

THE JEFFERSONIAN.

Devoted to Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Science, Morality, and General Intelligence.

VOL. 34.

STROUDSBURG, MONROE COUNTY, PA., AUGUST 17, 1876.

NO. 11.

Published by Theodore Schoch.

Terms—Two dollars a year in advance—and if not paid before the end of the year, two dollars and fifty cents will be charged.
No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Editor.
Advertisements of one square of eight lines or less, one or three insertions \$1.50. Each additional insertion, 30 cents. Longer ones in proportion.

JOB PRINTING
OF ALL KINDS.
Executed in the highest style of the Art, and on the most reasonable terms.

J. H. SHULL, M. D.
Second door below Burnett House. Residence 2nd door west of Hicksie Quaker Church. Office hours 8 to 9 a. m., 1 to 3 p. m., 6 to 9 p. m. May 25, 1876-4f.

DR. S. MILLER,
Physician and Surgeon,
STROUDSBURG, PA.

Office, formerly occupied by Dr. Sulp. Residence with J. R. Miller, one door below the Jeffersonian office. Office hours, 7 to 9, 12 to 3 and 6 to 9.

DR. N. L. PECK,
Surgeon Dentist.
Office in Jas. Edinger's new building nearly opposite the Stroudsburg Bank. Gas administered for extracting when desired. Stroudsburg, Pa. [Jan. 6, 76-4f.]

DR. GEO. W. JACKSON
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR.
Office in Samuel Hood's new building, nearly opposite the post office. Residence on Sarah street, above Franklin. August 8, 72-4f.

WILSON PEARSON,
Notary Public,
EAST STROUDSBURG, PA.
Acknowledgments taken and all business pertaining to the office carefully executed.
P. THOMPSON & THOMPSON,
Real Estate Insurance Agents.
Office, Kistler's new building near the Depot. East Stroudsburg, Pa., Jan. 27, 1876.

DAVID S. LEE,
Attorney at Law,
One door above the "Stroudsburg House," Stroudsburg, Pa.
Collections promptly made.
October 22, 1874.

WILLIAM S. REES,
Surveyor, Conveyancer and
Real Estate Agent.
Farms, Timber Lands and Town Lots
FOR SALE.
Office nearly opposite American House and 2d door below the Corner Store.
March 20, 1873-4f.

DR. J. LANTZ,
SURGEON & MECHANICAL DENTIST.
Still has his office on Main street, in the second story of Dr. S. Walton's brick building, nearly opposite the Stroudsburg House, and he flatters himself that by eighteen years constant practice and the most exact and careful attention to all matters pertaining to his profession, that he is fully able to perform all operations in the dental line in the most careful and skillful manner.
Special attention given to saving the Natural Teeth; also to the insertion of Artificial Teeth on Rubber, Gold, Silver, or Continuous Gums, and perfect fits in all cases insured.
Most persons know the great folly and danger of entrusting their work to the inexperienced, or to those living at a distance.
April 13, 1874-4f.

Opposition to Humbuggery!
The undersigned hereby announces that he has re-opened his business at the old stand, next door to Ruster's Clothing Store, Main street, Stroudsburg, Pa., and is fully prepared to accommodate all in want of:
BOOTS and SHOES,
made in the latest style and of good material. Repairs promptly attended to. Give us a call.
Dec. 9, 1875-ly.] C. LEWIS WATERS.

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 1-6f.] J. Y. SIGAFUS.

MASON TOCK,
PAPER HANGER,
GLAZIER AND PAINTER,
MONROE STREET,
Nearly opposite Kautz's Blacksmith Shop, Stroudsburg, Pa.
The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Stroudsburg and vicinity that he is now fully prepared to do all kinds of Paper Hanging, Glazing and Painting, promptly and at short notice, and that he will keep constantly on hand a fine stock of Paper Hangings of all descriptions and at low prices. The patronage of the public is earnestly solicited. [May 16, 1872.]

Dwelling House for Sale.
A very desirable two-story Dwelling House, containing seven rooms, one of which is suitable for a Store Room, situated on Main street in the Borough of Stroudsburg. The building is nearly new, and every part of it in good condition. For terms &c., call at this office. [Dec. 9, 1875-4f.]

