# The Huntingdon Journal.

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

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

**Wednesday Morning, Sept. 9, 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.

## Politicians and Candidates, Beware!

**Read the Provisions of the New Constitution on Corruption!**

**Officers Must Swear that they Have Not Used Corrupt Means to Secure a Nomination or an Election!**

**If they Have, to be Forever Disqualified for Holding Office in this State!**

**Any Person Convicted of Violating the Election Laws Shall be Deprived of the Right of Suffrage for Four Years!**

We copy the provisions of the New Constitution upon corruption so that no one will be able to say that he had not timely notice:

ARTICLE VII, SECTION 1. NEW CONSTITUTION.

SECTION 3. Senators and Representatives and all Judicial, State and County officers, shall before entering on the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support, obey and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of this Commonwealth, and that I will discharge the duties of my office with fidelity; THAT I HAVE NOT PAID OR CONTRIBUTED, OR PROMISED TO PAY OR CONTRIBUTE, EITHER DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY, ANY MONEY OR OTHER VALUABLE THING, TO PROCURE MY NOMINATION OR ELECTION (*or appointment*), *except for necessary and proper expenses expressly authorized by law;* THAT I HAVE NOT KNOWINGLY VIOLATED ANY ELECTION LAW OF THIS COMMONWEALTH, OR PROCURED IT TO BE DONE BY OTHERS IN MY BEHALF; *that I will not knowingly receive, directly or indirectly, any money or valuable thing for the performance or non-performance of any act of duty pertaining to my office, other than the compensation allowed by law.*"

And also:

SECTION 9. *Any person who shall, while a candidate for office,* BE GUILTY OF BRIBERY, FRAUD, OR VIOLATION OF ANY ELECTION LAW, SHALL BE FOREVER DISQUALIFIED FROM HOLDING AN OFFICE OF TRUST OR PROFIT IN THIS COMMONWEALTH; AND ANY PERSON CONVICTED OF WILLFUL VIOLATION OF THE ELECTION LAWS, SHALL, IN ADDITION TO ANY PENALTIES PROVIDED BY LAW BE DEPRIVED, OF THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE ABSOLUTELY FOR A TERM OF FOUR YEARS.

SECTION 8. *Any person who shall give, or promise, or offer to give to an elector, any money, reward or other valuable consideration for his vote at an election or for withholding the same, or who shall give or promise to give such consideration to any person or party for such elector's vote, or for the withholding thereof,* AND ANY ELECTOR WHO SHALL RECEIVE OR AGREE TO RECEIVE, FOR HIMSELF OR FOR ANOTHER, ANY MONEY, REWARD, OR OTHER VALUABLE CONSIDERATION FOR HIS VOTE AT AN ELECTION, *or for withdrawing the same, shall thereby forfeit the right to vote at such election, and any elector whose right to vote shall be challenged for such causes before the election officers shall be required to swear or affirm that the challenge is untrue before his vote shall be recorded.*

## 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. Shere.
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. Heisel.
Huntingdon 1st Ward—Wm. A. Fleming, C. H. Glazier.
Huntingdon 2d Ward—Thos. E. Strickler, John C. Miller, Wm. I. Steel.
Huntingdon 3d Ward—Thomas S. Johnston, Richard Chilcott.
Huntingdon 4th Ward—Charles Kershaw.
Jackson—Jackson Barman, 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—M. 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. Isenberg.
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. Beason, Nicholas Crum.
Three Springs borough—Loraine 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.

☞ The Senatorial Conference meets to day, (Tuesday), at Harrisburg.

☞ The Democratic Congressional Conference assembles, at Newport, Perry county, to-day, (Wednesday), to nominate candidate for Congress. Back Pay is under a cloud.

☞ The report reached here early on Monday morning that the contest, on Saturday last, between Messrs. Williams and Cessna, in Bedford county, had resulted in a tie.

☞ We publish a communication, in another column, inquiring whether the religious results justify such assemblies as the late Juniata Valley Camp Meeting.—The author of the communication is deeply interested in the matter, and no doubt makes the inquiry in a true Christian spirit. We hope some of our Methodist friends, who have given this subject much thought, will give him and the public the benefit of their observations. Our columns are open to all who maintain temperance of language and communicate that which will have a tendency to edify the public.

REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE.—In accordance with a resolution of the Republican State Convention, held at Harrisburg, August 19th, 1874, the following announcement is made of members from this section of the State of the Republican State Committee for the ensuing year:—Chairman, Russel Errett, Pittsburgh; At Large, John M. Clark, of Altoona; Samuel J. Jordan, Bedford; David Over, Blair; Cyrus Elder, Cambria; W. C. Arnold, Clearfield; Wm. K. Burchinell, Huntingdon. The members of the Committee will meet at the Lochiel Hotel, Harrisburg, to-day, (Tuesday), at 11 o'clock A. M., for organization.

## THE POLITICAL OUT-LOOK IN THE SOUTH.

The indications now are that the fall elections in Louisiana, Mississippi and some of the other Gulf States, will be attended with bloodshed. In Louisiana the "color lines" are being tightly drawn by the organization of "White Leagues," with an openly declared determination to exclude every colored man from the polls on election day who does not vote the Democratic ticket. These "White Leaguers" are now pretty generally established throughout Louisiana. At the same time the colored people are calm and quiet, and at their political meetings they are counseling peace, and taking such measures as they best can to maintain their Constitutional rights without causing offence to any one or transgressing the law in any way. Yet if they insist on carrying Republican votes to the ballot-box bloody scenes, in many portions of the State, are inevitable. This matter is now under consideration by the President and his advisers, and it is believed that measures will be adopted which will give every man an opportunity to cast his ballot for whom he may without running the risk of losing his life.

Already the leaders in this recent "color line" movement are beginning to regret the prominence that has been given to their organizations, as the colored people have quietly commenced an emigration movement into Texas and other States, and their "White League" persecutors are left without laborers. They also see the mistake made in designating themselves as the "White Man's Party" and their political organizations as "White Leagues," as these distinctions convey the idea of *opposition* to black men, which they are not willing to admit in so many words.—"O, no. We are your best friends, but we think it very improper for you to vote, unless you vote as we tell you; therefore we propose to do the voting ourselves."—Then there is another regret growing out of the party action of their leaders. They have become alarmed at the prospect of the presence of Federal soldiers at the polling stations on election day, as it will interfere with their arrangements to keep the colored voters from the ballot-box.

In Mississippi the race issue has not been carried to the same extent as in Lousiana. "White Leagues" have been organized to some extent, but there is less of the spirit of defiance manifested. So far it is believed no serious results will attend the elections, though it is impossible to predict what may occur when men are not governed by reason and common sense. The colored race manifests no disposition to violence in any part of the State. The disturbance at Austin was not of their creating, and at most was an insignificant affair, magnified by the aid of the telegraph, in the interests of scheming politicians for selfish purposes.

Alabama presents a promising outlook and a Republican victory. The opposition is making many demonstrations, and the cry of the "White Man's Party" may be heard at every corner and read in capitals daily in each democratic paper in the State; but the colored people are united in the determination to prevent rioting and to cast their votes. They, (the blacks) by their leaders and public speakers, manifest an excellent spirit in a calm and firm determination to avoid angry discussions, excitement and rioting, and to preserve order so far as it is in their power to do so.

Arkansas is unsettled, and its immediate future cannot be safely predicted. The act of the members of Baxter's Convention to prepare a new constitution, in robbing the school treasury to pay their board and grog bills, has caused intense indignation. Poor Arkansas!

Kentucky and Tennessee are unsettled, and a riot is in order at any time on short notice, but the brewing of mischief is almost always by bad white men for base political objects. We have nothing to fear from the colored race if they are fairly treated.

☞ The Republican Congressional Conference will assemble, at Mifflin, on Tuesday next, to make a Congressional nomination. The candidates before the Conference will be Stewart, of Franklin; Wister, of Perry; Lyon, of Juniata; Duffield, of Fulton; and Alleman, of Snyder. We hope that the Conference will be able to give us a good, strong candidate out of this number.

☞ The Huntingdon *Globe*, edited by A. L. Guss, of Soldier's Orphan School unsavory fame, for excellent personal reasons, declines to support Col. Beath for Secretary of Internal Affairs. Col. B., as the head of the Grand Army of the Republic, was instrumental in exposing the horrors of the Cassville school. The opposition of Guss ought to make votes for Beath.—*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

## Senator Scott—Will he be Re-elected.

The Philadelphia *North American* advocates the re-eletion of Senator John Scott, and so do we; not because he is a Republican, but because he is a representative Pennsylvanian, and an honest, able, intelligent, patriotic statesman—than whom Pennsylvania has no better in the Congress of the nation. That he should be his own successor is pre-eminently just and fitting. The 4th of March next should witness the fact, and this should be sure, beyond all peradventure. We desire to record our conviction to this effect thus early from the independent standpoint of right and public duty, because he has been able, efficient, and true to every State interest and federal obligation.

