

THE JEFFERSONIAN.

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

VOL. 25.

STROUDSBURG, MONROE COUNTY, PA., OCTOBER 4, 1866.

NO. 29.

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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, 50 cents. Longer ones in proportion.

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

S. HOLMES, JR.,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, AND GENERAL
CLAIM AGENT.
STROUDSBURG, PA.
Office with S. S. Dreher, Esq.

All claims against the Government prosecuted with dispatch at reduced rates.
An additional bounty of \$100 and of \$50 procured for Soldiers in the late War, FREE OF EXTRA CHARGE. August 2, 1866.

DR. A. REEVES JACKSON,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Begs leave to announce that, in order to prevent disappointment, he will hereafter devote **THURSDAY and SATURDAY** of each week exclusively to CONSULTATIONS and SURGICAL OPERATIONS at his office. Parties from a distance who desire to consult him, can do so, therefore, on those days. Stroudsburg, May 31, 1866.—tf.

Furniture! Furniture!
McCarty's New Furniture Store,
DREHER'S NEW BUILDING, two doors below the Post-office, Stroudsburg, Pa. He is selling his Furniture 10 per cent. less than Easton or Washington prices, to say nothing about freight or breakage. [May 17, 1866.—tf.]

DINING-ROOM FURNITURE in Walnut, Oak and White Ash, Extension Tables, any size you wish, at McCARTY'S new Ware-Rooms. [May 17, 1866.—tf.]

ROSE AND GILT FRAMES made to order. A fine lot of Oval Frames on hand. J. H. McCARTY. May 17, 1866.—tf.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PARLOR Suit in Rose, Mahogany or Walnut, McCARTY has it. [May 17, 1866.—tf.]

IF YOU WANT A GOOD MELODEON, from one of the best makers in the United States, solid Rosewood Case, warranted 5 years, call at McCARTY'S, he would especially invite all who are good judges of Music to come and test them. He will sell you from any maker you wish, \$10 less than those who sell on commission. The reason is he buys for cash and sells for the same, with less than one-half the usual per centage that agents want. J. H. McCARTY. May 17, 1866.—tf.

UNDERTAKING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES. Particular attention will be given to this branch of the subscriber's business. He will always study to please and consult the wants and wishes of those who employ him. From the number of years experience he has had in this branch of business he cannot and will not be excelled either in city or country. Prices one-third less than is usually charged, from 50 to 75 finished Coffins always on hand. Trimmings to suit the best taste in the country. Funerals attended at one hour's notice. J. H. McCARTY. May 17, 1866.—tf.

Saddle and Harness Manufactory. The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Stroudsburg, and surrounding country, that he has commenced the above business in Fowler's building, on Elizabeth street, and is fully prepared to furnish any article in his line of business, at short notice. On hand at all times, a large stock of
Harness, Whips, Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, Horse-Blankets, Bells, Skates, Oil Cloths, &c.
Carriage Trimming promptly attended to. JOHN O. SAYLOR. Stroudsburg, Dec. 14, 1865.

Gothic Hall Drug Store. William Hollinshead, Wholesale and Retail Druggist. STROUDSBURG, PA.
Constantly on hand and for sale cheap for CASH, a fresh supply of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oil, Glass, Putty, Varnish, Kerosene Oil, Perfumery and Fancy Goods; also
Sash, blinds and Doors.
Pure Wines and Liquors for Medicinal purpose.
P. S.—Physicians Prescriptions carefully compounded.
Stroudsburg, July 7, 1864.

TIN SHOP! The undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has now opened a **TIN SHOP**, on Main street, near the Stroudsburg Mills, opposite Troch & Walton's, formerly R. S. Staples' Store, where he is prepared to manufacture and sell at wholesale and retail, all kinds of
Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron-Ware.
ALSO,
Stoves, Stove Pipe and Elbows.
Old and second hand Stoves bought and sold, at cash rates.
CASH paid for Old Lead, Copper and Brass.
Roofing, Spouting and Repairing promptly attended to and warranted to give satisfaction. Call and see for yourselves. WILLIAM KEISER. Stroudsburg, Dec. 8, 1865.

