YEARLY ADVERTISEMENTS will be insertduat reasonable rates.
Administrator's and Executor's Notices, \$2;
Administrator's and Executor's Notices, \$2;
Auditor's Notices, \$2.50; Husiness Cards, \$veilines,
(per year) \$5, additional lines \$1; each.
Yearly advertisers are entitled to quarterly
changes. Transtent advertisements must be paid
for in advance.
Altresolutions of associations; communications
of limited or individual interest, and notices of
marriages or deaths, exceeding five lines are charged five Centrs per line, but simple notices of marriages and deaths will be published without charge.
The Exportrae having a larger circulation than
any other paper in the county, makes it the best
advertising inclume in Northern Pennsylvanis.
JOB PRINTING of every kind, in plain and
fancy colors, done with neatness and dispatch.
Handbills, Blanks, Cards, Pamphlets, Billbeads,
Statements, &c., of every variety and style, printed
at the shortest notice. The Reporter office is
well supplied with power presses, a good assortment of new type, and everything in the printing
line can be executed in the most artistic manner
and at the lowest rates. TEBMS INVARIABLY
CASH.

Business Cards.

MADILL & KINNEY, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW. Office-Rooms formerly occupied by Y. M. C. A 3,18,50 O. D. KINNEY. H. J. MADILL. MRS. E. J. PERRIGO, TEACHER OF PIANO AND ORGAN. Lessons given in Thorough Bass and Harmony Cultivation of the voice a specialty. Located at A Snell's Main St. Reference: Holmes & Passage Towanda, Pa., March 4, 1880.

TOHN. W. CODDING. ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, TOWANDA, PA.

Office over Kirby's Drug Store. PHOMAS E. MYER

ATTOENEY-AT-LAW, TOWANDA, PA. Office with Patrick and Foyle.

DECK & OVERTON ATTOUNEYS-AT UAW, TOWANDA, "A. BENJ. M. BECK. D'A. OVERTON,

DODNEY A. MERCUR, ATTORNEY AT-LAW, Solicitor of Patents. Particular attention paid a business in the Orphans Court and to the settleorbit of estates.
Office in Montanyes Block May 1, '79.

OVERTON & SANDERSON. ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. TOWANDA, PA. JOHN F. SANDERSON

W. H. JESSUP, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW, MONTROSE, PA. Judge Jessup having resumed the practice of the law in Northern Pennsylvania, will attend to any legal business intrusted to him in Bradford county. Persons wishing to consult him, can call on H. Streeter, Est., Towanda, Pa., when an appointment HENRY STREETER.

TTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW. TOWANDA, PA. H. L. TOWNER, M. D., HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON 182. Residence and Office just North of Dr. Corbin's, on Main Street, Athens, Pa. jun26-6m.

L. HILLIS, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, [nov11-76 TOWANDA, PA. F. GOFF.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, WYALUSING, PA. Agency for the sale and purchase of all kinds of Securities and for making loans on Real Estate All business will receive careful and prompatention. (June 4, 1879. H. THOMPSON, ATTORNEY to all business entrusted to his care in Bradford, sullivan and Wyoming Countless. Office with Esq. Porter. (nov19-74.

HIRAM E. BULL, STRVEYOR.

ENGINEERING, SURVEYING AND DRAFTING. Omce with G. F. Mason, over Patch & Tracy Main street, Towanda, Pa. 4:15.60. E. H. ANGLE, D. D. S.

OPERATIVE AND MECHANICAL DENTIST Office on State Street, second floor of Dr. Pratt's Eusbree & son, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

TOWANDA, PA. N. C. ELSBREE. McPHERSON, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. TOWANDA, PA. TOHN W. MIX, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND U. S. COMMISSIONED

Omce-North Side Public Square. SAM. W. BUCK, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, TOWANDA, PENNA

Office—South side Poplar street, opposite Ward fouse. (Nov. 13, 1879. DAVIES & CARNOCHAN. SOUTH SIPE OF WAYD HOUSE.

Doc 23-75. TOWANDA. TOWANDA, PA. ANDREW WILT,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Office—Means' Block, Main'st., over J. L. Kent's store, Towanda. May be consulted in German.
[April 12, '76.] W. J. YOUNG, ATTURNEY-AT-LAW,

TOWANDA, PA WM. MAXWELL, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. TOWANDA, PA. Office over Dayton's Store.

DR. S. M. WOODBURN, Physi-I folia and Surgeon Office at residence, on ing Street, East of Majn. Towarda, May 1, 187913°

B. KELLY, DENTIST.—Office over M. E. Rosenfield's, Towanda, Pa. Teeth inserted on Gold, Silver, Rubber, and Alumium base. Teeth extracted without pain.

D. PAYNE, M. D., DISEASES

DI TA I A.B., M. D.,
One over Montanyes Store. Office hours from 10

Lo 12 A. M., and from 2 to 4 P. M.

