The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - - - - EDITOR

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, Aug. 26, 1874.

Circulation LARGER than any other Paper in the Juniata Valley.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

Supreme Judge,
Edward M. Paxson, of Philadelphia.

Lieutenant Governor,
Arthur G. Olmstead, of Potter.

Secretary of Internal Affairs,
Robert B. Beath, of Schuylkill.

Auditor General,
Harrison Allen, of Warren.

Senate,
H. Clay Marshall, of Orbisonia.
[Subject to the decision of the District Conference.]

Assembly,
George Guyer, of Warriorsmark,
Henry C. Robinson, of Dublin.

Sheriff,
Huston E. Crum, of Huntingdon.

County Commissioner,
William E. Corbin, of Juniata.

Director of the Poor,
Jacob H. Isett, of Penn.

County Surveyor,
William H. Booth, of Springfield.

Auditor,
Henry H. Swoope, of Mapleton.

Republican County Committee.

By a resolution passed at the late County Convention, the persons authorized therein, have selected the following named persons for the various election districts, to serve on the Republican County Committee for the year 1874.

Alexandria borough—Stephen Hamer, David Moore.
Barree—A. B. Miller, Ferdinand Corbin.
Birmingham borough—J. R. Thompson.
Brady—A. P. Burnham, J. B. Wakefield.
Broad Top City—John Lewis.
Carbon—A. S. Brooks, John Hafley.
Cass—Jacob Steever, Jesse B. Sharp.
Cassville borough—A. W. Chilcott.
Clay—Henry Hudson, C. R. McCarthy.
Coalmont borough—Reuben Crum.
Cromwell—James W. Lupfer, Samuel J. Cloyd.
Dublin—Walker Cree, Dorris Stitt.
Franklin—Samuel H. Irvin, John Q. Adams, T. W. Hamilton.
Henderson—George Hetrick.
Hopewell—David H. Helsel.
Huntingdon 1st Ward—Wm. A. Fleming, C. H. Glazier.
Huntingdon 2d Ward—Thos. G. Strickler, John C. Miller, Wm. I. Steel.
Huntingdon 3d Ward—Thomas S. Johnston, Richard Chilcott.
Huntingdon 4th Ward—Charles Kershaw.
Jackson—Jackson Harman, Wm. S. Smith, Elias Musser.
Juniata—Amos K. Kauffman.
Lincoln—John H. Donaldson, Alexander Parks.
Mapleton—M. L. Rex.
Marklesburg borough—Monroe W. Heaton.
Morris—Perry Moore, H. C. Beck.
Mt. Union borough—T. A. Appleby, John G. Stewart
Mt. Union District—H. C. Shaver.
Oneida—Wm. V. Miller.
Orbisonia—F. D. Rutter.
Penn—John Geissinger, A. R. Trexler.
Petersburg borough—John T. Dopp.
Porter—Geo. Walheater, James Allen, Benj. Ironberg.
Shade Gap borough—H. C. Zeigler.
Shirley—Robert Bingham, Henry S. Dell.
Shirleysburg borough—John A. Kerr.
Springfield—Newton Madden, Cyrus Brown.
Tell—James Speer.
Tod—W. H. Benson, Nicholas Crum.
Three Springs borough—Lorraine Ashman.
Union—John Gayton, Simeon Wright.
Walker—John P. Watson, E. J. McCoy.
Warriorsmark—Levi Claybaugh, Richard Wills, Benj. Winkleman.
Upper West—Adam Lightner, James F. Thompson.
Lower West—Isaac M. Neff.

L. S. GEISSINGER,
Chairman Republican County Committee.
Huntingdon, August 26, 1874.

GET ASSESSED.

The duplicate list of voters are now in the hands of the assessors, and subject to inspection, free of charge, by any person residing in an election district who shall desire to see the same. It is the duty of every citizen to see that his name is properly registered. After the 3d day of September it will be too late. The law now requires assessments to be sixty-one days before the day of election. On the two secular days preceding the days for the return of the assessment lists the assessor is required to be at the voting place in his district from ten A. M., to three P. M., and from six P. M., to nine P. M., for the purpose of making corrections or adding new names, but it is not best to wait until the last day. Attend to this at once.

☞ The Gussites have swallowed up the Speeritcr—the frog has really swallowed the ox. What a queer looking thing it is now!

☞ The alternate stripes of black and yellow, on the potato bug, are emblematical of the union of the Gussites and Speerites.

☞ Jere. Cook, esq., who for a number of years ably edited the Chambersburg *Repository*, has retired from the position and is succeeded by J. M. Pomeroy, of Philadelphia. We are sorry to lose Mr. Cook from the fraternity. The incoming man has our earnest wishes for success.

☞ After Speer, Petriken, Guss and Woods have spent many weary nights and days arranging for a union of the Democrats and Potato Bugs, for the purpose of securing the election of the said R. Milton, it now appears extremely doubtful whether the aforesaid gentleman will be nominated. This is not a bit encouraging.