JOB PRINTING OF ALL KINDS neatly and promptly executed at this office.

GRAND GIFT DISTRIBUTION
AT
STROUDSBURG, PA.,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
Phoenix Fire Comp'y, No. 2.
\$1,200

Worth of Magnificent Presents
To be given away without regard to value for
ONE DOLLAR EACH.
NO BLANKS.
Each Certificate Secures a Present.

Look at the List of Gifts:
1 MELODEON, \$150 00
1 Gift Greenbacks, 20 00
1 Gift Greenbacks, 10 00
1 Gift Greenbacks, 5 00
1 Sett Silver Plated Harness, 50 00
1 Parlor Stove, Florey & Bro., 20 00
1 Am. Hunting Cased Lever Watch, 35 00
1 What Not, J. H. McCarty, 25 00
1 Settee, Frank Miller's, 15 00
1 Straw Cutter, J. S. Williams, 20 00
1 Eight-Day Clock, Brown & Keller's, 25 00
1 Silver Plated Urn, Detrick & Williams, 15 00
10 Setts Plated Spoons, worth \$2 50 per sett, 25 00
1 Large lot of Gold Pens, worth from 25 cents to 3 00
50 Setts Lady's Jewelry, each valued at from \$3 to 10 00
1 Large Lot of Silver Plated Butter Knives, each valued at from \$2 to 5 00
100 Album Lockets, 25 ets. each, 25 00
100 Fancy Pen Holders, each valued at from 25 ets. to 50
1 Handsome Turkey Morocco Album, 200 Pictures, 15 00
13 Albums, each valued at from \$3 to 5 00
6 Pair Lady's Kidd Gloves, at \$2 per pair, 12 00
6 Lady's Knit Shawls, each valued at from \$3 to 6 00
1 Large lot of Portmonias, each valued at from 59 cents to 2 00
15 Watch Chains, each valued at from \$1 to 5 00
100 Magnificent Pen Knives, each valued at from 40 ets. to 2 00
100 Mirrors, valued at from 10 cents each to 50
100 Lady's and Gent's Handkerchiefs, each valued at from 25 cents to 50
2 Hats from J. A. Pauli's valued at \$5 each 10 00
1 High Chair, 4 00
100 Studs and Sleeve Buttons, valued at from 75 cents to 1 50
1 Pair of Pants and Vest from Ruster's 25 00
Also, a large lot of Miscellaneous Articles, varying in value from 25 cents to 3 00
CERTIFICATES, EACH, - - - \$1 00

The Distribution will take place in the Fair House of the Monroe County Agricultural Society, on Friday, the 6th day of October, being the last day of the Fair, when
THE PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION will be agreed upon by the Certificate Holders.
No Certificate will be of any value at the Distribution unless prepaid.
Certificates can be had by calling on or addressing either of the following named gentlemen composing the Committee:—M. B. Posten, G. Sontheimer, H. S. Wagner, A. C. Jansen, J. B. Storm, Henry Shoemaker, Peter S. Williams, Dr. A. H. Davis, James Ballentyne, L. H. Drake, Frank Landers, George Nye.
REFERENCES:—S. S. Dreher, Stephen Holmes, Theo. Schoch, Wm. Wallace, John De Young, Nicholas Ruster, Hon. M. H. Dreher, Hon. Jeremy Mackey, Hon. Abm. Levering, John Edinger, John C. Strunk, Hon. Peter Gilbert, Col. C. D. Broadhead, Gen. Charlton S. Burnet, Wm. Davis, John N. Stokes, James H. Stroud, Jacob L. Wyckoff.
M. B. POSTEN, Chairman of Com.
G. SONTHEIMER, Treasurer
A. C. JANSEN, Secretary
Sept. 6, 1866.

