



# The Jeffersonian.

THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1876.

## Democratic Investigation.

The investigating Committees at Washington, selected by the Democratic majority of the house "to slaughter the innocents," begin to find that the experiment does not pay. The design was, of course, to catch Republicans and present them to the country as evidence of an absolute necessity for a change of the administration from Republicanism to Democracy. But for each Republican caught and presented as guilty of official corruption at least two Democrats are either certainly convicted of fraud, or so clouded over with doubt as to make it altogether unsafe to repose confidence in them in the future. And the most trying circumstance of this result is, that while the guilty Republicans are mere hangers on of the party, with Belknap as the only exception, the Democrats are elevated as saints whose images were literally enshrined in the hearts of the leaders and the masses. This state of things is truly deplored, and not a little private Democratic grumbling is heard that Clymer and Proctor Knott and the rest of the captains among the inquirers should have attempted the use of the boomerang before they, as is evident, had learned the first principles necessary in its management. Not a few to have been the muttered regrets that when the deadly instrument returned from its flight it did not hit those who so bunglingly used it on the head instead of the Pendleton's and the Kerr's and the rest who were so badly damaged but who were not intended to be hit at all.

The effect of all this Democratic investigating presents rather a curious picture for the beholder—so curious that it ceases to be a wonder that Democracy is heartily sick of it and wishes it had never been begun. It commenced with the war department, and there was lively rejoicing from the Dan to the Beer Sheba of Democracy when the unearthing of the Belknap-Marsh post-store embezzlement was announced. The exuberance of the committee itself was so intense that it forgot even the precaution of making sure its work by locking the door to escape, and it is extremely doubtful whether this neglect does not yet work to the guilty Belknap avoidance of his just deserts. But worse even than this for Democracy; while they were exultingly rejoicing and pushing on for the detection of more evidence of Republican corruption—flinging the boomerang with a perfect looseness, as it were—they struck another lode which in turn struck them agast with astonishment and alarm. This time the culprit did not prove to be a Republican. It was no less a personage than Democratic George H. Pendleton who was hit and badly damaged. One hundred and fifty thousand dollars was what he with Belknap's connivance, had fished from the treasury which had already after close investigation been rejected—thus erasing that saintly Democrat and Republicans did not hesitate to unite their scoundrelism and hunt in pairs for opportunity to rob the Treasury. Later on, as if in confirmation of this pair hunting, that other high toned Democrat, Speaker Kerr, was brought to grief by the charge of a former Republican employe of the House, named Harney, of a mutual interest in the commission brokerage business. It is true that Republican sympathies excited by the condition of Kerr's health and his previous good character has led to his tacit acquittal from the charge; but there stands the record to show that Harney did act as a go between for the procuring of the commission, that Kerr did procure the commission, and that Green did pay the \$450 to Harney, which he swears he did pay to Kerr for his services. In this case the maximum of interest certainly lay with Speaker Kerr, for personally Harney had no interest at stake, certainly nothing to gain by stirring up the disreputable transaction if there was no ground for his charge to stand on. It is a mere contest of oath against oath which a simple reversal of the standing of the parties would undoubtedly have led to Kerr's conviction, and, as it is, leaves his character in a damaged condition in the estimation of many honest and prominent men of both parties.

This is about the sum total of Democratic success in nosing around in search of the corruptions alleged against a Republican administration—one Republican to two Democrats securely seated on the stool of repentance for crimes against their oaths of office and their reputation as men. Their work has encompassed hundreds in its intent, but the Secretary of the Navy shows a clear record, and Blaine not only secures a triumphant acquittal, but fastens upon his haters the disreputable meanness and littleness of having attempted to secure his ruin by the suppression of testimony which presents his character to the world clear and brilliant as the noon day sun. The attempt to convict Grant of corruption and malfeasance in office on the volunteered testimony of an acknowledged lunatic escaped from his keepers, is all that was needed to finish up the picture of the intensity of Democracy's desire to gain elact through investigation, and the ludicrousness of their attempt to handle so dangerous a weapon in aid of the work.

