The Huntingdon Journal.

J. A. NASH, - - - Editor.

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

FRIDAY, - - - - JULY 16, 1880

Circulation LARGER than any other Paper in the Juniata Valley.

Entered at the Post Office, at Huntingdon, Pa., as Second Class Mail Matter.

Republican National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT:

Gen. JAS. A. GARFIELD,

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:

CHESTER A. ARTHUR,

OF NEW YORK.

Republican State Ticket.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT:

Hon. HENRY GREEN,

OF EASTON.

FOR AUDITOR-GENERAL:

Hon. JOHN A. LEMON,

OF BLAIR.

Republican County Convention.

The Republican voters of the several boroughs, wards, townships and districts in Huntingdon county, Pa., are respectfully requested to meet at their respective places of holding elections, on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 14th, 1880,

in the boroughs and wards between the hours of 5 and 8 o'clock, P. M., and in the townships and districts between the hours of 4 and 7 o'clock, P. M., of the said day, and elect delegates to represent them in a County Convention, to be held in Penn Street Hall, in Huntingdon, on

TUESDAY, AUGUST 17th, 1880,

at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of nominating

One candidate for Congress,
One candidate for State Senate,
Two candidates for Assembly,
One candidate for Associate Judge,
One candidate for Sheriff,
One candidate for County Surveyor,
One candidate for Director of the Poor,
One candidate for Coroner.

That in pursuance of the resolution adopted by the Republican County Convention, held August 6th, 1878, the following number of delegates from each borough, ward, township and district will be elected, viz:

Alexandria	3	Mt. Union District	2
Barree	2	Mapleton	2
Birmingham	2	Marklesburg	2
Brady	2	Morris	2
Broad Top	2	Oneida	2
Carbon	3	Orbisonia	2
Cass	3	Penn	3
Cassville	2	Petersburg	2
Clay	4	Porter	3
Coalmont	2	Saltillo	2
Cromwell	4	Shade Gap	2
Dublin	2	Shirley	2
Dudley	2	Shirleysburg	2
Franklin	3	Spruce Creek	2
Henderson	2	Springfield	3
Hopewell	2	Tell	2
Huntingdon, 1st ward	4	Three Springs	3
" 2d "	4	Tod	3
" 3d "	3	Union	3
" 4th "	2	Walker	2
Jackson	4	Warriorsmark	2
Juniata	2	West	2
Lincoln	3		
Logan	2		118
Mt. Union	2		

Republicans, the issues involved in the coming election of your county ticket, after being nominated by the delegates who may be chosen by you, in connection with your Presidential and State tickets, are of the highest consideration and importance, and you are earnestly urged and requested to act accordingly. All depends upon your action and votes in securing the results of victory after the nominations have been made. Your principles and policy, which, for years past have successfully, in war and peace, guided and controlled the government of our great and growing Republic, should again win the fight. Shall your principles again win in the coming contest, or shall those who have always opposed them triumph over you, depends for their solution on your action and votes for Gen. Garfield in November next.

JOHN W. MATTERN,
Chairman of Co. Committee.

REPUBLICAN RALLY!

At a meeting of the Garfield and Arthur club, held at Penn Street Hall, on Saturday evening last, a committee of five was appointed to report a permanent organization and call a meeting to be held on

SATURDAY EVENING, JULY, 17,

at 8 o'clock, P. M., at the

COURT HOUSE.

The committee would earnestly request a full turn-out of all the members of the Club, all who desire to become members, and every man who desires the election of our candidates and the vindication of principles which have stood the test of storm of battle for twenty years.

A full list of officers will be submitted at the time and place above named, and speakers will be present to open the campaign in earnest.

COMMITTEE.

IT is a pitiable sight to see a good Union soldier at the head of the rebel forces.

W. H. BARNUM has been re elected chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

COL. INGERSOLL calls the Democratic Presidential ticket "the indigo and butternut combination."

DURING the week of the meeting of the Cincinnati convention seventy-six thousand kegs of beer were sold in that city.

No laboring man in Pennsylvania, be he Democrat or Republican, can afford to support the Free Trade platform adopted at Cincinnati.

JOSEPH R. CHANDLER, the oldest newspaper editor in the State, died at his home, in Philadelphia, on Saturday evening, at the ripe old age of 88 years.

THE "Clearfield statesman" still insists that Hancock will carry Pennsylvania. His chances of carrying it are about equal to Wallace's return to the United States Senate—and he has no ghost of a chance.

IN another column will be found Gen. Garfield's letter of acceptance. It is a brief but clear and strong review of the situation, and its sentiments will find a hearty response from all Republicans. Read it.

