

Henry A. Parsons, Jr., Editor

THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1898.

ENTERED AT THE POST-OFFICE AT RIDGWAY, PA., AS SECOND CLASS MAIL MATTER.

Republican National Nominations.
For President,
JAMES A. GARFIELD, of Ohio.
For Vice President,
CHESTER A. ARTHUR, of New York.

Republican State Ticket.
For Supreme Judge,
HENRY GREEN,
of Northampton County.
For Auditor General,
JOHN A. LEMON,
of Blair County.

The current number of the *Independent* contains a long, carefully-considered and able article on "Virginia and States' Rights," written by Secretary Sherman. "Virginia's true policy," says the Secretary, "is to become a Republican in her politics and national in her sympathies, when all her waste places will be glad to be glad with industry and her valleys teeming with wealth."

Harper's Weekly: "The report of the Poland Committee, so far as it implies that Mr. Garfield agreed to take the stock and receive the dividend balance of \$30, is thus wholly unwarranted by the evidence, and rests solely upon the testimony of Mr. Ames. The authors of the report may have thought it necessary to show their impartiality by sacrificing some of their own party friends."

Congressman Thak. C. Pound of Wisconsin says he knows nothing to warrant the expectation expressed by candidate Weaver that the Greenbackers will poll their full vote (about thirty thousand) in Wisconsin this fall, thus giving the State to Hancock. He believes that there will be but little defection from the Republican ranks, and that Garfield will carry the State by a handsome majority. He is, of course, confident of his success throughout the country.

New York Tribune: "General Hancock is the Democratic nominee, not because of his soldierly qualities or his statesmanship, but because the Democratic delegates at Cincinnati believed General Smith's story about him, and believed that a man who was so willing to resort to revolutionary proceedings in behalf of another would not shrink from doing it on his own account if the opportunity were given. And the same considerations that induce the Democracy to nominate him should lead him now to resign his commission in the army."

The Cincinnati Commercial: "The only thing Weaver can possibly do will be to upset the calculations of the old politicians in a few Congressional districts, and possibly reduce Republican and Democratic majorities in some half-dozen States. He ought to know by this time that the days of greenbackism as a distinctive political element are over. But it is to be said for him that he is no more insane about his personal prospects than he is in his money theories, and he may manage to pick up a considerable following among incurable financial lunatics."

Chicago Tribune: "There is no more reason why an Irishman should be universally regarded as a Democrat than there is why an American should be regarded as a Republican. In fact the great bulk of the Irish population in this country live in the North and in Republican States by choice; and if the Irish in large numbers should break away from the mere habit of voting the Democratic ticket they would discover closer ties of sympathy with the Republican party than they have ever had with the Democratic party."

State Notes.

The total population of Northampton county is 70,317.

Bucks county only increased its population 37 during the last ten years.

Jacob Schitzman, a tailor of Allegheny city committed suicide on Thursday.

Lehigh county has a population of 66,220 according to the returns of the enumerators.

Jersey Shore has a population of 1,411, Muncy 1,182, Montville 1,192, and Hughsville 899.

During the last six months the Baldwin locomotive works have built 254 new and rebuilt 12 old locomotives.

All the Pittsburgh glass factories, 47 in number, employing 15,000 men and boys, have closed down for the summer.

Wm. Petrie was arrested in Bradford on Thursday for the murder of David Ingraham at Bloomfield, Mo., June 15.

The Lehigh Valley railroad is building a number of new freight cars which will be painted white and called the "White Line."

The third free excursion of poor children from Pittsburgh to Sewickly over the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago road took place on Thursday, 500 children participating. The Pennsylvania company furnished the cars and motive power free and the people of Sewickly footed the other bills.

Why Pennsylvania is Safe.

(Philadelphia Press.)

It is part of the Democratic campaign of brag and bluster this year to claim Pennsylvania for Hancock, and the boast of his popularity in this State that gave him birth has been so often iterated that in some quarters which should be better informed there is a disposition to class the Commonwealth of Wilmet and Stevens with the wayward members of the Union who do not know their own minds or keep their political consciences the year in and out. The Press has referred to this claim before, but it reappears so often and in so many months that it will be a little time before it is finally laid to rest.

