The Bradford Reporter.

GOODRICH & HITCHCOCK, Publishers. — REGARDLESS OF DENUNCIATION FROM ANY QUARTER. — $1.00 per Annum in Advance.

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Advertising in all cases exclusive of subscription to the paper.

SPECIAL NOTICES inserted at TEN CENTS per line for first insertion, and FIVE CENTS per line for each subsequent insertion, but no notice inserted for less than fifty cents.

YEARLY ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at reasonable rates.

Administrator's and Executor's Notices, $2; Auditor's Notices, $2.50; Business Cards, five lines, (per year) $5, additional lines $1 each.

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All resolutions of associations; communications of limited or individual interest, and notices of marriages or deaths, exceeding five lines are charged FIVE CENTS per line, but simple notices of marriages and deaths will be published without charge.

The REPORTER having a larger circulation than any other paper in the county, makes it the best advertising medium in Northern Pennsylvania.

JOB PRINTING of every kind, in plain and fancy colors, done with neatness and dispatch. Handbills, Blanks, Cards, Pamphlets, Billheads, 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. TERMS INVARIABLY CASH.

Business Cards.

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ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.
Office—Rooms formerly occupied by Y. M. C. A. Reading Room.
H. J. MADILL. 3,18,80 O. D. KINNEY.

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. Such's Main St. Reference: Holmes & Passage. Towanda, Pa., March 4, 1880.

JOHN W. CODDING,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, TOWANDA, PA.
Office over Kirby's Drug Store.

THOMAS E. MYER
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
TOWANDA, PA.
Office with Patrick and Foyle. Sep.25,'79

BECK & OVERTON
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
TOWANDA, PA.
D. A. OVERTON, BENJ. M. BECK.

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

OVERTON & SANDERSON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
TOWANDA, PA.
E. OVERTON, JR. 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, Esq., Towanda, Pa., when an appointment can be made.

HENRY STREETER,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW,
TOWANDA, PA.
Feb.27, '79

E. L. HILLIS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
TOWANDA, PA. [nov11-75.

E. 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 prompt attention. (June 4, 1879.

W. H. THOMPSON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, WYALUSING, PA. Will attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bradford, Sullivan and Wyoming Counties. Office with Esq. Porter. [nov19-74.

HIRAM E. BULL,
SURVEYOR.
ENGINEERING, SURVEYING AND DRAFTING.
Office with G. F. Mason, over Patch & Tracy, Main street, Towanda, Pa. 4.15.80.

GEO. W. KIMBERLEY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
TOWANDA, PA.
Office—Second door south of First National Bank. August 12, 1880.

ELSBREE & SON,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
TOWANDA, PA.
N. C. ELSBREE. L. ELSBREE.

I. McPHERSON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
TOWANDA, PA.
Dist Att'y Brad. Co. [feb.1'78.

FIRE INSURANCE.
Having accepted the agency of the LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, (assets over $13,000,000 00) I am prepared to write policies at current rates.
M. D. SWARTS, Agent.
Office with Wm. St. Vincent, Towanda, Pa. 1yr.

JOHN W. MIX,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND U. S. COMMISSIONER,
TOWANDA, PA.
Office—North Side Public Square. Jan. 1, 1875.

SAM'L W. BUCK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
TOWANDA, PENN'A
Office—South side Public street, opposite Ward House. (Nov. 13, 1879.

DAVIES & CARNOCHAN,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
SOUTH SIDE OF WARD HOUSE.
Dec 29-75. TOWANDA, PA.

J. ANDREW WILT,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office—Means' Block, Main st., over J. L. Kent's store, Towanda. May be consulted in German. (April 12, '78.)

W. J. YOUNG,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
TOWANDA, PA.
Office—second door south of the First National Bank Main St., up stairs.

WM MAXWELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
TOWANDA, PA.
Office over Dayton's Store.
April 12, 1876.

DR. S. M. WOODBURN, Physician and Surgeon. Office at residence, on Pine street, East of Main, Towanda, May 1, 1872 tf*

W. B. KELLY, DENTIST.—Office over M. E. Rosenfield's, Towanda, Pa., Teeth inserted on Gold, Silver, Rubber, and Aluminum base. Teeth extracted without pain. Oct. 31-72.

F. D. PAYNE, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office over Montanyes' Store. Office hours from 10 to 12 A. M., and from 2 to 4 P. M.
Special attention given to
DISEASES OF THE EYE and DISEASES OF THE EAR.

G. W. RYAN,
COUNTY SUPERINTENDE
Office day last Saturday of each month, over Turner & Gordon's Drug Store, Towanda, Pa.
Towanda, June 20, 1878.