JUDGE BLACK, the gentleman who wrote the celebrated "Order No. 40," which nominated Hancock, and so elated every rebel that they went into conniption fits, is now on the other side of the pond, and the query presents itself, who will write Hancock's letter of acceptance?

THE Peace Commission of the Democratic party, appointed by the late State Convention to adjust the differences existing amongst the Philadelphia Democracy, met in that city last week, but it was unable to heal the feud, and the war of factions goes on. Carry the news to Wallace.

THE Democrats are making much ado over Hancock, as the "favorite son of Pennsylvania." By birth he is a Pennsylvanian, but by the army register he is a Missourian, and by residence a New Yorker. He owns a residence in St. Louis, and as he left the State at the age of sixteen never paid one cent of taxes in Pennsylvania. How are you, "favorite son?"

"WHEN JOHNNY COMES MARCHING HOME."

Colonel Forney has at last made the discovery that "the partition between the two parties is very thin." To such political weather-cocks as Forney, Curtin and McClure it makes but little difference what the principles of a party are unless it happens to serve their own selfish purposes. If the purposes and legacies of James Buchanan had been more to the mind of Col. Forney on a certain occasion he might never have left the Democratic party, and now it is not strange that he should return to his first love. But how "thin is the partition between the parties" at the present day? It is thick enough to keep the rebel brigadiers and unrepentant traitors of the South on the one side, and the great heart of the loyal North on the other. It is thick enough to draw the distinction clearly between free speech and a free ballot on one side, and intimidation, violence and murder on the other. It is thick enough to make a clear distinction between protection to home industry, and "a tariff for revenue only;" a system which would break down American manufacturers by encouraging a ruinous foreign competition. It is thick enough to render one party repugnant to the common sense and self-interest of the Northern people. It is thick enough to prevent the iron workers of Pennsylvania from voting the bread out of their own mouths by endorsing the Cincinnati platform. It is thick enough to cause the leather-workers, silk-weavers, and potters of New Jersey to repudiate the party that is arraigned against, and to support the party which supports their industries. It is so thick that the thriving manufacturers of Connecticut will be swift to condemn the attempt to break down the present tariff system. It is thick enough to compel the enormous manufacturing interests of the great State of New York to rebuke the infamous attempt of the Democratic party to destroy them, and turn many thousands of voters into the Republican ranks who have never been there before. It will be thick enough, at the critical contest in October, to drive away votes enough from the Democratic ticket in Indiana, with its many forms of protected industries, to enable the Republicans to carry the State and thus secure the vote of a solid North as against that of a solid South, and thus elevate to the first place in the gift of the nation the man who is the representative of freedom, of equal rights and protection to American industry, the gallant soldier, the tried statesman and the pure patriot and friend of the toiling masses who earn their daily bread by the honest labor of their own hands.

A QUESTION OF VERACITY.

It is not very important whether the Hon. R. Milton Speer, of Huntingdon, endorses the "integrity" of General Garfield or not; but in regard to his denial that he used certain language attributed to him by the press of this city, in the speech which he delivered here on his way home from the Cincinnati Convention, we have this to say: He may not have meant to use the word "integrity," but that he *did* use it can be attested by scores of Republicans, were it worth while. He does not even now repudiate his words of hearty commendation, but he wishes to make one little correction in the record. He was reported as having spoken thus:

"This is my first public utterance since the Chicago nomination, and I desire to say right here that I served four years in Congress with Gen. Garfield. I know him well, and I honor him for his honesty, his integrity, his ability, his breadth of knowledge and his upright character."

Now he says through his paper, the Huntingdon *Monitor*, that the exact language used by him was the following:

"As this is my first public utterance since the Chicago convention, I wish to say that I served four years in the House with General Garfield, and I know him well. He is a gentleman of *fine culture, broad information, and undoubted ability.*"

Mr. Speer, we understand, is a candidate for Congress in his district, and his endorsement of General Garfield has displeased a number of his party friends.—Hence his desire to have the record altered. This cannot be permitted. He said just what he was reported to have said, and the language in precisely the same form was telegraphed to leading Republican journals, east and west.—*Pittsburgh Commercial.*

A LUNATIC ON HIS TRAVELS.

Gen. James B. Weaver, the Greenback candidate for the Presidency, is either a natural born fool or else he has been driven into the first stages of lunacy by his association with Kearney and other addlepated advocates of the Greenback heresy. He is on a stumping tour through the South, and spent Sunday last in Chattanooga, Tenn., where he was interviewed by a *Times* representative. He is confident of his ability to carry Alabama, Tennessee, Texas, Mississippi, West Virginia, Missouri and Arkansas, and says he will make heavy gains in Maryland, Iowa, Michigan and Minnesota. He says that if he does not receive a majority of the electoral votes neither of the other candidates will, and the matter will again go to the house of representatives, and if thrown into the House he will stand an equal chance with the rest.

