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just been refitted with a Power Press and new type, ALEXANDER HOLLAND, Treasurer American and everything in the Printing line can be execu ted in the most artistic manner and at the lowest rates.-TERMS CASH. Al ters should be addressd to

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Several Hundred Different Figures, the Larges
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Our Yo

Nick Nax,
Yankee Notions,
Budget of Fun,
Jolly Joker,
Phunny Phellow,
Lippincott's Magazine,
Riverside Magazine,
Waverly Magazine,
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Gardner's Monthly,
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Constantly on hand to accomodate those who want
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Only a part of the vast number of articles pertaining to the Book and Stationery business,
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We buy and sell for CASH, and by this arrangement we expect to sell as cheap as goods of this
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HON. A. K. McCLURE, Philadelphia, Solicito The Chinese Government having (through the Hon. Anson Burlingame) conceded to this pany the privilege of connecting the great sea-ports of the Empire by submarine electric tele-

graph cable, we propose commencing operations in China, and laying down a line of nine hundred miles at once, between the following port s, viz Population. . . . 1,000,000

.1,000,000 Total.....5,910,000

These ports have a foreign commerce of \$900,000,000,000, and an enormous domestic trade, besides which we have the immense internal commence of the Empire, radiating from these points, through its canals and navigable rivers.

The cable being laid, this company proposes erecting land lines, and establishing a speedy and trustworthy means of communication, which must command there, as everywhere else, the communications of the Government, of business, and of social life especially in China. Sho has no postal system, and her enly means now of communicating

system, and her only means now of communicating information is by couriers on land, and by steam large country, in the main densely peopled; but few yet realize that she contains more than a third of the human race. The latest returns made to her central authorities for taxing purposes by the local magistrate make her population Four human dred and Fourteen millions, and this is more likely to be under than over the actual aggregate. Nearly all of these, who are over ten years old, not only can but do read and write. Her civilization is received. not only can but do read and write. Her civili-zation is peculiar, but her literature is as exten-sive as that of Eurepe. China is a land of teach-ers and traders; and the latter are exceedingly quick to avait themselves of every proffered facili-ty for procuring early information. It is observed in California that the Chinese make great use of the telegraph, though it there transmits messages

ty for procuring early information. It is observed in California that the Chinese make great use of the telegraph, though it there transmits messages in English alone. To-day great numbers of fleet steamers are owned by Chinese merchants, and used by them exclusively for the transmission of early intelligence. If the telegraph we propose connecting all their great seeports, were now in existence, it is believed that its business would pay the cost within the first two years of its successful operation, and would steadily increase thereafter.

No enterprise commends itself as in a greater degree renumerative te capitalists, and to our whole people. It is of vast national importance commercially, politically and evangelically.

Lef The stock of this Company has been unqualifiedly recommended to capitalists and business men, as a desirable investment by editorial articles in the New York Herald, Tribiane, World, Times, Post, Express, Independent, and in the Philadelphia North American, Press, Ludger, Inquirer, Age, Bulletin and Telegraph.

Shares of this company, to a limited number, may be obtained at \$50 each, \$10 payable down, \$15 on the 1st of November, and \$25 payable in monthly instalments of \$2.50 each, commencing December 1, 1888, on application to

DREXEL & CO.,

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Shares can be obtained in Bedford by applica tion to Reed & Schell, Bankers, who are author ized to receive subscriptions, and can give all ne cossary information on the subject. sept25y1

PHILADELPHIA.	[sep11,'68,y1]	IEMANN.	GEO. W. NIEMANN.	GL
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ONES' ONE PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE	PRICE	ONE	NES.	0
And moderate prices with the best workmanship	And			4
of fit.	VE combine style with neatness of fit.	ine style	JE comb	and the same

BUY YOUR NOTIONS

of R. W BERKSTRESSER.

PLASTER.—The subscriber would respectfully inform the public that he has just received from the city 60 tons of best Nova Scotia ROCK PLASTER,

ROCK PLASTER,
and will continue to receive, as his stock diminishes, until the first of April, which he will grind, and have for sale at Hartley's Mill, and will sell as cheap as can be bought for cash. Wheat, rye, or corn, at the highest cash prices taken in exhause. Plaster Remarker, only until the let change for Plaster. Remember, only until the 1st of April. Thankful for past favors he solicits a nuance of the same.
ANDREW J. MILLER.