Never was a graver injustice done an intelligent and thoughtful community with moral and patriotic convictions than that implied in the acceptance of the inference drawn from the boasts of Senator Wallace and the threats of Squire McMullin. General Hancock not only will not receive a majority of the votes of Pennsylvania next November, but, unless the experience of the past and the well-settled judgment of the State are belied, he will be defeated by a larger majority than would be cast against any other Presidential candidate of his party, who was not put forward, as he has been, as the representative of a sentiment of mock patriotism and honest desire for sectional reconciliation at variance with the twenty-year-old record of the Pennsylvania Democracy, and upon which the people of the State have once before set the seal of their emphatic condemnation.

The vital fact is that Pennsylvania is and has been ever since the lines were clearly drawn between freedom on the one side and slavery on the other—before the Union and secession—and before a gun was fired on Fort Sumter—radically opposed both to the theories and practices of the Democratic party and identified by faith and action with the opposition to that party. In other words, Pennsylvania is and has been a stalwart Republican State for more than twenty years. There has not been a time since 1856 when the heart and conscience, the moral, political and physical forces of the State, have not been given to the Republican party. There has not been a time since, when, on a full and fair test, the majority of the votes of the State has not been with that party. It was so certainly in 1860, when Lincoln had 69,000 majority over the combined opposition. It was so during the war, when thousands of her sons were on the battlefield, and the men she has since made her military heroes, and to whom, like Mende and Reynolds, she has reared monuments of brass and marble were no more or less than the private who died unknown and now fill unmarked graves; and when, too Andrew Gregg Curtin, her martial Governor, was the incarnation of the war spirit and the embodiment of her patriotic hopes, and she rejected her greatest jurist, by the votes of her old men and returned cripples, for Curtin, because she saw in him her own stern, relentless purpose to crush the rebellion and save the Union. It was so in the troublous period that followed the war, when the veterans of that struggle had returned home, many to strike hands with the political foes whose malcontents had followed them to the field; when treachery ruled in the Capital, and public place was the bribe for a betrayal of the cause for which these men had risked their lives. Pennsylvania had felt the shock of battle herself. Her soil had quivered beneath the rebel tread; her fairest towns had fallen a prey to the torch of the incendiary raider, and her richest fields had been ravaged by the ruthless invader. Her judgment rose superior to her gratitude, and the bravest soldiers the Democrats could seduce into accepting the gift of their nominations were defeated with no more compunction or pain than the stay-at-home Democrats would have been, who, in 1863, had to hide themselves before the fury of an indignant public sentiment. The grand and the final test of Pennsylvania Republicanism was yet to come, however. The campaign of 1872 will long last on public memory as the most momentous of any that succeeded the white heat of actual conflict, where bullets had taken the place of ballots. Had the Republicanism of Pennsylvania been aught else than a moral conviction and a patriotic purpose, it would not have survived that year. It had sustained the most grievous wounds in its own household. It had suffered from the arrogance of despotic leaders and had seen its cause made the pretext for grave public wrongs. In the nation, too, it had witnessed the spectacle of revered Republican leaders degraded without adequate cause and a noble champion, who had felt the bludgeon of the common enemy without flinching, fall beneath the blows of his own associates. It saw nominations ruthlessly forced in opposition to a strong sentiment, and the expediency of which was at least questionable, and the party saddled with the costs of acts of personal indiscretion which it was called upon to publicly vindicate. It witnessed, too a great public teacher, at whose feet it had long sat, who was the apostle of the policy which it had made its own, nominated by a mass convention of Republicans upon a sincere declaration of fraternity and good-will toward all sections, which shames the Confederate planks of the Cincinnati platform. There can be no doubt that the heart of Pennsylvania yearned toward Horace Greeley in 1872. His kindly face was a household idol in many a Pennsylvania home, and his Tribune had been the political creed of thousands of her voters since their childhood.

Garfield's Letter of Acceptance.

Mentor, Ohio, July 12.—General Garfield has forwarded to Senator Hoar the following letter of acceptance of the nomination tendered him by the Republican national convention:

