretty check. Three hundred and thirty-four arrests were made in Williamsport last year.

Sixty-one is the number of convicts in the Montgomery county prison.

Specie shipment on Saturday for Europe from New York, \$147,371.

The Pennsylvania Iron Works, at Danville, turn out 3000 tons of rails per month.

The Pennsylvania Supreme Court has adjourned to meet in Philadelphia, July 1.

The Delaware and Lackawanna railroad depot, at Hoboken, was burned on Saturday.

James West was convicted of murder in the first degree, in Baltimore, on Saturday.

The Indians of the Bad river reservation, Wis., have made upward of 35,000 pounds of maple sugar this season.

In 1872, 301 cars of pig iron, 285 cars of coal, 3,600,000 feet of lumber, and other materials in proportion, were used in the manufacture of Fairbank's scales.

Captain Jack's band of savages were surprised on Thursday in their camp, and Boston Charley, with several other Indians, captured.

A juror in Lycoming county recently took his place in the box clad in a blue cloth coat which had served him as a wedding garment forty years before.

In Pittsburg over four hundred suits have been brought against merchants who obstruct the side-walks with signs, etc. Other suits are preparing.

The heaviest brain on record was recently found in the skull of a London brick layer who could neither read nor write. It weighed 67 ounces.

A youth at Buckland, Mass., squared accounts with the father of the girl he had been courting all winter by sending the old gentleman a load of cord of wood.

Mr. Beecher's salary as pastor of Plymouth church was \$1500 in 1847, and is \$20,000 now. The membership has increased in the same time from 21 to 3300.

There is a three legged sow in Pine Brook, Luzerne county, which recently gave birth to a litter of three pigs, having each but three legs.

An Allentown justice of the peace refused to fine a man for kissing a girl against her will on the ground that Hannah could have bitten him, but did not.

Moses Tyler, of Damascus, Wayne county, is a patriarchal rafterman, eighty-four years of age, who has steered one raft or more every spring since he was sixteen years old.

A Richmond lady advertises under the head of "Strayed or Stolen," for a "long, lank, lean husband, six feet, broad shoulders, thin beard, light hair and complexion, blue eyes, and about 45 years of age, being about 20 years younger than myself."

E. Brown, of Elkland writes to the LaPorte Free Press that his father carefully measured every snow that fell during the past winter, and foots up the aggregate depth at eleven feet and ten inches.

At a ladies sewing circle in Williamsport, "a sweet pretty" lass of sixteen as tousled the elderly matrons there assembled by springing to her feet and exclaiming: "There, I'll be darned if I darn another darn stocking to night."

Daniel Lazarus, aged 11 years, brother of H. G. Lazarus, jeweler, of Pittston, Pa., was drowned in the Susquehanna, while bathing Monday afternoon. His terror-stricken comrades were afraid to attempt to rescue him. His body was recovered.

THE WESTERN TORNADO.

IN KANSAS. OSAGE MISSION, Kan., May 27.—The most violent and destructive tornado ever experienced in this section occurred about eight miles south of this city last Thursday afternoon. A whirlwind tempest desolated a tract of country half a mile in width and six miles in length. Twenty houses were lifted in the air and blown to atoms. Six persons were killed or dangerously injured. One little girl carried a quarter of a mile and drowned in a creek. Many persons were stripped of the clothing, and birds of their feathers, and a number of horses, cattle and hogs were killed. Fourteen families were left entirely destitute.

