The Republican.

GEORGE B. GOODLANDER, Editor.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT. 15, 1879.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR STATE TREASURER,
DANIEL O. BARR,
OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET!

FOR SHERIFF,
JAMES MAHAFFEY,
OF BELL TOWNSHIP.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
J. F. McKENRICK,
OF CLEARFIELD BOROUGH.

FOR JURY COMMISSIONER,
ANDREW J. JACKSON,
OF CLEARFIELD BOROUGH.

Reader, if you want to know what is going on in the business world, just read our advertising columns, the *Special* column in particular.

MAXIMS FOR THE DAY.

No man worthy the office of President should be willing to hold it if counted in, or placed there by any fraud. U. S. GRANT.

I could never have been reconciled to the elevation by the smallest aid of mine of a person, however respectable in private life, who must forever carry upon his brow the stamp of fraud first triumphant in American history. No subsequent action, however meritorious, can wash away the letters of that record. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

I would rather have the endorsement of a quarter of a million of the American people than that of the Louisiana Returning Board, or of the Commission which excluded the facts and decided the question on a technicality. THOS. A. HENDRICKS.

Under the forms of law, Rutherford B. Hayes has been declared President of the United States. His title rests upon disfranchisement of lawful voters, the false certificates of the returning officers acting corruptly, and the decision of a commission which has refused to hear evidence of alleged fraud. For the first time are the American people confronted with the fact of a fraudulently-elected President. Let it not be understood that the fraud will be silently acquiesced in by the country. Let no hour pass in which the usurpation is forgotten. ADDRESS OF DEMOCRATIC M. C.'s.

One hundred years of human depravity accumulated and concentrated into a climax of crime. Never again in five hundred years shall they have an opportunity to repeat the wrong. DANIEL W. VOORHEES.

Let every Democrat in Clearfield county go to the polls on election day and vote for Daniel O. Barr for State Treasurer.

Mrs. Grant says that she and the General never talk politics.

Why was Major Thornburgh and his command murdered? Will the Sherman brothers please answer?

MOVE ON.—We learn that Chairman Test is making complete arrangements for bringing out a full vote on election day. If "Father Test" don't know how to do this thing, nobody else need apply.

Democrats, as you pass along on your way to the postoffice, to the store, blacksmith shop, or elsewhere, if you meet your Democratic neighbor, ask him to turn out to the election. This much you owe to yourself and the party.

"Whose blunder?" is the way the question is put now. Who sacrificed Major Thornburg's command? Why was not the Custar massacre sufficient? Those are all questions for Gen. Sherman to answer, and we have no doubt but that "the brave commander" will furnish the facts in due time.

AMONG THE BUCKEYES.—Senator Wallace delivered five speeches last week in the Ohio campaign. The Democratic State Committee put him on Blaine's track, and, according to the Ohio papers, handled "the gentleman" from Maine pretty roughly.

HAYES & CO. TO BLAME.—If "the Government" circus managers would pay a little more attention to their official duties, it would not be our duty to chronicle the murder of Major Thornburgh's party by the Indians. If Hayes and the Sherman brothers would, like honest men, work for those who pay them (the people) instead of themselves, their graves would be kept much greener after they are gathered with their fathers.

ATTENTION, DEMOCRATS!—IT IS YOUR DUTY AS FREEMEN TO GO TO THE POLLS ON THE FIRST TUESDAY OF NOVEMBER AND DEPOSIT YOUR BALLOT FOR J. F. McKENRICK FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

THE TRUE INDICATOR.—The popular vote given for our nominees for county officers, and the ballots cast by the delegates in Convention, clearly indicates to every candid man that the people of Clearfield county, at this time, wanted James Mahaffey for Sheriff, J. F. McKenrick for District Attorney, and Andrew J. Jackson for Jury Commissioner. This fact cannot be disguised, although men equally as competent and deserving were defeated.

DEMOCRATS, SEE TO IT THAT EVERY VOTE IS POLLED FOR OUR CANDIDATE, ANDREW J. JACKSON, FOR JURY COMMISSIONER. HE IS AN ACTIVE, DESERVING DEMOCRAT, AND WILL MAKE A COMPETENT OFFICER.

STIR THEM UP.—We hope proper efforts are being made by the Democratic County Committee and our party nominees, and their friends to bring out a full vote in every borough and township in Clearfield county, at the approaching election. Friends, give this important subject your attention for a few weeks. Go to the election yourself, and see that your careless neighbor goes too. The Democratic nominees, for ability, are superior to their competitors, and personally are their equals in every particular, and, therefore, deserve your support.

Let every Democrat in Clearfield county go to the polls on election day and vote for Daniel O. Barr for State Treasurer.

OHIO.

