

FOR GOVERNOR: JAMES A. BEAVER, of Centre county.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR: WM. T. DAVIES, of Bradford county.

FOR SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS: JOHN M. GREER, of Butler.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT: THOS. M. MARSHALL, of Philadelphia.

FOR CONGRESSMAN-AT-LARGE: THOS. M. MARSHALL, of Pittsburg.

JURY trial is suspended in Ireland by the new bill.

The National Banking bill is under discussion in the House.

The oldest inhabitant will please come forward and state when Pennsylvania had a better ticket than this year.

After June 30, Giteau will cease from troubling; and his unutterable vanity will be given its last nutriment by a bit of lemp.

GEN. BEAVER'S townsmen turned out two thousand strong to give him a welcome the other day. The gallant General is strong at home.

We have a first-class ticket, composed of men against whose personal honesty or ability no word can be said; let us work for its election.

BEAVER county has no politicians who wish for an independent nomination. They may want to die; but they have scruples about committing suicide.

OUR neighbor, Judge Jessup, was highly complimented for the efficient way in which he discharged his duties as chairman of the Committee on Resolutions.

GENERAL BEAVER and Senator Davies were both in the army, and both entered the service as First Lieutenants. Just now only one is asking to be a lieutenant.

POLITICIANS not farther away than Oregon are spending much of their time now in observing the transit of an Independent Pennsylvania Convention across the political disc.

SENATOR HUBB has presented a petition to Congress asking that something be done to preserve the ancient cities of Arizona and New Mexico from ruin. The value of these antiquities has not been generally appreciated, and it is to be hoped that Congress will give some consideration to the petition.

Senator Mitchell has the unenviable distinction of being the leader in an attack on the best State ticket the Republican party has nominated in many years; and the head-center of a faction that has for its object the defeat of the party, when that defeat would be dangerous to the party in the State and in the Nation.

We have read in story books of persons who sought to destroy a whole family because of enmity to some unimportant domestic in it. Senator Mitchell has evidently read similar books, for he is practicing this same morality in attempting to injure the party he represents, because Don Cameron does not fairly divide the Senatorial patronage with him.

We print Senator Mitchell's latest bulletin, which says in effect: ally yourselves with Democrats and Greenbackers; defeat the Republican party in Pennsylvania; give the Democrats a chance to gerrymander the State in their interest; and inflict permanent injury upon the party at large, because the convention nominated men whom Don Cameron did not oppose; and some of whom are not identified with the Independent movement.

If the object of Independents is to attack Don Cameron there is a better time to do that than the present, and a time when it will not injure the party with which they have acted. To retire, Cameron it is not necessary to attack the whole party and cooperate with the Democrats. Reform within the party is not only possible, but easy; make Cameron an issue, if necessary, at the election when the Legislature is selected, and let the Legislature select a man who will promise to work and vote against him. By "honest" Senator Mitchell and the Independents mean Cameronism, and by the "boss" Don Cameron. Divest of generalities, he is the whole head and front of the offending; and it is his methods, influence and supremacy which they seek to overthrow. This the Independents propose to do, by an attack upon him, but by an attack upon the whole Republican ticket composed of men, at least two of whom are outspoken foes of Cameron. Because the suicidal policy dictated by Wharton Barker, which would have adjourned the convention and have made the party a laughing stock was not followed; and because General Beaver was not withdrawn and some nameless individual put in his place; they now propose to do what they can to injure Cameron by a wholesale destruction of the party. It reminds one of a laughing stock of an olden king who ordered all male children of a certain age killed because he wanted to get rid of his subjects.

THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

The ticket placed in nomination by the Republican Convention is one which will attract the enthusiastic support of every true Republican who believes the old party that saved the nation's life and honor is not less worthy of support than the degenerate one that has had no man since Jackson, of whom it is proud.

For years there has not been so strong a ticket, and everywhere the voters of the party are pointing to it with pride, as one composed of representative Republicans. The Independent element, led by Count Joannes Barker, which hoped for nominations objectionable to anti-Cameron Republicans, has been disappointed, and they read victory for the ticket led by General Beaver, in the largest support given it by the Philadelphia Press and other outspoken Independent journals. No one who is earnest believer in the principles of the Republican party, who has faith in its promises or pride in its achievements can withhold from this ticket an unconditional support. It is thoroughly good, composed of men of honesty, ability and independence, and it deserves, as it will receive, election.

