

FREE TRADE ADMISSIONS.

Facts Versus Theories.

The following ably written and well-timed article in the Philadelphia North American—viz:

It is not often that leading journals with free trade leanings deal in statements which we can heartily commend. They commonly deal largely in hypothesis and enigmas, and it gives us pleasure to chronicle one utterance that relates to facts, which we find in the New York Times. That journal, in the course of some remarks upon the little tariff bill in the House, candidly admits that, whatever popular feeling there may be as regards the protective features of the tariff is favorable rather than adverse to protection. It opines that, so far as the people are concerned, they are inclined to attribute the depression of the iron trade to the reduction of 1872, and that this feeling is far more potent than any elaborate argument. We assume that this is true, but cannot find in it any ground to reproach the people therefor. When a man is starving, he can be more easily reached and relieved by the timely gift of a loaf of bread and a pound of meat than by the most elaborate dissertation upon nutrition, waste and repair, delivered by a master. When a man asks for bread it is not the right thing to offer him a stone. Hunger is a fact. All the theorizing in the world cannot satisfy it or drive it away. And the same thing is true as regards many questions in political economy. Especially is it true as regards protection. It is a well known fact that reasonable multiplication in favor of home enterprise multiplies and diversifies industry, quickens trade and adds to the general prosperity. One fact of this kind ought to have more weight than volumes of argument put forth to prove that the fact does not exist, or if it exists that it is the result of some unknown or vaguely known operation of the laws of trade. The practice which prevails of rejecting the obvious reason of things and accounting for them by theories which have filled the world with the din of controversy is not commendable, no matter who may adopt it.

Our contemporary alludes to the statement of one of the Pennsylvania delegation that in his district there are twenty-five thousand men out of employment, every one of whom will vote against the party which opposes the restoration of the ten per cent. duty, and declares that this statement will command a profound respect than any learned discourse by Prof. Sumner. No doubt of it. Not one of these thousands of men out of employment is so stupid that he does not comprehend the practical question involved in protection. He was able to see that protection developed and diversified industry, and to feel that through this development and diversification he himself was getting on in the world as he never got on before. He is put aside this knowledge and listen to theories, or is he to make the most of experimental knowledge? What good could he get out of a long and learned argument going to show that protection does not profit the masses, but only a few capitalists? He is one of the masses whom, according to free trade theories, protection rolls in order to increase the gains of monopoly. But if he has experienced prosperous times under this system, and felt the pinch of dull times under a partial abandonment of this system, we cannot just now bring to mind any refutation of the argument which, employing the pitiless logic of facts, convinces a man that protection is as profitable for him as it is for those much vilified monopolists. It is really and only a question of experimental knowledge. By great good fortune the experiment of protecting home enterprise has been pretty fairly tried during the last fourteen years. Prior to the accession of the Republican party in the nation the experiment was continually interrupted, and never had anything like a fair show. Yet sorely best as it was in several times demonstrated its influence as a factor of national growth. The exigencies of war compelled us to rely upon ourselves, and the habit entreated in a policy which is called protection. The masses are much more generally in favor of the policy than before; and they will continue to regard it with increasing favor if the matter be left to their election.

The fact that the opposition of these men out of employment would be exercised toward the party which would oppose the little tariff bill is, by inference, made to assume the nature of a reproach. The thing implied is that whereas members of Congress would not be influenced by the most elaborate argument of Prof. Sumner, they will take notice of the demand of these twenty-five thousand unemployed working men. These working men are of the people, and they represent nineteen-twentieths of the entire mass. Ought not their demand, based upon their experience as regards the industrial policy of the nation, to have more weight with their representatives in Congress than anything in the way of elaborate argument presented by a dealer in theories? It seems to us that representatives in Congress are, in all respects, to reflect the will of the masses of their constituents. They are sent to Washington to listen to the masses, but to do the will of the people who sent them there. And every representative knows one of two things, to wit: either they protect, or they do not. Take the case of the last dozen years and compare it with any period of a dozen years since the Constitution was adopted, and see if the argument for protection is not overwhelming. We shall be told that extraordinary activities were called into play during this last period, and that the comparison is not scientific. But if extraordinary activities were called into play during the war favorable to growth, much more were activities adverse to growth called into being. It is not too much to say that but for the protection afforded home industry during that period the cessation of hostilities would have been accompanied with a financial collapse of tremendous proportions. Many clear-sighted men returned a collapse in 1865. They saw the return of a million non-producers to the ranks of civil life, and the closing of a vast market for production. And it seemed probable enough that this sudden change would result in disaster. Happily, enterprise had opened up myriad channels through which industry pressed its forces, and the disbandment of the army was never

