



The Jeffersonian.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1876.

Republican National Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT, RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, of Ohio.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT, WILLIAM A. WHEELER, of New York.

Both sides concede that the election in Ohio and Indiana on next Tuesday will be close, but we confidently expect to record the fact that both have gone for the Republican reform party.

Mrs. Abbie Sanford and Miss Addie Wyckoff, will open a Millinery and Dress-making store, in the room adjoining James Goucher's bakery, on Main st., this borough. Goods will be sold at lower rates than at any other establishment in Stroudsburg.

Blue Jeans the reform candidate for Governor of Indiana, recently wrote to the Chairman of the Democratic National Committee. "Wee must hev more ade or wee ar gon up."

The Democracy are using very strange material in their efforts at reform. Just look at Tilden's morals and then at Blue Jeans' attainment in letters.

Colorado Speaks!

She gives a sweeping Republican majority. The Legislature is 41 majority on joint ballot, securing two United States Senators and making certain 3 electoral votes for Hayes and Wheeler. So the ball rolls on from Maine to Colorado. We will next hear from Indiana and Ohio and in such a way as will send a thrill of joy through every patriotic heart.

Col. Hoyt the energetic chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, announces the thorough organization of the party in every section of Pennsylvania. If this is so, and Col. Hoyt is not a man likely to be mistaken, or one who would represent a thing one way when it was another, we may as well set down Pennsylvania as sure by at least 30,000 majority for Hayes and Wheeler. Pennsylvania thoroughly organized means nothing less than that, and is very likely to mean more.

Last Saturday afternoon his Hon. Judge Dreher complained of the escape of gas in the Court House, when Mr. Stephen Holmes, Jr., remarked in a joking way "that there had been a political meeting held last evening," referring to the Republican meeting held on Friday night. How easy it is to be mistaken, friend Stephen; it was the stench arising from what remained of the democratic carcass that was so thoroughly dissected by Judge Kirkpatrick of Easton, on Friday evening, and not gas.

Some men have an original way of doing things in general; and from what we can learn the gentleman who gets up the mottoes, transparencies, and advertisements, &c., for the East Stroudsburg Tilden and Hendricks club, has most decidedly an original way of spelling, as the following will suffice to convince the most skeptical:

"Two speakers," "pccc," "pccc," "ap pccc," "candidate," &c.

Since the gentleman in question seems to manifest such a lively interest in reform, would it not be well for him to reform his manner of spelling?

WEAP, it appears, is not to pass by without some evidence of the good it does in according to the gentler sex the right to bring matters to a crisis. During the first months of the year we had strong fear that our beautiful lassies had concluded to let the year pass without developments. Latterly, however, Hymans business seems to have got over the depression, and looks now as though the matrimonial market was coming up quite briskly. Within the last few months we recorded quite a number of events in the matrimonial line, and if rumors are reliable, before the first of January we shall have many more to record. This is encouraging not only to the parties themselves, but also to the parson and to the itemiser for the press. Let them come. The more the merrier.

Judge Kirkpatrick of Easton delivered at the Hayes and Wheeler Club meeting, held in the Court House, on Friday evening last, one of the most convincing, clear and logical addresses that it has been our fortune to hear or read during the present canvass. The Judge held his large audience for nearly two hours, during which time he fully examined the questions involved in the present campaign, going over the history of the two great parties, showing the principles of each, and how faithfully the one had lived up to its professions and principles and how far astray the other had gone from its professions and avowed principles. No honest searcher after the truth could find fault with the Judge's fearful arraignment of the so-called reform democratic party, for he was truthful and ready with the facts to justify every statement. As the Judge advanced in his argument the more earnest and interesting he became, eliciting much appreciative applause.

For sketch of the more salient points of his address look in another column of to-day's Jeffersonian.

Judge Kirkpatrick's Address.

On Friday evening last the Hayes and Wheeler Club of Stroudsburg were permitted the use of the Court House, and for this courtesy, the Club tender their acknowledgments to their honored the Judges of the Court.

