THE
"CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN,"
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, AT
CLEARFIELD, PA.
ESTABLISHED IN 1857.
The largest Circulation of any Newspaper in North Central Pennsylvania.

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G. R. GOODLANDER,
Publisher.

CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN.

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

VOL. 54--WHOLE NO. 2,693. CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1880. NEW SERIES--VOL. 21, NO. 41.

Lawyers' Cards.

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

J. J. LINGLE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
1:18 Philipsburg, Centre Co., Pa. y:p4

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.
[j'11,'67

WM. M. McCULLOUGH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in Masonic building, Second street, opposite the Court House. jc26,'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. WHISLEY.
WALLACE & KREBS,
(Successors to Wallace & Fielding,)
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
jan1'77 Clearfield, Pa.

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. [jan31, '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 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. Jan8:76

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. P. 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 overtwenty years as a surveyor, flatters himself that he can render satisfaction. [Feb. 28:6: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. aug10'79

DR. T. J. BOYER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office on Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.
Office hours: 8 to 12 a. m., and 1 to 3 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 53d 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

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.

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. 2July'72

JOHN D. THOMPSON,
Justice of the Peace and Scrivener,
Curwensville, Pa.
Collections made and money promptly paid over. feb23'71tf

HENRY BRETH,
(OTHER P. O.)
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE
FOR BELL TOWNSHIP.
May 8, 1872-1y*

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. mch20, '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 16, '74.

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, 1877-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,
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. my23:1ypd

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 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. [*j:y1672

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,
sep20-65-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.	$4,321,49[illegible]
Lycoming—on mutual & cash plan	5,800,000
Phœnix, of Hartford, Conn	2,624,083
Insurance Co. of North America	8,433,674
North British & Mercantile—U. S. Br.	1,782,563
Scottish Commercial—U. S. Branch	879,146
Watertown	761,918
Travelers (Life & Accident)	4,190,484

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

BOB FLETCHER.

BY TOWNSEND HAYNES.

I once knew a ploughman,
Bob Fletcher his name,
Who was old and was ugly,
And so was his dame;
Yet they lived quite contented,
And free from all strife,
Bob Fletcher the ploughman,
And Judy his wife.

As the morn streaked the east,
And the night fled away,
They would rise up for labor,
Refreshed for the day;
And the song of the lark,
As it rose on the gale,
Found Bob at his plough
And his wife at the pail.

A neat little cottage,
In front of a grove,
Where in youth they first gave
Their young hearts up to love,
Was the solace of age,
And to them doubly dear,
As it called up the past,
With a smile or a tear.

Each tree had its thought,
And the vow could impart,
That mingled in youth
The warm wish of the heart;
The thorn was still there,
And the blossoms it bore,
And the song from the top,
Seemed the same as before.

When the curtain of night
Over nature was spread,
And Bob had returned
From the plough to his shed,
Like the dove on her nest,
He reposed from all care,
While his wife and his youngsters
Contented were there.

I have passed by his door,
When the evening was gray,
And the hill and the landscape
Were fading away,
And have heard from the cottage,
With grateful surprise,
The voice of thanksgiving
Like incense arise.

I have thought on the proud,
Who would look down with scorn
On the neat little cottage,
The grove and the thorn;
And felt that the riches
And tinsels of life
Were dross to contentment
With Bob and his wife.

TARWE-TOWN.

THE MEMORIES OF 100 YEARS AGONE.

MAJOR ANDRE'S ARREST—DISAPPOINTED LOVE DRIVES HIM INTO THE ARMY—THE PET OF PHILADELPHIA BELLES—HIS CAPTORS.

Major John Andrew, Adjutant General to Henry Clinton, the centenary of whose capture by John Paulding, Isaac Van Wert and David Williams, was celebrated at Tarrytown, September 23d, 1880, was a person of unusual grace and accomplishments, who was more fitted to shine in Courts than in camps. The halo of romance which surrounds his untimely end is enhanced by the incidents of his previous career in England and America.