General Beaver, the standard bearer, was one of our bravest, most chivalrous soldiers, one who risked his life in defence of the country; and the party that gives the government of one of the States to him, will give power to one of the ablest, bravest, truest men the Commonwealth owns as a son. He was no fair weather patriot in the storm of 1860, and since he has never been a scheming politician nor a trader on his well-earned recognition from the party, but has quietly pursued his business, earning golden opinions from all. No man as strong could be named for the position, and the count of votes next fall will show his popularity.

Senator W. T. Davies, Bradford county's candidate, and the nominee for Lieutenant Governor, is a man of ability, integrity, a thorough Republican, and of honest man. He was defeated in the convention last year by his independent principles; and will now bring to the ticket the support of the men with whom he worked to defeat Oliver for the Senate. Another element of strength is his Welsh descent. He is the first man of that nation who has received a place on the Pennsylvania State ticket; and his countrymen, provincial for Republicanism, will vote for him to a man. The Welsh, for their devotion to the party, have deserved recognition, and in the able candidate whom they present they add another claim to the good opinion of the party at large. Bradford county Republicans to a man ought to work for the election of their home candidate, and we believe that even from the Democratic ranks many men will be found who will give our candidate the complimentary vote which an honest, competent neighbor and friend can command.

William Henry Rawle is a man who will fill the office of Supreme Court Judge as worthily as any one who could be named. Of great legal learning, and of a name recognized by jurists as belonging to accomplished lawyers, he brings as well an independence, a hatred of corruption and a reputation as a reformer that will insure him respect from those unqualified to judge of his other recommendations for the place. The Philadelphia Times says the Independents must stultify themselves or nominate Rawle at their convention.

John M. Greer, is the nominee for Secretary of Internal Affairs, the least important of the offices on the ticket, and his popularity at home is evidenced by the fact that he polled more votes in his district than Garfield did at the same election.

Thomas M. Marshall, "Iron-hearted," honest Tom Marshall, as he has been called, the nominee for Congressman-at-Large, is a man who receives sufficient recommendation from his singular nomination and the enthusiasm it provoked. Every old politician knows Tom Marshall, and speaks of him with the enthusiastic praise of a school boy. His courage, his independence, his brilliant oratory, his refusal to have his name go before the Convention, a thousand magnetic elements of strength are spoken of, and many Democrats are ready to hurrail for him.

The whole ticket is exceptionally good, and the Republicans will have the satisfaction of voting for a better ticket than their opponents can possibly find to oppose it. Honesty, ability and independence of the most pronounced kind characterize it; and it answers fully the imperative demand of the people for pure candidates who should represent the whole Republican party. It is a ticket which the convention of May 10, 1882, may always point with pride, and it is one which the Bradford county Republicans will ratify next fall by a majority such as the county has not seen for years.

CHAFF AND COMMENT.

Charley Wolfe says he is honest; and Charles, you know, is an honorable man.

Why don't some one propose an expedition to search for Dorsey and Howgate?

A new book by Wharton Barker, "What I know about Watergoss," is in order after the recent convention.

B. B. doesn't stand for base ball any longer. The present significance of the letters is Blaine and Belmont.

THE CONVENTION.

There is a crisis in Egypt and there is something in Pennsylvania; but it cannot be named very well until after the 24th.

If Adam had all the animals to name over he couldn't attach a more appropriate surname to the great Independent, whose first name is Wharton, than he has.

If the tariff commissioners will reduce the rate on papers exported from a newspaper office we will sign our name with an amen, to their recommendations to Congress.

The Patriot speaks of the Republican nominees as mediocre men. We are now confirmed in what we have for some time suspected, that the Patriot intends to press Jefferson's name for Governor.

The latest New York joke is that the Democratic party is stronger than Tammany than with it. Like Tilden's "Barry-reform" campaign joke, this is too ponderous for every-day use.

A Williamsport bank cashier, W. S. Watson, has eloped with a vicious woman, leaving a wife and five children without a protector; but he didn't steal a cent from the bank. This is the first case on record where a cashier in leaving home failed to provide for a rainy day.

Several friends of the Union county politician pathetically ask: "The Wolf, or where is he?" "Blasted till he's dead!"

