Henry A. Parsons, Jr., '-Editor

THURSDAY, NOV. 24, 1881.

ENTERED AT THE POST-OFFICE AT RIDGWAY, PA., AS SECOND CLASS MAIL MATTER.

#### Cheap Postage.

(Philadelphia Press,) Postage-General James has made the most important report of the year. Any one of his four propositions-a cheap money order, a reorganization of the railway mail service, a reduction of the salaries of postmasters, or two cent letter postage would have responsibility in the administration of made his report remarkable. The the affairs of the nation. Where, in four make it unexampled. In it Mr. James has added one more to the two great reports in the history of the department-one of which reorganized the postal service under Kendall, man whose voice was heard in the and the other brought about uniform letter postage thirty years ago. The The South has her great men; the time is auspicious for the one change East send her statesmen; whose eloproposed by Mr. James, which gives edge to all the rest, cheap postage, which brings reform home to every Tilden-men of talent and power; man's pocketbook and every woman's portemonnaie, and which proposes to her Blaine; and Pennsylvania-what? declare a dividend on the results of Alas! the scroll of public fame has practical economy, and give the people | been a stranger to her sons for many on every letter mailed a cent out of years. True, she has had power in every three hitherto taken from their helping to regulate the affairs of the pockets.

measure of Mr. James' reforms and strength of statesmanship and learn the extravagance he uprooted. He ing. Why is this? It is because our has worked no miracle. For five national offices are represented by the skill were all that were needed to and liberal and independent ideas, make the change from three-cent to dare offer himself to the people for oftwo-cent letter postage possible, and fice, with any hope of success. God Mr. James is well within bounds in knows, we would not even have the declaring that the Department, with poor honor of MacVeagh had not the the aid of Congress, can present to the noble Garfield reached down and country in 1884 two-cent letter postage as the result of a Republican administration of the Post Office Department, The change involves a deficiency little larger than the normal loss of the Post Office Department five years ago, and no more serious than was faced when three-cent postage was introwhen three-cent postage was intro-duced in 1851. Existing reforms have Pennsylvania, saw his ability and led to that trouble—that fanned the reduced the estimated deficiency of the Department for the next fiscal the result.

Year to \$920.077 upon a revenue of the result.

A for these curs who are barking Q. In the Republican party? A. year to \$920,077, upon a revenue of \$42,561,722. But a single item in these at the Attorney General's heels, let revenues, that from full-rate letter pos- them howl. The air is always full of tage, will be affected by this change, noise, and a dog's howl more or less this judging from the tables in the re- will not affect it. We place as much. port for 1880,-the present report confidence in MacVeagh's law educcomes unaccompanied by tables-is ation and learning as in any other not over \$24,000,000. The receipts for man's, and it is evident that all other 1880 were \$34,315,479, and of these 94 Pennsylvanians do. Let Pennsylper cent., or \$31,494,120 were derived vania stand by her son, the first to do from postage stamps, stamped envel- her honor for many years. Let us opes, newspaper wrappers and postal stand by him for his worth, for honcards, including the smaller but still esty, and in the hope of throttling any what resulted from it?

The witness—I am sure that I can mails. The revenue received on local | men. matter and the other sources mentioned, whose rate would not be changed by reducing letter postage to 000,000, so that the revenues which have been actually affected in 1880 by the proposed change was about \$19,-000,000. In the fiscal year 1883, the share of the postal revenue affected would, therefore, not be over \$24,000,000,-probably under this sum, -and two-cent letter postage would

bring a deficit of \$8,000,000. A large part, at least one-half, or this deficit could be left to the inevitable increase in mail matter which would follow this reduction in a few years, so that the deficit which a prodent administration would be called on to meet by its economy would be from \$4,000,000 to \$5,000,000. Mr. James points out where this saving could be made without entering into details. The mails are carried wholly by passenger trains, and in 1880, the payment of the Department to the railroads were six per cent. of the entire revenue of all railroads from passengers traffic. The proportion is the same now; but no sane man supposes that it costs the railroads nearly one-sixteenth as much to move the mails as to do all their passenger business. Since 1868, the amount paid to postmasters has increased out of proportion to the work done and while the number of postmasters has but little more than doubled, their salaries have kept pace with the iucome of the Department. Reductions in salaries and a redistribution of railway mail pay would more than meet half the necessary deficit. If an addition to rates on second, third, and fourth-class matter proves needed to meet the rest, the public sentiment of the country will be inclined to support a step which would add to the efficiency and increase the benefits of the Federal mail to the many.