Mentor, July 10.—Dear Sir: On the evening of the 8th of June last I had the honor to receive from you, in presence of the committee of which you were chairman, the official announcement that the Republican national convention, at Chicago, had that day nominated me for their candidate for president of the United States. I accept the nomination with gratitude for the confidence it implies, and with deep sense of my responsibilities it imposes. I cordially endorse the principles set forth in the platform adopted by the convention on nearly all the subjects of which it treats. My opinions are on record among the published proceedings of Congress. I venture, however, to make special mention of some of the principal topics which are likely to become subjects of discussion, without reviewing the controversies which have been settled during the last twenty years and with no purpose or wish to revive the passions of the late war. It should be said that while Republicans fully recognize and will strenuously defend all the rights retained by the people and all the rights reserved to the states, they reject the pernicious doctrine of state supremacy which so long crippled the functions of the national government and at one time brought the Union very near to dissolution. They believe that the United States is a nation with ample power of self preservation; that its constitution and laws made in pursuance thereof are the supreme law of the land; that the right of the nation to determine the method by which its own legislature shall be elected cannot be surrendered without abdicating one of the fundamental powers of the government; that the national laws enacted in pursuance of the present administration, assisted by Congress sent to China a commission of distinguished citizens for the purpose of securing such a modification of the existing treaty as will prevent the country from being placed in a subordinate position; that it is confidently believed that these diplomatic negotiations will be successful without the loss of commercial intercourse between the two great powers, which promised a great increase of reciprocal trade and enlargement of our markets. Should these efforts fail it will be the duty of Congress to mitigate the evils already felt and prevent their increase by such restrictions as, without violence or injury to the rights of the people, will place upon a better basis. Experience has proved that without frequent changes of administration no system of reform can be made effective and permanent without the aid of legislation. Appointments to the military service are so regulated by law and custom as to leave but little ground for complaint. It may not be wise to make similar regulations by law for civil service, but without invading the authority or necessary discretion of the executive, a method should be devised which will determine the tenure of office and greatly reduce the uncertainty which makes that service so uncertain and unsatisfactory. Without depriving any officer of his right as a citizen, the government should require him to discharge all his official duties with intelligence, efficiency and faithfulness. To select wisely from our vast population those who are best fitted for many offices to be filled, requires an acquaintance far beyond the range of any one man. The executive should therefore seek and receive information and assistance of those whose knowledge of communities in which duties are to be performed best qualify them to aid in making the wisest choice of men. The doctrines announced by the Chicago convention are not temporary devices of a party to carry an election. They are deliberate convictions resulting from a careful study of the spirit of our institutions, the events of our history and best impulses of our people. In my judgment these principles should control legislation and the administration of the government. In any event they will guide my conduct and my experience points out a better way.

Republican Rule.

The Democratic orators and editors are trying to make out that the Republicans have ruined the country. Yes; and this is the way it was done: In 1850, after twenty years of Democratic rule, a government six per cent. bond sold for eighty-nine cents. In 1859, after twenty years of Republican rule, a government four per cent. bond sold for \$1.08. In 1869, after twenty years of Democratic rule, a loan of \$18,000,000 exhausted the market for six months. At the end of twenty years of Republican rule a loan of \$150,000,000 was taken in a single day. In twenty years of Republican rule we find:

- An increase of population of fifty per cent.
- An increase of general agricultural exports of 600 per cent.
- An increase in exports of bread and bread-stuffs of 650 per cent.
- An increase of exports of manufactured articles of 225 per cent.
- An increase of internal commerce of 700 per cent.
- An increase of railway mileage of 187 per cent.
- In 1869, after twenty years of Democratic rule, Congress authorized a loan of \$25,000,000 to pay current expenses.
- In 1880, after twenty years of Republican rule, the secretary of the treasury pays \$85,000,000 of debt contracted for a war brought on by a solid Democratic south, which now wants power again so as to stop the wailing of that bloody shirt the wearing of which is Hancock's chief glory and his whole available stock as a candidate for the presidency.
- In 1860, after twenty years of Democratic rule, the balance of trade against the country was over \$20,000,000.
- On May 31, 1880, after twenty years of Republican rule, the balance of trade was over \$162,000,000 in favor of the country.
- In 1860, after twenty years of Democratic rule and teaching, there was very serious question whether we had any nation, and the old public functionary in the White House, whose chief adviser was Jere Black, the man who now furnishes the statesmanship for General Hancock, announced that there was "no power in the government to coerce a state," leaving the inference that Jeff Davis and Alee Stephens could send the country to the demitition bow-wows for all he could do to prevent it. After twenty years of Republican rule there is no doubt that we have a country, and Alee Stephens and Jere Black would give all they are worth to have the people forget that they ever questioned it.

The kind of ruin which five successive Republican administrations have inflicted upon the country is just a little striking in view of the figures, and the people like it and call for more of the same sort, and are bound to have it, too.

Postal Changes in Pennsylvania.