☞ Huntingdon county is at last without any Democratic organization. If the few straight Democrats want to continue the party, outside of Guss and Woods, they must organize for themselves. At present Guss and Woods are at the head of affairs! Speer, the popular member of Congress, has done it all. Vote for Speer!

☞ R. Milton spent much of his time setting up the other counties in the district to vote for him, and now the candidates in these counties say that they don't thank him for his laudable efforts, and actually say they won't allow him to be nominated. Money can't buy them and the funds that were sent out have been returned. This looks *bad*.

☞ Our old and substantial friend, I. H. Rawlins, esq., of Hollidaysburg, we learn from a report of the proceedings of the Republican County Convention, has been nominated for Assembly. He is a very deserving young man, and the Republicans of Blair county will do honor to themselves by electing him. We hope he may be successful, of which there is very little doubt.

☞ That little "resolute" of Petriken's conceding the Senatorial nomination to Franklin, in consideration of the concession on the part of that county, of the Congressional nomination to Huntingdon, appears to have been ill-timed. The thing didn't work. Stenger and his friends couldn't stand the Salary Grabber, and they put their veto upon it. Does Huntingdon still concede the Senator to Franklin? We hope so.

THE PLATFORM.

The resolutions unanimously adopted at the Republican State Convention at Harrisburg, on the 18th of August, have the genuine ring. Not only the prominent current questions affecting the vital interests of the State, but the great national issues to be considered and decided on the broad principle, equal justice to all, are taken up and presented in their true bearings upon the body politic, with a clearness and energy which assures the reader that the Convention meant just what it said in its unanimous declaration of faith and practice.

The first resolution refers to the steady reduction of the State and National indebtedness and taxation and to the integrity and efficiency of the State and Federal administrations, and very justly urges these facts as the basis affording the best evidence of good government and the strongest reasons for continued confidence in the party now in power. And just here it may be remarked that while the Democratic party have charged the general government with defalcations and wasteful appropriations, the facts are that all the defalcations that have occurred since the Republican party came into power will not amount to one dollar in each million of dollars received and disbursed by the officials of the United States Government during the entire period since 1861! This indicates a degree of integrity on the part of official that may challenge comparison with the best regulated financial systems—either private or public—in the history of the world. Equally unfounded is the charge of wasteful appropriations. During the continuance of the great rebellion, costing, when at its height, from two to three millions per day, it was impossible to watch and check, at all times, the occurrence of extravagance and waste, in the movements of a vast army reaching over thousands of miles of territory. But within the supervision of the official Departments proper, the figures, published annually for public inspection, show an intelligent and most scrupulous regard to economy in the use of the public treasure. What better evidence of an economical and careful government can we have than the testimony afforded by the condition of the public credit in 1860 and in 1874? During the year the Democrats went out of power the government was borrowing money—to meet its ordinary expenses—at twelve per cent. per annum. To-day it is funding the war debt, forced upon the country by the Democratic party, at five per cent. per annum!

The second and third resolutions call attention to the New State Constitution and its superiority over the former Constitution. This revisal of the Constitution is a measure that devolves, in the progress of increased and increasing population and development, upon all the States, and must be attended to at one time or another. The crowning glory in the case under consideration comes from the decided improvements embraced in the provisions of the new instrument, and in its peculiar adaptation to accomplish the great objects in view—a higher standard of legislation, better laws, and a purer administration. And now if the letter and spirit of the New Constitution are to be faithfully carried out, what party can so well put the machinery in operation as the one that prepared the Constitution, which, after due deliberation, was approved and accepted by the people.

The fourth resolution, with a view to securing still greater integrity on the part of public officers, asks for such legislation as will substitute salaries for fees, the salaries to be such as will afford a fair and just compensation for the services rendered. This is generally conceded to be a step in the right direction, and the subject is one which should command, not only the attention of the Pensylvania Legislature, but that also of other States and of Congress itself. We hope the movement here inaugurated will be practically nationalized.

The fifth resolution points with pride to the common school system of the State. It is indeed a noble tribute to its founders and an honor to all who have been instrumental in placing it upon the broad basis which guarantees its permanency and success.

The sixth resolution is national in its character, and endorses that policy which harmonizes and protects every branch of industry alike throughout the national Commonwealth, and legislates with a view to their fullest development. It disapproves of further land-grants to railroad corporations; is in favor of river improvements, cheap transportation and profitable markets for agricultural and manufacturing labor; of bringing the producer and consumer nearer together; of adjusting the relations between capital and labor, so that each may enjoy an equitable share of profits; and of compelling wealthy corporations to conform strictly to law,—all for the purpose of preserving the honor of the nation and developing the immense resources of every section of the Union, and advancing the social and mutual prosperity of ALL its industrial and laboring classes. These broad, orthodox views will be endorsed by every well-disposed and patriotic citizen from Maine to Oregon. Let us all, and each of us, in our individual capacity, labor for the accomplishment of these noble aspirations.