Judge Kirkpatrick of Easton delivered an address on the political issues of the day, and music was excellently rendered by the Stroudsburg Cornet Band. The Court House was filled the entire evening by an attentive audience, Republicans and Democrats contributing about an equal number. The speaker delivered a fluent, eloquent and logical discourse, arraiging the Democracy and their candidates for their errors and inconsistencies, in exceedingly firm though moderate terms, comparing the Republican record and candidates with our opponents, backing up his assertions and arguments with extracts, figures, and evidence of such a nature as could not be other than convincing to every fair and honest mind.

The fact that almost the entire audience remained during the whole speech, which occupied about two hours in its delivery, is sufficient evidence of its entertaining character, and the speaker was frequently and loudly applauded.

The following is a brief summary of the salient points in the speech.

After an allusion to the magnificent mountain scenery that surrounded us, and expressing regret that the same should enclose a population holding political opinions with which he was compelled to differ, he credited democracy with perfect honesty in their convictions, but, believed they had not thoroughly examined all sides of the questions at issue. He believed this present political campaign to be the last desperate expiring struggle of our foes to wrench the Government from the hands of those who saved it. "On the issue of this contest depends the question whether we shall hold the gains made by the war."

"We are told that the Democrats accept the issues of the war, but I shall show and satisfy you that they do not."

In support of these assertions the speaker pointed to the significant fact that the Democrats relied upon a united South to overcome the vote of the Union people of the North and elect Tilden, the same kind of a unity as they exhibited during the rebellion. Also that the Southern people were not content with the constitutional amendments in regard to Negro suffrage, payment of Rebel claims, &c.; and the danger of admitting to the control of the Government those who struggled so hard to destroy it was fully and satisfactorily demonstrated.

The respective merits of the two candidates next engaged the speaker's attention: "Grant for the sake of argument that the issue of the present contest is simply a question of men, Gov. Hayes is superior to Tilden in the fact that he has never been essentially a politician, whereas Tilden during his whole life has been continuously not only a politician but bred and educated in that hot bed of dishonest politicians, Tammany Hall.

Democrats all concede Hayes to be a perfectly honest man, but endeavor to make the point that he is a weak man. Did he exhibit any weakness when he fought, bled, and risked his life in the army for the sake of his country, at the same time that Tilden was staying at home, declaring the war a "failure" and manipulating his political prospects? (Great applause.) Hayes earned his reputation on the battle field, whilst Tilden earned his principally as a rail-road lawyer. Tilden was the principal Tammany politician, (Chairman of State Central Committee,) at the time of the enormous frauds on the ballot box in New York City in 1868, and was arraigned by Horace Greeley in his celebrated open letter in regard to those frauds. Hayes' nomination by the Cincinnati Convention was the spontaneous demand of the Republican party, for a purely honest candidate, whereas Tilden's nomination was the result of his own planning, which shows his excessive cunning.

The speaker also alluded to Tilden's slowness in writing his letter of acceptance, explaining his income tax, &c., and remarked that if elected he would probably require six months to take the oath of office. (Laughter.)

The Democratic demand for Reform was then discussed at great length. "If you really want Reform don't take a professional politician, rather take a man whose whole life has been free from political trickery. Tilden has been in politics for 40 years, and nobody ever heard of him as a reformer until Tweed had become unpopular, then he took advantage of Tweed's misfortunes to make political capital for himself. How is it possible to expect Reform from a man who has deliberately disobeyed the law himself and received the punishment for the same? Such a man is not a proper one to enforce the laws."

The speaker here spoke truly and eloquently of the great fact that Tilden had not only disobeyed the law in not returning his correct income, but had actually suffered the penalty in the shape of a fine for this misdemeanor.

Tilden's war record was then minutely and mercilessly laid bare; the only credit claimed for him by his best friends being a reported street car conversation.

He was at the national Democratic convention held at Chicago in 1864, and a member of the celebrated peace committee, which declared the war to be a failure, and demanded immediate cessation of hostilities. The speaker here read the resolutions, precisely as they were passed by that committee, and in eloquent terms, demanded of his audience if they could choose a man for President who was thus discouraging the war, in preference to the man who at that very moment was baring his breast to the enemy and receiving honorable wounds in the defense of his country.