Washington July 11.—Pennsylvania postal changes for the past week established—Iron Bridge, Montgomery County, G. F. Hunsucker, Postmaster; Dagus Mines, Elk county, J. H. Beadle, Postmaster; Slab, York county, S. Kilgore, Postmaster; Vesta, Lancaster county, J. H. Drukenmiller, Postmaster. Discontinued—Nathan, Carbon county, Postmaster appointed, A. A. Vandew, Buckhorn, Columbia county; Nancy A. Brewer, Bald Hill Green county; L. Wolfberger, Casselman, Somerset County; John Silvio, Geary, Westmoreland County; E. Hatfield, Searight, Fayette County; Zera M. Smith, Sugar Lake, Cravencourt County; Alonzo K. Barnaby, Wright, McKean County.

—Visiting cards new and neat at this office.

Garfield's Letter of Acceptance.

Mentor, Ohio, July 12.—General Garfield has forwarded to Senator Hoar the following letter of acceptance of the nomination tendered him by the Republican national convention:

Mentor, July 10.—Dear Sir: On the evening of the 8th of June last I had the honor to receive from you, in presence of the committee of which you were chairman, the official announcement that the Republican national convention, at Chicago, had that day nominated me for their candidate for president of the United States. I accept the nomination with gratitude for the confidence it implies, and with deep sense of my responsibilities it imposes. I cordially endorse the principles set forth in the platform adopted by the convention on nearly all the subjects of which it treats. My opinions are on record among the published proceedings of Congress. I venture, however, to make special mention of some of the principal topics which are likely to become subjects of discussion, without reviewing the controversies which have been settled during the last twenty years and with no purpose or wish to revive the passions of the late war. It should be said that while Republicans fully recognize and will strenuously defend all the rights retained by the people and all the rights reserved to the states, they reject the pernicious doctrine of state supremacy which so long crippled the functions of the national government and at one time brought the Union very near to dissolution. They believe that the United States is a nation with ample power of self preservation; that its constitution and laws made in pursuance thereof are the supreme law of the land; that the right of the nation to determine the method by which its own legislature shall be elected cannot be surrendered without abdicating one of the fundamental powers of the government; that the national laws enacted in pursuance of the present administration, assisted by Congress sent to China a commission of distinguished citizens for the purpose of securing such a modification of the existing treaty as will prevent the country from being placed in a subordinate position; that it is confidently believed that these diplomatic negotiations will be successful without the loss of commercial intercourse between the two great powers, which promised a great increase of reciprocal trade and enlargement of our markets. Should these efforts fail it will be the duty of Congress to mitigate the evils already felt and prevent their increase by such restrictions as, without violence or injury to the rights of the people, will place upon a better basis. Experience has proved that without frequent changes of administration no system of reform can be made effective and permanent without the aid of legislation. Appointments to the military service are so regulated by law and custom as to leave but little ground for complaint. It may not be wise to make similar regulations by law for civil service, but without invading the authority or necessary discretion of the executive, a method should be devised which will determine the tenure of office and greatly reduce the uncertainty which makes that service so uncertain and unsatisfactory. Without depriving any officer of his right as a citizen, the government should require him to discharge all his official duties with intelligence, efficiency and faithfulness. To select wisely from our vast population those who are best fitted for many offices to be filled, requires an acquaintance far beyond the range of any one man. The executive should therefore seek and receive information and assistance of those whose knowledge of communities in which duties are to be performed best qualify them to aid in making the wisest choice of men. The doctrines announced by the Chicago convention are not temporary devices of a party to carry an election. They are deliberate convictions resulting from a careful study of the spirit of our institutions, the events of our history and best impulses of our people. In my judgment these principles should control legislation and the administration of the government. In any event they will guide my conduct and my experience points out a better way.

Republican Rule.

The Democratic orators and editors are trying to make out that the Republicans have ruined the country. Yes; and this is the way it was done: In 1850, after twenty years of Democratic rule, a government six per cent. bond sold for eighty-nine cents. In 1859, after twenty years of Republican rule, a government four per cent. bond sold for \$1.08. In 1869, after twenty years of Democratic rule, a loan of \$18,000,000 exhausted the market for six months. At the end of twenty years of Republican rule a loan of \$150,000,000 was taken in a single day. In twenty years of Republican rule we find:

