

FOR GOVERNOR: GEN. JOHN F. HARTRAFT, OF Montgomery County.

FOR STATE TREASURER: HON. HENRY RAWLE, OF Erie.

FOR COMMISSIONERS: J. G. DURHAM, OF Delaware Co., H. E. MALICK, OF Lower Augusta Twp.

FOR COUNTY CLERK: U. H. ADAMS, OF Shamokin.

FOR PROSECU- TOR: LLOYD T. ROHRBACH, OF Sunbury.

FOR JUDGES: H. J. RENN, OF Zerbe Twp.

FOR COMMISSIONERS: J. G. DURHAM, OF Delaware Co., H. E. MALICK, OF Lower Augusta Twp.

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THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY AS A POLITICAL POWER IN OUR STATE.—It is not about time that the people of this Commonwealth should teach the Pennsylvania Railroad Company that it must keep its hands out of our politics? That company has for years been exercising an undue influence on our legislature and in the selection of our officials. It selected John Scott, a Republican, and Wm. A. Wallace, a Democrat, to the U. S. Senate, and its present design is to have the Governor of the State in the person of Cyrus L. Pershing. Mr. Pershing was the Company's attorney in Cambria county, and when in the Legislature was the Company's representative, instead of the people's just as he would be the Company's Governor, instead of the Governor for the people. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company through Col. McClure, who has long furnished much of the brains for the Company's political manipulations, brought about Pershing's nomination at Erie. To show this, it is only necessary to read this despatch to the Erie Convention, and remember how quickly the intimations in it were acted upon:

Philadelphia, Sept. 9, 1875.

"If the Democrats have any sense, they will nominate Pershing. His action yesterday would make him invincible."

That the Pennsylvania Railroad Company knows its man is shown by Pershing's fidelity to the interests of the company when in the Legislature—a fidelity that made him forget his duty to the people.

In 1863 he voted against the passage of the act to prohibit corporations paying their employees in orders upon stores. (See House Journal, pages 706-707.)

In 1865, he voted for the passage of a law to make employees of Railroad Companies (instead of the companies themselves) responsible for accidents. (See House Journal, pages 619-620.)

In 1862, he voted against repealing the Act relating to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company from payment of tonnage tax. (See House Journal, page 558.)

In 1862, he voted for the Act giving the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company power to construct branches without limit or restriction. (See House Journal, page 582.)

When the question of such vital importance to the taxpayers of Pennsylvania as the holding of all State tax on the farms and homes of our people, and the taxation of corporations in their stead, was voted on in 1866, Cyrus L. Pershing, true to his subservience to the corporations, dodged the vote, and failed to place himself on the record on the side of the people.

Is this the kind of a man the people want for the Governor? Remember all we have stated in regard to him is taken from the records of the State, and can't be denied.—Lebanon Courier.

The Republican Party and the Power of the State.—The Republican party came into power in Pennsylvania in 1861. The debt of the State at that time was \$7,364,092.02.

Of this amount \$20,122,474 was overdue, and the holders were clamorous for payment. A considerable portion of debt was for interest, which the State being unable to pay when due, had funded. To the creditors the answer of the State had been that she was without funds to pay, and they were remissible. It is true that under Governor Bigler a proposition was made to compound our overdue indebtedness by giving new bonds, but the creditors declined any new obligation of a debtor that had given so little evidence of its integrity. With this effort ceased all attempt to take care of our maturing obligations or relieve our credit. Such was the condition of our finances and credit in 1861, when the rebellion, with the enormous sacrifices required for its suppression, rose in the face of the young party just installed in place, and we were called upon to raise \$3,000,000 to equip the defenders of our freedom. No one wanted our loan. The English, already heavily our creditors, mindful of our continued default, and sympathizing with the South, refused to lend us a dollar. Our own citizens were appealed to individually with large results. Finally, by a united action of our banks, the loan was subscribed, as a matter of patriotic duty, not of profit. Such was Pennsylvania's credit in 1861.

Looking to-day over the stock list where our securities are quoted at ten to fifteen per cent. premium, some of us remember the days when the Democracy had dragged us so far in the mire of dishonor that the strongest comparison which could be made to a discredited government was to liken her to Pennsylvania, and when our State Loan was selling at from thirty cents to seventy-five cents on the dollar.