C. S. RUSSELL'S
GENERAL
INSURANCE AGENCY
TOWANDA, PA.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
TOWANDA, PA.
CAPITAL PAID IN.....$125,000
SURPLUS FUND.....66,000
This Bank offers unusual facilities for the transaction of a general banking business.
N. N. BETTS, Cashier.
DOS. POWELL, President. April 8, 187.9

MRS. H. PEET,
TEACHER OF PIANO MUSIC,
TERMS.—$10 per term.
(Residence Third street, 1st ward.)
Towanda, Jan. 13, '79-1y.

GET YOUR
JOB PRINTING
Done at THE REPORTER OFFICE, opposite the Court House, Towanda. Orders work promptly

New Advertisements.

Evans & Hildreth

TOWANDA, PA.,

Take pleasure in offering to buyers of

DRY GOODS

THEIR TENTH ANNUAL

FALL SUPPLY,

WHICH FOR MAGNITUDE, STYLE, QUALITY AND CHEAPNESS,

Surpasses any of their former offerings, and will at all times keep their stock supplied with the

Latest Styles

As they appear in market.

They Invite Attention

To their New

Dress Goods

Black Silks,

Black Cashmeres,

Black Henrietta Cloths, Black Tamise Cloth, Black Nun's Cloth, Black Crepe Cloth, Black Momie Cloth,

COLORED CASHMERES,

Colored India Cashmeres,
Colored Flannel Suitings,
Colored Novelty Suitings,

Jamestown Serges, Jamestown Alpacas, Trimming Silks, Trimming Satins,

—AND—

VELVETS,

In Black and Colors.

Cloaks and Shawls,

Cassimeres for Men's & Youths' wear, Flannels and Blankets, Prints and Ginghams, Sheetings and Shirtings,

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Underwear, Hosiery and Gloves, Laces and Embroideries, &c., &c., &c.

Also, a complete line of

Carpets, Oil Cloths,

Mats and Matting.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage bestowed on us for the past ten years, and hoping by strict attention to our customer's wants and truthfully representing goods, to merit a continuance of the same,

Evans & Hildreth

BEST business now before the public. You can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not required. We will start you. $12 a day and upwards made at home by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. No other business will pay you nearly as well. No one willing to work can fail to make enormous pay by engaging at once. Costly outfit and terms free. A great opportunity for making money, easily and honorably. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. July 1'80.

WELLES' MILLS,
Manufacturers of
FLOUR, FEED AND MEAL,
WYALUSING, PA.
Cash paid for grain. G. H. WELLES.

MILLS.—The undersigned having leased the old Saulsbury Mill, would solicit the patronage of the community. Custom Work done immediately and in good order. All leaks in the Mill have been repaired and hereafter it will be kept in good order. Feed, Flour, Meal and Bran constantly on hand. Cash paid for grain at Masontown. HENRY W. WELLS.
Monroeton, June 17, 1880.

IMPORTANT TO AGENTS!—
THE LIFE OF
GEN. JAMES A. GARFIELD,
By his personal friend, MAJOR BUNDY, Editor N. Y. *Mail*, is the only edition to which Gen. Garfield has given personal attention or facts. Beautifully illustrated, printed and bound. "The best."—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.* "The neatest."—*N. Y. Herald.* "The most useful, sensible and satisfactory."—*N. Y. Tribune.* Full length steel portrait by Hall, from a picture taken expressly for this work. **Active Agents Wanted.** Liberal terms. Send **$1.00** at once for complete outfit. A. S. BARNES & CO., 111 & 113 William St., New York. Sept. 9-w2.

Hotels.

EAGLE HOTEL,
(SOUTH SIDE PUBLIC SQUARE.)
This well-known house has been thoroughly renovated and repaired throughout, and the proprietor is now prepared to offer first-class accommodations to the public, on the most reasonable terms.
E. A. JENNINGS.
Towanda, Pa., May 2, 1878.

HENRY HOUSE,
CORNER MAIN & WASHINGTON STREETS
FIRST WARD, TOWANDA, PA.
Meals at all hours. Terms to suit the times. Large stable attached.
WM. MONEY, Proprietor.
Towanda, July 2, 1878.

LOOK UP, NOT DOWN

Life to some is full of sorrow—
Half is real, half they borrow;
Full of rocks and full of ledges,
Corners sharp and cutting edges.
Though the joy bells may be ringing,
Not a song you'll hear them singing;
Seeing never makes them wise,
Looking out from downcast eyes.

