

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE is published every Friday morning by MEYERS & MENGEL, at \$2.00 per annum, if paid in advance; \$2.50 if paid in arrears. All subscription accounts MUST be paid in advance. No paper will be sent out of the State unless paid for in advance, and all such subscriptions will invariably be discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS for a less term than one month, TEN CENTS per line for each insertion. Special notices one-half additional. All notices of Associations, communications, or notices of individual interest, and notices of marriages and deaths exceeding five lines, ten cents per line. Editorial notices five cents per line. All legal notices of every kind, and Orphans' and Judicial Sales, are received by law and published in both papers published in this State.

All advertising done after first insertion. A special discount is made to persons advertising for a long term, as follows:

	1 month	3 months	6 months	1 year
per square	10	25	45	80
per column	14	35	60	100
per line	18	40	70	120
per square	20	45	80	140

PRINTING, of every kind, done with neatness and dispatch. This GAZETTE Office is now fitted with a new Press and new type, everything in the Printing line can be executed in the most artistic manner and at the lowest possible price.

TERMS CASH.

All letters should be addressed to MEYERS & MENGEL, Publishers.

## Attorneys at Law.

**JOSEPH W. TATE, ATTORNEY AT LAW,** BEDFORD, PA., will promptly attend to collections of bounty, back pay, &c., and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

He has advanced on judgments, notes, military and naval claims, &c., and is also a Notary Public for the State of Pennsylvania.

He has also town lots in Tatesville, where a Church is erected, and where a large School House shall be built. Farms, Land and Timber, from one acre to 500 acres to suit purchasers.

He is also the "Mangel Hotel" and "Hotel of Bed & Schell."

JOHN P. REED, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Respectfully tenders his services to the public.

JOHN PALMER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.

JOHN M. ALPIS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care, and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

JOHN ELL & LINGENFELTER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Have formed a partnership in the practice of law, at the office on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mangel Hotel."

JOHN H. SPANG, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care, and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

JOHN H. FILLER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Office near the Post Office, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100.

## Drugs, Medicines, &c.

**J. L. LEWIS** having purchased the Drug Store, lately owned by Mr. H. C. Reamer, takes pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity that he has returned from the city with a well selected stock of DRUGS.

Medicines, DYE-STUFFS, PERFUMERY, TOILET ARTICLES, STATIONERY, COAL OIL LAMPS, AND ALL KINDS OF CIGARS.

General assortment of popular Patent Medicines. The attention of the Ladies is particularly invited to the stock of PERFUMERY, TOILET and FANCY ARTICLES, consisting of the best perfumes of the day. Cologne, Soap, Preparations for the Hair, Complexion and Teeth; Camphor for chapped hands; Tooth Paste, Tooth Powder, Hair Oil, Orange, Royal Purple, Scented, Maroon, Argente, Cherry and Black.

Humphrey's Homeopathic Remedies. Cigars of best brands. Smokers can rely on a good cigar.

Rose Smoking Tobacco. Natural Leaf, Twist and Big Plug. Finest and purest French Confections, PURE DOMESTIC WINES. Consisting of Grape, Elderberry and Elderberry for medicinal use.

The attention of physicians is invited to the stock of Drugs and Medicines, which they can purchase at reasonable prices.

Country Merchants' orders promptly filled. Goods put up with neatness and care, and at reasonable prices.

J. L. LEWIS designs keeping a first class Drug Store, and having on hand at all times a general assortment of Goods. Being a Druggist of several years experience, he can rely on having their prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded.

## Notices, &c.

**FOR SALE—VERY LOW**—a second hand PIANO. Inquire of C. N. HICKOK, ap. 13, '86.

**SOLDIERS' BOUNTIES.**—The undersigned has the blanks now ready and will attend promptly to the collection of all claims under the law lately passed for the Equalization of Bounties. J. W. DICKERSON, aug. 17, '86.