Why talk of a change? It is the most arrant folly. Nothing will be gained by it. There can be no fault found; but on the contrary there is much to his credit. He has served the State with zeal and intelligence. He has been useful and influential. He has borne himself with dignity and respect in his high office. No member more so. In short, he has proved himself the peer of any of his fellow-Senators.—And more. The country cannot spare him. Such Senators as John Scott, with his rare scholarship, legal attainments, fine culture, and good oratorical powers ought to be retained just where he is as long as he will stay. He is a statesman. These are the men we want in the Senate. Let him remain.—*Washington D. C. Gazette.*

☞ Johnston's Anodyne Liniment gives immediate relief to scalds, burns, wounds and bruises.

## Our New York Letter.

*Something About the Police—Tilton-Beecher—Bowen in the Field—Glendenning—An Excellent Charity.*

NEW YORK, Sept. 7, 1874.

Go where you will in New York, you will see strong, stalwart men, clothed in blue uniform, and armed with an exceedingly serviceable club, each with a silver badge on which is a number. These men are the guardians of the city's peace, known by respectable people as police, and by the class who most fear them as "cops" and "Charlies."—The great majority of them speak the sweet Irish brogue; but they are, notwithstanding, as a rule, good, fair men, who conscientiously and bravely perform the duty assigned them.

Some facts as to the cost of keeping the metropolis in order may be of interest to your readers.—To properly police this city requires an army of 2,500 men, besides the number required to officer them. There are forty captains, besides inspectors, and an additional force of detectives, whose business is the hunting down of criminals and the finding out of things dark and strange that require more shrewdness than ordinary mortals are supposed to be gifted with. To support this force requires the neat sum of $3,000,000 annually.

Each man on the force has a certain territory which is his especial business to protect and care for, and his duties are multifarious. It is his business to see that no row or riots occur in his beat, that drunken men are kept from disturbing the peace of the neighborhood, that no unruly or disorderly crowds congregate to the violation of the peace, that doors are securely locked, and, in short, that law and order is observed. Each policeman is compelled to stay on his beat six hours; then he sleeps six, and is on six more, that is, twelve of the twenty-four hours he is walking up and down, keeping his eye on everybody and everything. Is there a fight? The poor policeman grasps his faithful locust and sails in. He tears apart the combatants, puts them under arrest, disperses the crowd, and takes the chances of having his own brains knocked out, by that terrible class of outlaws whose highest pleasure it is to kill or maim one of the hated class who stand between them and their crimes. Does he see a suspicious looking person about a building? It is his duty to watch him, to catch him if he commits an act which the law takes cognizance of, and to get him into safe keeping. Is there a child lost? It is his duty to find it, and, by passing the word and description it is generally found. In short, the policeman is the general guardian, but for whom the city would be delivered over to the hordes of soulless scoundrels who infest it, and would be a place which no peaceably disposed man would live in for a minute. And for this service, for the risk of being knocked on the head, and shot or stabbed any minute, he gets the magnificent sum of $80 per month, with no pension if he be maimed in the discharge of his duty.

When you come to New York, and feel like cursing an inefficient police, think of the work they have to do, and the miserable pay they get, and withhold your maledictions.

TILTON-BEECHER.

Forgive me for writing this heading, but I can't help it. The fact is, the air is full of Tilton and the earth of Beecher. Elizabeth, Moulton, Susan B. Anthony, and all the rest of them are revolving in everybody's mind like the bits of colored glass in a kaleidoscope, and you can't get away from it. There is something so interesting in wickedness that one must dwell on it.

Since I wrote you last, Moulton has made his statement, and *presto*, public opinion, which is about as steady as the wind, has shifted to the Tilton quarter, and to-day he is the injured man and Beecher the injurer. To-day, ninety per cent. of the people of New York are satisfied of Beecher's guilt in the matter. Moulton asserts, in the strongest possible way that both Beecher and Mrs. Tilton confessed to him the fact that they had been guilty of adultry—that the famous letter to Tilton referred to this adultry and nothing else, that it had been discussed by them times without number. On this statement public opinion veered to Tilton and against Beecher, and to-day the great preacher is down and the great writer and speaker is on the top wave. But this is not all. Tilton and Moulton are making a supplemental statement, which they propose to publish in a week or two, which those who have seen it assert will so clinch the matter as to leave no loophole for Beecher to escape. It is said that Tilton and Moulton have not exhausted their magazines of ammunition in the shape of letters, by any means, but that they have a stock on hand sufficient to sink their enemies. That something of the kind is feared by Mr. Beecher's friends is evident from the fact that since Moulton's statement appeared they have mellowed down wonderfully. Nevertheless, they keep a good front on it, and aver that the legal investigation which Tilton has commenced will completely flatten him out, and leave the pastor in better shape than ever. Let the whole world hold its breath and wait. In the meantime,