All in vain the sun is shining,
Waters sparkling, blossoms twining;
They but see through these same sorrows
Sad to-days and worse to-morrows;
See the clouds that must pass over;
See the weeds among the clover—
Everything and anything
But the gold the sunbeams bring.

Drinking from the bitter fountain,
Lo! your mole hill seems a mountain.
Drops of dew and drops of rain
Swell into the mighty rain.
All in vain the blessings shower,
And the mercies fall with power.
Gathering chaff, yet tread the wheat,
Rich and royal, 'neath your feet.

Let it not be so, my neighbor;
Look up, as you love and labor,
Not for one alone woe's vials:
Every one has cares and trials.
Joy and pain are linked together
Like the fair and cloudy weather.
May we have, oh, let us pray,
Faith and patience for to-day.

—*The Advance.*

Protection for our Industries

Words of Wisdom for Business Men.

The merchants and business men of Philadelphia held a conference on Monday night, 4th inst., to consider the issues of the pending Presidential contest, and to state the reasons why they would support the Republican nominee. Hon. JOHN WELSH presided over the meeting in the Academy of Music, JOSEPH PATTERSON, Esq., in Horticultural Hall. Mr. WELSH spoke briefly and was followed by Mr. ALEXANDER H. JONES, of the well-known firm of POWERS & WEIGHTMAN. He addressed the large assemblage in the following language:

Address of Alexander H. Jones, Esq.

Fellow-citizens: The few minutes allotted to me will not permit of any extended consideration of the question of a "Tariff for revenue only"—and this is the special feature of the platform, or declaration of principles of the Democratic party, to which I would direct your attention—so that I am forced to condense my remarks, and to be as concise as possible. The Democratic party avows in language plain and unmistakable, in terms bold, specific and unqualified, that it is in favor of a tariff for revenue only. The word "only" in this case is quite important, and permits but one inference to be drawn, namely, that the Democratic party is opposed to custom duties levied for protection. Whoever votes the Democratic ticket, therefore, votes against protecting home industries. A tariff for revenue only is antagonistic to a tariff adjusted for both revenue and protection. It aims simply for revenue, and discards every consideration of protection, so that should any native industry be benefited by duties imposed upon foreign products, it is accidental or incidental protection, and not the result of design. The tariff under which we have worked for a number of years past was arranged for the double purpose of revenue and protection to home industries, and it has fulfilled all that was intended and predicted by the framers of the bill.

First. It has created a revenue. More than one-half of the annual Treasury receipts are now derived from customs duties. Second. It has protected home industries, so that we have been enabled to develop our resources, and diversify our industries. Employment has been given to our own people; we have become to a great extent independent of foreigners, and the United States now occupies a prominent position among the great and powerful manufacturing nations of the world.

Without a protective tariff we never could have accomplished such great results. No nation is powerful that has not diversified industries, and no nation of modern times ever diversified its industries except by protection. Great Britain, France, Germany, Austria, Italy, Russia are all powerful nations. They all have diversified industries, and they all have tariffs more or less protective, with the exception of Great Britain. Ireland and Turkey are examples of countries without diversified industries, and how they compare with the great Powers of Europe you know full well. Great Britain, now the leading free-trade crusader or reformer, is but a recent convert, yet young as a free-trader. Great Britain built up her industries by protection; by prohibiting the exportation of wool and other crude materials; by prohibiting the exportation of machinery, and by prohibiting the importation of certain manufactured goods. Her revenue laws were severe in the extreme, and involved loss of property, maiming, imprisonment and even death, to the violators of them. Great Britain waited until it was thought expedient to change her policy.

When cheap food, fuel and labor had been secured, manufacturing supremacy attained, and the markets of the world controlled, then, and not till then, did the people of Great Britain find out that it had all been a gigantic blunder. Then the oldest and worst sinner started out on a mission of converting the benighted; then the free-trade crusade began; then Great Britain aimed to be the grand workshop of the world, and other countries were to be turned into immense wheat fields and cow pastures. We are told that protection is a Pennsylvania idea, and is not demanded by the other States. This is absolutely false. Protection is demanded by people of every section—north, south, east and west. The sugar planters of Louisiana, the rice growers of South Carolina, the miners of copper and lead in the west, the wine producers of California, and the cotton and woollen manufacturers of New England are quite as urgent for protection as are the iron and steel manufacturers or coal operators of Pennsylvania, and the farmers were never known to grumble because duties are imposed on wheat, flour, rye, oats and barley. I have seen the representatives of some of these eastern, western and southern industries before the Committee of Ways and Means and Finance, at Washington, advocating their claims to protection, and I know what I assert to be facts, and they cannot be disputed.