The attendance at the Centennial Exhibition increases, and will probably continue to increase until its close. The average daily attendance of visitors thus far has been 28,489. The daily expenses of the Exhibition are a little less than \$8,000.

A New Hampshire hog recently rooted up a tin box containing \$300 in cash, and now all the other New England hogs are preparing to emigrate to the Granite hills.

Democracy never did think much of Ex-Speaker Blaine and now they think less of him than ever. They investigated him, but instead of crushing him with evidences of corruption and malfeasance in office, they are compelled to present him to the world a man without fear and without reproach. Even their attempts to interrupt the free course of testimony did not help them, but worked to Blaine's advantage and their own more perfect discomfiture. His calmness under persecution surprised and stunned them, but when he let himself out to the work of making their meanness recoil upon them they hopped from under, and danced about the congressional arena as though coils of fire were dropped upon their heads. Poor Democracy, when it took upon itself the task of investigating Blaine it thought the job was light and they sure of success. It thinks differently now.

## The Fourth.

An adjourned meeting of the committee on making preparations for the celebration of the 4th of July, was held at the Court House last Monday evening, when the following named gentlemen were appointed as additional members on the general committee: J. K. Shafer, A. O. Greenwald, Col. Burnett, J. C. Griggs, Darius Dreher, B. S. Jacoby, Valentine Kautz, C. U. Warnick, Theo. Schoch, J. H. Conner, J. T. Palmer, Wm. Wallace, J. S. Fisher, D. S. Lee, Samuel Buckley, D. L. Fiske, H. D. Bush, John Appenzeller, J. L. Bowers, Theo. C. Brown, Chas. Wintermute, Simon Fried, W. J. Thompson, T. M. McIlhenny and Samuel Hoffman.

Simon Fried, M. W. Rhodes and B. S. Jacoby, were appointed additional members on the finance committee. J. S. Williams, D. R. Brown and Darius Dreher were appointed a committee to wait upon the merchants and business men generally to see whether they will close their places of business on the 4th.

M. A. De L. Van Horn, Wilson Peirson, H. B. Hitchcock, Capt. Bryant, W. E. Sheffield, A. M. Fangboer, Ed. Morgan, A. C. Loder and Thos. Hayner, were present as a committee from East Stroudsburg, to further the arrangements for a united celebration of the two boroughs and the various townships of the county. Mr. Van Horn as the representative of the East Stroudsburg committee, made a stirring speech which was greeted with loud applause. After listening to suggestions from different members of the committee, as how the celebration should be conducted the meeting adjourned, with bright prospects of having a grand time on our centennial 4th.

The steps already taken indicate that after all we are to have a centennial celebration of the 4th of July. It is seldom that Stroudsburg lags when patriotism calls upon her for performance of duty, and we feel especially proud to find that in this instance she is not to be found lacking. And the interest taking and the men who are moving in the matter, these show that the celebration will be one worthy of the day; that its heat and burden will not fall upon a single class of men, but that all will enter heartily into the work to make it a pronounced success. And one thing which particularly pleases us in the movement is that portion of it which acknowledges our country friends as a part of the people, and extends them invitation to take part in the celebration of the day as participants instead of mere spectators as heretofore. The country is at all times peculiarly patriotic, and when it was necessary to meet the assaults of rebels and subvert them with force it was the country which sent her hundreds of thousands to join the thousands of stalwart men from the town and cities in the march to stem the torrent of rebellion. A right noble hand the country took in the work of so preserving the country as to make it worthy of the events which made the glorious 4th of July memorable as the birth day of the freest country on the face of God's footstool, and it is particularly fitting that the country should join the town in doing fitting homage to the day and deeds of the men of '76. And in our celebration we hope to see the country represented in force, and see them further join it in the same spirit which animated the heroes, patriots and statesmen when they, relying upon Providence for aid, declared that these then colonies were and of right ought to be free, and pledged lives, fortunes and sacred honors to make them so.