**LAST NOTICE.**—My old books must be cleared by cash or note immediately. Those persons who may feel to settle their accounts, on or before August 15th, 1886, must bring them to the undersigned, who will then issue receipts. If they fail to do so, they will be held liable for the same, and the law will be strictly enforced against all such offenders. W. M. HARTLEY, jun. 13, '86.

**NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.**—All persons are cautioned against trespassing upon the premises of the undersigned, for the purpose of fishing, hunting, gathering nuts, berries, &c., as the law will be strictly enforced against all such offenders. B. R. ASHCUM, WM. GEISINGER, ADAM SCHAEFER, Jul. 21, '86.

**VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.**—100 acres of excellent limestone land, about 15 acres of wood land, and the balance under cultivation, lying a few miles north of Bedford, for sale on reasonable terms. For particulars apply to MEYERS & MENGEL, Bedford, Pa.

**PERSONS** knowing themselves indebted to us for advertising in "Administrators," "Executors," "Auditors' Notices," "Orphans' Court" sales and other sales of Real Estate, and for printing books, &c., &c., will please call and settle for the same, as all such advertising and printing should be CASH. MEYERS & MENGEL, Feb. 16, '86.

**TINNERS, ATTENTION!**—A new Tinner, in good order, containing one pool, three lines, three bats, five leeches, thirty-four lay-away vats, with the necessary number of hand-cups, in as good a location as can be found in Bedford county, for rent. For further information call at this office. Nov. 17, '86.

**THE** Local circulation of the BEDFORD GAZETTE is larger than that of any other paper in this section of country, and therefore it is the greatest inducement to business men to advertise in its columns.

**TINWARE OF ALL KINDS** AT B. Mc. BLYMYER & CO'S.

**HARTLEY & METZGER** keep constantly on hand a large stock of general hardware. They have just received 50 DOZEN BEST & CHEAPEST PUT NAILS, and a large quantity of other hardware, including Mowers and Reapers, Cider Mills, Feller Cutters and Willoughby's Gum Spring Roller Grain Drills, the best in the world. H. F. IRVINE, H. ANDERSON'S ROW, BEDFORD, PA. Dealer in Boots, Shoes, Queensware, and Varieties. Orders from Country Merchants respectfully solicited. Oct. 29, 1885.

**SELF-SEALING PUT CAKES** AT B. Mc. BLYMYER & CO'S.

**COOK AND PARLOR STOVES** AT B. Mc. BLYMYER & CO'S.

## Bankers.

**JOHN SCHILL, Banker and Dealer in Jewellery, Spectacles, &c.** He has on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Ring, also Scotch Pocket Glasses, Gold Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Gold and Silver Pens. He will supply to order anything in his line not on hand.

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## Miscellaneous.

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# The Bedford Gazette.

BY MEYERS & MENGEL.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 21, 1886.

VOL. 61.—WHOLE No. 5,365.

## Hardware, &c.

**GEORGE BLYMYER & SON** having formed a partnership, on the 6th of March, 1886, in the business of HARDWARE & HOUSE FURNISHING, respectfully invite the public to their new rooms, three doors west of the old stand, where they will find an immense stock of the most splendid goods ever brought to Bedford county. These goods will be sold at the lowest possible prices. Persons desirous of purchasing BUILDING HARDWARE will find that their advantage to give a call.

**WHITE LEAD.**—We have on hand a large quantity of White Lead, which we have been fortunate to buy at a little lower than the market rates. The particular brands to which we would invite attention, are the

**Pure Dutch Lead,**  
**Laboratory White Lead,**  
**Special Improved Lead,**  
**Washington Zinc White Lead,**  
**New York White Lead.**

**Also—French Putty—Finest;**  
**Denmar White Lead;**  
**Varnishes of all kinds;**  
**Plaster of Paris;**  
**Tar-pentine and Alcohol.**

All kinds of IRON and NAILS.  
**No. 1 CHRYSLER ILLUMINATING COAL OIL.**  
**LAMPS** in profusion.