A few years ago, when Hon. William R. Morrison, of Illinois, was chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, a tariff bill was prepared under his direction, and a large number of articles were placed on the free list. When the bill came up for consideration in committee, it was remarkable how soon some of them were restored to the dutiable list by pronounced free-traders wherever they were produced by their constituents, so that sumac had to have a duty because it was a product of Virginia, and bichromate of potass because it was a Maryland industry, and so on. I have heard a leading member from Louisiana advocate protection to sugar, and yet he was a doctrinaire free-trader. I have listened to a free trade member from California urge higher duties on wine, to protect a California industry, and yet he could make a ringing speech against duties on iron and steel. So that whether it be copper or lead, sumac or bichromate of potass, sugar or rice, lumber, salt, anything you please, when it comes to looking after the interests of their constituents, even free-trade members of Congress from all sections are protectionists for the time being.

Some tell us that we cannot sell because we will not buy. Yet we buy and sell a great deal, and we sell more than we buy. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, we exported $735,438,882 worth of goods, and imported $466,073,775 worth, the excess of exports over imports being $269,363,107. People buy what they want and where they can buy cheapest and best—just what they require, and no more. If any nation is forced to have our beef and grain, have them they will, and must. It matters not whether we require any of their products or not. If, on the other hand, we need their goods, we will buy them whether they buy much or little of us. To illustrate. In the year ending June 30, 1877, Cuba bought from us $12,709,003; we bought from Cuba $65,828,395. Brazil bought from us $7,498,118; we bought from Brazil $44,498,041. Some believe in a tariff for revenue only, others would wipe out the Customs branch of the service entirely, and both of these classes of doctrinaires argue that we would then have free trade. But you may pull down every Custom-house in the United States and dismiss every Custom-house official and you will not have free trade.

Free trade is the unrestricted interchange of all commodities, crude and manufactured, among all the nations of the world, i. e., trade freed from tariff legislation or customs duties everywhere. As such, free trade has no existence; it is an untried experiment. Great Britain imposes duties upon distilled spirits, tobacco, coffee, tea, fruits, wines, etc. France has two tariffs—a general and a conventional. The first is almost prohibitory—and applies to countries not having commercial treaties with France. The other is protective, but the rates are moderate, and is designed for countries having commercial relations with France. All of the great manufacturing nations of Continental Europe have tariffs adjusted for protection as well as revenue. Free trade does not exist even between France and Great Britain. The most perfect instance of free trade is in the United States, among all the States, e. g. The products of Pennsylvania can enter any State free of customs duties, and the products of every State can enter Pennsylvania in the same way. Our States are large countries, so to speak. Texas is larger than France, and California is as large as Great Britain. New York and Pennsylvania are each about as large as England. They are great countries that are bound together in one confederation of States.

Now, where in Europe is there such free trade as we have here? Nowhere! Yet one would suppose that protection to home industries is an American system—a Pennsylvania idea—if he assumed the statements of some free-traders and revenue reformers to be true. Open ports or free ports mean one thing; free trade another. Destroy your custom-houses and welcome the products of your foreign brethren without restriction—what then? Will you have free trade? By no means! Great Britain will still retain duties on our distilled spirits and tobacco. France will still prohibit some of our goods. Other countries will adhere to their tariffs. Like a handle to a jug, such free trade is all on one side. The great advocate of free trade is Great Britain. Her people in general, and her great Cobden Club in particular, are exclaiming constantly against the policy of other nations. Other nations reserve the right to legislate for themselves, and so the great Cobden Club meets and frets and fumes, and deplores the darkness and total depravity of everybody but the English. When all nations abolish customs duties, Great Britain included, we will have free trade, and not before.

The distinguished Democratic member from the Third Congressional district of Pennsylvania, in a recent address to his constituents, stated: "During the last fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, the customs duties reached $186,000,000. The amount necessary now is generally reckoned at $125,000,000, and I assert that this amount cannot be raised in an intelligent and business-like manner upon the articles imported which come in competition with like articles manufactured in this country, without giving an adequate protection to our industries. There may be exceptional industries, which may require a greater care, but they are few. The truth is, that the payment of the public debt, principal and interest, is the safeguards to our industries." Now, with all due respect to the hon. gentlemen, I may say that I believe a Democratic Congress, committed to a tariff for revenue only, will not raise the money in an intelligent and business-like manner, and I cannot see how they can be expected to impose duties with reference to protecting our industries.