De La Matyr, he claims, has the balance of power there, and no concessions will be made by his partisans favorable to either democrats or republicans. In the event no agreement is reached then the matter will become a constitutional question and it shall be with the senate what disposition will be made of it. He says he will stump every State he can before the election, but will confine himself to no section. Kearney, he says, will lend him all support and give him California beyond a doubt.

We suggest a straight jacket for Gen. Weaver.

THE Republicans of Mercer county have instructed their nominees for Senator and Representatives to Support Hon. Galusha A. Grow for United States Senator. If this thing goes on at this rate Mr. Grow will have a walk-over to a seat in the Senate.

'RAH for Garfield, the soldier statesman.

Brick Pomeroy's Opinion of Garfield.

Brick Pomeroy has started a new paper at Denver, Col., called the *Great West*, and in his second issue he pays the following just compliment to the next President:

The less Democrats have to say about Garfield's dishonesty, the more sense will they exhibit. He took the back pay, but handed it back into the Treasury of the United States. We do not believe him dishonest, or that he has even pocketed pennies of political perquisites, where his assailants have stolen dollars, either from the public or their private friends. If the Democrats, or others, select leaders with as clean a record as has Garfield, they will do well.

A DEMOCRATIC soldier writes the following "cold comfort" to the Philadelphia *Times*. He expresses the sentiments of the soldier boys when he says: "I see by your independent journal that a great many Republicans are going to vote for Hancock and his election is sure. We have heard the same thing on two occasions before, namely: McClellan and Greely; but when the time came for voting they all fell into line, the same as they will again for Garfield, and voted the Republican ticket. And the Grand Army of the Republic are going to vote for Hancock! Why, do the people believe this? I hope not. Why the first thing the Democratic party did was to discharge every member of our order and put rebels in their places. Where, some one will ask? Why, in the House and Senate of the United States. Do the Democrats think we have forgotten so soon? No, nor are we blind to the real intentions, with the name of General Hancock to help them through. We do not want our pensions reduced and the rebels pensioned, and for these reasons ninety out of every one hundred Grand Army men and soldiers will vote against the Democratic party. Although we love Hancock, who is a good, honest soldier, we will, when the time comes, cast our votes for our comrades General Garfield and Arthur, and don't you forget it."

SENATOR J. D. CAMERON, who is staying at the White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia, has written a letter to L. Montgomery Bond, esq., of Philadelphia, in which he says: "As far as my health will permit, I will do all I can to keep in power the Republican party; but, as to taking the chairmanship of the National Committee, that I cannot do, for the reason that I am physically unable to undergo the labors which necessarily belong to the position. I found myself, after the adjournment of Congress, very much broken down, and I was, therefore, compelled to abandon all my business affairs—although they had been neglected during the entire session of Congress—and come here with the hope of having my health restored.—I am obliged, under the advice of my physician, to remain here for several weeks.—Therefore you see that it is impossible for me to do as you, as well as many other friends, think that I ought, during the coming canvass. You may rest assured, however, that as soon as I am well enough I shall give my entire energies as a member of the committee to the great work which is before us."

WALLACE is having a serious time with the rank and file of his party in his own county. During the dark days of the war he and Buckalew had educated them to hate every man who wore the blue, to oppose the war and to resist the draft, even if to do so successfully required the crime of murder. Now he wants his old followers to turn in and shout for Hancock, but remembering their early lessons in treason to their country, as taught them by Wallace, they refuse to throw up their hats for the "man on horseback." He attempted to get up a ratification meeting at Du Bois, in his county, a few evenings since, but he could not get the faithful to turn out, and there was no meeting. The coffee-pot manipulator will have some trouble in undoing his dirty work during war times.

MCCLURE, taking his cue from that "pirate of the press," Dana, of the New York *Sun*, in a recent issue of the *Times* published a column of silly stuff about the withdrawal of Gen. Garfield. These independent Democratic editors can rest their souls in peace, for we assure them that the only "withdrawing" that Gen. Garfield intends to engage in will be on the 4th of March next, when he will "withdraw" from his Congressional labors to assume those incumbent upon the President of this Republic, a position to which the loyal people of the North propose to elevate him.