- An increase of population of fifty per cent.
- An increase of general agricultural exports of 600 per cent.
- An increase in exports of bread and bread-stuffs of 650 per cent.
- An increase of exports of manufactured articles of 225 per cent.
- An increase of internal commerce of 700 per cent.
- An increase of railway mileage of 187 per cent.
- In 1869, after twenty years of Democratic rule, Congress authorized a loan of \$25,000,000 to pay current expenses.
- In 1880, after twenty years of Republican rule, the secretary of the treasury pays \$85,000,000 of debt contracted for a war brought on by a solid Democratic south, which now wants power again so as to stop the wailing of that bloody shirt the wearing of which is Hancock's chief glory and his whole available stock as a candidate for the presidency.
- In 1860, after twenty years of Democratic rule, the balance of trade against the country was over \$20,000,000.
- On May 31, 1880, after twenty years of Republican rule, the balance of trade was over \$162,000,000 in favor of the country.
- In 1860, after twenty years of Democratic rule and teaching, there was very serious question whether we had any nation, and the old public functionary in the White House, whose chief adviser was Jere Black, the man who now furnishes the statesmanship for General Hancock, announced that there was "no power in the government to coerce a state," leaving the inference that Jeff Davis and Alee Stephens could send the country to the demitition bow-wows for all he could do to prevent it. After twenty years of Republican rule there is no doubt that we have a country, and Alee Stephens and Jere Black would give all they are worth to have the people forget that they ever questioned it.

The kind of ruin which five successive Republican administrations have inflicted upon the country is just a little striking in view of the figures, and the people like it and call for more of the same sort, and are bound to have it, too.

Postal Changes in Pennsylvania.

Washington July 11.—Pennsylvania postal changes for the past week established—Iron Bridge, Montgomery County, G. F. Hunsucker, Postmaster; Dagus Mines, Elk county, J. H. Beadle, Postmaster; Slab, York county, S. Kilgore, Postmaster; Vesta, Lancaster county, J. H. Drukenmiller, Postmaster. Discontinued—Nathan, Carbon county, Postmaster appointed, A. A. Vandew, Buckhorn, Columbia county; Nancy A. Brewer, Bald Hill Green county; L. Wolfberger, Casselman, Somerset County; John Silvio, Geary, Westmoreland County; E. Hatfield, Searight, Fayette County; Zera M. Smith, Sugar Lake, Cravencourt County; Alonzo K. Barnaby, Wright, McKean County.

—Visiting cards new and neat at this office.

for the interests of commerce there is no longer any formidable opposition to appropriations for the improvement of our harbors and great navigable rivers provided that the expenditures for that purpose are strictly of national importance. The Mississippi river with its great tributaries, is of such vital importance to so many millions of people that the safety of its navigation requires exceptional consideration. In order to secure to the nation control of all its waters President Jefferson negotiated the purchase of a vast territory extending from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific ocean. The wisdom of congress should be invoked to devise some plan by which that great river shall cease to be a terror to those who dwell upon its banks and by which its shipping may safely carry the industrial products of twenty-five millions of people.

The interests of agriculture, which is the basis of all our material prosperity and in which seven-twelfths of our population are engaged, as well as the interests of manufacture and commerce demand that facilities for cheap transportation shall be increased by use of all our great water courses. Material interests of this country, the traditions of settlement and sentiment of our people, have led the government to offer the widest hospitality to citizens who seek arduous, honest and happy homes. Willing to share the burdens as well as the benefits of our society and intending that their posterity shall become an undistinguishable part of our population.

The recent move of Chinese to our Pacific coast partakes but little of the qualities of such an emigration either in its purpose or its results. It is too much like an importation to be welcomed without restriction; too much like an invasion to be looked upon without solicitude. We cannot consent to allow any form of servile labor to be introduced among us under the guise of immigration. Recognizing the gravity of the subject, the present administration, assisted by Congress sent to China a commission of distinguished citizens for the purpose of securing such a modification of the existing treaty as will prevent the country from being placed in a subordinate position; that it is confidently believed that these diplomatic negotiations will be successful without the loss of commercial intercourse between the two great powers, which promised a great increase of reciprocal trade and enlargement of our markets. Should these efforts fail it will be the duty of Congress to mitigate the evils already felt and prevent their increase by such restrictions as, without violence or injury to the rights of the people, will place upon a better basis. Experience has proved that without frequent changes of administration no system of reform can be made effective and permanent without the aid of legislation. Appointments to the military service are so regulated by law and custom as to leave but little ground for complaint. It may not be wise to make similar regulations by law for civil service, but without invading the authority or necessary discretion of the executive, a method should be devised which will determine the tenure of office and greatly reduce the uncertainty which makes that service so uncertain and unsatisfactory. Without depriving any officer of his right as a citizen, the government should require him to discharge all his official duties with intelligence, efficiency and faithfulness. To select wisely from our vast population those who are best fitted for many offices to be filled, requires an acquaintance far beyond the range of any one man. The executive should therefore seek and receive information and assistance of those whose knowledge of communities in which duties are to be performed best qualify them to aid in making the wisest choice of men. The doctrines announced by the Chicago convention are not temporary devices of a party to carry an election. They are deliberate convictions resulting from a careful study of the spirit of our institutions, the events of our history and best impulses of our people. In my judgment these principles should control legislation and the administration of the government. In any event they will guide my conduct and my experience points out a better way.