Don't you know that J. H. McCarty & Sons are the only Undertakers in Stroudsburg who understand their business? If not, attend a Funeral managed by any other Undertaker in town, and you will see the proof of the fact.
June 18, 74-4f

Hayes and Wheeler.

TUNE—Hold the Fort.
See Centennial banners waving,
Proudly in the sky,
A hundred years assures the Nations,
Freedom shall not die.
CHORUS.
Shout the anthem—"God is with us,"
Shout for Liberty.
Sing Centennial songs of gladness—
Bless God we are free.
Set the bell of freedom ringing—
Independence Bell;
Broken once but now cemented,
Liberty to peal.
CHORUS.
Old Republicans take courage,
Glorious is your cause;
Nothing daunted by opposers,
Save your country's laws.
CHORUS.
Honest men are Hayes and Wheeler,
They are sure to win,
For the people know their record,
One that's pure and clean.
CHORUS.
Free our Schools and free our Bibles,
Free for all mankind;
Free all homes from vile oppression,
Slavery none shall bind.
CHORUS.
Now three cheers for Hayes and Wheeler,
Make them good and strong—
And off your coats and do good service,
Roll the ball along.
CHORUS.

THE WEST.
Tilden Reputed by an Ohio Delegate.
Speech of Hon. Geo. W. Houk, a Life-long Democrat, at Dayton, Ohio.
REASONS WHY THE WESTERN DEMOCRATS ARE NOT A UNIT FOR TILDEN—THE PLATFORM "AN INSINCERE TRICK AND SHAM"—THE "PETTY ARTS" AND "DISREPUTABLE MEANS" BY WHICH THE STENCIL-PLATE CANDIDATE OBTAINED A NOMINATION—HOUK SUPPORTS HAYES AND WHEELER.
From the Dayton (Ohio) Journal, July 12.
MR. CHAIRMAN AND FELLOW-CITIZENS:
Although presented myself on this occasion, in compliance with an invitation largely signed by gentlemen with whom I have never been politically associated, it is scarcely necessary for me to say that I appear before you to-night as a Democrat.
I have been, as you all know, identified all my life, politically with that party—at- tached to its principles as conducive in my belief to the public welfare, and a supporter of its organization. I can say, that from the time I first cast a Presidential vote, in 1848, for General Lewis Cass, whose election to the Presidency was defeated by the defection of New York under the lead of Martin Van Buren, who was actively supported by Samuel J. Tilden, I have cordially supported every nomination of Democratic National Conventions made since that time up to the present, as well as every State ticket put in nomination by the Democracy of Ohio. Whilst I may regret that I cannot act with my life-long party associates in supporting Mr. Tilden's nomination, I can only say that in determining my course upon such a question as this, I know of no other rule of action than the dictates of my own judgment and conscience.
If I could believe the true interests of the Democratic party, or the welfare of the country would be promoted by Mr. Tilden's election, I would support his nomination.
CHARACTER OF THE DEMOCRACY.
The Democratic party of the United States is no temporary organization, with varying principles, maintained only to secure and enjoy the honors and emoluments of office. Its great original and continuing mission is to preserve in all its departments our present form of constitutional government—all the guarantees of individual, social and political liberty which belong to that system, and to protect the interests of the laboring and producing people of the country from the exactions of those who seek by legislative intrigue to appropriate the fruits of their enterprise and toil.
If, in a frantic pursuit for power, those who usurp its organization, forget or ignore these great purposes of its existence, their defeat is rather to be desired than their success.
The party can survive a Presidential defeat, as it has already survived three since 1864, inaugurated under the same auspices and leadership as the present; but it cannot survive the sacrifice of the great principle of fidelity to the rights of the people, which it was organized to maintain.
TILDEN NOMINATED BY INTRIGUE.
The nomination of Mr. Tilden is, as I shall attempt at least to show, the result of a political intrigue, conceived in the interest of those who seek power for its own advantages, and not for the public welfare; and carried out by precipitating in the most insulting and offensive manner a false issue upon the Democracy of the West.
The New York regency, which has managed to control the Democratic organization since 1864, fearing a State success for the Democracy of Ohio in 1875 would interfere with their head in the Presidential campaign in 1876, at once, under the direction of Samuel J. Tilden, then an aspirant for the Presidency, flooded the State up to

the hour of the election, with issues from the New York press, heaping insult in the most offensive form upon the Democracy of Ohio.