THE Democrats, in order to give their candidate more honors than he deserves, in a war which they all denounced as "a nigger war," have descended to the tomb of the lamented Meade and attempted to steal the chaplet of victory from the brow of the hero of Gettysburg. Gen. Hancock is entitled to all honor for the part he played in that fierce battle against the Southern Democracy, but he is not entitled to wear the stolen honors belonging to Gen. George G. Meade.

"ROUNDHOUSE" PEARSON, of Pittsburgh, the coward who abandoned the Philadelphia troops to their fate when they were shut up in the burning round-house in that city, during the labor riots of 1877, has come out in favor of Hancock, and his fellow citizens cry in chorus, "good riddance to bad rubbish."

HON. MARSHALL JEWELL, of Connecticut, has been selected as Chairman of the Republican National Committee, which is a guarantee that the campaign will be ably conducted. Ex Senator S. W. Dorsey, of Arkansas, was chosen Secretary.

THE committee appointed by the Cincinnati Convention to notify Gen. Hancock of his nomination attended to that duty on Tuesday of this week.

THE "Republican" Hancock boom in Pennsylvania is confined to two persons, Weather-cock Forney and Roundhouse Pearson.

A LOONY physician, named Tanner, is attempting to fast forty days in New York city.

A Speech by Garfield.

PAINESVILLE, O., July 4.

The following is the speech in full of General Garfield at the dedication of the soldiers' monument at this place yesterday:

FELLOW CITIZENS: I cannot fail to respond on such an occasion, in sight of such a monument, to such a cause, sustained by such men. While I have listened to what my friend has said two questions have been sweeping through my heart. One was, "What does the monument mean?" and the other, "What will the monument teach?" Let me try and ask you for a moment to help me to answer what does the monument mean. O, the monument means a world of memories, a world of deeds and a world of tears and a world of glories. You know, thousands know, what it is to offer up your life to the country, and that is no small thing, as every soldier knows. Let me put the question to you: For a moment suppose your country in the awfully embodied form of majestic law should stand above you and say, "I want your life; come up here on the platform and offer it." How many would walk up before that majestic presence and say: "Here I am; take this life and use it for your needs?" And yet almost two million of men made that answer, and a monument stands yonder to commemorate their answer.

That is one of its meanings. But, my friends, let me try you a little further. To give up life is much, for it is to give up wife and home and child and ambition, but let me test you this way further. Suppose this awfully majestic form should call out to you and say: "I ask you to give up health and drag yourself, not dead, but half alive, through a miserable existence for long years until you perish and die in your crippled and hopeless condition." I ask you to volunteer to do that, and it calls for a higher reach of patriotism and self-sacrifice, but hundreds of thousands of your soldiers did that. That is what the monument means also. But let me ask you to go one step further. Suppose your country should say: "Come here on this platform and in my name and for my sake consent to be idiots; consent that your brain and intellect shall be broken down into hopeless idiocy for my sake." How many could be found to make that venture? And yet thousands—and that with their eyes wide open to the horrible consequences—obeyed that call. And let me tell how 100,000 of our soldiers were prisoners of war and many of them, when death was stalking near, when famine was climbing up into their souls and idiocy was threatening all that was left of their intellects, the gates of their prison stood open every day if they would quit, desert their flag and enlist under the flag of the enemy, and out of 100,000 not two per cent. ever received the liberation from death, starvation, idiocy and all that might come to them, but they took all these horrors and all these sufferings in preference to going back upon the flag of their country and the glory of its truth. Great God! was ever such measure of patriotism reached by any man on this earth before? That is what your monument means. By the subtle chemistry that no man knows all the blood that was shed by our brethren, all the lives that were devoted, all the grief that was felt, at last crystalized itself into granite, rendered immortal the great truth for which they died, and it stands there to-day, and that is what your monument means. Now, what does it teach? What will it teach? Why, I remember the story of one of the old conquerors of Greece, who, when he had traveled in his boyhood over the battle-fields where Miltiades had won victories and set up trophies, returning he said: "These trophies of Miltiades will never let me sleep." Way, something had taught him from the chiseled stone a lesson that he could never forget, and, fellow-citizens, that silent sentinel, that crowned granite column, will look down upon the boys that will walk these streets for generations to come and will not let them sleep when their country calls them. More than the bugler on the field from his dead lips will go out a call that the children of Lake county will hear after the grave has covered us all and our immediate children. That is the teaching of your monument. That is its lesson, and it is the lesson of endurance for what we believe, and it is the lesson of sacrifices for what we think, the lesson of heroism for what we mean to sustain, and that lesson cannot be lost to a people like this. It is not a lesson of revenge; it is not a lesson of wrath; it is the grand, sweet, broad lesson of the immortality of the truth that we hope will soon cover as with the grand sheldnah of light and glory all parts of this republic from the lakes to the gulf. I once entered a house in old Massachusetts where over its doors were two crossed swords. One was the sword carried by the grandfather of its owner on the field of Bunker Hill, and the other was the sword carried by the English grandsire of the wife on the same field and on the other side of the conflict. Under those crossed swords in the restored harmony of domestic peace lived a happy and contented and free family, under the light of our republican liberties. I trust the time is not far distant when under the crossed swords and the locked shields of Americans, North and South, our people shall sleep in peace and rise in liberty, love and harmony under the union of our flag of the stars and stripes.