As we go to press, (Tuesday afternoon) the election is in progress in the Buckeye State. The Democratic ticket is headed by two soldiers who went clear through the war, and the Radicals ornamented their's with two men who stayed at home during the war, and sold calico and muslin to the widows and orphans at SEVENTY CENTS a yard. These are the men termed patriots in Radical parlance. A cotemporary remarks that in an interview with Col. John G. Thompson, who is back in his old quarters directing the Ohio canvass, that gentleman expresses the opinion that the Democrats will elect Ewing and Rice by a majority anywhere between 7,000 and 12,000, with a certainty of a majority in the Legislature. "Our three legged ticket," he says, "spoils the effect of Republican attempts to revive war issues." He estimates the total poll at 650,000, a hundred thousand heavier than in 1878. The Democrats have no cause to complain of a lack of notable men on the stump during the campaign that has been waging in that State. Voorhees, Hendricks and Wallace, besides all the prominent Democrats in the State, have been aiding our side of the fight by speeches almost nightly, while the Republicans have imported Blaine and Maine's new Governor-elect, Davis; and all Ohio's share of the Federal Administration, constituting the greater portion of that fraudulent institution, have been exemplifying the beauties of Civil Service Reform by stumping day and night. The latest accounts from the scene of conflict are of the most encouraging nature.

DEMOCRATS, ALL GO TO THE POLLS ON TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 4th, AND CAST YOUR BALLOT FOR JAS. MAHAFFEY FOR SHERIFF.

NOW IT IS COLONEL WALTERS.—The personal friends in this borough of Mr. J. Blake Walters, Cashier of the State Treasury Department, upon learning that he had been promoted, at once set about to rig him out in good style. The Harrisburg *Telegraph* of the 9th inst. entitles the conduct of the Colonel's neighbors "A Graceful Act," remarking:

Cashier J. Blake Walters, of the State Treasury, was announced in the *Telegraph* a few days as having been appointed Paymaster on Governor Hoyt's staff with the rank of Colonel. It is customary for officers on the staff to provide their own uniforms, but Colonel Walters' friends in Clearfield did a very graceful act by presenting him with a complete uniform, including sword, spurs, etc., which arrived this morning, and was exhibited by the new Paymaster to his friends.

The "bloody-shirt" exhibited on the occasion of the Colonel's first appearance in the presence of the Governor was not amont the "fixings" sent from here, but must have been stuffed in at the other end of the line, where such garments have been flirted in the past. As Col. Walters, like His Excellency, was in the last war, it was very befitting in Governor Hoyt to recognize our friend's ability and integrity by promoting him in the manner indicated. Clearfield always equips her statesmen in a becoming manner.

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A HAPPY ARRANGEMENT.—There was eminent fitness in Senator Conkling and Henry Ward Beecher selecting Brooklyn as the place to open the Radical campaign in New York. These two Radical leaders are the heroes of the two hugest social scandals of the age; and it was meet and proper, that both should occupy the same platform in Brooklyn, and shout for "the party controlled by grand moral ideas." For superlative impudence and square-toed rascality, the acts of these two men was never outdone but once since the creation, and that was the occasion when the devil offered to sell the whole world to our Saviour, when he did not have a title to an acre of land. To have made the scene complete, two more persons should have been upon the platform with them.

THE SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.—We call the attention of voters to the Election Proclamation of Sheriff Pentz. Every Election officer and voter should read it for the purpose of learning their rights and duties under the election laws of this Commonwealth. Let all read the oaths that election officers are required to take under the New Constitution. Young men, particularly, who are about to cast their first or second ballot, should read this document studiedly, so that a simple reference to it annually will keep them properly posted in matters pertaining to the elective franchise.

THE ROBBERS.—An exchange remarks: "The prospects are excellent for a big Indian war. Just who is responsible for the new outbreak does not appear, but there is but little reason to doubt that the fault lies with the Indian agents—as usual. There is but one remedy for all this. Transfer the Indian bureau from the Interior to the War department." That is the true doctrine. Half the Indian Agents are thieves, while the army is regulated by gentlemen. A thief is the exception.

John Quincy Adams, Jr., has been nominated by the Regular Democrats of Massachusetts for Governor. This is the sixth time he has been named by the same party for the same place.

DEMOCRATS, ALL GO TO THE POLLS ON TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 4th, AND CAST YOUR BALLOT FOR JAS. MAHAFFEY FOR SHERIFF.