And now, how shall we celebrate the 4th? What better way than to fulfill the prophecy of one of the illustrious signers of the immortal Declaration of Independence who made himself particularly obnoxious to Great Britain by his zealous perseverance in pushing the colonies on to rebellion against the excessive taxation and tyranny of the mother country. It was John Adams who said that the day would be kept with all the marks of rejoicing—with the ringing of bells, the firing of cannon, with parades and speeches and pageants; with illuminations and bonfires and firing of crackers, and with every species of rejoicing which human ingenuity could invent. And John having told us this it is incumbent upon us to make his word good, and thus make manifest our appreciation of the trials and tribulations endured by him and his cotemporaries of immortal fame that we might indeed be free. If nothing else should urge us on to a proper observance of the day, this one thing that the immortal fifty-six, aware of the importance of their work to posterity, expected us to do it. Let us then push on this our column of patriotism, nor stop for a moment until the morning of the 5th of July shall give us time to rest and enjoy in full measure the happy contemplation of a duty faithfully performed.

Dr. Lindermen, director of the Mint, has for sometime past been arranging for an improvement in the device on the coinage. The principal change will be the substitution of a classic head of Liberty in place of the sitting figure on the obverse of the silver coins. The best artistic skill that can be secured will be employed in effecting this and other improvements.

CORN in this neighborhood is looking well. A 12-pound Rock fish was caught in the Delaware at New Hope, Bucks county, on Friday last.

MILK only nets three and half cents a quart to those farmers in Bucks county, who ship it to Philadelphia. This is certainly a low figure.

DON'T fail to talk up a genuine Agricultural fair. Such an one will not only pay expenses, but prove a blessing by leading in the end to the production of two spears of grass where only one spear grew before. Let's have an Agricultural fair by all means.

WE notice of late, and it has been remarked by others that the matrimonial department of our paper is very meagre indeed. Come girls can't you help us out of this shame. It is too bad. And this leap year too!

YESTERDAY, at Cincinnati, the preliminaries were inaugurated of a convention which will tell us the name of our next President. Of course we mean the Republican Convention, for none other in these days has the spirit of prophecy.

PLASTER.—Fresh ground Plaster for sale at Stokes' Mills, at \$8. per ton or 30 cents per bushel. Grain wanted in exchange at highest market price. May 4-2m.] N. S. WYCKOFF & SONS.

ABOUT three hundred dollars, not more certainly, will erect all the Cisterns, with their appliances, that we need. Think of that borough fathers. It would be a very poor house indeed the burning of which would not involve twice that amount in loss.

SILKS, plain black, striped Silks, Iron Genadines, Cashmere, Piles of Dress Goods at prices so low that the like was never before known at S. Rader & Co., Easton, Pa. [May 18-4t]

TREASURER Marsh informs us that he will hold an adjourned sale of Unseated Lands, at the Court House, on Monday the 26 inst., at which time a number of valuable tracts, unless redeemed previous to the time named, will be sold for tax and cost. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, p. m.

CARPETS, Brussels at \$1.15 and some beauties at \$1.25 and upwards. Ingrain for 35, 50, 75, \$1 and upwards, Oil Cloths, Window shades, new styles; Lace Curtains to which we call the attention of buyers at S. Rader & Co., Easton, Pa. [May, 18-4t]

AND there's the ladies, too. God bless them, nothing gets along all O. K. unless they have a hand in it. They should by all means have an important share in making the arrangement for the 4th of July celebration and in the after carrying of it out. With them in the mix it cannot fail of being a success. Without them we hardly know how to prevent its proving a failure. Why there's—but we won't mention names as our columns would thereby be filled with more of sweetness than could well be digested in one week; but ladies let us entreat you to join heartily in the work of making the 4th day of July 1876 a day almost as memorable for its observance in Stroudsburg, as the 4th of July 1776 for the deed which made it immortal.

