

Christianity, the Promoter of Liberal Culture and Inquiry.

AN ESSAY,

DELIVERED BY REV. JOHN F. CHAPLAIN, D. D., BEFORE THE Y. M. C. A., OF STROUDSBURG, PA., FEBRUARY 19, 1875.

It has been supposed by some to be just the opposite. Many imagine it narrow in range of thought and theme, repressive in its spirit of dealing even with those themes, dogmatic in its methods and illiberal in its treatment of broad and deep inquiries and of broad and deep minds that seek to pursue them.

If these views be correct, Christianity is not entitled to the hold it has upon many of us; it cannot reasonably claim the world-wide acceptance which it seeks and confidently predicts for itself; and instead of enlarging its domain, must rapidly lose what it already has.

But are they correct? Are they not misapprehensions? It is no new thing for men, opinions and systems to be misjudged: has there not been a misjudgment in this case?

These conjectures concerning the bondage of christian thought and culture are not new. They are almost as old as christianity itself; and it is older than the race, or it was inaugurated in Divine intention before the foundation of the world. Anti-christianity was foud of styling itself, in the eighteenth century, as free thought, and such as hold anti-christian views as free thinkers; as if christianity was slave thought and the friends of christianity enslaved thinkers. When one of the most richly endowed minds the world has ever known either inside or outside of the christian church was discoursing with classic elegance, logical exactness and impassioned eloquence on the most sublime topics which the mind of man can contemplate. Athanasius without its customary refinement asked, "What will this babbling say?" as if their teachings, both of the Academy and the Porch were only worthy of the name of Philosophy and Paul's words were no better than idiotic or mad-house babbling. And when human thought, in the infancy of the race, was first brought into contact with anti-christian influences, arrogant words were spoken by the tempting serpent, as if human liberty had been unreasonably restricted and as if the only path to true progress, by which men were to become "as gods," lay outside of religious obedience.

Truth is modest and gentle; error, noisy and boastful. Truth, like Him, who impregnated it, is misunderstood and in meekness abides its time for a better judgment; error, like those who crucified Jesus, defies earth and rends the heavens with its oburgations and clamor. But truth is bold and brave, as quiet people usually are; and error cowardly, as noisy braggards always are. It is too late in the day for the friends of christianity to be alarmed by any clamor, that it is out of sympathy with an age of progress, that it is behind the spirit of the times, that it moves only in a museum of antiquated, fossil thought, that it is afraid to come out into the open field of the living present, that it puts swaddling hands upon the soul and represses broad and general inquiry.

More than ten thousand times have all these false charges been met; but as the sun must rise each day to dissipate the darkness of night so must truth be constantly re-asserted in answer to the ever-recurring denials which error, in its Protean forms, never wearies in making. So far from christianity's being out of sympathy with the progress of an age, it makes that progress and its mission is to put the age in sympathy with it. So far from its being behind the spirit of the times, it always leads the van and never recedes; but always gives the word—"Come." So far from dealing only in the antique, it deals as nothing else does or can with the living present and with the more important future; it abandons not the past, as no wise system will, but it so vivifies even it as to make the Aaron's rods, which in any other hands would be only dry and dead sticks, bud and bloom and bear almonds.

First: Christianity opens a limitless field of investigation. A limitless field is an infinite one. Mr. Locke thinks we can have the idea of the infinite. Unquestionably we can have the idea of the existence of the infinite; but that finite beings are now able or ever will be to grasp the idea of what the infinite is more than doubtful; it may be set down as impossible. As the eye, wide as may be the scope of vision, must meet a limit and horizon, so must the mind in its broadest, loftiest and deepest excursions transcend its horizon, its limit of thought. That horizon may broaden, as when an observer climbs an eminence and uses a telescope, but let a creature climb as high as he will and see as far as he may, there are limits to his vision.

But though the infinite, from the nature of the case, is unattainable by all except the infinite, the fact of its being spread out before a finite nature tends to broaden and develop him. It is a promoter of his culture and inquiry. If an unexplored continent attracts investigation and puts the whole literary and scientific world on the tip-toe of excited inquiry when Dr. Livingstone, Sir Bartle Frere, Sir Samuel Baker, and others plunge into its jungles, how much more educational should be the exploration of trackless realms of space, duration, destiny and moral perfection, which infinity in all its bearings opens before us!