Appointment of citizens to various executive and judicial offices of the government is the chief element of all duties which the constitution has imposed upon the executive. The convention wisely demands that Congress shall co-operate with the executive departments in placing the civil service on a better basis. Experience has proved that without frequent changes of administration no system of reform can be made effective and permanent without the aid of legislation. Appointments to the military service are so regulated by law and custom as to leave but little ground for complaint. It may not be wise to make similar regulations by law for civil service, but without invading the authority or necessary discretion of the executive, a method should be devised which will determine the tenure of office and greatly reduce the uncertainty which makes that service so uncertain and unsatisfactory. Without depriving any officer of his right as a citizen, the government should require him to discharge all his official duties with intelligence, efficiency and faithfulness. To select wisely from our vast population those who are best fitted for many offices to be filled, requires an acquaintance far beyond the range of any one man. The executive should therefore seek and receive information and assistance of those whose knowledge of communities in which duties are to be performed best qualify them to aid in making the wisest choice of men. The doctrines announced by the Chicago convention are not temporary devices of a party to carry an election. They are deliberate convictions resulting from a careful study of the spirit of our institutions, the events of our history and best impulses of our people. In my judgment these principles should control legislation and the administration of the government. In any event they will guide my conduct and my experience points out a better way.

Without depriving any officer of his right as a citizen, the government should require him to discharge all his official duties with intelligence, efficiency and faithfulness. To select wisely from our vast population those who are best fitted for many offices to be filled, requires an acquaintance far beyond the range of any one man. The executive should therefore seek and receive information and assistance of those whose knowledge of communities in which duties are to be performed best qualify them to aid in making the wisest choice of men. The doctrines announced by the Chicago convention are not temporary devices of a party to carry an election. They are deliberate convictions resulting from a careful study of the spirit of our institutions, the events of our history and best impulses of our people. In my judgment these principles should control legislation and the administration of the government. In any event they will guide my conduct and my experience points out a better way.

Without depriving any officer of his right as a citizen, the government should require him to discharge all his official duties with intelligence, efficiency and faithfulness. To select wisely from our vast population those who are best fitted for many offices to be filled, requires an acquaintance far beyond the range of any one man. The executive should therefore seek and receive information and assistance of those whose knowledge of communities in which duties are to be performed best qualify them to aid in making the wisest choice of men. The doctrines announced by the Chicago convention are not temporary devices of a party to carry an election. They are deliberate convictions resulting from a careful study of the spirit of our institutions, the events of our history and best impulses of our people. In my judgment these principles should control legislation and the administration of the government. In any event they will guide my conduct and my experience points out a better way.

Without depriving any officer of his right as a citizen, the government should require him to discharge all his official duties with intelligence, efficiency and faithfulness. To select wisely from our vast population those who are best fitted for many offices to be filled, requires an acquaintance far beyond the range of any one man. The executive should therefore seek and receive information and assistance of those whose knowledge of communities in which duties are to be performed best qualify them to aid in making the wisest choice of men. The doctrines announced by the Chicago convention are not temporary devices of a party to carry an election. They are deliberate convictions resulting from a careful study of the spirit of our institutions, the events of our history and best impulses of our people. In my judgment these principles should control legislation and the administration of the government. In any event they will guide my conduct and my experience points out a better way.

Without depriving any officer of his right as a citizen, the government should require him to discharge all his official duties with intelligence, efficiency and faithfulness. To select wisely from our vast population those who are best fitted for many offices to be filled, requires an acquaintance far beyond the range of any one man. The executive should therefore seek and receive information and assistance of those whose knowledge of communities in which duties are to be performed best qualify them to aid in making the wisest choice of men. The doctrines announced by the Chicago convention are not temporary devices of a party to carry an election. They are deliberate convictions resulting from a careful study of the spirit of our institutions, the events of our history and best impulses of our people. In my judgment these principles should control legislation and the administration of the government. In any event they will guide my conduct and my experience points out a better way.