Special attention given to
DISEASES

OUSEASES .and THE ETE G. : W. RYAN,

COUNTY SUPERINTENDE

fice day last Saturday of each month, over Turner 4 Gordon & Drug Store, Towarda, Pa Towanda; Jungaro, 1878. C S. RUSSELL'S GENERAL 1 NSURANCE AGENCY TOWANDA, PA. LIRST NATIONAL BANK,

TOWANDA, PA.

This Bank offers unusual facilities for the transaction of a general hanking business. N. N. BETTS, Cashler. Jos. POWELL, President. Aril 1, 187.9 MRS. H. PEET,

TEACHER OF PIANO MUSIC, TERMS. +10 perterm.
Residence Third street, 1st ward.)
Towalda, Jan. 13, 79-19. GET YOUR

JOB PRINTING L. B. POWELL. Dine at the REPORTER OFFICE, opposite the Court House, Towards. Colored work a specialty Scranton, Pa., July 18, 1880.

Aradford

REGARDLESS OF DENUNCIATION FROM ANY QUARTER.

\$1.00 per Annum in Advance.

VOLUME XII.

THE DWELLER IN THE LAND OF DEATH.

The linnet in the rocky delis,

The moor-lark in the air,

That hide my lady fair :

Have left her solitude !

The light of joy again.

Did her first form retain;

The bee among the bether bells

The wild deer browse above her breast;

I ween, that when the grave's dark wall

They thought their hearts could never recal

They thought the tide of grief would flow

Unchecked through future years; But where is all their angulsh new,

And where are all their tears?

Or pleasure's shade pursue-

Is changed and careless to

The dweller in the land of death

Till sorrow's source were dry,

She would not, in her trang il sleep, > Return a single sigh!

Blow, west-wind, by the lonely mound,

To soothe my lady's dreams.

—Emily Bronte.

SCHURZ IN INDIANA

The Great Presidential Campaign

Grandly Opened.

The lasues Between the Two Partie

Defined-Why Every Reflecting

Citisen Should Vote the

Republican Ticket,

Indianapolis, July 20 .- Hon. Carl

Schurz, Secretary of the Interior,

addressed an immense assemblage o

Republicana at the Wigwam to-night.

The principal portions of his speech

THE TWO PARTIES AND THEIR CANDI

DATES.

And muridur, Summer streams-There is no need of other sound

Well, let them fight for honor's breath,

And, if their eyes should watch and weep

The wild birds raise their brood;

But they her smiles of love caressed

H. DORMAUL, 325 East Water St., Elmira, N.Y 1st Floor......DRY GOODS
24 Floor......MILLINERY
36 Floor.........CARPETS
4th Floor......CLOAKS & SHAW LS Upper floors accessible by elevator.

AP A visit of inspection is respectfully solicited

Business Cards.

GOODRICH & HITCHCOCK, Publishers,

EDWARD WILLIAMS, PRACTICAL PLUMBER & GAS FITTER Plumbing, Gas Fitting, Repairing Pumps of all kinds, and all kinds of Gearing promptly attended to. All wanting work in his time should give him a call.

Dec. 4, 1879.

NATHAN TIDD Dealer in

PITTSTON, WILKES-BARRE AND LOYAL SOCK COAL Lowest prices for eash. Office and yard foot of Pine-street, Towanda. July 15, 1880. INSURANCE

> C. S. RUSSELL, Agent, TOWANDA, PA,

FIRE, LIFE, AND ACCIDENT POLICIES

None but reliable companies represented Losses adjusted and paid here.

Towanda, Nov. 13, 1879. HENRY MERCUR, DEALER IN

> SULLIVAN ANTHRACITE COAL

Corner Park and River Streets, Towarda

Towanda, Dec. 1, 1879. JAMES McCABE Has removed to

Headquarters FOR CHOICE GROCERIES

CASH PAID FOR BUTTER, EGGS, &c. GOODS SOLD AT THE LOWEST LIVING RATES

JAMES McCABE. Towanda, April 29, 1880-yl.

THE OLD MARBLE YARD STILL IN OPERATION.

The understaned having purchased the MAR BLE YARD of the late GEORGE McCABE, desires to inform the public that having employed experienced men, he is prepared to do all kinds of work in the line of MONUMENTS,

HEAD STONES, MANTLES and SHELVES.

JAMES MCCABE. Towanda, Pa., Nov. 18, 1878. 241f

MEAT-MARKET. E. D. RUNDELL



OYSTERS

FRESH & SALT MEATS, GARDEN VEGETABLES. FRUITS, &c.

All Goods delivered Free of Charge. E. D. RUNDELL.
Towanda, Pa. Nov. 27, 1879.

MEAT MARKET! MYER & DEVOE

BEIDLEMAN'S BLOCK, BRIDGE STREET

FRESH AND SALT MEATS DRIED BEEF, FISH, POULTRY. GARDEN VEGETABLES AND BERBIES IN

All goods delivered free of charge. MYER & DEVOE. Towanda, Pa., May 28, 1879. L. B. POWELL.

