

THE JEFFERSONIAN.

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

VOL. 32.

STROUDSBURG, MONROE COUNTY, PA., AUGUST 27, 1874.

NO. 14.

Published by Theodore Schoch.

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REGULAR REPORT.

At half past nine o'clock yesterday morning a caucus of the delegates convened in the Grand opera house. Russell Errett called the meeting to order and said that its object was to harmonize all differences that might exist and thus facilitate the business of the convention.

Senator Strang and Hon. H. Jones Brooke were nominated for chairman. Mr. Strang was elected on the first ballot, the vote standing 106 to 44.

The following committee was appointed to report the order of business: Russell Errett, W. B. Mann, O. J. Dickey, John Hall, J. R. McAfee, Lucius Rogers, H. Jones Brooke, George Lear and A. G. Henry.

Mr. Mann moved that as five representatives of the Pennsylvania republican association of Washington were in the city, they be accorded the privilege of the floor during the session of the convention and be entitled to one vote.

Mr. Dickey opposed the latter part of the proposition on the ground that only constituencies actually inhabiting the territory of the state should be represented.

After further debate the motion was withdrawn.

The committee on business reported the following as the result of their deliberations:

1. Election of temporary chairman and secretaries.
2. Appointment of committees, viz:
 - a. Permanent organization, consisting of one from each senatorial district to be designated by the delegates from each senatorial district respectively. On resolutions (nine). On credentials (nine).
 3. Order of nominations;
 - I. Judge of the supreme court.
 - II. Lieutenant governor.
 - III. Auditor general.
 - IV. Secretary of internal affairs.

The report of the committee placing the judge before the lieutenant governor in the order of nomination resulted in a very bitter fight.

Mr. Brooke stated that the report had not been adopted without opposition.

Mr. Lawrence moved that the report be so changed as to provide for the nomination of lieutenant governor first.

Mr. Mann said the dignity and character of the judicial office demanded that it take precedence.

General Koontz held that upon the question of precedence the order to govern this body should be that laid down in the national and state constitutions, where the legislative branch, which made the law, came first; next the executive branch, which carried the law into effect, and lastly the judiciary.

Mr. Brooke stated that at the last republican state convention the state treasurer was nominated before the supreme judge.

After some discussion a vote was taken on the amendment and it was declared defeated on a call of the yeas and nays.

Major Howell, of Easton, and others declared that the tally kept by him and several other delegates showed that the result was just the contrary. He said that the friends of Judge Butler had been deliberately counted out and denounced the action.

A perfect babel ensued, and to avoid an interminable wrangle the caucus was adjourned, amid much confusion, with the understanding that the convention should adopt its own order of business.

THE CONVENTION.

The convention met at twelve o'clock. William B. Mann nominated Hon. George Lear, of Bucks county, for temporary chairman.

W. H. Koontz nominated Gen. William Lilley, of Carbon county.

The ballot resulted: Lear, 138; Lilley, 101.

Mr. Lear was conducted to the stage by Gen. Lilley.

Mr. Lear spoke as follows: "Gentlemen of the Convention: Allow me to thank you for the honor conferred by selecting me to preside over your deliberations. I can show my thanks best by saying little. We have an increased number of delegates in this convention and have a large ticket to nominate. Unusual importance attaches to our action, as we have for the first time a judge of the supreme court to appoint."

"The rest of our nominees will be opposed by men set up by fragments of different organizations—by organizations, to use the words of a gentleman lately come before the public, 'dwelling on the ragged edges of anxiety and despair.'" Mr. Lear closed his remarks by counselling harmony and again thanking the convention for honoring him with the position of temporary chairman.

Mr. Koontz moved the appointment of a committee of seven on contested seats.

Mr. Mann moved the appointment of a committee of fifty—one from each senatorial district—on permanent organization.

A committee of nine to draft resolutions was also ordered.

The following gentlemen composed the committee on resolutions: Russell Errett, William E. Littleton, H. Bingham, H. T. Darlington, O. J. Dickey, Edgar Pinchot, George V. Lawrence, S. W. Alvord and John M. Thompson.

On motion the convention took a recess until three o'clock.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

The committee on permanent organization met after the adjournment of the convention. Mr. Mann was elected chairman.