WHILST the *Monitor* could occupy almost two columns of space in which to notice the ratification meeting gotten up by the Speer wing of its party, it could not devote even one line to say a word about the salute of one hundred guns fired in honor of the Cincinnati nominees under the auspices of Messrs. Caldwell, Petriken, McNeal, et al. Was it an oversight, or was their little boom treated with silent contempt to teach them that they have no business to act in the absence of the boss?

COL. FORNEY, the greatest known political weather-cock of the century, is out in favor of "Pennsylvania's favorite son" for the Presidency. The Colonel was a warm supporter of another "favorite son"—Buchanan—whose betrayal of his State and Nation is a matter of history, and as Hancock was nominated by the very men who ran Buchanans's administration in the interest of treason, he may again have cause to regret his support and advocacy of *their* candidate.

THE Republican campaign was opened at Terre Haute Indiana, Friday night last, by Secretary of the Navy Thompson, who delivered a two hours' speech, in the course of which he said that "the right and privilege of every citizen to vote as he pleased in the coming contest would be secured, if necessary, by the exercise of all the power of the Administration, and supported, if need be, by the army and navy."

THE Philadelphia *Press* made its appearance, on the 5th inst., in a new dress of clear, bold-faced type and otherwise handsomely improved. The *Press* is one the ablest papers in the State, and is doing good work for the cause of Republicanism. Any reader of the JOURNAL desiring a paper from the Quaker City should by all means subscribe for the *Press*. It is the ablest and best published in that city.

THE Democrats are asserting that Senator Cameron is feigning sickness merely as an excuse to keep aloof from the campaign. Such is not the case. As soon as he can prudently leave the White Sulphur Springs, where he is recuperating, he will take an active part in the canvass.

Garfield was once a carpenter. He has risen above the level now.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

That's plane enough.—*Lebanon Courier.*

And augurs well, too.—*Reading Times.*

And adz to his popularity with the toiling millions.

NOT disagreeable; hardly more bitter than lager beer; and much more satisfactory and pleasant. Simmons' Liver Regulator can be taken at any time, without interfering with business or pleasure. It is so gentle, safe, and such a good digester, that it is often used after a hearty meal to settle the food and relieve any apprehension that the meal may disagree with you.

A GREAT ENTERPRISE.—The Hop Bitters Manufacturing Company is one of Rochester's greatest business enterprises. Their Hop Bitters have reached a sale beyond all precedent, having from their intrinsic value found their way into almost every household in the land.—*Graphic.* [july2 2t.

IT is a fact that horse dealers are buying horses with ringbones and spavins because they can make money by using 'Kendall's Spavin Cure. Read the advertisement.

THE VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Michigan, will send their celebrated Electro-Voltaic Belts to the afflicted upon 30 days trial. Speedy cures guaranteed. They mean what they say. Write to them without delay. Nov.21-1y.

GARFIELD ACCEPTS.

THE ISSUES OF THE CAMPAIGN

The Republican Standard Bearer Defines his Views on the Questions of the Day—Bourbon Heresies Explained and Condemned—The Needs of the South.