Democrats of Ohio, men of the West, are you ready to say to this gentleman: "Fair sir, you spit on me on Wednesday last: You spurned me such a day—another time You called me dog—and for those courtesies, We will help you to the Presidency."

But let us look at this matter from another point of view. We of the West had accepted the leadership of New York in three unsuccessful campaigns. In 1864, yielding to much such a clamor as this of 1876, we had accepted General McClellan as our Presidential candidate. With a double dealing willingness to sacrifice principle at any time to expediency and success, which characterized alike the conduct of New York in the nomination of Pendleton for Vice President in 1864, and Hendricks for the same office in 1876, the West is again sought to be conciliated by the proffer of the empty honor of the Vice Presidency.

The manhood of the Indian delegation turned in disgust from this soothing syrup, held to its lip by the friends of the great New York Advertiser of nostrum certificates of his fitness for the high office of President of the United States!

Although Indiana with becoming dignity recoiled from this sycophantic offer, and although New York could have placed either Henry B. Payne, of Ohio, or Morrison, of Illinois, who were both in accord with the platform and the nominee on the ticket with him, she still persisted in forcing the Democratic party into the same inconsistent and absurd position before the country that it occupied when McClellan ran as a war candidate on the same ticket with George H. Pendleton, the distinguished representative of the peace men.

Now, gentlemen, much has been said in the newspapers in commendation of the boldness of that system of tactics ascribed to Mr. Tilden and his friends, which decided at once upon the sacrifice of the "October States" to achieve success in New York and the East, on what Mr. Dorsheimer defiantly announced as a square issue between hard and soft money.

The conduct of Mr. Tilden's friends in the St. Louis Convention, however, in forcing the Vice Presidential nomination on Thomas A. Hendricks, against his expressed wishes, strips them of all credit for boldness in their system of tactics, but affixes upon it the stigma of sycophancy, cowardice and duplicity.

AS A MEMBER OF THE OHIO DELEGATION, I would have felt some gratification in contributing to a solid vote of the State for Henry B. Payne, whose eminent abilities and high character, with his political views, would have made him a fit and consistent candidate at least for the Vice Presidency under the circumstances. But no such ideas of consistency found place in the minds of the men who had effected by clamor the nomination of their favorite for the Presidency. Thomas A. Hendricks, the most pronounced and honored representative, whose name had been formally presented to the Convention, of the antagonism to Tildenism, was unhesitatingly embraced with a Judas kiss, that will prove the antecedent of his political betrayal and crucifixion.

I have said that New York had seized the leadership of the Democratic party in three unsuccessful Presidential campaigns before this—that of General McClellan in 1864, of Mr. Seymour in 1868, and of Horace Greeley in 1872.

It is, therefore, I have said, that the clamor raised against us in Ohio, by the Tilden men and the New York press, as inflationists and rag money men, is a perversion, a trick, and a fraud; made to cover the approach of the sappers and miners of an army of mercenary office seekers, who seek to capture the old Democratic fortress, that they may betray it into the possession of those who would raze it to its foundations, and erect upon its ruins the fortified seat of a moneyed oligarchy.

"THE REFORM PLEDGE."

To cover this design it was necessary to have a "cry;" a watchword to captivate the people—something to induce unthinking people to act upon impulse instead of reflection. That stale shibboleth of "Reform," which has in all times, in all political contests, been adopted by hungry aspirants for power and patronage, was ready at hand, unfortunately too fit for use.

Had there been a true sympathy with the suffering masses of this country there would have been something about relief as well as about reform—relief to the laboring and struggling poor, relief to the despondent debtor, relief to the mechanic without employment, the manufacturer without orders, the merchant without customers, the willing and industrious without employment, the hungry without bread!

There is nothing of this—but it is reform, a cry for power, an empty, hollow, heartless promise, an appeal for place and patronage—GIVE US POWER AND WE WILL BLESS YOU.