Without depriving any officer of his right as a citizen, the government should require him to discharge all his official duties with intelligence, efficiency and faithfulness. To select wisely from our vast population those who are best fitted for many offices to be filled, requires an acquaintance far beyond the range of any one man. The executive should therefore seek and receive information and assistance of those whose knowledge of communities in which duties are to be performed best qualify them to aid in making the wisest choice of men. The doctrines announced by the Chicago convention are not temporary devices of a party to carry an election. They are deliberate convictions resulting from a careful study of the spirit of our institutions, the events of our history and best impulses of our people. In my judgment these principles should control legislation and the administration of the government. In any event they will guide my conduct and my experience points out a better way.

Without depriving any officer of his right as a citizen, the government should require him to discharge all his official duties with intelligence, efficiency and faithfulness. To select wisely from our vast population those who are best fitted for many offices to be filled, requires an acquaintance far beyond the range of any one man. The executive should therefore seek and receive information and assistance of those whose knowledge of communities in which duties are to be performed best qualify them to aid in making the wisest choice of men. The doctrines announced by the Chicago convention are not temporary devices of a party to carry an election. They are deliberate convictions resulting from a careful study of the spirit of our institutions, the events of our history and best impulses of our people. In my judgment these principles should control legislation and the administration of the government. In any event they will guide my conduct and my experience points out a better way.

Without depriving any officer of his right as a citizen, the government should require him to discharge all his official duties with intelligence, efficiency and faithfulness. To select wisely from our vast population those who are best fitted for many offices to be filled, requires an acquaintance far beyond the range of any one man. The executive should therefore seek and receive information and assistance of those whose knowledge of communities in which duties are to be performed best qualify them to aid in making the wisest choice of men. The doctrines announced by the Chicago convention are not temporary devices of a party to carry an election. They are deliberate convictions resulting from a careful study of the spirit of our institutions, the events of our history and best impulses of our people. In my judgment these principles should control legislation and the administration of the government. In any event they will guide my conduct and my experience points out a better way.

Without depriving any officer of his right as a citizen, the government should require him to discharge all his official duties with intelligence, efficiency and faithfulness. To select wisely from our vast population those who are best fitted for many offices to be filled, requires an acquaintance far beyond the range of any one man. The executive should therefore seek and receive information and assistance of those whose knowledge of communities in which duties are to be performed best qualify them to aid in making the wisest choice of men. The doctrines announced by the Chicago convention are not temporary devices of a party to carry an election. They are deliberate convictions resulting from a careful study of the spirit of our institutions, the events of our history and best impulses of our people. In my judgment these principles should control legislation and the administration of the government. In any event they will guide my conduct and my experience points out a better way.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Caution Notice.

All persons are hereby notified not to purchase or otherwise meddle with a certain black cow, having a large white spot in her face, and being now in the possession of Angus Marcea, of Jay township, Erie county, Pa., as the said cow was purchased by us and her use is given him at our pleasure only.

JESSE STARK,
ALEX. MCCONNELL.

A NEW DEPARTURE!

BEST PLOW IN THE WORLD!



THE SYRACUSE CHILLED STEEL PLOW CO.

Are now putting on the market a Plow that is as much superior to any Plow heretofore made as the Plows of the past few years have been superior to those made half a century ago.

It combines all the excellencies of any Plow in use.

It overcomes all the objections made to any other Plow.

In addition it embraces several new features of the greatest value, for which we have obtained exclusive Patents.

It is made of the best material and is finished to order.

It is made of the best material and is finished to order.

THE SYRACUSE CHILLED STEEL PLOW

Its weight will be eighteen pounds less than any other Plow of the same size.

A first-class Steel Plow, made in the ordinary way, full rigged, retails for twenty-two dollars. Inferior Steel Plows retail from sixteen to sixteen dollars.

The handles can be adjusted to accommodate a man or boy, on the same Plow.

The price of our new Plow will be but Seventeen Dollars, and it will be the cheapest Agricultural Implement ever sold.

It holds board will outwear three of the very best kinds of the ordinary steel mold boards.

It will scour in soils where all steel plows and all other plows have hitherto proved a failure.

With this Plow will be introduced a corrugated Plow Point and Jointer Point, on which we have also obtained a Patent, and which is also a great improvement, both as regards strength and wear.

The Jointer can be shifted so as to take more or less land, and also more or less pitch, and it can always be kept on a line with the Plow.

The wheel will run under the beam or on side of it as desired, and always kept in line.

The beam is adjustable for Spring or Fall Plowing, and also for two or three horses.

The handles can be adjusted to accommodate a man or boy, on the same Plow.

It is a perfect Plow.

Wooden beams are going out of use because they shrink, swell and warp, and never run two seasons alike.