Great Britain raises a larger sum than the amount named through the customs and income tax, and yet does not protect any home industry; and it is at least possible for an attempt to be made to secure such a revenue as has been named by imposing duties on tea and coffee, by reducing duties on manufactured goods to a strictly revenue standard, and by reviving the income tax. How intelligent and business-like are the processes of tariff legislation in this country may be learned by reference to the original bill framed by the present chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. In this bill a great many crude materials were made dutiable, while the finished products were made free. This, you must know, is directly contrary to the policy of every country in the world.

No one can tell how low the rates of duties will be nor what industries may be deprived of all protection by a Democratic Congress favoring a tariff for revenue only. If all protective duties should be abolished then manufacturers must do one of two things, either suspend operations and close their factories or produce at as low cost as their European competitors. The freight, insurance and charges on imported goods will not be sufficient protection. They would scarcely offset the prejudice that many Americans have in favor of foreign products. Our crude materials, fuel, rate of interest, cost of buildings and machinery, wages, and all expenses of business must be as low as in Europe or we cannot compete. Therefore a tariff for revenue only may mean the same wages as are paid in Europe. Are the workingmen of the United States prepared to accept the situation? This is an important question for them to answer.

The Secretary of State, in a letter to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, dated May 17, 1879, gives a number of valuable points gathered from reports of the United States Consuls in the several countries of Europe on the rates of wages, cost of living, etc.: "The rates of wages in the United States, roughly estimated, are more than twice those in Belgium, three times those in Denmark, France and Germany; once and a-half those in England and Scotland, and more than three times those in Italy and Spain. The prices of the necessaries of life are lower in the United States than in any of the foregoing countries. That is, the laboring people of Europe cannot purchase the necessaries of life, which are common to the American working people, as low as the same can be purchased in the United States; or, vice versa, if the working people of the United States lived on the same quality of food, or comparatively the same, and exercised the same frugality as the working people of Europe, they could live as cheaply as the working people of any country in Europe. In the near future, the workingman of New York cannot expect twice or thrice the wages of his fellow-worker in Europe, while all other things—food, rent, clothing, etc.—are on an equality; nor can the coal miner of Pennsylvania expect twice the wages of the Northumberland miner, while coal from the Northumberland mines can be landed in New York at less than the price of Pennsylvania coal. If our manufacturers cannot run their establishments profitably—and capital will no more remain permanently invested unprofitably than will labor work for nothing—and pay the prevailing wages, our working people must help them to make profit by consenting to a reduction of wages."

Hon. WAYNE MACVEAGH, the next speaker, was then introduced to the audience, and was received with vociferous applause. He spoke to the following effect, and was listened to throughout with the deepest attention:

Address of Hon. Wayne MacVeagh.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—You have assembled to-night, not as Republicans but as Americans; not as partisans, but as citizens; not to secure the continued ascendancy of a political party, but to save from threatened peril the peace, the prosperity and the welfare of the American people. You have been compelled, against your will, to recognize that the issues of this canvass transcend the interests of all parties, because they involve the material well being of the whole country, of the South as well as of the North, and of the East as well as of the West.

Your first great anxiety is for the reviving industries of the country. You are not likely to forget the seven years of depression through which we have passed. They were doubtless aggravated by political and financial errors, but they were essentially a part of the cost of the war, and we outlived them as we outlived the years of actual warfare. Many causes contributed to prolong them; but a steady persistence in protecting our own workingmen against foreign competition, in advancing toward specie payments and in reducing the taxation imposed by the war alike upon labor and upon capital was at last crowned with success. Signs of confidence began to reappear. Money began again to seek investment in industrial enterprises. The wages of labor began to advance. Every department of industry began to feel new and vigorous impulses towards greater activity and achievements, until the laborer at his labor, the farmer in his field, the artisan in his shop, the manufacturer at his furnace, and the merchant at his desk, shared in the general prosperity. This great revival was marked at the South as at the North, and the triumph of the Democratic party would be as disastrous to them as to you. The need of the South to-day is not more offices but more industries, not retaliatory legislation against the North, but a continuance of the peace they have enjoyed for the last four years; not appropriations from the National Treasury, but the development of their own resources; not the possession of a greater measure of political power, but a good system of public schools, an unfettered and unintimidated suffrage and genuine respect for labor.

It is at this time when a career of unexampled material prosperity seemed to be opening before both sections, that it is gravely proposed to substitute uncertainty for certainty, distrust for confidence, and to overthrow an industrial system which aims to give just protection to American labor and reasonable rewards to American capital. It is against the suicidal folly of such a change at such a time that you have assembled to enter your earnest protest.

