

THE JEFFERSONIAN.

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

VOL. 34.

STROUDSBURG, MONROE COUNTY, PA., JULY 20, 1876.

NO. 7.

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, 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.

J. H. SHULL, M. D.

Second door below Burnett House, Residence 2nd door west of Hicksite Quaker Church. Office hours, 7 to 9 a. m., 1 to 3 p. m., 6 to 9 p. m. May 25, 1876-77.

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

Office formerly occupied by Dr. Seip. Residence with J. H. Miller, one door below the Jeffersonian Office. Office hours, 7 to 9 a. m., 1 to 3 p. m., 6 to 9 p. m. May 11, 1876-77.

DR. N. L. PECK, Surgeon Dentist.

Office in Jas. Huger's new building, nearly opposite the Stroudsburg Bank. Gas administered for extracting when desired. Stroudsburg, Pa. [Jan. 8, 76-77.]

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, 72-74.

WILSON PEARSON, Notary Public, EAST STROUDSBURG, PA.

Acknowledgments taken and all business pertaining to the office carefully executed.
PEARSON & THOMPSON,
Real Estate Insurance Agents.
Office, Kistler's new building near the Depot.
East Stroudsburg, Pa. 220, 27, 1875.

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, 1873-74.

DR. J. L. ANTZ, SURGEON & MECHANICAL DENTIST.

Still has his office on Main street, in the second story of Dr. S. Miller's building, nearly opposite the Stroudsburg Bank, and he flatters himself that by eight years' constant practice and the most earnest 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, the insertion of Artificial Teeth on Rubber, Gold, Silver, or Continuous Gums, and perfect fits in all cases insured.
Persons know the great folly and danger of entrusting their work to the inexperienced, or to those living at a distance.
April 19, 1874-75.

Opposition to Humbuggery!

The undersigned hereby announces that he has resumed 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. Repaired promptly attended to. Give me a call.
Dec. 9, 1875-77. C. LEWIS WATERS.

ANOTHER TROPHY WON

BY THE
ESTEY COTTAGE ORGANS!

These superior and beautifully finished instruments so far surpassed 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 1-7.] J. Y. SIGAFTS,

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, 1875-77.]

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, 74-75

TO WHOM it MAY CONCERN!

SEBASTIAN ECHLE,

Has resumed the BOOT and SHOE making business, in all its various branches, in the basement of J. R. Miller's building, one door East of Jeffersonian Office. All who desire anything in his line, done up in the highest style of the art, are cordially invited to drop in.
[March 20, 76-77.]

CAUTION!

All persons are hereby cautioned not to trespass on any property of the undersigned, situate in Stroud township, Monroe county, Pa. Any one violating this notice will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.
JACOB H. BUTTS,
Stroudsburg, July 20, 1875.

DOWN TOWN

Clothing Store!

We the undersigned respectfully inform the citizens of Stroudsburg and vicinity, that we have added to our large assortment of

HATS AND CAPS,

A complete and carefully selected stock of

Men's & Youths' Ready-made Clothing

of the latest and most fashionable styles and best quality. We have also a complete line of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

Please give us a call and examine our stock and prices before you purchase elsewhere. We shall soon offer a large assortment of

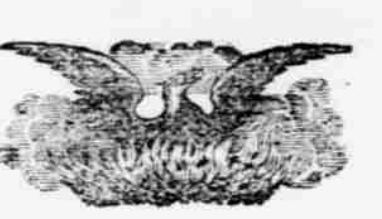
Umbrellas, Traveling Bags, &c.

You will find us one door west of Keystone Drug Store, Main Street, Stroudsburg, Pa.

N. B.—Silk Hats ironed and repaired at short notice. Give us a call.

WALTON & WINTERMUTE,
Stroudsburg, April 20, 1876.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.



\$5000 REWARD!

MISSING

FROM STROUDSBURG,

A tall-complexioned YOUNG MAN, aged 5 ft. 6 in., height 150 lbs. Had on, when last seen two pairs of swallow-tailed seal skin trousers, fashionable mutton outfit waistcoat, with delirium trimmings; double-barrelled frock coat, with horse collar and sausage lining; patent leather-bottom top shoes, laced up at the sole, and buttoned inside.
He is deaf and dumb of one eye and hard of hearing with the other, with a slight squint in his eye teeth; stoops very up right with a load impediment in his look, chignon on upper lip with whiskers bitten off short inside; mouth like a torn pocket; hair of a deep scarlet blue and parted from ear to yonder; Calves of legs rising 4 years. To be sold cheap on account of the dearth of milk; very liberal with other peoples' money, and well known to a good temper, having been eleven years a member of the I. O. G. T. (I often Get Tight Society).