With this starting point, what has the Republican rule of fourteen years given us? We have been subjected during that period to the extraordinary expenses of the war. We had to raise and equip an army, to support and educate the children of our soldiers who died in our defense, and to contribute our share to the direct tax levied by the General Government—all in addition to what the Democracy party had been called upon in previous years to provide for. We paid during the last fourteen years for extraordinary expenses occasioned by the war:

Education and support of Soldiers' Orphans \$3,577,000

For Federal depositions in border counties, 1,900,000

Military expenses, 1,600,000

Total, \$8,377,000

An amount more than sufficient to pay the ordinary expenses of carrying on the State Government for two years. But for these extraordinary necessities the public debt would have been less by that than its present amount, and the reduction during the fourteen years of Republican rule would have exhibited a total of twenty-two and a-half millions of dollars, and this was done without stinting necessary appropriations. The reports of the Auditor General show that our State charities were maintained, during these years, with a liberality never before equalled, and that, while the appropriations for Common Schools during the seven years previous to 1861, amounted in all to \$1,215,026 or an average of \$175,755 per annum, they have amounted during the last fourteen years to the sum of \$6,577,100, an average of \$470,000 per annum, or 2 1/2 times the amount of the average annual appropriation under Democratic rule. This amount of \$6,577,100 does not include the sum of \$3,977,000 expended during the same term for the education of Soldiers' Orphans.

Nor were these results accomplished by the labor of the Commonwealth.—Through the labor of the Commonwealth.—Through the labor of the Commonwealth.—Through the labor of the Commonwealth.

Though the Republican party had always pretended a concern for the welfare of the laboring man, it never made an effort to relieve him from taxation. On the other hand, while assuming an inveterate hostility to corporate property, they permitted it to go free or nearly free. It was in fact entirely relieved of local tax, and paid but

about 1% of one per cent. of State tax, while real estate was permitted to bear all local taxation and the same State tax as corporations. The Republican party accomplished its financial success by apportioning taxes equitably among all classes of property by an honest collection of the revenue, and by restricting expenditures rigidly within the limitations of the Constitution. By an inflexible adherence to these principles in 1866 they found themselves in condition to reduce taxation, and selected as the object of the reduction the overburdened real estate of the Commonwealth.

The proposition for its relief was at war with all Democratic views of finance, and aroused in that party in the Legislature a determination to defeat the measure. But a resolute Republican majority forced it through Senate and House and a Republican Governor promptly gave it his signature. The amount saved since that time to the land owners of the State has exceeded eleven millions of dollars. The gain to each county may be ascertained by a comparison of its annual statements of expenditures, published in the county newspapers since 1866, with the statements of previous years. It is a fact of which we have reason to be proud that ours is the only State Government that does not tax its real estate for its support. Nor are other interests unduly taxed that real estate may escape. In New York and New Jersey capital is taxed as a whole far more heavily than in Pennsylvania. We differ from them in this, that we have adopted a system whereby revenues are collected without expense, whilst our neighbors maintain an army of officeholders for their collection, by whom the gross levy is shorn of its proportions before it reaches the State Treasury.

In addition to what we have already stated the Republican party took up every creditor's claim and placed our debt in a position for systematic redemption. The funds for this purpose were raised by placing upon the market a currency loan (the Democratic party, and notably its present candidate for Governor having claimed that the overdue indebtedness was payable principal and interest, in gold), which was given out to the highest bidder upon due and public notice. The improvement wrought in our credit by six years of Republican administration is fittingly illustrated by the fact that twenty-three millions of the overdue indebtedness eighteen millions were held in foreign countries, while of the new loan twenty millions were purchased by residents of Pennsylvania, and to-day the debt of this State is far more largely held by her own citizens than that of any State of the Union.

The debt of the Commonwealth January 1, 1875, was as follows:

Outstanding \$20,122,474.46

Falling due in 1881 77,900.00

Falling due in 1882 1,021,698.05

Falling due in 1883 181,200.00

Falling due in 1884 2,330,773.32

Falling due in 1885 1,563,437.70

Falling due in 1886 2,099,773.78

Falling due in 1887 1,774,538.55

Falling due in 1888 4,900,000.00

Falling due in 1889 428,000.00

Falling due in 1890 400,000.00

Falling due in 1891 869,000.00

Other items, 464,507.36

Total, 37,964,692.02

Total debt, December 1st, 1874, was 24,568,637.37

Reduction in 1875, 1,300,600.00

Reduction under Republican rule, 14,595,965.65

The distinguishing features of the administration of our finances under Democratic and under Republican rule may be contrasted as follows:

Under Democratic rule—

1. Default in the payment of interest upon our loan. A habitual funding of our interest by the issue of new bonds, thus compounding it.