The seventh resolution finds in the recent paralysis of trade, and especially in the manufacturing interests, increased evidence in support of the protective policy. The reduction of the tariff and increased importations from Europe helped to bring on the panic, and has rendered recovery from it more difficult. There is great force of truth in this resolution, and we commend it earnestly to the special attention of Congress.

The eighth resolution condemns in the severest terms—but none too severe—the attempt to establish a free trade treaty with Canada, through the agency of Reciprocity. The consideration of this measure, or any of one of its nature, it is justly claimed, belongs "property and of right" to the popular branch of the government. On its own merits alone the proposed treaty is condemned not only by manufacturing states but by the agricultural interests and by every other interest and industry throughout the country—excepting by those only who are engaged in and peculiarly profited by the trade with the Dominion. The resolution is timely and cannot fail to have weight with those who may be charged in the final disposal of this purely Canadian and British free trade measure.

The ninth and tenth resolutions refer to the White League fallicies of the South; recapitulates the *status* of the colored race under the provisions of the amendments to the Constitution, and calls upon Congress to see that they are protected in their rights. Congress knows its duty, as does also the Executive in reference to the *status* of the colored race, and no leniency can or will be shown to those who attempt to restrict or deprive them of their lawful rights.

By the eleventh resolution the national banking system is endorsed, with a recommendation to make it free to all. The argument is logical. People ought to have the privilege of exercising their own judgment as to the amount of banking capital required in their respective communities.

The twelfth resolution favors specie payments at the earliest practicable day. That covers the whole ground and should govern any legislation that may be deemed necessary on the subject.

The thirteenth resolution remembers the soldiers and sailors of the Republic with gratitude for their patriotic services, as every good citizen must ever continue to do.

The fourteenth recommends Governor Hartranft for the Presidency. This is well, but will probably be considered a little premature. A year hence will be time enough to take up the question. Let us have peace.

Something about a "third term" was presented in the form of a resolution, by a volunteer. The Convention thought that a little premature, and it was voted down.

Altogether the resolutions are sound, conservative, and earnest. They will have the approval of every patriotic heart. We commend them in their spirit and sentiments to the Democracy and White Leagues—synonymous terms, by their own admissions—sincerely hoping that they may see the propriety of endorsing the policy they so clearly indicate as best adapted to advance the property of all classes in the Union.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The proceedings of the Democratic Convention, which assembled here on Tuesday of last week, will be found in our local columns. It will be seen that it was controlled strictly with a view to carry out the arrangement with Guss and Woods for a fusion. Immediately after the organization of the Convention, Petriken proposed a resolution fixing the nominations to be made, which were only such as would complete the ticket set up by the Gussites a week previously. This resolution was opposed by Patriek Shields, of Tod township, in an eloquent and extremely forcible speech, but a large number of delegates did not see the cloven foot, and it passed. They then proceeded, in accordanee with this programme, to fill the vacancies in the Potato Bug ticket. The ticket stands thus:

Assembly,
H. H. Mateer, (P. B.) Brady.
Dr. Wm. P. McNite, (Dem.) Shirleysburg.

Sheriff.
Thomas R. Henderson, (Dem.) Warriorsmark.

Commissioner,
W. W. Ammerman, (P. B.) Cassville.

Director of the Poor,
Aaron W. Evans, (P. B.) Cassville.

Auditor,
James Henderson, (Dem.) Cassville.

County Surveyor,
Henry Wilson, (P. B.) Oneida.

Four or five Delegates became utterly disgusted with the whole affair and withdrew from the Convention. John M. Stonerode, esq., of Birmingham, an old Democratic War Horse, denounced the co-alition in unmeasured terms, but it was no use, Speer and Petriken had resolved upon crow and the Democrats had to wade in whether they desired to or not. We ill see how it will succeed.

☞ The Potato Bugs opened their ranks, on the 11th inst., and on the 18th the Democrats passed into the vacant places, and the two are as one man. To keep the Potato Bugs from going over to the Democrats, Speer, Petriken, Woods and Guss arranged for the Democrats to come over to the Potato Bugs. This puts Woods and Guss at the head of the Democratic party at one jump. The *Globe* now leads in the Democratie ranks. The *Monitor* reluctantly follows. The genuine Democrats hang their heads in shame. We pity them. Has it really come to this? We can hardly realize the change, and yet so it is! But if we are confused the Democrats are utterly confounded. They do not know what in the world to make of it, while a few honest Republicans, who have been deceived and misled by Guss and Woods, are amazed. Things are fearfully mixed and the growling and swearing simply frightful! About the Ides of November there will only be one party in Huntingdon county, and that will be the Regular Republicans.

