



The Jeffersonian.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1873. WITH SUPPLEMENT.

CONGRESS will convene at Washington, D. C., on Monday, December 1st.

The Lewistown Gazette says that wild turkeys seem to be most abundant on Stone and Jack's mountains. It hears of about twenty having been shot in the valley thus far.

We learn by a late issue of the Mauch Chunk Coal Gazette, that Dr. D. K. Shoemaker, of Mauch Chunk, has been appointed, by Governor Hartranft, physician at the Lazaretto, near Philadelphia.

The Sheriff of Luzerne county is promised some employment in the way of hanging before long. Considering the number of murders perpetrated within his jurisdiction during the past few years, it is pretty near time.

The New Constitution.

The new Constitution appears as an advertisement, in our columns to-day, under orders from the Secretary of the Commonwealth. Let it be read and pondered carefully. The voters of this county will have an opportunity on December 16th, to vote on the amended constitution, and we shall be disappointed if it does not receive an overwhelming majority from the people of this county, as well as from the whole people of the State.

We append a few of the amendments as well as improvements contemplated by the proposed new Constitution.

The Governor's term of service is changed from three to four years, and he is rendered ineligible for the succeeding term; and the new office of Lieutenant-Governor is created, the occupant of which is to preside over the Senate, and perform the duties of the Governor in case of the gubernatorial office becoming vacant. The Governor, in addition to the veto power heretofore exercised, is to be vested with the right to veto any item in an appropriation bill, without harm to the remainder.

Instead of three years, Senators are to be elected for four years, while members of the House are to be elected for two years instead of one. Instead of 33 Senators we are to have 50; and in the room of 100 members of the House we are to have 210; and instead of annual sessions there is to be, after 1878 one in two years. A majority of the whole number of the members of each house will be required to pass a bill, instead of a quorum of each house as heretofore.

The increase of members of the General Assembly is justified by our great increase in population since 1838, when the present constitution was adopted, and in order to keep representation as near the people as it was then, it becomes absolutely necessary. And the increased expenditures are more than offset by the two-year sessions instead of one year. All laws regulating the holding of elections or for registration of electors shall be uniform. Each person must be a citizen at least one month before he can become an elector. This, of course, is intended to prevent the fraudulent issue of naturalization papers on the eve of an election. A residence of two months in the proper district; instead of ten days, is a reform of the utmost importance, as it renders the colonization system from State to State, or district to district, almost or quite impossible.

In order to prevent ballot-box stuffing which, of late has become one of the fine arts of scoundrels, it is required that ballots be numbered in the order in which they are cast, and the same number noted opposite the name of the voter casting the same. In addition to this, the voter can, if he desires, record on the back of his ballot his own name.

In the election of officers of corporations by the stockholders, the cumulative plan of voting is established.

The Legislature is required to appropriate not less than one million of dollars annually for the support of common schools, no part of which appropriation can be used for sectarian schools.

General elections are fixed on the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November, so as to correspond with the date of Presidential and Congressional elections, and all municipal elections are to be held on the third Tuesday in February.

No person shall be permitted to withhold his testimony as a witness in an election trial or investigation, on the ground that it will criminate himself.

Trials in all contested elections in this State are to be in courts of justice, or before law judges thereof, so that the scandal of party decisions of such cases bids fair to be prevented hereafter. But space forbids us to notice further at this time, the important reforms contemplated in the proposed new Constitution.

We want all to read, and reflect, and act for themselves, and when this is done intelligently, we cannot doubt that the final decision of the people will be in favor of this admirable instrument, framed to meet the pressing needs of the times.

HARTMAN VS. FRIED.—The Governor of the State, and Simon Fried, the clothier of Monroe county, have agreed to keep Thursday, the 27th of November, 1873, as a day of Thanksgiving. Therefore, parties wishing to purchase boots, shoes, coats, pants, vests, neckties, shirts, collars of all sizes and quantities, hosiery, &c., must call at Simon's Clothing House, before the 27th, as his store will be closed on the day mentioned.

Our Difficulty With Spain and Cuba.