Any one who knows of his whereabouts will please report at the

Empire Clothing Store,

where he will find the

LARGEST and BEST ASSORTMENT

OF

Men and Boy's Clothing,

Hats and Caps,

Gents' Furnishing Goods,

Trunks, Valices, &c. &c.

kept in this vicinity, and which we will sell at the

LOWEST PANIC PRICES!

If you want to save money—don't fail to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. If you want GOOD GOODS at low prices, there is no place in Monroe County to compete with the EMPIRE CLOTHING STORE.

Our new stock is complete in every particular. Please call and examine for yourselves.

SIMON FRIED,
at EMPIRE CLOTHING STORE,
Stroudsburg, March 23, 1876.—4f.

BLANK MORTGAGE

For sale at this Office.

GOV. HAYES' LETTER.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, July 8, 1876.

Hon. Edward McPherson, Hon. Wm. A. Howard, Hon. Jos. H. Rainey, and others, Committee of the Republican National Convention:

GENTLEMEN: In reply to your official communication of June 17, by which I am informed of my nomination for the office of President of the United States by the Republican National Convention, at Cincinnati, I accept the nomination with gratitude, hoping that, under Providence, I shall be able to execute the duties of the high office as a trust for the benefit of all the people. I do not deem it necessary to enter upon an extended examination of the declaration of the principles made by the convention. The resolutions are in accord with my views, and I heartily concur in the principles they announce. In several of the resolutions, however, questions are considered which are of such importance that I deem it proper to briefly express my convictions in regard to them. The fifth resolution adopted by the convention is of paramount interest. More than forty years ago a system of making appointments to office grew up based upon the maxim "to the victors belong the spoils." The rule, the true rule, that honesty, capacity and fidelity constitute the only real qualifications for office, and that there is no other claim, gave place to the idea that party services were to be chiefly considered. All parties in practice have adopted this system. It has been essentially modified since its first introduction. It has not, however, been improved. At first the President, either directly or through the heads of departments, made all the appointments. But gradually the appointing power in many cases passed into the control of members of Congress. The offices in these cases have become, not merely rewards for party services, but rewards for services to party leaders. This system destroys the independence of the separate departments of the Government. It tends directly to extravagance and official incapacity. It is a temptation to dishonesty. It hinders and impairs that careful supervision and strict accountability by which alone faithful and efficient public servants can be secured. It obstructs the prompt removal and sure punishment of the unworthy. In every way it degrades the civil service and the character of the Government. It is felt, I am confident, by a large majority of the members of Congress to be an intolerable burden and an unwarrantable hindrance to the proper discharge of their legitimate duties. It ought to be abolished. The reform should be thorough, radical, and complete. We should return to the principles and practices of the founders of the Government, supplying by legislation when needed that which was formerly an established custom. They neither expected nor desired from the public officer any partisan service. They meant that public officers should owe their whole service to the Government and to the people; they meant that the officer should be secure in his tenure as long as his personal character remains untarnished and the performance of his duties satisfactory. If elected, I shall conduct the administration of the Government upon these principles, and all constitutional powers vested in the Executive will be employed to establish this reform. The declaration of principles by the Cincinnati Convention makes announcement in favor of a single Presidential term. I do not assume to add to that declaration, but believing that the restoration of the civil service to the system established by Washington and followed by the early Presidents can be best accomplished by an Executive who is under no temptation to use the patronage of his office to promote his own re-election, I desire to perform what I regard as a duty in stating now my inflexible purpose if elected not to be a candidate for election to a second term. On the currency question I have frequently expressed my views in public, and I stand by my record on this subject. I regard all the laws of the United States relating to the payment of the public indebtedness, the legal-tender notes included, as constituting a pledge and moral obligation of the Government which must in good faith be kept. It is my conviction that the feeling of uncertainty inseparable from an irredeemable currency, with its fluctuation of values, is one of the great obstacles to a revival of confidence and business and to a return of prosperity. That uncertainty can be ended in but one way: the resumption of specie payment; but the longer the instability connected with our present money system is permitted to continue the greater will be the injury inflicted upon our economical interests and all classes of society. If elected I shall approve every appropriate measure to accomplish the desired end, and shall oppose any step backward. The resolution with respect to the public-school system is one which should receive the hearty support of the American people. Agitation upon this subject is to be apprehended until by constitutional amendment the schools are placed beyond all danger of sectarian control or interference. The Republican party is pledged to secure such an amendment. The resolution of the Convention on the subject of the permanent pacification of the country and the complete protection of all its citizens in free enjoyment of all their constitutional rights is timely and of great importance. The condition of the Southern States attracts the attention and commands the sympathy of the people of the whole Union in their progressive recovery from the effects of the war. Their first necessity is an intelligent and honest administration