DEMOCRACY'S prospects of union even for the sake of the spoils grow more and more vague every day. The bitterness with which its organs speak of candidates for the nomination to whom they are opposed can hardly be sufficiently explained away after the nomination to make the explanations effective. Now our distinguished neighbor over the way sets an example in this matter, so healthy that no man need be afraid to follow it, and we do not see why some of the mad caps of the party have not fell in love with it. He does not say a darned word either for or against any man for the nomination—neither Republican, Democrat, Temperance man, hard money man, inflationist, Mormon, nor any body else—and, don't you see, when Democracy gets through its laceration at St. Louis he is just in kelter to feed the brood, whether ring streaked, speckled or what not, or whether clothed in gold or greenbacks. The fact is our distinguished neighbor has neither friends to reward nor enemies to punish, and therein he is superlatively happy.

## Personal.

Rev. D. G. Carrow, one of the board of Visitors to West Point has returned home.

Mrs. E. L. Wolfe of Scranton is enjoying a visit to her daughter, Mrs. Dr. Foulke of this place. Her many friends were pleased to see her among us.

Russell Errgtt Editor of the "Pittsburg Commercial" has received the nomination for Congress in the XXIII district. As the district is largely Republican there is no doubt of his election.

John C. Beedy, of Windsor county, Mo., was awarded the mail route from Stroudsburg to Port Jervis. By him it was sublet to A. E. Crook, of East Stroudsburg, and that portion between Milford and Port, Crook sub-let to John Findlay.

Mr. J. T. Howe, an attache of the Scranton Daily Republican, was in town last Tuesday. Mr. Howe's visit was for the purpose of securing subscribers for that paper, which would give us all the telegraphic news, six hours in advance of the city dailies. We understand he received quite a number of subscribers during his short stay.

Henry Ward Beecher's house, in Brooklyn, was robbed of between six hundred and eight hundred dollars' worth of silverware on Saturday morning.

At Ashton, Carbon county, on Friday night, a man named Carr, while intoxicated, commenced an indiscriminate firing upon Jonah Rees and John Thomas. The latter, in self-defense, shot Carr, who cannot recover.

Woolen mills in Connecticut are stocking up, and begin to look like business again.

It is a shameful thing that best are being made in New York city that Commodore Vanderbilt will die before the 4th of July.

The foot and mouth disease has broken out with great violence among the swine in the country near Montreal, Canada.

Bob Toombs is in Washington, drunk as a lord. He is still mourning over the loss of his slaves, and tearing the union asunder with his mouth.

Extraordinary. A turtle was killed at Buford, North Carolina, last week, which on examination, was found to contain one thousand and fifty eggs.

Big fish are reaching our shores, doubt less for centennial purposes. A sturgeon weighing 560 pounds was recently captured in Massachusetts waters.

The ratio of physicians to population is now 1 to 800. A few years ago the ratio was 1 to 1,200. The longer they practice the smaller the list of patients.

The emigration of so many Mormons from Utah to New Mexico gives a strong coloring of truth to the rumor of the New Mexican occupation by Brigham's band.

The potato bug already figures in a lawsuit in New Jersey, where a woman charges her neighbor with throwing a lot of them over her fence and poisoning her fowls.

A Michigan cobbler named Kitchen had a "windfall" float over to him from England, in the shape of a \$90,000 roll of money. That'll keep the kitchen pot boiling.

An immense aquarium is being constructed in New York city, and from the enterprise already manifested by the proprietors it promises to be one of the great attractions of the metropolis.

Hon. Winthrop W. Ketchum has been appointed by the President judge of the United States Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania, vice McCandless, retired on full pay by special act of Congress.

A country editor is responsible for the suggestion that in this degenerate age it would be well to have church wardens and deacons each provided with a bell-punch when they pass around the contribution boxes.