He was born in London in the year 1751, and was, consequently, but twenty-nine years of age at his death. His parents were natives of Geneva, and he was educated at that old Calvanistic capital, becoming equally versed in languages and literature of France and England. Returning to London about 1768 he entered a counting house, where he remained four years. Disappointment in love turned young Andre from mercantile pursuits to the military profession. Coming to Quebec as a Lieutenant early in the year 1775, at the time of the first alarm felt for the safety of Canada against American assault, he was stationed at the fortress of St. John's, on the Sorel River, near the lower extremity of Champlain, under Major Preston, and was taken prisoner at the capture of that post November 31st, by General Montgomery and Colonel Seth Warner.

Andre was taken to Lancaster, Pa., and remained there several months before he was exchanged. He was next attached to the staff of Sir Henry Clinton, to whom he endeared himself by his fine military and social qualities, and was rapidly raised to the rank of Captain and Aide de-camp, and subsequently to that of Adjutant General, with the rank of Major. When Sir William Howe occupied Philadelphia, in 1777, Captain Andre was assigned to duty in that city, and during the Winter of 1777 78 he was the life and soul of the numerous festivities with which the brilliant British staff officers endeavored to propitiate the loyalty of Philadelphia society.

ANDRE IN COLONIAL NEW YORK.

During the years 1779 and 1780 Andre was on duty in New York and took a leading part in the social life of this city. He accompanied Sir Henry Clinton at the capture of Stony Point, June 1, 1779, and wrote as Aide-de-camp upon the glacis of Fort Lafayette the terms of capitulation conceded to the garrison. He kept a careful diary and frequently wrote squibs in prose and verse for the loyalist papers, and and in August, 1780, composed at Elizabethtown a burlesque poem entitled the "Cow Chase," in three cantos, amounting to several quatrains. The subject was the attack made by General Wayne upon a block house near Bull's Ferry, two or three miles below Fort Lee, in order to drive in some cattle from Bergen Neck. By a singular coincidence the last canto of this poem was printed in *Rivington's Gazette*, September 23d, 1780, the day of the poet's capture at Tarrytown. The last stanza is as follows:

And now I've closed my epic strain,
I tremble as I show it,
Lest this same warrior, drover, Wayne,
Should ever catch the poet.

It happened, singularly enough, that General Wayne was the commander of the post at Tappan at the time of Andre's execution. It should be mentioned that the motives of the captors of Major Andre have frequently been impeached, chiefly for the reason that they were not on the lookout for cattle or horses which might be driven toward New York. In fact they have been treated as if they were mere foragers or "skinners," as the Continental marauders of Northern Winchester were called. This idea probably rests chiefly upon the statement of Andre himself, who informed his custodian, Colonel Benjamin Talmadge, that his captors first ripped up the housings of his saddle and the cape of his coat in search of money, and finding none examined all his clothing and lastly his boots for the same purpose. Col. Talmadge, in his interesting "Autobiography" published by his sons in this city in 1858, says nothing of this, but it is on record that when in the year 1817 Mr. Paulding applied to Congress for an increase of his annuity the petition was opposed by Colonel Talmadge, then a member of Congress, on the ground that the captors had been more than compensated for the "real patriotism" which they exhibited on that occasion. The subject has also been ventilated in Walsh's *American Register* for 1817, where a translation of Barbe-Morbois' "Complot d'Arnold" is given, and in the same year a "Vindication of the captors of Major Andre" was published. To guage accurately the motives of each of the captors would evidently be impossible, but the fact that they refused the magnificent offers of Andre for his liberty, and delivered him to Colonel Jameson, without stipulation for reward or even mentioning their names, surely speaks strongly in their favor, as does also their evidence given a few weeks later at the trial of Joshua Hett Smith, who had been Andre's guide that eventful morning. The men bore good reputations in the neighborhood of their exploit and led honored lives for many years subsequently. It would be ungracious to doubt the propriety of the gratitude with which they have always been regarded by their countrymen, and which is testified afresh today in the magnificent monument erected in their honor.

THE PANIC MANUFACTURERS.

