THE
"CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN,"
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, AT
CLEARFIELD, PA.
ESTABLISHED IN 1827.

The largest Circulation of any Newspaper in North Central Pennsylvania.

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G. B. GOODLANDER,
Publisher.

Cards.

JOB PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION neatly executed at this office.

H. W. SMITH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
n11.1.73 Clearfield, Pa.

J. J. LINGLE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
1.18 Philipsburg, Centre Co., Pa. y:pd

ROLAND D. SWOOPE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Curwensville, Clearfield county, Pa.
oct. 9, '73-tf.

OSCAR MITCHELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in the Opera House. oct9, '73-tf.

G. R. & W. BARRETT,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
January 30, 1878.

ISRAEL TEST,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Office in the Court House. [jy11,'67

HENRY BRETH,
(LATE U. S. D.)
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE
FOR BELL TOWNSHIP.
May 8, 1878.1y*

WM. M. McCULLOUGH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in Masonic building, Second street, opposite the Court House. je26,'78-tf.

W. C. ARNOLD,
LAW & COLLECTION OFFICE,
CURWENSVILLE,
n26 Clearfield County, Penn'a. 75y

S. T. BROCKBANK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in Opera House. ap 25,'77-1y

JAMES MITCHELL,
DEALER IN
Square Timber & Timber Lands,
j4'73 CLEARFIELD, PA.

J. F. SNYDER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in Pie's Opera House.
June 26, '78tf.

WILLIAM A. WALLACE. DAVID L. KREBS.
HARRY F. WALLACE. JOHN W. WRIGLEY.
WALLACE & KREBS,
(Successors to Wallace & Fielding.)
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
jan1'77 Clearfield, Pa.

Frank Fielding.. W. D. Bigler....S. V. Wilson.
FIELDING, BIGLER & WILSON,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in Pie's Opera House. [mch5-79.

HARRY SNYDER,
BARBER AND HAIRDRESSER.
Shop on Market St., opposite Court House.
A clean towel for every customer.
Also dealer in
Best Brands of Tobacco and Cigars.
Clearfield, Pa. may 19, '75.

THOS. H. MURRAY. CYRUS GORDON.
MURRAY & GORDON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in Pie's Opera House, second floor. 9.30'74

JOSEPH B. M'ENALLY. DANIEL W. M'CURDY.
McENALLY & McCURDY
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Legal business attended to promptly with fidelity. Office on Second street, above the First National Bank. jan;1'76

A. G. KRAMER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Real Estate and Collection Agent,
CLEARFIELD, PA.,
Will promptly attend to all legal business entrusted to his care.
Office in Pie's Opera House. jan1'76.

J. F. McKENRICK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
All legal business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.
Office opposite Court House, in Masonic Building, second floor. aug14,'78-1y.

DR. E. M. SCHEURER,
HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,
Office in residence on First st.
April 24, 1872. Clearfield, Pa.

DR. W. A. MEANS,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
DUBOIS CITY, PA.
Will attend professional calls promptly. aug1'70

DR. T. J. BOYER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office on Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.
Office hours: 8 to 12 a. m., and 1 to 5 p. m.

DR. J. KAY WRIGLEY,
HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,
Office adjoining the residence of James Wrigley, Esq., on Second St., Clearfield, Pa.
july21,'78 tf.

A. M. BILLS,
OPERATIVE DENTIST,
CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.
Office in residence, opposite Shaw House. j9,1870-tf

DR. H. B. VAN VALZAH,
CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.
OFFICE IN RESIDENCE, CORNER OF FIRST AND PINE STREETS.
Office hours—From 12 to 2 P. M.
May 12, 1875.

DR. J. P. BURCHFIELD,
Late Surgeon of the 83d Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, having returned from the Army, offers his professional services to the citizens of Clearfield county.
Professional calls promptly attended to. Office on Second street, formerly occupied by Dr. Woods. [apr4,'68-tf

Cards.

JUSTICES' & CONSTABLES' FEES—We have printed a large number of the new FEE BILL, and will on the receipt of twenty-five cents, mail a copy to any address. mv28

WILLIAM M. HENRY, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AND SCRIVENER, LUMBER CITY. Collections made and money promptly paid over. Articles of agreement and deeds of conveyance neatly executed and warranted correct or no charge. 23jy'72

JOHN D. THOMPSON,
Justice of the Peace and Scrivener,
Curwensville, Pa.
Collections made and money promptly paid over. feb27'71tf

JAS. B. GRAHAM,
dealer in
Real Estate, Square Timber, Boards,
SHINGLES, LATH, & PICKETS,
9:1873 Clearfield, Pa.