It is the evident design of the draftsman of the St. Louis platform to subordinate every other idea in it to this one of "Reform." There is no single distinct and terse enunciation of a Democratic principle in the whole concern. Nothing that declares the rights of productive labor, the duties, responsibilities and true functions of capital. Nothing that attempts to constitutional limits of Federal legislation, the scope of the right of local self-government or the principles of sound finance—

all these vital matters are either altogether ignored, or slurred over—and under a verbiage, as meretricious as its purpose is Machiavelian, the changes are rung in every paragraph upon the one word "Reform," with the manifest design so to magnify one virtue as to make the adoption of the platform an antecedent to his necessary nomination. It is perhaps the first instance in the history of the Democratic Party, of the construction of a Presidential platform of the candidate, for the candidate, and by the candidate; for it was generally given out at St. Louis that Samuel J. Tilden himself, with the assistance of Mr. Manton Marble, late of the New York World, was responsible for its production.

TILDEN'S OWN PLATFORM.
That platform, gentlemen, bears the evidence of its authorship by an astute lawyer, a good special pleader, or rather one who is skilful in giving undue prominence to a single point upon which he expects to win his case; but I cannot say I can see in it any traces of the work of so accomplished a master of English composition as Manton Marble. It has nothing of the sound or substance of the old-time utterances of the national conventions of the Democratic party. It is, as I will presently show, a cover and a sham, gotten up in view of the single purpose of Mr. Tilden's nomination, by himself.

Yet all the qualities of distinguished men (like Seymour, Allen, Thurman, Hendricks and Bayard) are subordinated, slurred over, ignored and held for naught, to magnify into the sole qualification for leadership of the American Democracy in this Presidential contest the success of a man whose shrewdness and pertinacity as a lawyer enabled him to thwart a set of plunderers of the State Treasury of New York; a man who

OWES ALL HIS NOTORIETY TO THE ADVERTISING AGENCY.
of the New York metropolitan press, and who has proven himself only a successful manipulator of political conventions.

Why should the Democratic party turn from its trusted and tried leaders, and commit its destinies to such hands? Why

"Upon this fair mountain leave to feed To batten on this moor?"
But gentlemen, I have yet to come to **THE TRUE INWARDNESS**

of this platform, and the covert purpose that threatens danger to the Democratic party and disaster to the country.

I have said that under the clamor of a false issue the "reform" cry was pushed by the management of the Tilden men to effect his nomination.

It was necessary to their purpose that this false issue should be prominently presented, and urged to prevent the union of the Ohio delegation upon Judge Thurman, which was the sole, imminent and real danger in the way of Tilden's nomination.

The minority report was signed by General Ewing, of Ohio; D. W. Voorhees, of Indiana; John C. Brown, of Tennessee; Malcolm Hay, of Pennsylvania; H. H. Trimble, of Iowa; John J. Davis, of West Virginia; T. L. Davis, of Kansas; and C. H. Hardin, of Missouri, representing more than a million Democratic voters in those States?

The voices of the representatives of these million Democratic voters were stifled in that Convention by the chaquers of Samuel J. Tilden—but the voices of those voters

CANNOT BE STIFLED AT THE POLLS next November!

With the high sounding, bad rhetoric of this platform, on the subject of Reform, no Democrat who is not fastidious about his English will be disposed to find much fault.

Unfortunately for the country, there is an universally admitted need in the direction—that need has arisen, however, not because there is any congenital moral difference between Democrats and Republicans, but only because the corrupt men of that party (and there are plenty such in all) have

HAD AN OPPORTUNITY TO STEAL, which has hitherto for sixteen years, at least in the federal administration, been denied to ours.

It is always proper that corruption in high places should be rebuked—but it is a cheap sort of virtue that contents itself with crying reform, whilst it leaves in full operation those evil causes, which by promoting extravagance, luxury and idleness, supplies a constant temptation to vice.

The Republican party is as loud in its professions of reform as the Democratic, and in this virtuous paroxysm of promises, it may be only too difficult for a patient and long suffering people to decide, which is the real Dr. Jacob—or perhaps, after the election is over, may only be in the lamentable condition of the fox in the fable, that drove the gorged swarm from his sides, only to be tormented with a new one more voracious than their predecessors.

MANIFEST INSINCERITY.