For permanent chairman James S. Rutan, B. B. Strang and George V. Lawrence were placed in nomination.

Colonel Gobin, of Lebanon, said the republican party could not afford to put Senator Rutan in the chair. His connection with the Vienna commission and other questionable matters rendered him a very unfit man.

The contest in October would be a hard one, and it would not do to go into the campaign with such a load.

Unless his name was withdrawn the fight would be carried into the convention.

Mr. Reeder, of Northampton, charged Gobin with preaching discord and throwing firebrands into the convention.

These threats were unavailing for and should not be made.

Mr. Waddell wanted a fair vote. If defeated he and his friends would submit gracefully. He thought Mr. Strang the best man to select.

Mr. Rutan had presided over a republican convention a few years ago and not acted impartially.

Mr. Kooser recognized the necessity of harmony but did not think the way to promote it was to cast up false counts. He said that notwithstanding it had been decided by a vote of 116 to 108 that the nomination of lieutenant governor should be made first the result was announced to be in favor of the proposition to precede it with the nomination of the supreme judge.

He supported Mr. Lawrence.

Mr. Hall said that his district had never sent a man to the senate who had represented the interests of the district better than Mr. Rutan.

Col. Gobin thought that some man should be selected who was not identified with corruption. For a less offense than that committed by Mr. Rutan a democratic state convention scouted the claims of an aspirant for chairman last year.

He would be happy to vote for Bill Mann or any other man who had a good record!

Mr. Lawrence's name was withdrawn, and Mr. Rutan was selected by the following vote: Rutan, 28; Strang, 20.

A motion was made to make the nomination unanimous. This did not succeed, several delegates responding "no!"

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Mann, chairman of the committee on organization, reported the following officers:

President—James S. Rutan. Vice Presidents—Ed. Logne, S. S. Strook, James F. Neal, W. Ellwin Rowan, J. Emory Bryan, John H. Heigh, W. H. Fernie, Henry S. Eckert, Jonathan Reichard, Wm. Calder, Samuel Hoyt, Dewitt Bedine, J. B. Cunningham, Joseph C. Gartley, George Bullock, A. D. Frick, D. M. Jones, John Passmore, Levi Rook, J. B. Dunley, J. Martin Shafer, George H. Adison, John C. Boyle, A. P. Heichold, David Robinson, C. Coulter, M. H. Femo.

Secretaries—Edward Scull, Lucius Rogers, Cyrus T. Free, R. M. Snodgrass, H. L. Taggart, John A. Swartz and W. C. Arnold.

Doorkeepers—S. S. Child and B. F. Burroughs.

Major Howell opposed the adoption of the report and was especially opposed to the head of it (slight applause). He was sure three-fourths of the republicans of the state shared their feeling with him. He was ready to meet a square open fight. He would not support the selection of the committee for chairman because he is the head of a notorious ring of this state (hisses mingled with some applause).

He closed with the remark that he had seen half a dozen geese make as loud a noise.

Mr. Dickey said personal reflections were not in order.

Major Howell claimed to be perfectly in order and said that he did not propose to ratify what five or six persons had concocted after dark—a time no doubt selected because their deeds were evil.

Mr. Lawrence objected to harsh words and efforts to prevent a harmonious organization.

Mr. Mann said that the committee on organization had adopted the report with a unanimity almost unanimous. He was tired of having it constantly asserted that the ring controlled nominations. He defied any man to show that he ever did a political wrong inside or outside of a convention. He had not attempted to force anything down the throats of the delegates. Neither had he nor his friends threatened to nominate a third man in case their favorite was not successful.

If his choice should not be nominated the forty-four delegates from Philadelphia would go home, enter the campaign and roll up 20,000 for the ticket.

If any man believed him enough of a scoundrel to do wrong he wanted him to come and settle it with him.

Major Howell. A tailor cuts the coat of the man whom he measures. It seems to fit him.

"Question," "question," resounding loudly through the hall. A. C. Smith said that much of the disorder was due to outsiders. Some fellow poophood Mr. Smith's remark, when he indignantly declared that he did not come to the convention to be insulted by delegates or anybody else. He knew his rights and was bound to maintain them. Of course that settled it.