-The Republicans will have a clear majority in the coming House, notwithstanding the loss of one member from New York. One hundred and forty-eight straight Republicans were elected on November 2, and in the same month one of that number, Evarts W. Farr, of New Hampshire, died; and the vacancy thus created most of the almanac-makers failed to take account of. Since then a Republican was elected in his place, so that even with Astor's defeat, the Republicans still number 147, or just a ma-

-In this county the Republicans are happy because they whipped the Demecrats; the Democrats are consoled by the fact that they are second best; the Greenbackers are happy because they are ahead of the prohibitionists; and the prehibitionists may point with pride to their largely increased vote ever last year .- Potter Enterprise.

oplum. You can with Peruna,

#### Wayne MacVeagh. [Williamsport Breakfast Table.]

than to ape the editorial wind and bombast of a few corrupt metropolitan sheets, like curs that follow the largest dog, are attempting to attack Attorney General MacVeagh. As he is the only public man in Pennsylvania who has succeeded, with honesty, in the past quarter of a century, to large and substantial honors, we are proud as Pennsylvanians to sustain and defend the Attorney General, so long as his record is as spotless as it is now. Politically opposed by his own relatives, with no clique nor corrupt power to back him, Wayne Mac-Veagh has risen to bigh office and all Pennsylvania, is the name of a better man than he? Pennsylvania should be proud of him. Since the time of Buchanan she has not had one halls of national legislation as a leader. quence thrills and electrifies the land. New York has her Conkling and her Ohio had her Garfield; Maine sends nation; but it is the power of political The proposition scores at once the machinery, and not the honest picked him out from amongst us.

As for these curs who are barking

Had MacVeagh dared to come out for

office, however, he would have been

power whose shadow has so long kept

Pennsylvania's talent and statesman-

ture by an address in which he estimated that Portland has I2,000 readers of this stuff, of which 6,000 are children. This statement, which makes more than every other child and every tive. (To the District Attorney)—Am of this stuff, of which 6,000 are chilmore than every other child and every other adult in Portland a reader of this noxious trash, is a pretty liberal one. than that-about the 15th. The number of habitual readers, even in a new England community, is less than one would expect; but whatever the number, the evil is great. These action in appointing Robertson.

books are issued by the hundred Q. what followed immediately after thousand, and are sold on every street corner in every city in the land; but their suppression, or the prohibition of their circulation, will do no good | tify about. unless their place is supplied. Bad as these books are, they are better, as every antiquarian knows, than like ought to question more specifically. literature of past centuries. Here, as in other social problems, the tendency is upward, and the object of good men should be to aid the uplift, not the Senate and in Washington over merely by suppressing bad literature | that matter of disagreement? A. Yes but by providing good. Unfortunately, the problem of providing good and at the same time interesting literature for the uneducated is not yet solved.—Philadelphia Press.

## A Cranky Miser Robbed of \$30,000.

Recently we published an item about one Jesse Baldwin, residing near Youngstown, Ohio, taking \$17,-000 in bonds to Washington and getting gold therefor. He was mighty cranky at the time, and would have the gold, refusing anything else. He got the coveted metal, lugged it home and put it in an old safe in his house, where fully as much more of the same material was stored -safely hid away from the haunts of industry. Monday night a gang of burglars, evidently professionals, paid the home of the eccentric Jesse a from \$30,000 to \$40,000 of the miser's deeply absorbed and engrossed in the gold went with them and they rode in his finest carriage behind his best team. When the safe was exploded the noise awakened the family, but the robbers had securely locked all doors in the house, thus securing ample time to get the treasure before the aroused sleepers could intrude upon them. Baldwin offers \$1,000 for the capture of the thieves and the money. His course at Washington was an open bid for robbers and every sensible person expected they would

-The vote at the last election indicates that of the cities and large towns of Pennsylvania, Erie, Altoena, York, Pottsville, Wilkesbarre, Easton and Reading are Democratic. and Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Allegheny City, Harrisburg, Scranton, Lebanon, -Dr. Chapman said he sould cure Wilkesbarre, Oil City, Pottsville, New all disease with lancet, calomel and Castle, Williamsport and Lancaster are Republican.-Erie Observer.

