

THE JEFFERSONIAN.

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

VOL. 84.

STROUDSBURG, MONROE COUNTY, PA., AUGUST 24, 1876.

NO. 12.

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.
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made in the latest style and of good material. Repairing promptly attended to. Give me a call.
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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.]

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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, Pa. The building is nearly new, and every part of it in good condition. For terms &c., call at this office. [Dec. 9, 1875-76.]

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

A BUGLE BLAST.

SENATOR MORTON OPENS THE CAMPAIGN IN INDIANA.

ARRAIGNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC SHAM REFORM—THE RECORDS OF THE TWO PARTIES—THEIR CANDIDATES AND PRINCIPLES.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 11.—Senator Morton was to-night escorted by the Hayes Guards in uniform from his hotel to the Academy of Music, which was filled with people to overflowing. The Hon. Albert G. Porter there presided and introduced the Senator, who opened the campaign in Indiana with a speech which in given in abstract below. He arraigned the Democratic party for its attitude toward the leading questions of the past 20 years; dwelt upon the course they have pursued in the present House of Representatives; discussed the records of Governors Tilden and Hendricks, and their letters of acceptance; spoke of the Southern outrages, and concluded with references to Gov. Hayes's record as a soldier and as a private citizen.

THE SPEECH.

Again the Republican and Democratic parties confront each other in a struggle for the control of the Government. The Republican party points with pride and satisfaction to its record of honorable deeds; to a Union preserved, slavery abolished, to establishment of equality before the law, to a government well administered, and to its principles replete with justice, humanity, and the advancing civilization of the age. In such a campaign, with slander as the chief weapon, Republicans must be excused if they speak plainly of the political character, history, and purpose of their antagonists.

If the Old World should believe what is said by the leaders of the Democratic party, by sham reformers, and the night ravens of politics, they would conclude that the people of the United States are the most corrupt and degraded of all nations on earth claiming to be civilized. Mr. Tilden, the Governor of New York, was surmised the other evening in honor of his nomination for President by the Democratic Convention, and in reply said:

What next do we find in the public administration? Everywhere abuses, peculations, frauds, and corruptions, until we are almost ashamed of the institutions of our country, and instead of holding them up as examples for the imitation of the oppressed people of other countries, we are confessing them as a scandal in the eyes of mankind. We find the office-holding class have become so numerous, powerful and unscrupulous that they assume to control the elections, and if the people are indifferent or at all equally divided, are liable to exert a corrupt influence sufficient to perpetuate their own power.

The fact that a candidate for President should have made such a speech is the strongest evidence that can be produced of our political degradation. When he says that all business is ruined, that the wolf is at the door of nearly every house in the land, gutted and hungry, and that our Centennial product is the evils, license and wrongs, to escape which our ancestry abandoned their homes in the Old World, he utters slanders shameless and enormous. The nearest approach to the condition of things he describes is to be found in the City of New York under his own administration in those Democratic parlous and among the people who gave him his large majority.

OFFICIAL MORALS.

So far from official morals deteriorating, the public service becoming debauched, and the country standing on the brink of ruin, I pronounce this and all kindred statements, which make up the body and trimmings of Democratic platforms and speeches, to be unmitigated bosh and demagogism, and that the very opposite is the truth. On the 9th of February last, the Senate, by a resolution, called upon the Secretary of the Treasury for a statement of all the balances due the United States from defalcations or failures to make settlement, beginning on the 1st of January, 1874. From the statement it appears that the losses during Grant's first four years were only 1-26 part of the \$1,000 of what they were during the second administration of Gen. Jackson; only 1-52 part of what they were during the administration of Van Buren; only 1-18 part of what they were during Buchanan's, the last Democratic administration. The losses during Grant's second term, now more than three years gone, on the \$1,000 are only 1-49 part of what they were during the administration of Jackson; 1-18 part of what they were during Van Buren's administration, and 1-26 part of what they were during Buchanan's administration.