In Judge McArthur's court, in Washington, the other day, a lawyer called the judge's attention to the fact that a certain case had been upon the docket for a decade. "I know it," said the judge, "but the case is not decayed."

A grumbling car-driver told to a passenger, "You always want me to stop when you get off." "No, sir," said the passenger, "who had no jumping notions, 'don't care what you do. I only want the car to stop when you can go on."

The annual tuition fees in various eastern colleges are given in the Yale Record as follows: Syracuse university, \$60; Cornell, \$60; Dartmouth, \$70; Rochester university, \$75; Brown, \$85; Williams, \$90 to \$95; Amherst, \$100; Yale, \$140; Harvard, \$150; Pennsylvania university, \$150 to \$170.

There are now 51 anthracite furnaces in the Lehigh region, with a capacity of producing in the aggregate about 600,000 tons of iron per annum. Half of the number are, however, not in blast at this time. The raw material used in making the above quantity of iron is about as follows: Coal, 900,000 tons; ore, 900,000 tons; and limestone 270,000 tons, making a sum total, in tons, 2,070,000 for one year's product.

A dispatch from Santa Rosa, Cal., says that on Friday night about one hundred and fifty armed men went to the jail of that town, overpowered the keeper and took Thomas W. Henley, who was confined there waiting the action of the grand jury for killing James Rowland, a prominent citizen, about a month ago, and hung him to a tree about a mile from town. The body was discovered Saturday morning. Public sentiment is disposed to consider the action of the mob as in the interest of justice.

A lady living in Troy, N. Y., recently purchased some brown striped calico, and made it into a morning dress. A part of the fabric was worn next the arms and neck, and, after wearing it a short time, she was taken sick. It was found that her sickness was caused by wearing the calico, which had been colored by some poisonous material. Erysipelas resulted, which was given to her nursing child, causing its death. The child of an optician has also been poisoned by wearing brown striped stockings. This brown dye used in coloring is cheaper than the harmless one, and hence the temptation for unscrupulous manufacturers to empty it.

## Important to Supervisors and School Directors.

The attention of supervisors and school directors is called to the following recent decision of Attorney General Lear, in relation to the rate of tax they may impose. He says that they may levy a tax on money that is at interest, and they can tax real and personal estate. The latter includes money that is at interest. Their limit of taxation is one dollar to the hundred. School directors may levy a tax on money at interest. They can tax anything which the county may, and can levy a tax to any amount not exceeding the State and county tax together.

An innovation in practice, rather startling to lawyers, was lately introduced by United States Judge Gresham, in a case brought before him at Indianapolis, which he declared he would not hear, saying it must be compromised. The astonished attorneys hesitating to accept the suggestion, the Judge took the litigants one side, and in a few minutes had the case settled.

## WANTED,

For two years \$1,000 on first Mortgage on Real Estate, worth over 2,500.—A liberal bonus will be given for the same. Apply at this Office. June 15, '76-3t

# A MATTER OF POPULAR INTEREST.

We condense from the *Lehigh Register* the substance of a conversation about Oak Hall, in Philadelphia, between Wm. W. Brown and J. W. Clifton, also in America. A visitor and attendant were the speakers in the Building on "Attendant." "South-East corner of Sixth and Market. Please note the SIXTH, for some strangers seeking Oak Hall, have been misled by designing persons."

V. "It is perfectly colossal! Do you know its dimensions?"

A. "12,000 square feet—66 on Market, and 150 odd on Sixth, six stories high, has over three acres of flooring, and covers space once occupied by more than twenty different business places."

V. "Do you use steam-power?"

A. "A giant young engine furnishes power for the freight and passenger elevators, and the boilers steam for heating and the other operations of the house."

V. "What order do you take with regards?"

A. "They are first opened and arranged in the basement, on long low counters, and taken thence on the freight elevator to the inspector's room on the top floor."