After the noise (which at times was deafening) had subsided a vote was taken on the report of the committee, and it was adopted.

Mr. Rutan stated that he had intended to make a speech, but the time would not allow.

All resolutions were ordered to be referred to the committee on resolutions without debate.

It was moved by Mr. Lawrence that the

convention proceed to ballot for a candidate for lieutenant governor. The motion was amended by substituting supreme judge. The yeas and nays were taken on the amendment and resulted—yeas 130, nays 109.

The convention then proceeded to ballot for a candidate for supreme judge, Robert M. Henderson, of Cumberland; M. Russell Thayer, of Philadelphia; James A. Logan, of Westmoreland; Wm. M. Hall, of Bedford; B. F. Junkin, of Perry; Edward M. Paxson, of Philadelphia, and Wm. Butler, of Chester, were placed in nomination.

FIRST BALLOT.

R. M. Henderson, 4
M. Russell Thayer, 21
James A. Logan, 13
Wm. M. Hall, 14
B. F. Junkin, 4
Edward M. Paxson, 144
Wm. Butler, 62

Edward M. Paxson was declared the nominee amid applause mingled with hisses.

On motion the convention proceeded to ballot for a candidate for lieutenant governor. M. Hall Stanton, James L. Graham, J. C. Flenniken, A. G. Olmsted, John M. Devine, Samuel Knorr, Henry M. Hoyt, Jacob M. Campbell, James Sill and S. A. Purviance were nominated.

A letter was read from Hon. James Sill, of Erie withdrawing his name as a candidate for lieutenant governor.

The vote for lieutenant governor resulted as follows on the

FIRST BALLOT.

M. Hall Stanton, 48
James L. Graham, 24
J. C. Flenniken, 29
A. G. Olmsted, 67
Samuel Knorr, 11
Henry M. Hoyt, 17
Jacob M. Campbell, 42
S. A. Purviance, 10

The names of S. A. Purviance and Henry M. Hoyt were withdrawn. It was ordered that on each succeeding ballot the candidate having the lowest number of votes should be dropped.

SECOND BALLOT.

M. Hall Stanton, 39
James L. Graham, 33
J. C. Flenniken, 27
A. G. Olmsted, 102
Samuel Knorr, 11
J. M. Campbell, 30

THIRD BALLOT.

M. Hall Stanton, 29
James L. Graham, 38
A. G. Olmsted, 155
Jacob M. Campbell, 24

Mr. Olmsted was declared the nominee for lieutenant governor.

General Allen was nominated for auditor general by Col. Thompson.

Senator Cooper said there were three popular names in this commonwealth—Smith, Brown and Jones. I nominate Jones of Susquehanna.

In seconding the nomination of Mr. Jones Capt. H. F. Beardsly presented a resolution from the republicans of the Wilmet district. This resolution was read, after which the name of Mr. Jones was withdrawn at his own request by Mr. D. C. Aincy.

Mr. Schaffer, of Allegheny, was also nominated.

Before and during the calling of the roll there was much disorder in the convention, and one of the Allegheny delegates did some big repeating for Schaffer. The sergeant-at arms finally led him out of the hall.

The ballot resulted: Allen, 197; Jones, 18; Schaffer, 20.

The nomination of Gen. Allen was made unanimous.

On motion of Thos. N. Cooper Gen. Robert B. Beath was nominated for Secretary of Internal Affairs by acclamation.

William M. Allison offered the following resolution (which was received with many boisterous evidences of disapprobation) and asked that it be referred to the committee on resolutions:

Resolved, That this convention has undiminished confidence in the administration of President Grant, and in the event of his being a candidate for a third term, it is the judgment of this convention that the people of the Keystone state irrespective of party creeds will rally under his banner in 1876, with the same enthusiasm that they did in '68 and '72.

Mr. Cooper moved that it be consigned to the tombs of the Capulets.

Russell Errett took the hint and buried it deep in his pantaloons pocket.

There was another outburst of disorder, when General Koontz remarked that there was evidently too much lager in the aisle. He described the scenes as disgraceful and as attaching a stigma on the republican party.

The sentiment was endorsed by a few other sober delegates in the convention.

THE PLATFORM.