On the same day Mr. Merrill, of Vermont, laid before the Senate letters from the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. These letters and figures overturn mountains of falsehood which ought to bury our calumniators beneath them. The truth is, that although defalcations and malfeasances sometimes occur, and always will, there is more official integrity, the revenues are more faithfully collected, and the public service better performed than at any former period. During the last fiscal year, ending the 30th of June, 1876, the surplus revenue was \$29,249,000, which was applied to the reduction of the national debt. In the last ten years we have paid off \$579,423,284 of the national debt. On the 30th of June, 1866, the debt was \$2,

610,348,000; now it is, in round numbers, \$2,060,925,000. In 1866 the revenue derived from internal revenue taxes was \$309,226,813. In 1876 it was \$116,000,000, a reduction of nearly two-thirds, or nearly \$200,000,000 per annum. This does not look like national bankruptcy and paralysis.

Contrast this with the last imbecile slovenly, and venal administration of James Buchanan. During his four years, in a time of profound peace, the revenues fell short of the ordinary expenditures \$75,217,119, which sum was made up by loans and added to the burden with which the Republican party received the Government in 1861. To enable the government to live from day to day during the last of these four years, the 6 per cent bonds of the United States were hawked about the markets of the world, and disposed of with difficulty at a discount of 17 per cent.

The Democratic party made the rebellion, and the rebellion made the debt, heavy taxes, greenbacks and National banks a necessity; and if it is true, as we are constantly told, that public and private demoralization and a long train of evils are the inevitable consequences of a civil war, it is the very insolvency of falsehood to hold the Republican party responsible for them. It is possible the rebellion could have been put down at less cost. The rebels say it could, and that we ought to have whipped them at one-half the expense; and they are profoundly indignant at our want of economy and skill in performing the operation.

THE DEMOCRACY.

In reviewing the action of the House in regard to appropriations and what they call retrenchment, no man can resist the impression that it has been taken in total disregard of the public interest. Nothing has been done because it ought to be done, or the public interest demanded it, but as far as we can see in every case for political capital or profit. To create the impression of retrenchment and economy it repudiated public debt, stunted and crippled the army and navy, left unfinished public works, left navy yards to go out of repair and become useless, withheld from courts the means necessary to enforce the laws, and reduced salaries to starving rates. Looking at the House from its legislation we should say that it is as unfriendly to the Government as we know the body of its members to have been a few years ago.

With a majority of nearly two-thirds in the House they have wholly failed for eight months to produce any plan, scheme of relief, or policy upon the subject of currency, banking, tariff or any other economic question. While abusing everything that exists, they produce nothing, can suggest nothing. Among the Democratic members of the House there are 64 persons who were officers and soldiers in the Confederacy. Overthrown by the North and defeated, they are soured and desperately in earnest, and with whom the Northern sympathizers and doughfaces will be as clay in the hands of the potter.

The Democratic platform at St. Louis may be described as an elaborate and extended falsehood, divided into sections. We may safely defy the most ingenious to find in it one honest and truthful statement. In the first section we have this declaration:

For the Democracy of the whole country we do here reaffirm our faith in the permanency of the Federal Union, our devotion to the Constitution of the United States, with its amendments universally accepted as a final settlement of the controversies that engendered civil war, and do here record our steadfast confidence in the perpetuity of Republican self-government.

When we reflect that nearly one half of the authors of this declaration had been engaged in armed rebellion to destroy the Union in which they had the sympathy of the other half, we know what they mean by reaffirming their "faith in the permanency of the Federal Union," and when for more than four years nearly the one-half, with the sympathy of the other half, had waged a bloody war for the overthrow of the constitution, we know what they mean by "devotion to the constitution." That they love the Union and constitution as well now as they have ever done, we can all readily believe. Such declarations by the convention, in view of the personal history of the great masses of its members, are but hideous mockeries, and intended only for deception. * * * Again the platform says:

Reform is necessary to put an end to the profligate waste of public lands and their diversion from actual settlers by the party in power, which has squandered 200,000,000 acres upon railroads alone, and out of more than three that aggregate has disposed of less than a sixth directly to tillers of the soil.

The merit of this resolution will be appreciated when I refer to the fact that the candidate for Vice-President, Governor Hendricks, was in the Senate six years, and during that period when most of the public lands were granted to railroads, and was distinguished for the general hearty support he gave to such grants and particularly for his earnest and repeated advocacy of the large share he had in the grant of about 54,000,000 acres to the Northern Pacific Railroad, the most stupendous ever made to a corporation.

TILDEN-HENDRICKS.