Within the past three weeks, it has become a fashion among the Radical sneak thief politicians to terrorize and rally "business men" to meetings in Boston, Philadelphia, New York, and other commercial cities, in order to get up a Garfield "boom." The wickedness of this cheat is elaborated by the Boston *Post*, in this way:

The Republican attempt to create a panic is a revelation. It is the last resort of an expiring dynasty. It reveals a panic in its own ranks, and is the best possible evidence that hope of success by all honorable means had fled. When the late Southern Confederacy collapsed the departure of the officials from Richmond was accompanied by incendiary fires. Many of the friends of the lost cause were determined to burn down the Capital which they were no longer able to hold. This well illustrates the conduct of the Republican leaders to-day. The creators of this panic are public enemies. They should be held up as such. If they cannot retain possession of the Government, they prefer to see ruin and devastation sweep over the land like a whirlwind. Are these the men to be intrusted with power longer? Their very wickedness and desperation is the strongest reasons for the people of all parties to rise up in their strength and disperse them. This destructive policy was practiced on a huge scale by Nicholas Biddle, in his contest with General Jackson.

"Old Hickory" threw himself into the fight with all his will. He and his friends showed up the facts, and from these derived their most powerful argument for the overthrow of the dynasty which had arrayed itself against the Government and the great interests of the country. Jackson boldly appealed to the confidence of the people. They believed in his honesty and patriotism. The result was a perfect triumph for him and them. What Biddle did is now attempted to be repeated. Fortunately no one man holds the purse-strings of the country in his hand, as he did, though there is mischief in the very word panic which the Republicans know how to use. But let nobody be scared. The people are as intelligent and sound as they were in the days of Jackson. They know the sources of prosperity have been established by a higher than a human power. The cry of panic and ruin cannot check the productive energy of nature or check the laws of trade. All that honest men of all parties are to do is to take counsel of their intelligence, not their fears. Let them apply their common sense to the situation, and vote out of power these people that are playing upon popular fear and trifling with their dearest interests.

THE CARVER.

The editor of the New York *Times* in a disquisition on dinners takes the part of "the carver" in this way:

"The misery of habitual carving can hardly be exaggerated. The man who come home tired from his day's work, sits down to dinner, needs a quiet and easy meal. Instead of having this, he is compelled to undergo the labor of carving and to postpone his personal dinner until his appetite has vanished. It is no small labor to carve for a family, say of six persons. The joints of a spring chicken are apparently made of a combination of steel and India rubber, and can neither be cut nor dragged apart; while the roast beef, toughened by long years of service in the shape of an ox, requires more strength of wrist on the part of the carver than would suffice to saw a twelve-inch log. When at last the work of carving is done the delicate and difficult duty of "helping" begins. There can be no peace of mind for the man who helps his family or occasional guest to any food except soup or oysters, both of which can be accurately and fairly divided. In the case of chicken he can never give satisfaction. There is no rule in this mater beyond that of giving the chicken legs to the boys, which can be followed. To ask people what part of the chicken they prefer is simply madness. Either everybody will tell the truth and demand the best cut in which case all but one will be exasperated by failing to have their wishes gratified, or somebody will reply, "Any part," "It makes no difference," or words to the same mendacious and aggravating effect. Of course when the man who says "It makes no difference" is helped to anything but the breast he becomes the enemy of the carver for life, and nothing can disabuse him of the impression that he has been wantonly insulted. It is far better to boldly help people without making any pretense of consulting their wishes. They will regard the carver as a rude and careless host; but they will aquit him of any intention to press open insults on his guests.

CRUELLY STUPID.—When General Garfield, as a Member of Congress, was arraigned before a Congressional Committee in 1873, for receiving bribes, he swore before the Poland Committee that he never owned, received, or agreed to receive any Credit Mobilier stock, nor any dividends or profits arising therefrom. The New York *Tribune* said on the 19th of February, 1873, that "General Garfield had ten shares of Credit Mobilier stock, never paid a dollar, received $329, which after the investigation began he was anxious to have considered as a loan from Mr. Ames to himself." Now the *Tribune* affects not to understand the meaning of the digits, $329.

This contemptible disrespect for the naked truth, on the part of the editor of the *Tribune*, is a disgrace to journalism.

They were in the wood. Said he, looking things unutterable, "I wish I were a fern, Gustie." "Why" she asked. "Why—p'raps—you—would—press me, too." She evidently hated to do it, but it is best to nip such things in the bud; so she replied, "I'm afraid you're too green, Charley." The poor boy almost blubbered.