IN IOWA. The detailed accounts of the tornado which caused so much destruction in Washington and Keokuk Counties, Iowa, last Thursday, published by the Chicago newspapers, give little that was not sent East at the time. Persons who noticed the approach of the storm say that it resembled a huge hay stack, funnel, or balloon in shape, with the small end toward the ground. In a dispatch to The Chicago Tribune the following is related as having occurred in Keokuk County: "Near Skunk River woods a flock of 1,500 sheep were quietly grazing when the storm arose. With an instinctive dread they gathered in a circle, that companionship might alleviate the sense of danger. They congregated directly in the line of the storm, and when it came it elevated them until, as an eye witness expressed it, 'they looked like a flock of birds.' They circled round and round, the velocity of the inner current overcoming the attraction of gravitation, until the centrifugal motion moved to the edge of the cyclone, where the velocity being diminished, they fell to the earth. Of the 1,500, only 40 were found alive up to this afternoon, and it is believed that the remainder were killed. Their remains are found hanging on the trees and bushes, and strewn the ground."

A Cincinnati man patented an umbrella which would shoot the man who attempted to take it, and left it in the way of his mother-in-law. His is tranquil household now.

James Snyder, aged about nineteen years, living in Pymatuning township, Mercer county, commenced bleeding at the nose, on Saturday, the 10th of May, and though physicians were summoned, and every effort made to stop the hemorrhage, the young man died on the 12th, having bled to death.

Seven months ago the first house was built in the present town of Dennison, Texas. A census just taken shows that the population foots up near 6000. The general business of the place is on the increase. The bulk of the people are from the North, and more from Kansas than any other one State.

Justice Perry, of Titusville, Crawford county, was a principal actor in a romantic affair recently. He had been sent for to marry a couple, and discovered, just before arriving at the house, that it stood a few rods within Venango county, in which he had no jurisdiction. The wedding party, therefore, adjourned to an open lot, and there among bushes the twain wrennied one flesh.

The epizooty, or horse disease, is, it seems, coming back already. This unwelcome visitor is reported to be prevailing in some of the stables of Brooklyn, and veterinary surgeons should strive to prevent another spread of this distemper if it is within the province of their art so to do. Owners of horses should also prevent all possible communication between healthy and diseased animals.

Monopolies rule or attempt to rule everything. Sometimes they fail. A number of leading lumber dealers throughout the country, who formed a combination to control the Northern lumber market, failed on Saturday to the tune of nine millions of dollars. If this loss should mainly fall upon the attempted monopolists, everybody would be glad, and say it served them right.

The fast horses of the American turf are more numerous than is usually supposed, the Secretary of the Hamden Park Association of Springfield, Mass., having compiled an official list of seventy racers, including only seven not now on the turf, which have made better time than 2:27. A few years ago this was considered exceptionally swift, but now seven horses are accredited with having made a mile in less than 2:20.

Brady, the New York Bank robber, had in his possession nearly \$80,000 in bonds, which are registered in the name of Captain Colvocores, who was murdered and robbed in Connecticut about a year ago. It is believed that Brady murdered him, and efforts are being made to gather together evidence on the point.—If he is convicted, it will form an illustration of the old, but not very reliable adage, "murder will out."

There is a hen in Utica of a modest and lowly turn of mind. Conscious of her inability to compete with some of her sisters in different parts of the country that have been laying eggs as large as those of the ostrich, the Utica fowl has sought celebrity for delicate elegance by producing eggs of about the size of hot house grapes. She has indeed gone a little further than this in the pursuit of novelty. Into the little eggs she puts no yolks, so that her productions are more curious than valuable.

Boston suffered another disastrous fire on Friday last, but happily it was mastered before the havoc of last summer was repeated. The flames broke out in the morning in a large furniture house on Washington, street, and spread very rapidly. Many stores, filled with valuable goods, were burned. Chickering's great piano ware house and the Globe theatre were quickly reduced to ruins. The firemen worked with desperation, and by noon the fire was gotten under control.—The net loss by the conflagration is not less than \$1,250,000.

An Iowa clergyman was just unreasonably enough to want his salary, and when the church failed utterly to pay him any considerable portion of it, he sued and recovered judgment. The matter was recently made the subject of investigation by a council of inquiry, and that tribunal arrived at four solemn findings, viz:—That the church did wrong in failing to pay its pastor his salary; that the pastor did wrong in suing the church; that the church should apologize to the pastor, and that the pastor should apologize to the church.—Jack Bunsby would have found it hard to beat that.