LIQUOR STORE.
Important notice to Landlords and all others in want of
PURE LIQUORS,
at very low prices.
The undersigned having recently opened a **LIQUOR STORE** in the room formerly occupied by Mr. Robt. R. Depuy, Stroudsburg, are prepared to offer **LIQUORS, WINES, &c.**, at prices ranging from 25 ets. to \$1.00 per gallon less than the same quality can be purchased at in the cities. We also guarantee in every instance, our **Liquors pure, and free from all Drugs and compounds**, and cordially invite Land Lords and all others in want of anything in our line, to favor us with a call, or, if more convenient, their orders, which will always be met with prompt attention, and in either case **pure Liquors guaranteed at a great saving of money.**
We also, especially call attention to our **RASPBERRY and STRAWBERRY SYRUPS**, which for richness of flavor and taste, cannot be surpassed.
J. S. WILLIAMS, & Co.
Stroudsburg, July 13, 1865.

To the Voters of Monroe County.
Through the solicitations of many friends and citizens, I offer myself as a candidate for

County Commissioner,
at the next October election. If elected, I shall endeavor to discharge the duties of said office with fidelity, and to the best of my ability.
JOHN C. STRUNK.
M. Smithfield tsp., Sept. 6, 1866.

To the Voters of Monroe County.
Through the solicitations of many friends and citizens, I offer myself as a candidate for

County Commissioner,
at the next October election. If elected, I shall endeavor to discharge the duties of said office with fidelity, and to the best of my ability.
WILLIAM ADAMS.
Tobyhanna township, Sept. 20, 1866.

To the Voters of Monroe County.
Friends and Fellow-Citizens:—I offer myself as a candidate for the office of

Register and Recorder,
at the approaching General Election. If elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of said office personally, with fidelity, and to the best of my ability.
Respectfully Your Humble Servant,
JOHN S. FISHER.
Stroudsburg, Sept. 6, 1866.

To the Voters of Monroe County.
I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate at the ensuing Election for the office of

Prothonotary and Clerk of the Courts of Monroe County.
Should you favor me with a majority of your votes, I pledge myself to perform the duties of the office to the best of my abilities.
THOS. M. McILHANEY.
Sept. 6, 1866.

To the Voters of Monroe County.
Through the solicitations of many friends and citizens, I offer myself as a candidate for

County Commissioner,
at the next October election. If elected, I shall endeavor to discharge the duties of said office with fidelity, and to the best of my ability.
WASHINGTON OVERFIELD.
Middle Smithfield, Sept. 6, 1866.

To the Voters of Monroe County.
THE undersigned respectfully solicits your suffrages as a candidate for the office of

District Attorney,
pledging himself if elected, to a faithful discharge of his duties.
S. HOLMES, JR.
August 30, 1866.

To the Voters of Monroe County.
Friends and Fellow Citizens:—I offer myself as a candidate for the office of

Associate Judge,
of the several Courts of Monroe County at the approaching General Election. If elected I pledge myself to discharge the duties of said office with fidelity and impartiality to the best of my ability.
ABRAHAM LEVERING

To the Voters of Monroe County.
Friends and Fellow Citizens:—I offer myself as a candidate for the office of

Associate Judge,
of the several Courts of Monroe County at the approaching General Election. If elected I pledge myself to discharge the duties of said office with fidelity and impartiality to the best of my ability.
Respectfully Your Humble Servant,
M. H. DREHER.

To the Voters of Monroe County.
Friends and Fellow Citizens:—I offer myself as a candidate for the office of

Associate Judge,
of the several Courts of Monroe County at the approaching General Election. If elected I pledge myself to discharge the duties of said office with fidelity and impartiality to the best of my ability.
JEREMY MACKEY.

To the Voters of Monroe County.
Friends and Fellow Citizens:—I offer myself as a candidate for the office of

Associate Judge,
of the several Courts of Monroe County at the approaching General Election. If elected I pledge myself to discharge the duties of said office with fidelity and impartiality to the best of my ability.
JOHN DEYOUNG.

THE SHAWNEE MATHEMATICAL AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL.
THE subscriber has opened a Day and Boarding School, at Shawnee, Pennsylvania, for the purpose of furnishing Ladies and Gentlemen, at home and abroad, an opportunity to pursue any studies they may desire, to fit them for the various duties of life.
The location is unsurpassed in the richness and variety of its surrounding scenery. Its fine valley, its beetling cliffs, and lakes imbosomed in the mountains, all combine to make it one of the most desirable places for a Boarding School. The location is healthy, and free from the corrupting influences in and near cities and large towns.
For further information, address the undersigned, Shawnee, Pa.
Rev. J. K. DAVIS, Principal.
Shawnee, June 28, 1866.