We would invite persons wanting SADDLERY Hardware, to give us a call, as we have everything in the Saddle and Harness line, such as Saddles, Harnesses and Webbing Leather of all kinds; also a variety of Shoe Findings, consisting of French, Cal. Skins, Morocco Linings, Bindings, Pags, &c.

Housekeepers will find at Blymyer & Son's store a great variety of household goods, Knives and Forks of the very best quality; Plated Table and Tea Spoons of all prices.

Give us a call and we can supply you with Barn Door Bolters, the latest improved, Nova Scotia Grindstones, better than any in use; Shovels, Forks and Spades.

Grain and Grass Scythes and Snares; Fishing Tackle; Brush of all kinds; Toilet Soap; Wheel Grease, Tar and Whale Oil, and an infinite variety of articles.

**\$200,000 WANTED.**—Would like to get it if our friends would let us have it. Less will do; but persons having unsettled accounts will close them up to the first of March, to enable us to close our old books. This should be done by the 1st of March, 1886. GEO. BLYMYER & SON.

## The Bedford Gazette.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON AT BUFFALO.

On the arrival of the Presidential Excursion Party at Buffalo, N. Y., they were welcomed by Ex-President Fillmore, in an eloquent and patriotic speech, to which President Johnson replied, saying among other things the following:

It was truly said in the beginning of the struggle, I placed myself behind the Constitution of my country as the great rampart of freedom; (Cheers;) and by it I have stood undeviatingly to this moment. It has been said that I have abandoned them who elected me, and I am charged with treason, but if the men before me look into the hearts of my opponents and into mine, they would see who the traitors to the Union and the Constitution are. (Cheers.) I started in this struggle in opposition to those who were trying to divide the government of the United States, and who made themselves the leaders to the South. There I have stood. I was determined that where this great circle of the Union, this magic circle of freedom, was attacked, whether from the North or the South, my business was as far as in me lay to protect and defend it. I have stood against the attack that was made from the South; I stood there until victory perched upon our standard, until the rebels came forward to acknowledge their error and confessed that the sword, the arbiter which they had selected, had settled the question against them. In a spirit of magnanimity they said to their sister States and to their fellow-countrymen, that they were willing to accept the terms of the government, to be obedient to the Constitution and to receive the protection of the Union. They wanted to be a part and parcel of us again. I said this: Obey the Constitution, submit to the laws, and let us all become one people again. The work progressed, the States met in Convention and revised their Constitutions, and their Legislatures assembled and did the three things required of them, and in those three things the Cabinet participated, and one of them was your distinguished fellow-citizen, the Secretary of State, Wm. H. Seward, and what was then said to these people and their error? We said to them—re-sound your ordinance of secession. They did it. We said to them, abolish all obligations in the shape of debts contracted for carrying on the rebellion. They did it. We said to them, furthermore, we must have a great national guarantee that no one State could touch or interfere with—what was it? It was the ratification of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States abolishing slavery, now and forever, within the jurisdiction of the United States. They did it. Now that the apple of discord is removed—now that they are willing to accept of our terms—now that they acknowledge obedience to the Constitution and the laws—now that they are willing even to help in payment of the debt that has been incurred in the suppression of this rebellion—now that they are willing to take up the flag of the United States and the Constitution of the country, let us go together to the common altar and let all else perish for the preservation of the government. It was not in my nature or in my heart to say under these circumstances that they were not a part of the government. I said, as others have said, they are the bone of our national flesh and of our life. They are our kindred and we theirs. We are a part and parcel of a great whole. The parts are as essential to the whole as the whole is to the parts. This great government cannot get along without the South, without the North, the East and the West. Large as it is, it is not large enough to divide. We should have no division, but go on with the work of restoration, and resume our career of prosperity and greatness.

Without distinction of party, I have been made welcome here to-day. Thank God the time is coming when men are tearing loose from the shackles of party. Thank God the time is coming when we can see the greatest and best men of the country rally around this altar instead of their party, and when we begin to see the country rise above party you may be well assured that all is safe. I repeat, the Constitution and the Union are in your hands. I know they will be safe. May God's blessing rest upon you. Good bye.