REUBEN HACKMAN,
House and Sign Painter and Paper Hanger,
Clearfield, Penn'a.
Will execute jobs in his line promptly and in a workmanlike manner. apr4,87

JOHN A. STADLER,
BAKER, Market St., Clearfield, Pa.
Fresh Bread, Rusk, Rolls, Pies and Cakes on hand or made to order. A general assortment of Confectionaries, Fruits and Nuts in stock.—Ice Cream and Oysters in season. Saloon nearly opposite the Postoffice. Prices moderate. March 19-'75.

WEAVER & BETTS,
DEALERS IN
Real Estate, Square Timber, Saw Logs,
AND LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
Office on Second street, in rear of store room of George Weaver & Co. [jan9, '78-tf.

RICHARD HUGHES,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE
—FOR—
Decatur Township,
Osceola Mills P. O.
All official business entrusted to him will be promptly attended to. mch29, '76.

JAMES H. TURNER,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
Wallaceton, Pa.
He has prepared himself with all the necessary blank forms under the Pension and Bounty laws, as well as blank Deeds, etc. All legal matters entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. May 7th, 1879-tf.

JOHN L. CUTTLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
and Real Estate Agent, Clearfield, Pa.
Office on Third street, bet. Cherry & Walnut.
Respectfully offers his services in selling and buying lands in Clearfield and adjoining counties; and with an experience of over twenty years as a surveyor, flatters himself that he can render satisfaction. [Feb. 28,'73-tf.

ANDREW HARWICK,
Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
Harness, Bridles, Saddles, Collars, and Horse-Furnishing Goods.
All kinds of repairing promptly attended to. Saddlers' Hardware, Horse Brushes, Curry Combs, &c., always on hand and for sale at the lowest cash prices. [March 19, 1879.

G. H. HALL,
RACTICAL PUMP MAKER,
NEAR CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.
Pumps always on hand and made to order on short notice. Pipes bored on reasonable terms. All work warranted to render satisfaction, and delivered if desired. my25:1ypd

Livery Stable.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform the public that he is now fully prepared to accommodate all in the way of furnishing Horses, Buggies, Saddles and Harness, on the shortest notice and on reasonable terms. Residence on Locust street, between Third and Fourth.
GEO. W. GEARHART.
Clearfield, Feb. 4, 1874.

WASHINGTON HOUSE,
GLEN HOPE, PENN'A.
THE undersigned, having leased the commodious Hotel, in the village of Glen Hope, is now prepared to accommodate all who may call. My table and bar shall be supplied with the best the market affords.
GEORGE W. DOTTS, Jr.
Glen Hope, Pa., March 26, 1879-tf.

THOMAS H. FORCEE,
DEALER IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
GRAHAMTON, Pa.
Also, extensive manufacturer and dealer in Square Timber and Sawed Lumber of all kinds.
Orders solicited and all bills promptly filled. [5jy16'72

E. A. BIGLER & CO.,
DEALERS IN
SQUARE TIMBER,
and manufacturers of
ALL KINDS OF SAWED LUMBER,
8-772 CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.

S. I. SNYDER,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER
AND DEALER IN
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry,
Graham's Row, Market Street,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
All kinds of repairing in my line promptly attended to. April 23, 1874.

Clearfield Nursery.
ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY.
THE undersigned, having established a Nursery on the Pike, about half way between Clearfield and Curwensville, is prepared to furnish all kinds of FRUIT TREES, (standard and dwarf.) Evergreens, Shrubbery, Grape Vines, Gooseberry, Lawton Blackberry, Strawberry, and Raspberry Vines. Also, Siberian Crab Trees, Quince, and early scarlet Rhubarb, &c. Orders promptly attended to. Address,
J. D. WRIGHT,
sep30-73-y Curwensville, Pa.

MEAT MARKET.
F. M. CARDON & BRO.,
On Market St., one door west of Mansion House,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Our arrangements are of the most complete character for furnishing the public with Fresh Meats of all kind, and of the very best quality. We also deal in all kinds of Agricultural Implements, which we keep on exhibition for the benefit of the public. Call around when in town, and take a look at things, or address as
F. M. CARDON & BRO.
Clearfield, Pa., July 14, 1875-tf.

Clearfield Insurance Agency.
JAMES KERR. CARROLL S. BIDDLE.
KERR & BIDDLE, Agents,
Represent the following and other first-class Co's

Companies.	Assets.
Liverpool London & Globe—U. S. Br.	$4,301,839
Lycoming—on mutual & cash plan	5,800,000
Phœnix, of Hartford, Conn	2,624,087
Insurance Co. of North America	8,453,674
North British & Mercantile—U. S. Br.	1,152,863
Scottish Commercial—U. S. Branch	670,145
Watertown	764,816
Travelers (Life & Accident)	4,599,454

Office on Market St., opp. Court House, Clearfield, Pa. June 4, '79-tf.

CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN.

GEO. B. GOODLANDER, Editor & Proprietor. PRINCIPLES, NOT MEN. TERMS—$2 per annum in Advance.

VOL. 53--WHOLE NO. 2,643. CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1879. NEW SERIES--VOL. 20, NO. 41.

MY LITTLE WIFE.

She isn't very pretty,
(So say her lady friends);
She's neither wise nor witty
With verbal odds and ends.

No dazzling freaks of Fashion
Across her fancy run,
She's never in a passion—
Except a tender one.

Her voice is low and cooing;
She listens more than speaks;
While others talk of doing,
The duty near she seeks.

It may be but to burnish
The side board's scanty plate,
Or but with bread to furnish
The beggar at the gate.

So I who see what graces
She sheds on lowly life,
To Fashion's fairest faces
Prefer my little wife.

And though at her with pity,
The city dames may smile,
Who deem her hardly pretty
And sadly out of style—

To me she seems a creature
So musically sweet,
I would not change one feature—
One curve from crown to feet.

And if I could be nerer
Her lover and her mate,
I think I'd be forever
The beggar at the gate.

THE ISSUES OF THE DAY.

A GOVERNMENT FROM THE BOTTOM, NOT FROM THE TOP.

SPEECH OF HON. WILLIAM A. WALLACE, AT PINE GROVE PARK, SEPT. 27.

Mr. President, and Fellow-Citizens:—I come here to-day for the first time in many years to talk to the people of Cumberland county. I am to most of you personally a stranger. I do not doubt that I am well known to you in my political character; for if there ever was a man within the bounds of this noble State of ours who has been well abused by his opponents politically, or thoroughly maligned by them, he stands before you. I am about the best abused man in Pennsylvania—this for being a Democrat born in the faith, who has endeavored to serve his party hitherto, and his country the best he could.

I come now, the first time in the history of this political campaign, to discuss the issues which present themselves to the people of Pennsylvania; and although this is an "off year," as we call it, and although we have no Governor or President to elect this year, still the issues involved are those that are momentous. Why? Because they affect the welfare of the State; they affect its purity, its future prosperity, and those who are to guide and rule through the issues of the country. All these things present themselves before us, and it is our business to examine and discuss them dispassionately and calmly, as we may, and reach a conclusion as men gifted with education, discrimination and judgment can best reach conclusions.

We are on the eve of prosperity. Our country, long harrassed and torn; long distressed and poverty-stricken, emerges from the cloud that embraced and opposed her; and labor once more finds its just reward, and capital profitable employment. We are now upon the eve, possibly, of a long era of prosperity; and it is incumbent upon every citizen to make it a lasting and eventful one to us as a people. We can look back upon the past few years now with a retrospective view, and thank God it is over. But we are to look to the future, and we are to address ourselves to what is before us as intelligent beings, remembering that we are the governors of this Republic; that the duty of the individual citizen is to take care of the government, and of himself in taking care of the government. Reviewing the past, we are made aware that our late difficulties were not brought about by legislation, nor can the future be made in that way. The past is a history full of events. It does not become me now to speak of it, further than it throws its shadows upon the future. Suffice it for me to say of those who claim that they have qrought prosperity, now that its sunlight begins to beam upon us, and who preach the credit of its coming, no, no, no. For to the people, with their economy and their energies—to the country as a whole—to the people that rule, is to be attributed the present and future prosperity of this country. Its coming has not been made by legislation, but in spite of it. It has come, notwithstanding ill-timed, unjust and improper legislation. It has come in spite of the utmost harrassing of Congressional enactment, and evil legislation in every direction. As to this evil legislation, we have not imbrued our hands in it. It has not been ours to have the power of legislation for the past fifteen or twenty years, though at times our organization has lively contended for the control of the government. Whatever there is of evil legislation that helped to produce and continue the past depression and woe, counts to the doom of those in power. (Applause.) Whatever there is of good in the past, present and future laws of those who had the power to carry them through, is due to the fears that were aroused and the danger involved it they did not; lest those who were not in power should come into position and repeal and purify their legislation.