It will not be doubted that christianity opens before us the infinite. Where, when we contemplate this marvelous system, is the infinite element absent? It brings us in adoring love and awe, into the presence of the one, only true and infinite God. It brings us to God by the mediation of the incarnate but infinite Redeemer. It makes us joyously and savingly acquainted with the things of God through the ministration of the holy, eternal and infinite spirit. It reveals a plan of remedial government in which an assemblage of infinities play their allotted parts, making it justly as well as mercifully possible for God to clear the guilty, and make slaves the partners of his throne.

Second: Christianity opens a new field of inquiry. It opens upon the redeemed soul the treasure of motives and opens up before him the glories of a limitless and infinite, because eternal destiny. Mr. Locke's illustrations of infinite space and infinite duration are bald and poor in comparison with the rich and living infinities which we may find in Christ.

And if inquiry takes the other end of the line, and employs itself with the infinitesimal, christianity, so far from checking, fosters it. The least things as well as the greatest were made by the One Hand which created the animalcule as well as the archangel. Atoms as well as worlds and constellations of systems of worlds are embraced in his universal domain. The entomologist, the comparative anatomist, with microscope and needle, may go, with Huxley, to search for protoplasm but he can never get down so low in his most delicate manipulations and even in his most attenuated surmises, but the hand of God is far lower still. Nay, he never can pierce so low but the Incarnate Person of the Son of God has been there; for he became an Embryo, and science has never got down lower than the germinal atom, and has never reached it except in conjecture. But christianity is the promoter of liberal culture and inquiry, because

Science is a thing known. A conjecture or hypothesis is not a science, any more than conjecture is knowledge. Where hypothesis begins science ends. True science restricts itself to what is known. The realm of the unknown may be more and more explored, and so far as it is the realm of science is enlarged. These enlargements of the empire of science is the true province of broad, generous, liberal inquiry; and the power to make them calls for broad and liberal culture.

Christianity encourages both the inquiry and the culture to prosecute it, because all these developments of science will prove in the strictest harmony with itself, and so far from antagonizing will confirm it, both as historic fact and as moral truth. A priori we must infer that if christianity is true it must be in harmony with science. Truth is always harmonious. It is a unit, a symmetrical compacted organism. Milton very sublimely describes Truth as having been dismembered and the parts of this beautiful form thrown in all directions to be put in the different systems of morals and philosophy, all of which have some truth but more error, just as the Levites from Bethlehem, Judah gave in pieces his concubine and sent parts of her person all over Israel: the mission of christianity is to bring these dismembered parts together again from the four corners of earth, as Ezekiel saw the bones coming together in the valley, and the breath of life is to come again with that resurrection—from as it did come when the dying Saviour rose from the tomb. That living Form of Truth is not only the organic structure of doctrines and morals going to make up revealed religion, but all truth in the broadest sense; and this symmetrical organism must be in harmony with itself. It is not a monstrosity, but as Milton saw it and as Jesus revealed it, it is beautiful in divinest perfection of organization.

And what are the facts? So far as the historic accuracy of christianity is concerned, all the investigations without exception, which archaeologists have made in the deciphering of hieroglyphics on stones or coins, in the reading of manuscripts which throw light either directly or collaterally on the sacred word, or in the excavations of the ruins of ancient cities, are in the most perfect harmony with the biblical narratives and confirm their truths in even the minutest details. These explorations are still going on, and christianity fosters and welcomes them; for they will all tell the same old story. Tischendorf, who died the other day brought to light the Sinaitic manuscript, which proves exceedingly valuable. Other old archives will be ransacked and fresh voices will come from the tomb of the past, like angels' voices from the tomb of our risen Lord, attesting the truth as it is in Jesus. The spade and pick-ax will be used in Jerusalem as Mr. Layard used them in Nineveh, and christianity wants it done, for it will all be in the interests and not in the prejudice of the historic truth of the christian religion.