AFFLICTED MEMPHIS.—The editor of the Philadelphia *Times*, in alluding to this afflicted city, remarks: Yellow fever still continues its ravages in Memphis, and the mild weather of the last few days has naturally had an unfavorable effect. Four deaths reported on the 9th, and the number for the last week reached twenty, making a total thus far of a little over four hundred. This is certainly bad enough, but one does not realize how much lighter this year's visitation has been than that of 1878 until he compares the figures for corresponding periods, and finds that a year ago yesterday, for instance, the deaths numbered thirty-five. Only a fortnight later, however, came the long-looked-for heavy frost, and on the 29th of October the Board of Health declared the epidemic over, though stray cases continued to be reported for some time afterwards. There is good reason to hope, therefore, that the mortality in Memphis from the plague this year will not exceed five hundred, against over two thousand in 1878. But Memphis ought not to have lost five hundred, nor even fifty, lives from yellow fever this year, and would not if the lesson of 1878 had only been taken to heart. The country will watch with interest to see whether matters are allowed to drift along in the old shiftless, pestilence inviting way after this second warning.

ATTENTION, DEMOCRATS!—IT IS YOUR DUTY AS FREEMEN TO GO TO THE POLLS ON THE FIRST TUESDAY OF NOVEMBER AND DEPOSIT YOUR BALLOT FOR J. F. McKENRICK FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

CORRECTLY STATED.—The Philadelphia *Record* is in the habit every now and then of giving Senator Wallace a negative dig; but the editor, in his issue of the 8th instant, did the fair thing in this short and manly way: "Senator Wallace is booked to make three speeches in Ohio this week in behalf of General Ewing. While we have no idea that Ewing can be pulled through, we do not doubt that Senator Wallace's aid will be effective. There are few of our rising statesmen in this country who have gained so rapidly in the last ten years in breadth of view and in public consideration as the Democratic Senator from Pennsylvania. He has the rare faculty of keeping abreast with political questions of immediate importance. What is remote in point of time, or threadbare in point of interest, he leaves for slower men. He will have something to say to the people of Ohio that will be worth listening to."

SNEAK-THIEF POLITICIANS.—Like other vermin, the sneak-thief politicians are found everywhere; but they seem to be larger in the Radical camp this year than ever before. The Harrisburg *Patriot* takes some of the present crop off in this way: "The Republican journals take a singular delight, in styling the Democratic candidate for State Treasurer, Daniel *O'Connell* Barr. This is intended as a sneer at Mr. Barr's Irish extraction, and is about as contemptible a mode of appealing to the prejudice of race and nativism as the veriest political sneak could be guilty of. Daniel O'Connell was a patriot whose fame will perish only when the love of liberty shall die in the breast of man. If Daniel O'Connell Barr shall liberate the people of Pennsylvania from the tyranny of the Republican ring he will be worthy of the name his political opponents give him."

PATRIOT LADIES.—The Buckeye women seem to have an eye to the present canvass in Ohio. We notice that Mrs. Allen G. Thurman, Mrs. John G. Thompson, Mrs. Jas. M. Pugh, Mrs. George L. Converse, Mrs. John Richard Nevins, Mrs. W. B. Hayden and Mrs. George W. Manypenny, who constitute an Executive Committee, representing the Democratic ladies of Columbus, have authorized the State Executive Committee to offer an elegant gold and silk banner, valued at $250, to the county which shall show the largest increased Democratic vote at the October election, 1879, over the vote cast for President in Ohio in 1876. Mind you, a two hundred and fifty dollar flag! What an ornament that will be for the county "raking it in!"

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THE LOST BALLOONIST.—It is believed that the veteran aeronaut, Prof. John Wise, of Lancaster, has been lost. Prof. Wise made an ascension in his large balloon "Pathfinder" from St. Louis, Mo., the 28th ult., intending to remain in the air as long as the sustaining power of the balloon held out. Mr. George Burr, teller of the St. Louis National Bank accompanied Prof. Wise. No tidings of the where-abouts of Prof. Wise and his companion have as yet been received and the opinion is growing very strong that they have perished. Prof. Wise is 71 years of age, and ballooning with him has been a life study. He has made 462 successful voyages, and it would be sad if his last one should prove to have a tragic ending.

While the Grant boom is thundering on the Pacific coast it would appear that John Sherman, by early rising and close attention to business, is conducting a sort of official still hunt for himself. A proverb of ancient wisdom hath it that "the silent son sucks the most broth" and it would be a grave error to suppose that John Sherman is idle.

The friends of Gen. Hancock propose to establish a Hancock headquarters at Washington when Congress meets and to begin the work of actively pushing him for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency. They expect much assistance from the South and parts of the West.

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A RAILROAD HORROR ON THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL.

TWENTY KILLED AND THIRTY WOUNDED.