Of Mr. Hendricks, the Democratic candidate for Vice-President, it is not very important to speak in this community.—You have known him as member of Congress, of the Legislature, of the Constitutional Convention, as Commissioner of the

General Land Office, as Senator of the United States, as Governor of the State for nearly thirty years, and during all that time he has suggested no policy, produced no measure, started no idea which any human being can remember, save and except one which we are asked to forget. Like Tilden, he will be the last of his line, and will leave no idea, measure or policy as a political contribution to those coming after him. On the 8th of January, 1862, at the State Convention of the Democratic party, he made the most celebrated speech of his line. He arraigned the war party as the most intolerant ever known, as corrupt, as the author of hard times and desolation, as wholly responsible for the war, and said that if the war should be so prosecuted as to abolish our market in the South by destroying the peculiar system of labor in that section he would advise the North-west to look out for itself. He has always exhibited an uncontrollable hatred of the negro, and in this represented the lowest and most vulgar elements of his party. In the Senate he opposed the freedom of the slaves escaping into our lines during the war. He bitterly opposed the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law long after the issue of the emancipation proclamation. * * *

With grand opportunities for usefulness, and connecting his name with the greatest reforms of the century, he was blind to the time and place and remained a bigoted adherent to slavery. His political record, extending over a period of nearly 30 years, is a dull, monotonous page of weary commonplace, diversified only with bolts, and recording no act to which his friends can point with pride or pleasure. His unbroken record of blunders, unredeemed by any good measure, presents the question whether he is promising material for a great reformer. * * *

Mr. Kelly and other leading Democrats before the nomination, earnestly described Mr. Tilden as a railroad wrecker, a character well known in New York and London, who deals in broken down railroads, and puts them on their feet again in which process the original stock and bondholders lose their investment and the assets pass chiefly into the wrecker's hands. They described him as a lawyer who never appeared in court, and boldly affirmed that he had thus made a fortune of from \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000. It has occurred not unfrequently in the world's history that the greatest thieves and plunderers, after they had laid in a sufficient store of wealth, have turned reformers, and put the world to shame by their superior virtue. How many kings and robber barons, after lives of murder, rapine, and the sack of cities, have made atonement by founding churches and monasteries, thus disgorge a small part of their blood-stained plunder, and then died in the odor of sanctity and took their places among the saints. Tweed when he was overtaken by misfortune, was not so rich as Tilden, but it is an open secret that he had in contemplation, after continuing business for a year or two longer, to turn reformer and become the regenerator of the public and private morals of New York. * * *

To me it seems highly improbable that a man who has for thirty years been the associate and counsel of the stock gamblers of Wall street, who for many years lived with Tweed in sworn fraternity in Tammany Hall, and was his co-operator in the foul politics of New York, and who has wrecked so many railroads, can be a conscientious and patriotic man. The letter of Governor Tilden treats chiefly of the finances, and cannot be read by any impartial mind without the conviction that it was intended to satisfy men whose ideas are exactly opposite to each other. He struggles through half an hour's tedious reading to arraign the Republican party for not having forced specie payments long ago, and then argues that the law providing for resumption is a hindrance to resumption, and should be repealed.

RESUMPTION.

But when he comes to tell how resumption can be brought about, what the Democratic party would do if it were in power, he has nothing better to offer than the following miserable platitudes:

"The proper time for resumption is the time when wise preparations shall have ripened into a perfect ability to accomplish the object with a certainty and ease that inspire confidence and encourage the reviving of business. The earliest time in which such a result can be brought about is the best. Even when the preparations shall have been matured, the exact date would have to be chosen with reference to the existing state of trade and credit operations in our own country, the course of foreign commerce, and the condition of the exchange with other nations. The specific measures and actual date are matters of detail having reference to ever-changing conditions. They belong to the domain of practical administrative statesmanship."