And so far as the moral truth of the christian system is concerned, as every utterance in the past has been harmonious with it and confirmatory of it, so will it be unborn sciences and with the fresh disclosures of such as are now feeling their ways into untried fields of truth. It is not disputed that science, falsely so called, stepping out of the limit of what is known and dogmatizing with heated and wild conjectures has not hesitated to assail christianity. Astronomy, when the Copernican system was announced, was thought to antagonize the bible. Geology, which is but in its youth, as most youths do, has put on airs, as if revelation would have to stand aside. Many of what are termed the positive sciences have been at some stage of their development very positive in asserting that christianity had more or less to fear from them; but as hypothesis in them has given place to demonstration, they have turned out to be allies and not foes to the gospel. And the frequency with which these sciences have had to be re-written, the lowering of their tone and the altering of their attitude on cardinal points should teach them at least some modesty.

But true science is always modest. It is only where doubtful points come in, and where imagination supplements what induction fails to give, that immodesty and arrogance are displayed. Every truth modestly and reverently bows to Jesus who is "the Truth." Joseph's dream is fulfilled; the sun, moon, and stars, and all the sheaves of all the reapers in the wide field of nature do obeisance to "the Maker, and Ruler, and Monarch of all." The spectroscopic, the latest of the recent appliances of science, reveals, what had only been before conjectured, the identity of substance in the physical universe. Optics and astronomy had before shown the unity of the system of the universe, indicating clearly the oneness of its origin and government; and now another voice is added to this testimony as to the similarity of the very substance of this one system. The only book which reveals a cosmogony is the bible, and it tells the story with such straight forward

simplicity, and consecutive consistency and such strict conformity to all the truths which have been disclosed in all the ages as to leave no doubt that He, who made Nature stand still when he spoke and turn out of her way to do his bidding when he wrought miracles in proof of his Divinity, is no less than the Author and Controller of nature; that Nature, his work, is but a commentary on the Bible, his book, and unlike all other commentaries always is in fullest harmony with the sacred text and never fails to throw light on it; and that all the discoveries of science either in the kingdom of matter or of mind are but gems in the diadem of Him, on whose head are many crowns. When broad culture and profound inquiry bring, as they always do, confirmatory proofs to the christian religion and additional glories to Christ, it would be strange if christianity were not the promoter of all true culture and generous inquiry. Any form of christianity which represses education and apprehends, danger from legitimate investigation proves itself by that fact to be spurious. True religion courts inquiry and says "Come and see."

And christianity is proved to be the promoter of liberal culture and inquiry, because— Last: Science has developed most and mind has improved most where it had most sway. Facts are the best indicators of tendencies. Induction is the true method of philosophic inquiry. Bacon demonstrated this. Aristotle relied on the syllogism; Bacon classified facts and reasoned from a basis that was actual and not hypothetical. And if we are to be fair and generous in our inquiry concerning christianity, we are to apply to the same methods of induction from facts that other departments of inquiry are entitled to. What then are the facts? Much has been said about the Lost Arts; and as art is the offspring of science, these eulogists of the old civilizations argue the existence of lost sciences. So far from advancement these men would have us believe there has been retrogression. Undoubtedly there are lost arts, as the vast architectural structures, especially, of Egypt, which no modern works of men up-estimate, very clearly attest. But when you come to analyze them, do they not resolve themselves into this one—the lost art of human despotism in which millions of human beasts of burden were driven before the will of one human task-master? The world can well afford to let such arts be lost. But calling off attention from the remote past, where the mind must deal necessarily with myths and fancies, let a comparison be instituted between those peoples of the present where christianity prevails and where it does not. But one conclusion can be reached. The preponderance is in favor of christianity in more than the ratio of a thousand to one. All the sciences and arts, which make this century especially so prominent in the history of material, mechanical and social development, are the birth, without an exception, of the genius of christianity. While invention, push, enterprise, discovery have been the outgrowth of christian civilization and almost exclusively of Protestant christianity, the other peoples have been staid, stereotyped, fixed and stolid.