\$90 A MONTH!—Agents wanted for six entirely new articles, just out Address O. T. GAREY, City Building, Biddeford, Maine. January 4, 1866.—ly.

BLANK DEEDS
For sale at this Office

BLANK MORTGAGES.
For sale at this Office

A BIOGRAPHY OF HIESTER CLYMER.

Hiester Clymer was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, in the year 1827, of respectable parentage. He had the benefit of a liberal education, studied law, and was admitted to practice at the Reading bar.

Nothing was heard of him in public life until the year 1850, when he commenced his political career by running for the Legislature on the Whig ticket in Berks county. Of course he was not elected. He, however, ran behind Gen. Wm. H. Keim, the Whig candidate for Congress, 1,609 votes.

He remained a Whig until 1856, when he joined the Democratic ranks. In 1860 he ran for the State Senate, on the Democratic ticket, to fill a vacancy; and he has represented his county in that position for the last six years.

The *Legislative Record*, of this period, will be searched in vain for any evidence that Mr. Clymer was identified with any measures of great or public importance. It shows him as only taking part in ordinary or local legislation, except when it became necessary to speak or vote on the great questions involved in the maintenance of the national authority against the revolutionary attempts of the seceding States. On all such questions he was invariably in sympathy with the rebellion. But let the *Record* speak for him.

On the 12th day of April, 1861, the day of the rebel assault upon Fort Sumter he opposed and voted against the bill for arming the State.—See *Legislative Record* for 1861, pages 843-5, &c.

On the 15th of April, after the news of the fall of Sumter had been received, and the Northern heart had been fired by this insult to the national flag, Mr. Clymer, with his five disloyal colleagues entered on the Journal of the Senate their solemn protest against the passage of the bill for arming the State. *Legislative Record* for 1861, pages 902-3.

In the session of 1862, during the dark days of the Republic, and when reverse had overtaken her armies, Mr. Clymer voted against sustaining them in the field, by voting against the joint resolutions of the Legislature to provide for the collection of the direct tax levied by the United States.—See *Legislative Record* for 1862, pages 154-5.

On the 9th and 10th of April, 1863, on the consideration and final passage of the bill to authorize those in the military and naval service of the United States to vote, he voted with his Democratic colleagues against every section.—*Same*, pages 808.

In the session of 1864, on the 9th of March, upon the joint resolutions proposing an amendment to the Constitution authorizing the soldiers to vote, Mr. Clymer being present *dodged*; and in the afternoon of the same day, having asked leave to record his vote, the Senate refused.—See *Legislative Record*, 1864, pages 335, 341.

And later in the session, when a bill was introduced to carry this amendment into effect, Mr. Clymer not only spoke against it, but with his twelve Democratic colleagues voted against it.—See *Legislative Record*, 1864, pages 509.

During the session of 1863, Mr. Clymer voted against joint resolutions in favor of a law to define and punish treasonable offenses.—See *Legislative Record*, 1863, pages 204-8.

During the same session he voted against the bill to legalize the payment of bounties to volunteers. This was on the eve of the invasion of the State, and but three months before the battle of Gettysburg.—See *Legislative Record*, 1863, pages 809-11.

On the 6th of March 1863, Mr. Clymer opposed giving Andrew Johnson, then Governor of Tennessee, the privilege of speaking at the Capitol of Pennsylvania on behalf of the loyal men of the South. He denounced him as a usurper, charged him with "upturning every principle on which this government is founded," with having "bent the suppliant knee before the throne of power;" and that, "for self or some other consideration," he had yielded to the measures of the government. He further spoke of him "as a mere hireling of Federal patronage and power."—See *Legislative Record*, 1863, pages 376-7.

On the 21st of April 1863, he addressed a public meeting called under his auspices, and held at the Court House in Reading, Berks county. Among other violent and inflammatory language against the General Government, he advanced the resolutions that "resistance by force to an invasion of our personal freedom is a virtue," and "we do not approve of this war as at present conducted. We never did approve of it in itself."