HENRY C. BOWEN,

the proprietor of the *Independent*, has got into it. The Brooklyn *Argus* published a statement from a western man to the effect that Bowen had stated that his late wife had, on her death-bed, confessed to a criminal intimacy with Beecher, and that Bowen accepted from Beecher a sum of money in settlement of the matter. Bowen and his two sons sue the *Argus* for libel. This will be remembered as the old scandal which was set afloat by Dr. Patton, of Chicago, who received it from parties here. What family is next to be dragged through this mass of filth?

GLENDENNING,

the Jersey City pastor, who was accused of ruining Mary Pomery, stoutly denies the charge, and remains at home awaiting the legal investigation.—What a pity it is that the Beecher matter could not have been so managed!

CHILDREN'S CHARITY—ST. JOHN'S GUILD.

One of the curious sights of city life nowadays is the sailing of the Floating Hospital of St. John's Guild, on its excursions for mothers and sick children. No one who has ever tried to raise children in a crowded city, even with command of unlimited means, knows what unwearing care it demands, and the children of the poor seem literally born but to die. How can it be any other way, when the air they draw from their first breath is thick with foulness as the Mississippi water with silt, and they are nursed by overworked mothers, worn to skin and bones with care, drudgery, and miserable food. The saddest sights of the poor quarters of the city are not women in liquor plodding the frozen ground with bare purple feet, as I have seen them in the dead of winter, or the crushed wite-faced men, whose features were sunken as death with worse despair, but the woeful, wan faces of the babies, lifting weary eyes to the sky, as if wondering why distant heaven left them so long to such a fate; babies hanging to the over-drained breasts, from which every scanty drop they drew came straight from the mothers, failing health. I have seen a large framed Scotchwoman, built for strength and brought up in the open air, crying with weakness, because the food she could get could not nourish her and her child. Another time I saw a white, poorly dressed man sitting in Central Park with a baby covered with sores held tenderly in his arms. Every other day, as often as he could leave his work, he brought it from Mott Street, one of the most squalid in the city, five miles, that it might have the fresh air for two or three hours before sundown. He said the child's illness was caused by bad air poisoning its blood, and he looked at the little scarfaced creature as if he would gladly have opened every one of his own poor veins to save its drooping life.

The sturdy members of St. John's Guild are men of the working classes, who see and feel the wants of their poorer neighbors, as those removed from them cannot do, and, headed by the Rev. Alban Wiswald, whose name is another word for prompt and sagacious charity, they were not slow to devise help for the helpless ones. First of all a steamer chartered as a hosipitl and provided with every convenience for sickness, makes frequent trips up the river, taking poor mothers and sick children away where they can have a long day in cool and pure air—just such treatment as weakly children of the rich receive, who send them daily on the North River boats for an airing—the nurses taking lunch and only bringing them home at night. One would say the hospital boat must be a sad sight, filled, as it is, with the sick and perishing. But the patience of the children of the poor has something heroic in it, and the suffering faces grow wonderfully calm and sweet in the reviving air, and wailings are hushed as soon as the boat is in mid-stream. A ward full of poor sick children will not make as much noise, as a single nursery of home darlings. One wishes they could get over this awful inbred restraint, and cry and fight like babies with the common rights of humanity, but thanks to their self control, the hospital boat is far from an unpleasant place even for dainty nerves. The clean, white cradles are ranged in the cabins and cots, the rocking chairs and camp seats on deck are filled with plainly dressed mothers, each with a white slender baby in her arms, babies and mothers alike glad of the soothing sail and the good hearty dinner of beef, bread and milk they get on board, happy with one holiday out of their hard year, and getting life out of their clear and fair surroundings, as well as the blessed air that blows about them.