Russell Errett, chairman of the committee on resolutions, offered a series of resolutions, which were read, as follows:

Resolved—1. That the steady and large reduction of the state and national debts since the republicans have had control of the state and national governments, and the equally steady reduction in taxation, as well as the high character for integrity and efficiency of the state and national administrations, are the best possible evidences that the commonwealth and the country have been well governed, and that the people have everything to hope and nothing to fear from the continuance of the republican party in power. The democratic party, as it exists to-day, is the

same party in aim, in principle and in purpose, that it has always been. It has never retracted any part of the bad record it made both before and during the war, and it has never recanted any of the multitude of errors it has committed. It is the same party to-day that it was when it plunged this state almost hopelessly into debt, and burdened it with a heavy load of taxation; and the people having driven it from power on account of its transgressions and shortcomings, to restore it with its numberless sins unrepented of and unatoned for would be an endorsement of that which the people have so often and so thoroughly condemned.

2. The republicans of Pennsylvania having been the first to demand a change in the constitution that would abolish special legislation and all its attendant evils, and the necessary legislation for the call of a constitutional convention for that purpose having emanated from them, we are justified in rejoicing to-day over the accomplishment of that great reform and over the delivery of the state from the evil consequences of the old system.

3. The movement for the formation of the new constitution having been made by the republican party and carried to completion under its auspices, the task of putting in operation the machinery of the new fundamental law belongs to it, of right, and the duty it involves will be as it has been, faithfully performed by it.

4. Inasmuch as great abuses have grown up in this state under our present system of fees as a compensation for county officers, we demand such legislation as will allow no more than a fair and just compensation for service rendered.

5. We look with pride and satisfaction upon our common school system, which has grown up under the fostering care of the state; and it is now munificently endowed by the annual appropriation from the state, secured to it by the constitution, the state is bound to see that all her children are duly educated under it in the duties of citizenship, that they may thereby become better able to enjoy and perpetuate our popular institutions.

6. We recognize that as the true policy of government which shall harmonize all the diversified interests and pursuits existing in a country of such vast extent as ours, and as this can be done only by directing legislation so as to secure just protection and reward to every branch of industry we are in favor of giving precedence to these measures which shall recognize agricultural, mining, manufacturing and mechanical pursuits as entitled to the amplest protection and fullest development; of putting a stop to large grants of the public domain to railroad corporations and reserving it for settlement and cultivation; of improving the navigation of our great inland rivers; of securing cheap transportation and profitable markets for the products of agricultural and manufacturing labor; of encouraging such manufactures as shall bring the producer and consumer in the neighborhood of each other, and thus to establish mutual relations between them and those engaged in commerce and transportation of properly adjusting the relations between capital and labor in order that each may receive a just and equitable share of the profits, and of holding those in the possession of corporate wealth and privileges in strict conformity to the law, so that through combined influences people of varied pursuits may be united together in the common purpose of preserving the honor of the nation and developing the immense resources of every section of the union, and of advancing the social and mutual prosperity of all its industrial and laboring classes.

7. The paralysis which has fallen upon the manufacturing industry of the country within the past year, is a fresh evidence of the necessity of that protection to our manufacturing interests for which the republicans of Pennsylvania have always fought. The reduction of the tariff, accompanied as it was by large increased imports, not only helped to bring on the panic, but has rendered recovery from it more difficult as well as lamentably slow.

8. The attempt made, just prior to the adjournment of congress, to establish free trade through the agency of a reciprocity treaty with Canada, demands the severest condemnation. It was an effort to accomplish through the treaty making power alone that which belongs properly and of right to the popular branch of the government, and to put redress out of the people's reach for twenty-one years to come. The control over the subject of the national revenue was placed by the constitution in the hands of the immediate representatives of the people, and we protest against any scheme to take it out of their hands by means of a treaty which the people cannot abrogate or repeal.

9. The frantic efforts now making by the democratic party to bring on a war of races in the south, with the design of depriving a portion of its citizens of the rights which belong to them, show that the mission of the republican party has not ended, and that its further continuance is necessary to secure to every citizen the rights which belong to all.