of government which will protect all classes of citizens in all their political and private rights. What the South most needs is peace, and depends upon the supremacy of law. There can be no enduring peace if the constitutional rights of any portion of the people are habitually disregarded. A division of political parties resting merely upon distinction of race or upon sectional lines is always unfortunate, and may be disastrous. The welfare of the South, alike with that of every other part of the country, depends upon the attraction it can offer to labor, to immigration, and to capital, but laborers will not go and capital will not be ventured where the Constitution and the laws are set at defiance, and distraction, apprehension and alarm take the place of peace-loving and law-abiding social life. All parts of the Constitution are sacred, and must be sacredly observed, the parts that are new no less than the parts that are old. The moral and material prosperity of the Southern States can be most effectually advanced by a hearty and generous recognition of the rights of all by all—a recognition without reserve or exception. With such recognition fully accorded it will be practicable to promote, by the influence of all legitimate agencies of the General Government, the effort of the people of those States to obtain for themselves the blessings of honest and capable local government. If elected, I shall consider it not only my duty, but it will be my ardent desire to labor for the attainment of this end. Let me assure my countrymen of the Southern States that if I shall be charged with the duty of organizing an administration, it will be one which will regard and cherish their true interests—the interests of the white and of the colored people both and equally—and which will put forth its best efforts in behalf of a civil policy which will wipe out forever the distinction between North and South in our common country. With a civil-service organized upon a system which will secure purity, experience, efficiency, and economy; a strict regard for the public welfare solely in appointment, and the speedy, thorough, and unsparring prosecution and punishment of all public officers who betray official trust, with a sound currency, with education unsectarian and free to all, with simplicity and frugality in public and private affairs, and with a fraternal spirit of harmony pervading the people of all sections and classes, we may reasonably hope that the second century of our existence as a nation will, by the blessing of God, be pre-eminent as an era of good feeling and a period of progress, prosperity and happiness.
Very respectfully, your fellow-citizen,
R. B. HAYES.

The Back Pay Record.

A few unprincipled journals that prefer falsehood to truth have charged Wm. A. Wheeler with supporting the "salary grab" measure. The following letter from Mr. Wheeler ought to convince any fair-minded man that the charge is made out of whole cloth:

NEW YORK, March 19, 1873.

SIR: The law passed by the late Congress for increased compensation to members of the House of Representatives and other officials gives me for the last two years, after specified deduction, \$4,482.40. As this measure was opposed by my vote in all its stages, it does not comport with my views of consistency or propriety to take the above sum to my personal use. I desire, therefore, without giving publicity to the act, to return it to the Treasury, which I do by inclosing herewith fifty-two bonds of the United States, purchased with said funds and assigned by me to you for the sole purpose of collection, as follows:

Bonds and broker's com. on purchase,	\$4,412 75
Express charges,	2 28
Balance,	67 37
Total,	\$4,482 40

The balance is remitted by my check herewith. Please acknowledge the receipt and oblige. Respectfully yours,
W. A. WHEELER.

Hon. Wm. A. Richardson, Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

To this the Secretary replied as follows: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 22, 1873.

SIR: Your letter of the 19th inst., inclosing coupon bonds of the act of June 30, 1874, amounting to \$3,800, and currency draft for \$67.37, has been received. The proceeds of bonds and draft have been covered into the general Treasury of the United States, in accordance with your wishes. Very respectfully,
W. A. RICHARDSON, Secretary.

Hon. W. A. Wheeler, Malone, Franklin Co., N. Y.

An English journal gives the following advice to housekeepers whose carpets are in danger from the attacks of moth: "Take a sheet or other cloth, lay it upon the carpet and then run a hot flat-iron over it, so as to convert the water into steam, which permeates the carpet beneath and destroys the life of the inchoate moth."