In consequence of the capture of the vessel "Virginus," and the wholesale slaughter of her crew and passengers, by the Cuban authorities, our relations with Spain, or more properly speaking, Cuba, are beginning to assume a very threatening aspect. The relations between Spain and the United States being of the most friendly character, Spain would doubtless be very willing to make any needed reparation, but being so prostrated by her own intestine war at home, and the revolt in Cuba, she finds herself utterly unable to compel the Cuban authorities to comply with her orders. This being the case, our Government will doubtless deal directly with Cuba, and compel her authorities to make a proper reparation for the insult and injury done to our flag and citizens, and in case she refuses to make said reparation, which she very likely will, then it will become necessary for our Government to commence hostile operations against her at once, and in all probability the first move will be to land a strong force on the Island, which could easily be done by aid of our war vessels and gunboats, some of which are now on their way to Cuban waters, and hold possession until all the wrongs done to our Government and citizens are adjusted. The "Virginus" difficulty is not the only source of trouble between us and Spain, or Cuba. Many of the estates of our citizens in Cuba have been confiscated by the Spanish authorities in Cuba. Our Government appealed to Spain to set this matter right, and she ordered or decreed that said estates should be returned to our said citizens who had been wrongfully dispossessed of their property. And in regard to this branch of our difference with Spain, Fish, our Secretary of State, informed the Spanish Minister at Washington, that Spain must give assurances that these decrees are obeyed by the 27th instant. The Spanish Minister asked if the United States would not wait until the 29th inst. The Secretary said no; that the President intended to have his message finished by Thanksgiving day, ready to submit to the Cabinet on the day after, which will be the last regular Cabinet meeting before Congress assembles. That the President was anxious to say to Congress that Spain had really acted in the matter instead of merely promising, and in case she did not act, he should recommend that the United States hereafter assume entire responsibility for protecting the lives and property of her citizens in Cuba. If we should make war against Cuba, it will doubtless prove to be her death-knell as a Spanish colony, and eventually lead to her annexation to this Government. And probably this would be the most happy event to all interested that could grow out of the disturbance.

NARROW ESCAPE.—On Wednesday morning, between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock, a glass oil lamp exploded in the hands of Esquire Wagner, at his residence, on Centre street. Mr. Wagner having a sick child, he and his servant girl were up during the night and becoming drowsy, he laid down on the sofa. Mr. W. was suddenly aroused by the girl who became frightened at the sputtering and peculiar appearance of the lamp, and he immediately seized it and started for the door to throw it out, but before going far, the lamp exploded, burning his hand badly and setting the carpets, clothing, and paper on the wall on fire in various places. Mr. W. extinguished the flames without doing further damage. His wounds were dressed by Dr. J. H. Shull. Another explosion of a glass lamp occurred at Peter Boru's, but fortunately nothing very serious resulted from it. Persons with good sense ought to know better than to trust glass lamps, when the metal non-explosives are so easily got. But men are too much like children, who can be more easily frightened out of a folly than reasoned out of it.

On Saturday evening last, as the through freight train, on the D. L. & W. R. R. passed the crossing above Spragueville, Mr. James Detrick in company with others, got on the Caboose, and when the train reached the Sand House below Spragueville, Mr. D. was missing. The train was then backed up to Spragueville, and enquiry made to know whether any one had got off the train at that place. Being informed that no person had stopped there, search was made and Mr. D. was found lying in the mill-race, near the culvert, dead. An inquest was held by Esquire Loder, of East Stroudsburg, on Sunday morning last, and a post mortem examination made by Dr. J. H. Shull of this Borough, and Dr. Bush, of East Stroudsburg. The only injuries discovered by the Doctors were flesh wounds about the face, which were not sufficient to cause death. On examining the heart and lungs they show the cause of death to be drowning. The other internal organs showing nothing wrong. The water in the race, where Mr. D. was found is about four feet in depth.

RUNAWAY.—On Wednesday morning, about 4 o'clock, a party of hunters, William Schoch, Wm. Warnick and Frank White, started with horse and wagon for Bartonsville, and at the corner of Main and Pocono streets, the swingle tree broke, the horse became frightened and started off at full speed, throwing the occupants out. Men, guns and provisions, lay promiscuously over the ground. The only damage done was the losing of a bottle of "O bejovial," the breaking of a shaft and swingle-tree. The horse was caught above Burson's crossing, near the railroad. The parties not to be outdone, after their misfortune, and getting all settled, started on foot for a days sport.

THE Union Thanksgiving service will be held in the Presbyterian Church, of Stroudsburg, at 10 1/2 o'clock, A. M., on Thursday, the 27th of this month. Rev. J. F. Chaplain, D. D., pastor of the M. E. Church, of this borough, will preach the sermon. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

What We heard and saw within the Week.