Perhaps he will not return even then. His future the most reckless political prophet would not dare to risk his reputation by predicting.

Secretary Chandler thinks the United States had better defer sending another Arctic expedition until the return of the missing English expedition, or the return of the second English expedition sent to look for the first. We should say it would be well to wait until the return of the third English sent to look for the first and second, or even till the return of the twelfth sent after preceding missing eleven.

Pennsylvania Notes.

Pittsburg has over \$2,000,000 in its treasury.

The car works at Bellefonte will be sold at auction on the 17th inst.

The house painters' union of the Quaker City has a net of 1,000 members.

Waynesburg has scattered five or six hundred to be hired as policemen, three to be bled.

A mad dog at Reading bit several children and a number of other dogs before he could be killed.

Fulton County had a large crop of corn last year which is now selling profitably.

M'Connell's lawyer has scattered five or six hundred to be hired as policemen, three to be bled.

The threatened trouble with the paddlers at the Hamburg Rolling Mill has been settled by a majority of the men agreeing to continue work under the new rules.

South Bethlehem is not yet rid of small-pox, there being twenty cases in the borough, five of which were reported in the past week. In Bethlehem proper there are four cases, while at West Bethlehem there are eight cases, five of them in one family.

The recent rains have caused a serious carving in the zinc mines of Osborne & Co., at Fredensville, Lehigh County. Three miles from there a large hole was found in the middle of the road in front of the hotel. The residents of the village are much exercised over a possible cave-in in the locality.

Daniel Corson, M'Kenney, Smith and William C. Ewing, the old board of County Commissioners of Berks County, were arrested recently, information having been made against them by the present board. There are four separate counts charging each one with embezzlement, conspiracy, perjury and the making of false contracts. They were immediately taken before Alderman Blair, when they waiting for a hearing. The trial will not come off until the October term, but will be very interesting, as it is expected that some very crooked things will be brought to light.

Notes of the Great.

Fred Douglas will go to Europe this summer.

Mr. Garfield will spend the summer at Mentor.

General Tom Ewing, of Ohio, is traveling in California.

Professor Huxley will probably come to America this year.

It is reported that ex-Secretary Kirkwood will be a member of the Tariff Commission.

Ex-Governor Washburn, of Wisconsin, died at Eureka Springs, Arkansas, on Sunday evening, the 14th inst.

Senator Edmunds is mentioned by the Washington Post as "that walking reservoir of gall."

Madame Nilsson has resumed the use of her own name, discarding that of her late husband, M. Rousseau.

A consultation of doctors in London has resulted in the conclusion that Lieutenant Danenough's slight eye can be completely saved. His left eye will have to undergo an operation, which will partially restore the sight.

The Baltimore American says Senator Blair is to modest to inform the country to the amount of stock he took from Shipbort, but as Shipbort was in the habit of giving out in blocks of \$250,000, it is likely that Blair thought the amount was about what was entitled to. And of such material "anti-machine" Senators are made.

George Otto Trevelyan, the new Chief Secretary for Ireland, is the author of two of the greatest biographical works of the decade, "The Life and Letters of Lord Macaulay," and "The Early History of Charles Fox." He is the son of Sir Charles Edward Trevelyan and Hannah More Macaulay, a sister of the historian. He was born in 1838, in Rothley Temple, Leicestershire, England, and was educated at Harrow School and Trinity College, Cambridge. Mr. Trevelyan entered the East India Civil Service through competitive examination. On his return from India he was elected to Parliament from Tyneworth as a Liberal, in 1865. In December, 1868, he was returned from Hawick, and he has since then represented that constituency.

THE CONVENTION.

Arrangement of Preliminary Session. President—Gen. Beaver. Vice-President—Hon. W. T. Davies. Secretary—John M. Greer. Treasurer—Thos. M. Marshall. Resolutions—Hon. W. T. Davies. Resolutions—Hon. W. T. Davies. Resolutions—Hon. W. T. Davies.

The Republican Convention was appointed to meet at eleven o'clock on May 10, but an hour earlier eight-seers began to install themselves in the Opera House galleries, and newspaper men to run a-tit with other more favored sight-seers who had invaded and over-run the stage. The whole house, except the upper tier, was packed by 11 o'clock.