This Resumption law then repeals all laws limiting the aggregate amount of National Bank circulation, and all laws restricting the number of these banks. It authorizes the establishment of any number of National Banks that may be necessary to supply the amount of greenback circulation it proposes to retire, and this process of retiring is now going under that law. It provides, in short, for the entire ultimate extinguishment of the greenback currency, its redemption in coin after January 1st, 1879, and the substitution therefore throughout the United States of a National Bank currency, issued, managed and controlled by from three to five thousand bank-

corporations, distributed throughout the country! And these are the men who style themselves hard-money men. It is to this sort of a financial system that resolution commits the Democratic party. These men assert that in the judgment of the Democratic party resumption of specie payment by the government of its greenback circulation should have been forced by legislation long ago. No difference how much this would have oppressed the debtor classes, no difference how much it would have paralyzed trade, manufactures and commerce, still the Republicans were "imbecile and immoral," because they have made no advance towards resumption! Now what man of intelligence in the United States does not know that this is political clap-trap? that the Republican party at no time since the war could have forced specie payments, if at all, without producing a widespread distress that would have convulsed the country from one end to the other. We of the West would be the especial and heaviest sufferers under such a policy. It would have increased our indebtedness vastly beyond what it was when it was contracted, and would have bankrupted thousands of our best and most enterprising business men. A policy of forced resumption would have been so utterly heartless and unjustifiable, so vicious in its consequences as to have almost justified the violence which in many localities it undoubtedly would have occasioned. Yet this policy the Democratic party is committed to by the St. Louis platform.

POURTRAIT OF TILDEN.
Samuel J. Tilden is precisely the man fitted by nature, associations and pursuits to carry out their purposes.

He has spent the mature years of his life in a money-getting professional struggle. His occupation has brought him in contact chiefly with rapacious corporations or unscrupulous money-making capitalists. Extorting from their desperate fortunes gigantic fees, which have swelled his private fortune to many millions. He has used that fortune with a lavish hand to promote his political aspirations. He is the first aspirant for Presidential honors in the history of the country who has utilized the provincial press by advertising his qualifications as extensively and as successfully as Helmholtz advertised his Buehu. Such a man, fellow-citizens, who relies upon such instrumentalities, and who seeks by indirection to compass his personal advancement, is not the man to lead the Democratic party to victory in this Centennial year of the Republic.

RECAPITULATION.
I have thus stated, then, substantially the principal reasons that have impelled me to oppose the election of Mr. Tilden to the Presidency.

First—Because he interfered, without justifiable cause, to bring defeat upon the Democracy of Ohio last Fall, that he might further his own aspirations for the Presidency.

Second—Because the Democratic party had been defeated in three successive Presidential campaigns, under the leadership of New York, and she had no right again to demand of us to take as a leader a man, who has a large and influential opposition in his own delegation and an opposition comprising men of the very highest personal and official character throughout the State.

Third—Because the action of his friends in effecting his nomination by the Convention, was in violation of parliamentary usage, unfair and unjust to all opposing candidates.

Fourth—Because the platform adopted by the Convention does not declare the true principles of the Democratic party. It commits the party to the national banking system as our permanent system of currency and finance. It discredits the greenback currency, seek its entire destruction, and proposes the forced and immediate resumption of specie payment. Because the Convention, at the instance of Mr. Tilden's supporters, and in the interest of the New York gold ring, repudiated the resolution offered by Mr. Doolittle to restore the law providing for the coinage of the silver dollar.

Fifth—Because the forced nomination of Thomas A. Hendricks, a man of pronounced views, in preference for a greenback currency, and in opposition to the resumption laws, on the same ticket with Mr. Tilden, and on the platform adopted by the Convention, is an inconsistency so glaring as to amount to an insult to the intelligence of the people of the country.

Sixth—Because Mr. Tilden is not in character or qualifications what he and his friends claim him to be. He has resorted to means to promote his own aspirations to the Presidency that are unprecedented in this country as they are disreputable. His record as a reformer has been seriously impeached, by some of his most ardent supporters two years ago. His connection with railroad corporations and the Credit Mobilier swindlers, as counselor and adviser, is not such as to reflect upon his character as a lawyer, much less as a reformer and as a hard money man, the issue of some four millions of individual currency, in violation of law, subjecting him to heavy penalties, proves him to be a sham, and will require much explanation. He is not, in brief, such a man as even New York should have offered, much less such a man as the country should accept for the high office of President of the United States.