DETROIT, Michigan, October 10.—A frightful accident occurred on the Michigan Central railroad, a short distance east of the junction. About 1 o'clock this morning the Pacific Express train bound west, which left Detroit forty minutes late, collided with a switch engine on the main track at that place, telescoping the baggage and express cars and piling the remaining coaches, eleven in number, on top of the other. First coach was filled with emigrants, most of whom were killed or seriously injured. Many occupants of the other coaches are also killed or injured. It is supposed there are about thenty or twenty five passengers killed and twenty to thirty wounded. The majority of the number are thought to be emigrants and second-class passengers. Physicians and surgeons were at once summoned from Jackson to the scene of the disaster, and a special train carrying physicians left Detroit at 5 o'clock this morning. A large force of employes of the railroad company, together with a large number of citizens of Jackson, are on the ground engaged in the work of extricating the bodies from the wreck. The railroad officials and surgeons are busy at work among them doing everything in their power to alleviate their sufferings. The names of the killed and wounded will be sent as soon as they can be ascertained.

The engineer and fireman of the express train were literally torn to pieces, but the engineer and fireman of the switch engine escaped injury by jumping from the engine. The train was made up of Wagner sleepers and four passenger coaches and mail and baggage cars. The tender of the express engine was telescoped into the baggage car about half its length. This car, in turn, forced its way into the mail car and these crowded the first passenger coach to the right on to the embankment and crushed back thro' the two following. The passengers in the first coach were comparatively unhurt, a harvest of death being reaped in the second and third coaches. The fourth coach escaped with slight damage and none of the Wagner coaches were injured. As near as can be ascertained the accident was caused by the switchman having charge of making up the freight train at Jackson junction occupying the main track with the switch engine and caboose, understanding that the Pacific Express was considerably behind time. The express train, however, had made up nearly all lost time.

The Philadelphia *Times*, in alluding to the disaster, says: "Not since the Ashtabula disaster, which occurred nearly three years ago, has there been a railway accident involving the loss of so many lives as were sacrificed on a Michigan line. * * * * It was another instance of gross carelessness and incompetency on the part of the employes of a railway company. A lightning express train was forty minutes late. A switchman took it for granted that it it was as much behind time as that that it might not come for a good while longer. With the recklessness born of many narrow escapes, he threw a shifting engine on the main track along which the express train had to come. It came in hot haste through the midnight darkness. There was the inevitable collision. Cars were smashed to atoms and a score of lives, perhaps more, went out in agony."

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HAYESISM.—Many persons have been astonished within the last fortnight at the agility of our alleged President. Mr. Hayes has been hopping about the country as though he were trying to escape from his conscience, making speeches off the platforms of the railway cars at prairie stations and pausing to inspect the golden pumpkins at country fairs. A paragraph in the Philadelphia *Inquirer* to the effect that "a Hayes boom will probably start up as the result of this Western trip" reveals the whole thing. Hayes is actually trying the effect of his personality on the rural Western mind with a view to building up a second-term Hayes party. Of course this is infatuation. The futility of such a performance is known to even school children. A careful canvass made two years ago revealed the fact that the Hayes party proper consisted solely of Mr. Hayes, son Webb and the patient Mr. Rogers.

P. S.—Since that time there has not been a single accession and a few months ago, when John Sherman began to loom up, a powerful rumor escaped through a White House key-hole that the trusted Rogers was getting a little shaky. Any money invested by Hayes in a personal boom will be wasted.

MAINE HEARD FROM.—The complete official vote of the State of Maine is now returned, and is on file in the office of the Secretary of State at Augusta. Tthey make the Republican vote 69,110 in a poll of 139,339, the majority against Davis, the Republican candidate for Governor, being 1,119, which is rather a different result from that reported by the first dispatches which it seems (from appearences) were manipulated in the interest of the Republicans. The Fifth Congressional District gives a majority against the Republicans of 1,531 and the Fourth Congressional District gives a majority against the same party of 807 votes. In the First Congressional District the Republicans have only 369 majority, and in the Third 114, their majority in the Second District being 736. The next election in that State will give the Democrats half the Congressional delegation.

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HE WILL NOT CONSENT.—The Radical leaders have so persisted in making Jefferson Davis a candidate for the United States Senate, that he has been obliged to publish a letter declining the Senatorship. They have had a good deal of trouble in trying to get Mr. Davis in a position that would answer their purpose for campaign capital, but he won't walk into their trap.

Robert G. Blaine, brother of Senator Blaine, has been dismissed from his clerkship in the Senate document room for alleged inattention to his duties.

THE TWO PLATFORMS.

THE ISSUES LAID DOWN BY THE TWO HARRISBURG CONVENTIONS.

WHAT THEY SAY, WHAT THEY MEAN, AND RESULTS IF CARRIED OUT.

The two opposing parties—one of which must prevail at the next State election—have put themselves *pro forma* upon the country in the declarations of their platforms. By these declarations they agree by the people to be judged.

Such deliverances, confirmed by custom, go before every election. They profess to be pertinent to the immediate issues of the political campaign, to the general principles that distinguish one party from the other.