Leaving the question of men, the speaker here remarked that "Nothing succeeds like success, and the fact that the Republican

party had been successful, ever since its formation, was proof that its principles were right." All of its Presidential Candidates were elected. Fremont having failed in the electoral college, only by means of frauds principally in Pennsylvania.

The speaker here compared Republican doctrines with Democratic doctrines, and in a masterly manner, showed that whereas all Republican principles had been adopted successfully, that Democratic doctrines as advanced by the southern school of Democracy were all dead and buried. States rights doctrine dead,—right of carrying slaves into the Territories dead,—Slavery dead,—The doctrine that the government has no war right to coerce a state, dead—Paper Money unconstitutional, dead—Opposition to constitutional amendments, (1868) dead.

All so dead, that Democrats are even claiming votes on the fact that these issues are all settled, asking control by reason of the death of their own principles!!!

On the other hand, all Republican principles have been adopted and become the law of the land. Slavery is extinguished and the public debt is being rapidly extinguished, about one quarter of it having already been paid since the war.

This good work will continue if the Republicans retain control of the government, but there is danger ahead; the Democrats are expecting to regain power principally by aid of the solid South; the oligarchs of the south are rapidly getting the supremacy by overcoming the poor colored voters, intimidation and other unfair means are being used to nullify the negroes majority, in order that by a united South and a few states from the North the government of the country may be wrenched from Republican hands. This is proved by speeches of such men as Toombs and many other Southern oligarchs, and by such facts as that Mississippi, a short time ago largely Republican is now Democratic through intimidation by about 50,000 majority.

If Tilden is elected by these means, where would the government patronage go?—Why to that section that elected him. The leaders of the Democratic party in the South, are the principal managers of the party to day, and they would demand the patronage of the government in return for their services, and they would also control the Southern claims question.

The speaker here gave figures to show how much money had already been allowed by the Democratic Congress for Southern war claims, and also how much more was demanded for the same purposes.

The next subject that received his attention was the Hard and Soft Money question.

Very ably he showed how that Democrats east of the Alleghenies were in favor of hard money, and the west for soft money. Democratic inconsistency was shown up by the fact that Tilden was Hard, and Hendricks for Soft money, each surrendering his principles to delude the people of the different sections. This was exemplified by the Tilden and Hendricks' lead pencil, Hard at one end Soft at the other. (Laughter.) Tilden was comparatively an old man and might die before his term was over, in that case Hendricks' Soft money would be the victors, but whatever chances Hard money Democrats had of gaining their ends, the speaker was unable to tell.

On this subject the Republican Candidates were consistent; Hayes was always an honest Hard money man, and Wheeler's votes in Congress showed him also to be in favor of the same.

The Republican party were all in favor of an honest money, and were perfectly honest and earnest in the question of Resumption of specie payments.

Republicans had set a day for return to specie payments, which the Democratic Congress wished to annul.

Republicans had the experience of Great Britain for their guidance. In 1815, at the close of a long war, against Napoleon, the debt of Great Britain was much larger than ours; they fixed the year 1820 to return to specie payments, and before that date arrived the people having full confidence in their ability to resume, did resume. This was because they took no steps backwards; Repeating the date for resumption was sure to breed a want of confidence, and thereby increase the difficulty, whereas by fixing a date to resume would have the good effect of creating confidence in the Government's ability to do so. The Democrats have very suddenly become converts to the legality of paper money, while during the war they declared the Greenbacks unconstitutional.

The speaker's arguments on these financial questions were very elaborate, and he established all his positions beyond cavil. The general subject of reform was then taken up. How do the Democrats propose to reform? Regiments and battalions of office seekers stand ready to rush for office in case of Tilden's election, and at least 200,000 offices will be needed to satisfy the hungry crowd. Tilden would have no end of difficulty in this important matter, and it would render all hope of reform absolutely impossible. Whereas, Hayes has pledged himself to keep in office only those who have proved their honesty and capacity, he will take the power in his own hands and will have no such army of office seekers to provide for.

It is not possible to obtain reform from a party that has two opposing purposes to serve.

The speaker then compared Republican rule to Buchanan's administration. Buchanan left a bankrupt treasury, arms, ships and every thing stolen, and the country going to pieces at the hands of the Southern democracy.