☞ On Monday of last week, the Republicans of Blair met in Convention at Hollidaysburg, and nominated the following ticket: Congress, Hon. S. S. Blair, subject to the decision of the Congressional Conference; Assembly, D. F. Caldwell and I. H. Rawlins; Register and Recorder, D. M. Jones; District Attorney, James F. Milliken; Treasurer, Isaac F. Beamer; Commissioner, James Hutchison; Director of the Poor, Gabriel Fleck, County Surveyor, John M. Gibbony; Auditor, Charles C. Butler.

☞ The only person which the *Globe* did not want nominated by the Republican State Convention was Gen. R. B. Beath, and he was nominated without a dissenting voice. It was about time for the *Globe* to squat down among the Democrats.

☞ John Brewster, esq., of McConnellstown, is the third Congresssonal Conferee instead of Hon. George Leas, as announced.

THE CRY OF "RING! RING!"

The excellent and popular ticket nominated by the Republican Convention will be found at the head of our editorial columns, where we expect it to float until it is triumphantly elected. The gentlemen who compose it are sound Republicans, and are the choice of a large majority of the party of the State. The only serious opposition developed was against Judge Paxson, and his nomination is equivalent to an election. This opposition was owing, principally, to rivalry. If Judge Butler's friends had not urged their favorite so strenuously, the probabilities are that Judge Paxson would have been nominated with the same unanimity which characterized the nomination of the other candidates.

The usual cry of "Ring! Ring!" was raised—a cry which we have at times felt disposed to join in—but it was unavailing. The truth is there is any amount of humbug in this perpetual cry of "Ring! Ring!" which has constantly been thundered into our ears. The whole thing amounts to about this: Some one or more men become the leaders and spokesmen, or in other words, the representative men of a community. They are joined by the representative men of other communities, who have similar preferences, and they thus become a power. The larger the communities the greater the amount of influence they exercise. The whole matter grows out of concert of action combined with experience in controlling large bodies of men, and this is all that is in it. Philadelphia and Pittsburgh will, consequently, always be able to wield a vast influence in the councils of the respective parties, as well as in the Legislature, provided there is unanimity of action, and it would be worse than folly to refuse to act in concert.

We conclude that this whole cry of "Ring! Ring!" is the outgrowth of the combination of certain preferences, and such combinations will take place until the latest day. It is the only way, in fact, in which nominations can be made. If each community presented a different person, and insisted upon his nomination, and refused to go for the choice of any other community, no nomination could be made. All conventions are conducted in a spirit of compromise, and when a community cannot secure its immediate preference it combines with some other and supports its next choice, until there are sufficient combinations to make the nomination. Sometimes these combinations are made sufficiently large to insure a nomination before the assembling of the convention, as was the case of Judge Paxson, but this rarely occurs where there are any considerable number of candidates. It looks to us as if the "Ring" was of very uncertain tenure. This year its combinations may be a success, the next year they may be a failure. The only thing that we see particularly in it, is this: Large and influential communities send the same men to represent them, year after year, while those who are constantly howling against "Ring rule" send a novice to each and every convention. Of course those who attend, from year to year, become experts—acquainted with all the machinery brought into requisition—and, consequently, have ten chances to succeed where a novice has one. Why should they not? They know everybody that is prominent in politics, throughout the State, and they can work to advantage.—The smaller country districts can never expect to succeed until they present their best men, from year to year, and enable them to form acquaintances and learn the ropes. And if they will not do this they must expect combinations in which their interests will be generally ignored.

We are free to say that we see nothing wrong in these combinations, and were we seeking the nomination of a preference, we would not hesitate to make the best combinations for him possible.

ONE MORE STEP IN THE SET UP COALITION.

As we anticipated the Democratic convention swallowed the dish of crow cooked for it by Guss, Woods & Speer. A few delegates protested and made wry faces at the unsavory mess, some seceded, but the most of them stood up to the work under the leadership of Petrekin who was entrusted for the time with the ringmaster's whip. Mr. Shields from Tod, Mr. Stoneroad from Birmingham, and the delegates from Jackson have learned how much chance there is for an expression of opinion in a Democratic convention which was set up to whitewash a salary grabber, when a motion to reconsider made by a delegate who had voted, even if it were by mistake, with the majority was declared *out of order*. Nothing was in order in that Convention but to take the places left for Democrats by the bogus Republicans and carry out Speer's orders. And it was done. The Democratic nomination for State Senate was conceded to Franklin county, and although E. B. Isett's independence rose up in his throat and he refused to be instructed to carry out the programme as a Conferee, the Convention had not the backbone to substitute more pliable material publicly, but concluded to get rid of the question by a quiet arrangement in an undertone between Petrekin and the Chairman of the Convention about his power to substitute if Isett continued refractory. Thus the matter stands. Huntingdon county is to have the Democratic candidate for Congress. Franklin county is to have the candidate for Senate. The Guss Republicans having sat down at the first table and eaten what they wanted off the county loaf, the Democrats are invited to come in like bound boys at a husking to the second table and take what is left, and Speer and Bruce have told the Democrats they must do it. There may be several slips between this cup and the double lips of this double headed co-alition. Time will tell whether the Democrats of the District will swallow the salary grabber as tamely as Huntingdon county Democrats have done. Time will also tell whether Shields and Stoneroad and the Jackson township delegates did not represent the sentiments of the Democrats of this county, who respect themselves too much to be whipped into THIS GUSS PROCESSION. Has Democracy got so cheap that it can be sold out to a co-alition headed on one side by $5000 of back pay, and on the other by a few Republican soreheads who want to use Democrats as instruments to vent their personal malice? Are there any real Republicans so blind as to follow such a co-alition? More anon, after Franklin county speaks finally.