Koofland's Column.

YOU ALL

HAVE HEARD OF

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

AND

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC.

Prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia. Their introduction into this country from Ger-

THEY CURED YOUR FATHERS AND MOTHERS,

and will cure you and your children. They are entirely different from the many preparations now in the country called Bitters or Tonics. They are no tavern preparation, or any thing like one; but good, honest, reliable medicines. They are

The greatest known remedies for Liver Complaint,

DYSPEPSIA. Nervous Debility,
JAUNDICE,
Diseases of the Kidneys,
ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN,
and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fullnes of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructatious, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Sufficienting Sense Consumer of Heart, Choking or Sufficienting Sense Consumer of Webs before the sight, Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil and Great Depression of Spirits.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

is entirely vegetable and contains no liquor. It is a compound of Fluid Extracts. The Roots, Herbs, and Barks from which these extracts are made, are gathered in Germany. All the medicinal virtueus are extracts of tracted from them by a scientific Chemist. These extracts are then forwarded to this Country to be used expressly for the manufacture of these Bitters. There is no alcoholic substance of any kind used in compounding the Bitters, hence it is the only Bitters that can be used in cuses where alcoholic stimulants are not advisable.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bit-ters, with PURE Santa Cruz Rum. Orange, etc. It is used for the same diseases as the Bitters, in case where some pure alcoholic stimulus is required. You will bear in mind that these remedies tirely different from any others advertised for the cure of the diseases named, these being scientific preparations of medicinal extracts, while the oth-TONIC is decidedly one of the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public. Its taste is exquisite. It is a pleasure to take it, while its life-giving, exhilarating, and medicinal quali-ties have caused it to be known as the greatest of all tonics.

DEBILITY.

Weak and Delicate Children are made strong by using the Bitters or Tonic. In fact, they are Family Medicines. They can be administered with perfect safety to a child three months old, the most delicate female, or a man of ninety.

These remedies are the best Blood Purifiers

ever known and will cure all diseases resulting from bad blood. Keep your blood pure; keep your Liver in order, organs in a sound, healthy condition, by the use of these reme

FROM HON. GEO. W. WOODWARD.

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylva-

PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1887.

I find that "Hoofland's German Bitters" is not an intoxicating beverage, but is a good tonic, useful in disorders of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility and want of neryous action in the system.
Yours Truly,
GEO. W. WOODWARD.

FROM HON. JAMES TAOMPSON. Judge of the Sapreme Contr of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28, 1866.
I consider "Hoofand's German Bitters" a valuable medicine in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I A Yours, with respect, JAMES THOMPSON.

The effect of the Control of the Contr

FROM REV. JOSEPH H. KENNARD, D. D.,

CAUTION. Hoofland's German Remedies are counterfeited. The Gennine have the signature of C. M. Jackson on the front of the outside wrapper of each bottle, and the name of the article blown in each bottle. All others are counterfeit.

Or, a half dozen for \$5. Price of the Tonic, \$1 50 per bottle; Or, a half dozen for \$7 50.

The tonic is put up in quart bottles Recollect that it is Dr. Hoofland's German Remedies that are so universally used and so highly recommended; and do not allow the Druggist to induce you to take anything else that he may say is just as good because he makes a larger profit onit. These Remedies will be sent by express to any locality upon application to the PRINCIPAL OFFICE,

No. 631 ARCH STREET, Philadelphia. CHAS. M. EVANS. Formerly C. M. JACKSON & Co. These Remedies are for sale by Druggists, Store-

keepers and Medicine Dealers everywhere.

Do not forget to examine the article you buy in order to get the genuene. may 29'68y1

At the German Medicine Store.

Suffrage Constitutional Amendment. SPEECH OF HON. GEO. W. WOODWARD.

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

In the House of Representatives, February 20, 1869.

On the joint resolution (S. R. No. 8) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United Mr. Woodward. I wish to say few words to-day in behalf of the people of Pennsylvania. The constitution of the State of Pennsylvania of 1790 was silent on the subject of negro suffrage. A diversity of opinion and practice to a limited extent grew up under that constitution. In some sporadic instances colored men were permitted to vote; but at length the question came before the highest judicial tribunal of the State, and it was decided that the constitution of 1790 rightly understood, never permitted negro suffrage.