## PHOTOGRAPH OF EX-GOV. JOHNSON.

The following letter of ex-Governor Wm. F. JOHNSON, was received by Wm. H. ALBION, Esq., and read at the great Democratic National Union Meeting held in Milltown, on Tuesday night of last week:

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 31, 1886.  
Wm. H. Albion, Esq.

My Dear Sir—Pressure of official duties will prevent an acceptance of your kind invitation to address the people of Juniata county, at their meeting on the 11th of September. I regret very sincerely that the pleasure as thus deferred to me of seeing meeting many old and esteemed friends, and conferring with them upon the issues now agitating our country and dividing in sentiment our people. It would have been a pleasing duty to have been permitted to say to my old acquaintances that the same cordial and undying love for the Union of the States and the supremacy of the Constitution of our fathers still controls, as it has in all times past, my political action. I desire no improved, remodeled or better Constitution and Union than that under which the country has prospered in peace, conquered in war, and triumphantly vindicated American institutions at home and abroad. The present contest for political power involves great and sacred principles and truths, and upon its decision much of the future peace, prosperity and progress of our country depend. In this contest, I shall faithfully and with what small ability I possess advocate and maintain "the unity of the government" the "national-ity of the people" of the United States. I shall ask no "shibboleth" of party, know no sectional schemes of war, but enter upon, continue, and end the fight under the glorious banner of the national Constitution. I shall most cordially unite with all men, irrespective of former party associations, who are willing to defend these principles and war under this banner. It is alleged, I am aware, that there is no design upon the part of any political organization now existing to destroy or break up the Union of the States. The allegation is thus made, and many good men, no doubt, believe in this truth. If no such design is intended, it is manifestly true that the practical effect of the action of the last Congress is in that direction, and must result, if persevered in or permitted by the people, in the establishment of a system of laws and regulations violative of the spirit of an equal Union of the States, and subversive of the fundamental truths of American institutions.

## PHOTOGRAPH OF EX-GOV. JOHNSON.

To bring us back to the purer feelings of the Republic was the purpose of the late Philadelphia convention. The acts and sayings of that assemblage are before the people, and submitted to them for approval or rejection. The result of that decision there is little doubt will be rendered in such form and force as to settle forever the supremacy of the Christian feeling of brotherly kindness that must exist, if we intend to live together as one people, under one government.

To endorse, as you propose, the action of President Johnson in relation to his courageous, patriotic and wise efforts to restore at the earliest moment the late rebellious States, now in full submission to the laws, to their rights under the Constitution, is so manifestly the duty of every citizen, untrammeled by unmeaning bigotry, and free from partisan malignities, that I shall be only mistaken in the character of my old neighbors and friends if they do not the work effectually.

If national unity, for which our soldiers fought, and the preservation of the Constitution which our fathers framed, constitute your platform, count me in the fight, in spirit, if not bodily present in your councils and warfare.

Very truly yours, &c.,  
WILLIAM F. JOHNSON.

## PHOTOGRAPH OF EX-GOV. JOHNSON.

The passage of the Rump amendment will deprive Pennsylvania of at least one Congressional representative. Massachusetts will lose none. Will Pennsylvania deprive herself of power in order to build up the strength of New England, which is already too great in Congress?

Brimstone Brownlow said at Philadelphia: "If I have after death to go either to hell or Heaven, I shall prefer to go with loyal negroes to hell than with white traitors to Heaven!" In that event it would be hard to say which to pity most—the poor darkies or the devil.

## PHOTOGRAPH OF EX-GOV. JOHNSON.

been done to bring us so near the consummation, you see that nothing has been done except through the direct agency, activity, and patriotism of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States. Will you stand, then, by Congress? (series of "No, no.") or will you stand by the President? [A voice "We will stand by the President forever."] Then, you are New Yorkers. You stand just where I purpose to stand. (Cheers.) Mr. Seward here introduced Secretary Welles, Ex-President Fillmore introduced Admiral Farragut, remarking, "he comes his ships together, and don't mean that the States shall be separated."