Here a pair of great dark eyes looks up from a white face on its mother's shoulder, a shy unused smile of pleasure creeps across it, beautiful to watch as, it is, the first flash of happiness the little soul has ever known. Those heavy brown lashes rest on a pale sallow cheek, as if the heavy lids would never open again, but as it sleeps in its crib, a tinge of color steals into its cheeks, the breathing stirs its bosom and the eyes of the mother watching it fill with a look that is better than a prayer. "Two weeks ago," she says in a low voice, fearful of waking the little sleeper, "I made up my mind she was going and poor people like me and the father has no right to have a baby at all. And I'd began to put her away from me, and feel how the house would seem without her, and how my arms would be empty. She's never had a color in her cheek before in her life, and the doctor says the air is raising of her," and the voice sunk with the burden of its hopes and fears. As you breathe, the next free waft from lake or prairie think of those whose children fall away from their bosoms for want of decent air—the common heritage. Bless the Guild of St. John with its carpenters and tailors, who leave the work which earns their living, to watch nights besides the sick, and look for those who are perishing and whose generous efforts first set this hospital afloat, to comfort heart broken mothers and suffering children. PIETRO.

On Friday a New York druggist sold poison to Henry Herbold, despite the protest of the latter's daughter that he intended suicide. Herold took the poison and died. The druggest has been arrested.

## Civil Rights.

Some of the Democratic newspapers are indulging in falsehood in making the assertion that the Republicans in Congress seek to bestow rights upon the negroes not possessed by white men, and to establish social equality by law. They know this is not true, but it is so persistently repeated that many persons are misled by the assertion, and forget that this falsehood is only a cloak used to disguise Democratic hostility to the enjoyment of any civil rights by the negro. The *Telegraph* did not support the Civil Rights bill, while it was pending in Congress, on the contrary, we regarded it as sentimental rather than practical legislation, and while the abstract justice of most of its provisions were quite likely incontrovertible, yet, in our judgment, more would be lost by the negro than gained by its becoming a law. Events since the agitation of the subject in Congress have confirmed us in this belief. Still this does not justify the misrepresentations of the bill that have flooded the Democratic press.

The fact is when the negro was a slave the Democrats were opposed to giving him his freedom. When he became free they opposed the amendment to the Constitution which made him a citizen and gave him the same civil rights as other citizens.—When that amendment was adopted, they opposed giving the new made citizen the right to vote, and after all this has been done, they now misrepresent, and seek to arouse prejudice against legislation intended, not to confer any additional rights upon him, but simply to protect him in the enjoyment of these rights equally with other citizens. The Civil Rights bill which passed the Senate durings last session, but did not pass the House and is not yet a law, is made the pretext for these misrepresentations. Strange as it may seem the provisions of that Civil Rights bill have been adopted, and voted for by the Democrats themselves, and it is too late for them, after having gotten down on their knees to get the negro vote of the South for Greeley and failed, to turn around and ask either honest Democrats or Republicans to listen to their hypocritical clamor about conferring rights on the negro. But we appeal to the record. The section of the Civil Rights bill as it passed the Senate against which all this clamor is raised reads thus:

"That all citizens and other persons within the jurisdiction of the United States shall be entitled to the free and equal enjoyment of the accommodations, advantages, facilities and privileges of ins, public conveyances on land or water, theatres and other places of public amusement, and also of common schools and public institutions of learning or benevolence, supported in whole or in part by general taxation, of cemeteries so supported, and also the institutions known as agricultural colleges endowed by the United States, subject only to the conditions and limitations established by law, and applicable alike to citizens of every race and color, regardless of any previous condition of servitude."

Now let any candid man read this, and ask himself what real objection he can make to it in its true meaning? No rights are given to the negro as such at all, but full and equal rights are given to all citizens, "subject only to the conditions and limitations established by law and applicable alike to citizens of every race and color." The negro being a citizen is subject to taxation and all the other burdens of supporting government. Inns, theaters, etc., are licensed by government, railroads and other carrying companies derive their charters from government, the schools, etc., enumerated, are only those supported by taxation imposed by government, and if the negro helps support the government why should he not have the benefits of government? No one claims for him any other or greater rights than the white man has. The white man cannot claim to sit where he pleases in a railroad car, or to eat or sleep where he pleases in a hotel. He takes the seat given him by the conductor; he eats at the table or sleeps in the bed assigned him by the landlord in the hotel. The negro cannot claim any greater rights, and would be properly put out of either car or hotel if he should; while if he is decent in his conduct and appearance, he would be entitled to a saat somewhere in the car, and to his meal or bed in the hotel if he offered to pay for them, and they could not be denied to him simply because of his color. The provision does not impose upon School Directors the duty of putting white and colored children in the same school, but leaves that "subject only to the conditions and limitations established by law." In the debate in the Senate it was maintained that this left the regulation of schools as to whether they should be separate or mixed to the States, imposing only the duty of affording the same opportunities to all children of every class. Mr. Sargent, of California, wished to have this expressed in the bill, and offered this proviso:

"That nothing herein contained shall be construed to prohibit any State or school district from providing separate schools for persons of different sex or color where such separate schools are equal in all respects to others of the same grade established by such authority, and supported by an equal pro-rata expenditure of school funds."