That decision was based upon this ground, that the negro race never had become a part of the social compact of this country, a conclusion that was deduced from the history of the negro race, and their introduction into this country as slaves. It resulted very logically out of the great principle of the Declaration of Independence, that the most popular branch of which shall all just Governments should be founded in the consent of the governed. A subject, inferior, ignorant, and idolatrous race, introduced into a country against their will to be slaves, would be greatly wronged in being treated as having consented to the government of that country. The African race has never consented to the government of this country. They are exotic, they are alien, they are strangers to the Commonwealth. They were brought here in violation of the laws of nature; they right. It is as follows: were thrust upon us without their consent and without ours; and according to Pennsylvania law they never became parties to the social compact upon which all our political institutions

are founded. The people of Pennnsylvania penetrated with these truths, which their judiciary had thus recognized, amended in 1837 their constitution of 1790, and in defining the qualifications of electors inserted the word "white" before the word "freeman." This was not only agreed to in their constitutional convention after great deliberation, but that amendment was submitted, with other amendments, to a vote of the people of Pennsylvania. And, sir, it is a part of the history of the because of the popularity which it gave to the other amendments. I point the House to the fact that the people of now in session. that the negro race was no party to the should be exercised in favor of a future ted how this beneficent reform of

negro suffrage upon the people. They chosen after you have shown your consistent denial that they were for position to negro suffrage, negro suffrage. The Welsh do not like Having said thus much in behalf of the Irish; there is a lack of congeniali- an amendment which the gentleman

Pennsylvania was elected last October. the rights of the negro race. With us but as surely as God has made intel-It was elected while the republicans the negro is esteemed according to his lect superior to matter and the white were complaining that the democrats individual merits. If he is industrious, man to the black, the country in were slandering them in charging them sober and honest, he is respected and with intending to introduce negro suf- patronized. I have many friends a- governed by white men. They will frage. That charge was declared to be a defamation upon the fair fame of the kindest feelings for them, I am in-partnership in this matter. Call it rspublican party. And yet it is to this capable of doing anything in my rep- predjudice or what you will, philosopresent legislature the gentleman in- resentative capacity to their prejudice sists upon submitting the amendment. A legislature not only not elected to to them. The assertion that it is the other is white, and therefore they consider any such subject. but elected in the midst of profuse denials that civil rights is false, and, so far as ical trusts. I do not say that one may such a subject was to come before them. On this question they do not represent ous. The negro no more needs the be compelled to respect the civil rights the people- were never chosen to rep- ballot in Pennsylvania for his security of the inferior race-but they cannot resent them. If the gentleman will than the women do for theirs. The long be co-trustees of suffrage without say that this legislature was elected to whole history of that grand old Com- riots and bloodshedding. If the time consider this or any similar amendment I will give up the discussion. Nay, I will give him anything I have to give if

all. What I propose is, that the amendment shall be submitted to a legislature, be chosen after this date, with this

upon a body of representatives to ratify

your amendment who do not represent

might just as well not be submitted at

question before the eyes of the people. The gentleman from Massachusetts says that is unconstitutional. Why Because we cannot select the legislature to which to submit our amendment. I deny his premises. I say the duty of selecting the representative body to which we shall submit amendments. When I read the words of the Constitution you will see I am sylvania, and is subversive of our fun-

of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this beneficent reform. I cannot help Constitution, or on application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several States shall call a convention for hature of suffrage. Having on a formproposing amendments, which, in eith- er occasion stated my views somewhat er case shall be valid to all intents and at length on this head, I will not enpurposes as part of this Constitution ter again into the subject, but will conwhen ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or is not a natural right any more than by conventions in three-fourths there- any other municipal regulation which of, as the one or the other mode of rat- experience has shown to be expedient. ification may be proposed by Congress."