#### Blaine on Stalwarts.

AN INTERESTING EPISODE OF THE SECRETARY'S CROSS-EXAMINATION. A lot of low, mean, little, sniveling The following is a verbatim report newspapers, who know nothing more of an interesting passage between Secretary Blaine and Mr. Scoville, in

the Guiteau trial: Q. Do you know Colonel Hooper, of the Republican Committee. A. Yes. Q. Did you ever say to him that Guiteau was to have a consulship?

A. Never in the world. I never remember saying a word to him about it-or he to me.

Q. Did you make any remark at the time of, or immediately after the shooting, when it was, as to the mental condition of Guiteau?

A, I have no recollection of it. THE CONKLING-GARFIELD CONTRO VERSY REVIVED.

What was the condition of the Republican party as to unanimity and harmony for six weeks before the shooting of the President? A. (after a pause.) There were some dissen-

Q They were considerable, were they not? A. Yes, sir. Q. They created a good deal of ex-

citement in the country? A. I should not say in the country. Q. I mean among the people. A The dissension was largely local. There were differences between the

Q. They were agitated in the press all over the country? A. They were

party about some matters in New

commented upon. Q. I wish you would state briefly to the jury the substance of these dissensions here in Washington and in New has worked no miracle. For five national offices are represented by the York as a matter of evidence. I refer years every candid observer has tools of men who rule our state. It to the differences that culminated in known that efficiency, honesty and is because no man, of honest principles the resignation of the Senators from New York. A. I do not correctly know the scope of the question.

know the scope of the question.
Q. Were there any such trouble?
A. Oh, yes; there were very sharp difference of opinion.
Q. Were there not acts as well as opinions? A. Yes.
Q. What did they consist of? A. The act that created the difference. Q. There was more than one act in that connection? A. If you will specify any particular one I will give

frowned down by that great political ny opinion upon it, Q. Perhaps if I call your attention to the conduct of certain individuals you can answer. How was it with Senator Conklin, of New York? Did ship in the dark. But Garfield, far more discerning than unappreciative

About what?

The witness-I do not exactly see the point about which the counsel desires me to testify. I have no reluc-tance to testify, and I hope he will not consider my answer in that way. The President had appointed Mr. Robert-son as Collector of Customs at New York, and on that and the propriety of it there grew up a feeling between him and his Administration and the Senator from New York.

Mr. Scoville—Now if you will go a little further and state what happened make a political speech of two hours and a half on the subject. [Laughter.]

-Frank E. Clark, a clergyman of If you ask specific questions, I will Portland, Me., has begun a popular movement in that city for the suppression of objectional juvenile literations. The suppression of objectional juvenile literations as specific questions, I will given the leaders audacity. They have done things in public ways and as political methods which bring disagreement with the Administrations. The tion? Did they resign? A. They re-

signed—yes, sir. Q. When was that? A. I think

I correct? The District Attorney-It was earlier The prisoner (quietly)-The 16th of

May. What was the cause of their resigning? A. Discontent with the President's in relation to the election of their

successor? A. I am very certain that I did not see what the counsel desires me to tes-

Mr. Davidge.—In your cross-examination, Mr. Scoville, you are not at liberty to ask leading questions. You

The wifness.—If you ask any ques-tion specifically I will answer it. Mr. Scoville—Did not considerable feeling arise for several days here, in Q. That resulted in the resignation of those Senators, did it not? A. The witness nodded assent.

Q. The next step was to elect suc cessors in New York? Another nod, Q. And the matter came before the Legislature and Resulted in a struggle there? Another nod.

Q. How long did that continue? A That struggle continued until long after the President was shot. Q. And commenced immediately after the resignation? A. Yes.

Q. Did that struggle generate or keep up the feeling that existed, and that caused the resignations?

Mr. Davidge objected on the ground that the examination was taking too wide a range, but after a brief statement by Mr. Scoville, withdrew the objection in order to save time. Mr. Scoville. When did that contest

terminate at Albany? The witness, I think that the termination of it my recollection would be that it was about the 20th or 21st of July. It may have been later. I did the home of the eccentric Jesse a not change my mind with it. The business visit, and when they left reason I did not was that I was very condition of the President. I can say to counsel that after the President was shot the political canvass give me as little concern and elicited from me as little observation as any individual in

the country.

