CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN.

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

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THE

"CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN,"

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H. W. SMITH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Clearfield, Pa. 11:1:73

J. J. LINGLE, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Philipsburg, Centre Co., Pa. 1:18 y:pd

ROLAND D. SWOOPE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Curwensville, Clearfield county, Pa. oct. 9, '78-tf.

OSCAR MITCHELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW, CLEARFIELD, PA. Office in the Opera House. oct9, '78-tf.

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

ISRAEL TEST, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Clearfield, Pa. Office one door east of Shaw House. [Jy11,'67

WM. M. McCULLOUGH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, CLEARFIELD, PA. Office in Masonic building, Second street, opposite the Court House. ja28,'78-tf.

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

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

SMITH V. WILSON, *Attorney-at-Law*, CLEARFIELD, PENN'A. Office in the Masonic Building, over the County National Bank. [mar24.80.

WILLIAM A. HAGERTY, *ATTORNEY-AT-LAW*, CLEARFIELD, PENN'A. Will attend to all legal business with promptness and fidelity. [feb11,'80-tf.

WILLIAM A. WALLACE. DAVID L. KREBS. HARRY F. WALLACE. JOHN W. WRIGLEY.

WALLACE & KREBS, (Successors to Wallace & Fielding,) ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Clearfield, Pa. jan1'77

J. F. SNYDER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, CLEARFIELD, PA. Office over the County National Bank. June 26, '78tf.

S. L. McGEE, *ATTORNEY-AT-LAW*, DuBois, Clearfield County, Penn'a. Will attend promptly to all legal business entrusted to his care. [jan21,'80.

THOS. H. MURRAY. CYRUS GORDON.

MURRAY & GORDON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, CLEARFIELD, PA. Office in Pie's Opera House, second floor. 9:30'74

JOSEPH R. M'ENALLY. DANIEL W. M'CURDY.

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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, DISTRICT ATTORNEY, CLEARFIELD, PA. All legal business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. Office in the Court House. aug14,1878-1y.

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. 28:63:tf.

Physicians' Cards.

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. aug10'70

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

DR. J. KAY WRIGLEY, HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, Office adjoining the residence of James Wrigley, Esq., on Second St., Clearfield, Pa. July31,'78-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,'66-tf

JOB PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION neatly executed at this office.

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. my28

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. 21jy'73

JOHN D. THOMPSON, Justice of the Peace and Scrivener, Curwensville, Pa. Collections made and money promptly paid over. feb22'71tf

HENRY BRETH, (OSTEND P. O.) JUSTICE OF THE PEACE FOR BELL TOWNSHIP. May 8, 1878-1y*

JAMES MITCHELL, DEALER IN Square Timber & Timber Lands, jel1'73 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. apr4,67

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 10,'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.

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

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.

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 price. [March 19, 1879.

G. H. HALL, PRACTICAL 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 this 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 28, 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. [*jy19'72

E. A. BIGLER & CO., DEALERS IN SQUARE TIMBER, and manufacturers of ALL KINDS OF SAWED LUMBER. 8-7'72 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. Jan. 1st, 1879.

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, sep20-68-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 kinds, 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 us F. M. CARDON & BRO. Clearfield, Pa., July 14, 1875-tf.

Clearfield Insurance Agency.

JAMES KERR. CARROLL L. BIDDLE.

KERR & BIDDLE, Agents, Represent the following and other first-class Co's

Companies.	Assets.
Liverpool London & Globe—U. S. Br.	$4,301,89
Lycoming—on mutual & cash plans	5,000,000
Phœnix, of Hartford, Conn.	2,624,083
Insurance Co. of North America	6,433,074
North British & Mercantile—U. S. Br.	1,752,563
Scottish Commercial—U. S. Branch	579,144
Watertown	764,816
Travelers (Life & Accident)	4,595,454

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

CAMPAIGN POETRY.

How the Poetical Campaigner Rattles Around in the Fight.

AH! JAMIE, LAD!

The following poem was written by Mr. G. P. Townsend, Chairman of the Trumbull (Ohio) County Republican Central Committe, and first published in April, 1873.]

Ah! Jamie, lad, sic' news I hear,
Sic' Democratic taunt and sneer—
They ca' thee names that grate the ear,
Like villain, thief,
While down my beard tear chases tear,
Wi' very grief.

In days gone by, wi' muckle pride,
Wi' holy speech and pious stride,
I've seen ye rankit, side by side,
Wi' godly men;
An' fame was peddlin' far an' wide,
Your praises then.

An' when upo' the battle field,
Your kintra's sword you deign'd to wield,
We a' expected battered shield,
An' broken spear,
Ere ye an inch o'grun' wad yield,
For love or fear.

An' when, again, wi' loud huzzas,
We sent ye aff to make our laws,
An' show yoursel' in Congress ha's,
We tho't i'sooth,
Ye was as firm as granite wa's,
For Richt and Truth.