On the 24th August, 1863, in his Somerset speech, Mr. Clymer declared that if Woodward and Vallandigham were elected Governors of Pennsylvania and Ohio, they, with Seymour, of New York, and Parker, of New Jersey, would unit in recalling from the army the troops of their respective States, and thus compel the Administration to call a convention of States to make terms with traitors.

On the 3d of February, 1864, when Mr. Clymer was charged with having uttered such a sentiment, he failed to justify himself, and went so far as to declare that the United States then "presented a mournful spectacle amongst the nations of the earth."

Mr. Clymer was afterward a supporter of the Chicago platform, which declared

"that after four years of failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war, immediate efforts should be made for the cessation of hostilities."

And his whole public career, and all his official acts and private declarations have uniformly been consistent with the above record. He might do to rule over South Carolina or Virginia, but never over the loyal men of Pennsylvania.

Gen. Grant's Position.

The Chicago Republican, in a letter from its reporter, who was with the presidential party, in its recent attempt to make capital by traveling through the Northern States, makes the following interesting statement in connection with Gen. Grant's refusal to present himself to the soldiers who attempted to call him out in advance of the President's arrival at Cincinnati:—

"He felt that it was, above all things, desirable for officers of the army to avoid participation in ordinary political conflicts, except it was their duty as citizens to support only men who could show a record of consistent loyalty. Whether a man's sentiments were Johnsonian or Republican, he said he felt that it was an insult to any loyal man to ask him to vote for any candidate who was not a loyal man in 1861."

"In this connection he said that, without expressing any views of his own for or against the Johnson policy, he yet felt it to be a misfortune for Mr. Johnson that the advocates of his policy in the states through which he had just passed, Missouri, Illinois, and Indiana, had in some instances put on their ticket men who in 1861 and 1862 had been guilty of known disloyalty to the government; because (and this was said in a very emphatic manner) he felt that to ask men whose sons had shed their blood for the Union to vote for men who had been disloyal to it, was the greatest insult that could be offered. Southern men he could make allowances for, and he could ride through the South and get out on a platform and shake hands in friendship with such men as Lee, Johnson or Forrest, because, though they had been almost educated into secession, they were now truly honest and loyal in their adherence to the Union, and were seeking to strengthen it. But he did not feel that way toward northern men who had once been disloyal, and neither desired to associate with them nor should he have his support, nor ought they to be supported by Mr. Johnson's friends throughout the northern states. He particularly instanced, as a specimen of this objectionable class of men, Hiester Clymer, the democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, saying that to ask any soldier to vote for such a man, of at one time known disloyalty against another who had served four years in the Union army, with credit to himself and benefit to his country, was a gross insult. If men desire to support Mr. Johnson's policy let them, but, at all events, let them vote only for such men as were true to their country in 1861."

"My Policy" Successful.

The Memphis Post says:
An Alabama correspondent writes us that Dr. Hoy, a peaceable, respectable and highly intelligent gentleman, who has resided in that State for twenty years, and who has practiced medicine in and near Elyton, Jefferson county, for a long time, came into Decatur a few days ago a refugee from his family and home. The Doctor, who was always a staunch Union man, committed the unpardonable sin of acting as surgeon to a regiment of loyal Southerners, and had charge for a time of the hospital at Chattanooga. When the war closed he returned home and took up again the practice of his profession. Last month he and another Union man went to attend the Union meeting held at Houston, Wisconsin county, Alabama.—They started, but never reached there, as some of the "Peace Regulators" pursued them, and Dr. Hoy had to flee for life.—He returned to Elyton, where he was informed by the citizens that he must leave the place immediately, which he did.

A Fact Worth Knowing.

One of our citizens, of Republican antecedents, who had become dissatisfied with the Republican party and had made up his mind to vote with the Democrats hereafter, entertained two of the delegates from South Carolina to the Copperjohnson Convention. While enjoying his private hospitalities, conversation very naturally embraced the objects of their visit to this city. They informed him that they had come to the convention with a desire, through the results of its deliberations, to influence the elections in the Northern States; that they believed the elections would, have gone in their favor within a year or two, at the farthest, but they were anxious to hasten the result by coming fast elections. "What do you expect to accomplish, particularly when such a result is attained, and the representatives from your States are admitted into Congress?" was the query of mine host. "The repudiation of the National debt," was the rejoinder. Mine host, to justify himself, and went so far as to declare that the United States then "presented a mournful spectacle amongst the nations of the earth."