ELOQUENT TRIBUTE TO GOVERNOR HAYES.

In comparison of antecedents and character he suffers much when placed beside the pure, straightforward and excellent man,

the Republican party had the good sense to nominate for the Presidency—General Hayes. [Loud and prolonged applause.]

But let gentlemen heed the lesson of history.

TILDEN DESERVES DEFEAT.

This man, who has commended himself to the highest official position in the world, in this most illustrious of all the years of our national existence, by the arts of a common advertiser of his own qualifications, who has been puffed into notoriety, through the use of his money, and who touched the telegraphic keys at Albany, that prompted the insolent and overbearing conduct of his supporters at St. Louis, as he directed from New York the operations in Ohio that resulted in our defeat here last Fall, has yet to submit his qualifications, his conduct, and his principles to the scrutiny and judgment of the American people. The cry of Reform—a cheap device of those who are always ready "to keep the word of promise to the ear, to break it to the hope" will not prevent the discussion of the principles of that platform and the purposes of the man who drafted it.

We can afford to be defeated. "Truth crushed to earth will rise again," but we can not afford to have the vital principles of the party betrayed, and its organization delivered into the hands of a moneyed oligarchy.

If it shall be my good fortune to live to witness the restoration of the Democratic party to power in the Councils of this country, I wish to see it assume that responsibility with clean hands, and an open, honest front, under the lead of men who scorn the petty arts by which self-seeking aspirants advance themselves; men who are worthy of its glorious past, who have been the fearless defenders of its organization, or the faithful exponents of its principles, and who are imbued thoroughly by nature, education and association with a sincere devotion to the rights of the laboring, wealth-producing and taxburdened people of this country. No, gentlemen, the ascendancy of such men, with such principles and purposes, will not give a suffering people the relief they expect; and to which they are entitled.

Let us, therefore, bide our time. Let us keep the faith. The children of Israel were forty years in the wilderness before the day of their final deliverance came. But in all the vicissitudes of their fortunes, amidst the reverses to which they were subjected, they preserved the Ark of the Covenant, containing the ten commandments, which was the rule of their faith, with sleepless vigilance and unconquerable devotion, and although at the end of their long wanderings there were but two survivors of that mighty host which the hand of Almighty God had delivered out of Egyptian bondage, the decalogue was preserved unimpaired, to come down to us with the antiquity of the Pyramids, as the imperishable foundation for the best moral and religious system of mankind.

Let us imitate such a fidelity to our political principles.
When the Emperor Constantine assembled the hosts of the Roman Empire for the overthrow of Paganism, it is said there was displayed to his astonished and delighted vision a blazing cross in the clear Western sky, with this legend about it:

"In this sign shalt thou conquer."
Let us wait until we can march under a banner inscribed with no such indefinite, hollow word of promise as "Reform," but with the time-honored principles of the Democratic party:

Constitutional liberty.
Equal rights.
Equal taxation.
Equal laws.
Justice to the poor as well as to the rich; to the humble as well as to the mighty.
Under such a sign, and under such only, should the American Democracy ever desire, or will it ever deserve, to conquer. (Long continued applause.)

New York pays her Mayor \$12,000 a year.

Sportsmen say that rabbits will be plenty this fall.

A Tennessee fair offers \$25 premium for the fastest team of pigs.

The Turkish army now equipped and in the field numbers 300,000.

Throw charcoal into the hog pen; it will act as a good disinfectant.

The Pennsylvania Railroad has a working force of six thousand men on their main line.

A train of 110 cars, in eleven sections, containing 5000 people, lately arrived in Philadelphia.

The Tribune thinks that the Democratic tendency to repudiation will defeat Tilden and Hendricks.

Last month there arrived at the port of New York 9,973 immigrants, of whom 5,736 were females.

Asia, the country of the Orient, can afford to lose a few people by war. She has a population of 799,000,000.

It is estimated that it will cost Schuylkill county nearly fifty thousand dollars to convict the Mollys of that section.

The next general meeting of the American Social Science Association will be held at Saratoga from the 5th to the 8th of September.

Over a thousand men, disappointed in obtaining gold in the Black Hills, are about to leave for Eastern Montana on a prospecting tour.