Milt. Marsh in the apple business.—Two special policemen.—Hallock and Yetter.—Tom Wagner at the "Red Front"—Emma, amping herself and companions, in Church, Friday night, with one of the toys from Noah's Ark.—Diddle on the bench pegging away at the soles of mankind.—A closely contested game of Pool.—Josiah M. Bowden, in town, stopping with his father.—A 32-pounder trying to demolish the proboscis of a 210-pounder with a door.—Harry and John out skirmishing on Saturday last. Oh! that poor, stray, innocent "click."—An acceptable "how" from Mary.—The "Owl Train" on their way from Church, on Friday night, amused themselves much in this manner: One of the "fairones" playing on a newly-purchased mouth-organ,—time, "Gal O' Mine." Well rendered, by-jiminy, remarked a listener. Get out ass, what do you know about music.—Resumption of specie payment, by A. J., Thursday night. Fire for a quarter.—Lord Raglan and attendant enjoying "ye gentle zephyrs" on Sunday afternoon.—Buckingham trying to explain how things are square on the level. Clear as mud.—"Widgies" bonfire making things lively for the Phoenix boys on Monday night. Nobody hurt.—Second installment of snow on Monday night. Good sleighing for ducks.—The ex-conductor of the "Owl Train" tverling "magic hoops" with telling effect on Saturday evening.—The first Presbyterian sociable at R. R. DePuy's, Tuesday evening, 11th inst. A complete success, judging from the number present.—N. and L. producing soul-enlivening strains from penny Harmonica's. Let us have more at the same price.—The S. I. S., running on half-time on account of the protracted meeting.—The "lightning agitator" very much excited, just now, on account of his thirteen's fears they won't get through.—Jake, with his shovel, on Tuesday morning, looking for the track of the Street Railway, after the fall of two inches of the "beautiful."—Mose laying oil for repairs.—"Dod Rabbit" and kid, from Scranton, taking in the "burgh" and surroundings on Saturday.—Peter W. Van Buskirk and family taking their departure for the wilds of Wyoming Territory on Monday.—Josiah and partner, perusing the Fair ground with a shooting-iron, for cotton-tails, on Tuesday morning.—In successful progress.—The protracted meeting of the M. E. Church of this place.—First sled of the season, in town on Tuesday last.

ANOTHER WAR. BRIGHTEN up your sleigh bells. WHY not have fire-plugs? WHY not have a skating rink? SNOW-SQUALS are now in order. A STANDING nuisance—corner-loafers. KEEP your eyes upon your hen-roosts. EVERYBODY waiting for gold and silver. SCARLET FEVER has made its appearance in this borough.

WE are indebted to our friend Dr. J. H. Shull, for favors.

WHENEVER times are tight there are plenty of fires and burglaries.

SOLDIER Overcoats of all sizes, and at sacrificing prices at Fried's Clothing House.

A SHOOTING match takes place at Bossardville, Saturday, 22d inst., for turkeys, chickens, &c.

IMMENSE.—The aggregate production of the Bossardville lime kilns, we are informed, is 2,250 bushels per day.

MR. J. APPENZELLER and his bride have returned from their wedding trip, both looking the acme of happiness.

BIG work and small pay.—The "Bus" opposition line. Unless 1.20 or 1.40 a day may be called big pay for two large horses, two men, and the ordinary ware and tare.

SLIPPED up in his calculation.—Old Probabilities in predicting rain for the Middle States on Monday last, when instead of rain we got about 2 1/2 or 3 inches of snow.

STOP STR!—There is nothing that improves a man's appearance more than a new suit of clothes. Now when you want a No. 1 suit, there is no better place to get it than Simon Fried's.

If you want to hear about cheap goods, and a terrible rush after them. Just look at Decker's cheap advertisement in this weeks paper and then make a determined rush for them before they are gone.

WE noticed last week the accident which befel Washington Overfield, on Wednesday 12th inst., at the Delaware Water Gap. Since then we have been pained to learn that he died of his injuries on last Thursday night, and was buried on Sunday last.

NARROW ESCAPE.—On Monday evening last during the excitement caused by a false alarm of fire, and as the horse-carriage was turning the corner of Main and Centre streets, Dr. Geo. W. Jackson, having hold the carriage wheel taking his hat off of his head. The party who started the alarm of fire, deserves a sojourn of 24 hours in Hotel de Troch.