Upon this proviso we find that eight Republicans voted in the affirmative, viz: Messrs. Allison, Boreman, Conover, Logan, Morrill, of Maine, Sargent, Scott and Stewart; but others taking the ground that it was already the meaning of the section, and therefore unnecessary, it was lost.

Having stated this, we proceed to show the utter hypocrisy of the Democrats who are now howling about mixed schools, "nigger" supremacy, &c., and

*First.* In 1871 the Democratic party of Pennsylvania, in convention assembled, passed the following resolution:

"That we recognize the binding obligation of the provisions of the Constitution of the United States as they now exist, and we deprecate the discussion of issues which have been settled in the manner and by the authority constitutionally appointed."

This acknowledged what had before been denied, the validity of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, and that acknowledgement bound the Democratic party, if it was acting in good faith, to assist in securing to the negro, by proper legislation, every right guaranteed to him by these amendments.

*Second.* To show that they were progressing beyond the acceptance of the amendments, and the acknowledgment that the negro has some rights under them, the National Democratic Convention at Baltimore, in 1872, declared—

"That we recognize the equality of all men before the law, and hold *that it is the duty of Government in its dealings with the people to mete out equal and exact justice to all, of whatever nativity, race, color, or persuasion, religious or political.*

"We pledge ourselves to maintain the union of the States, emancipation and enfranchisement, and to oppose any re-opening of the questions settled by the 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments to the Constitution."

If the language we have italicised, particularly the "*color,*" was not intended to convince the negro that if he would help the Democratic party to elect Greeley and Gratz Brown, that party would "mete out equal and exact justice" to him in schools, hotels and every other public right, it is hard to tell what it does mean, or why it was put in a Democratic platform.

*Third.* The Democratic party last year in Pennsylvania joined largely in voting for the new Constitution; indeed their State Committee recommended the party to support it. No stronger Civil Rights bill has been passed in any State upon the subject of schools than is contained in that Constitution, Art. X:

"The General Assembly shall provide for the maintenance and support of a thorough and efficient system of public schools, *wherein all the children of this Commonwealth above the age of six years may be educated,* and shall appropriate at least one million dollars each year for that purpose."

Under this provison no child in this Commonwealth above the age of six years, whether white or black, can be excluded from the public schools. It is as broad, so far as the schools are concerned, as the Civil Rights bill we have quoted, and which Democrats, who voted for this Constitution, are denouncing as forcing social equality and other equally false and ridiculous results. Under a clause similar to it the Courts in Indiana have compelled school directors to receive and educate colored children. Granted that it may be in separate schools, but will the Democrats deny education to these colored children in townships where there are not enough of the free separate schools. They must either do this, or impose upon the people the cost of separate schools for a few scholars; and in doing either, they must get down in sackcloth and ashes and eat humble pie, and take back all they said in their State platform of 1871, in their National platform of 1872, and in their votes for the new Constitution. In what a disgraceful attitude does it place the Democrats of to-day who are trying to make capital out of the "Civil Rights Bill."—*Pittsburg Telegraph, Aug. 31.*

## The Republican Candidates.

GEN. HARRISON ALLEN.

General Harrison Allen, our nominee for Auditor General, is a native of Warren county, and is in the fortieth year of his age. With only the limited opportunities that are open to farmer boys, he acquired a good education, studied law, and was admitted to the bar. When the war broke out he abandoned his practice and entered the army as captain. His services were brilliant, and he was rapidly promoted, being in turn Major of the 10th Reserves, Colonel of the 151st Penn'a Volunteers, and breveted Brigadier General. In 1866 he was elected Assemblyman from Warren county and was re-elected in 1867, serving both terms with credit. His speeches on the Thirteenth Amendment, Soldiers' Orphans' Schools, and other important measures, were highly commended. At the Chicago Convention in 1868, which nominated Gen. Grant, he was both a delegate-at-large in the Soldiers' Convention and a representative delegate in the nominating convention. He took an active and leading part in the successful canvass that followed. In 1859 he was elected Senator from the Twenty-Eighth District, and made his mark as a debater. In 1872 he received the Republican nomination for Auditor General, and was elected in October of that year. His administration of the office has given general satisfaction.