At half-past 11 o'clock Senator Cooper, Chairman of the State Committee, stepped to the front, serene self-possessed, with the laurels of authorship fresh and thick upon him. He called the Convention to order, announced his temporary appointments, and the roll was called. Every delegate answered to his name.

There were four contestants, two from Philadelphia; and two from Somerset, and none of them were admitted to seats.

After the committees had gone out there was nothing for the Convention to do but amuse itself until they returned, and a thoughtful man suggested that thirty delegates be allowed to go out, but there was really nothing to do but take a recess or sit idly in an atmosphere which was not improved by time. The Convention took the recess, and the delegates took their dinners.

An hour had gone by when the Convention was recalled from its sportive pleasure by the appearance of the Committee on Permanent Organization. Chairman Hall reported for president ex-Attorney General George Lear, of Bucks, supported by a long list of vice-presidents. The other officers were retained, with the addition of Isaiah H. Brown, of Philadelphia, and E. H. Harner, of Berks. Mr. Lear, who in the Convention of last year had with some feeling been set down on for the same place, was conducted to the chair by General Lilly and Colonel David Tysgart, while the house rang with shouts of approbation. Mr. Lear took his stand near the footlights, adjusted his spectacles and put his eyes very close down to his manuscript. The Convention at once showed its disappointment. It didn't expect a written speech from George Lear, and did not want it. There had been no sun all day, and now a twilight gloom prevailed the house. Mr. Lear put his eyes down lower and his manuscript up higher, and in a voice scarcely audible five feet off he tried to decipher his eloquence, but it was no use. To the intense delight of the Convention he threw down his manuscript, threw up his head and transformed himself into the George Lear whom everybody wanted to hear. His manner changed at once. There was earnestness in his movements, fire in the clear, full tones that reached the remotest part of the house. The Convention shook itself up and put in the applause whenever there was a good point, and that was whenever the speaker rendered a period.

After Lear's speech was finished, James Milliken, of Centre, a man of commanding presence, his hair, monastic and side whiskers the white of spotless snow, a man suggestive of General Burnside, took the floor. Delegates knew why he stood there, the chosen champion of the man who had no competition for the first prize of honor in the Commonwealth. There was a hearty roar of Beaver applause. Mr. Milliken began in crescendo tones, making long pauses, which accorded well with the manner and the matter of his opening. He held a roll of papers in his left hand and made his infrequent gestures chiefly with his right. Supreme from the first, commanding the closest attention always he set the house on fire. When he reached his climax, delegates cheered until they seemed to have exhausted themselves, and after a lull for breath broke out anew with lusty voice. There was no doubt about the will of that Convention touching the first place on the ticket. Mr. Milliken embraced the first opportunity to move the nomination of General James A. Beaver by acclamation, and in an instant every man on his feet, hurrying again. Everybody shouted "Beaver," and the everfaithful hand contributed to the noise. They wanted a speech from Beaver, and they didn't want to wait for it. But the nominee wasn't present, and his speech didn't come in just then.

Next came the great battle of the day for Supreme Judge, and there was a general rustling of uneasiness as the delegates settled down to answer roll-call. Pettit promptly shied Rawle's castor into the ring by tersely and forcibly summing up the merits of his candidate.

Graham followed and nominated Thayer, and the skill, earnestness and energy of argument against Rawle as a minority candidate of the Philadelphia delegation made the friends of Rawle look gravely at each other. Other nominations were made, and roll-call followed promptly.

The first ballot showed that Rawle lacked only eleven votes of a nomination, and then apparently for the first time McManes faced the fact that Rawle would win. Hurried consultations followed, the result of which was evidenced when the Thayer delegates broke over to Brown, who were answered with vociferous applause from the Allegheny corner. But it stood before evident that the

THE CONVENTION.

Masses could not transfer all his votes, and Graham finally rose up when called and ended the last lingering hope of defeating Rawle by responding distinctly with the name of Wm. Henry Rawle. The result was Rawle's nomination with six majority, with fifteen or twenty some votes in reserve for him had they been needed.

Leeds came up smiling and moved to make the nomination of Rawle unanimous, and the motion was adopted without a dissenting vote.

After Rawle's nomination, Rutan nominated Hon. W. T. Davies, of Bradford, for Lieutenant Governor, and his nomination was, like General Beaver's, unanimous and by acclamation; a deserved tribute to his ability and to his people, the sturdy Welsh, of which he is the first who has been honored by a State nomination.