V. "Is inspecting the first operation?"

A. "No, sir, measuring. The goods are first measured in the press, then inspected. The cloth passes over rollers in the face of a strong light, and two men sit, one before and one behind the goods, watching with the eye of a hawk for the least pin-hole imperfection, and marking every flaw, so that the cutter may see and avoid it when he comes to cut the garments."

V. "You must employ an army of cutters?"

A. "Come to our fifth floor and see! We keep 70 hands all the time, cutting up the cloth into garments—besides 100 machines that do a dozen men's work each, so that the entire history can be traced without fail, upon our books."

V. "You must have 20 or 40 salesmen?"

A. "Why sir, on busy days you may see 100 in the various rooms and suites of rooms, selling to the throngs of customers."

V. "Do you do an order business, by mail and express?"

A. "Very great. All over the country. Our

perfect system and rules of self-measurement make it possible to please people 2,000 miles away as perfectly as if they were here in person."

V. "I suppose you have at least half a dozen different departments?"

A. "My dear sir! we have more than twenty, each charged with its own business, and each thoroughly organized, a necessary wheel within the great wheel."

V. "Will you name a dozen or so of them?"

A. "With pleasure. The custom Department, for those who prefer custom-made to ready-made; the Furnishing Department, with its immense stock of all underwear, the Shirt Factory, with its busy machinery, making our own first-class shirts; The Trimming Department, with its stock of all requirements for the Garment Stock Room, the Receiving Room, The Order Department, named before, The Special Uniforms Department, The Delivery Department, with its score of messengers."

V. "Hold, hold, sir, enough!"

A. "I'm not half through! The Advertising Department, with its bill and sign distributors, editing and publishing business and popular Journal, circulating, for 10,000 copies monthly (tell all your friends to send for it). The Men's Department, with its stock of all the Boys' Department, The Youth Department, the Children's Department, with its special entrance for ladies, The Telegraph Office, the Chief Clerk's Department, with its book-keepers and assistants, General Managers' Department, Finance Office, and other offices of the firm all busy as thinking, planning, executing, buying, making, registering, reselling, selling out, selling, and in a thousand ways joining their forces to carry on a business with the people amounting to between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000 annually."

V. "Set-up-p-e-n-d-o-u-s!"

A. "Indeed it is! I forgot to name the Cashier's Department, which handles the sale of retail sales on some single days."

V. "\$25,000! Immense! That's what enables the house to buy cheap and sell dear?"

A. "Exactly! You have just hit it. The people throng here, and the telegraph that we depend on for low prices and immediate sales."

V. "What are the 'FOUR RULES' I hear so much about?"

A. "Our system of business dealing—1. One price, no deviation; 2. Cash for everything; 3. A guarantee protecting the purchaser; 4. The money returned if the buyer can't otherwise be satisfied."

V. "Nothing could be fairer?"

A. "Nothing. And the people see it."

V. "Well, I thank you, sir, for your polite attention."

A. "Not at all. It is a pleasure to serve you. Call again; and be sure of the place—Wanamaker & Brown's Oak Hall, on South-East corner Sixth and Market."

V. "Thank you! I shall be happy to do so. Good morning!"

November 4, 1875.