Republican State Convention.

Edward M. Paxson, Nominated for Supreme Judge—Aurther G. Olmstead for Lieutenant Governor—Allen for Auditor General—Beath the Unanimous Choice for Secretary of Internal Affairs—Platform.

An informal meeting of all the delegates to the Republican State Convention was held this morning, at 9½ o'clock, in the Grand Opera House, for the purpose of preparing a programme of the order of business and making arrangements for the various questions that must necessarily arise on the assembling of a State Convention.

Promptly at 12 o'clock the Convention was called to order by Russell Errett, Chairman State Central Committee. The roll of delegates was called by the secretary of the State Committee, all the gentleman responding to their names, as follows:

SENATORIAL DELEGATES.

1st. H. L. Taggart.
2d. William L. Smith.
3d. Thomas J. Smith.
4th. James Newell.
5th. Thomas H. Kemble.
6th. H. H. Bingham.
7th. Charles C. Corcoran.
8th. John Thompson.
9th. H. Jones Booke.
10th. George Lear.
11th. Henry S. Eckert.
12th. M. H. Richards.
13th. Thomas A. M'Neil.
14th. Alexander Craig.
15th. William Calder.
16th. James S. Biery.
17th. J. P. S. Gobin.
18th. H. J. Reeder.
19th. W. B. Waddell.
20th. J. C. Lacair.
21st. Samuel Hoyt.
22d. S. W. Hudson.
23d. S. W. Alvord.
24th. DeWitt Bodine.
25th. Lucius Rogers.
26th. G. B. Eldred.
27th. J. R. Orwig.
28th. James E. Wells.
29th. James K. Helms.
30th. George W. Cole.
31st. W. M. Allison.
32d. Abraham Whitmer.
33d. S. T. Brown.
34th. E. P. M'Cormick.
35th. D. M. Jones.
36th. F. J. Kooser.
37th. A. P. Heichhold.
38th. R. B. Allen.
39th. J. R. M'Afee.
40th. C. S. Seaton.
41st. John M. Thompson.
42d. Peter Walters.
43d. Thomas S. Mitchell.
44th. Russell Errett.
45th. C. L. Magee.
46th. John C. Boyle.
47th. George W. M'Crackin.
48th. W. W. Wilber.
49th. S. S. Benson.
50th. J. W. H. Reisinger.

REPRESENTATIVE DELEGATES.