PIANOS, ORGANS & MUSICAL MERCHANDISE.

CHANGE OF NAME. Not having completed the arrangement to soil my Music Business to Mr. WALTER CHUR, it will hereafter be conducted in my own name. E. J. SMITH, C. E. WHITTENMORE, C. J. FOWELL and F. L. GAMBO Will remain with me as heretofore. TOWANDA, BRADFORD COUNTY, PA., THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 29, 1880,

the war issues are fairly behind us; most exclusive, the most widely sep-licy. moved all the elements of discord apart class among us, a class whose men so far have been a sealed book, was in its own power to remove; and business and objects of the life to satisfy the hard-money men with party. when, aided by a wise and successful of the masses is only occasional and out driving the Greenbackers away? financial policy, general prosperity is unsympathetic; a class that in its What will he do to keep the Greento do than to set aside all its states. men of known and settled opinions, political experience and training, and Major General of the regular army,

cal questions. A SOLDIER AS A PRESIDENT. The question is whether that deerving General would be the kind of successfully to solve the problems of statesmanship which are now before ready done and improve upon them. sibility of the victory of the Green- be permanently secured to us; to land? back party and their nominees, for develop our commercial opportunithe simple reason that their chances | ties; to organize the civil service in | of success are not perceptible to the such a manner that it may conduct ordinary eye, and that their organi- the public business upon sound busi-

CORNER MAIN & BRIDGE-STS. desire you to put before your minds ability which storms hostile batteries with impartial candor the question and lays low invading hosts does not whether the Democratic candidate appear in the first line of importance. and the party behind him can be best When such difficult civic duties are lepended upon to preserve that to be performed we shall, as reasonawhich is good in the present condi-ble men, inquire whether the brilliant tion of things, and develop it in the captain, who appears so glorious at direction of improvement. I wish to the head of his columns, is also familstate the question mildly, for I am | iar with the complex interests which not partisan enough-indeed, my or- in official station he would have to thodoxy in that respect has now and serve; whether his knowledge, trainthen been questioned - to deal in ing, experience and mental habits fit the enlightened and patriotic men wholesale and indiscriminate denun- him clearly to distinguish on the pociation of our opponents. I do not litical field good from evil, not only mean to incite your prejudices and in the abstract, but in the confusing nflame your passions, but to discuss multiplicity and variety of forms in facts, and to draw from them legiti- which things appear in reality; mate conclusions. I do not want the whether he shall be sufficiently arty to which I belong to depend equipped to penetrate, restrain and for success upon the failings of its battle the wiles of political intrigue opponents, and I am therefore not and the conflicts of faction among nclined to exaggerate the latter the friends, which always surround While adhering to one party I desire the chief magistrate of a great comthe other to be as good as possible, monwealth; whether he will show so as to compel my own to do its himself fitted to move on that field best. In this respect, therefore, I of civil action and tluty, where forces sincerely declare that I wish well to are handled and directed not by a the Democratic party. I once par- mere rule of command and obediticipated in an attempt, which at | ence, but by finding the just measure empt miscarried, to move it up to of firmness and moderation in the the progressive requirements of the pursuit of great objects and resisttimes. The contending political par- ance to evil influences. I cannot ties in a republic should be such in impress it too strongly on your minds point of mental and moral constitue that there can be no greater differ-

ion and capability that the Govern-lence than that between the handling ment may be intrusted to either with- of troops in a campaign and the out serious apprehension for the handling of the political forces of a afety of the public interest. I hope great people and the handling of the it will be so some day, and I wish it political affairs of a great government. Moreover, it must not be forgotten that this Government is no longer the simple machinery it was in the early days of the Republic. The bucolic age of America is over. The interests the Government has to deal tional Convention solemnly declaring number of agricultural communities, with are no longer those of a small with here and there a commercial town. They are the interests of nearan immense surface, with occupations, pursuits and industries of endless variety and great magnitude;

large cities with elements of population scarcely known here in the early days, and all these producing aspirations and interests so pushing, powerful and complicated in their nature and so constantly appealing to the Government rightfully or wrongfully, that the requirements of statesmanship demanded in this age are far different from those which sufficed a century ago. It is believed by many that it is an easy task to perform the duties of the President of the United States-that the only thing he has to do is to form a programme of policy which he desires to carry and call good and experienced men into his Cabinet to attend to the details of the business, without meddling himself with its intricate complications. The experience I have gathered from personal observation, not only as a member of the legislative body, but also of the Cabinet.

When as measures of settlement the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifhas convinced me that this is a great teenth amendments were passed, the Democratic party declared them void and entitled to no respect, and almost immediately afterward found itself compelled to admit that for the peace of the country, and as a basis for fu-

A BRIEF RETROSPECT.