Sickles on Hancock.

ISSUES OF THE CANVASS CLEARLY PRESENTED.

What Gen. Hancock's Election Would Mean—His Capacity to Fill the Presidential Office—The Southern Claims Bugaboo Dead and Buried.

14 FIFTH AVENUE, N. Y., Oct. 6.

W. A. Fowler, Esq., Chairman Executive Committee, St. James Hotel:

DEAR SIR:—Business engagements that cannot be deferred will occupy my time during the next fortnight, so that I am unable to make such appointments for public meetings as you propose. My impressions about the present canvass have been freely expressed to my friends and may be summed up in a few paragraphs.

I have always felt that whenever the Democratic party—North and South—frankly accepted the results of the war and nominated a candidate for President who was a firm and steady friend of the Union throughout the struggle, I could then, as a war Democrat, honorably resume my former political relations. The nomination of Hancock, one of the most distinguished leaders of the Union armies, his affirmation of the inviolability of the war amendments to the Constitution; his denunciation of the unlawfulness of all reclamations set up by those who took part in the rebellion; the general favor his nomination has received in the Southern States—the "solid" support of the South given to a Union soldier—remove the causes which have for some time alienated me from my own political associates. I shall cheerfully unite with them now to promote the election of their worthy candidate.

The people do not sympathize with the struggle of the leaders of the Republican party to perpetuate their power. The earnestness of Lincoln, the strength of Seward, the enthusiasm of Sumner, the energy of Stanton, are followed by the rivalries, jealousies and intrigues exhibited in the Chicago Convention. The patriotic zeal which animated these great men of the Republican party of the past seemed to have degenerated in their successors to a mere strife for patronage and place, and days were spent in bitter contention about candidates without presenting to the country any issue having a practical bearing on its welfare. The paramount question to be settled by the leaders at Chicago seemed to be the order of their succession to the Presidency.

It is desirable that the inevitable change in the political control of the Government, which is no doubt imminent, shall take place under safe conditions. It is not to be supposed that any party can hold power indefinitely. The example of our own and other countries show that an alternation of parties every few years is to be anticipated, and experience proves the periodical transitions to be wholesome and useful. Democratic control can be safely tried with Hancock. He will give us all the advantages without any of the risks of a change of administration.

Republicans and Democrats who united with so much satisfaction in electing General Grant do not doubt the fitness of a soldier to fill the Presidential Chair. The supporters of Gen. Hayes and the party that has now nominated General Garfield and General Arthur must have confidence in military men, unless it be suggested that neither Garfield nor Arthur has seen enough service to imperil our institutions by their martial proclivities. The country was never more fortunate than in the election of General Jackson, the champion of the Union and of a sound currency and of independence of the Government from corporation, and who raised our young republic to the highest plane of national dignity and strength. Grant and Hayes and Garfield belonged to the gallant armies of the West. It is time that the army of the Potomac—the victors of Antietam, Gettysburg, Spottsylvania and Richmond—should be remembered in the person of one of its greatest commanders.

Five million votes will be cast for General Hancock. He will have the suffrage of a considerable and influential part of the population of every State in the Union. And although the greater portion of his votes will come from the North and East and West, it will represent in the aggregate every section and interest of a re-united country as they have not been represented by any Executive since the war. All parts of the Union should share the prosperity we now enjoy. There is no doubt that the political agitation in the South, growing out of apprehended interference in their local government, and absorbing the attention of the Southern people during the past fifteen years, has seriously retarded improvement in their condition. All such fears would be tranquilized by four years of Hancock's conservative administration, and a general revival of enterprise, activity and thrift would be seen throughout the new South—the South of 1880—greatly to the advantage of the whole country.

The North means to hold fast to the results of the war. These are embodied in the recent amendments to the Constitution. General Hancock declares them to be inviolable. The South says, Amen. So be it. Let us make this a compact by electing Hancock and so put an end to all further controversy about the fundamental questions settled by the war of secession. Let the decree be written in Hancock's own words: "When rebellion was crushed the heresy of secession in every form and in every incident went down forever. It is a thing of the dead past."