Like Atlas, wi' his pond'rous load,
Through Legislative ha's ye strode,
While, seeming, on your shoulders broad,
The Nation lay;
An' weal an' woe stood at your nod,
To go or stay.

But when ye tried wi' all your might
To make rebellion's blunders right,
An' necks deservin' halters tight
Ye sought to clear,
We saw things in a different light,
Awa' up here.

An' then, again, we'd cause to fear
That golden monster, Mobilier;
That gaif'd sae mony there and here
Like ane possessed,
Till doubts arose, if ye was clear,
Or like the rest.

But when ye saw the Treasury door
An' just ayont the shinin' ore,
Wi' horse-leech greed, demandin' more,
Ye could na stop;
But grip't the gold and drap't your pow'r
A wofu' swap.

Ah! Jamie, 'twas a luckless day,
When ye made up your min' to stray
Frae honest paths sae far away
An' clutch wi' greed,
That cursed retroactive pay,
Like one in need.

Now tak a frien's advice, keep calm,
Get the right side of Uncle Sam,
An' ask a mission to Siam,
Or some sic' corner;
Absence frae hame may prove a balm
For wounded honor.

Sae fare ye weel! the Lord be wi' you,
An' muckle comfort may He gie you,
An' frae the greed o' Mammon free you,
An' in the en'
Frae Satan's clutches safely see you,
Amen! Amen!

[From the Graphic-Democrat, Brookville, Pa.]

Hon. Geo. A. Jenks.

George A. Jenks, the Democratic candidate for Supreme Judge, is in his forty-fifth year. He is the youngest of ten children, and was born in Punxsutawney, Jefferson county, Pa., March 26, 1836. His father, a physician, was descended from a Welsh Quaker family who were among the early settlers of Philadelphia. His mother was a daughter of the Rev. D. Barclay, a Scotch Presbyterian minister. When Mr. Jenks was a child, his eldest brother, D. B. Jenks, who was a lawyer, was teaching him to count a hundred, and casually asked him what business he would follow when he became a man. The reply was, "Wait till to-morrow morning and I will tell you." During the night the determination was formed, and the next morning communicated by the subject of this sketch, that he would be a lawyer. This purpose, so early formed, was unalterably fixed. Thenceforward his every labor and study was directed to the purpose of his life. To these early studies is largely to be attributed his capability to deal with original legal questions, such as he manifested on the impeachment of Secretary Belknap, the discussion of the Louisiana and Oregon cases before the Electoral Commission, and the debate on the distribution of the Geneva Award.

When attending the common school, one of the readers then in use was the Introduction to the English Reader. In this, one of the lessons was the story of the "Noble Basket-maker." From the story the moral was derived—that every man, no difference what his circumstances or purposes in life might be, should learn a trade. This moral he determined to act upon. When fourteen years old his father died. At sixteen he entered upon an apprenticeship of two years to the carpenter and joiner trade. When his term expired, he worked at his trade, taught school, and occasionally was employed at civil engineering, till he entered college. While engaged in the latter vocation, in the Spring of 1855, he assisted to lay out Omaha, in Nebraska. In the fall of that year he entered the junior class at Jefferson College, having in the mornings and evenings, while teaching and working steadily pursued his literary studies. He had been entered as a student of law before he entered college, and the Hon. W. P. Jenks, who was his guardian, had from early boyhood, directed him in his legal and literary reading. He graduated at Jefferson College in the class of 1858, and in February, 1859, was admitted to the bar, in Jefferson county, having finished his legal studies under his elder brother, P. W. Jenks.

At the September term, 1859, he led in conducting his first case in Court, which was an all-important one to his clients, a widow and her minor children, whose all was their home, and that home was dependent upon the result of the case. He was opposed by the leading legal talent at the bar, including Hon. Isaac G. Gordon, Hon. William P. Jenks and Hon. G. W. Zeigler. He won the case and thence-forward was employed in most of the important causes in his own county, and his name soon became familiar in many of the Courts of western and central Pennsylvania, to which he was called for the trial of important cases.

When not engaged in the Courts, his life has been one of constant study and preparation. He never sought public position, but was known as a Democrat. In the fall of 1874 he was tendered the Democratic nomination for Congress in the 25th district of Pennsylvania, against Gen. Harry White. The district was heavily Republican, but his personal popularity and the tidal wave elected him to the 44th Congress. Speaker Kerr appointed him Chairman of the Committee on Invalid Pensions. A masterly report on the condition and working of the pension bureau, derived from investigation by order of the House, he soon made, and followed this by a bill which was calculated to prevent future abuses. Bounty land warrants, which before this had been personal property, and become the plunder of a dishonest ring, which at one single time had seized upon over one hundred thousand acres of land, were changed to reality, through his efforts, and so guarded that only the rightful owners, their legal heirs or assigns, could obtain them.