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

MENTOR, July 10.—*Dear Sir:* On the evening of the 8th of June last I had the honor to receive from you, in presence of the committee of which you were chairman, the official announcement that the Republican National Convention, at Chicago, had that day nominated me for their candidate for President of the United States. I accept the nomination with gratitude for the confidence it implies, and with a deep sense of the responsibilities it imposes. I cordially endorse the principles set forth in the platform adopted by the Convention. On nearly all the subjects of which it treats my opinions are on record among the published proceedings of congress. I venture, however, to make special mention of some of the principal topics which are likely to become subjects of discussion, without reviewing the controversies which have been settled during the last twenty years and with no purpose or wish to revive the passions of the late war. It should be said that while Republicans fully recognize and will strenuously defend all the rights retained by the people and all the rights reserved to the States, they reject the pernicious doctrine of State supremacy which so long crippled the functions of the National Government and at one time brought the Union very near destruction. They insist that the United States is a nation with ample power of self preservation; that its constitution and laws made in pursuance thereof are the supreme law of the land; that the right of the nation to determine the method by which its own legislature shall be created cannot be surrendered without abdicating one of the fundamental powers of the Government; that the National laws relating to the election of representatives in congress shall neither be violated or evaded; that every elector shall be permitted freely and without intimidation to cast his lawful ballot at such election and have it honestly counted and that the potency of his vote shall not be destroyed by the fraudulent vote of any other person. The best thoughts and energies of our people should be directed to those great questions of National well-being in which all have a common interest. Such efforts will soonest restore perfect peace to those who were lately in arms against each other, for justice and good-will will outlast passion; but it is certain that the wounds of the war cannot be completely healed and the spirit of brotherhood cannot fully pervade the whole country until every citizen, rich or poor, white or black, is secure in the free and equal enjoyment of every civil and political right guaranteed by the Constitution and the laws. Whenever the free and equal enjoyment of this right is not assured discontent will prevail, immigration will cease and the social and industrial forces will continue to be disturbed by the migration of laborers and consequent diminution of prosperity. The National Government should exercise all its constitutional authority to put an end to these evils, for all the people and all the States are members of one body, and no member can suffer without injury to all.

The most serious evils which now afflict the South arise from the fact that there is not such freedom and toleration of political opinion and action that the minority party can exercise an effective and wholesome restraint upon the party in power. Without such restraint the party rule becomes tyrannical and corrupt. The prosperity which is made possible in the South by its great advantages of soil and climate, will never be realized until every voter can freely and safely support any party he pleases. Next in importance to freedom and justice is popular education, without which neither justice nor freedom can be permanently maintained. Its interests are entrusted to the States and the involuntary action of the people. Whatever help the Nation can justly afford should be generously given to aid the States in supporting the common schools, but it would be unjust to our people and dangerous to our institutions to apply any portion of the revenues of the Nation or of the States to the support of sectarian schools. The separation of the church and the State in everything relating to taxation should be absolute.

On the subject of National finances my views have been so frequently and so fully expressed that little is needed in the way of any additional statement. The public debt is now so well secured, and the rate of annual interest has been so reduced by refunding, that rigid economy in expenditures, and the faithful application of our surplus revenues to the payment of the principal of the debt, will gradually, but certainly, free the people from its burdens, and close with honor the financial chapter of the war. At the same time the Government can provide for all its ordinary expenditures and discharge its sacred obligations to the soldiers of the Union and to widows and orphans of those who fell in its defence. The resumption of specie payments, which the Republican party so courageously and successfully accomplished, has removed from the field of controversy many questions that long and seriously disturbed the credit of the Government and the business of the country.

Our paper currency is now as National as the flag, and resumption has not only made it everywhere equal to coin, but it has brought into use our store of gold and silver. The circulating medium is more abundant than ever before, and we need only to maintain equality of all our dollars to insure to labor and capital a measure of value from the use of which no one can suffer loss. The great prosperity which the country is now enjoying should not be endangered by any violent changes or doubtful financial experiments.

In reference to our custom laws a policy should be pursued which will bring revenues to the treasury and will enable the labor and capital employed in our great industries to compete fairly in our own markets with the labor and capital of foreign producers. We legislate for the people of the United States, not for the whole world, and it is our glory that the American laborer is more intelligent and better paid than his foreign competitor. Our country cannot be independent unless its people, with their abundant natural resources, possess the requisite skill at any time to clothe, arm and equip themselves for war, and in time of peace to produce all necessary implements of labor.

It was the manifest intention of the founders of the Government to provide for common defense, not by standing armies alone, but by raising among the people a greater army of artisans whose intelligence and skill should powerfully contribute to the safety and glory of the Nation. Fortunately for the interest of commerce there is no longer any formidable opposition to appropriations for the improvement of our harbors and great navigable rivers provided that the expenditures for that purpose are strictly limited to works of National importance. The Mississippi river, with its great tributaries, is of such vital importance to so many millions of people that the safety of its navigation requires exceptional consideration. In order to secure to the Nation control of all its waters, President Jefferson negotiated the purchase of a vast territory extending from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific ocean. The wisdom of congress should be invoked to devise some plan by which that great river shall cease to be a terror to those who dwell upon its banks and by which its shipping may safely carry the industrial products of twenty-five millions of people.