felt in any respect whatever as concerned business. Industry had so multiplied itself and acquired such a store of momentum during this period of protection that its reserved force was sufficient to bridge the gulf that seemed to open between the present and the future at the close of the war. And this was due the protection policy forced upon the people by the exigencies of war.

Economising the Heat of the Body.

The correspondents of the London Times have been discussing several matters connected with the weather, one of whom makes the following very sensible remarks in regard to economizing the heat of the body. He warns persons allowing themselves to be unnecessarily cold within doors, comparing it to the act of a spendthrift who wastes his capital in his youth and has no income left for his old age. To keep warm, to retain heat within the body instead of spending it, is just as judicious as to husband money with proper economy; and every one who wishes to be able to face cold with impunity should regard the avoidable expenditure and loss of heat as foolish extravagance. To attempt to "harden" people, and especially children, against cold, is all nonsense. Cold can only be resisted by vital combustion within the body, and the body can only burn what is supplied to it, and that only in the measure of the capacity of the furnace. Every one who is exposed to cold draws upon his heat-producing power for his means of resistance, and has so much less remaining with which to meet the next demand. Persons who live in warm houses, and who wear warm clothing may go out into any degree of cold with impunity; while those who suffer themselves to be half-chilled at home must expect to be half-frozen when they are abroad.

The New Senate.

The new United States Senate which was called to meet in special session at the Capitol last Friday, (March 5,) consists of 74 members—or two for each of the 37 States. There is but one vacancy, that in Louisiana. Politically the new Senate contains 41 regular Republicans and 3 Independent Republicans—Booth of California, Christianity of Michigan, and Angus Cameron of Wisconsin—27 Democrats and 1 Independent Democrat—Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee—and 1 Liberal Republican—Hamilton, of Texas. Compared with the present Senate, there are eight less Republicans and seven more Democrats. The regular Republicans in the present Senate have 24 majority over all others combined, whilst in the new Senate they will have nine majority. The Republicans and Independent Republicans combined will have 15 majority over all others. The special session of the Senate, it is thought, will continue from ten days to two weeks.

The New Postal Cards.

The new postal cards will be unlike those now in use. The color will be violet blue. The border and all directions as to where and how to write name and address will be dispensed with. A monogram formed of the letters "U. S." will be printed on the upper left-hand corner, across which will be the words "Postal Card." The vignette—Liberty, with her luxuriant tresses hanging down her back and confined by a esp—adorns the upper right-hand corner. The new cards will be identical in size with the old ones. They will cost \$1 39 a thousand to manufacture, and will be ready for delivery about the middle of April.

Talking of the Cold.

The cold wave that visited the country made a special visit to the West. A Montana paper gives a record of the thermometer during a portion of the month. The register for one week showed all the way from thirty to fifty-six degrees below zero, going far below the bottom figures of thermometers generally, and making it necessary to have special ones arranged for the purpose. Ordinary thermometers were frozen up. Numbers of people were frozen to death.

The price of horse flesh is at a fearful discount in Bedford county, if we are to judge from the following list of prices at which five horses were recently disposed of at public sale in one of the townships in that county:—One brown horse, ten cents; one bay horse, fifteen cents; one brown horse, \$2.25; one dapple gray, \$7.50; one black horse, \$12.25; total for five horses, \$22.25.

The Westchester Local News says that the cost of a farm of 140 acres in Chester county, with good buildings, properly stocked with all the animals, wagons, machinery and tools, requisite for carrying on the business of such a property in a proper manner, is not less than \$25,000.

There is a woman in this place who has given birth to four children at three separate births within fifteen months, and all the children are living and well. If there is a parallel case anywhere in the world we should like to hear of it.—Danville American.

Mr. Samuel Oliver, a resident of Easton, died on Friday, from an attack of apoplexy. During the years 1862, 1863 and 1864, he was Assessor of Internal Revenue for this district.