The tenor of a political platform may depend not less upon its specific declarations than upon a subtle and instinctive spirit that pervades it—the seemingly insensible repetition of certain terms, for example, that show the real undercurrent of the author's thought. An apothegm of Talleyrand, that language is made to *conceal*, not to express, thought, can nowhere find a better illustration than in a political platform. Close examination may, however, bring to light the actual ideas of those who have devised it, however specious and deceptive it is meant to be, however glittering its generalities may appear.

The platform promulgated by the State Conventions held at Harrisburg will be found to consist of about the same number of words, with no great difference in the number of resolutions. The antagonism of one platform to the other is as sharply defined as it could possibly be made, and this appears mainly in the frequent changes rung in one of them upon a single word. It would seem to have the intention of the authors of the platform in question, by frequent repetition, to accustom the tympanum of the popular ear to the vibrations of a high-sounding term that has in it the rankest political heresy ever sought to be imposed upon a free people in the modern world. The seemingly innocent, but nevertheless omnipresent, existence of this one word sweeps the whole platform away from the domestic concerns of the State, and is meant to give a direction to popular understanding as delusive and dangerous as was ever sought by unholy ambition out of the coinage of its own mind.

The word "Nation" with its attendant adjective "National"—invariably printed with an initial capital letter—occurs seventeen times in the platform put forth by the Republican Convention at Harrisburg in June last, and these terms run through ten of its fourteen "planks." To give it the benefit of contrast this pernicious use of the word in the same sense is nowhere to be found in the platform previously adopted by the Democrats—indeed it occurs but once therein, and then only in a subsidiary sense.

This word, as used, is the pivotal idea of the Republican profession of faith; and its presence in almost every plank convicts the authors of it of deliberate duplicity and treachery; it remands all their utterances to the pillory of popular suspicion and distrust. It is no more nor less than the shibboleth of a reactionary movement that claims to consummate repeated violations of the Constitution and laws made in pursuance thereof, in an entire upheaval of the government itself.

To gain a clear insight into the purposes of the Republican leaders in such a platform, it is merely necessary to note that of its fourteen subdivisions, one and a half strictly pertain to matters wherein the State is essentially and exclusively concerned. To set this fact out in clearer light, it may be observed that of the twelve Democratic resolutions, with which the former must be compared, eleven have reference to the relations of the people. Such a contrast cannot be too tenaciously kept in mind. The propositions of the Republican leaders as we find them in this platform, are desperate expedients—grown out of a condition of things, in the management of the affairs of the State and general Government, that has brought plunder, waste and corruption in legislation and at the polls to the one; and all these things with the settled preliminaries of political anarchy to the other.

A brief examination by way of contrasting the terms and tenor of these two platforms will be sufficient to show which of them holds itself accountable to the people, their rights, their interests and the general welfare of the Commonwealth; and which has merged all the inalienable privileges of citizenship and the inadequated and indifeasible independence of the State, in a mockery of professed fealty to the National Government, which sham of all lawful authority, in its highest office, by a Republican conspiracy remains an abiding insult to the popular will, and is made to reappear in this platform as the cherished object of the Republican conspirator's solicitude and love.

So far as any comparison touching the same or similar topics can be made, it may be fairly stated as follows: "The Democrats assert that the United States is a Federal Union. The Republican platform announces the political paradox already noted, that the Federal Union is a "Nation."

The Republican platform declares that the establishment of a State sovereignty "overthrows National supremacy." The Democratic resolutions say that "the rights of the States and the liberties of the people" depend the one upon the other.

The Republicans declare that State sovereignty endangers "Federal unity!" The Democratic declarations condemn "the invasion of States for political purposes without regard to Constitutional instructions."

The Republican resolutions say that "the supremacy of the National Government" depends upon "National laws which protect the ballot box." The Democrats that all such measures are "imperial methods of supervising elections and co-ercing the popular will; that the presence of soldiers or Government official at the polls "destroys all freedom of elections and upturns the very foundations of self-government."

The Republican leaders say that "the Democratic party has committed itself to break up the Government by refusing to appropriate moneys already collected from the people" to "protect the ballot." The Democrats that "the military ought in all things to be subordinate to the civil power;" and that "when the people assemble to express their sovereign pleasure at the polls," troops "or hireling officials claiming power to arrest and imprison citizens without warrant or hearing" do by their presence "destroy all freedom of elections."

The Republican Convention landed Hayes for vetoing Congressional measures which refuse to pay the Deputy Marshals whose function, it is said, is to "protect the ballot box." The Democrats say Hayes is a Fraud, the creature of an unlawful "conspiracy" against "the well-known and legally expressed will of the people;" that the use of his veto "to maintain unconstitutional and despotic power" at the polls "is an insult and a menace to the country."

The Democrats appeal to their fidelity to the "workingman;" the Republicans call upon "the veteran soldiers of the war."