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

The recent movement of the Chinese to our Pacific coast partakes but little of the equal ties of such an emigration either in its purposes or its result. It is too much like an importation to be welcomed without restriction; too much like an invasion to be looked upon without solicitude. We cannot consent to allow any form of servile labor to be introduced among us under the guise of immigration. Recognizing the gravity of this subject, the present administration, assisted by congress, sent to China a commission of distinguished citizens for the purpose of securing such a modification of the existing treaty as will prevent the evils likely to arise from the situation. It is confidently believed that these diplomatic negotiations will be successful without the loss of commercial intercourse between the two great powers, which promises a great increase of reciprocal trade and enlargement of our markets. Should these efforts fail it will be the duty of congress to mitigate the evils already felt and prevent their increase by such restrictions as, without violence or injustice, will place upon a sure foundation the peace of our communities and the freedom and dignity of labor. The appointment of citizens to various executive and judical offices of the Government is the most difficult of all duties which the constitution has imposed upon the executive. The Convention wisely demands that congress shall co-operate with the executive departments in placing the civil service on a better basis. Experience has proved that with our frequent changes of administration our system of reform can be made effective and permanent without the aid of legislation. Appointments to the military and naval service are so regulated by law and custom as to leave but little ground of complaint. It may not be wise to make similar regulations by law for civil service; but, without invading the authority or necessary discretion of the executive, congress should devise a method that will determine the tenure of office and greatly reduce the uncertainty which makes that service so uncertain and unsatisfactory. Without depriving any officer of his rights as a citizen, Government should require him to discharge all his official duties with intelligence, efficiency and faithfulness. To select wisely from our vast population those who are best fitted for many offices to be filled, requires an acquaintance far beyond the range of any one man. The executive should therefore seek and receive information and assistance of those whose knowledge of communities in which duties are to be performed best qualify them to aid in making the wisest choice.

The doctrines announced by the Chicago Convention are not temporary devices of a party to carry an election. They are deliberate convictions resulting from a careful study of the spirit of our institutions, the events of our history and best impulses of our people. In my judgment these principles should control legislation and the administration of the Government. In any event they will guide my conduct until experience points out a better way.

If elected, it will be my purpose to enforce strict obedience to the Constitution and laws and to promote as best I may the interest and honor of the whole country, relying for support upon the wisdom of congress, the intelligence and patriotism of the people and favor of God. With great respect, I am, very truly yours,

J. A. GARFIELD.

To Hon. George F. Hoar, Chairman of the Committee.

Is Your Hair Falling, or Turning Gray?

"London Hair Color Restorer," the most cleanly and delightful article ever introduced to the American people. It is totally different from all others, not sticky or gummy, and free from all impure ingredients that render many other preparations obnoxious. It thickens thin hair, restores gray hair, gives it new life, cures dandruff, causing the hair to grow where it has fallen off or become thin, does not soil or stain anything, and is so perfectly and elegantly prepared as to make it a lastin hair dressing and toilet luxury. London Hair Color Restorer is sold by all druggists at 75 cents a bottle, or six bottles for $4. Principal Depot for United States, 330 North Sixth street, Philadelphia. nov. 28-1y

Political Announcements.

[Our terms for political announcements are as follows: Congress, $10; Senate, $8; Assembly, $5; Sheriff, $5; Associate Judge, $4; Director of the Poor, $3. Communications recommending persons for office, ten cents per line. No notice inserted unless paid for in advance.]

SHERIFF.

To the Republicans of Huntingdon County:

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, subject to the decision of the coming County Convention.

WM. J. GEISSINGER.

Penn township, June 25, 1880.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE.

To the Republicans of Huntingdon county:

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Associate Judge, subject to the decision of the coming Republican County Convention.

SAMUEL HATFIELD.

ALEXANDRIA, July 16, '80.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.

To the Republicans of Huntingdon county.

Allow me to present the name of JOHN D. JOHNSTON, of West township, as a candidate for Director of the Poor, subject to Republican usages. Mr. Johnston is a farmer by occupation, with all the business qualifications necessary to make a good Director. (*) WEST.

New To-Day.

Steubenville, Ohio, Female Seminary.

Board, room and light per year, $175. Tuition, $20 to $36. One-fourth off for Ministers. Catalogues free. Address,

July16-4t] Rev. A. M. REID, Ph. D. Prin.

CONGRESS HALL

CAPE MAY, N. J.

OPEN FOR THE SEASON

H. J. & G. R. CRUMP, } Of the COLONNADE HOTEL,
E. A. GILLETT, } Philadelphia.

July16-4t.