Christianity quickens, encourages, enlivens, and develops mind as no other system can. What the sun is to vegetation, Christ, with all his beams of love and showers of blessing, is to mind and soul. Mind grows where there is a deep soil of truth and a genial atmosphere. And where is there such a soil as the infinite truths of the gospel? and such an atmosphere as the influence of the surroundings and spirits of the gospel? For man to know that he is not an ephemeron but a deathless immortal, that he is not the progeny of a monkey but a child of God, that he has a nature with which God himself by the infinite condescension of his love has become personally identified, that he stands in this probation-life at a point when he touches the keys which make for him and for others either eternal music or discord, that with more than the ambition of Pythias he is working for immortal fame and with more than that of Alexander he is fighting his bloodless battles to subdue by his own possession two worlds,—this by abandoning it and the next by possessing it, that he is cheered in this sublime endeavor by saint and angel and God himself—an innumerable company of friends and kindred—in winning a crown of everlasting life, that succeeds through faith in Christ in certain and victory assured, and that in this contest for the richest gifts a created spirit can acquire we can think and speak and work for the good of others as well as ourselves,—is for him to have all the incentive which the soul of man can receive toward the loftiest achievements of which the most cultured, refined, masculine nature is capable and when we see the tendency of things and the facts resultant from these tendencies, it seems to me that no ingenious mind can for a moment doubt that christianity is the firm friend and promoter,—in fact the only friend and promoter, of broad, and liberal inquiry and culture.

Not often do blessings come so numerously and so deeply disguised as they did to John Hahn, mechanic, of 119 Low street, Baltimore, one day last week. There were four blessings in this case—four little girls presented to him by his wife—quadruplets. John had been out of work six weeks and was very poor, and, paradoxical though it may appear, this large addition to his family came just in the nick of time. Such an excitement has the phenomenal case created among the matrons in Baltimore especially, that his house has been crowded every day with hundreds of curious visitors. John saw his chance and at once established an admission fee of twenty-five cents and invited contributions. The consequence is that with receipts of \$75 per day he is rapidly acquiring a competence. Subscription lists have been opened at the hotels and restaurants, and a handsome sum will be realized. So while one baby would have been merely an extra burden to the Hahn family, four have proved their fortune.

The following bill for the prevention of horses, cattle, sheep or swine running at large in the various townships of the commonwealth has been introduced into the Senate. Those of our readers who have anything to object to it will do well to say so to the Legislature through our columns. SECTION 1. Be it enacted, &c., That no horses, cattle, sheep or swine shall be suffered to run at large upon the public roads or high-ways, in the various townships of the Commonwealth, under penalty of two dollars for each offence. SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the constable, within the various townships of the Commonwealth, respectively, and they are hereby empowered and directed, without any special warrant or other authority than this act, to seize and secure every animal of horse, cattle, sheep or swine kind that may be found running at large as aforesaid, and the same to sell at public sale in the same manner as is provided by law for selling strays, giving the owner if he can be found, at least five days' notice previous to such sale. If the said owner shall pay to the said constable the said penalty of two dollars, and also pay the expenses of keeping the said animal or animals, then it shall be the duty of the said constable to deliver said animal to the owner or owners thereof; but if he shall make sale as aforesaid he shall pay the overplus after deducting the said penalty and expenses, to the owner or owners thereof. And the constable making such seizure shall be allowed for the same to retain one-half the penalty, and it shall be his duty to pay the other half to the school treasurer of the township where such seizure was made for the use of the schools of said township.

SEC. 3. That if any constable shall neglect or refuse to seize and secure any animal, as aforesaid running at large being notified by any person to seize or secure the same, such constable shall pay a fine of five dollars for the use of the schools of the township where the said constable resides for every such neglect or refusal. SEC. 4. The penalties imposed by this act shall be prosecuted and recoverable before a justice of the peace, in the name of the school district of the said respective townships, provided, That the provisions of this act shall not be enforced until approved by a majority of the lawful voters on the same at any annual spring election to be held for the election of township officers. That in each of said townships, on said day, the election officers shall receive ballots on this subject, for or against its approval.

MARRIED. At the residence of the bride's parents, on Thursday, February 25, 1875, by the Rev. Geo. Diehl Foust, Mr. Winfield Reinhart and Miss Mary Jane, daughter of James Bunnell, all of East Stroudsburg, Pa. On Saturday evening, February 27th, 1875, at Tolyhanna Mills, at the house of Mr. Peter A. Grover, by Rev. T. W. McClary, Mr. James M. Tranter, and Miss Anna Kresge.

DIED. In Smithfield tp., on Jan. 30, 1875, Mrs. Philippa Hoefcker, aged 85 years, 1 month and 5 days. Interment on Feb. 1, at Baptist Church Cemetery. In Barrett township, February 19th, Charles W. Sutton, aged 1 year, 5 months and 19 days.