Mr. Samuel Allen, one of the most prominent citizens of Honesdale, and for many years proprietor of the Allen House in that village, died at two o'clock Thursday morning.

"The oldest inhabitant" of Reading, Mr. S. Breyfogle, aged ninety-six years, says he cannot recall a winter so continued severity as the one we are now passing through.

California papers tell of the arrival of spring in that favored region. Wild flowers dot the plains, and wheat in some localities stands three feet high.

Brown, who is to be executed at Pottsville on the twenty-fourth inst. for the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Kramer, has made a full confession of his guilt.

Ice Gorges in the Delaware—Trouble Apprehended.

During all of last week the river at Trenton was greatly swollen. The mills were all stopped by backwater, including the pump house, which supplies the reservoir of the Trenton water works. Fears of a water famine in that city were entertained. The trouble is the result of an ice jam at Kinkora, a point eight or ten miles below Trenton and Kinkora there is a vast accumulation of ice, the aggregate of fifty miles above. A warm rain or south wind, if occurring suddenly, might cause great damage to shipping farther down the river. But the worst barricade now existing on the Delaware is at Port Jervis, New York. On Wednesday several civil engineers visited the scene with the purpose of trying to blast with dynamite powder a channel through the great glacier. They drilled a hole through to the bottom of the river-bed to ascertain the thickness of the ice, and reached water at a depth of eight feet below the surface. After traversing about a foot of water the drill again encountered solid ice, which continued twelve feet, to the bottom of the stream bed. A few experiments were tried in blasting, but it was soon discovered that there was not sufficient water in the river to carry away even a small quantity of the loosened substance. Below the river is still frozen to a thickness of about four feet, and the gorge cannot move until the ice breaks up. What little water there is passing now runs between the two layers of ice in a channel about one foot deep by twenty wide. The Pennsylvania bank of the river is high and rocky, in many places rising almost perpendicularly from the water's edge to an elevation of 1,000 or more feet. The New York shore is low, and of an unsubstantial formation, which is not fitted to withstand the severe pressure now resting upon it. This low bank extends from a few miles below Port Jervis to a distance of five or six miles above, where it gradually slopes upward until it towers to a height equal to that reached by the Pennsylvania bank. The bridge of the Erie Railway, where it crosses from New York to Pennsylvania, is situated about twenty feet from the head of the gorge, and in this position is safe for the present. Should another field of ice come down, both bridges must give way. Just below the Erie bridge the flats begin, and from that point they continue with a gradual fall for six or seven miles. Along these flats the Erie Railroad and the Delaware and Hudson Canal run almost side by side as far as Port Jervis, and on the bank of the canal are several manufacturing, which procure from it their supply of water. The probabilities are that if the river overflows its banks it will be at this point, and the flood pouring into the canal will follow its source, sweeping away the factories and houses of the operatives, and after washing across the three or four miles of railroad which intervene, will overflow Germantown and Port Jervis. Should this occur, property to the amount of many millions of dollars will be swept away. The car shops of the Erie Railroad are in imminent danger. There is a gorge at Holbert's Bend and another at Ten-Mile River, above here. At Callicoon, 48 miles up the Delaware from Port Jervis, 16 miles of ice are packed into about two miles space. It is held in place by Callicoon Island, and is not likely to break unless a thaw or warm rain occurs. In 1857 Cochetown, which is situated below Callicoon, was almost entirely destroyed by a flood resulting from accumulations of ice similar to those along the Delaware now. The river for some distance above Holbert's Bend is fed by a large number of usually shallow tributaries, which swell in to roaring torrents in a short time after every thaw, however slight. There is now an accumulation of snow to the depth of three feet in the woods surrounding these streams. A steady thaw of twelve hours' duration, or a warm rain, would bring down a freshet which would start in its sweep all the gorges above, and the whole mass would come down with overwhelming force upon the glacier in front of Port Jervis. By the kindness of Mr. Reddington, the Delaware House has been kept open to the sufferers by the flood, about thirty-three of whom are there. The appearance of the river between Trenton and Kinkora is constantly changing. A smooth surface is converted in an hour to rough crags and peaks the result of the force of the water underneath acting on the immense blocks. Nothing effectual has been done in the way of starting a break in the blockade. Apprehensions for the safety of the new Delaware bridge are entertained. On Thursday a Philadelphia ice boat made a trip up the river as far as Florence, but as soon as she returned the channel closed again and was soon as much choked up as before. No change in the state of affairs at Port Jervis had occurred up to Saturday.