# A FEW OF THE POPULAR PRICES AT THE CITY HALL OF FASHIONS.

Hats & Caps, 20 per cent. less than elsewhere. Ladies' trimmed Hats in all the latest styles, from \$1 50 up. Untrimmed Hats in Strawbraids, Clips, Millins, &c. at prices that will astonish you. Three hundred pairs of Ladies' two button Kid Gloves, at 40c's, 65c's, 80c's, \$1.00 & 1.15, which cannot be beaten in price and quality. Big drives in Ladies' & Gents' Ties, Epsom and Silk Ties, from 12c's up. A tremendous stock of Cloth Faced Paper Collars, at 10, 15, 22 & 30c's. Parasols & Umbrellas, at bottom prices. Parasols from 30c's up. A big job lot of Fans, at only half their real value, Japanese that fold up, as low as 6c's, Splendid Fans, from 10c's to \$1.50. The largest and best assortment of Hosiery & Gloves in town at prices that defy competition. Gents' plain Hose, from 5c's up. Gents' Striped Hose, from 10c's up. Ladies' Striped Hose, from 15c's up. Ladies' White and Solid Colors, from 10c's up. Ladies' & Gents' Handkerchiefs, in silk, linen and cotton, at very low prices. A full line of White and Colored Dress Shirts, from \$1.00 up. Suspenders 10c's up. A large lot of Hamburg Edging and trimmings, at 1, 6, 8, 10, 12 & 15 cents, worth double the money. Shawls and Skirts, cheapest in town, splendid shawls both sides alike, from 90c's up, splendid skirts from 60c's up. Real Hair Switches & Curls, at very low figures. Ladies and Gents' jewelry, at half price. The largest and best assortment of Perfumes, Toilet articles and Soaps in town. A large lot of knobby Combs, from 15c's up. A complete stock of Ladies' Toilet Mats, Laces, Trimmings, Ribbons, Buttons, Braids and Notions at popular prices. Call and examine the goods and be convinced. Everything sold must be as represented. No sham about it.

J. W. ANGLE, Proprietor of the City Hall of Fashions. Stroudsburg, May 25, 1876.—3m

# "GREAT EXPECTATIONS" OF THE NEW YORK STORE

REALIZED In the DOWNFALL of Dry Goods and Fancy Goods!

WE ARE NOW ABLE TO OFFER FOR CASH ONLY

- Calico for 4 cents.
- Calicoes (best makes) 6 "
- All the very best makes and styles for 8 "
- All wool black Cashmere, 40 inch wide, 75 "
- Black and colored Alpacaes 25 cents and up.
- Handsome Dress plaid Goods 1 1/2 cts. up.
- Table linen, Napkins, Towels, White Goods and Counterparts at prices that defy competition.
- Flannels, Cottonades, Cloths and Cassimeres, full 15 per cent cheaper than can be found in town.
- Bleached and brown Muslin for old "hard pan" prices.
- Good 200 yards Spool Cotton 3 cts.
- Coates' and Clark's best Spool Cotton 6 "
- Colored Carpet Warp 20 "
- Hemmed Handkerchiefs 5 cents up.
- A full line of Gents' and Ladies' linen Handkerchiefs.
- Ladies' Collars, embroidered corners, 5 cents.
- Germentown Yarn, 10 cts. an oz.
- Ladies' Gloves, 8 cts. up.
- 2 button Kid Gloves 50, 75 and \$1 00.
- Men's cotton half Hose, 5 cts. up.
- Ladies' Hose 10 cts. Also fine silk clocked Balbriggans.
- HAMBURG EDGINGS 4, 5, 7, 8, 9 and 10 cts. up.
- REBBERIES 3, 6, 8, 10 and 11 cts. up to 7 inch Sash Ribbo
- Back Combs 6, 15, 16 and 18 cts. up.
- Cloth covered paper Collars 12 cts. up, a full line.
- Gents' Scarfs and Bows, very low.
- A speciality is our

# KING SHIRTS

made from real Wamsutta Muslin, with fine linen front and wristbands for \$1 10.

Corsets and Bustles from 35 cts. up, and in this line we can offer extra inducements as we have an inside track. Don't fail to examine this stock.

# A big Job Lot of 1672 Yards of HAMBURG EDGINGS,

from Auction, for 12 1/2 cts., worth fully 20 c.

The inducements we offer are LOW PRICES, A LARGE STOCK and RELIABLE GOODS. For proof and further particulars call at the NEW YORK STORE.

Wyckoff, Cook & Bell. Stroudsburg, April 20, 1876.—3m.