DEMOCRAT ON TURNIPS.—County Commissioner Edinger sent the Democrat, this week a turnip "weighing a little over seven pounds," which our neighbor asserts "beats all other turnips so far." This is a grand blunder, neighbor, for we announced in our issue of November 6, that we had received a turnip of Mr. Charles Foulke, weighing 9 1/2 pounds. So neighbor, you will have to pull again for the largest turnip of the season.

THE time is now at hand when a good Overcoat is necessary. Try Simon Fried's if you want a serviceable one. He keeps the very best of material, and can always warrant his goods to give satisfaction.

CUBA.

Details of the Santiago Butchery.

ACTION OF THE UNITED STATES AND BRITISH CONSULS.

Meetings in Sympathy with the Cuban Cause.

CONTINUED ACTIVITY AT NAVY YARDS.

Latest From All Points.

THE "VIRGINUS" PRISONERS.

Opinion by Caleb Cushing.

LEGAL ASPECT OF THE CASE

Powers and Duties of the President.

QUESTION OF WAR VESTED IN CONGRESS.

Official Report of the Late Executions.

St. Louis, Nov. 15.—The meeting at the Court House to night to express the sentiment of the people regarding the execution of the passengers and crew of the Virginus was one of the largest ever held in this city. The rotunda of the Court house was packed to overflowing, and an outdoor meetings were organized at both the east and west wings of the building. Gen. Nathan Ranney, a soldier of the war of 1812, presided. Speeches were made by Mayor Brown, ex Attorney General Baker and a dozen other local speakers, all of whom took the strong side possible ground in favor of vindicating the natural honor and wiping out the flag and outrage to civilization and humanity by visiting summary vengeance upon the perpetrators of the inhuman butchery. The war feeling in the crowd ran very high, and there was repeatedly expressed a desire to take forcible possession of Cuba, and annex it to the United States. A resolution to this effect, and urging the government to speedy and vigorous measures to obtain reparation for the wrongs committed, was unanimously adopted. At a late hour a crowd still remained at the Court House, and speaking was continued.

The Lindell Grays, a voluntary military organization here, have telegraphed to President Grant that they hold themselves in readiness to respond to a call for men to go to Cuba, and a number of gentlemen have telegraphed that they will, if authorized, raise a regiment in four days for the same purpose.

New York.

BROOKLYN NAVY YARD. NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—At the Brooklyn navy yard, orders were received last night, directing the immediate preparation for sea, of the freighters Colorado and Minnesota. Vice Admiral Bowen says the Colorado could probably be got ready for sea in thirty days, and the Minnesota in one or two months; the Juniata would be ready in a day or two; the Powhattan was ready to sail; and work was continued on the Spanish ironclad Arripiles, which is on the dry dock at the yard.

Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 14, 1873.—Hon Caleb Cushing, in a conversation to day respecting the case of the Virginus, and that there were three points to be settled before any steps could be taken by the government. First, the question of the flag; second, the location of the vessel when captured; third, her mission.

THE NATIONALITY OF A VESSEL is governed by her papers, which must correspond with her flag, but neither the flag nor her papers are to be accepted as conclusive evidence of her nationality, as the admiralty counts frequently go back of both in adjudicating in prize cases. During the late rebellion the privateer Florida, lying quietly at anchor in a Brazilian harbor, was cut out by a vessel of the United States, and forcibly conveyed to the United States. This was an undoubted violation of the sovereignty of Brazil, a friendly power. The government of the United States apologized. The officer in command was suspended, and afterwards was promoted. In the case now presented, however, the question is complicated with the execution of the officers, crew and passengers of the vessel seized.

THE MISSION OF THE VESSEL.

Admitting that the vessel was captured on the high seas, sailing under the American flag, with American papers and in every respect, as to form, in compliance with maritime usages, the character of her mission might after all determine the question as to the legality of her seizure. The blockade runners were British vessels and when captured in making undoubted attempts to enter ports blockaded by the naval forces of the United States, the vessels were recognized as legal prizes no action whatever was taken by the government of Great Britain.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE PRESIDENT.

He called attention to the third section of the act of July 27, 1868, which defines the course to be pursued by the President. It says: "Whenever it shall be made known to the President that any citizen of the United States has been unjustly deprived of his liberty, by or under the authority of any foreign government, it shall be the duty of the President forth with to demand of that Government the reasons for such imprisonment, and if it appears to be wrongful and in violation of the right of American citizenship, the President shall forthwith demand the release of such citizens, and if the release so demanded is unreasonably delayed or refused, it shall be the duty of the President to use such means, not amounting to acts of war, as he may think necessary and proper to obtain or effectuate such release; and all the facts and proceedings relative thereto shall, as soon as practicable, be communicated by the President

to Congress." Congress has hence marked out the course to be taken, placing practically the determination of what shall be done in its own hands. The power vested in the President does not confer upon him the discretion to put in operation, without the assent of Congress, offensive or retaliatory measures.