General Custer said, "he did not intend to make a speech, but he fought for the Constitution and the Union for four years." He was warmly applauded.

Mr. Seward introduced Senator Romero as the Minister from Mexico, when three cheers were given for that republic.

## PHOTOGRAPH OF EX-GOV. JOHNSON.

proceeded to analyze the proposed Constitutional amendments. The second amendment regulating, or rather attempting to take the States into negro suffrage, he showed was to benefit the New England States, in which there is no negro population, by cutting down the representation of States with a large negro population. Under it Pennsylvania, with its hundred thousand negroes, would lose a member of Congress. The amendment proscribing all the people of the South who participated in the rebellion he branded as an attempt to drive all the heart, the brain and the manhood out of the Southern States. If this government is to exist it cannot exist with the mark of degradation on the brow of a large and influential class of its population. (Cheers.)

Mr. Clymer then quoted at length from Wendell Phillips' address at Framingham, Mass., in July last, to show that after all the amendments was nothing but a cheat and a lie, "to bridge over" the October elections. When the people had been again humbugged the real purpose of the Radicals would be exposed. That purpose was to confiscate the lands at the South, and divide them among the negroes. The reading of Wendell Phillips' speech and Mr. Clymer's comments on its infamous character, had a most decided effect upon his hearers.

If Andrew Johnson had been a corrupt and wicked man, all he had to do was to fall in with the radicals, and they would have rejoiced to make him their candidate for a second term. He showed that the policy of Congress was framed merely to save the life of the Republican party by deceiving the people into again trusting that party with power, when other schemes of the radicals, now kept quiet to "bridge over the October" elections, would be thrust upon the country.

Mr. Clymer said by the will of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania, he had been put forward as the exponent of their principles in this canvass. (Cheers.) He had nothing to conceal, but would frankly state his principles. He had been nominated because he was supposed to have illustrated by his life, his devotion to the principles of the Democratic party. He did not ask the support of any man on personal grounds, but claimed only the votes of those who agreed with him in principle. Men die, but principles are eternal. He then examined the platform of the Republican State Convention, and showed that it contained the doctrine of negro suffrage, sugar-coated, so that incipient radicals could swallow it. He also referred to the statement made by Mr. T. M. Marshall, of Pittsburgh, that General Geary had expressed to him his hearty concurrence in the policy and principles of Thaddeus Stevens, the disunionist. But decidedly the richest part of Mr. Clymer's speech was his withering ridicule of the attempt being made by the old Know Nothing leaders to wheedle and blarney the Irish into the support of the Radical ticket, by a professed desire that the neutrality laws should be repealed.

## PHOTOGRAPH OF EX-GOV. JOHNSON.

**NEGRO SUFFRAGE.**—While Senator Doolittle was making a speech at Buffalo, a few evenings ago, a radical exclaimed, "Why not let the negroes vote?"

"The reason they should not vote, I tell them, is simply this: In the Southern States there is a mass of colored population, among which nine-tenths of the men have no sense of family and family ties—(tremendous applause)—and the women have no sense of virtue; and the man who would build the foundations of human society upon a population like that knows nothing of republican government. (Great applause.) I say that to base suffrage on the negro population of the South in their present condition would make a burlesque of republican institutions—(laughter and applause)—and we ourselves would be the laughing stock of the world. (Load cheers.) I can understand how, in the Northern States, where there are a few colored men brought up as freedmen among freemen, with the habits and thoughts of freemen, with families like freemen—I can understand how in some of the States such a population may be admitted to suffrage. But in the States of the South situated as they are now, with this population in its present condition, there is no man in his senses, in my judgment, who would, got up to defend negro suffrage. There is still another and more potent reason than the one I have stated, I told it last fall—General Grant told me and authorized me to state it—that threatened to force negro suffrage upon those States now would inevitably lead to a war of races." ("That's so.")