The Democrats condemn "the system of subsidies by the General Government, under which during the period of Republican ascendancy, political rings and corporations have profitted at the people's expense. They condemn "any appropriation of public moneys or public credit to any other object than the public service."

The Republican Convention was silent on this subject.

The Republicans (declaring in the same breath the "United States a Nation!") threaten to oppose "a solid North" to "a solid South." The Democrats utter no distinction on this head, but declare "the just power of the Federal Union, the rights of the States and the liberties of the people are vital parts of one harmonious system, and to save each part in its whole Constitutional vigor is to save the life of the Nation.

The Democrats condemn "the recent attempt under the personal direction of ruling Republican leaders to debauch the Legislature by bribery and corruption, and to take from the Commonwealth four millions of dollars, for which its liability has never been ascertained." They declare such an attempt to be "a fresh and alarming evidence of the aggressiveness of corporate power in collusion with political rings."

About this business the Republican platform is silent. [The platform is silent; the Convention was not. It howled down delegate Wolfe, gagged and silenced him when he offered a resolution similar to the one quoted above, and pointedly refused to declare in favor "of honest men in office."]

The Democrats declare that—

"We look with alarm and apprehension upon the pretensions of the great transportation companies to be above the fundamental law of this Commonwealth which governs all else within our borders, and until they accept the Constitution of 1873 in good faith, they should remain objects of the utmost vigilance and jealousy by both Legislature and people."

The railroad article in the Constitution which the Democrats demand shall be accepted by the corporations and enforced by the Legislature, prohibits discriminations against the business of Pennsylvania, which is systematically crushing out our domestic industries, and giving the West immense advantages over the farmer and the manufacturer, the producer and consumer, of this Commonwealth.

The Republicans ignore and avoid this issue. They transfer the question of "discrimination in rates of freight" from the State, where they have the power to remedy the evil, to the "country," where they have no power, and content themselves with a vague declaration of a sentiment, instead of the promise of a practical measure.

The Constitution needs only to be enforced to cure all the evils of which our depressed industries complain, and this the Democrats insist unequivocally shall be done. This is the most important and pertinent plank in their platform; in it resides another proof of the honesty of the declarations they have brought before the people in this campaign.

The Republicans said that the Treasury has been honestly administered by Republican officials for seventeen years. The Democrats declare the Treasury to be empty; that "even schools and charities are unable to obtain money already appropriated for their support;" and "that there has been systematic embezzlement of interest and other spoliations by the Republican Treasury Ring."

The Democrats conclude by expressing confidence in their candidate for the Treasurer's office and pledge him, if elected, to keep the public moneys safely, make known his places of deposit, hold his books and papers open to inspection; and preserve the Commonwealth from a repetition of the robberies incident to the long and scandalous career of the Republican Treasury Ring."

"Look now on this picture; then on that!"

A THIRD TERMER.—The Harrisburg *Patriot* remarks: As the time for action approaches the men who have been secretly pulling the strings of the Grant movement are throwing off all disguise. Not long ago Zach Chandler pretended that he had no choice of a candidate for President when interviewed on the subject. In Boston on last Saturday he declared "in confidence" at a meeting of a Republican club that Grant would be the nominee of the party for President in 1880. As a member of Grant's former administration towards its disgraceful close Chandler would of course hail with delight a restoration which would give him a larger share of the public spoils than he now enjoys. Up to this time he has concealed his hopes and aspirations for fear of offending the friends of Blaine and Sherman. But with the strong set of the current in favor of Grant since his landing in San Francisco, the necessity for concealment no longer exists and Chandler openly declares for the third term.

GOOD SENSE.—Judge Elwell, of Columbia county, had a case before him recently involving the pay of an Election Board, which had incurred the expense of holding a special election to elect a Burgess, and the question was whether the borough or the county should pay the expenses. The learned Judge quoted a great deal of law, and many Acts of Assembly, but he wound up in this common sense way: "For the purpose of performing any corporate Act it is as necessary that there should be a Burgess in a borough as that there should be Supervisors in a township. When a vacancy occurs in the latter office the Court may appoint, but a vacancy in the office of Burgess must be filled by election, and the county must pay the fees of the Election Board."

"A SMALL DOG," ETC.—A contemporary remarks: Blaine's temporary success as a stumper in Ohio has induced the New York *Tribune* to burn a little incense on the altar of its political god. Mr. Blaine has attracted a little attention in Ohio but does anyone believe for a moment that he would be as good a card for a county fair as Grant? If the old man's car of Jug gernaut were being hauled through Ohio now, Blaine's head would only be seen occasionally—like that of a small dog in tall oats.

WISDOM.—An exchange says that a Greenbacker, while denouncing Secretary Sherman as a SHYLOCK, was asked by a listener, "Who was Shylock, anyhow?" The indignant orator replied in withering tones, "Well, if you don't know, you had better go home and read your Bible!" What a plagarist Shakspere was, anyhow. If he had lived in these days of Greenback economy, he would discover that he was a Know-Nothing.