There, sir, is the constitutional devolution of the duty to exercise our dis- liberty do; but it is a political trust cretion as between the legislature and a | which the majority may bestow where convention to pass upon amendments, it will best subserve the gereral wel-The duty involves the power. If we fare. It is a conventional as contramust choose between the legislature and distinguished from a natural right .the reform of the constitution were es- a convention, we may choose a legisla- Its bestowal, limitations, and exercise pecially opposed to this amendment, ture or a convention elected last year, or are regulated by the law of conveto be elected this year. The constitu- nience or expendiency. The question tion does not shut up to legislatures always ought to be, will a proposed now in session. We may take extension of suffrage promote the peace Pennsylvania, thus through their judicial tribunals and by their own popular elections decided and reasonably represent the peosocial compact and should not be ad- instead of the existing legislature is, which we hear so much could be made

all political parties have recognized it tleman to say that the amendment was brought in with it the odious ostracism this nineteenth century, we are to be and submitted to it. The republican to be submitted to the people? It can- by which the greatest and best men of party, as often as they have been not be submitted to the people by be- the city were banished. These and charged with intending to take out of ing submitted to the present legisla- many other examples that might be the foundations of our State govern- ture. Nobody knows that better than cited ought to teach us that when sufment that corner-stone, have asserted the gentleman from Massachusetts, that they were slandered; that they in- When you have matured the form of or fraud, instead of growing up out of tended nothing of the sort. They have your proposition, throw it before the the experience of the people, it is a tance which has made him great to the pointed to the Chicago platform in con- legislature to be chosen next fall, and firmation of their assertions. In con- let the people understand that when we sequence of this disavowal they enjoyed democrats charged you republicans in the last election, and in all the late with plotting for negro suffrage we lately they were formed, not on the wild elections in our State, a very large did not slander you, but spoke only Welsh vote, which, I tell them, they the truth. Put your amendment bewill lose from the day that they force fore the representatives of the people

ty between the two classes on account from Massachusetts will not let me of religion and other causes. The re- offer, I improve the opportunity to add publican party, while they cannot car- a few more thoughts on the general ry the great body of the Irish popula- subject of negro suffrage. I have lation, can carry a large proportion of shown the House what has been the the Welsh so long as, and only so long fixed position of Pennsylvania in all as, they can persuade that people they time on this subject. For more than are honest in their professions against thirty years all parties have acquiesced in the rule of white suffrage. So far The effect of the proposition now be- as I remember no public man in Pennfore us is to change the fundamental sylvania has proposed a repeal of the law of Pennsylvania, to reverse the his- rule. Even the late Mr. Stevens, toric and traditional policy of the State, whose opinions were extreme on all Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church, Philadelphia. to introduce into the politics of that subjects, never brought forward any DR. JACKSON-DEAR SIR:-I have been fre- great Commonwealth this alien, for- measure to alter our constitution in DR. JACKSON—DEAR SIR:—I have been frequently requested to connect my name with recommendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere. I have in all cases declined, but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that for general debility of the system, and especially for Liver Competially. In some cases it may fail; but usual J, I, doubt not, it will be very been fined in the department of the present time the republican party to the party to the present time the republican party to the present time the republican par- constitution, as a member of the con- assured," clamor for "woman's rights," has answered, sir, in your hearing, that myself that he would not have been he cannot allow the offering of an a- guilty of the insincerity and duplicity mendment looking to that end because that have characterized the conduct of the Constitution forbids him. I stand- the republican party on this question. ing here asking the gentleman from Having denied again and again that Massachusetts to do an unconstitution- this issue was in last fall's election, Price of the Bitters, \$1 per bottle; al thing, when I beg him to submit Mr. Stevens would have said, with his amendment to a vote of the people! | characteristict candor, the representa- | into hostility by bad legislation, does Well, sir, if the gentleman from Mas- tives then chosen do not necessarily not prevent the two races from dwelsachusetts had never done any uncon- represent the people on this question, ling together harmoniously in the same stitutional thing it would undoubted- let it go to the next representatives community, assisting each other in the ly be a very great sin in me to tempt they may choose. Not only have all labors and the charities of life, and him into transgression. But, Mr. white men in Pennsylvania acquiesced contributing their mutual welfare. Speaker, let me tell the gentleman for thirty-two years in the rule of white But when you attempt to force them A double purpose is thus effected-it from Massachusetts that I asked him to suffrage, but so also have the black into social and political equality you adds to the neat appearance of the violate no constitutional provision men. I cannot recall a single instance inflame the passions of both parties and farm and prevents the adjacent fields when I asked him to submit this a- in which any representatives of that destroy the harmony of their relations. from being overrun with noxious mendment to the people of Pennsylva- class of our citizens have asked for a Out of these conflicts the weaker must plants by the scattering of their seeds nia. And, sir, within five minutes af- change. The colored people of Penn- inevitably come most damaged. It is from the fence rows. ter he refused to entertain my proposi- sylvania are a quiet, orderly, and re- impossible to provoke a conflict betion, he stood in his place and declared, spectable population. They enjoy full tween the African and the Anglo-Saxas the report in the Globe will show protection of all civil rights. Pent- on races in which finally the African ashes made on the farm and all the to-morrow, that this constitutional sylvania abolished slavery in 1780 by an will not be worsted. For a while you slops of the weekly wash and all the amendment was to be submitted to the act whose preamble is often quoted to can force a sort of equality upon him refuse from the house, except such as people of this country. I deny that. attest her abhorrence of the institution, by a standing army and the Freedmen's food for hogs, should be added to the