His forensic ability first became known to the House in a discussion concerning the character of an Invalid Pension. He had asserted that an Invalid Pension, for death or disability of a soldier in the service, in the line of his duty, was a contract right. This was denied by some of the leading Republicans of the House, who alleged it was a mere gift of gratuity, and a warm debate ensued, at the conclusion of which Mr. Jenks made a legal argument, tracing the legislation on the subject from and since the Revolutionary war, and establishing so conclusively the position he assumed, that it has not since been denied. This was soon succeeded by a legal discussion concerning the refusal of Hallett Kilbourne to testify before a committee of the House.

The legal prominence he had already attained led the House to elect him as one of the seven managers on part of the House to conduct the impeachment of Secretary Belknap, the others being Messrs. Lord, Knott, Lynde, McMahon, Hoar and Lapham. On that trial before the Senate the Defendant was represented by three leading lawyers of the Nation—Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, Hon. Matt Carpenter and Hon. Montgomery Blair. Mr. Jenks was selected by the managers as one of the Committee to draw the pleadings. He was afterwards appointed to make one of the arguments on the question of the jurisdiction of the Senate to impeach after the officer had resigned, and subsequently, in consequence of the illness of Mr. Lapham, he was selected to discuss the facts. His legal attainments were on this trial made conspicuous to the Senate and the Nation, and conceded to be unsurpassed by any in the cause.

The subject of the distribution of the Geneva Award came before the House on majority and minority reports from the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Jenks offered an amendment to the majority report, and in support of the amendment and report as amended, made an argument involving some of the most difficult questions of international law. The report, as amended by him, was passed by the House.

Soon after the meeting of the second session he was appointed by Speaker Randall one of the committee of fifteen, to investigate the conduct of the elections in Louisiana, and on his return was appointed by the Chairman of the Democratic Caucus, with Mr. Field of New York, and Mr. Tucker of Virginia, to represent the Democracy of the House in preparing, presenting and discussing the facts and the law before the Electoral Commission. It fell to Mr. Jenks to make the opening arguments in the cases of Louisiana and Oregon. While he was engaged in the discussion of the first of these cases before the Commission, Senators Thurman and Bayard sat side by side. Senator Bayard passed a note of admiration of the argument to Senator Thurman, and in response received the following reply: "The more I hear this man, the more I admire him. He reasons like a Newton or LaPlace. He has spoken half an hour and has not uttered a superfluous word." This complimentary opinion was generally concurred in by those who heard or read the proceedings before the Electoral Commission.

In most of the legal discussions that arose in the House Mr. Jenks participated, in addition to the full performance of his duties on the very laborious Committee of which he was Chairman. At the expiration of his congressional term, he immediately resumed his professional pursuits, in which he has ever since been engaged. His extensive practice has included almost every branch that arises in the State and covers a very broad range of area. His election to the Supreme bench of the State will be but a just recognition of his superior legal attainments.

CRIME UPON CRIME.—Judge Black has been liberally quoted by the Republican papers as testifying Garfield's purity in the Credit Mobilier matter. In reply to a direct question, he now confirms his former statements, but makes his meaning clearer, in these words:

"Did I mean in my letter to Mr. Blaine that General Garfield acknowledged the receipt of stock and dividends from Oakes Ames? Unquestionably he agreed to take the stock and did receive dividends upon it. The letter plainly implies that he had concealed or tried to conceal that fact from me. But his admission was coupled with a statement which showed him to be guiltless."

Now, whether Garfield took the dividends innocently or otherwise, his subsequent statement under oath and his persistent denials ever since must condemn him in the eyes of honest people who admire truthfulness and hate the crime of perjury. It is bad enough to lie about such matters, but to commit perjury is awful!

LON—"Father, the lecturer at the hall to-night said luner rays were only concentrated luminosity of the earth's satellite. What do you think about it?" Intelligent parent—"All moonshine, my son, all moonshine!"

37 REASONS

WHY PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICANS SHOULD VOTE FOR GENERAL HANCOCK.

The author of the following clear and convincing *THIRTY-SEVEN REASONS* is well known to us. A Democrat up to the time of the Kansas-Nebraska troubles, he then took the Douglas view of things, and during the war became actively identified with the Republican party. He has voted with the Republican party ever since, though often restive under the disgraces brought upon it by a selfish and corrupt leadership. The nomination of General Hancock brings him fully to the light of day, and he gives undeniable reasons for the faith by which he is now guided:

BECAUSE

The Republican nominee, General Garfield, has been declared a corrupt and unworthy man by many of the highest authorities of his own party.

BECAUSE

Many of the Independent Republicans of his own district adopted and widely circulated a resolution which arraigned and denounced him "for his corrupt connection with the Credit Mobilier; for his false denials thereof before his constituents; for his perjured denial thereof before a Committee of his peers in Congress; for fraud among his constituents, in circulating among them a pamphlet purporting to set forth the finding of said Committee and the evidence against him, when in fact material portions thereof were omitted and garbled.