FAST TIME.—It is said that the new locomotives being built for the Pennsylvania Railroad are to have driving wheels five feet eight inches in diameter, and the new schedule for this Winter will make the time from Jersey City to Philadelphia in ninety minutes. The distance between the two cities is ninety miles—making the speed one mile per minute, or sixty miles an hour. Who wants to move any faster?

THE WHEAT MOVEMENT.

The fluctuations in wheat from hour to hour during the day are speculative, but the gradual rise which affects the whole market is due to causes which must continue to operate, perhaps with increasing force during the coming winter and spring. It is this which gives such activity to the grain market and which leads to those ventures by which vast fortunes are made or lost in the course of a few hours. It would seem that though wheat has gone steadily upward, the top level has not yet been reached, and in the contests between the bulls and bears up to this time, the bears, in spite of their most frantic efforts, have come to grief. It has indeed been a bad year for the bears in all departments of trade. The wheat crop for the year '78 was marketed at low figures. The farmers were saying then that it did not pay to raise wheat; nevertheless they put in a larger acreage of wheat for the crop of '79 than that of the previous year. The year was favorable and the yield per acre was larger and the quality of the grain very fine. There would have been a glut and a still lower range of prices but for the utter failure of the European crops. For a while the English and French trade journals put the most hopeful face on the matter but the truth gradually leaked out. The trustworthy news always came a little worse than the first reports. The crops in England were unprecedentedly bad, the yield small, of poor quality and a great deal of what had been harvested was spoiled by the continuous bad and rainy weather. In France it was very little better. In Southern Russia the grasshoppers injured the crops severely. There was thus nothing for Europe to do but to draw on the American surplus of grain. It was announced in Paris some weeks ago that France alone would need one hundred million bushels of wheat. The English demand was thought to be even larger. But wheat is not the only crop failure of this year in Europe. There has been a very bad year for cattle food. The mill feed of course shared the scantiness of the grain harvest, and there has been a short yield of hay, and its quality greatly damaged by the protracted rains. This will necessitate larger importations of our Indian corn for feeding their cattle. To this the enormous exports of corn which led to the erection of our grain elevators are due. The people of Europe eat very little corn; they import it for their cattle and horses, and their need for it during the coming winter will be larger than ever. Perhaps also in their present straits the people also may learn to eat it. Our corn crop for the current year will be very large. It will not be ready for exportation until after the first cold spell in the latter part of November or early in December. Thus, before the wheat activity has ceased, the movements in corn will begin. The condition of the money market and the rates of foreign exchange make it necessary to pay as in gold. Importations of European goods do not balance the exports and the trade balance is coming to us in gold. The receipts of gold since August 1st have reached $33,552,000, $19,000,000 of which came from France. The receipts for one week alone in September were over $8,000,000, and the tide is increasing as it comes in. This increase of the wealth of the country is in its agriculture. The farmers get at last the benefit of the improved prices and this is the surest basis of general prosperity. But the railroads which haul the grain and the shippers and middlemen have a direct interest in the large grain harvests and all other kinds of business get a greater or less indirect benefit from the abundant harvests with which we have been blessed.

TO WHOM RESUMPTION IS DUE.—The Grand Rapids (Mich.) *Democrat* and Senator Pendleton, of Ohio, both use the proper telescope to look at our governmental and social economy. The former remarks: "It is the industry, economy and frugality of the people since the panic; the European demand for our surplus products; the rich yield of our gold and silver mines, in spite of the mal-administration of the country that has partly brought about the resumption of specie payment, and not the Secretary of the Treasury." Senator Pendleton, in alluding to the fallacies put forth by Mr. Sherman's friends, says: "'The broken fortunes and broken hearts of the last ten years will remain monuments of Republican policy,' and the approach of better times, or the fact that times are growing no worse, is not the cause of, but notwithstanding, this ruinous policy. In the contest between God's bountifulness and vicious legislation the Almighty beneficence is sure to win in the long run, and the American energy and enterprise, aided by heaven's marvelous plenty, cannot be altogether crushed."

CRUCIBLE.—The Lock Haven *Democrat* hits the nail on the head in this way: "Senator Wallace, in his recent speech at Cumberland, spoke of the South as the natural market for the manufactures of the North, and said that our full measure of prosperity could never be enjoyed till entirely amicable relations were restored between the sections. This is so plainly true that it needs only to be stated to feel its force. The party that is struggling to widen the breach instead of closing it, has worked, and will continue to work, an incalculable injury to the trade of the country. No matter how good times may get, they would be better with a prosperous South; and the hard times through which we have passed would have been less so, but for the injury to business from the trade-destroying policy of the Radical party."