Special Notice. Just received at Williams' Drug store a large lot of English Salted Potash, warranted good. [Oct. 8-1t.] Just received at Williams' Drug Store a large stock of White Lead and Linseed Oil for the fall trade. Prices of Oil and Lead reduced. [Oct. 8-1t.]

It was proven at the Monroe County Fair that N. Ruster had the best made and finest clothing in Monroe County. Ruster received the first premium on Clothing for 13 years. NOTICE.—N. Ruster has returned from the city with a big stock of clothing, hats, caps, furs, furnishing goods, dry goods, &c. If you want anything in his line, give him a call. He will sell you goods cheaper than ever before.

To the Public.—If you want a nice and stylish suit of clothes and one that will wear good, go to Ruster's and you can have your pick out of the largest and best selected stock in town, at prices that will astonish you all. Great bargains at Ruster's in white dress shirts, under shirts, draws, hosiery, gloves, neckties, bows, collars and cuffs, handkerchiefs, suspenders, umbrellas, &c. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. N. Ruster has all the very latest styles of hats. Call and see them. He is selling goods very low. Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

DECKER & CO. Of the Wonderful Cheap Auction Store, are going to sell off all of their Men's & Boy's Boots & Shoes, for cost and some below cost. [List of items and prices] The next session of the Baptist Ministerial Conference of Northeastern Pennsylvania, will be held in the Penn Avenue Baptist Church in Scranton, on Tuesday, March 2nd.

NOTICE. IS HEREBY GIVEN of the intention to apply, under the act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain Corporations," approved April 28, 1874, for a charter of a corporation to be called the "Stroudsburg Gas Light and Fuel Company," the character and object of which is to supply the people of the borough of Stroudsburg with illuminating and fuel gas. J. GARDNER HAINES. March 4, 1875.—3t.

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BLATCHLEY'S Improved CUCUMBER WOOD PUMP is the acknowledged STANDARD of the market, by popular verdict, the best pump for the most money. Attention is invited to Blatchley's Improved Bracket, the Drop Check Valve, which can be withdrawn without disturbing the joints, and the copper chamber which never cracks, leaks or rusts and will last a life time. For sale by Dealers and the trade generally. In order to be sure that you get Blatchley's Pump, be careful and see that it has my Trade-mark as above. If you do not know where to buy, descriptive circulars, together with the name and address of the agent nearest you, will be promptly furnished by addressing, with stamp, CHAS. G. BLATCHLEY, Manufacturer, 505 Commerce St., Philadelphia, Pa. March 4, 1875.—2m.

NOTICE. The undersigned respectfully informs his former customers and all others, that he has moved his entire stock of Groceries, &c. to the room lately occupied by Sam. D. Overfield, on Main street, next door to P. S. Williams' jewelry store, Stroudsburg, Pa. The store room has been completely renovated, and a Fresh Stock of Groceries added to his former supply, and is fully prepared to accommodate all who will give him a call. All goods in his line will be sold at the very lowest rates for cash. JACOB B. MILLER. March 4, 1875.—1m.

Orphans' Court Sale. By virtue of an alias order of the Orphans' Court of the County of Monroe, will be exposed to public sale, upon the premises, on THURSDAY, MARCH 25th, 1875, the following described Real Estate, late of Levi Strouss, deceased, viz: A certain Lot, Messuage and Farm of Land situate in Stroud township, Monroe County, containing 25 ACRES, more or less, adjoining land of Ebenezer Hunt, John Boys, Charles Gearing and Mrs. Detrick. About 20 acres cleared, balance Timber Land. The improvements are a Frame Dwelling House, 16 by 18 feet. 12 stories high; Frame Barn and other out-buildings. Good young Apple Orchard, on the premises, and also water on the premises. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, when terms and conditions will be made known, by MORRIS H. STROUSS, Adm'or. By order of the Court. THO. M. McLEAN, Clerk. March 4, 1875.—3t.

NOTICE. The undersigned hereby give notice that they will make application to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, to have an Act passed obliging the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company to fence in their Railroad on both sides through Stroud township, Monroe County, Pa. JACOB J. ANGLE, J. S. FISHER. Stroud tp., Feb. 18, 1875.—4t.