**GEARY AND NEGRO SUFFRAGE.**—General Geary in his late speech at York, said:

"I have already said that I am in favor of universal justice and freedom; and I claim to be a sincere and earnest friend of ALL men, in whatever clime or country, without regard to caste or condition, who are struggling for a higher and nobler state of moral, political and religious freedom—and enlargement of their natural and inalienable rights."

The right to vote is the only "higher state of political freedom" which the negro is struggling for. Geary is therefore in favor of negro suffrage, but he might have said it in fewer words.

—The Hungarian Constitution of 1840 is to be restored.

## PHOTOGRAPH OF EX-GOV. JOHNSON.

**THE RADICAL CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.** The Civil Rights bill makes the negro the equal of the white man before the law. No State can ever make a distinction between them.

It destroys State laws, and fines a Judge who decides according thereto. If a negro murders a white man or ravages a white woman, he cannot now be tried before a State Court, without his consent; he is only liable before the United States Courts.

The negro is made a citizen whether he is fit or unfit, the intelligent foreigner must wait five years.

Perfect equality between the races is created by it. The negro may marry the white woman. No State can prevent it.

They can force themselves by it into our company in the hotels, in the cars, in the lecture room, and in the public assemblies.

The power exercised in it can allow the negro to vote, to sit as jurors, and to hold office contrary to the will of the people of the State.

Congress has already given them the right to vote in all the territories.

It creates a swarm of officers to eat out our substance. The white man pays them to take care of the negro.

It creates a public prosecutor who is paid by the Government as a spy upon the white man for the benefit of the negro.—Exchange.

## PHOTOGRAPH OF EX-GOV. JOHNSON.

**THE WAY TO RAISE TAXES.**—The Solons of the Nation being hard at work to revise and modify the revenue laws of the country, and apparently having taxed their precocious minds to the utmost to know what to tax, I assume the responsibility of suggesting to Congress the following list as additional items for taxation, believing that if adopted it will prove an invaluable source of revenue to the General Government:

A tax on all plans and schemes of reconstruction that are introduced into Congress, which, if propagated in the future as rapidly as in the past six months, would yield at least five hundred millions during the remainder of the present Congress.

A tax on all Radical dead ducks. A very large revenue would be derived from this source within the next six months, but if delayed longer it would be of no avail, as it may be safely asserted that after that period there will be no more of these peddling fowls left alive.

A tax on all lying and slandering Radicals, which, on an average of only one in a thousand being a man of truth, would yield a sum not less than sufficient to pay the national debt in two years.

A tax on cheap patriotism, computing the number of intensely "loyal" persons who didn't fight when they had a chance, and who have now such a itching desire to "clean out" all the rebels in the land, when they are aware they can get no chance, at an average of nine out of ten would yield fifty millions annually. This class would include all clerks and office-holders during the war, who were never in the army, and who will not now give their offices over to the soldiers. A burdensome tax should be levied on such disinterested patriotism.

## SPEECH OF HON. HESTER CLYMER, AT UNIONTOWN, PA.

On Friday, August 21st, 1886.

Mr. Clymer commenced by stating he would not turn resurrectionist, and dig up the dead issues of the past. The fearful war through which we have just passed has wiped away the old questions of slavery and secession, and left us with living issues, upon the proper settlement of which depends the prosperity of the Union. The war was waged for three purposes: First, to preserve the Union intact; second, to sustain the Constitution; and, third, to enforce the laws. (Cheers.) It was to accomplish these purposes you gave your sons to the bloody harvest. Suppose three years ago, you had been told it was to give a social and political equality to four millions of negroes, would any body of men—would the Democratic party—have supported the war had such been its declared purpose. (Cries of "no," "no.") Certainly not, nor would the Republicans, for they as a party have never been known as a war party. (Laughter.) After Grant received the sword of Lee, a Yankee peddler could have traveled from the Potomac to the Gulf without being disturbed. There was peace throughout the length and breadth of the land. Why then has the Union not been restored in its pristine glory? It is because the radical Republicans have taken the place of armed rebels in the field. (Uproarious cheering.) The only traitors in the country to-day are those who travel under the disunion flag of the Radical Republican party.—(Continued cheering.)