BECAUSE

These same Independent Republican constituents also arraigned and charged him "with corrupt bribery in selling his official influence, as Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, for five thousand dollars to the De Golyer pavement ring, to aid them in securing a contract from the Board of Public Works of the District of Columbia, selling his influence to aid said ring in imposing upon the people of said District a pavement, which is almost worthless, at three times its cost; selling his influence to aid such ring in procuring a contract, to procure which it corruptly paid ninety-seven thousand dollars for influence; selling his influence in matters that involved no question of law, upon the shallow pretext that he was acting as a lawyer; selling his influence in a manner so palpable and clear as to be found and declared by an impartial and competent Court, upon an issue solemnly tried."

BECAUSE

That same body of the Independent Republicans of General Garfield's own district called upon their fellow-citizens, irrespective of former or party attachments, who desired honest government to unite with them in an effort to defeat General Garfield, and elect in his stead an honest and reliable man; and because such efforts have elicited so much sympathy at various times in the district where General Garfield is best known, that if it had not contained one of the very largest Republican district majorities in the entire United States, he would long since have been remanded to deserved obscurity and disgrace, for the reason and on the ground that he is a dishonest and corrupt man.

BECAUSE

General Garfield's connection with the De Golyer pavement transaction, was not only an unworthy and dishonest act, which no man deserving the support of the honest members of any party could commit, but a direct violation of one of the best and most useful laws ever passed by the Republican party, which declares that for precisely such acts as General Garfield committed in connection with this transaction, he and all other criminals guilty of the same offense should be punished by fine, by imprisonment, and by being declared forever incapable of holding any office of honor, trust or profit under the government of the United States.

BECAUSE

It is the duty of every honest citizen, without distinction of party, who wishes to secure for himself and his posterity the blessings of honest government, and aid in the enforcement of such law, and to put an ineffaceable brand of disgrace upon the corruptionists who violate them.

BECAUSE

On account of General Garfield's guilty complicity with some of the most corrupt schemes by which the National Treasury has ever been despoiled, he would not have the power to resist the clamors and demands of other spoilsmen if he should be elected President of the United States. The most corrupt elements of the Republican party would find in him a congenial confederate, as his own record establishes his his complicity with their crimes, and proves his readiness to violate his private and his official oath, to sacrifice his honor, to degrade his manhood, and to betray his trust as holder of the purse-strings of the Nation.

BECAUSE

The agencies now actively employed to secure the election of General Garfield, in spite of the horror his crimes have inspired in the breasts of many honest Republicans, are of a corrupt and corrupting nature, inasmuch as the main reliance of the present party managers is upon the lavish use of immense sums of money, wrung from employes of the government, in defiance of the Civil Service Rules laid down at the commencement of the administration of President Hayes, and from local party leaders who have been enriched by municipal abuses.

BECAUSE

Men whose sole interest in elections hinges upon regard for the welfare of their country, and who are not the partners, nor the dupes, nor the dependants of the leaders who wield governmental powers for the purpose of enriching themselves, cannot maintain their self-respect by acting as the accomplices of notorious corruptionists.

BECAUSE

Every intelligent citizen knows that under the dominion of the Republican party the noble State of Pennsylvania has held a subordinate and disgraceful position at the National Capitol, notwithstanding the great services she has rendered to the Republican party, and the virtues and brilliant talents of many of her Republican citizens, and meanwhile the management of the leading Republican cities of the State and of matters connected with State government has often fallen into the hands of unworthy men.

BECAUSE

Numerous attempts made to restore Pennsylvania to her true position and to purify her counsels, which hinged on the hope of effecting a radical reform within the lines of the Republican party, have disastrously failed on account of the thoroughness with which its machinery has been perverted and controlled by leaders who were bitterly opposed to pure government.

BECAUSE

The best and only hope of a triumphant vindication of the motto of the Commonwealth, "Virtue, Liberty and Independence," hinges upon a National Democratic triumph, under the leadership of the most distinguished and patriotic of Pennsylvania's living sons.

BECAUSE

Every living principle of genuine Republicanism has so often been violated by influential leaders of the Republican party of Pennsylvania, that that organization has become Republican only in name. The vital spark has fled, and the controlling element of that which remains is a putrid corpse.

BECAUSE

Garfield, after remaining in the Union army long enough to be of a little service to the cause he espoused, abandoned the army for the purpose of taking a seat in Congress, at a time and under circumstances similar to those of which President Hayes declared, "that any Union officer who pursued such a course deserves to be scalped."