GOOD, GOOD—DOUBLY SO!—A Washington dispatch announces that the Postoffice Department has decided that the letters addressed to lottery companies or to individuals as agents of lottery companies are unmailable, and that postmasters should refuse to register letters when so addressed. In accordance with this decision a circular has been issued by the Department instructing all postmasters to refuse to mail or register letters or circulars so addressed.

MORE SHOT GUN.—A Wisconsin judge was the victim of the shot gun policy in Centralia in that State one day last week. The gun was in the hands of an injured husband who emptied five buckshot into the body of the judicial but injudicious wrong-door. Had this tragedy occured in Mississippi or Georgia instead of Republican Wisconsin the stalwart organs would have had no trouble in attributing it to political causes.

STILL FOR WAR.—Blaine is continuing his active preparations for a new war with the South. He still has an interest in the Massachusetts gun company for whom he obtained so profitable a contract at the outbreak of the civil war.

FREEDMEN'S BANK.

Senator Bruce, who is Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Freedmen's bank, to which position he was assigned by his Democratic colleagues, announces that his report will reveal some startling revelations in regard to that institution, its rotten and corrupt management. Such a report will be quite timely and important now when our political opponents are trying to enforce upon the country the idea that the fundamental issue of political discussion is the treatment of the freedom by the Democratic party South. The Freedman's bank was peculiarly a Republican institution. It was of their conception and management. Its managers were "Christian statesmen" of that party, and its agents combined with the discharge of their philanthropic duties a care for the votes of the depositors. The little pass-books in which they credited the dusky son of Ham with the deposit of his frugal earnings were nicely plastered over with scripture texts interspersed with political mottoes. This whole concern was a scheme of plunder and over the South its victims are found. Many of them will suffer years of anguish at the fraud practised upon them, and many already have gone to their graves in sorrow and penury.

It is undeniable that all over the South, as all over the North, there are individual cases of ill-treatment of the poorer classes, violations of the civil rights and exclusion of their personal privileges, but to charge these upon the policy of a whole party in the one section is as unfair as to make the same charge in another. Had the Freedmen's bank been devised, and its systematic wronging of "the wards of the Nation" been carried out by Southern planters or Confederate brigadiers, the Democracy would have been assailed for it as evidence of their inhumanity and barbarism. If the law that regulates the franchise of foreigners in Rhode Island, and the law of Massachusetts which excludes many of its poorer people from the ballot, were applied in the South to-day, thousands of negroes who now vote would be disfranchised. If the Southerners were really disposed to effect this result, they could easily do it in their legislation. If the Republican outrage-shrickers should have corn measured to them in their own bushel, they would soon be starved.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

A RECORD'S SHINE.

The Philadelphia *Record* took this kind of a shine one day last week:

It is an unusual thing for the New York *Sun* to say a good word or a fair word for Senator Wallace, but his late excellent speech to the Pennsylvania farmers has moved its admiration. Commenting upon the speech, the *Sun* declares that

"It is marvellous beyond comprehension that in the State which furnishes coal and iron, and all the multitude of manufactures which they unite to produce a party could be marshalled to keep in uproar and confusion, in slavery and poverty, the population of eight or ten States which are its natural customers. When the society of the South is settled and its agriculture revived, Pennsylvania furnishes it with implements, from a cotton planter and a plow, to a steam engine and a press. When her railroads are to be rebuilt Pennsylvania sends her iron. Her coal boats choke the upper waters of the Ohio before every freshet, and the number of them increases with every day of peace and uninterrupted industrial effort in the Southern States.

"Pennsylvania, the great central Commonwealth, 'the workshop of the Union,' as Senator Wallace calls it, has a larger interest in sectional tranquility than any other community of equal numbers in the country. Its people will do well to study the logic of Senator Wallace's wise and pithy speech."

GOVERNMENT THIEVES.—A Washington correspondent of the New York *Sun* charges that a large amount of money has been spent by employes in the Post Office Department in junketing expeditions to various parts of the world, for which the country gets no resulting benefit. He says:

James N. Tyner, 1st Assistant P. M. General, took his family and one or more subordinates of the Post Office Department to Paris to attend the Exposition last year, using as a cover for that trip a so-called international postal convention. He expended about ten thousand dollars, and made no report of any kind that can now be found on the files of the Department. Subsequently he made up a party for the Pacific coast, accompanied by the Third Assistant Postmaster General, A. D. Hazen, and his family and chief clerk, ostensibly to look after improvement in the postal service, but really for amusement and recreation. They managed to spend some $6,000, and made no report; thus proving, as in the other case, that the whole thing was a sham so far as public duty or public interest was concerned, but a costly reality to the taxpayers. Tyner and Burnside, the prosperous Superintendent and Disbursing Offic