Looking back to the year 1864,

the fourth year of the civil war, when

the Southern Confederacy was near

we find the Democratic party in Na-

that the war was a failure and must

be abandoned. A few months after-

ward the triumph of our arms was

decided, the Confederacy collapsed.

the restoration of our Union was as-

sured, and the Democracy was forced

to acknowledge that the war had

been a success. The Democracy had

proclaimed its despair of the Repub-

ic just at the time when the triumph

of the Republic was ripe. It became

evident to every one that, had the

Democratic policy been then adopted,

the war would have indeed become a

failure and the Union have gone to

its abolition had become an evident,

ogical necessity, requiring nothing

more than the form of law, the Dem-

ocratic party declared that the aboli-

tion of slavery would be the ruin of

the country, and must by all means be averted. Who is there to dehy

now that the abolition of slavery

was an absolute necessity, and has

turned out a blessing? The Demo-

crats are compelled to admit it them-

the total exhaustion of its resources.

tory, when the Republicans in Con- have spoken of, and which even his of that if they can obtain it.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY. zation may be looked upon as a mere tender to the Democracy. Now I the latter case the brave spirit and political affairs will recognize as applicable to every novice in political affairs will recognize as applicable to every novice in political affairs will recognize as applicable to every novice in political affairs will recognize as applicable to every novice in political affairs will recognize as applicable to every novice in political affairs will recognize as applicable to every novice in political affairs will recognize as applicable to every novice in political affairs will recognize as applicable to every novice in political affairs will recognize as applicable to every novice in political affairs will recognize as applicable to every novice in political affairs will recognize as applicable to every novice in political affairs will recognize as applicable to every novice in political affairs will recognize as applicable to every novice in political affairs will recognize as applicable to every novice in political affairs will recognize as applicable to every novice in political affairs will recognize as applicable to every novice in political affairs will recognize as applicable to every novice in political affairs will recognize as applicable to every novice in political affairs will recognize as applicable to every novice in political affairs will recognize as applicable to every novice in political affairs will recognize as applicable to every novice in political affairs will recognize as applicable to every novice in political affairs will recognize as applicable to every novice in political affairs will recognize as applicable to every novice a party is to-day? indeed a wonderful mixture of ele- tion?

the convictions and the motives of that are in it who mean to do the best they can for the country with the means they have; but it is not unjust to them to say that many of them are undoubtedly not without are held where they are by life-long associations, by the traditions of circles and constituencies within which they move and from which they have derived their position and power; and also by the opinions grown from long struggles against what they considered and what in some cases may have been abuses on the other side; men of good intentions, lobor ing under the disadvantage of seeing their aspirations and endeavors hemmed in and battled by followers

and by circumstances which they cannot control. There is the South ern element, of which I shall certainly not be inclined to deny that a serve the country, and to whom, therefore, our esteem is duc. It is also true that they begin to be supported by a class of orderly and wellmeaning citizens; but it is no less true that they find themselves hampered and clogged by noisy factions n their constituencies, who, whether they are a majority or not, endeavor, ly fifty millions of people spread over and, I regret to say, in many instances successfully, to impress their temper upon the character of Southern politics; still smarting under the defeats of the war, and the losses which those defeats had brought upon them; some of them with a sullen feeling that those defeats were an insult as well as a wrong to them, for which, in some way, they must have satisfaction; with a vague desire to retrieve of the old condition of things something they do not know exactly what; and withal insisting that something is due to them as Southern men in politics, as well as in society, and in their worldly possessions as compared with the rest of mankind; rather reckless of the rights of others; with financial ideas destitute of a due regard for the good faith of the country, inclined to fly to any money system which they vaguely

think can be manipulated so as to make them rich again by legerdemain; deeming it due to them that large appropriations should be made for their particular benefit for all imaginable purposes, good, bad and into that section of the country;

under which we were then suffering? man existence outside of the military traction for the adventurous, and will be? It will be the disorganiza- generally popular. You find there a I need not accumulate further exam- profession, and the problems it has even the dangerous, elements of our tion of the whole administrative ma- teacher, statesman and a leader in a I cannot refrain from saying that in ples to show how incapable the Dem. to deal with, are necessarily treated population; and its attempts to re- chinery of the Government at one great movement, with principles so a Republic like ours great care ocratic party proved itself to under as matters of only secondary moment. gain power, by all sorts of devices, fell blow; it will be the sudden sub-firmly grounded in his mind as well should be taken not to demoralize it stand and appreciate not only the Our military school at West Point and the advocacy of all sorts of prin stitution of raw hands for skilled and as his conscience, that he would up. by instilling political ambition into immediate requirements of the times, has given us many glorious soldiers ciples and policies has gathered un-but facts that had been virtually ac who have adorned the history of the der its banner so many divergent tion of the eager desire to make out ported by a powerful party at his is there to obey the orders of the complished, and how its greatest country; but it has never been pre-tendencies and incongrupus ele- of public affairs as much as can be back. There is double assurance, efforts were directed to the end of tended that it was meant to be, or ments, held together by the only de-obstructing things that had become was, a school of statesmanship. That sire to regain the spoils of govern-for official training, experience and of the party and in the character of left. And it will be an evil day for inevitable, and which it afterward school absolved, the young man en ment, that when the party comes sense of responsibility. It will be a the leader at its head. found itself compelled to admit as tered into the regular army service, into power nobody can tell which el-Of all classes of our society it may ement will be uppermost in strength those carefully devised guards which stated to you what in my opinion its bition to secure the highest power by And now in this year of 1880, when be said that our regular army is the and determine the current of its pollare now placed over the public money condition is to-day, and that opinion paving their way to it with political