BECAUSE

The free trade record Garfield made during his fourteen years service in Congress, from 1863 to 1877, was so notoriously hostile to the industrial interests of Pennsylvania, that when Garfield was made the Republican caucus nominee for Speaker of the House of Representatives, soon after the inauguration of President Hayes, at a time when Garfield could not even be elected, five Protectionist members of Congress from this State refused to vote for Garfield on the ground that his tariff record could not be satisfactorily explained to Pennsylvania Protectionists.

BECAUSE

The glitter of Garfield's life has no solid and sterling basis. He is a pinchbeck boatman, a pinchbeck teacher, a pinchbeck preacher, a pinchbeck farmer, a pinchbeck lawyer, a pinchbeck soldier, a pinchbeck statesman, and if he should unfortunately be successful in the present canvass he would be a pinchbeck President.

BECAUSE

While General Garfield has been deservedly condemned in the most opprobrious terms by many of his Republican associates in Congress, by many of his Republican constituents, by many of the Republican journals of the country, and by all honest and intelligent men who have read the fearful record of his corruption, General Hancock has deserved and received high encomiums from his fellow-citizens of all sections and parties, and stands to-day before the American people with a career so unspotted and distinguished that it is not surpassed by that of any living man.

BECAUSE

Of the battle of Gettysburg, in which General Hancock was a commanding figure, it has repeatedly been said by the wisest men of the North and the South that no event of the war did more to crush the Confederacy.

BECAUSE

Dr. Draper, the great historian, declares that after Gettysburg "freedom was master of the Continent."

BECAUSE

Professor Jacobs, of the Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg, who was an eye-witness of the battle, writing soon after it was fought, declared that "by the determination of that dreadful struggle the corner-stone of the fabric which the rebellion sought to erect on colored bondage and the distinction of the races of men, which God made of one blood, is crushed to pieces, and the bright days of a happy future bloom up before our vision, when we shall once more be a happy and prosperous people."

BECAUSE

The City Councils of Philadelphia, by the unanimous action of all the Republican members, in February, 1864, passed resolutions declaring that "the use of Independence Hall be granted to Major General Hancock, for the reception of his friends, and in order to afford the citizens of Philadelphia an opportunity to testify their personal regard for him, and their appreciation of his gallantry and patriotism."

BECAUSE

When there were very large Republican majorities in both Houses of Congress, in April, 1866, a joint resolution was passed which declared that "the gratitude of the American people and the thanks of their representatives in Congress are hereby tendered to Maj. General Winfield Scott Hancock, for his gallant, meritorious and conspicuous share in that great and decisive victory, Gettysburg."

BECAUSE

General Hancock in his letter of acceptance distinctly announces that "the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution of the United States, embodying the results of the war for the Union, are inviolable. If called to the Presidency I should deem it my duty to resist, with all of my power, any attempt to impair or evade the full force and effect of the Constitution, which, in every article, section and amendment, is the supreme law of the land."

BECAUSE

General Hancock has properly laid stress, in his letter of acceptance, upon the importance of honest Government by declaring that "public office is a trust, not a bounty bestowed upon the holder. No incompetent or dishonest persons should ever be entrusted, or, if appointed, they should be promptly ejected."

BECAUSE

General Hancock declares that "the time has come to enjoy the substantial benefits of reconciliation. As one people we have common interests. Let us encourage the harmony and generous rivalry among our own industries, which will revive our languishing merchant marine, extend our commerce with foreign Nations, assist our merchants, manufacturers and producers to develope our vast natural resources, and increase the prosperity and happiness of our people."

BECAUSE

By voting for General Hancock the triple duty would be performed of honoring and rewarding a distinguished and patriotic Soldier-Statesman, of rebuking a corrupt nomination, and of restoring a bright era of honest Government and sectional concord.

BECAUSE

General Hancock's entire life has been devoted to the gallant and meritorious service of his country.

BECAUSE

The battle now being wagered under his leadership is a battle of the people for the honest Government of the people of all sections against every appliance that power, patronage and money can enlist in behalf of the mercenary nominee of a mercenary organization.

BECAUSE

It may be truly said of the contrast between the lives, records and characters of the two leading Presidential candidates, "that was to this, Hyperion to a satyr."

BECAUSE

The great service General Hancock rendered to the people of Pennsylvania, at Gettysburg, gives him a stronger claim than any other living man to the gratitude of the citizens of Philadelphia, and all other portions of Pennsylvania. When the fact that our armies were triumphant at Gettysburg was fully realized by the brave troops who defended the Union line, and they ascertained that the enemy had retreated, a living witness and participant in that great struggle declares that from those brave soldiers there went up cheers for Meade, the soldier, without fear or reproach, who began with a great victory, his illustrious career as Commander of the Army of the Potomac; cheers for Hancock, who stemmed the tide of defeat on the first day, and selected the ground on which the glorious victory was achieved, and on the second day had again stopped the tide of rebel victory and restored our shattered lines, and on the third day had met and repulsed the fearful assault on which Lee's all was staked, and won the battle that was really the death blow to the rebellion."