Congressman Singleton, of Illinois, a leading Democrat of that State, utterly refuses to swallow the St. Louis crow. He peremptorily rejects the whole business as an outrage alike upon the Democratic party and upon the entire American nation.

San Francisco now claims a population of 272,000, an increase in the past year of about 42,000. This estimate gives San Francisco rank with New Orleans, Cincinnati, Baltimore and Boston.

Political Notes.

Hon. J. W. Dixon, of Iowa, is another influential Democrat who refuses to support Tilden and Hendricks.

Keep it before the people that Governor Tilden was the successful plunderer of a dozen Western railroads, and the paid attorney of the Credit Mobilier.

The Chillicothe Post (Dem.) says that Captain Tom Worthington (brother of General Worthington) favors Hayes for President. He has been an active Democrat heretofore. Also Colonel W. E. Gilmore, another leading Democrat of that city.

Every one of the old Tweed and Sweeney Guard in New York are among the most enthusiastic supporters of Tilden. Birds of a feather flock together. No fear of any of the old Tammany gang voting for Hayes and Wheeler. They have no fellowship in that direction.

An old soldier under Hayes writes of him: "He was no carpet knight, but roughed it in the field with his troops, and was never absent except when his wounds compelled it." Let's see, where were Tilden and Hendricks all that time? Roughing it among the peace men!

Governor Tilden says that "the wolf is at the door of nearly every house in the land." But the crafty old railroad lawyer has continued, nevertheless, to pile up a fortune of \$10,000,000 for the gratification of his wants in spite of the sufferings of the people for whom he professes so deep a sympathy.

Gen. Tuttle, of Iowa, says that he does not pronounce against the Democratic ticket because of the supposed attitude of the Democracy on the currency or the tariff question. He abandons the Democracy because it has abandoned itself to the old rebels, and because he knows the nation would be in peril in its hands.

The Democrats had better drop the subject of the increase of Congressmen's salaries in 1865. Governor Hayes was a member at that time and he voted against the bill. Mr. Hendricks was a Senator and he voted for the bill. Severe criticism of Hayes' acceptance of the increase bears a little too hard on Hendricks to be serviceable to the Democratic cause.

A correspondent of the Chicago Inter-Ocean, writing from Bowling Green, Mo., on the 4th, says: "All is quiet in our town, except, as I write, I can see from my window the Confederate flag floating from the County Building, with Tilden's and Hendricks' names inscribed on it. The resolution of 1864, the Confederate flag, and Tilden and Hendricks make a strong trio in this part of Dixie."

Governor Tilden stands charged by the stockholders of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad with fraudulently appropriating \$775,000 worth of stocks and bonds to his own use some years ago. They brought suit to recover last spring, and Mr. Tilden had the time for returning answer extended until after the St. Louis Convention. When the second appointed time came, July 1st, Mr. Tilden got the case postponed again until early in October; and when October comes he will have it postponed again. He will never permit that case to be heard while he is a candidate, because he dare not.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer, writing from Lafayette, Indiana, says: "The people, to a man, are for a paper currency, and hold to their doctrine with enthusiastic zeal. We have never seen a community so unanimous and persistent in their opinions. The Independents, under the leadership of Templeton, and directed by the Tocsin, edited by T. H. Bonham, are making strenuous efforts to carry Benton county, and unless both parties are more vigilant, they will succeed. Mr. Rondam has a resolution signed by one hundred and seventy-four Democrats, pledging themselves to do all in their power to accomplish the total defeat of Tilden and Hendricks. This state of affairs is certainly very discouraging, but the truth stares us in the face."

Why Judge Davis is opposed to Tilden is probably accounted for by the fact that he presided over the trial of a case growing out of one of Tilden's railroad swindles, in which swindle the stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company were cheated out of their stock by a consolidation with another railroad, which consolidation was manipulated by Tilden. In pronouncing judgment in that case against Tilden and others, his associates in the fraud, the Judge used the following severe language:

Finally, those stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company who have exchanged their stock in ignorance of their rights can now be restored, and the bondholders saved from impending ruin by joining in the efforts which are now being made to set aside the pretended consolidation which was consummated by trickery and fraud, while the public can be rescued from the despotism of the most gigantic and heartless monopoly ever attempted to be fastened upon a free people, by making proper efforts to sustain those who are now engaged in contending against the self-constituted monopoly.