The present Democratic officials in the city of New York are careful to let us know how they feel concerning the crime, or the merit, of having served the rebellion. Mayor Wickham's chief clerk is the same man who acted as the private secretary for Jefferson Davis during the war. Another important clerkship under this same Mayor Wickham is held by the man who had charge of Libby Prison during the years when it was a pest house and torture pen for Federal soldiers. And a few days ago Mayor Wickham, after removing the Republican corporation counsel, E. DeLafayette Smith, began a system of official persecution against the Commissioner of Public Works Van Nort—another Republican officer of the Corporation—with a view to his ultimate removal and disgrace. Mr. Van Nort, not desiring to indulge in an unseemly wrangle to retain an office in which he might hope for nothing but official obstruction, resigned. And his place is instantly filled by the appointment of Fitz John Porter, of New Jersey, the man who was court-martialed and convicted of the grossest treason while in command of Union troops and disgraced and discharged from the service? These "straws" show that the drifting of the Democratic current is into the old channels of war and disunion. Let the loyal people of the country turn back the tide of rebellion before it is too late.

"What are you after, my dear?" said a grandmother to a little boy, who was sliding along a room and casting furtive glances at a gentleman who was paying a visit. "I am trying, grandma, to steal papa's hat out of the room without letting the gentleman see it; he wants him to think he is out."

Mark Grason, of Richmond, Va., is backed to walk around the world, a distance of 49,226 miles by his route, in 600 days, which makes his average thirty-two miles a day. During his shipboard travels he will walk his distance regularly. He is twenty-eight years old, five feet seven inches high, and weighs 139 pounds. He starts from the City Hall, New York, April 3d, and agrees to walk back to it November 23, 1876. He should have started on the first.

Some idea of the enormous amount of money, paid out for hogs in the West may be gained, when it is stated that in Chicago the purchases of live hogs for packing alone, down to last Saturday, footed up to thirty million dollars. This does not include the money paid for dressed hogs, or those purchased for shipment. With the stiff prices that have ruled for hogs, can there be any doubt that those sections where they are produced are full of money? Their prosperity, for the present year at least, is now well assured.

The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin of the 4th inst. says: The State House clock stopped last night at twelve o'clock, and those who waited to hear it strike that hour waited in vain. The man who has charge of it could not imagine the cause of the stoppage, as the works appeared to be in perfectly good condition. But this morning an investigation showed that the sheet had beaten in upon the bell and had coated it with ice until the hammer was frozen fast to the surfaces of the bell. When the time for striking came the wheel could not lift the hammer, and the hours went by unheralded.

A successful operation of tracheotomy for the relief of membranous croup, which had baffled all kinds of treatment for relief, was performed by Dr. N. Y. Leet of this city upon Frankie Colburn son of Wm. E. Colburn, of Pleasant Valley, assisted by Dr. B. Seaman of that place. The child was on the point of suffocation when he was instantly relieved by the operation of opening the wind pipe and then inserting a silver tube which the little fellow breathed through until his croupy symptoms had subsided, which took place in about a week. At the expiration of that time the tube was removed and the wound closed up. To-day it being five weeks since the operation, he has entirely recovered and is running around with his playmates as well as ever.—Scranton Republican.

Mrs. Jane G. Swishelm, in a recent letter to a Chicago paper, administers a severe rebuke to the "carpet bagger" cry. She says: "There is Abraham Lincoln, our carpet-bagger from Kentucky, and carried off the highest honors of the Sucker State. Stephen A. Douglas, too, walked in upon her soil with an empty satchel, and filled it with commissions and hard cash. Last summer I met more than a dozen men who had carpet-bagged into Illinois, and grown rich there, held lands and offices and stocks, and went about in broad daylight just as if they had a right to be there. Why did not the people of Illinois drive these fellows out with fire and sword or severe letting alone? No wonder a portion of her democracy are moved with sympathy for the wrongs of the South, now likely to suffer, as Illinois has done, by the ingress of outsiders determined to contend with the natives for every chance of making money or winning game. Suppose we build a Chinese wall around this country, and keep out carpet-baggers from other lands; then run a fence around the boundaries of every State, to exclude the intruders from any or all the other States."