Look at our great old Commonwealth, which has such vast and magnificent resources. I speak not alone to you, but to all the people of Pennsylvania. Look at her grand systems of internal improvements. Look at her iron, her coal, her oil, her products of the soil; all entering into the essentials of life, and man's comfort and happiness. Then go back with me five years, and not the concentration of forces and the production, and compare with the present. In the beginning of these five years we find in the cities and towns that the people had employment. If a man were content to stay and work, he found it. Then came a change. Men willing to labor sought for something to do. Tramps abounded everywhere. Some were anxious to work, and with some it was their natural condition. Then came a distribution of these producing forces. The individual in the town found himself unable there to obtain employment, and recognizing the decree that the Almighty has pronounced upon the race, "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread" all the days of thy life, he went abroad, ready and willing to produce something to make his country prosperous and happy and better his condition. This distribution of forces reached down into the earth, and the miner came to the surface, and he with the former worker in the manufactory went to the country to produce something. And now come the results. They are from Mother Earth. The distribution of forces has led to a more extensive cultivation of the soil; and digging in the earth has brought prosperity to this land. Men have gone to work, and drawn from the soil of the land that which brings to us once more prosperity. It is here alone that we get it. This, with economy and thrift on the part of our people, has given us a recuperated condition. Our recuperated energies have brought us out of the narrow and dangerous places in which we were. Now the conditions of the farmer and mechanic and laborer are such that they can all be employed, with increased attention to husbandry; and every day there is a saving, and thrift, and pecuniary getting together, in all the mills and farms and places of industry throughout the land; and this continued has brought us once more into the condition in which we are. And so, too, as a nation. What have we done in the past? In 1873, we sent from this country to Great Britain and Ireland three hundred and seventy-five millions of dollars worth of our products. In 1878, we sent abroad to the same countries three hundred and ninety-nine millions of dollars worth of products. In 1873, we bought from Great Britain and Ireland two hundred and thirty-seven millions of dollars worth of their products, while in 1878, we bought from the same countries one hundred one hundred and nineteen millions of dollars worth; nearly one-half less than we bought in 1873. With our foreign purchases decreasing; with this thrift, and economy, and production, and selling abroad from that which we raise more than that which we have brought among us from Europe—these things lead to the re-opening of our iron works. It brings a return to these people for their productions; it is the sheet anchor of a producing people.

Now the question comes, (and it is one that every man asks himself,) Is this to be permanent? Are we in a condition in which we are to have future and permanent prosperity? This comes home to every man; it comes home to your pocket, and into your practical, every-day life. Is this to continue, or are we simply upon trial? How are we to make it continuous and permanent? How are we to continue to send our products abroad? Is the market of every foreign civilized nation to be the market for our products, or will any remain so? Is this to pass away from us, are we to lapse into the condition again we have been in the past five years? It is for us to look over the ground, and see if this condition of things is safe for us in the future. It is true that the failure of the crops of Great Britain and Europe last year, and the year before, and the present year, cause a demand for our staples. We have been feeding the civilized world, and the proceeds have been distributed among our people. From the abundant productions through the thrift of our countrymen, we have had enough for ourselves, and some to sell to other parts of the world. But suppose those people have again a bountiful crop? As God providentially gives, no doubt their seasons will again bring them abundant harvests. Suppose they have those abundant harvests? What then? This foreign market is closed, and our farmers have no place to sell their surplus products. Where are the crops to be sold? There has been an increase in the price of wheat within the past ten days. Why? Because of the failure of the markets in Europe, and the consequent demand for our products. Suppose the reverse takes place. Where is our market then? It was where it was intended to be; it is where it ought to be; it is where the running streams and rivers and hills intended it to be; it is in the great South. (Great applause.) I repeat, it is in the great South, and not abroad. This noble old State of ours is naturally adapted for the workshops of millions of people; it is the place for manufactories and industries, with every hill and mountain filled with iron, some to their very peaks. Upon every mountain side, in every valley, by every brook, and along every purling stream are the treasures in which capital finds employment—and labor is the handmaid of capital. Is there to be an effort on our part to deny to this great work-shop a market for these industries? How is it to be? Is there to continue to be an antagonism toward the South, a country already devastated and torn? Is there to continue a course of impoverishment, that they cannot take our productions, and the manufactures of our industries? Or is the course to be, on the contrary, to recognize the fact that this country is one; that the war is now over, the statute of limitation past, and that we are once more one people? When we speak on the subject to our Republican friends, they say, "Down with the Confederate Brigadiers." Notwithstanding, we point to the markets that existed for us before the war in the South, and we say no! no! no more of this. We are done with our cries of "Down with the Confederate Brigadier?" We are once more a united people; those agricultural sections will produce enormous amounts of the raw material, which raw material will bring to our shores money in return; and of such raw material we are to be again the world's great producers. Are the Monongahela and the Alleghany, uniting in the Ohio, to be of no benefit to us in reaching the great Mississippi valley? Can we not make use of the great natural outlets of our State to the South to bring us to prosperity? Is our iron, and every other commodity, not to be sent there? Is that country to be a *terra incognita* to this country? Or are we to recognize the fact that they are States of this Nation, and that their people are our countrymen?