LETTER FROM GENERAL RYAN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 15.—The following letter was received in this city yesterday day by General George W. Cook, an intimate friend of General Ryan:

BLUNDELL HALL, KINGSTON, JAMAICA, OCTOBER 23, 1873.

TO MY DEAR GEORGE: In one hour we leave for Cuba. This is quite unexpected, as we did not expect to go until to-morrow, and I have just returned from the country. We arrived safely on the 13th inst. Had quite a storm on the 7th. All our provisions were washed overboard, and the deck was swept fore and aft. Captain Harris and the purser were badly injured, and such seasick set! The captain pronounced it the most severe hurricane he ever saw. For a few hours I thought we would all enjoy the novelty of a bath in mid ocean. Since our arrival we have had a splendid time, feast, and ball after ball. The first ball was given by the Peruvian minister in honor of General Verona and myself. All the fashion and wealth of the place were present. Mr. Geven, General Cordora and Judge Tieburn gave others, and gay ones they were. The place is filled with beautiful women and gay and splendid fellows, generous to a fault and liberal as princes. I must say that I never received such attention. I regret that want of time will prevent my giving you a detailed account of my adventures. I am as fat as a bull and gay as a lark, and leave this place with many regrets. Very truly, &c.,

[Signed] W. A. C. RYAN

EFFECTS OF GENERAL RYAN.

An inventory was made to day of the effects Washington of the late General. They include a Cuban flag and sword presented him by the Cuban Junta in New York.

Havana.

LATEST DETAILS OF THE KILLING.

HAVANA, VIA KEY WEST, Nov. 15.—The following account of the events at Cuba has been received here. On Friday morning, the 15th instant, thirty seven of the crew of the Virginus were brought on shore and taken to prison to remain there until their execution, which was ordered for that afternoon. Captain Fry, a noble looking old man, fully a head taller than the rest of the crew, when he met his men on the wharf, previous to the march to prison, saluted them all. The salute was returned with affection. At 4:45 p. m. Capt Fry and thirty six men and officers were publicly shot, despite the protest of all competent foreign authorities. The marines were seven minutes killing the wretched prisoners. It seemed as if they would never finish. At last the sailors marched off and the troops fled past the long row of corpses. Then the dead carts were hurried up and loaded indiscriminately with the mangled remains.

THE AMERICAN CONSUL.

has done all that could have been done; indeed it was threatened that his expatriation would be withdrawn for his exertions in behalf of the prisoners. In an interview with General Barriel, that officer yelled at him, and otherwise treated him disrespectfully.

THE BRITISH CONSUL.

also made an ineffectual protest against the executions. It is reported that sixteen of the victims were British subjects.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 15.—Seven hundred men are at work in the Navy Yard fitting out the monitors Ajax and Manhattan, and the sloop of war Service. The monitors carry fifteen inch Dahlgreen guns, and the Canadagua carries ten guns. The monitors will be put in commission early next week, and the sloop of war within a fortnight, the necessary repairs to her boilers causing the delay.

Boston.

CHARLESTON NAVY YARD. BOSTON, Nov. 15.—To-day orders were received from Washington to fit up Franklin for sea at the earliest moment, and work upon her has begun. Employees of the engineer department will work upon her all day to-morrow. The work upon the Brooklyn is being pushed forward.

EXECUTIONS.

HAVANA, Nov. 5.—The following dispatch from General Barriel, commanding of the Spanish troops at Santiago de Cuba, to the Captain General, contains all the information thus far received of the shooting of the insurgent leaders:

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Nov. 4.

To His Excellency the Capt General: At 6 o'clock this morning were shot in this city, for being traitors to their country and for being insurgent chiefs, the following persons styling themselves "Patriot Generals": Bernado Varona, alias Bambeta, General of Division; Pedro Cespedes, Commanding General of Cienfuegos; Gen. Jesus Del Sol, and Brigadier General Washington Ryan. The executions took place in the presence of the entire corps of volunteers, the force of regular infantry and sailors from the fleet. An immense concourse of people also witnessed the act. The best of order prevailed. The prisoners met their death with composure.