SAMUEL HOOD, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in COOK & PARLOR STOVES, TIN & SHEET-IRON WARE, AND IN Metal House Furnishing Goods. Roofing and Spouting done on short notice, with the best material, and reasonable prices. His stock of Cook, Parlor and Office Stoves embraces all the best varieties known to the trade. Call and see. Store 1st building, above Telegraph Church, Main street, Stroudsburg, Pa. February 4, 1875.

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ANOTHER TROPHY WON BY THE ESTEY COTTAGE ORGANS! These superior and beautifully finished instruments so far eclipsed their competitors in volume, purity, sweetness and delicacy of tone, as to carry off the first and only premium given to exhibitors of reed Organs at the Monroe County Fair, held September 25, 1874. Buy only the best. For price list address Oct 1-4t.] J. Y. SIGAFUS, MISSOURI, Experiment Mill, Pa.

Health and Pleasure. A gentleman wishing to camp in the woods during the summer, wants the companionship of four or five or young men more to take part in hunting, fishing, boating, &c. For information apply to this office, or by letter to MISSOURI, Experiment Mill, Pa. March 4, 1875.—3t.

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\$15 to \$20 Per Day at home. Terms free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Me. February 4, 1875.—1y.

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. 28, 87.

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MONROE COUNTY Co-Operative Life Ins' Co. For the year ending December 31, 1874. Balance on hand from 1873, \$209 00 RECEIVED. Membership and Policy Fees \$180 00 Assessments on account of death claims 138 00 From all other sources 2 00—\$320 00—\$520 00 EXPENDED. Death claims \$162 00 Secretary, 33 00 Solicitors, 70 00 Advertising, 62 00 Blank books, 15 25 Postage and Stationery, 3 60 Insurance Commissioner, 65 00—\$361 25 Cash to balance 167 75 \$520 00 SUMMARY. Number of members at beginning of year, 155 Number at end of year, 145 Number of deaths, 1 M. A. DE L. VAN HORN, Sec'y.

We the undersigned, having been appointed Auditor of the accounts of the Secretary and Treasurer of the Monroe County Co-Operative Life Insurance Company, for the year 1874, do certify that we have examined above accounts of the Secretary and Treasurer and compared them with the vouchers, and find them correct as above stated. THEODORE SCHOCH, SIMPSON FETHERMAN, Auditors. February 4-4t.]

ROOFING SLATE. Farmers, Slaters and others in want of first class ROOFING SLATE, can procure them (by calling on Geo. W. Drake) at nearly Quarry prices. I do not keep or sell No. 2 or Ribbon Slate. I am also sole agent for Monroe County, for Smith's Turbular Fluted Lightning Rod, which I will put up and warrant to be the best conductor of Lightning in existence. Call and examine the Slate or Lightning Rods before purchasing elsewhere. GEO. W. DRAKE. Stroudsburg, Aug. 5, 74-4t]

R. MAINONE, Maker, Tuner, Regulator and Repairer OF Pianos, Organs and Melodeons. Parties residing in Stroudsburg and vicinity, wishing their instruments thoroughly tuned, regulated and repaired at a most reasonable price, will please leave their orders at the Jeffersonian Office. Those wishing to purchase Pianos or other instruments will find it to their advantage to call on me. Having had a practical experience of over twenty-six years in the musical line, I am prepared to furnish the latest and most improved instruments at the lowest possible prices. I have located myself permanently here and solicit your favors.

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 2072-1f

UNDERTAKING. McCARTY & SONS have on hand the largest and best assortment of COFFINS and TRIMMINGS to be found outside of either city (New York or Philadelphia), and will make this branch of their business a specialty. COFFINS and CASKETS of any shape or style, can be furnished at one third's notice for shipment, at a charge of one-third less than any shop in Stroudsburg. In no case will the charge more than ten per cent. above actual cost.

STROUDSBURG HAS A CHEAP CLOTHING AND Boot and Shoe Store, AT LAST! James Edinger, just returned with an entire new stock. CLOTH, G. BOOTS, SHOES, AND Gen'l Furnishing Goods, that I bought at panic prices and is selling them at prices that astonish all. Call and look. One door above Hollinshead's Store. [Sept. 17-3m.]

BLANK DEEDS For sale at this Office