If it be true that the natural market for this old Commonwealth is in the South, what follows? What are our Republican brethren doing? I have no hard words for them; but they are constantly stirring up feelings of hatred and animosity toward those to whom we ought to be extending the hand of charity and friendly aid. They are endeavoring to repress, and they treat with sneers their fellow-men who, with bended heads, now weep in sack-cloth and ashes. The past we cannot bring back. Let it then be buried. Let us aim to recuperate, instead of hunting down and blighting; and let us have once more a country as prosperous as we did have before the war. I have been sent to the National Capital as a representative of this people, and I come to you, Pennsylvania, as your representative, asking you if this is not the true theory? Is this to be a distracted and disunited country? or are we to be again as we were in the past, a united, a prosperous people, with our productions finding a market in their natural field? No! no! we cannot insure a market for our products by disunion, or attempts at continued dissension and disruption. Neither can we by the flaunting of the "bloody shirt," or attempting to make one section feel that they have to be at continual enmity with another? Yet what is the stock in trade of our Republican brethren? What do you hear on occasions when their orators address you? It is that the South is not fit to rule. It is that the South ought not to be trusted. It is the Mississippi shot-gun? Well, what about the Rhode Island shot-gun? (Laughter.) There are two sides to this. What about the shot-gun between two Republicans in the city of Philadelphia, and the most brutal murder of one of your own friends there? There are wrongs among every people, in the South and in the North. Because there are a few wrongs here and there, sporadic evidences of disease of the body politic, we do not dispense with government. Because railroad trains run off the track and kill engineers and passengers, we do not dispense with railroads. No! On the contrary, double caution is applied in the giving and taking of the orders, in the road bed, and in the motive power. An effort is made to place everything in a safer condition.

Go back with me to the South ten years ago, and contrast its condition then to what it is to-day. Remember, they were a conquered people. Compare the condition of society then with what it is now. It is frightful to contemplate when you look back upon it, with four millions of people just enfranchised, and who were, no doubt, unfit to go to the ballot box. Then place yourself there in the attitude of the independent Anglo-Saxon. Tell me if you would not feel, you having the heated blood of youth coursing through your system, and you one of a conquered multitude? They are men and brethren. They have the power and energy of men, with their impulses and temptations; but they are the equal of any men on this footstool of God Almighty. Tell such men anywhere they are crushed, and there will be outbursts.

But take the condition of ten years ago with the condition of to-day, and tell me if they have not made improvement? Have they not been on the upward plane of progress, and bettered their position day by day and year by year; and is not the theory the true one, and the doctrine right that has been given here to day? But they tell us that in Mississippi there is a reign of terror. It is certainly unjust to fire the Northern heart with such a burning brand. If there is a murder committed under aggravating circumstances in the county of Cumberland, can it be just to charge all the people of Cumberland county with being uncivilized or unenlightened? Surely not. How much worse to accuse the whole State? Even as to the county, a man of the least intelligence would state that it was not so. The course of man's progress is determined by long cycles of years; and the course of this government is determined by generations or decades. Take the decade of the past; look at the present. Take 1879 and compare it with 1869, my reasoning, common-sense Republican friend, and tell me if there is not advanced intellect and civilization and equalization there, and whether our theory as a people here in the North should not be that the people in the South are to be brought up, and aided in their advance toward reconstructed energies, in order that their interests and the interests of these people of Pennsylvania may be advanced and protected and encouraged? O, this will not do—this policy of our Republican friends. For if it should happen to come to pass in the future that we lose the market we have for our breadstuffs in foreign countries, we must look for a market nearer home, and without it all these prosperous industries that now loom up around us on every side will fade and wither, instead of bloom; and we will again have stagnation in trade, and our industries paralysed. (Applause.)