The Republican record was glorious in the extreme, six hundred millions of debt paid, taxes reduced between 20 and 30 millions per year, 6 per cent bonds retired and everybody anxious to have them at 41 per cent; the credit of the country unimpaired, taxes greatly reduced, all done in spite of the huge war and stupendous debt.

You cannot expect reform from a party whose motto is "to the victors belongs the

spoils." The true party of reform is the one which has saved the country from dissolution and is now paying its honest debt in an honest way.

As proof of Republican honesty in the administration of the government, the speaker produced figures from the public archives to show that losses to the Treasury and Post-Office departments were very much less during Grant's last administration than any previous term, and that these losses have been steadily decreasing under Republican rule.

Our Democratic friends charge us with waving the "Bloody Shirt". Why are they so sensitive, on this subject? Because it troubles their consciences.

The speaker defended the Republican party from the Bloody Shirt charge in an able manner, and in eloquent language concluded his speech with a brilliant peroration, in which he declared it his desire that his children and his descendants should have full knowledge of the glorious deeds of his party, with the certainty that the record would be of benefit to them forever.

The speech was concluded at half past 10. Nine cheers were given for the Republican candidates, three for the speaker and three for the band, after which many citizens came forward and congratulated Mr. Kirkpatrick, thanking him for his manly expression of the truth.

A NUMBER of horses and carts, in charge of drivers passed through Stroudsburg, on Friday last, en route for Milford, where they are to be employed in the work of grading the Lehigh and Eastern railroad. The work is to be pushed on rapidly.

CONUNDRUM.—Papa, what is the difference between a greenback Tilden and Hendricks man, and the editor of the Monroe Democrat? Why, my son, while the one is a soft-money Democrat, the other is a soft Democrat. O. I. C.

LAST week was occupied by the regular term of our September courts. All the Judges were on the bench and quite a large amount of business was transacted. See proceedings in another column.

BASE BALL.—The Red Stockings of Tobyhanna Mills, played the Flyaway's of this place at the Fair Grounds, on Monday last, which resulted as follows: Red Stocking's 26; Flyaway's 8.

At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Glass Factory, held at East Stroudsburg one day last week, a certain Tildenite exchanged a miserable old hat, for a good one, with Geo. E. Stauffer. George would be very much obliged to said Tildenite to return the same.

Sheriff SMITH, of Milford, Pike county, Pa. arrived in town on Monday evening last, en route for Philadelphia, with a prisoner named Daniel Hill, of Mattamoras, who had been tried and convicted for stealing \$100 in money and a piece of carpet, and sentenced to undergo an imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary for two years. On his arrival here the prisoner was placed in hotel de Shafer over night for safe keeping. On Tuesday morning Sheriff Smith started with the prisoner for Philadelphia.

MR. EDITOR, Dear Sir.—In the last issue of your paper, some one I see sent you notice for publication, of a Sunday School Pic-Nic, to be held in Barnett Kresgee's woods, by the Jackson M. E. Sunday School on the 7th inst. This to say the least, of the person or persons who have thus attempted to impose upon the public, and the above named Sunday School, is a bold piece of impudence. For it was done without the knowledge or consent of the Church or Sunday School. There will not be a Pic-Nic of the Jackson M. E. Sunday School in Barnett Kresgee's woods or elsewhere this fall. L. M. HOBBS.

PERSONAL. Appropo of leap year and its operations we may say that Mr. John J. White and lady returned from their trip to the Centennial on Friday. In the evening they were treated to a delightful serenade by the Stroudsburg cornet band.

Mr. Wm. P. Posten and Mary Erdman were joined in the holy bonds of wedlock on Tuesday of last week. On Friday evening the Stroudsburg Cornet-band exhibited their appreciation of the merits of the happy pair by tendering them a serenade. Of course the printers extend their best wishes to both the happy couples.

Mr. Reuben Miller and wife, left home for Wyoming, Luzerne county, to attend the funeral of his brother, Elcazer, on Friday last.

Sylvester Groff and wife of Seranton, spent several days during the past week and Monday of this, visiting friends and acquaintance here.