necessary to the protection of their cannot co-operate in exercising politi-Pennsylvania is concerned, is slander- enslave the other-the superior may monwealth shows that the weak, the ever comes that the political destinies ignorant, the poor, the dependent have of this country, even for one presidenbeen cared for by her with a maternal tial term, are controlled by negroes, it he will hazard that statement. But he solicitude. Look at her common will be the darkest day that ever will not, and the fact must remain un- schools, her colleges, her asylums for dawned upon that unfortunate race. challenged that you are about to call the blind, the deaf and dumb, the in- May God in his mercy to them and us sane; her hospitals for the sick, houses | avert that day! of correction for the erring, her prisons the people upon this question. The for the guilty, her laws for the poor, expediency that I oppose negro sufratification might just as well be sub- for married women, her system of in- frage. It is the good of the negro as mitted to any other body of men-it testacy. What can Christianity or civilization do for the lowly, the poor, and distressed that Pennsylvania has they may live together in peace and not done? Who dares to stand up and happiness, as always heretofore in accuse her of robbing the negro of his Pennsylvania, that leads me to deprerights? Who has the audacity to assert that the ballot is essential to the negro's safety and welfare? Founded by deeds of peace, Pennsylvania has cedent, of constitutional law of your been just to all men, whether red or own party platform, and of the peace black or white, and he wrongs her of our commonwealth, you repeal our grievously who would undermine her constitution without giving us a right institutions upon the poor and false that the Constitution devolves upon us pretense that her citizens of African descent are oppressed. It is not so.

But though this amendment if un-

called for even by the negroes of Penndamental law, it is supposed it will be "The Congress, whenever two-thirds a step toward universal suffrage which gentlemen speak of as a great and thinking, sir, that such opinions are founded in a misapprehension of the tent myself with saying that suffrage It does not belong to manhood in the sense in which the rights of life and There is no medicine equal to Hoofland's German Bitters or Tonic They impart a tone System, strengthen the appetite, cause an enjoyment of the food, enable the stomach to digest it, parify the blood, give a good, sound, healthy complexion, eradicate the yellow tings from the eye, impart a bloom to the cheeks, and change the patient from a short-breathed, emack, and energy the patient from a short-breathed, emack that the negro race was no party to the social compact and should not be admitted to the suffrage.

Now, Mr. Speaker, that decree has short-breathed, emack, and nervous invalid, to a full-faced, Now, Mr. Speaker, that decree has should be represent the people which I maintain that our discretion which I maintain that our discretion should be exercised in favor of a future instead of the existing legislature is, mitted to the suffrage.

Now, Mr. Speaker, that decree has short-breathed, emack, and nervous invalid, to a full-faced, which I maintain that our discretion which I maintain that our discretion should be exercised in favor of a future to thoo the existing legislature is, mitted to the suffrage.

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Now, Mr. Speaker, that decree has should not be admitted to the suffrage at Athens that the people may have a change to the instrument of an inexorable tyranchoose representatives with a view to ny; and the same reformer who exfrage is hastened or extended by force cure and not a blessing.

Our written constitutions are the outcroppings of our national life. Until dreams of therorists, but to record the themselves they have secured in their have enjoyed that Welsh vote by reas- hands, and if they ratify it I will agree | constitutions, State and Federal. Sufon of their persistent and apparently never to raise my voice again in op- frage has been left to each State to bestow or withold according to its discrewomen or minors or unnaturalized forsent, they are set aside. The reasons for setting aside the negro are stronger and better than those which apply to social intercourse on which alone popular suffrage can be based.