Adams—Jas. Hersh, J. A. Kitzmiller.
Allegheny—Theodore Myler, James Marshall, Hugh Renwick, Abm. Winters, James Larimar, Robert Snodgrass, James S. Woodwell, Adam Weaver, George H. Anderson, J. M. Schaffer, R. S. P. M'Call, R. E. Stewart, S. P. Fulton, William Coates.
Armstrong—T. H. Allison, A. G. Henry.
Beaver—H. C. Patterson, J. S. Rutan.
Bedford—D. W. Mullen, H. Oscar Kline.
Blair—Samuel M'Camant, D. Orr Alexander.
Bradford—Geo. B. Davidson, Wm. T. Davis, John Passmore.
Bucks—E. H. Worstall, H. T. Darlington, Edward Baker, A. S. Cadwallader.
Berks—C. T. Fox, Geo. W. Grant, Jacob K. Sterrett, John B. Holloway, John S. Tyron, H. C. Hain.
Butler—W. H. Timblin, Amos Lusk.
Cambria—Samuel Henry, George T. Swank.
Cameron—C. B. Gould.
Carbon—Wm. Lilly, E. Mell Boyle.
Centre—S. Durbin Gray, James H. Rankin.
Chester—R. T. Cornwell, P. G. Carey, W. T. Fulton, W. Wayne.
Clarion—T. C. Wilson, Harry Derousse.
Clearfield—T. C. Williams.
Clinton—Geo. W. Bowman.
Columbia—D. A. Beckly, A. C. Smith.
Crawford—J. G. Brown, Geo. A. Chase, D. V. Derrickson, E. O. David.
Cumberland—W. D. Hays, J. A. Swartz.
Dauphin—Wm. W. Jennings, S. S. Bowman, Daniel Kendig.
Delaware—William Ward, Thomas V. Cooper.
Elk—J. H. Haggerty.
Erie—A. B. Force, A. W. Hays, M. H. Fenno, H. L. Millard.
Fayette—S. M. Baily, J. M. Dushane.
Forest—W. W. Tate.
Franklin—Jos. Davidson, Jerre Cook, Wm. Weidner.
Fulton—J. Z. Over.
Greene—J. B. Donly.
Huntingdon—J. R. Durborrow, H. Clay Marshall.
Indiana—John G. Alexander, W. N. Prothero.
Jefferson—A. J. Monks.
Juniata—B. F. Schweier.
Lancaster—O. J. Dickey, Franklin Paxon, J. W. Johnson, John High, S. Matt Friday, D. L. Hamaker.
Lawrence—A. P. Moore, John Sword.
Lebanon—George W. Donges, George F. Meily.
Lehigh—H. G. Roup, Robert Levan, Jonathan Reichard.
Lycoming—Theo. C. Hill, L. G. Huling, P. D. Bricker.
Luzerne—J. P. Hand, W. W. DeWitt, W. A. M. Grier, E. F. Houser, C. K. Campbell, E. N. Willard, A. H. Stevens, Otis Reynolds, Benjamin Saylor.
M'Kean—C. K. Sartwell.
Mercer—David Robinson, C. W. Ray, Harry Watson.
Mifflin—J. M. Brown.
Monroe—Theo. Schock.
Montgomery—Morgan R. Wills, H. K. Weand, Charles Kugler, Dr. T. W. Robinson, George Bullock.
Montour—A. J. Frick.
Northampton—A. B. Howell, Robert Peysert, Edward D. Kelley.
Northumberland—R. M. Frick, Alex Caldwell.
Perry—John D. Cree.
Philadelphia—
1st district, Amos M. Slack, Ed. Logue.
2d district, E. F. Hilferty, H. W. Mitchell.
3d district, Wm. F. Anderson.
4th district, Thos. S. Doran.
5th district, W. W. Lyle.
6th district, Thomas C. Cooper.
7th district, Thos. Noble, Wm. H. Patterson.
8th district, Charles S. Greene.
9th district, C. H. Williamson.
10th district, And Alexander.
11th district, James F. Neal.
12th district, William E. Littleton.
13th district, David T. Smith.
14th district, Jacob Widemore.
15th district, Samuel Daniels, Charles N. Mann, Jonathan Brock.
16th district, David Craig.
17th district, Thos. J. Spence.
18th district, A. Hague, J. Sidebotham.
19th district, David Martin, Henry Smith, Adam Albright.
20th district, James M'Manes, Samuel Strock.
21st district, Wm. J. Donohue.
22d district, Alex. P. Keyser.
23d district, J. Emory Byram.
24th district, Samuel R. Jamison.
25th district, Peter Gould.
26th district, E. Biles, Jos. M'Kinney.
27th district, W. Elwood Rowan.
28th district, William B. Mann.
Pike—Edward Pinchot.
Potter—C. S. Jones.
Schuylkill—A. C. Cochran, Joseph C. Gartley, Daniel R. Miller, John Cather, I. Y. Sollenberger, M. M. L'Velle.
Snyder—Jerry Crouse.
Somerset—Wm. H. Koontz, Edward Scull.
Sullivan—Jacob Larah.
Susquehanna—H. F. Beardsley, D. C. Ainey.
Tioga—B. B. Strang, John I. Mitchell.
Union—Levi Rook.
Venango—J. S. M'Calmont, E. R. Gray, R. Colbert.
Warren—Fred. Hooker.
Washington—G. V. Lawrence, John Hall, E. L. Christman.
Wayne—H. M. Seeley, J. E. Walker.
Westmorland—J. B. Cunningham, J. C. Snodgrass, D. F. Heasly.
Wyoming—H. C. Bardwell.
York—Calvin S. Budding, Christopher Coulter, S. M'Nair, W. N. Fantum.

After the list had been called a contest was reported from the Fourth district, Philadelphia.

William B. Mann, nominated Hon. Geo. Lear, of Bucks county, for temporary chairman.

W. H. Koontz nominated Gen. Wm. Lilley, of Carbon County.

The ballot resulted: Lear, 138; Lilley, 101.

Mr. Lear was conducted to the stage by Gen. Lilley amid some applause. Mr. Lear spoke as follows:

"Gentleman of the Conveption, allow me to thank you for the honor conferred by selecting me to preside over your deliberations. I can show my thanks best by saying little. We have an increased number of delegates in this Convention and have a large ticket to nominate. Unusual importance attaches to our action, as we have for the first time a judge of the Supreme Court to *appoint*.

"The rest of our nominees will be opposed by men set up by fragments of different organizations—by organizations, to use the words of a gentleman who has lately come before the public, 'dwelling on the ragged edges of anxiety and despair.'"—Mr. Lear closed his remarks by counseling harmony and again thanking the Convention for honoring him with the position of temporary chairman.

Mr. Lear was frequently applauded during his remarks.

Mr. Koontz moved the appointment of a committee of seven on contested seats.

Mr. Mann moved appointment of committee of fifty—one from each Senatorial district—on permanent organization.