Geo. E. Wolf reached here on Saturday on his return from the Centennial, and left for Seranton on the 4 p. m. train on Monday.

Mrs. W. H. Gunsales, of Washington, N. J. is in town visiting her father, Richard Vanliet.

S. Newton Thompon, wife and family, of Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, arrived in town a few days ago, on a visit to friends.

Mr. Adam Overfield, of Ann Arbor, Michigan, a former resident of this county, was in town, on Saturday.

The yellow fever is spreading over the entire South.

Be sure and pay your taxes before October 7th, in order to vote at the November election.

The jury in the Babcock and Summer-ville safe burglary conspiracy case returned a verdict of not guilty.

A poor fellow seeking for employment in a Chicago telegraph office finally asked to be hired as a telegraph pale. It was no use; every post was full.

METHODS POINTS METHODS OF BUSINESS POINTS OF ADVANTAGE

IN THE PURCHASE OF

CLOTHING

WANAMAKER & BROWN'S OAK HALL, THE PURCHASING PUBLIC.

- WE have but One Price for All... WE receive Cash Payment from All... WE give a Guarantee protecting All... WE Return Money when we cannot suit All... WE buy our goods at first hands, in immense quantities, and at the lowest prices for Cash... WE manufacture with extreme care every garment we sell... WE inspect every yard of goods that goes into our garments... WE put a ticket on every garment, showing plainly its quality and price... WE cut off every item of unnecessary expenditure... WE employ first-class workmen in every department... WE give satisfaction to every purchaser or return the money...

In addition to our Immense Stock of Ready-Made Clothing, we have a Magnificent Line of Men's and Boy's Furnishing Goods, Shirts (of our own make) and Underwear, all at the Very Lowest Prices. WANAMAKER & BROWN, OAK HALL, S. E. COR. SIXTH & MARKET STREETS, PHILADELPHIA. November 4, 1875.

CITY HALL OF FASHIONS AWAY A-HEAD IN LOW PRICES!

- Hats and Caps 45 cents up. Ladies' and Misses Hats trimmed in felts and velvets, all in the latest styles, from 75 cents up. Also a full line of untrimmed Hats from 45 cents up. Furs for Ladies, Gents and Children. Ladies good stylish sets from \$3 00 up. Childrens sets 75 cents up. Gents' Fur Collars and Gloves from \$2 50 up. Shawls, full size from 75 cents up. Felt Skirts, largest lot in town, 65 cents up. Hosiery and Under-wear for Ladies and Gents' at bottom prices. Gents' half Hose 5 cents up. Ladies Hose 8 cents up. Shirts and Drawers 45 cts. up. Buck and Kid Gloves at panic prices. A larger stock than ever of Ladies two button Kids at the same low prices, 40, 65, 80, and \$1 15 the pair. The new wide Belts in velvet and leather from 30 cents up. Gents' cloth-faced paper Collars 10 cents a box up. A complete stock of Ladies and Gents linen Collars and Cuffs, Neck-ties and Scarfs and Handkerchiefs, cheapest in town. Ribbons, all shades and colors. Hamburg Edgings and Trimmings, 4 cents up. White and colored Dress Shirts \$1 00 up. Blue, brown and check Flannel 75 cents up. Shirt fronts, Overalls and Suspenders, cheapest in town. The largest assortment of Perfumes, Colognes, Toilet articles, Soaps and Jewelry in town. Real Hair Switches and Curls \$1 00 up. Corsets from 35 cents up. The latest improved Bustles 40 cents up. Umbrellas 60 cents up. Try Crowley's patent sewing and kid glove Needles, the latest improved out.

Call and examine the lowest prices. J. W. ANGLE, Proprietor of the City Hall of Fashions. Stroudsburg, Sept. 28, 1876.—3m

CAUTION! Whereas, my wife Elizabeth, has left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation, I hereby forbid all persons not to trust or harbor her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting. WM. FRANK MORGAN, Oct. 6, 1876-3m.