Neither party proposes any essential modification of the existing laws which have any relation to our present prosperity. In the manufacturing States both parties sustain a protective tariff. Louisiana has her sugar interest, Vermont and California their wool, Georgia and South Carolina their rice, Pennsylvania her iron and coal, and indeed all the States have industries which thrive with the help of protective tariff. Economical questions are not among the issues of this canvass. Republicans and Democrats are Greenbackers to the extent of $350,000,000 in Government paper now issued—no doubt Mr. Weaver would issue more but it is not probable than any administration would issue less. Millions of silver, not used as currency, are accumulating in the Treasury. No administration will stop this coinage. Both parties are divided in opinion as to the best course to pursue towards the national banks, yet neither will disturb the present system. Mr. Bayird, the Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate, is a hard-money man. Mr. Kelly, Philadelphia is a Republican Greenback member of the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives. Cameron and Wallace, the Senators from Pennsylvania (one a Democrat and the other a Republican,) differ about most political questions, but they always unite in voting for a protective tariff. Mr. Randall, the Speaker of the present Democratic House, is a tariff man. Of the three principal Republican journals of this city two disapprove the existing existing tariff and one adheres to traditional support of the protective policy. We may therefore safely assume that, as our prosperity is not the offspring of either party, the success of one or the other candidate for the Presidency will have no influence on the causes that must augment our resources while we happily enjoy abundant harvests, sell our products at home and abroad and save a part of our income.

All we need in the Executive is an honest and intelligent administration of the Government. It is a mistake to suppose that General Hancock is without preparation or experience to qualify him for Executive duties. No man without administrative ability can successfully fill the great military offices General Hancock has held during the past eighteen years. His present military jurisdiction embraces seventeen States—from Maine to Louisiana—and whether commanding large forces in the field, or dealing with the difficult questions incident to reconstruction in the South, or in restoring tranquility to Pennsylvania, overrun by mobs and disturbed by riots, he has always shown the discrimination, discretion and tact which point out the man of executive capacity. At least it may be said that a stainless and successful career in the army affords as many guarantees for the faithful discharge of his functions of a Chief Magistate as can be found in a long period of service in Congress, with its many temptations and frequent complications with the interests of corporations, contractors and jobbers. I am, sir, very respectfully,

D. E. SICKLES.

THE INTUITION OF SUCCESS.

Every old soldier will tell you that when marching to battle he instinctively felt what the result was to be. There is a mysterious relationship existing between men and the future under such circumstances, that seems to acquaint them with the results that are to follow. Just now we find that the great army of Democrats is marching forward with songs on their lips, joy in their faces and hope in their hearts. Something is telling them that a glorious triumph is ahead. It is the intuition of success that inspires and the prophetic sign of victory that animates. Hence we find no faltering in the lines anywhere, no skulking, no cowardice. Every man in the ranks has his eye upon the banners in front and he means that those banners shall be placed upon the crumbling walls of Radicalism next month. This it is that encourages the stalwart Democracy in this city, and throughout the country, to an earnest prosecution of the work in hand. In town we see the beautiful banners of the Democracy flung to the breezes everywhere and nightly there assemble enthusiastic masses to listen to encouraging speeches and to shout and cheer for Hancock and English.

This is the kind of a campaign that tells. We have not for many years seen such a unanimous desire on the part of the Democracy to take a hand in the preliminary skirmishes of the great battle that is to be fought on the second day of next month. Old men, middle aged men and young men are pressing forward daily to join our ranks. Thousands, and especially of the young men, feel assured that the Democrats are to win, and naturally enough they desire to share in the glorious ratifications that will follow the election. And, too, for the man who casts his first vote, there is a decided satisfaction in feeling afterwards that he cast that vote for the candidate who conquered a victory. Hancock will be that candidate. As he led the Union armies to victory at Gettysburg, so will he lead the Democratic armies to victory next month. Vote then for Hancock and harmony, victory and prosperity.—*Wilkes-Barre Leader.*

SOMEBODY TO BE CHEATED.