A committee of nine to draft resolutions was also ordered.

The following gentleman compose the committee on resolutions:

Russell Errett, Wm. E. Littleton, H. H. Bingham, H. T. Darlington, O. J. Dickey, Edgar Pinchot, George V. Lawrence, S. W. Alford, Jno. M. Thompson.

On motion Convention took a recess until three o'clock.

The Convention assembled at 3 o'clock, Hon. George Lear presiding.

Mr. Mann, from the Committee on Organization, reported the following gentlemen for the offices named:

President—JAMES S. RUTAN.

Vice Presidents—Ed. Lougue, S. S. Strock, James F. Neal, W. Ellwin Rowan, J. Emory Bryan, John H. Heigh, W. H. Fernie, Henry S. Eckert, Jonathan Reichard, Wm. Calder, Samuel Hoyt, De Witt Bodine, J. B. Cunningham, Joseph C. Gartley, George Bullock, A. D. Frick, D. M. Jones, John Passmore, Levi Rook, J. B. Donley, J. Martin Shaefer, Geo. H. Adison, John C. Boyle, A. P. Heichold, David Robinson, C. Coulter, M. H. Fenno.

Secretaries—Edward Seull, Lucius Rogers, Cyrus T. Free, R. M. Snodgrass, H. L. Taggart, John A. Swartz, W. C. Arnold.

Doorkeepers—S. S. Child and B. F. Burroughs.

The Committee on Credentials reported that in the case of the Fourth district of Philadelphia, Thomas Doran is entitled to a seat in the Convention. The report was adopted.

Considerable opposition was developed to the report of the Committee on Permanent Organization, but after full discussion, the report of the committe was agreed to.

Mr. Rutan was conducted to the stage amidst loud applause, and delivered the following address:

The new Constitution, adopted since the adjournment of the last convention, provided for a large increase of the Legislature, and from this results the large increase of representation in this convention. The people being more fully and directly represented than ever before, we will be enabled to arrive more closely at their wishes, and I trust and believe our action to-day, and the ticket nominated, will more than ever merit and receive the popular approval.

The increase of representation in the Legislature was intended to benefit the State, and it is hoped will be found equally beneficial to our party. Of the four important offices to be filled by the nominees of this Convention, three were created by the new Constitution, and under the limited plan of voting one of these officers, that of Supreme Judge, is virtually elected, as well as nominated by this Convention. It is doubly important, therefore, that we act wisely, and select candidates who will satisfy the just expectations of the party and the people.

While Republicans differed as to the wisdom of adopting or rejecting the new Constitution, and our enemies were for a time encouraged by this difference, I am happy to state that all those differences vanished when the result was declared, and the party is now united, as well in its support, as in favor of the rigid enforcement of all its provisions.

I congratulate you also on the harmony that prevails in the Republican party in this State. Division, discord and distrust have given place to harmony and confidence. This is largely due to the fidelity and wisdom exhibited by Governor Hartranft and those associated with him in the State administration.

Republicans are gratified because those they have trusted have proved faithful and true, and our enemies for that reason are dumb. What is true of the Republican party in Pennsylvania is largely so of the party elsewhere. The National administration enjoys the confidence and approval of the country, and Congress, in its legislation, has met the expectation of a majority of the people.

True, there were and are honest differences of opinion in reference to great questions, most notably that of Finance; yet no differences exist that threaten disunion or disruption. The party has proven itself strong enough to uncover and correct abuses wherever found, and this has given confidence.

The expose of the Credit Mobilier, Sanborn, District of Columbia and other jobs, and the correction of such abuses, prove conclusively that the party still continues to have all the vitality and integrity of its early organization, and can safely be trusted with power. Every complaint is heard and evil corrected promptly, and while this policy continues, there is no necessity for a change, and none can be expected.

It is only when a party endeavors to conceal the short-comings of its trusted leaders, to hide thefts and dare not remove thieves, that it becomes so corrupt as to require a change. This is the evidence of corruption, and when our party reaches that point a change will be a necessity and will speedily follow.

With such a record the party deserves and will achieve success. The Republican party in Pennsylvania is stronger to-day than it has been for years, and we will enter upon this campaign with every assurance of an easy victory.

On motion of Mr. Dickey, the rules of the House of Representatives were adopted for the government of the Convention.

All resolutions were ordered to be referred to the Committee on Resolutions without debate.

It was moved by Mr. Lawrence that the Convention proceed to ballot for a candidate for Lieutenant Governor. The motion was amended by substituting Supreme Judge for Lieutenant Governor. The yeas and nays were taken on the amendment and resulted—yeas 139, nays 109.

The convention then proceeded to ballot for a candidate for Supreme Judge, Robert M. Henderson, of Cumberland; M. Russell Thayer, of Philadelphia; Jas. A. Logan, of Westmoreland; Wm. M. Hall, of Bedford; B. F. Junkin, of Perry; Edward M. Paxon, of Philadelphia, and Wm. Butler, of Chester, having been placed in nomination.