Compared with our Republican friends we will be in the position that old Deitcher was on the Ohio river. He was a passenger on the steamer "Kaintuck," and there was unfortunately an accident. Before the accident Mr. Jones was on board the boat with his wife. Mr. Jones was a little bit inebriated. His wife had a large trunk and other baggage, containing the necessary habiliments of a lady going on a pleasure trip along with her husband. The steamer blew up, and Jones was missing. So was Deitcher. So was the trunk. So were a great many things that were on board. Mrs Jones sued the owner of the boat for the loss of her trunk, and her husband. When the subject came up in reference to the value of the life of her husband, and the value of her trunk, the question arose in Court, What had become of Jones? Whether he was actually on board that boat? or whether he had not got off before the explosion? Here was a barrier in the way. The plaintiff found it difficult to prove where Jones was at the time. Plaintiff's counsel finally came across Deitcher. He was put on the stand, and questioned in the usual form: "Where were you?" "On the boat." "Did you see Jones?" "Yes, I saw Jones." "Did you see anything of Mrs. Jones' trunk?" "No." And so the counsel for the plaintiff continued to ply his questions, until he got to this: "And where did you see Jones?" "Well, just as me and the smoke-pipe was going up, I saw Jones coming down." (Laughter.) Just as we, my friends, are going up, we will see the Republican party and its interests coming down. (Renewed laughter and applause.) We will all be blown up together. The only way to avert this is through a united and prosperous country. (Applause.)

Ask the Republican who dares to approach you on this subject, now that fifteen years of peace have passed since the end of the war, whether we have not too long already failed to reap the great benefits that would have resulted from a united, prosperous and happy country? Are the products of Pennsylvania never more to have a market in this country? Ask them that, and they will be "dumb as a sheep before her shearers is dumb." (Applause.) There is no answer to it. The natural market for the products of this people is in the South. That market can only be had by a united, prosperous people. That is the end for which the Democratic party is contesting; and the Republican talk about "Confederate Brigadiers," and that Union men have no rule in Congress, has no greater aim and end than simply that they shall be permitted to hold on to the loaves and fishes, as they have been doing for the last fifteen years. They do not want to let go of the public teat. (A voice, "That's it.")

I shall not say much on the subject of financial theorizing. I have little to say to you, my friends, on the practical money questions; because I feel—and am happy to feel—that the Democratic party is becoming a unit on these subjects. Under the sound old Democratic doctrine of equation on the subject of silver and gold as our currency, and those metals as a basis, the leaders and masses of the Democratic party are coming more and more together day by day, until when the National contest of 1880 takes place the Democratic party will stand erect upon its well known and long since recognized doctrine,—(Applause,)—that is and always has been the doctrince of the Democratic party. And now let me say to those who now have, and have had a different view from us on the subject, we recognize your grievances. We realize the fact of your past sufferings, and the just complaints of having no labor. But since these have been removed, and the necessity for independent organization no longer exists, you can now find your real interests recognized only in the Democratic organization. The Democratic party is the party of the people. Its opponents are the opponents of the people. The broad Democratic principle is that the people rule. It has opposed every other theory from its inception. It has opposed in its progress, and its completion, every thought and every idea that takes from the people, further than is absolutely and indispensably necessary, one jot or tittle of their natural rights and privileges. (Applause.)

As I have said, we are growing together. Upon this subject of finances there have been differences of opinions among Democrats, but day by day we are concentrating our opinions, and day by day we can shake hands with those who on these questions had gone away. We are progressing in the right direction.

There is one other thought I wish to bring before you. The management of the United States is to be in the interest of the people, and not in the interest of syndicates and National banks, or any other organizations. The best mode for controlling or managing the public debt is in the interest of the people, and to that mode the Democratic party must pledge itself. All other modes must be placed aside; the people must first be produced. This is the great leading thought and idea. Upon this platform stands the Democratic party, the party of the people. Manage this debt in the interests of the people, and pay it to the uttermost farthing. (Applause.) This is our doctrine. Upon this we stand or fall. But our opponents say we are not to be trusted. Are we not to be trusted, with such a doctrine as this, with the money of our people? Has our doctrine not always been such,—that the public welfare is nearer and dearer to us than the unrighteous prosperity of those who preach against it? But do you approve of the matter in which some of the funds that ought to go in payment of the public debt is given out to the First National Bank of New York? There thirty millions of dollars have been placed to remain for a period of time, by the Secretary of the Treasury. Why was this left there, after being received in exchange for public securities? Because this bank was not ready to pay. And Mr. Sherman did not call upon them to pay? Oh, no! This great bank had got hold of a very valuable "placer," and they proposed to work it for the benefit of their stockholders. I do not know how many Republican officials in Washington were interested in this transaction; but I know it was against the interests of the people. The bank has got hold of this teat, and the managers do not want to let go.