This distinction if it be not enflamed demand. The present legislature of rights of sister States than she was of African will keep you at the public crib, plants.

which they dwell together must be mong them, and cherishing only the not, they cannot, maintain a peaceful phize and moralize upon it as you may, But, sir, the ballot will be no boon the fact remains that one is black and

Now, sir, it is from considerations of

well as of the white man that prompts my opposition. It is my desire that ciate this amendment. And especially have we in Pennsylvania, a right to complain when, in violation of all preto vote against your amendment. If such a high-handed wrong does not wake up the people of Pennsylvania to the revolutionary schemes of the republican party; if they can be beguiled by fair speeches into the support. of such a measure as this; if they are ready to have the negro thrust into political partnership in contempt of their solemnly recorded will, why then, sir, a sad and sickening degeneracy has come upon my native State, and, for the first time in life I shall blush to own myself her son. Africa never so demeaned herself. The hardy savages of the mountain slopes in the interior of that continent never debased themselves to the level of the Bushmen and Hotentots of the Cape of Good Hope. No, no, sir, they could be torn from kindred and homes by the cruel slave trader, and berne away to distant lands to be slaves, but they never would or never did, voluntarily surrender to an inferior tribe of their own race, much less to an inferior race. And have we proud Americans, so lost our ancestral traditions that we can no longer be inspired even by African example?

We have seen in history the proud Roman refusing citizenship to the most illustrious alliens; we have seen Goth and Hun and Vandal trample Roman granduer into dust; we have glowed over the struggles between the Norman and the Saxon, the Cavalier and the Rounkead, the Briton and the Scot, all of them jealous of their nationalities and ready to shed their blood in defence of what they had inherited never been reversed. On the contrary, this question. What right had the gentended the basis of suffrage at Athens from their ancestors. But now, in held up as the first example in the world's history of a great people surrendering political trusts to one of the lowest and feeblest races of the world's population. The Anglo-Saxon of American decent giving up the inheri-African? Not to the wild African in the freedom of his native jungles, but to the enfeebled, timid, ignorant descendant of a race of slaves! And these are to be made voters and law-givers, to be conclusions of experience. What the our judges and representatives. Is common mass have found to be good for there any profounder depth of self degredation than this? If there be I have

not courage to explore it.

Every citizen owes to his family protion. Nowhere has it been extended to tection against business disaster or sudden death. No one, however prospereigners. Why? If a natural right, a ous, can avoid the risks of business .-God-given inheritance to manhood, as it | A panic may sweep away the proudest is sometimes called, why should it be fortune. A war in Europe may ruin witheld from these classes? It is with- houses as rich as those of the Rothsheld from them on the same reason it is child, Hope and Baring. The Southin Pennsylvania withheld from negroes ern rebellion, for instance, threw thou--expediency. Human experience has sands of wealthy families into desolaproved that the trust could be best tion. Life Insurance presents to every executed by excluding these classes, citizen, no matter how poor, an opporand, as in all other trusts, the selectunity of securing his family against tion of a trustee on the ground of ex- want. The most ordinary prudence pediency is no affront to those who will enable a man, in whatever situaare not selected. Everybody except | tion of life he may be, to place upon those strong-minded women who, not that life a policy of from one to ten just representatives of their sex and thousand dollars. At forty cents a day "most ignorant of what they are most he can secure to his family ten thousand dollars in case of his death, and in would probably agree that it would be a this country ten thousand dollars will degredation to the female sex to invoive be enough to support for a great many them in the responsibilities of the bal- years an economical family. This adlot. Universal experience attests that vantage is given to us in many Insurthey are not suitable trustees; and ance Companies, but in none more therefore, by an almost universal con- clearly than in the National Life Insurance Company, whose prospectus is published in another column. It is managed by men of national reputafemales. Between him and the white | tion, and has a capital of a million dolman there is an ineradicable distinc- lars. Its rates of insurance are low. tion that must forever prevent that free, Its dividends are really given in advance. There are no unnecessary restrictions about the policies-they are non-forfeiting. No citizen can well refuse the many advantages it offers.

> CLEANING OUT OF FENCE ROWS .-Seize every available opportunity for grubbing up and cleaning out the wild growth that infests the fence row .-

ASHES AND SLOPS .- All the wood Its submission to the people, in the but whose substantive provisions show Bureau; you can oppress your own fel-compost heap as being rich in all the fair sense of the term, is exactly what I that she was no more unmindful of the low countrymen in the hope that the elements that constitute the food or