BECAUSE

General Hancock, after receiving a very painful and dangerous wound, while in command at the post of greatest danger at the most critical stage of the battle of Gettysburg, continued to direct the fight in spite of his fearful personal sufferings until victory was assured, and then sent Major Mitchell as the bearer of this great message: "Tell General Meade that the troops under my command have repulsed the assault of the enemy, who are now flying in all directions in my front."

BECAUSE

The answer to this message, instantly sent back by General Meade, was: "Say to General Hancock, I regret exceedingly that he is wounded, and I thank him, for the country and myself, for the service he has rendered to-day."

BECAUSE

Of the three great Pennsylvania Generals who bore a prominent and heroic part in the great struggle at Gettysburg, one, the brave Reynolds, gave up his life in the cause of his country, on the very first day of the conflict; another, General Meade, has passed away, to join the immortal band of those "who sink to rest with all their country's honors blest;" while the only great survivor of this noble trio, General Winfield Scott Hancock, is living among us to-day, to lead us forward in a new struggle for pure Government, for honest rule and for the complete restoration of the Union for which he so bravely fought.

BECAUSE

While the stirring events were progressing which constituted one of the greatest chapters in the world's history, the people of Philadelphia, and of all other threatened portions of the State of Pennsylvania, were watching the issue of that terrible contest with a degree of painful anxiety, of trembling fear, of mingled dread and hopefulness, and of mortal agony, that no pen can picture and no tongue describe. There was weeping and wailing in hundreds of thousands of Pennsylvania families, which had not only sent fathers and brothers and sons to the front, but did not know from hour to hour how quickly the worst horrors of war would be brought to their hearthstones; and then, when every available and transportable article of wealth in the city of Philadelphia, of material value, was packed up ready to be taken at a moment's notice to New York; when the transportable wealth of many portions of Southeastern Pennsylvania was buried, hid away, put on trains of heavily laden cars many miles in length, or so disposed of that, in the event of the realization of the forebodings that made many a stout heart quail, these goods could be borne to a place of safety at a moment's notice; then, in our churches, and at all places where large numbers of persons assembled, and in the private closets of all good citizens, a fervent prayer went up from the very depth of the hearts of all our people that God would send to us a deliverer.

BECAUSE

General Hancock was, to a much greater extent than any other living man, the personification and directing mind of the army of heroes by which our City and State were saved from the indescribable horrors of a successful invasion. He was the man God sent to our rescue in answer to the prayers of our heart-stricken people.

BECAUSE

The Ohio Administration of the Government has rewarded, by an important appointment, General Longstreet, who is the most prominent living Confederate General, engaged in the critical assault upon the portion of the Union line at Gettysburg, which General Hancock defended with great gallantry and success, risking in this very struggle his own life, and receiving a fearfully painful and nearly fatal wound. A Washington dispatch, dated, September 6th, 1880, announced General Longstreet's arrival at the National capital, for the purpose of receiving instructions in regard to the discharge of his duties as Minister to Turkey. Pennsylvania Republicans who are not dead to all feeling of gratitude and State pride will refuse to unite in the effort to strike down their deliverer, who is the noblest living son of their own Commonwealth, at a moment when the Buckeye politicians who run the Government, and who ask for a perpetuation of their lease of power when they ask you to elect Garfield, are honoring with one of the best positions in their gift, the Confederate soldier who did at Gettysburg, and directly against Hancock's portion of the Union line, all that mortal man could do to make the invasion of this Commonwealth successful, to destroy our railroads, to burn our bridges, to seize our coal mines, to devastate our rural districts, and to either destroy or impose forced loans upon our towns and cities.

BECAUSE

We cannot, as just men, or as grateful citizens, or as beings whose hope that when dire perils threaten us in the future our prayers may again be answered, now betray our deliverer, at the moment when the Republican party heaps some of its highest honors upon the very man who battled against his legions. We cannot strike down General Hancock for the Presidency, and by the same act applaud the appointment of General Longstreet as Minister to Turkey, without feeling that we deserve to have our own future lives blighted and blasted for the base sin of ingratitude.

BUSINESS AND POLITICS.

THE FOLLY OF DISTURBING BUSINESS IN PRESIDENTIAL CONTESTS.