cases, utterly bewildered by the com- handling of troops on the field of ears of the taxpayers tingle.

Let us see now what, in view of all his, we have a right to expect from maintenance of our public faith? While there are prominent opponents their misgivings as to the latter, and of repudiation in the Democratic party, it is a notorious fact that all the elements hostile to the Constitutional discharge of our national obligations have also gathered under the same banner. Nearly all, if not all the States that have repudiated or peak of repudiating their own debts re Democratic States, with heavy emocratic majorities, furnishing Democratic electoral votes and Cons certain they will be more conscientious with regard to the national debt than they showed themselves with regard to their own? Have we a right to expect a sound financial policy? While there are many good marked improvement has taken place sound money men in the Democratic in the temper and aspirations of party, it is equally well known that many of its leading men, who have the Democratic party has irresistibly cast the old ambitions of the war attracted to its fold a very large maperiod behind them and are now with jority of the Greenbackers, inflationists and fiat-money men. It has, inpatriotic spirit endeavoring to deed, in its national platforms of late declared for sound money; but in 1876, while it pronounced for resumption it demanded at the same time the repeal of the resumption law. I ask what would have become of resumption had the resumption law been repealed? But while thus speaking of sound money in their national platforms is it not equally true in a large number of the States the most prominent inflationists are put forward for the highest honors folowed by the masses of their party? So General Ewing in Ohio, so General Butler in Massachusetts, so Mr. Landers in Indiana; while in Maine Democrats and Greenbackers fuse in cordial embrace, and while in many of the Western and most of the Southern States the Democrats al financial ideas. Is it not true, that

of Ohio were among the first to pay to him their devotion and wish him BANCOCK'S GOOD INTENTIONS. vice system the Democratic reform. Hancock or any man trained exclu- reactionary desires and attempts of Congressman and every Democratic faith should be inviolably maintainture development, these Constitu- sively in the walks of army life, of the party immediately after it; with Committee in the land. This impetu- ed, why an irredeemable paper curtional amendments had to be main- which he is so conspicuous an orna- appetites sharpened by long exclusions a mailing reacy is, and always has been, a curse nation of money, of a country house, of judicial astrology, ascribed a mailing ment—I mean a man not endowed sion from power and the sweets of as possible, for they want to make to all the economic interests of this Coming down to more recent his with that intuitive genius which I office, and greedy to make the most the best of their time, and in this and all other countries, why confi him? If so, then simple justice gress had passed the Resumption most ardent friends, as I understand, There is the Northern Democracy, It is useless to disguise it, the mass- ed why business can obtain a healthy meritous of our soldiers and reward istrates of all towns in England and Act in 1875, and the fruit of the res- do not claim for General Hancock. also with men of statesman-like in- es of office-seekers, starved for twenty development, why foreign commerce them in the order of their merit; France, as far back as we have any rectoration of specie payments was al- What has there been in the school of stincts in it and excellent intentions, years, will not be turned back as can be most profitably conducted and, brave and skilful as General ords on the subject, decreeing that in this most ripe to be plucked, the Demohis past life to fit him for it? As a but behind them a large number of long as there is a mouthful on the only with a money system of stable Hancock has been, his past life to fit him for it? As a but behind them a large number of long as there is a mouthful on the only with a money system of stable Hancock has been, his past life to fit him for it? As a but behind them a large number of long as there is a mouthful on the only with a money system of stable Hancock has been, his past life to fit him for it? As a but behind them a large number of long as there is a mouthful on the only with a money system of stable Hancock has been, his past life to fit him for it? As a but behind them a large number of long as there is a mouthful on the only with a money system of stable Hancock has been, there are others below the continued. The canine blood is singularly affected by heat. The Romans are leaded of the stable Hancock has been, the canine blood is singularly affected by heat. The Romans are leaded of the stable Hancock has been, the canine blood is singularly affected by heat. The Romans have been of large and the stable Hancock has been, the canine blood is singularly affected by heat. The Romans have been of large and the stable hancock has been, the canine blood is singularly affected by heat. The Romans have been of large and the stable hancock has been of large and large tion of 1876 thought it a smart thing ment as a cadet at West Point, and to declare that the very act passed that was his college and university. lock the most instructive ready been multitude of ravenous applicants, upon this subject the most instructive ready been President, we should refor bringing specie payments was an I have high respect for that military principle or policy, to avail them will be put into places held now tive and convincing information. You ward General Sherman and Licuten- English and French. The verity of the impediment in its way and must be school. Every branch of military selves of some passion, or some pre- mostly by men of tried capacity and will find there opinions not suddenly ant General Sherman and Licuten- Roman superstition is brought home to

removal for some time at least of

President who can be depended upon found themselves, in a multitude of ty has so far been confined to the form of the civil service to make the bc.