Who can read this without knowing that it is a disgraceful juggle of words, a stringing together of sentences intended to make an impression, and yet conveying no idea whatever. It suggests no measure, points out no remedy, and labors by mere volubility to cover up the utter incapability of the author. The Republican party has been, and still is, in favor of a return to specie payments. It regards gold and silver as the standards of value, and has looked forward steadily and honestly to the time when the paper money of the country should be at par value. That there has been, and is to-day, a diversity of opinion in the ranks of the party in regard to the manner and the time of resumption is not to be denied; but there has been a general concurrence as to the necessity of resump-

tion and the importance of adoption practical measures looking to that result. But what has been done was honestly intended to accomplish the great purpose; and when the St. Louis Convention and Tilden and Hendricks pretend to be greatly in earnest about specie payments, and denounce the Republican party for not having brought them about before, and demand the repeal of the Resumption act because it is an obstacle in the way of resumption, and then fail utterly to point out any method of resumption, and talk only in empty platitudes about retrenching "by public economies," "wise finance" and "official retrenchment," we realize how utterly heartless, insincere and ignorant they are about the whole business.

SOUTHERN OUTRAGES.

The prosperity of the country depends upon the continued administration of the government upon the true and tried principles of the Republican party. What has been done successfully in some of the Southern States they expect to be done to all. Murder thus becomes a fixed political element in the Democratic problem.—Should they carry these States it will be by a bloody revolution which no more deserves the name of election than the murder of the Christians by the Turks. Five, ten or twenty negroes are killed, and sometimes one white man is the common report, but every announcement is followed by the stereotyped lie that negroes began the attack, and the whites were acting in self defense. The murder a few days since of ten negroes in Hamburg, South Carolina, under circumstances of extraordinary atrocity is but the opening of the Tilden campaign in that State. It is openly proclaimed that the Republican majority of 35,000 in South Carolina is to be evanescent and the State carried for Tilden; and this can be done only by frightening the colored men from the polls or compelling them by force to vote the Democratic ticket. It Mississippi, since reconstruction in 1869, the average Republican majority has been over 30,000. In 1872 Grant carried it by 34,887 votes. Last year, after a campaign of horrors, the Democracy carried it by a majority of over 49,000, and so complete and abject was the terror that in the county of Yazoo, there the Republicans had a registered vote of 2,427, they polled but seven votes, and these were permitted only that it might be said that Republicans could vote. General Sheridan, while in command in New Orleans, collected with great labor the evidence of violence in the State of Louisiana alone for political purposes from 1866 to 1874, and reported to the investigating committee appointed by the House of Representatives as follows: Killed, 2,141; wounded, 2,115; total, 4,256. If there is anything more odious than these crimes, it is that reckless hypocrisy which affects to stand aghast at fraud, while attempting to cast its mantle of concealment and protection over deeds to the most dreadful and infamous. * * *

The Republican party have chosen as standard-bearers Messrs. Hayes and Wheeler. They are able and pure men, and have always been on the right side of the great questions of the day. Gov. Hayes was a brave soldier who commanded severely wounded. His name has long been inscribed upon the roll of heroes who offered their lives that their country might live.

IMMENSE DEPOSITS OF ROCK SLAT.
From the Pall Mall Gazette.
The Trans-Indus salt region has lately been explored and mapped out by the Geological Survey of India. The report of the officers engaged in that work, a brief notice of which is given in the Pioneer, shows the existence of enormous accumulations of pure rock salt over an area of about a thousand square miles. In extent and depth of stratum these accumulations equal, if they do not surpass, those in any other part of the known world. The Trans-Indus salt region consists of what is called the Kohat district, to the west of the Indus and the southwest of Peshawar, with which it is connected by the Afridi Pass, kept open by the payment of 12,000 rupees annually as "black-mail" to the Afridis by the British Government.

The general aspect of the country is wild, barren, and rocky, almost bare of vegetation; low hills intersect it, twisting and turning in strange confusion. In this wild country large exposures of the purest rock salt occur. Quarrying has been going on in a desultory way for centuries, yet so fast are the saline deposits that, taking the depth of the rock salt at only one hundred feet, there is still provision for the consumption of one thousand years. The probability is that the thickness of the stratum is very much above one hundred feet. In the quarries of Bahadar Kuel the thickness of the salt layer cannot be less than one thousand feet, and may be much more. The appearance of this valley is one not easily forgotten. It seems clothed with salt. The road underneath the wayfarer's foot is of salt; the brook which flows through the valley is of brine, and flows over a bottom of pure rock salt. The hills which have it in glisten with the same mineral, streaked with bands of greenish clay.

The Eagle has discovered a Reading damsel who, when she feels well, eats fifteen "fair apple dumplings" at one sitting—and she doesn't "sit" over half an hour, either. The same paper also tells a story of a "pair of skulls appearing on a lady's picture after it had been taken—she scares and dies in two months." This is also in Reading.