FOR SALE. Two heavy HORSES, in good condition. Also, Wagon, Harness, &c., for terms apply to E. H. KINTNER, Oct. 5-3m.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE. Assignment of Benjamin F. Reinhart and Wife, of East Stroudsburg, Pa. Whereas, the above named have made an assignment of all their real estate to the undersigned, for the benefit of their creditors, notice is therefore given that all persons having claims against the said assignors will present them at once, and all indebted are notified to make immediate payment. WM. H. REINHART, Assignee. Jackson Corners, Pa. Oct. 5, 76-6t

NOTICE TO OWNERS OF FISH BASKETS. Notice is hereby given to all persons owners of Fish Baskets, Keddels, Eel-weirs, and other contrivances to catch fish in the River Delaware, or other streams of Monroe County, to remove the same within ten days, as the same are known to exist and are declared common nuisances, and if not removed or dismantled before that time, I shall proceed to do so, as directed by the act of Assembly made for the protection of Fish, &c. passed May 24, 1871. JACOB K. SHAFER, Sheriff. Sheriff's office. Stroudsburg, Oct. 2, 1876. }

DISSOLUTION NOTICE. The co-partnership heretofore existing between Wilson Perison and W. J. Thompson, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. WILSON PERISON, W. J. THOMPSON. The business will still be continued at the old place by Wilson Perison. East Stroudsburg, Sept. 21, 1876-3m.

To the Independent Electors of MONROE COUNTY. I offer myself as a candidate to represent this County in the State Legislature. If elected I shall serve you faithfully and to the best of my ability. I do this at the solicitation of many of my fellow Democrats in different parts of the county who believe the interest of the County can be best served by electing its officers without the manipulation of a convention. C. S. PALMER. Stroudsburg, Aug. 31th, 1876.

NOTICE. Believing that the only safe and fair way of dealing is on the cash system; for both buyer and seller, and thereby save money for the purchaser. We hereby give notice that on and after October 1st, we will sell goods only on the cash basis. Thankful to our friends for past favors, we solicit a continuance of their patronage. GEO. E. STAUFFER & CO. East Stroudsburg, Sept. 7-2m.

Caution!—Take Notice! THE public are hereby cautioned against harboring or trusting any person under any pretense whatever, from this date, on my account, as I am determined to resist, to the full extent of the law, the payment of all debts contracted by any one in my name without regard to person, except upon my written order. CHARLES U. WARNICK. Stroudsburg, Pa. } Aug. 24, 1876. }

TEACHERS EXAMINATION. Examination of Teachers will be held as follows: In Middle Smithfield, at Coobang's, on Saturday, September 10th. In Jackson, at Jackson Corners, on Wednesday, September 20th. In Southfield, at Craig's Meadows, on Saturday, September 23d. In Pecono, at M. Miller's on Saturday, September 30th. In Hamilton, at Snyder'sville, on Monday, Oct. 2d. In Chestnut Hill, at Brodheads'ville, on Tuesday, October 3d. In Polk, at Gilbert's, on Wednesday, October 4th. In Eldred, at Kunkleton, on Thursday, Oct. 5th. In Ross, at Stockers, on Friday, Oct. 6th. In Stroud, at Stroudsburg, on Saturday, Oct. 7th. Special examinations at Stroudsburg, on Oct. 10th, and 20th, at the residence of Superintendent. Time, 9 a. m. Sept. 14-7m. B. F. MOREY, Sup't.

A CLASSICAL SCHOOL. A Classical School for both sexes will be opened in the basement of the Lutheran Church, at Stroudsburg Pa. The aim of this school is: First, to furnish a practical education for the ordinary pursuits of life; Secondly, to give special attention to the classics and higher English studies; Thirdly, to prepare young men for Colleges and Universities. No efforts will be spared to make our school-room the most attractive in the county. Our work must recommence on: Tuition per term of ten weeks (common English branches) \$5.00. Latin, Greek and German, each one dollar per term extra. The first session begins on Monday, October 16, 1876. For particulars address the Principal, GEO. G. KUNKLE, A. M., Stroudsburg, Pa. or Rev. J. KOHLER, Stroudsburg, Pa. REFERENCES: Rev. F. A. Muhlenberg, Allentown; Rev. J. Kohler, Hon. J. B. Storm, A. O. Greenwald, J. Stauffer, Stroudsburg, Pa. Stroudsburg, Sept. 21, 1876.