publican majority in Congress passed the resumption act, there was the end, once and forever, of the unrethe Republican party.

deemable paper-money business in OUR FINANCIAL POLICY AND PROS-PERITY. It may be said that our financial policy has not wholly originated our prosperity. Ture, but it has most confidence which is impossible withpolicy to the hands of a party which, as I have shown, is the refuge of all destructive elements threatening new uncertainty and confusion? Indeed, to the very last resumption was opposed in Congress by Democratic Congressmen? Why, when General Hancock was nominated the attraction for the Greenbackers seemed to be so strong that the venerable Peon the great questions of the times, ter Cooper and General Sam Carey Now substitute for the civil-ser- ered in Congress since he became a in spite of short comings and mismaking a clean sweep according hour, that he has not discussed with proved itself capable to transact to the old spoils system, and what an ability and strength, a lucidity of your basiness honestly and efficientindifferent, merely to pour money will you have? Hundreds of thou- argument, amptitude of knowledge by, and where you find all of those sands of politicians, great and small, and firmness of conviction, placing elements that are faithfully and enerwith scarcely any traditions in gov- but all hungry, rushing for seventy him in the first rank of the defenders getically working for a more thor-Now put, for the sake of argument, erament, except such as existed in or eighty thousand places, backed of sound principles. If you want to ough and permanent reform? in that most trying position General their States before the war, and the and pressed by every Democratic study the reasons why the public

As to the civil service, I have

and its use: it will in one word be accords, I think, with that of every pronunciamentos. I will not impute when by its conciliatory spirit and arated from the ordinary business | That will be the situation and such the sudden distribution of so many fair-minded observer. As to what to General Hancock any such design. its strict observance of constitutional life of the people in point of sympa- the problem which the soldier, to thousand places of trust, responsi- it will become in case of a Republi- He may have meant ever so well principles the Government has re- thy, duty and habit. If we have an whom political science and manage | bility and power, now well filled, in | can victory, I shall not predict the | when he issued General Order No. the true sense of the word, as spoils millenium, neither from the knowl- 40, which is now held up by a politibetween the two sections which it contact with the cares and endeavors will have to solve. What will be do among the hosts of the victorious edge I have of the obstacles in the cal party as his principal title to the way of a permanent reform on sound Presidency. But you once establish I am willing to assume that Gen. principles, nor from the party plat- such a precedent, and who knows Hancock entertains the best possible form, nor from the last utterance of how long it will be before you hear again blessing the land, and when ideas and aims is separated from the backers in the party without betray- intentions, and that he may form for the candidate. One thing, however, other general orders issued for purthe people look above all things for multitude, it is the officers of the ing the principles of the hard-money himself a plan of action intended to may be taken for certain: the ad. poses somewhat similar to those for enlightened practical statesmanship regular army. This is not meant to men? How will be satisfy the South- obviate these difficulties and dis- ministrative machinery of the Gov- which they are now issued in Mexico? that well understands the questions discredit in any sense the character ern element, that claims to have been asters. He may possibly tell you so, ernment will not be suddenly taken I am for the subordination of the it has to deal with to foster and de- of our service or of the officers in it; robbed by an anti-slavery war, and and mean what he rays. Yet it is to pieces and disorganized, to be re- military to the civil power. And, velop that prosperity; now the Dem- it is the almost unavoidable peculi- is entitled to restitution in some not obvious that, having no experi | composed of raw material. In so far | therefore, I am for making Congressocratic party knows nothing better arity of their training and situation, shape, and at the same time keep the ence whatever in political life, he will as it has shown itself honest and man Garfield President, and for letfor which they are in no way respond management of the Government be completely at the mercy of wind efficient, it will be preserved in its ting General Hancock remain where sible. Their duties may be arduous; within the bounds of economy and and waves, and that there will be a integrity and efficiency, and upon the he is, a General, always ready to but, except in places of highest com propitiate the Northern tax payer? power of wind in the Democratic good foundation laid there is no draw the soldier's sword at the lawo nominate for the Presidency a mand in active warfare, they are ex- How will be content the Southern victors clamoring for the spoils reason for assurance that it will be ful command of the civil power. tremely simple, specific and narrow; men in the distribution of offices, strong enough to upset the ingenuity developed to greater perfection. The What have we on the other hand in a professional soldier, who has never and it is a common experience that who will claim that they have fur of the firmest and most skilled politic business interests of the country, the the Republican candidate: His youth been anything else but that, and who the mental horizon of men is apt to nished the majority of votes and are cian in his party? No, let nobody taxpayers generally, whose first de was that of a poor boy. He lived from the very nature and necessities become limited by the sphere of their therefore entitled to the lion's share? indulge in any delusion about it: a sire it must be to see the public busi- by his daily labor. He rose up from of his profession has always stood duties. I have heard it said a hundred aloof from the management of politic dred times, by men who had spent Democracy in good spirits and in victors will take the spoils at once, in an honest and intelligent way, fort, taking with him the experience the best part of their lives in the reg- working order by a distribution of and this means the complete destruc will, therefore, have no reason to of poverty and hard work and a livular army, and then were thrown the patronage which will appease the tion for a time of the whole administ fear sudden and fitful revulsions in ing sympathy with the poor and upon their own resources to make a bunger of twenty years? These are trative machinery of the Government, the organization of the administra- hard working man. He cultivated living in ordinary pursuits, that their some of the problems which the un- with all its checks and guards, and tive machinery, as the distribution of his mind by diligent study and he army life had unfitted them for the sophisticated soldier President, the people will have to foot the bills the spoils among the victors after stored it with useful knowledge. President the country needs—a every-day tasks of society. They whose whole sphere of mental activity for the carnival. This will be a re-