With the surrender of Lee and Johnston, the objects of the war were accomplished. But just at the close of the contest, one of those rare and horrid crimes occurred, around which gathered in history the glowing events of centuries—the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States. If, under his administration, harmony should again come to the land, who will not see in the auspicious event the spirit of God moving over the troubled waters. Educated in the faith of Jefferson, and brought up at the feet of Jackson, Andrew Johnson when he took an oath to support the Constitution, and enforce the laws, meant to keep that oath, and most nobly has he done so. (Load cheers.) The speaker then traced the reconstruction policy of the President, and showed its identity, in the formation of provisional governments for the late rebellious States with the policy inaugurated by President Lincoln in the cases of Louisiana and Tennessee. Was not that his duty? What else could he do? Was he not bound, as the Executive of the nation, to reconstruct the State governments and establish law and order among the people? (Cheers.) But he even went beyond this; he required of the reconstructed States that they should ratify the Constitutional amendment abolishing slavery, and repudiate the rebel debt. The States acceded to these conditions; and no one at the North gainsayed the acts of the President at this time last year, when his policy had been fully developed. Every one—Democrat and Republican—united in saying he had done his duty, and done it patriotically and judiciously. The Democrats not only earnestly endorsed him, but went further and proclaimed from every stump in the State that the Republican endorsement of the President was a sham and a fraud. ("It was.") We were denounced by the opposition for pointing out their deceit; and that party went into power a year ago upon their endorsement of the President's policy. They won the October elections in this State by a clear case of false pretences.—(Cheers.) It was not the first time they had carried elections in that way, but he trusted in God it would be the last. ("Tremendous cheering.") They were no sooner seated in power, than the radical leaders falsified their pledges, and declared that the President's reconstruction plan would not suit them. The only reason in the world for this change in their views was this: If the Southern States were admitted to their just and constitutional share in the Government, the Republican party would be driven from power. (Cheers.) The radical leaders, seeing this, determined that the States should not be admitted until they effected a perpetual insurance on their own retention of power and patronage. Mr. Clymer then exposed the programme of the radicals in Congress, from the hour that Colfax declared it, prior to his election as Speaker, through all its varied phases in the action of the Committee of Fifteen. In forming this Committee, they erected inside of the government a secret tribunal that finds its parallel alone in the Directory of the French revolution. (Cheers.) From this fitting beginning the radicals started on a career of outrage and treason that can only be corrected by the people. They had been eight months in maturing their plans in Congress. The proceedings of Congress showed that they deemed it a necessity that at least once a day some tinkering from New England or the West should present an amendment to the Constitution. (Laughter.) But there was one thing yet wanting, and that something to give immortality to a party rotten at heart. (Cheers.) For this they schemed and plotted eight months, and finally, when it came to the dog days, they were driven to the adoption of what is known as the "Congressional plan." He then

proceeded to analyze the proposed Constitutional amendments. The second amendment regulating, or rather attempting to take the States into negro suffrage, he showed was to benefit the New England States, in which there is no negro population, by cutting down the representation of States with a large negro population. Under it Pennsylvania, with its hundred thousand negroes, would lose a member of Congress. The amendment proscribing all the people of the South who participated in the rebellion he branded as an attempt to drive all the heart, the brain and the manhood out of the Southern States. If this government is to exist it cannot exist with the mark of degradation on the brow of a large and influential class of its population. (Cheers.)

Mr. Clymer then quoted at length from Wendell Phillips' address at Framingham, Mass., in July last, to show that after all the amendments was nothing but a cheat and a lie, "to bridge over" the October elections. When the people had been again humbugged the real purpose of the Radicals would be exposed. That purpose was to confiscate the lands at the South, and divide them among the negroes. The reading of Wendell Phillips' speech and Mr. Clymer's comments on its infamous character, had a most decided effect upon his hearers.