Mr. Scoville. No doubt of that.
The witness. I took no part whatever in the contest in the New York Senate. STALWARTS AND HALF-BREEDS. Mr. Scoville; I never understood that you did. I did not question you

with that idea. I wish to know it those factions in the Republican party were classified under certain heads. and if so, what were they denomin ated? Answer. I believe that they were commonly designated as "Stal-warts" and "Half-Breeds."

Q. Did not this term stalwart date back to the political campaign last year, including Grant, Logan and Conkling? Were they not designated stalwarts, and was not that term used in 18802 A. Yes; the term is older than that. Q. Did it not become prominent before the people in connection with

the Chicago convention? A. It was Q, As applicable to the delegates

that stood by Grant—was it not? There were 308 I think. A. Oh yes. Q. I believe Guiteau refers to his term "Stalwart" in some of his letters?

A. I believe he does.
Q. What would anyone understand properly from the use of that word?
A. Well, if Counsel is wishing a

A. Well, if Counsel is wishing a chapter in political history to form part of the testimony, it ought to be a correct one. The term "Stalwart" originated before that. I invented the term myself. (Laughter).

Q. Then you are just the man we want to have explain it. When Guiteau, in his letters or speeches in the latter part of 1880, and first of 1881, refers to himself as a "Stalwart," what did he mean? A. I suppose he meant to class himself with the personal supporters of General Grant.

supporters of General Grant. Q. Did not these supporters, after Garfield was nominated, become his upporters? A. Naturally.
Q. Was it not a fact? A. Of course They were Republicans, and all Republicans supported Garfield.

Q. The Stalwarts worked for the election of Garfield? A. Very heart-

ily and very cordially.

Q. Yes, sir. I was one of them.

What was understood by the Half
Breeds in New York? A. They included all the Republicans in New York that were not included among the Stalwarts. [Laughter.]
Q. Of course, if you did not know you need not answer. A. If Senator

Conkling spoke, he must have spoken about some particular thing. Q. I do not want any long disquisition. I simply ask you to state to the jury the substance of the trouble in President and some members of the

the Republican party.
Q. Then there were only two divisions there? A. Yes.
Q. To what branch did the person appointed as Collector belong? A. He was classed, in the nomenclature of New York, with the half breeds. Q. To what branch did Senator Conkling belong? A. He was understood to be a "stalwart."
Mr. Scoville. That is all.

## The Pennsylvania Campaign.

ITS LESSONS AS READ BY A NEW YORK NEWSPAPER.

[From the N. Y. Herald of l4th.] As the details of the recent campaign in Pennsylvania are received they show more and more the significance of the recent independent movement in that State. A bold and rather eccentric politician proclaims himself an opponent of the ring, announced his candidacy for a State office, makes several speeches and receives from forty-five to fifty thousand votes. The candidate himself appears to have had very few elements o personal popularity; to have been regarded as rather a busy, noisy person, anxious for notoriety, who injured his canvass by a series of reckless statements in reference to public men which he could not confirm. There is little doubt that if this independent movement had been under a strong leadership it would have given the State to the Democrats. That so large a vote should have been cast for Wolfe shows the existance of a sentiment in Pennsylvania which Bepublican managers must recognize or give up their control over the State. The Republican party in Penusylvania has always been in a large majority. It has been the banner State of the East. The existance of this majority has given the leaders audacity. They Pardon of Kemble, the Philadelphia ring, the street car monopolies and hundreds of other matters mark the record of a rule which must come to an end. Unless the whole Republican system is changed in Pennsylvania the good people of that great and patient State will inflict upon the Republican party an irretrievable defeat.

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-John Billingham, whose crime nearest resembles that of Guiteau, was killing of Spencer Perceval, the Engiish Prime Minister. The defense was the same as in Guiteau's casethat he was mad: but the prisoner, who took an eager part in the proceedings, delivered a short, sensible speech, complaining that the trial had been hurried on with indecent haste. The jury found "That the prisoner was, when he committed the crime, capable of distinguishing between right and wrong" and John Billingham was hanged.

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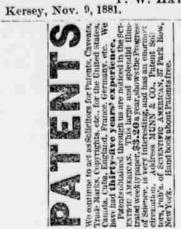
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P. W. HAYS.

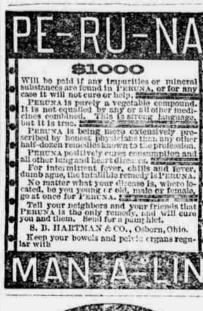


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