THE tCITIZENS' CHOICE. states manship which are now before used to preserve the good things all who had been trained in civil purduty which army life in times of who would assert that the Republic, to you service as one of the brave on the suits. How is it possible to assume peace comprises, will have to solve, can party has been without fault. I who desire the public faith sacredly We have to deal with two parties To lead battalions of brave men that men who have spent the best And these problems he will have to have been one of its most unsparing maintained, where will you go? Can great council of the nation, and has and their candidates—the Republican party, with James A. Garfield at its head, and the Democratic party, with General Hancock. If do not deem it necessary to discuss the post-deem of the pos deem it necessary to discuss the post blessings of a sound currency may duties, the highest civil office in the sure of not a hundred, but thousands and speech in that respect. The Re- as you do; but with them you will mation necessary for wise decision. of eager politicians, who fill the ear publican party has undoubtedly find closely allied in party interest His speeches have ranked not only with a babel of sound and with a made a great many mistakes. I will all those elements to whom our na- among the most eloquent, but among The picture I have drawn is one pandemonium of conflicting ambi- not go back to the period of recon- tional obligations are the football of the most instructive and useful. which every man of experience in tions. This is a task that would tax struction and an absolved Southern momentary advantage. You will find Scarcely a single great measure of under ordinary and favorable circum- least experience of political life, and come settlements, accepted by both those who decried the public creditor devoted more thorough inquiry to a stances. But what is likely to hap has nothing but his inner conscious sides in profession at least and as the public enemy, and whom no larger number of important subjects pen to such a man elevated to the ness to measure the value of his ar- the policy of force after the re-admis- loyal tradition and impulse attaches and formed upon them opinions more Presidency with such a motley host guments and pretenses which are sion of the late rebel States has to the national honor. You will find matured and valuable. He was not upon his back as the Democratic dinned into his ears, and the charac- under this Administration yielded to there a party, inside of which the as great a soldier as his competitor ter of the interests that besiege him a scrupillous rule of constitutional public faith has still to fight a battle for the Presidency, but he has made That party as now constituted is with their urgency for immediate ac- principles. Neither would! I deny with its enemies, without any cer- himself, and is universally recognizthat, with regard to the question of tainty of its issue. Is that your ed as, what a President ought to be, ments. I shall certainly not question | WHAT WILL FOLLOW A DEMOCRATIC | the public debt at one time and to place? Or will you go to the Repub. a statesman. He understands all the currency question for a more ex- lican side, where the loyal mainten- phases of life, from the lowest to the tended period, there was in the Re- ance of our public faith has become publican party an antagonism of a fundamental principle, universally them. He understands the great opinions, a contest of conflicting adhered to with unswerving fidelity problems of politics, for he has stua Democratic victory. Is it the ends. We have had Republican ad- in spite of the gusts of adverse pub- died them and actively participated vocates of the payment of the public lie sentiment in former days? And in their discussions and solution. debt in greenbacks; we have had you who desire to preserve the fruits Few men in this country would enter Republican inflationists, and the dis- of the success gained in the abolition the Presidential office with its great cussions inside of the Republican of the curse of an irredecimable paper duties and responsibilities better party were for some time heated and money and the re-establishment of even or as well equipped with knowloitter. Thus for a season the party specie payments, where will you go? edge and experience. He need only seemed to stumble along with an un. Will you go to the Democratic party, be true to his record in order to becertain gait, but it has always had an where again you will find some who come a wise, safe and successful unerring instinct which in the end think as you do, and yet with them President. If the people elect him made it turn right side up; and then as a powerful and, perhaps, the most it will be only because his services it kept right side up. When in 1869 numerous compotent part of the or- rendered in the past are just of that the Republican majority in Congress ganization, wielding commanding in nature which will give assurance of leclared for the payment of the publifluence in a great many of the States his ability to render greater service lic debt, principal and interest, in subject to its control, the great mass in the future. The country wants a coin, there was the end, once and for- of the inflationists and flat money statesman of ability, knowledge, exever, of the repudiation movement, men who were gathered under the perience and principle at the head of open and disguised, in the Republi- Democratic banner by a seemingly atlairs. His conduct as a legislator can party. When in 1875 the Re- irresistible power of attraction, and furnished many of the acknowledged leaders of that organization, and