[Signed] BARRIEL.

Rochester New York, is a thrifty place. Its wholesale clothing business last year amounted to over \$60,000,000; the boot and shoe to \$6,000,000; furniture to \$3,000,000 and the grocery business to \$3,560,000.

The "Vigilantes" of Indiana extend over four counties and number about two thousand members. Their business is to hang men who don't behave themselves. They profess to do the work that the Courts are too corrupt to do.

A white deer, a great novelty, was shot in Centre county recently. It weighed 160 pounds dressed.

A dish of stewed oysters costs \$1.75 in Salt Lake City, but partridges can be had at twenty cents per pair to make the matter even.

The Public Record of the 17th says: A painful tragedy occurred in New York on Sunday. Mrs. Ida Templeton, daughter of General Babcock, the secretary of President Grant, has been boarding of late at 238 West Fourteenth street, with her mother. She married three years ago Duncan J. Templeton, a civil engineer, and resided with him in Plainfield, N. J. A few months ago Templeton, it is alleged, began drinking inordinately, and ill treating his wife. He had been employed by the Delaware and Lackawanna railroad, but was discharged, among others, at the beginning of the late pecuniary pressure. His wife went to board at the house of Mrs. Kenney, as above, and he was not able to see her until yesterday, when he accosted her in Eighth avenue as she walked with Mrs. and Miss Kenney. He desired a few moments' conversation. Mrs. Kenney urged her not to grant them, but he dragged his wife aside, and after a brief exchange of words, pointed a pistol and shot her in the right cheek. The bullet passed through the tongue, shattered the left collar bone, and lodged in the surrounding muscles. She fell to the pavement, and was carried bleeding to her residence. Templeton then ran, but was soon caught by a police officer. At the station he gave his age as twenty seven, and is closely watched lest he commit suicide. Mrs. Templeton is spoken of as only twenty years of age, and has an infant daughter. She was born in Rochester. The bill has not yet been extracted, as it might cause a fatal hemorrhage. Her life is quite uncertain, and her speech is very indistinct. He had been especially enraged at the fact that divorce proceedings had been instituted against him. Newspapers will be allowed to converse with him until an official inquiry has been instituted.

Special Notice.

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 Humana and the wonderful Vox Jubilante. Every instrument fully warranted. Send for an illustrated catalogue containing full description of Organs. J. Y. SIGAFUS, Stroudsburg, Pa. Dec. 5, 72-df.]

KNOCKED THEM DOWN.

THERE IS A WONDERFUL EXCITEMENT, JUST NOW, IN STROUDSBURG.

Decker & Co's WONDERFUL CHEAP AUCTION STORE.

This store is crowded with customers, who are pulling and hauling for the CHEAPEST GOODS that have been offered in Stroudsburg, for the past 12 years.

Thousands of Dollar's WORTH OF DRY GOODS,

DRESS GOODS, READY-MADE CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES,

at from 10 to 25 cents less on the dollar than usual. Some of these goods were purchased at the Terrible Slaughtered Sale OF H. B. CLAFLIN & CO.

HERE THEY GO. Merrimack and other best Calicoes, 9 yards for \$1.00. Beautiful Dress Gingham only 11 cents per yard. Atlantic and other heavy muslins only one shilling per yard. Heavy Cotton Flannels, 1/2 wide (scant), 14 and 15 cents. Good heavy Cassimeres, 50 worth 70 cents. Fine Dress Goods, 16 worth 25 cents. Ladies' good Under-vests, 80 worth \$1.00. Large White Blankets, \$3.75 per pair worth \$4.50. Splendid Undershirts and Drawers, 50 worth 65 cents. Fine Silk-Mixed Cassimeres, \$1.00 worth \$1.50. Wide and heavy Waterproof Cloaking, 50 cents worth \$1.20. Fine Blue Cloth, double-fold for Cloaks \$1.50 worth \$2.00. Beautiful Corduroys and Velveteen Sacks, nearly half price. Good Cassimeres Coats, only 500, very cheap. Good Silk Hats, only \$3.00 worth \$5.00.

These goods are only a sample of the wonderful pile we have now on hand, which we will sell out at the above prices, but will not promise any more at these prices, when they are gone. Goods have already gone up in New York, and if we have a war with Spain, which is now threatened, goods will go up double the prices that we are now asking for them. Now is the time.

DECKER & CO. Main St., Stroudsburg, Pa. nov20-1u