If Andrew Johnson had been a corrupt and wicked man, all he had to do was to fall in with the radicals, and they would have rejoiced to make him their candidate for a second term. He showed that the policy of Congress was framed merely to save the life of the Republican party by deceiving the people into again trusting that party with power, when other schemes of the radicals, now kept quiet to "bridge over the October" elections, would be thrust upon the country.

Mr. Clymer said by the will of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania, he had been put forward as the exponent of their principles in this canvass. (Cheers.) He had nothing to conceal, but would frankly state his principles. He had been nominated because he was supposed to have illustrated by his life, his devotion to the principles of the Democratic party. He did not ask the support of any man on personal grounds, but claimed only the votes of those who agreed with him in principle. Men die, but principles are eternal. He then examined the platform of the Republican State Convention, and showed that it contained the doctrine of negro suffrage, sugar-coated, so that incipient radicals could swallow it. He also referred to the statement made by Mr. T. M. Marshall, of Pittsburgh, that General Geary had expressed to him his hearty concurrence in the policy and principles of Thaddeus Stevens, the disunionist. But decidedly the richest part of Mr. Clymer's speech was his withering ridicule of the attempt being made by the old Know Nothing leaders to wheedle and blarney the Irish into the support of the Radical ticket, by a professed desire that the neutrality laws should be repealed.

## PHOTOGRAPH OF EX-GOV. JOHNSON.

**NEGRO SUFFRAGE.**—While Senator Doolittle was making a speech at Buffalo, a few evenings ago, a radical exclaimed, "Why not let the negroes vote?"

"The reason they should not vote, I tell them, is simply this: In the Southern States there is a mass of colored population, among which nine-tenths of the men have no sense of family and family ties—(tremendous applause)—and the women have no sense of virtue; and the man who would build the foundations of human society upon a population like that knows nothing of republican government. (Great applause.) I say that to base suffrage on the negro population of the South in their present condition would make a burlesque of republican institutions—(laughter and applause)—and we ourselves would be the laughing stock of the world. (Load cheers.) I can understand how, in the Northern States, where there are a few colored men brought up as freedmen among freemen, with the habits and thoughts of freemen, with families like freemen—I can understand how in some of the States such a population may be admitted to suffrage. But in the States of the South situated as they are now, with this population in its present condition, there is no man in his senses, in my judgment, who would, got up to defend negro suffrage. There is still another and more potent reason than the one I have stated, I told it last fall—General Grant told me and authorized me to state it—that threatened to force negro suffrage upon those States now would inevitably lead to a war of races." ("That's so.")

**GEARY AND NEGRO SUFFRAGE.**—General Geary in his late speech at York, said:

"I have already said that I am in favor of universal justice and freedom; and I claim to be a sincere and earnest friend of ALL men, in whatever clime or country, without regard to caste or condition, who are struggling for a higher and nobler state of moral, political and religious freedom—and enlargement of their natural and inalienable rights."

The right to vote is the only "higher state of political freedom" which the negro is struggling for. Geary is therefore in favor of negro suffrage, but he might have said it in fewer words.

—The Hungarian Constitution of 1840 is to be restored.

## PHOTOGRAPH OF EX-GOV. JOHNSON.

**THE RADICAL CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.** The Civil Rights bill makes the negro the equal of the white man before the law. No State can ever make a distinction between them.

It destroys State laws, and fines a Judge who decides according thereto. If a negro murders a white man or ravages a white woman, he cannot now be tried before a State Court, without his consent; he is only liable before the United States Courts.

The negro is made a citizen whether he is fit or unfit, the intelligent foreigner must wait five years.

Perfect equality between the races is created by it. The negro may marry the white woman. No State can prevent it.

They can force themselves by it into our company in the hotels, in the cars, in the lecture room, and in the public assemblies.

The power exercised in it can allow the negro to vote, to sit as jurors, and to hold office contrary to the will of the people of the State.

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