2. Default in the payment of the principal of our debt as maturity to the amount of \$20,122,474.00.

3. A deficiency of revenue to meet expenses amounting to \$9,000,000.

4. Less than one-half enough appropriated to the support of our common schools to keep them open three months annually.

5. An annual tax upon real estate of \$1,300,000.

6. Impaired credit—our loan selling far below par.

Under Republican rule—

1. Our overdue loan paid off.

2. Punctual payment of all our obligations, principal and interest, at maturity, from the current receipts of our revenue.

3. The United States direct tax upon our citizens assumed and paid from the Treasury.

4. The children of our fallen heroes supported and educated.

5. Our public school system defended from insidious attacks and placed upon a most liberal foundation.

6. The tax upon real estate abolished.

7. The principal of the public debt reduced fourteen millions of dollars.

The Republican party has paid:

For Military expenses during the war, \$1,600,000

Direct U. S. Tax, 1,900,000

For support of soldiers' orphans, 3,577,000

For Chambersburg and the raided borders, 900,000

For reduction of State debt, 14,000,000

For maintenance of public schools in excess of what was paid in the same time under Democratic rule, 4,000,000

Total, \$29,377,000

And since 1866 has saved to the land-holders of the State by repeal of real estate tax, 11,000,000

Total, \$37,377,000

THE GRANGERS.—There can be no doubt that the Democratic politicians of this State seized hold of the Granger movement, when it first began, and have been laboring ever since to control it in the interest of their party. They have, by their unscrupulous and chicanery, managed to worm themselves into the chief offices of the Order, and their hope now is that the members will follow the lead of the officers.

In this they will find themselves mistaken. The first principle of the Order is that it is not political, and must not be used for political purposes. Its members are perfectly free, so far as their society obligations go, to vote as they please, and experience has shown that whenever an attempt has been made to use their Order, politically, they have resented it as an affront, and voted against their own brethren who assumed to profit politically by their connection with them.

An instance of this was given in Bradford county last year, where there are fifty Grangers. The Republicans of that county were tempted into nominating several Grangers upon their county ticket; and the object of doing so was to claim that the Grangers, almost en masse, voted against a ticket which seemed to imply that they were in the only State Government that does not tax its real estate for its support. Nor are other interests unduly taxed that real estate may escape. In New York and New Jersey capital is taxed as a whole far more heavily than in Pennsylvania. We differ from them in this, that we have adopted a system whereby revenues are collected without expense, whilst our neighbors maintain an army of officeholders for their collection, by whom the gross levy is shorn of its proportions before it reaches the State Treasury.

In addition to what we have already stated the Republican party took up every creditor's claim and placed our debt in a position for systematic redemption. The funds for this purpose were raised by placing upon the market a currency loan (the Democratic party, and notably its present candidate for Governor having claimed that the overdue indebtedness was payable principal and interest, in gold), which was given out to the highest bidder upon due and public notice. The improvement wrought in our credit by six years of Republican administration is fittingly illustrated by the fact that twenty-three millions of the overdue indebtedness eighteen millions were held in foreign countries, while of the new loan twenty millions were purchased by residents of Pennsylvania, and to-day the debt of this State is far more largely held by her own citizens than that of any State of the Union.

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GENERAL NEWS ITEMS. They cure chicken cholera in Georgia by smoking the birds with pine tops, tar and feathers.

A number of cattle have been killed in Nicollet county, Minn., by getting into the sorghum fields.

The cold trade is threatened with an unprofitable wrangle between the great producers, owing to a threatened overstocked market.

The Fall River factories will start up again next Monday, paying the wages of labor to the operatives before the late foolish "vacation."

The next gain of the population of California by immigration during the first eight months of the present year is estimated at eighty thousand.

An Ohio congregation recently had their preacher on trial for merely saying "damn it to Texas" when he stamped his foot and went over his head into the mud.