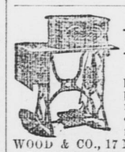
ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

[*Estate of W. O. CUNNINGHAM, dec'd.*]

Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estates of W. O. Cunningham, late of the borough of Huntingdon, dec'd., all persons knowing themselves indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

A. ESTHER CUNNINGHAM.

July 16,'80 6t.



ONLY $20

For this Style Singer.

We will send it to your Depot to be examined before you pay for it. If it is not as represented it can be returned at our expense. Send a postal card for illustrated Circular. C. A. WOOD & CO., 17 N. Tenth St., Philada., Pa.

July16-3mos.

WHITE BRONZE MONUMENTS MORE DURABLE THAN GRANITE. MORE BEAUTIFUL THAN MARBLE CHEAPER THAN EITHER. SEND FOR CATALOGUE TO PAXSON, COMFORT & CO. 523 MARKET ST. PHILA.

July16-3m.

PENSIONS procured for all soldiers disabled in the U. S. service from any cause, also for heirs of deceased soldiers. The slightest disability entitles to pension. Pensions increased. The laws being more liberal now, thousands are entitled to higher rates. Bounty and new discharges procured. Those who are in doubt as to whether entitled to anything, should send two 3 cent stamps for our "circular of information."

Address, with stamps, Stoddart & Co., Solicitors of Claims and Patents, Room 8, St. Cloud Building, Washington, D. C.

July16-3m. STODDART & CO.

Are sold by all Hardware and Harness Dealers. There is no one owning a horse or mule but what will find in this line of goods, something of great value, and especially adapted to their wants. COVERT M'F'G CO., WEST TROY, N. Y., Sole Manufacturers.

$777 A YEAR and expenses to Agents. Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

ADVERTISERS! send for our Select List of Local Newspapers. Geo. P. Rowell & Co., 10 Spruce St., N. Y. July 16-4t.

PUBLIC SALE

—OF—

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

The undersigned will sell, at public sale, at the late residence of U. B. Lewis, on

FRIDAY, JULY 23d, 1880,

At 10 o'clock, A. M., the following personal property, viz:

One Sofa, 1 Marble Top Table, 4 Bureaus, 2 Cots, 5 pair Bedsteads, 1 Book Case, 2 Cook Stoves, 2 Parlor Stoves, Tables, Chairs, Mattresses, and a general and complete assortment of Household and Kitchen furniture.

TERMS:—All sums under $5 cash, and all sums exceeding that amount a credit of three months will be given.

July16.] MRS. A. W. BENEDICT.

CAMPAIGN BADGES, FLAGS, &c.

Beautiful Campaign Badges of the Republican and Democratic Candidates.

Garfield and Arthur, OR Hancock and English.

Containing life-like Photographs of the Candidates; encased in pretty Miniature Gilt Frames, with pin for attaching to coat or vest. Active agents can make $10 a day selling them, and city and country merchants can make a handsome profit. Price 10 cents each; 2 for 15 cents; 10 for 50 cents, or 100 for $3,50. Photographs same price as Badges. Crayon Portraits on tinted plate paper. Heroic size 22 by 28, for 25 cents. Flags all sizes, kinds and prices. Now is the harvest time for agents and dealers. Send for samples and full particulars to

U. S. MANUFACTURING CO.,

July16-3m] 116 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE

—OF—

Valuable Real Estate.

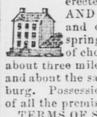
[*Estate of MARY M. HOFFER, Deceased.*]

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, the undersigned will expose to sale, on the premises, in Jackson township, at 1½ oclock in the afternoon, on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 7th, 1880,

All the following described Real Estate, to wit:

A tract of land situate in Jackson township, Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, bounded on the north by lands of John Irvin's heirs; on the east by lands of Samuel Steffey and Harvey Wilson; on the south by lands of Reuben Duff and Joseph Forrest, and on the west by lands of John Bumbarger, containing ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY ACRES, one-half of which is cleared and in a good state of cultivation, and the balance covered with good timber, and having thereon erected a GOOD TWO-STORIED LOG AND FRAME HOUSE, LOG BARN, and other outbuildings. There is a spring of good water and a large orchard of choice fruit trees. This property is about three miles northwest of McAlevy's Fort, and about the same distance northeast of Saulsburg. Possession given on confirmation of sale of all the premises except part leased.



TERMS OF SALE:—One-third of the purchase money on confirmation of sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments, secured by judgment bonds of the purchaser.

L. FRANKLIN DRAKE,

July 16, 1880. Executor.

New To-Day.

Manhood: How Lost, How Restored!

Just published, a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the radical cure (without medicine) of Spermatorhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance, &c.

The celebrated author, in this admirable Essay, clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.

This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every