ROBERT B. BEATH

was born in Philadelphia, Jan. 26, 1839. At an early age he was apprenticed to learn the trade of machine blacksmith, in Merrick & Southwark Foundry. He enlisted from there April 21, 1861, as a private in Dare's 23d Penn'a Volunteers, (three months' service,) and re-enlisted for three years in the 88th Regiment, Penn'a Volunteers, as a sergeant; was promoted to second lieutenant, and in August, 1863, was made captain in the 6th Regiment, U. S. Colored Troops. He served with this regiment in the army of the James, until severely wounded in the engagement at New Market Heights, Va., September 20, 1864, losing a leg. On his recovery he rejoined the regiment, and was assigned to an important station in the Freedmen's Bureau in North Carolina, where he served until the regiment was mustered out, when he was commissioned as lieutenant colonel.

On returning to Philadelphia he was for a short time in the Recorder of Deeds' office; was then appointed sub-Postmaster in charge of the station at Second and Master streets, by General Bingham, and left this to take charge of the books of a large colliery in Schuylkill county, where he remained until he entered on his duties as Surveyor General, to which office he was elected in 1871, by a majority of 20,310 over Captain James H. Cooper, his Democratic opponent.

HON. EDWARD M. PAXSON,

the nominee for Supreme Judge, was born in Bucks county, Penn'a, in 1824, and is therefore nearly fifty years of age. He is of sound old Quaker stock, his ancestors for several generations having been leading members of the Society of Friends. Though his early education was thorough, he did not take a collegiate course, but fitted himself in the classics and the higher studies by his own private exertions.

When quite young he entered the office of the *Village Record*, then being conducted under the editorship of Henry S. Evans, at West Chester. Here he learned the practical part of the printing business, necessary to enable him to carry on, successfully, a country newspaper. Here he was the friend and fellow townsman of of Judge Butler, his leading opponent in the Convention and of the distinguished traveler and writer, Bayard Taylor. In 1842, when only eighteen years of age, he established the Newtown *Journal*, at Newtown, Bucks county. In 1864 he began the publication of the *Daily News* in Philadelphia, in connection with his old instructor, the late Henry S. Evans. In the following year, however, he sold his interest in the *News* for the purpose of adopting the more congenial profession of the law.

In pursuance of this desire, which he had long cherished, he removed to Doylestown, and entered the law office of Hon. Henry Chapman, then President Judge of the Chester and Delaware district. He was admitted to the bar in 1850, removed to Philadelphia and began practice there in 1852. By long and studied attention to business, and the practice of the same qualities of patience and industry which had characterized his early youth, he rose to an enviable position at the bar, and was the trusted counsellor of business men. His staunch Republican record during the war marked him for Executive recognition, and when, in 1869, Judge F. Carroll Brewster resigned the Common Pleas bench of that county, Gov. Geary appointed Judge Paxson to the vacancy. He showed such marked ability for the performance of the duty of a judge that the Republican party, at their convention in the following June, tendered him the almost unanimous nomination. The people, at the following October election, ratified this choice by a vote which showed a decided preference for him over the rest of the ticket.

Judge Paxson's political views have always been in accordance with those of the Republican party, either as an old-line Whig, or, since that party left the field, as a Republican.

Gov. Osborne, of Kansas, on Saturday, sent a letter to President Grant renewing his request for arms for the protection of the frontier of his State from hostile Indians. Since June 16th, sixteen citizens of Kansas are known to have been murdered by Indians.

The Temperance League committee of Cincinnati made a report accepting the temperance plank of the late Republican Convention, and ask prohibitionists and temperance Democrats to join with them, on the ground that temperance is now the main issue in Ohio.

## Senator Scott.

Huntingdon county is the home of John Scott, one of Pennsylvania's representatives in the Senate of the United States, and the Republican Convention recently held in that county has adopted a resolution expressing in strong terms of praise its high opinion of Mr. Scott as a man and Senator. This resolution we publish in another part of the *Ledger* this morning, and deem it to be right to say of it, that, unlike many of the resolves of political conventions, it does not indulge in unmeaning verbiage or undeserving eulogy. Indeed, it falls short of saying what might have been said truthfully and emphatically to his credit. A few of the words in this resolution, however, are all that we need to quote as the basis for the observations to be made in this place. They speak of Mr. Scott's "pure personal character; of his fidelity and ability in the discharge of every trust that has been confided to him in private or public life," and of the belief of the members of the convention that he is "one of the ablest and best men now in public life." Here are the prime qualifications for a good public officer; here are the indispensable requisites for a Senator to represent the great State of Pennsylvania.—"Ability" is a great qualification; "pure personal character" vastly increases the influence of the man and Senator who possesses it, and "fidelity" in the discharge of duty is the one thing needful to complete the usefulness of the public officer who possesses "ability" and high character. Without this, his "ability" might be totally unproductive of the good results of which it is capable, and might be made the instrument of much evil.