There is another story right here that comes to my mind. I have no doubt that you have heard it before. A clergyman of decided temperance proclivities on one occasion was placed in rather a singular attitude. It was a temperance gathering, but some of the boys liked their lager, and other drinks, and consequently had a little of their favorite beverages along. They had all sorts of condiments, and wanted the preacher to partake with them; but he steadily refused. Finally they besought him to take a glass of milk. He assented. In preparing it, they put in a little seasoning. Some of you may know how that is done. (Laughter.) He took a swallow of it, and the flavor agreed with his sense of taste so completely, that he could not stop drinking until he had drained the goblet to the last drop. Returning the glass, he exclaimed, "Jingo, what a cow!" (Laughter and applause.) The boys had given him milk punch. Now these New York people have got the glass to their lips, and find it to be milk punch, and they exclaim, too, "Jingo, what a cow!" (Renewed laughter.) But they must let go. (A voice: "The cow will die if they don't.") Yes; but the principal difficulty of drinking so much of this kind of milk will be the drying up of the cow. (Applause.)

The big machine over at Washington has 90,000 office-holders, and they are distributed all over this broad land. They are to be found on every mountain side, and down in every valley. In every village is found the post-office, and at the post-office is found the country store, and to that store come for their purchases Republicans and Democrats. They not only come there for their goods, but pass some time there; and from that circle radiates public sentiment. 90,000 men distributed all over this country, located as these men are, make public sentiment. Men go home from these country stores, and take with them Republican documents sent to those stores from Washington, and paid for there. Tell me what else keeps this opposition in power, but this Republican combination. It is important that these men should do this at their post-offices; for these 90,000 men are paid by the Federal Government. Then when the time comes, they must put up the money to help carry on the campaign for the Republican party. (A voice: "I helped to do that myself. I was a postmaster, and did that thing vigorously.") (Laughter and applause.) I have a citizen here who asserts the truth of what I state, and that he did that thing "vigorously." He was asked from Washington to help to keep this machinery in motion, and to continue 90,000 men in power. (The voice to those around him: "That's as true as God.") 90,000 men have been doing this, for what? To crush the energies and control the faith of men of this country who think for themselves, and who follow in the line of a consciousness of right, undictated to by Federal power. That is what this Federal Government has been doing. Take away from them their 90,000 office-holders, with the army, and reduce them to a level with their political opponents, and their power would fade "like the baseless fabric of a vision."

The ex-Postmaster: "Inasmuch as you have taken me into consideration for a single moment, I wish to say that I don't co-operate with that party any more."

Mr. Wallace: My friend says he has repented. I trust he has joined in with the people.

Another voice: "They kicked him out; and that's why he don't co-operate."

Mr. Wallace: There comes a time when a man cannot be repressed; and of course then the Republican party will kick him out. (Applause.)

Their assessments last year, as proven in Washington by Mr. Gorham, Secretary of the Republican National Committee, were all told $103,000. They gathered that up for the Congressional districts in the last contest. What amount came from the Federal office-holders? Now, in an investigation, we had on the stand this George C. Gorham, the Secretary of the Republican National Committee, and he swore that $91,000 out of the $103,000 came from the Republican officials. With this power, thus controlled, are we dominated over as a people. The time is coming when the people will better understand this, and when Federal money, Federal power, and the concentration of this power will all be for naught. We now understand how it comes that those in this Federal combination would say, "Boys, we'll beat you." "It's all right." You now understand how it comes that you failed in your efforts, and the more signally failed the more important the election. And you also know what brought on indifference. Knowing your influence at home, they gave you the document that you got at your country store, and after reading that, things would not look so badly to you after all. You know that I speak the truth. Why, if it had not been for the Republican organization, they would have been kicked out of power long ago. What is it now, but we, the people of Pennsylvania, not having our own rights. We have our own thoughts and independence of character; but are controlled and dominated over, and our public affairs are regulated by these people. I am a Federal office-holder, too; I belong by accident to the Federal power at Washington, but I was elected by a Democratic Legislature, which in turn was elected by accident, I conceive, and which they allege. But this Democratic party ought to be the power to control the State regularly, and it will be ultimately. (Applause.)

There is something else right here; and it is important, and vitally important to this people. It is the subject of centralization. This follows, and follows naturally from the other thought. These people at Washington are centralizing and combining this Government, in order to make it be what they hold it should be, a power to emanate from Washington, instead of from the people themselves. In their system we are to be governed from the top. Our system is, that the government shall commence from the bottom. In our system the individual is the unit. With them the Government is the unit. Everything with them must bend for the sake of the Government. We believe that to the individual belongs all rights, save those which are vital to social order, and that belongs to the Government for the safety of the whole. This is true Democracy. This is a Government of the people. A power that emanates from the top makes man powerless as a unit; and yet that is a Government that our Republican adversaries contend for. Corporate power to control and rule, and to be given to railroads and banking institutions. Everything of this character takes from the individual certain of his natural rights. Man's natural rights are to be restricted only so far as is necessary for the protection of the whole. Beyond this all his rights are to be guarded as "with trenchant blade in hand" as with upraised sword, never to be yielded; as being among the dearest rights to us as a people. (Applause.) When we are faithless to this doctrine; when we forget that the individual is the unit of the Government, and allow all his rights to be taken from him to go to the Government, or the creatures of the Government;—when we are allowing these things, we are faithless to ourselves, as servants of the people, and we are faithless to the trusts reposed in us, if, in position, we give this power.