A Neat Trick.
Sometimes after dinner a stranger walked into one of the inns in Worcester, England, a short time ago. He was genteelly dressed, and professed to be tired. Having taken refreshments, he said he would take a nap for an hour. To sleep he went, in a very businesslike style, in his chair, and a long nap he appeared to enjoy. Before it expired the usual smoke-pipe company began to drop in, and among others two strangers made their appearance. One of the company remarked that it was unpleasant to have a man sleeping in a public room with valuable property about him, such as the sleeper, who had a fine looking gold guard chain displayed on his waistcoat, and apparently connected with a watch in one of his pockets. To this remark one of the strangers replied: "Pooh! that's no gentleman, I'm sure, he's more likely one of them swell mob as is always of takin' people in. I dare say he has no watch at all; but I'll soon see." Suiting the action to the word, the stranger drew forth out of the sleeping man's pocket a piece of wood, round and about the size of a watch. "I thought so," said he, "that's a pretty watch for you," holding it up that the company might see it; and then returning it to the owner's pocket.

By and by the sleeper awoke, and called briskly for a glass of brandy and water. He assumed quite a patronizing air among the farmers, which soon raised a desire to put him down. Accordingly one of the seniors desired to be informed of the time of day.

"Why," said the gentleman, "I had a drop too much last night, and forgot to wind up my watch."

"Just so!" ejaculated the senior, "you forgot to wind up, did you?" You'd be puzzled to do that, I dare say, wouldn't you now?

"Well, sir, you seem to take more notice of such a trifle than there is any call for; but the truth is, I have not a watch-key about me, and mine is rather a peculiar watch."

Here a burst of laughter ensued, and a number of jokes were passed about the very peculiar style of the watch. At last one of the company roundly told him that he had no watch at all about him; whereupon the amazed individual hastily clapped his waistcoat pocket, after having previously declared that, unless the watch had been taken in the room, he had one. Satisfied, apparently by the external application to his pocket, he said: "It's all right; my watch is here. I thought you had been playing a trick upon me."

"I'll bet you £5 as you've no watch," bawled out one of his tormentors; another offered to bet him £10; and one of the strangers said he hadn't £5, but there were two sovereigns which he would like to double that way.

The awakened sleeper looked at them with astonishment, and asked them if they were serious; they all staked to it that he had no watch; and then he took out his purse and produced five and ten pound notes equivalent to the bets offered against him. The stakes were posted; and the then thoroughly awakened sleeper coolly pulled out the piece of wood, at which a horse laugh rose against him, but the laughter was soon on the other side, when, touching a spring in the bit of wood, it flew open and displayed a very handsome gold watch snugly encaused within it. The gentleman gave a plausible reason for preferring so odd looking a case for his watch, with which his dopes might either feel satisfied or not. He had received their money to the extent of £20; and they had bought a knowledge of "the time of day."

Of course the very suggestive strangers lost nothing by the business—they, in fact, were accomplices of this clever sharper.

Real estate in Easton is cheaper than for many years past.

In Turkey a young man must obey his parents till he's twenty five.

Law is like a sieve; you may see through it, but you must be considerably reduced before you can get through.

There are investments of \$700,000,000 in the railroads of the United States that do not pay a dollar of income to the holders of the stock and bonds.

When the war of the Revolution began there was but one man in Massachusetts who was worth more than thirty thousand dollars; there are now forty-five worth more than a million.

There has been discovered a mine of excellent bituminous coal on the middle fork of the Coquille river, Oregon, about fourteen miles above tide water. One vein is seventeen feet thick.

Some of the business firms in certain towns in Pennsylvania have adopted a credit check, which system, it is said, is working very well. The checks for \$5 are sold for \$4.75 cash, or five per cent off, and are so arranged with figures that upon purchasing an article the amount is punched out, requiring no book keeping or store book.

At the Alabama State election, last week, the Democratic ticket, headed by George S. Houston for Governor, succeeded by some 30,000 majority. The Legislature is very strongly Democratic. The Republicans in that State have wasted their strength in internal dissensions, and have no right to complain of their thorough defeat. The telegraphic reports assert that no violence was committed, and that every man had a chance to vote as he pleased.