The story of a long and persistent pursuit of a murderer by the son of his victim is told in a Missouri newspaper. The father of Col. Young, a resident of Cook County Texas, was killed and robbed on the 11th of April, 1872, by a man named Bunch. The next day Col. Young started in pursuit, and for more than a year he has been tracking the felon through the Indian Territory, thence through Arkansas and Louisiana, east into Mississippi, and north through Tennessee and Kentucky. Crossing the Mississippi River, the felon made his way through Arkansas, by the wigwags of the Indian Territory, thence through the mountains and forests of Arkansas again, the hills and wilds of Southern Missouri, over the prairies of Southern Kansas, down the head-waters of Medicine Lodge, and among the Arrapachos. On the 20th of last January Col. Young lost the trail.—On the 8th of April a telegram from Fort Scott informed him that Bunch had recently been in that place. Soon he was there, only to learn that Bunch had left for Lamar, in Benton County. From that place Young traced him to Stockton, Bolivar, Quincy, Warsaw, Sedalia, Benneville. Here Bunch was arrested, and, after this long chase, has been identified by Col. Young and committed to prison.

A very wealthy farmer of Titusville has this "notis" posted up in his field: "If any man's or woman's cows or oxen gets in these here oats, his or her tail will be cut off, as the case may be. I am a Christian man, and pay my taxes, but dam a man who lets his critters run loose, say I."

Postal Cards. The following instructions to postmasters in reference to postal cards are not generally known. We therefore publish them, deeming them important at this time: Postal cards having written or printed thereon matter of a vulgar or indecent character, scurrilous epithets or disloyal devices will not be forwarded in the mail. Any person depositing postal cards, having written or printed matter thereon, as above forbidden, or causing to be deposited in the post office for mailing or for delivery, is subject to a fine of not more than five hundred dollars, or imprisonment of not more than one year, or both, according to the aggravation of the offense.

Postmasters are not under any circumstances permitted to redeem or exchange postal cards that may be misdirected, spoiled in printing or otherwise rendered unfit for use. In their treatment as mail matter they are to be regarded by postmasters the same as sealed letters and not as printed matter except that they are not to be returned to the writers or sent to the Dead Letter office. If not delivered within sixty days from the time of receipt, they will be burned by post masters.

Special Notices. N. Ruster has every new style of hat there is out. N. Ruster has all the new styles of neckties and collars. N. Ruster has suits from \$5 to \$40. All wool suits for \$10, made up in the latest styles. N. Ruster has a fine assortment of dry goods and notions. And a new lot of spring and summer shawls. N. Ruster has a large stock of kid gloves of the Alexander and the Trevion make, which he is selling at reasonable prices. Every pair warranted. N. Ruster has just returned from the city with a tremendous large stock of clothing, hats, caps, dry goods and furnishing goods. Call and see for yourself.

Buy your ladies and children hats, ribbons, flowers, feathers, half price, at the wonderful cheap Auction store. Buy your Cassimers, water proofs 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 five cents a paper and excellent spool cotton four cts. at cheap Auction store, four dozers 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 alpacaes, 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 10-2m.]

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.

Trunks Valises of all kinds at Fried's. Splendid Cassimere suits at Fried's.

The best assortment of boots and shoes at Fried's. If you want any Gents' furnishing goods go to Fried's.

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

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

Estey 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 Vox Harmonica and the wonderful Vox Jubilante.

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. SIGAFUS, Pa. Stroudsburg, Pa. Dec. 5, 72-tf.]

A CARD TO THE LADIES. DUPONCO'S GOLDEN PILLS. There is not a Lady living, but what at some period of her life will find Duponco'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 it or disease. They always give immediate relief. A lady writes: Duponco's Golden Pills relieved me in one day, without inconvenience. The genuine are in (WHITE) 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 DRUEHLER & 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. [dec 12 72-5m]