Such is the force of the strong words used in the Huntingdon resolution. Does John Scott deserve them? We believe he does. It has been a part of our duty, as journalists, to observe closely his course in the Senate, and, speaking aside from party issues, and solely in view of his discharge of duty according to his conscience and the political opinions he holds, it is a duty as well as a pleasure to say that he deserves, as Senator, the high praise bestowed upon him in the Huntingdon resolution. It has so happened, too, that we have had opportunities to observe Mr. Scott in other respects, and to know how he is regarded by his brother Senators and others who have intimate public and private intercourse with him, and the concurrent result of his observation and testimony is, that he is in every way deserving of that praise, both as citizen and Senator. His public conduct and his private life give full warrant for all that is said of his "ability," "fidelity" and "pure personal character," and amply justifies the belief that he is "one of the ablest and best men now in public life." No Senator, no Representative, no head of any executive department, no truthful man in Washington or Pennsylvania, or elsewhere has occasion to shrug his shoulders when John Scott's integrity is mentioned, and every intelligent Pennsylvanian has cause to be satisfied and proud when Senator Scott stands on the floor of the United States Senate representing the people of the State.

It would seem that there should be no question that such a Senator should be retained in the service of the State as long as he is willing to serve, and as long as such high qualifications remain intact, and as long as the national political party with which he is in sympathy retains in the Legislature the majority necessary to his re-election. The retention of such a man in the Senate is of far higher consequence to the State than it can possibly be to John Scott; and it is of equal consequence to the country at large. No State and no people are true to their own best interests when they fail to send to that important body their "able" and "faithful" man, and the "best" of them who are willing to go; and they are not true to themselves when, having such men in the Senate, they do not keep them there as long as they can. Keeping them there gives to the public the advantage of experience to guide "ability," and to co operate with "fidelity." The Legislature to be chosen at the approaching fall election in Pennsylvania will have these matters before them, for the present term of Senator Scott expires next March. There is some talk of other candidates, because some other men, or the friends of some other men, "want the place." Legislatures sometimes act upon this low view of an important duty; but we trust that the next Legislature will not be of that kind, and that if it shall be in party sympathy with Senator Scott, as it is highly probable it will be, it will return to the position he now fills the Senator who has proven his "ability" and "fidelity," and who is in all respects so worthy to represent Pennsylvania in the Senate of the United States.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

## Society of the Army of the Cumberland.

ROOMS OF LOCAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, COLUMBUS, O., AUG. 26, '74.

*To the Members of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland:*

The Eighth Annual Re-union of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland will be held at Columbus, Ohio, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 16th and 17th days of September next, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., on the 16th inst. All officers and soldiers who, at any time, served with honor in the Army or Department of the Cumberland, are, by our Constitution, entitled to membership, and are specially requested to attend, and join in the business and festivities of the occasion.

Members of kindred societies are cordially invited to participate—all will receive a hearty welcome.

Arrangements have been made with the following Railroad Companies to carry persons desiring to attend the Re union at reduced rates:

The Atlantic & Pacific; Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe; Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota; the Central Ohio, Lake Erie, Straitsville & Chicago Divisions of the Baltimore & Ohio; Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis: Cleveland, Mt. Vernon & Columbus; Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton; Cumberland Valley; Chesapeake & Ohio; Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland; Chicago & Northwestern; Flint & Pere Marquette; Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western; Kansas City, St. Joe & Council Bluffs; Kansas Pacific; Kentucky Central; Louisville, Nashville & Great Southern; Marietta, Pittsburgh, & Cleveland; Mobile & Montgomery; New Orleans & Mobile; the Little Miami; Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central; Pittsburgh & Columbus; Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley; Indianapolis and Vincennes; Divisions of the P. C. & St. L. R'y; St. Louis, Vandalia, Terre Haute & Indianapolis; St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern; Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw; Utah Central; Union Pacific; Wisconsin Central.

Trusting that you will, at your earliest convenience, advise us of your intention to be present. We have the honor to be

Your most obedient servants,

JOHN BEATTY,
L. D. MYERS,
WM. MCCRORY,
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