The Philadelphia *Times* remarks: "While the business men of Philadelphia were crowding the Academy of Music to demand the election of Gen. Garfield as the only way to secure protection to American industry, the New York *Evening Post*, the ablest Republican organ of business in the country, and an ardent supporter of Garfield and of "a tariff for revenue only," reached its readers in this city, with an earnest editorial appeal to Carl Schurz to speak out his honest convictions for Free Trade, and as earnest an appeal to the Republican party to give honest expressions to the rights of labor. In its leading editorial of Monday morning the *Evening Post* said:

Mr. Schurz is a convinced and proclaimed Free Trader, who knows that our existing revenue system is conceived in sin and shapen in iniquity. He is aware that the people of this country are paying hundreds of millions of dollars annually to monopolies that under a pretext of encouraging domestic industry are derauging, wasting and fleecing it with the free hand of robbers and spoilers. He is aware that many Republican speakers in the field are not simply silent in regard to this wicked abuse, but open-mouthed in its vindication and defense. But he enters no protest, nor so much as discloses the fact. The people who listen to him are left to the belief that a prominent and leading Free Trader sees nothing to apprehend in the ascendancy of men who are the devoted friends of a gross scheme of injustice and wrong. * * * * Has the party which boasts of its services to human rights no voice for one of the most fundamental of all rights—the right to labor and to exchange the fruits of that labor? Is it quietly to be dragged down from its great height into a slough of selfish and sordid interests? It claims to have been originally inspired by the noble ideas of freedom and justice, and it is now to surrender freedom to tyranny and to sacrifice justice to the basest inequality and spoliation?

"Are the *Evening Post*, Carl Schurz, the New York *Times*, Horace White and their Free Trade associates cheated in Garfield, or are the business men of Philadelphia cheated in him? Both cannot be right; which is wrong?

PRIVATE PLUNDER.—It costs only from $30 to $40 per ton to produce steel rails in the United States, and the present card rate is about $65. At one time these rails sold as high as $110. This was the price charged American buyers, while Canadian and other foreign purchasers were charged only $50. Thus the home customers were compelled to pay a premium of 120 per cent. over and above a value which represented not only the cost of production but a fair profit.

"Science enumerates 588 species of organic forms in the air we breathe." Just think of it! Every time you draw a breath a whole zoological garden slips down your windpipe, and no free tickets to the press.

FOES OF MATRIMONY.

DR. TALMAGE MAKES AN ONSLAUGHT.

FIRING ANOTHER SHOT AT POLYGAMY—THE SAD CONDITION OF HIM WHO HAS MORE THAN ONE WIFE.

"Married, the second Tuesday morning in May of the year one, Adam, the first man, to Eve, the first woman, High Heaven officiating," was the announcement with which Dr. Talmage closed his exordium at the Brooklyn Tabernacle Sunday morning on the marriage of Adam and Eve. He continued: "Away with the gross notion that marriage is merely a civil contract, it is a paradisiacal six-thousand-year-old divine institution. All the laws since Blackstone or before Blackstone can't properly marry two hearts unless the Lord Almighty has first married them. What are the foes, the bitter enemies, of the marriage relation? The first foe I discern is polygamy. There are now in this country more people than ever who believe in polygamy. Some believe in it under another name; some practice it under no name. When it is asserted that the Bible sanctions polygamy or plurality of wives there is not one Christian in five hundred thousand who cannot refute the slander. The Bible recognizes polygamy just as it recognizes all other styles of sin, but in no case sanctions it. Wherever in the Bible you find a man who has more than one wife you find him up to his neck in trouble. [Laughter.] David and Solomon were previously punished for their sins. David mourns 'out of the belly of hell.' Solomon says: 'There is no good thing under the sun. Vanity of vanities; all is vanity.' Good for him! If he had 999 wives less he would have taken a more cheerful view of things. [Great laughter.] God said, 'I will make a helpmeet' for man. He did not say helpmeets. If God had intended a plurality of wives, instead of taking one rib from Adam's side He would have taken more, until Adam would not have had a rib left. [Great laughter.] Then, how was it at the Deluge? How many of each kind were there? Each man had one wife. If polygamy had been right they would have had twenty wives each, and thus have saved a multitude from drowning. The history of the world shows that men and women have almost always been equal in number. Where there has been any exception the women have been in the majority. The Bible is not more thoroughly against theft, blasphemy, and murder than it is against polygamy. Where polygamy exists there may be a large house, a splendid house, but no home. Suppose twenty women tried to occupy the throne of Victoria, how much prosperity would there be in England? Just as much as in any home where more than one wife tries to be queen. God intended woman to be man's equal. But in polygamy that is impossible, because it presumes that it takes ten, twenty or thirty women to equal one man. All that poetry about man being the oak and woman the vine is flat, and stale and untrue.