The clerks agreed in their tally, and reported that

R. M. Henderson	received	4 votes.
M. Russell Thayer	"	1 vote.
James A. Logan	"	21 votes.
Wm. M. Hall	"	13 votes.
B. F. Junkin	"	4 votes.
Edward M. Paxon	"	144 votes.
Wm. Butler	"	62 votes.

Judge Edward M. Paxon was declared the nominee of this Convention for the Supreme Bench. The nomination was made unanimous.

On motion the Convention proceeded to ballot for a candidate for Lieutenant Governor. M. Hall Stanton, James L. Graham, J. C. Flenniken, A. J. Olmsted, John M. Devine, Samuel Knorr, Henry M. Hoyt, Jacob M. Campbell, James Sill and S. A. Purviance were nominated.

A letter was read from [illegible], of Erie county, withdrawing his name as a candidate for Lieutenant Governor, in which he stated that his action in this matter was influenced solely by the fact that General Harrison Allen, a resident of an adjoining county, was the favorite candidate for Auditor General, and he wished to do nothing that would be a source of discord in the Convention or have a tendency to weaken the ticket in November.

The vote for Lieutenant Governor resulted as follows:

M. Hall Stanton	received	18 votes.
James L. Graham	"	24 votes.
J. C. Flenniken	"	29 votes.
A. G. Olmsted	"	67 votes.
Samuel Knorr	"	11 votes.
Henry M. Hoyt	"	17 votes.
Jacob M. Campbell	"	42 votes.
S. A. Purviance	"	10 votes.

No choice. The names of S. A. Purviance and Henry M. Hoyt were withdrawn. It was ordered that on each succeeding ballot the candidate having the lowest number of votes should be dropped.

The Convention then proceeded to a second ballot.

M. Hall Stanton	received	29 votes.
Jas. L. Graham	"	33 votes.
J. C. Flenniken	"	27 votes.
A. G. Olmsted	"	102 votes.
Samuel Knorr	"	11 votes.
J. M. Campbell	"	30 votes.

No choice. In accordance with the rule the name of Mr. Knorr was dropped. Mr. Flenniken's name was withdrawn.

The third ballot resulted:

M. Hall Stanton	received	29 votes.
Jas. L. Graham	"	38 votes.
A. G. Olmsted	"	155 votes.
Jacob M. Campbell	"	24 votes.

Mr. Olmsted was declared the nominee for Lieutenant Governor, and, on motion, the nomination was made unanimous.

Col. Thompson, in a neat little speech, nominated General Harrison Allen for Auditor General. General Allen's name was received with cheering.

Mr. Cooper said: "There are three popular names in this Commonwealth; Smith, Brown and Jones. I nominate Jones of Susquehanna."

In seconding the nomination of Mr. Jones, Capt. H. F. Beardsly presented a resolution from the Republicans of the Wilmot District. This resolution was read after which the name of Mr. Jones was withdrawn at his own request by Mr. D. C. Ainey.

PLATFORM.

Col. Russell Errett, chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, offered a series of resolutions, which were read as follows:

Resolved—1. That the steady and large reduction of the State and National debts since the Republicans have had control of the State and National governments, and the equally steady reduction in taxation, as well as the high character for integrity and efficiency of the State and National Administrations, are the best possible evidences that the Commonwealth and the country have been well governed, and that the people have everything to hope and nothing to fear from the continuance of the Republican party in power. The Democratic party, as it exists to-day, is the same party in aim, in principle, and in purpose, that it always has been. It has never retracted any part of the bad record it made both before and during the war, and it has never repented any of the multitude of errors it has committed. It is the same party to-day that it was when it plunged this State almost hopelessly into debt, and burdened it with a heavy load of taxation; and the people having driven it from power on account of its transgressions and shortcomings, to restore it with its numberless sins unrepented of and unatoned for would be an endorsement of that which the people have so often and so thoroughly condemned.

2. The Republicans of Pennsylvania having been the first to demand a change in the Constitution that would abolish special legislation and all its attendant evils, and the necessary legislation for the call of a Constitutional Convention for that purpose having emanated from them, we are justified in rejoicing, to-day, over the accomplishment of that great reform and over the delivery of the State from the evil consequences of the old system.

3. The movement for the formation of the New Constitution having been made by the Republican party and carried to completion under its auspices, the task of putting in operation the machinery of the new fundamental law belongs to it, of right, and the duty it involves will be, as it has been, faithfully performed by it.

4. Inasmuch as the great abuses have grown up in this State under our present system of fees as a compensation for county officers, we demand such legislation as will substitute adequate salaries for fees, and such as will allow no more than a fair and just compensation for services rendered.

5. We look with pride and satisfaction upon our common school system, which has grown up under the fostering care of the State; and as it is now munificently endowed by the annual appropriations from the State, secured to it by the Constitution, the State is bound to see that all her children are duly educated under it in the duties of