10. Emancipation and enfranchisement having been secured by the adoption of the thirteenth and fifteenth amendments to the constitution of the United States and by the necessary legislation for their enforcement, and equality of civil rights having been guaranteed by the fourteenth amendment, it is the imperative duty of congress to see that such guaranty is enforced by appropriate statutes.

11. The establishment of the national

bank system having secured to the people of the entire nation the best system of bank currency ever before offered to them, the privileges of that system should be no longer confined to a privileged class, but should be free to all, under general and equal laws, the aggregate volume of the currency to be regulated by the necessities of the people and the recognized laws of trade.

12. We reaffirm the declaration of the national republican convention of 1872 in favor of a return to specie payments at the earliest practicable day.

13. That the republican party continue to remember with gratitude the soldiers and sailors of the republic for the patriotism, courage and self-sacrifice, with which they gave themselves to the preservation of the country in the late civil war.

14. The entertaining the fullest confidence in the high personal integrity, ability and statesmanship of Governor John F. Hartranf, we unhesitatingly present him to our republican friends throughout the Union as a candidate for nomination to the presidency in 1876. His blameless and exalted character, as a man, his extraordinary ability as an administrative officer, the private life, and his splendid record as a soldier, all commend him to an enthusiastic and hearty support for a position which he is so well qualified to adorn.

Resolved, That the general government having determined that the one hundredth anniversary of American independence shall be celebrated in the metropolis of Pennsylvania it becomes the duty of our representatives in congress and the legislature to give their earnest support to such measures as will tend to the success of that great event, and we call upon the people of the commonwealth to emulate each other in displaying the products of their industry and the resources of our state.

Mr. Dickey said the effect of the Hartranf resolution would be to stop the slanders against the President, charging him with aspiring to another term. He did not believe that Grant had any such ambition, and if he had it would be unadvisable to break in on the precedents established by the fathers. He thought it necessary that other states beside Pennsylvania should present their candidates to stop the third term business.

Mr. Cooper, one of the aisle men, said: I second the nomination of Governor Hartranf for President modestly and earnestly. Not even an angel from heaven, much less Grant, could be elected to a third term. If you present Hartranf he will run from Lake Erie to the Delaware.

Mr. Koontz. I am glad that some one is authorized to speak for President Grant, and that it is my friend Dickey.

Mr. Dickey. I am not authorized. I believe in the President's sanity.

Mr. Koontz did not believe it policy to adopt the resolution relative to Governor Hartranf. The convention had no right to bind other conventions. The result of recommending so early would be rather to run him into Lake Erie and Delaware, than the run referred to by Mr. Cooper.

Mr. Dickey said the convention had as good a right as to endorse the centennial.

Mr. Allison arose to defend his resolution, but the gong was applied. He however, said that in the event of Grant's nomination he would be supported unanimously by the republican party.

The report of the committee on resolution was adopted as a whole, when the convention adjourned.

Hon. Simon B. Chase promptly declines the Prohibitionists' nomination for Judge of the Court of Pennsylvania. He says: "I regard it as vital to the enforcement and maintenance of our present law that our Republican ticket should be elected this Fall, and no honorable effort of mine shall be spared to secure this end."

Senator Hamlin of Maine, is a candidate for re-election, and there seems to be but little doubt that he will be successful, as he deserves to be. Hamlin, though badly treated in 1864, by being dropped from the Lincoln ticket, has never swerved from the right.

Senator Schurz is booked as the latest convert from Liberalism to sound Republican doctrine. Ex. State Senator McClure, ditto. Ex-Gov. Curtin is claimed by the Democrats, but we can never believe that the War-Governor will consent to sail in that boat.

The Singer Company, at Elizabeth, are polishing up to turn out four thousand of the family machines per week. Then they make other kinds and styles, so that they hope to finish forty-five hundred machines a week.

The new Constitution of Ohio, which in many features was patterned after ours, was voted upon at a special election for the purpose on Tuesday last, and rejected by a large majority.

Charles H. Silkman, at one time one of the most accomplished lawyers in Luzerne county, has been sent to the Danville lunatic hospital.

The Buffalo Common Council has very dogmatically passed an ordinance forbidding "owners of dogs running at large!"

A Washington widow who is known to have \$10,000 is reported to have refused eight offers of marriage from clerks in one day and two nights.