It is so seldom that the editor of the New York *Herald* has anything to say favorable to the Democratic party that we are not often able to quote from its columns; but in alluding to the great meeting held in New York City recently, he made the following truthful business remarks:

"The speeches last night were naturally in praise of the Democratic party, but they contain some points which are worthy of general attention. Mr. Belmont reminded New York and the country that while Secretary Sherman has shown great ability in the refunding of the debt at a lower rate of interest this important financial operation was begun only after the Democrats gained control of the House and had its greatest success after they possessed a working majority in both Houses. Capital, neither here nor in Europe, said Mr. Belmont, seems to have been alarmed at the Democratic ascendancy, and the attempt of the Republicans to create a public alarm now, he thought, was without basis. Undoubtedly he is right. No party coming into power is going to destroy itself by measures injurious to the credit or honor of the Nation. That is rather to be expected of a party demoralized by too long possession of power and already to bid too high or stoop too low for continued support. The Democrats, if they should elect General Hancock, would make it their first aim by careful good behavior to conciliate the confidence of the public, in order that their predominance should not be short-lived. They would be conscious that even a moderate amount of misconduct would send them back into a very hopeless minority. Readers, whose memory reaches back a quarter of a century, will remember that the Democrats in those days used the same arguments against the Republicans which these, after twenty years of power, now use against their opponents. In those ante-war times we used to read in all the Democratic organs terrible predictions of ruin to the country if the Republicans were allowed to carry an election. But the just and true reply of the Republicans was that any party yoked with the responsibility of an administration at once becomes conservative."

ROBBING DEAD SOLDIERS.

The recent discovery of an old and most ghastly system of larceny practiced for years on the property and effects of dead Union soldiers, kept in a Government safe in the Treasury building at Washington, shows how important it is that the records and archives of the public service should be thoroughly overhauled under the supervision of a Democratic administration. These thefts were penetrated in the chief clerk's room of the Second Auditor of the Treasury, from which pocketbooks and packages of valuables sent thither by those who found them on the persons of Union soldiers slain in battle at Gettysburg, Antietam and Bull's Run were taken and emptied of their contents. It is difficult to conceive of a viler or more repulsive form of villainy, and yet from the statements of Secretary Sherman and his subordinates it appears that these robberies were long ago known to have occurred, but the scandal was "hushed up" not only until the wretched creature who had thus spoiled the dead but who was nevertheless retained in office had died, but until Auditor French, who knew all the circumstances, had died also. During the present Presidential campaign much has been said, not alone by Republican journals and orators in general, but by Secretary Sherman himself in particular, as to the freedom of the Treasury Department in late years from speculations and embezzlements. Now the people will begin to understand this. If felonies in the Treasury are hushed up and compromised it is no wonder that the records look bright and pure.—*N. Y. World.*

HOW A BEAUTIFUL HYMN WAS WRITTEN.

There is an interesting incident mentioned in the life of Chas. Wesley, which led to the writing of one of his sweet hymns.

One day Mr. Wesley was sitting by an open window, looking out over the beautiful fields in Summer time. Presently a little bird flitting about in the sunshine attracted his attention. Just then a hawk came swooping down toward the little bird. The poor thing very much frightened was darting here and there, trying to find some place of refuge. In the bright, sunny air, in the leafy trees, or the green fields, there was no hiding place from the fierce grasp of the hawk. But, seeing the open window, and the man sitting by it, the bird flew in its terror toward it, and with a beating heart and quivering wing, found refuge in Mr. Wesley's bosom. He sheltered it from the threatening danger, and saved it from a cruel death. Mr. Wesley was at the time suffering severe trials, and was feeling the need of a refuge in his own time of trouble as much as the trembling little bird did, that nestled in his bosom. So he took up his pen and wrote the hymn:

"Jesus, Saviour of my soul,
Let me to Thy bosom fly,
While the waves of trouble roll,
While the tempest still is high."

A SILENT BUSINESS MONITOR.—An exchange remarks: "While Conkling was talking sectionalism to the business men of New York in his late great effort 500 loaded drays were waiting their turn at the wharves to unload goods destined for the South. The silent commentary of such suggestive facts must depress the stoutest demagogue.

A BLUNDER.—Mr. Blaine, for a shrewd politician, made a very big mistake when he wrote of the French voters of Maine as an "ignorant and purchasable race"—a mistake he will doubtless discover at a time he least expects or desires to.

THE FIGHTING CONKLING.

Colonel F. A. Conkling, brother of Senator Roscoe Conkling, addressed a large and enthusiastic meeting of Democrats and independent Republicans on Monday evening last in New York, and among other things said:

"Who have taken the places of Sumner, Chase, Trumbull, Seward, and other leaders? The Logans, the Camerons, the Garfields and the Colfaxes. From the time these men have assumed the control of the party it has been held together by the cohesive power of plunder. And now I would like to ask what that Republican party has done. The party has put forward a man whose character will not bear scrutiny. They have made an odious, malignant sectionalism the chief feature of the canvass. This man Garfield has been put forward as representing the principles of that party. Now I tell you he stands before the American people as a liar, a perjurer, a bribe taker, a back-salary grabber, and, last but not least, as the most conspicuous figure in the electoral fraud of 1876. Now, of course you and I understand that the men who have put Garfield forward must necessarily support him, and if their consciences will permit them to do so I find no fault with them. But I do object to one thing. I do object to the Hon. Hamilton Fish declaring that 'no purer or abler man ever assisted in the councils of the Nation. No better man can be found.' Now, we do not expect that men like Hamilton Fish and George William Curtis shall throw dust in the eyes of the American people like that."