You next great anxiety is that in the management of the national finances there shall be steady steps forward and no steps backward. Mistakes enough and costly enough have already been made, and two of them are still sources of possible trouble. The demand notes of the Treasury ought to be gradually redeemed and the coinage of a depreciated currency ought to be summarily stopped. A free banking system is entirely competent to furnish all the currency which is needed for legitimate business, and it is of equal value in every portion of the country, without liability to discount, incapable of depreciation and redeemable in gold coin, it furnishes the safest and most convenient medium of exchange in use among men. Closely connected with the maintenance of the national banking system is the maintenance of specie payments and the continued reduction of the national debt. As the mischiefs of an irredeemable and inflated currency inevitably bear most heavily on the men who earn their daily bread by daily labor, so, too, the burden of the public debt finds at last for place of rest the shoulders of the sons of toil; for they not only constitute the real strength, but they also produce the real wealth of the nation. Whatever financial policy tends to increase the wages of workingmen, even by the indirect methods of furnishing a sound currency and diminishing taxation, confers inestimable economic advantages upon the country.

The wisdom and the courage of the Republican party in dealing with the financial questions have not always been what they ought to have been, but they have steadily increased, and it is to-day the only party which can be trusted with absolute certainty not to destroy the national banks or inflate the currency with irredeemable paper money, or unsettle the foundations of the public credit, and render even the repudiation of the national debt once more a political question.

It is to save the country from such evils that you appeal to-night to your countrymen to make common cause with you against the surrender of the Treasury, the finances, and the pledged faith of the nation to the absolute disposal of the Democratic party, as it is now constituted and controlled.

If they succeed to such control, it is not difficult to foresee the probable course matters would take. The first object of attack would be the tariff, not by a proposal to substitute any comprehensive measure for the existing law, but by special statutes of repeal, removing, one at a time, such duties as were not imposed "for revenue only." The denial of protection to our industries would not only reduce wages, but it would also impair the general prosperity to such an extent that our imports would largely diminish and the revenue from that source would of course diminish in proportion. Meanwhile the appropriations and the expenses of the government would naturally have increased, and at an early day it would be found that the expenditures exceeded the income. Then specie payments would be suspended and there would be new issues of Treasury notes. Meanwhile the reduction of the national debt would have ceased, the attacks on the national banks would have driven many of them out of existence and impaired the usefulness of those which remained, and the loss of confidence would have made new industrial enterprises impossible by rendering capital more timid than ever before. By these easy stages we would return to an era of financial uncertainty and of industrial depression and distress. It is not difficult to call this the language of exaggeration, but I have contributed no consequences to the accession of the Democratic party to power which are not fairly deducible from doctrines which have repeatedly and recently received the sanction of recognized leaders of the party in both Houses of Congress. A Democratic victory involves not only a complete change in the offices which administer the business of the country, but also a new lease of life to the evil systems to which we owe so much of the degradation and the corruption of our politics.

If such a misfortune should happen, the business men of the country could only look forward to a prolonged political struggle, inflamed with sectional bitterness and the just indignation of patriotic men at seeing their country substantially in the power of those who had striven to destroy, before they had given any proofs either of their desire or their capacity to administer its affairs with safety to us or with credit to themselves.

It is not desired to reopen the wounds of the war of the rebellion, although they cannot be wholly forgotten. The truth, however, remains and will remain forever, that the one cause was the cause of disunion, of slavery, of barbarism; and the other was the cause of Union, of freedom, of civilization, and therefore your confidence in the absolute justice of your own cause, instead of diminishing, grows steadily greater. Your joy may have been more intense at the time, but your thanksgiving was never so profound as now for the signal mercies of battle accorded to you, for the capitulation at Vicksburg, for the defeat at Gettysburg, for the final surrender at Appomattox. The mention of these historic names ought to lift us into a high and serene air, far above the dust and confusion of partisan conflicts, far above the narrowness of sectional disputes and discords; for in the years which are before us the victories these names commemorate will be found to be as fruitful of blessings to the vanquished as to the victors. Union, freedom, civilization—these were the conquerors, and these agencies of the dvine order in the government of world have ever since been doing, and will continue to do, very slow perhaps, but very surely, their appointed work, and in the South they may be implicitly trusted, with the help of time, to transform ignorance to intelligence, violence to reverence for law, sloth to industry, oppression to equality, disloyalty to loyalty, until in all her borders shall be peace and prosperity in all her homes.