I have been away off in Massachusetts and Rhode Island, where it is a question whether the corporations control the individual voter, or whether they do not. We called witnesses before us, and we examined some two hundred and thirty of them, and we proved there, the fact that corporate power controls these voters. In all the manufacturing villages, where manufacturing was going on, steps were taken for the voting of the employees of the corporations. Votes were put in their hands, and an intrusted agent of the corporation was placed at the ballot-box, or in sight of it, and the vote had to be put in the ballot-box as given to the employee. This is taking from the individual the unit of the Government that belongs to man, and giving it to corporate power; and in that, it takes from the individual his rights. Remember the doctrine of the Democracy. I do not care what you do; whether you go down to the first principle, the unit in society, or to the unit in the Government. Remember, every right conceded to the Government, or governmental agencies, is just that much taken from you, and your natural rights; and remember when they trespass beyond the line that stands for the best interests of the whole, that they are to be curbed and checked, and prevented from going beyond that another step. Remember this, and when you remember it, you will come to be (as many of you are) natural Democrats. That is where "Democrat" comes from. This is the original, underlying principle. A man is the unit of the Government. All Governments are the creatures of men. Men are not made for Governments; but Governments are made for and by men. Remembering that doctrine, go forward as a unit in this Government, curbing wherever you find it necessary to curb, and applying the unit when men undertake to take from you the your rights, that you may have what is naturally your own.

Our Republican friends say we are a Nation. I concede that. A Nation is but that which pertains to countries, not to their liberties. We want a Nation beyond other Nations, a Nation of liberty *in perpetua*; a Nation that, as long as time shall last, shall remain one of freemen. That always has been our doctrine; but this does not mean that the States have no existence. Why, what is the name of this country? It is *the United States*. What does that mean? That the States must have existed before they united themselves into the United States. Now just let my brethren, the Republican politicians, tell me what they mean by their arguments relative to the non-existence of States? Do they have an existence by which they can have a separate existence outside of the bounds of the Union, and of the Constitution of the United States? Nothing of the kind; but on the contrary, a perpetual union of States. It is *the United States*. We are States; and there are rights in the States and of the States; and to those rights we must cling, if we would prevent this centralizing power that essays to direct and control you in your own individual rights; and that, if permitted, will continue to do so until you are finally, absolutely and utterly under Federal control.

I have said that the man is the unit. What would you be without your townships? How would you get along without your country organizations and State governments? How could you control your affairs in connection with your roads and your schools without township officers? What better system could be devised? There is more attention paid to the money used there, because the tax comes directly from you. The fellow that cheats you does not go into office again. What does this mean? It means that you, yourself, are governing. You look to see that the man is honest and faithful. When he cheats you, you turn him out, and put some one else in. In your county, let the Sheriff be dishonest, and he does not go into office again. Why? Because you, the taxpayer, are interested in seeing that these affairs are looked after. That is local self-government. You go beyond that, to the Capitol of the State. The fellow who goes from your district to Harrisburg disposes of his vote to Kemble & Company. You watch him, and you do not send him back. That is local self-government; the State and individual combination together. The nearer you get to the individual, the stronger it is. "But," say they, "you ought to be controlled from Washington." What, to have the Agricultural Bureau fix the time when you are to plow, and to sow your wheat? To let the Commissioner of Education there get you up a school system, and a course of instruction, and then apply that to Pennsylvania? Then take this school system, and course of instruction, and from the State apply it to the Cumberland Valley, and then to Cumberland county, and then to Lower Allen township? I tell you, if you have the spirit of Democracy as I have, having sucked it with my mother's milk, you cannot get rid of it,—(laughter and applause,)—you cannot get rid of the doctrine that government comes from the bottom, and not from the top. Watch the thieves at home, and do not allow these plunderers that are assisting you by putting it upon your postmasters to send out, through you and your sons, these centralizing theories and doctrines from their postoffices. Do not allow them to make slaves of yourselves and your families, for every right taken from you has that tendency. What man of intelligence, who has examined it, has any faith in such a system of government? All the rights that are taken from you and given to Federal power, and centralization powers, are just that much of a robbery of your rights. If you get to examining these things, your own experience and judgment will tell you what I