Editing a Paper.

Editing a paper is a very pleasant business. If it contains too much political matter, people won't have it. If it contains too little, they won't have it. If the type is large, it doesn't contain enough reading matter. If the type is small, they can't read it. If we publish telegraph reports, folks say they are nothing but lies. If we omit them, they say we have no enterprise, or suppress them for political effect. If we have in a few jokes, folks say we are nothing but a rattlehead. If we omit jokes, they say we are an old fossil. If we publish original matter, they blame us for not giving selections. If we publish selections, folks say we are lazy for not writing more and giving them what they have not read in some other paper. If we give a man complimentary notices, we are censured for being partial. If we do not, all hands say we are greedy hog. If we insert an article that pleases the ladies, men become jealous. If we do not cater to their wishes, the paper is not fit to have in their house. If we attend church, they say it is only for effect. If we do not, they denounce us as deceitful and wicked. If we remain in the office and attend to business, folks say we are proud to mingle with our fellows. If we go out, they say we never attend to business. If we do not pay all bills promptly, folks say we are not to be trusted. If we do pay promptly, they say we stole the money. If we wear poor clothes, they say business is poor. If we wear good ones, they say we are a spendthrift. Now what is a poor fellow to do?

President Johnson, in all the speeches made during his late tour, had much to say about the Constitution, and the care to be exercised over it. In his Nashville speech, made in September, 1864, he had some remarks on the same subject, but in a totally different vein, as the reader will judge:
"When you find a man anywhere prating about the Constitution of the United States, spot him—he's a traitor."

Gov. Fairchild, of Wisconsin, was one of the bravest heroes of the war against the rebellion. A gentleman who was introduced to him the other day, observed, as he took his left hand, that he had lost his right arm. "Yes," said the Governor in reply, "I attended a convention at Gettysburg in 1863, and met a Southern delegate who was very anxious to walk arm-in-arm with me, and when we separated I found that the embrace had been rather costly." The remark was quietly made, but suggested a world of valuable reflections.

Look out for gloomy countenances and elongated visages about the 9th of October. The Democracy are doomed to the greatest walloping they ever received.

Patriots, remember Tuesday; give that day to your country.

Fifteen Causes for Removal.

R. A. Conner, a soldier who was wounded and captured at the battle of Chickamauga, and suffered all the horror of rebel prison pens, except death, has been removed from the office of postmaster at North Vernon, Jennings county, Ind., and a stay-at-home supporter of "My Policy" takes his place. Mr. Conner publishes fifteen reasons why he was removed, all of which are conclusive against his holding an office under the present Administration. We copy the following portion of them:

6. I am removed because I do not support the infamously rebel Democratic party, which systematically tried to murder me for fifteen long, dreary months, by starvation and exposure.

7. I am removed because I do not support the Democratic party, which starved me, three days and nights, at Florence, South Carolina, for refusing to point out to them the modes of escape of some of my comrades.

8. I am removed because I do not support the Democratic party, which caused me to be shot at Chickamauga, and because I shot some of said Democrats.

9. I am removed because I do not support the Democratic party, for robbing me at Richmond, Virginia.

10. I am removed because I do not support the Democratic Johnson party, whose members shot at and starved me at Belle Isle.

11. I am removed because I do not support the Democratic party, one of whom tried a second time to shoot me in Smith's building at Richmond.

12. I am removed because I do not support the Democratic party, which endeavored to freeze me to death during the winter of '63-'64, at Danville, Virginia.

13. I am removed because I do not support the infernal and treasonable Democratic party, which came near starving me at Charleston, South Carolina.

14. I am removed because I do not support the hellish party which tortured me with hunger for six months at Andersonville, Georgia.

15. I am removed because I do not support the assassin's President.—*Chicago Post.*