who even now, when the prosperity of time gain the confidence of the of the country has been so magnifi- people; but that should be only cently aided by a sound financial when the repudiationists and the adpolicy, would be ready to subvert it vocates, of unsound money have all and throw the country back into ceased to be in its ranks so powerful wild confusion of the fiat money and influential an element as seriousmadness? Will you, business men, ly to threaten the great economical farmers, manufacturers, merchants of interests of the country; when by the country, find the safety of your energetic and successful action in powerfully aided it by giving us that interests there? Will you help a protecting the rights of the voter, party to power, inside of which, be: whether white or black, whether Reout stable money values and a sound tween its component elements, the publican or Democratic, in all parts currency system. And what prudent battle of a sound money system and of the country, and by the suppresman would now risk these great re- an irredeemable paper currency is sion of fraud at the ballot-box sults by turning over our financial still pending, and will you trust the through a healthy and irresistible earnings of the poor as well as the power of public opinion within itself, fortunes of the wealthy to the uncer- it will have won the right to appear tainties of its issue? Or will you go in its platforms as the protector of to the Republican side, where great the freedom and purity of elections. not only in the traditions and good victories for the cause of good money and when it will find it no longer sense of the Republican party do have been achieved; where sound necessary to discard the ablest of its you find the best security there is at sense and patriotism have won every statesmen and to put a general of present for the sanctity of our light so far decided, and where we the army, who has never been any national faith as well as a successful may with certainty look for the same thing but a soldier, in nomination management of the financial policy; sound sense and patriotism to solve for the Presidency, to make for itself you find equal security in the known the problems not yet disposed of? a certificate of loyalty to the settleopinions and principles of its candi- And you who desire the administra- ments of the great conflict of the date, James A. Garfield. His convic. tive business of the Government per- past. tions on these subjects have not formed in a business-like way by And for all these reasons, in my found their first and best proclams, honest and capable public servants, opinion, the interests of the Republic tion in the platform of his party or in his letter of acceptance. His the Democratic party, which has no Garfield to the Presidency of the record of nearly twenty years of other reform idea than an eager de- United States. Congressional service is not a blank sire to take the whole administrative machinery of the Government sudlike that of his opponent. There is denly to pieces, and to fill it as rapidly not a phase of the question of our national obligations; there is not a local possible with politicians demanding office as spoils? Or will you go 21st—a period of six weeks. The rising point of financial policy, from the the Republican side, where you have and setting of "Sirius," or the Dogstar, first day that the subject was consider the assurance of a civil service which, with the sun, has been universally regardmember of that body to the present takes, has already on the whole THE PRESIDENCY AS A PRIZE.

Is the Presidency like a presentation sword, or a gift horse, or a do- all antiquity, and all the later followers given to a victorious soldier to please case, as well as others, time is money. dence can be restored and maintain- would compel us to look for the most no doubt, grow up in the practice of magimpediment in its way and must be repealed. And who is there to deny now that had the act been repealed under the pressure of all the inflation of our financial policy necessarily ensuing would have prolonged the evils of an irredeemable paper currency of an irredeemable paper currency of an irredeemable paper currency of the figure of

the highest rank in the service which belongs to the soldier. Let them be rewarded with the esteem of their countrymen; and, if need be, let wealth and luxury be showered upon them to brighten that life which they were ready to sacrifice for their

But let it never be forgotten that the Presidency is a trust that is due to no man; that nobody has ever enrued it as a thing belonging to him, and that it should not be bestowed but for services rendered in the way of patriotic and enlightened statesmanship.

But, above all things, the Presidency should never be pointed out as the attainable goal of ambition to the professional solider. I certainly do not mean to depreciate the highcharacter of the regular army. But civil power under the law as it stands, this Republic when we inspire the Generals of our army with the am-

When the Republic called her sons to her defense he joined the army battle-field. He was called into the highest, for he has fived through gives ample guarantee of great promise in all these things.

The Democracy may in the course

THE DOG DAYS.—The canicular or dog. days commenced on Wednesday, July ed as the cause of the excessive heat and faith in this legend, regarding the period of greatest heat in summer so named, be this period; nearly corresponds with that in which the Dog-star rose at the same time with the sun. To this conjunction nant influence