"In tens of thousands of cases, men who have met commercial disaster, who have gone home discouraged, ready to give up the struggle, wishing they were dead, have found sympathy and encouragement in wives who have cheered and led them up to commercial prosperity. Who now is the oak, and who the ivy? I like the ring of that New York merchant who, after declining a subscription to a project he disapproved, said to the applicant: 'You may call upon my wife; perhaps she may take a different view of the subject.' Such a beautiful thing as that could not have occurred in polygamy.

"Again, all those entertainments which take men a majority of evenings from home are enemies of domestic relation. I make no indiscriminate assault on Clubs. Indeed, if I should seek out the best Club I could find and join it. But when a man likes any place better than his home, look out for breakers. [Laughter.] You can tell whether a man likes his home by noting whether he stays there. But the average Club house is the foe to domestic life in New York and Brooklyn.

"Who fill the Club house? I answer, in many cases, women. A woman is surprised that she has not so much attention paid her now as before marriage. It would be very different if she would take as much pains to make herself attractive as she did before marriage. That is where women make a mistake, when, because they are married, they give up all those little arts which, though indescribable, go to make up womanly attractiveness. Too many women make their charms a net for making one haul. After they have made one haul they throw the net away. Before marriage you played like Thalberg or Gottschall; now you cannot play at all. How do you spend your evenings? Is it complaining about the servants? Do you put your husband in an infant class of which you are the Professor? You ought to make home a small heaven for your husband's perturbed spirit. Unwise, fretful, jealous women have filled one-half the Club houses of America.

"Let the women of the country read newspapers and books, if only ten minutes a day. Let them study the questions of the hour, and be able to hold a good stout political argument as to the merits of Hancock and Garfield. [Laughter and applause.] Then home will be a Club house to which many more will flock. One intelligent woman has more attractiveness than twenty intelligent men.

"Another foe of the domestic relations is Free Love. All advocates of it without exception, get to be libertines. They first break up their own homes and then they break up other homes. Free Lovers are frequently Spiritualists. They get the people of this world so mixed up with those of the other world that they do not know who belongs to them. Freelovelsm and Spiritualism are twin sisters. But they are so bankrupt in morals that they don't pay one per cent. of righteousness.

"Another great evil of domestic life is easy divorce. How many enter the marriage relation recklessly? In France the laws were made easy for divorce, and there were 20,000 divorces in a year in Paris. There were 48,000 children carried into the foundling hospital and kindred institutions—48,000 foundlings in a year! When law lets down the bars, all the cattle of beastliness break into the garden of home. While Rome was moral there was only one case of divorce reported in 500 years. She changed the law; then the deluge. Divorce is too easy in this country. In La Crosse, Wis., there was in one year seventy-six divorces; in Philadelphia there were 284. It has been announced that divorces have increased largely in New York lately—at least 500 per cent. Now, all this is right, if marriage be merely a civil contract. Then you may dispose of a conjugal relation as you would of a house, or a barn, or a horse. But, if it be a divine institution, then no other ground than that announced by the Almighty himself can dissolve that relation."

"TARIFF FOR REVENUE."

The Washington *Post*, in alluding to this vexed question, states the case pretty plainly:

All the protection that any reasonable man ever thought of asking for, must be included in the "tariff for revenue," to which the Democratic platform pledges the party.

For many years to come, for a longer period than either General Hancock or General Garfield will live, we shall be compelled to raise an immense revenue from duties on imports.

To provide for the interest on the public debt and for the gradual payment of the principal, we must tax imports heavily, and in so doing we must, inevitably, protect manufactures to as great an extent as any honest man will claim is their due.

The Republican papers are filled with vivid pictures of the awful things that must happen when the "Free Trade