So far from desiring to do anything to delay that happy day, we desire to do all in our power to hasten it; but we cannot be recreant to our own sense of duty to our country or to the memories of the brave and good men who died in her service, and on whose graves to-night are growing the wild flowers of the Southern land. In their name we protest against the surrender of the government to the men who vainly sougut to destroy it. In the name of justice we protest against its surrender to the white men who were disloyal while they continue to trample under their feet the right of suffrage guaranteed by the Constitution to black men who were loyal. In the name of good government we protest against its surrender to men whose highest conception of civil administration is embodied in their favorite maxim, "to the victors belong the spoils." In the name of the business interests of the country, its manufactures, its commerce, and its commerce, and its agriculture, we protest against its surrender to men who cannot be safely trusted to continue to us the three great blessings we now enjoy—adequate protection to American industry, a stable and sound financial system, and honest and economical administration. These, as I understand them, are the grounds of the appeal which the business men of Philadelphia make to the intelligence, the conservatism, and the loyalty of the American people.

Your appeal will not be made in vain. The lost cause will continue to be lost. The victorious cause will continue to be victorious, for it moves with the essential movement of the world toward liberty, equality and fraternity. This is its happy and divine fortune, and as a complete expression of its spirit, I leave you these words of Abraham Lincoln: "With malice towards none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us strive to finish the work we are in, to bind up the Nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle and for his widows and orphans, and to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves, and with all nations."

The Limits of Amiability.

Common sense advises us to go through this world as equably as possible. Long before our three score years and ten have slipped by—even if by reason of strength we should be so favored—ordinary wear and tear will have shown themselves quite capable of planting wrinkles on the brow and crows' feet near the eyes. Happy are they who begin life with a large reserve force of amiability. The fund will be drawn on enormously, and, if it holds out without showing signs of insufficiency, a long lease of life may be expected, other things being equal. This sunniness of temper is a gift happier than genius, if not so rare.

There are certain limits, however, beyond which a display of amiability is not demanded by reason. The world unfortunately abounds in rude people, who have no regard for any but themselves. Innately selfish, the idea of thinking of the comforts and rights of others is unknown to them, and they can only be taught to do so by rebuff and reprimand. It is of no use to let creatures of this kind stalk over you and imagine that the world was invented and thrown into its present shape especially for them. The law of self-protection and self-preservation here comes in. The majority of the people who make up the world are so unutterably selfish toward all but their own flesh and blood that, if permitted, they will invade the common right.

We grant that the amiable man who allows "things to slide" takes the shortest path to peace and comfort. Nor does his amiability necessarily imply deficiency of spirit or lack of firmness. Experience teaches that life is full of discomfort, no matter what may be the quantity or quality of the philosophy we bring to bear upon it. The amiable man argues, and very plausibly, that such being the case, it is absurd to multiply these discomforts by taking notice of the countless stupid and selfish acts our neighbors constantly commit. He makes up his mind that he will not be put out by trifles. He reserves his wrath for occasions that emphatically demand it, leaving to younger and more easily explosive men the task of preventing or avenging petty infringements upon personal rights.

WHEN you see a man take off his hat to you it is a sign that he respects you; but when he is seen divesting himself of his coat you can make up your mind that he intends you shall respect him.

A Story of Thad Stevens.

Elijah F. Pennypacker, of Delaware, has in his mind many reminiscences of Thaddeus Stevens, whom he knew well. At one time he was with Stevens as a member of the Pennsylvania Board of Canal Commissioners. "Stevens and I," he said, "in pursuance of our duties as commissioners, started in a two-horse carriage on a tour of examination; that was a quicker way of going than by canal boat, but as it was it took us several weeks to journey up the North Branch of the Susquehanna to Towanda, Tunkhannock, and back again. Everywhere the people knew Stevens, and everywhere he was greeted with enthusiasm. At Tunkhannock there was a great crowd of contractors, and they had been drinking. Somehow they found out that our driver was a 'Locofoco.' They gathered about the carriage, shouting and insisting upon Stevens telling them why he, a Whig, employed a 'Locofoco' driver. After a while we got away from them and into the hotel, and went to bed. We were in adjoining bed-rooms, with the door open between, but it was impossible to sleep, because the contractors in the bar-room below were drinking, shouting, and calling for Stevens to come down and explain why he employed the 'Locofoco.'

"Finally they came stumbling up the stairs, entered Stevens' room, danced about his bed, shouting and insisting on his drinking with them. He lay perfectly still, as if asleep, without answering them or making a sound. Then they left him and came into my room saying, 'I must drink with them.' I knew that resistance was useless, and so said to them that I never drank anything stronger than water; that I would take a glass of water with them. They were satisfied with the proposal; we drank, and they returned to Stevens, saying, 'Come now, Pennypacker has recognized us, you must drink with us.' Stevens did not answer, whereupon they picked up the mattress from the bed, bore him into my room, and laid him down on the floor, while they cried, 'See, this man is dead! He won't answer us! Stevens is dead!' I said to them: 'Well, he will keep till morning.' Without another word they carried him back to his bed, went down stairs, and we slept in peace. Stevens' self-control, the while, was curious to see. He had lain quiet, as if asleep, and had not uttered a sound. The next day we were late at breakfast, and afterward took a long ride together, but he did not allude to the events of the previous night, nor did he ever afterward speak to me about our experience."