Iron beams are too heavy.

Malleable beams become demoralized and break, which is much worse than to break.

A steel beam is the necessity of the day. It is three times as strong and very much lighter than any other style.

When we say a Mold board is chilled, the farmer knows it is so.

We do not palm off on them a composition of various metals and call it chilled metal.

We want agents for this new Plow in every town in this State.

We can give but a very small discount to them, but we will pay the Railroad Freight.

We propose to place this Plow in the hands of Farmers as near the cost of manufacture as possible.

It will be the best Agricultural Implement ever sold.

It should also be the cheapest.

Persons therefore who are not willing to act as agents on the principle that "a nable expense is better than a slow shilling," need not apply for an agency.

No money on commission. All sales absolute.

This is the only Steel Chilled Plow in the World.

Steel costs several times more than iron.

This Plow, full rigged, giving small discounts, can be sold for seventeen dollars. Compare this price with that of any iron Plow ever made.

It is cheaper than any other Plow now made would be worth five dollars and a half.

Where there are no agents we will, on receipt of Seventeen Dollars, send a Plow to any Railroad station in the State and pay the freight.

Address: SYRACUSE CHILLED PLOW CO., Syracuse, N. Y.

Note paper and envelopes at the ADVOCATE OFFICE.

Subscribe for THE ADVOCATE, you will need it during the political campaign.

Big Medal at Vienna and Philadelphia

Big Medal at Vienna and Philadelphia

Address: E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO., 591 Broadway, New York.

Chicago Inter-Ocean: "The New Orleans Democrat is rejoicing because as it says, Louisiana may justly claim another trophy of political achievement and victory from her conspicuous agency in effecting the choice of Hancock as the candidate of the Democratic party for the Presidency. It looks as if Louisiana bulldozing has not been in vain."

Without depriving any officer of his right as a citizen, the government should require him to discharge all his official duties with intelligence, efficiency and faithfulness. To select wisely from our vast population those who are best fitted for many offices to be filled, requires an acquaintance far beyond the range of any one man. The executive should therefore seek and receive information and assistance of those whose knowledge of communities in which duties are to be performed best qualify them to aid in making the wisest choice of men. The doctrines announced by the Chicago convention are not temporary devices of a party to carry an election. They are deliberate convictions resulting from a careful study of the spirit of our institutions, the events of our history and best impulses of our people. In my judgment these principles should control legislation and the administration of the government. In any event they will guide my conduct and my experience points out a better way.

Without depriving any officer of his right as a citizen, the government should require him to discharge all his official duties with intelligence, efficiency and faithfulness. To select wisely from our vast population those who are best fitted for many offices to be filled, requires an acquaintance far beyond the range of any one man. The executive should therefore seek and receive information and assistance of those whose knowledge of communities in which duties are to be performed best qualify them to aid in making the wisest choice of men. The doctrines announced by the Chicago convention are not temporary devices of a party to carry an election. They are deliberate convictions resulting from a careful study of the spirit of our institutions, the events of our history and best impulses of our people. In my judgment these principles should control legislation and the administration of the government. In any event they will guide my conduct and my experience points out a better way.

Without depriving any officer of his right as a citizen, the government should require him to discharge all his official duties with intelligence, efficiency and faithfulness. To select wisely from our vast population those who are best fitted for many offices to be filled, requires an acquaintance far beyond the range of any one man. The executive should therefore seek and receive information and assistance of those whose knowledge of communities in which duties are to be performed best qualify them to aid in making the wisest choice of men. The doctrines announced by the Chicago convention are not temporary devices of a party to carry an election. They are deliberate convictions resulting from a careful study of the spirit of our institutions, the events of our history and best impulses of our people. In my judgment these principles should control legislation and the administration of the government. In any event they will guide my conduct and my experience points out a better way.

Without depriving any officer of his right as a citizen, the government should require him to discharge all his official duties with intelligence, efficiency and faithfulness. To select wisely from our vast population those who are best fitted for many offices to be filled, requires an acquaintance far beyond the range of any one man. The executive should therefore seek and receive information and assistance of those whose knowledge of communities in which duties are to be performed best qualify them to aid in making the wisest choice of men. The doctrines announced by the Chicago convention are not temporary devices of a party to carry an election. They are deliberate convictions resulting from a careful study of the spirit of our institutions, the events of our history and best impulses of our people. In my judgment these principles should control legislation and the administration of the government. In any event they will guide my conduct and my experience points out a better way.

Without depriving any officer of his right as a citizen, the government should require him to discharge