MARRIED.

On the 11th of February last, by Rev. W. H. Dinsmore, Mr. Thomas H. Hays and Miss Arielah Albert, both of Stroudsburg.

DIED.

In Stroud township, on the 27th of February last, John W. Brown, aged 23 years, 11 mo. and 10 days.
In Stroud township, on the 2d inst., Mr. David Lee, aged 82 years.
In Stroudsburg, Feb. 8th, 1875, Howard E. son of John and Anna A. Lee, aged 3 months and 10 days.
The tyrant death, came rushing in,
His power and might to show;
Out of this world this child did take,
And laid its visage low.
On the 25th of Feb., at Bushkill, Pa., Harry L. Titman, aged 21 months and 15 days, infant son of Charles Titman.
At Delaware Water Gap, on the 8th of Feb. Anna Eliza, youngest child of Jacob and Catharine Kennedy, aged 3 years, 5 months and 11 days.

Special Notice.

Just received at Williams' Drug store a large lot of English Salted Potash, warranted good. [Oct. 8-11.]

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. 8-11.]

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 in white dress shirts, under shirts, drawers, 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.

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.

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.
Calf Boots worth \$6 00 for \$3 50
Men's Artie worth 2 25 for 1 50
Men's Brogans worth 2 50 for 1 50
Boys boots worth 1 75 for 1 25
Youths boots worth 2 25 for 1 75
Men's heavy kip boots worth 4 00 for 3 00
And Women's and Misses' and Children's Shoes and Gaiters, wonderful cheap.
Feb. 4-4.] DECKER & CO.

ANOTHER TROPHY WON

BY THE ESTEY COTTAGE ORGANS!

These superior and beautifully finished instruments so far eclipsed their competitor 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 1-1.] J. Y. SIGAFUS,

BLATCHLEY'S Improved CUCUMBER WOOD PUMP is the acknowledged STANDARD of the market, by popular verdict, the best pump for the least money. Attention is invited to Blatchley's Improved Bracket, the Drop Valve, which can be withdrawn without disturbing the joints, and the copper chamber which never cracks, scales 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, 500 Commerce St., Philadelphia, Pa. March 4, 1875.—2m.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.

—Silver Spangled Hamburgs—
—White Leghorns—
From best strains in the country. Price \$2 50 per dozen. Cash to accompany orders.
Address, B. T. WOLF, P. O. Box 262, Scranton, Pa.
March 11, 1875.

Health and Pleasure.

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

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.

NOTICE

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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 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, 14 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. McILHANEY, 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.*

JOE PRINTING.

of all kinds neatly executed at this office.

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

Can you tell it is that when any one comes to Stroudsburg to buy Furniture, they always inquire for McCarty's Furniture Store! Sept. 26, 75.

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE MONROE COUNTY

Co-Operative Life Ins' Co.

For the year ending December 31, 1874.

Balance on hand from 1873, \$309 00

RECEIVED. Membership and Policy Fees \$180 00

Assessments on account of death claims 138 00

From all other sources 2 00—\$320 00—\$529 00

EXPANDED.

Death claims \$152 00

Secretary, 33 00

Solicitors, 70 00

Advertising, 62 00

Blank books, 15 25

Postage and Stationery, 3 50

Insurance Commissioner, 65 00—\$361 25

Cash to balance 167 75

SUMMARY.

Number of members at beginning of year, 135

Number at end of year, 145

Number of deaths, 1

M. A. DE L. VAN HORN, Sec'y.

We the undersigned, having been appointed Auditors 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, February 4-4.] Auditors.

ROOFING SLATE.

Farmers, Sisters 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, 74-4f

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 20/75-tf

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 simple or style, can be furnished at one hour's notice for shipment, at a charge of one-third less than any shop in Stroudsburg. In no case will they charge more than ten per cent. above actual cost.

EMBALMING

attended to in any part of the County at the shortest possible notice. [June 18, 74-tf

STRODSBURG

HAS A CHEAP

CLOTHING AND

Boot and Shoe Store,

AT LAST!

James Edinger has just returned with an entire new stock of

CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES,

AND