THE POWER OF KISSES.—When Charles II. was making his triumphant progress through England certain country ladies who were presented to him, instead of kissing the royal hand, in their simplicity held up their pretty lips to be kissed by the King—a blunder no one would more willingly excuse than the lover of pretty Nell Gwynn. Georgiana, Duchess of Devonshire, gave Steel, the butcher, a kiss for his vote nearly a century since, and another equally beautiful woman, Jane, Duchess of Gordon, recruited her regiment in a similar manner. A kiss from his mother made Benjamin West an artist. "Kiss me, mother, before I sleep." How simple a boon, yet how soothing to the little suppliant, is that soft, gentle kiss. The little head sinks contentedly on the pillow, for all is peace and happiness within. The bright eyes close and the rosy lips are revelling in the bright and sunny dreams of innocence. Yes, kiss mother, for that good-night kiss will linger in the memory when the giver lies mouldering in the grave. The memory of a gentle mother's kiss has cheered many a lonely wanderer's pilgrimage and has been the beacon light to illuminate his desolate heart; life has many a stormy billow to cross, many a rugged path to climb, and we know not what is in store for the little one so sweetly slumbering, with no marring care to disturb its peaceful dreams. The parched and fevered lips will become dewy again as recollection bears to the sufferer's couch a mother's love, a mother's kiss. Then kiss your little ones ere they sleep; there is a magic power in that kiss which will endure to the end of life.

A FACT IN ASTRONOMY.—Young Mr. Latehours was sitting on the porch the other night watching a 17-year-old girl trying to keep awake long enough to see the morning star rise. They talked astronomy. "I wish I was a star," he said, smiling at his own poetic fancy. "I would rather you were a comet," she said, dreamily. His heart beat tumultuously. "And why?" he asked tenderly, at the same time taking her unresisting little hands in his own; "and why?" he repeated, imperiously. "Oh," she said, with a brooding earnestness that fell upon his soul like a bare foot on a cold oil-cloth, "because then you would only come around once every fifteen hundred years!" He did not say anything until he was half-way to the front gate, when he turned around and shook his fist at the house, and muttered between his teeth that "it would be a thundering sight longer than that before he came around again." But by that time the poor girl was in bed and sound asleep.—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

A RURAL AMUSEMENT.—Onion parties are all the rage in the rural districts at present. Six young ladies take an onion with them into a room, and one of them takes a bite of it; then a young gentleman is admitted, and if, after kissing them all, he fails to tell which one bit the onion, he is then kissed by all the girls. The young lady who bit the onion is seldom discovered.

A BOY of twelve years, dining at his uncle's, made such a good dinner that his aunt observed, "Johnny, you appear to eat well." "Yes," replied the urchin, "I've been practicing eating all my life."

Adulteration of Teas.

It is pretty generally known that the orthodox teas prepared in the East for America and European consumption are adulterated, but comparatively few people are aware of the extent to which this adulteration is carried on, or what substances are used. M. Hussen, a French chemist of some note, has made a thorough investigation of the subject, and the result of his researches has been laid before the Academy of Science. He finds that Prussian blue, indigo, and gypsum, in small quantities, are the principal ingredients employed to impart the "face," or "bloom," to teas, and that in the proportions used they are very innocuous. This adulteration takes place when the plants are raised; but more extensive adulteration is subsequently indulged in by the Europeans, who, with their superior knowledge, have surpassed the Asiatics in their fraud by the use of still more injurious drugs, such as chromate of lead and arsenicate of copper, besides making use of comparatively innocuous substances such as sulphate of iron, stearite, carbonates of lime, and magnesia. The Chinese have become most expert in manipulating green teas, which they color with a few simple substances, some of them poisonous—for example, plumbago, Prussian blue, curcuma, and kaolin. With or without the true leaf of the shrub, they can produce a tea of any desired tint. In order to give the inferior, or false, leaf the aroma of the tea the Celestials mix a quantity of it with certain flowers, especially a species of olive. In short, according to M. Hussen, no injurious proceeding is omitted in the Celestial empire to palm on the outer barbarian inferior or false teas. In the leading tea-growing districts the Government has a corps of inspectors who are required to see that the goods are despatched in a pure state. The precaution, however, avails little—for at the shipping ports there is no attempt to pr