Having been compelled by his duty as a judge upon the bench, upon clear proof, to pronounce as above upon Tilden's character as a swindler of innocent stockholders, naturally Justice Davis cannot support for the Presidency a man convicted in his own court of "trickery and fraud."

This is the way Tilden used to write to his friend Tweed:

"No. 15 GRAMERCY PARK, Aug. 12, 1866—11 A. M.—MY DEAR SIR: I decided to go to Philadelphia in the morning, and shall not be able to see you before I leave. Mr. Richmond is at the St. Nicholas, somewhat ill. If well enough he will come on the 2 P. M. train. Whether he is there to-day or not, I hope you will not fail to be in Philadelphia.
"Very truly your friend,
"S. J. TILDEN."
"Hon. Wm. M. Tweed."

"Hon. Wm. M. Tweed—MY DEAR SIR: I beg to present to your attention the case of Mr. Samuel Allen, a very old friend of ours, who is in great need of a small appointment under your department, for which he has applied. He would be content with something, for a time, of not a very high rank. You know him so well that I need add nothing. He used to be a very efficient and useful worker, and is an entirely reliable man, and I should be personally glad if you could help him.
"Truly yours,
"S. J. TILDEN."

"NEW YORK, Sept. 8, 1868—The First National Broadway Bank will pay to order of William M. Tweed five thousand dollars. [Signed]
"WILLIAM M. TWEED."
Indorsed "Pay S. J. Tilden or order."
"WILLIAM M. TWEED."
"For deposit in the Bank of North America."
S. J. TILDEN."

Tricky and Selfish.

The Troy Times says: "The chief mental characteristics of Mr. Tilden are cunning and an ardent devotion to his own personal interests. He is clear-headed, cool, sagacious, and preserving in the pursuit of his objects, and perfectly unscrupulous as to the means he employs. For years he worked in close relations with Tweed and the other robbers connected with the Metropolitan ring, in the prosecution of political ends, and the good understanding between them was broken only after the exposures made through the columns of the New York Times rendered further intercourse with the gang dangerous to Mr. Tilden's further prospects. The latter then remorselessly turned upon his old friends—of whose rascalities he could not have been ignorant, and aided in hounding them down. Upon this exhibition of treachery he has since based a claim to be regarded as a reformer." Previous to his nomination for governor he had also been in close communication with the leading members of what was known as the canal ring. Some of them, however, had the temerity to oppose his nomination, and in consequence, immediately after he came in power at Albany he opened a war upon those who stood most prominently in his way, concerning the details of which the public is already pretty thoroughly informed. And this piece of revenge, also, he seeks to use for the purpose of maintaining his claims as a champion of reform. But from all that he has done it is impossible to discover that the people have derived appreciable benefit. He was moved by a vindictive desire to punish those who had obstructed his way to preferment, but of course he was not unwilling to derive such incidental benefit from the performance as could be made available. His zeal for reform, is a palpable sham, a pretense so thin that it is a wonder anybody can be deceived by it. But he does enjoy 'getting even' with those who offend him, and Democrats who have resisted his nomination for the presidency will find, in the rather improbable event of his election, that he has neither forgotten nor forgiven them."

Alphabet of Proverbs.

A grain of prodence is worth a pound of craft.
Boasters are cousins to liars.
Confession of a fault makes half amends.
Denying a fault doubles it.
Envy shooteth at others and woundeth herself.
Foolish fear doubles danger.
God reaches us good things by our own hands.
He has hard work who has nothing to do.
It costs more to revengue wrongs than to bear them.
Knavery is the worst trade.
Learning makes a man fit company for himself.
Modesty is a guard to virtue.
Not to hear conscience is the way to silence it.
One hour to-day is worth two to-morrow.
Proud looks make foul work in fair faces.
Quiet conscience gives quiet sleep.
Richest is he that wants least.
Small faults indulged are little thieves.
The boughs that bear most hang lowest.
Upright walking is sure walking.
Virtue and happiness are near kin.
Wise men make more opportunities than they find.
You never lose by doing a good turn.

The Republican national committee met at Philadelphia Saturday and effected a permanent organization by the election of Hon. Z. Chandler, chairman, and Hon. R. C. McCormick, secretary.

The loss in the state of Iowa by the recent floods amounts to one million dollars. The loss in Warren county alone is three hundred thousand dollars.