The speaker said he thought it proper to read Thomas Jefferson's address, and he quoted at length from it, and added, "I may say that there is no man that has lived in this country who lives to up that creed better than Gen. Hancock." When he was asked to support the nomination of General Hancock he said he held back, having thoughts of West Point and of military men who had no experience in civil affairs, but after he had read General Hancock's letters it seemed no exaggeration to say that no man who has figured in the affairs of this country better appreciates the spirit of our institutions than General Hancock. "I have referred," he continued, "to the dilemma in which the Republicans are placed. I feel sorry for them. I said something just now about Hamilton Fish. Now, if any gentleman should happen to hear of my brother speaking of Mr. Garfield in that way he would oblige me by dropping me a postal card." [Cheers and laughter.]

One of the important circumstances of this campaign, he thought, is that so many Republicans have come out in the support of General Hancock. "There is no need of giving names," he said. "You know many of them. There are about three hundred of them where I just came from. They asked me to come here and speak. They are against the narrow, odious sectionalism that forms the chief feature of the Republican canvass."

ON BOTH SIDES AT ONCE.

GARFIELD, THE PRETENDED PROTECTIONIST, IS REALLY A FREE TRADER.

From Col. Forney's Speech at Pittsburgh.

In considering the tariff question, in which you are so deeply interested, I need not assure you that I have always favored the protective system. Its leading champions in this State have been my personal friends, and whenever a practical issue relating to this subject has been raised during the last generation I have united with them in battling for the interest of our noble Commonwealth. In these struggles one of the most insidious and dangerous opponents we have had to encounter was James Abraham Garfield. He has been a decided supporter to the Free Trade theories which some of the Eastern and Western Republicans habitually support. He favored a reduction of the duty on pig iron when all Pennsylvania Congressmen opposed such a reduction. He opposed the abolition of the duty on tea and coffee when all Pennsylvania protectionists contended for that measure. He voted for the ten per cent. reduction of the duties on all the manufactured products that came into competition with the insidious and injurious measure which was opposed by all true friends of American industries. Gen. Garfield has been dazed by the glamour of Free Trade and the fanciful honor of being elected a member of the Cobden Club. He has been ready to sacrifice your interests for the sake of winning applause, or possibly more substantial rewards for competing British manufacturers. So far was this subserviency to foreign interests carried during fourteen years on Congressional service that when Garfield was selected, in 1877, as the caucus nominee of the Republican party for the Speakership of the House of Representatives, five of the Republican Congressmen of Pennsylvania including some of your immediate Representatives, refused to vote for General Garfield on account of the zeal he had displayed in advocating Free Trade measures.

THE SUN-STRUCK DEMAGOGUE.

We notice by a contemporary that Mr. Blaine, late of the State of Maine, attempted to make a speech at the Garfield mass meeting at Philadelphia, recently, but could not be heard for the noise. He finally managed to utter these words:

"I have come five hundred miles to say to this great Commonwealth, in which I have the pride and honor of birthright, that the election of Hancock is a menace to the great industries of the United States, and with this thought on your minds I have no doubt that you will give, on the 2d of November, an overwhelming majority for General Garfield."

Mr. Blaine must have imagined that the people of Pennsylvania have become very ignorant since he emigrated from the State. That he traveled five hundred miles to say what he did say is proof positive that he regards Philadelphia people as a set of green-horns and ignoramuses. Mr. Blaine might as well have saved himself the trip. Pennsylvanians know Hancock, their fellow-Pennsylvanian, and they also know that he can be trusted on the Tariff question as a Pennsylvanian, while Garfield's whole record shows that so far as that question is concerned the Ohio candidate is not in sympathy with the purposes of the Pennsylvania protectionists. Mr. Blaine had better go back to Maine at once and try to keep the majority for Hancock in that State down to a reasonable figure.

HAPPY STILL.—Nellie Hubbard, daughter of the ex-Governor of Connecticut, who married her father's coachman, has not been forgiven. She takes in sewing, while her husband drives a hack. But as he is sober and an industrious young man, and they live happily together, perhaps she isn't hankering for forgiveness.

SOLDIERING.—General Hancock left the field on a stretcher and returned before his wounds were healed. Gen. Garfield left the field before powder commenced to burn, to take a seat in Congress, and never returned. This is the military record of the two candidates in a nut shell.

"Is your cough any easier?" said one of poor Hood's acquaintances, on calling to see how he was. "It should be," said the wit, from his pillow; "I've been practicing all night."

OMINOUS.—Judge Black has been saying more good things of Garfield but we don't see them in the Radical newspapers.