The order of Odd Fellows in this county now embraces nearly half a million members, and last year expended \$1,371,314 for the relief of beneficiaries.

The government has accumulated so large an amount of gold in California that it has been found necessary to transfer some of it east. Arrangements are now being made for that purpose.

In Warwick county, Indiana, they admit widows to the fair grounds free of charge. By this infatuation of widows stock in that county, the value of an ordinary husband's life has depreciated fifty per cent.

Alexander II. Zar of all the Russias, has another grandson, the child of the Grand Duke Vladimir. This latest scion of royalty is to be called His Imperial Highness.

The Missouri Valley Poultry and Pet Stock Association are making great preparations to show the visitors to the international exhibition what the Missouri Valley can do in the way of fine poultry.

Kansas acts silk-worm to her other exports. A few days ago two boxes of eggs worth at least \$3,000 were shipped to France.

The Liverpool emigration returns for August show a reduction of 5,124, while the total diminution in the year amounts to no less than 26,870.

Topers are looking forward with the liveliest interest to the eclipse of to-morrow, which serves as an excuse for turning the bottoms of glasses upwards.

The people of the Colorado Valley in Texas are going largely into the sugar growing business. Land and climate are both admirably adapted to the purpose.

The September report of the Department of Agriculture says of the corn crop: "Could it be thoroughly ripened its aggregate would exceed any previous crop."

It is estimated that the people of York have spent over \$25,000 for excursions, fairs and picnics this summer.

Rich silver and gold discoveries on the north shore of Lake Superior are reported, the estimated value of the ore being from \$3,500 to \$5,000 a ton.

The value of foreign imports at Philadelphia in August was \$1,714,016, of which amount \$1,148,646 came in American vessels, and 565,370 in foreign.

A notorious horse thief, named Jacob Crawford, otherwise known as Jack Saunders, died in the Eastern Penitentiary some days since. He was from Wyoming county.

Erik shooting is one of the amusements in Finland. The steaks are nice, and the hide makes excellent buckskin. An ordinary specimen weighs, dressed, from 800 to 1,200 pounds.

Senator Morton addressed a very large Republican meeting in Pittsburg last Friday night. The hall in which he spoke was packed, and hundreds were unable to gain admittance.

Jos. Sullivan, a little boy in New York, was lost two weeks ago, and nothing has since been heard of him. It is thought he was kidnapped. His parents, naturally, are almost distracted.

The decision of an English court makes the aeronaut responsible for damages to crops, fences, etc., occasioned by his balloon, or by the crowd, when it alights.

The recent storm on the Gulf of Mexico destroyed the town of Indiana, and many of the lives of the residents of that place. A correspondent from there says "dead bodies are strewn for twenty miles along the bay."

There is still trouble at Fall River, Mass., between the "strikers" and those who are willing to go to work in the mills. Several of the mills have started with those who have withdrawn from the union. The militia are out to preserve the peace.

Pilot went to the Erie convention boasting to his Democratic friends there that he could control the Granger vote, and bartering that vote for a place on the ticket. We shall be disappointed in the intelligence of Granger if they can be sold and delivered by this political adventurer.

The Republican States and Territories already carried this year are New Hampshire, Maine, Rhode Island, Michigan, North Carolina, Colorado and New Mexico, and this is a much better record than we were able to present at this time last year.

The Reading Times says that there are numbers of Democrats in that city who will not vote at the coming election. They are so utterly disgusted with their party, with Pershing and Pollet, Bill McCullough and back-pay Speer, that they will stay at home and sulk.

All over the country, while Democrats are quarreling over the financial and other issues the Republicans are consolidating and preparing to present an unbroken front to the enemy.

Remember that appearances are often deceiving. Many a pale, thin young lady will eat more corned beef than a Blacksmith. Because you find her playing the piano in the parlor, it is no sign that her mother is not at the corner grocery running in debt for a peck of potatoes.

A pewter tea-set, formerly the property of Gen. Burgoyne, and marked with his name, is now in possession of a family at Garrison, N. Y., where it has been for nearly a century. It was found near the battle-field of Saratoga, in a hollow stump.

The coldest fog in England belongs to one A. S. Fivas, who wants fifty thousand dollars for it. The name of the beast is Gussowet, N. Y., where it has been for nearly a century. It was found near the battle-field of Saratoga, in a hollow stump.

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