John M. Greer was then nominated on the second ballot for Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Milliken then rose and moved the nomination of Farmer Butler for Congressman-at-Large by acclamation. Had the convention gone quietly to a ballot Butler would have been nominated as a matter of course, but the Allegheny men were ready for anything, and in the dozen or more names presented in the freedom of what was intended as the simplest of compliments, Alexander Crowe, of Philadelphia, struck out for Congressman-at-Large. Marshall promptly and peremptorily declined, but there was speedily manifested a disposition among the delegates to do something on their own account. True, nobody was against Farmer Butler, but as it turned out very few were earnestly for him, and the whole convention seemed to break out simultaneously in like a past. All turned loose in green pastures. Allegheny plumped up solid for Marshall, excepting himself, and when Philadelphia was called McManes voted for Marshall with a zeal that was boisterously cheered. Here and there were members of the Legislature who had the salary score to settle, and they voted for Marshall with an ardor which was not unaccompanied by the wildest enthusiasm.

A committee on resolutions with Judge Jessup as chairman drew up the following resolutions which were adopted unanimously:

The Republican party of the State of Pennsylvania, in convention assembled, do reaffirm the principles of justice, equal rights, honesty and economy in the national and State administration upon which this party was founded and upon which it has so long and continuously triumphed and does hereby resolve that it has always been the aim and the purpose of the Republican party to carefully represent the interests of the laboring classes by all suitable legislation, and to that end the protection of American industry by advocacy of continuation of proper and judicious tariff is ensigned upon our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Resolved, That the Republican party of the State of Pennsylvania do declare:

First, That we unequivocally condemn the use of patronage to promote personal political ends, and require that all offices be filled with the party shall be upon the sole basis of fitness.

Second, That competent and faithful officers should not be removed except for voluntary resignation.

Third, That the non-elective minor offices should be filled in accordance with rules established by law.

Fourth, That the ascertained policy of the Republican party shall be faithfully carried out in the State and national conventions and by those holding office in the favor of the party.

Fifth, That we condemn compulsory assessments for political purposes, and prescription for failure to respond either to voluntary contributions or to requests for voluntary contributions; and that any policy of political prescription is unjust and calculated to disturb party harmony.

Sixth, That public office constitutes a high trust, to be administered for the benefit of the people, whose interests are paramount to those of persons and parties, and that it should be invariably conducted with the same efficiency, economy and integrity as are expected in the execution of private trusts.

Seventh, That the State ticket should be such as the impartiality of its constitution and the high character and acknowledged fitness of the nominees will justify commendation to the support of the United Republican party.

Resolved, That we also recommend the adoption of the following permanent rules for the holding of State Conventions and for the conduct of the party:

First, That delegates to State Conventions will be chosen in the manner in which candidates for the General Assembly are nominated, except the Senatorial districts committee where more than one county, in which contest for the selection of Senatorial delegates shall be chosen in the manner aforesaid.

Second, Hereafter the State Convention of the Republican party shall be held on the second Wednesday of July, except in the year of the Presidential election, when it shall be held not more than thirty days previous to the day fixed for the National Convention, and at least sixty days' notice shall be given of the date of the State Convention.

Third, That we recommend to the county organizations that in their rules they allow the largest freedom in the general participation in the primaries consistent with the preservation of the party organization.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the National Government to adopt a policy which will result in the good faith towards the aborigines, by keeping intruders out of the Indian territory, by enacting laws protecting life and property on the reservation, by prohibiting tribute levied by any other means, and by giving land in severalty and eventually citizenship to all self-supporting Indians who desire the same.

Resolved, That we most deeply deplore the policy of the National Government in the death of President

THE CONVENTION.

James A. Garfield, who exemplified by his whole life and public career all those principles which constitute the highest type of American manhood, and who, when stricken down by the hand of a cowardly assassin, showed by his fortitude and heroism his fidelity to his country and his readiness to give his life for his country was not an empty boast.

Resolved, That we heartily sympathize with the widow and mother of our late President, and with his bereaved children, and we say to them that his life and memory are the richest legacy which could have been bequeathed to them.

Resolved, That the administration of President Grant, during his term, commenced under such and such trying circumstances, has proved to be wise, conciliatory and efficient, and is entitled to the cordial support of every Republican.

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