The Somerset Herald.

WEDNESDAY. October 13, 1875.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

JOHN F. HARTRANFT,

of Montgomery County.

FOR STATE TREASURER,

HENRY RAWLE,

of Erie.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,

FRANCIS J. KOOSER.

FOR SHERIFF,

GEORGE W. PILE.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,

AARON F. DICKEY.

FOR TREASURER,

JOSIAH KELLER.

FOR COMMISSIONERS,

DANIEL PHILIPPI,

WILLIAM REEL.

FOR POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR,

ISAAC YODER

FOR AUDITORS,

SAMUEL SMITH,

SAMUEL S. MILLER.

THE PLATFORM.

The Republicans of Pennsylvania, affirming their continued adhesion to the party whose perpetuation is rendered necessary by the causes which called it into existence, make declaration of the fundamental principles of their political faith, as follows:

1. The equality of all men before the law. Equal justice to all and special favors to none.

2. The harmony of the National and State governments. Both are parts of one system, alike necessary for the common prosperity, peace, and security.

3. The unity of the nation. We are one people. The Constitution of the United States forms a government, not a league.

4. A faithful execution of the laws, an economical administration of the government, integrity in office, honesty in all branches of the civil service, and a rigid accountability of public officers.

5. Protection to home industry, and a home market for home products.

6. The right of the laborer to protection and encouragement, and the promotion of harmony between labor and capital.

7. Cheap transportation and the advancement of closer intercourse between all parts of the country.

8. Free banking, a safe and uniform National currency, adjusted to the growing wants of the business interests of the country, and a steady reduction of the national debt.

9. The public domain being the heritage of the people, should be reserved for actual settlers exclusively.

10. The equalization of the bounties of soldiers and a speedy settlement of all just claims arising out of the late war.

11. Honest men in office—men with brains enough to know dishonesty when they see it, and courage enough to fight it wherever they find it.

12. *Resolved*, That we declare a firm and unqualified adherence to the unwritten law of the Republic, which wisely and under the sanction of the most venerable of examples limits the Presidential service of any citizen to two terms; and we, the Republicans of Pennsylvania, in recognition of this law, are unalterably opposed to the election to the Presidency of any person for a third term.

13. *Resolved*, That the Republican party of this Commonwealth recall with pride their effective agency in the creation of the administration of President Ulysses S. Grant, and point with confidence to its general policy and the beneficent fruits thereof, for their vindication and his; that having received the Government from his predecessor demoralized in every branch; corruption and carelessness in office the rule; the fruits of the war ungathered; the lately rebellious States sullen; the late slaves unprotected and yet denied that great means of self protection, the ballot; foreign States unchastised for their wrongs to us, and home States defiantly inefficient to the exigencies which their rebellious action required. The administration of President Grant has in six short years steadily and unpretendingly reformed every known abuse, and is to-day relentlessly upon the track of wrong doers; has largely reduced the nation's debt; has largely reduced the people's taxes; has inflexibly punished all violators of law; has secured by constitutional provision the ballot to all freemen, and by law thrown sorely needed safeguards around the ballot-box; has wrung from unfriendly foreign States confession of their faults and reparation for injuries done us, and has influenced reluctant home States to at least the appearance of just dealings with all their citizens—all which events mark the present Administration as among the most brilliant in achievement in our annals.

14. *Resolved*, That in presenting the name of Governor John F. Hartranft for re-election to the exalted position which he now fills, we meet the unanimous wish of our constituents, who desire in this manner to indicate their approval of the careful, conscientious, and able manner in which he has met and discharged every duty incumbent upon him—making thereby a record which will secure his reputation as one of the best upon the roll of our chief magistrates—brave in the field, modest in the cabinet, tried often and always found faithful, self-poised, just and honest, we present him for the suffrages of the people, confident that their judgement will approve and ratify our nomination.

15. *Resolved*, That in view of the evils common in the government of most of the lesser municipalities of the country, and of the constant increase of municipal taxation in this and other States of the Union, it behooves our Legislature to devise adequate means to protect the people as well from existing mal-administration as to prevent its recurrence, and to this end we suggest, as a preliminary step, a thorough investigation by an able and experienced commission, to be formed under proper authority of the whole subject.

16. *Resolved*, That we arraign the Democratic party of Pennsylvania for the utter failure to redeem the promise upon which it partially attained to power in this State. It pledged itself to Reform, to Legislative purity, to greater economy, and to a higher aim in legislation, while it has reformed nothing, has economized in nothing, and has dishonored the State by an unseemly and arbitrary exercise of Legislative powers.

17. *Resolved*, That the efforts now being made by the national administration to ferret out and bring to punishment those who have been defrauding the government of its lawful revenues, should enlist the sympathy and hearty support of honest men of all parties.

TIME was, and within the memory of a ten year old, that the Democracy claimed to be "strict constructionists" of the constitution, and every proposed innovation on the beaten path of politics or law was promptly denounced as unconstitutional. At the commencement of the rebellion we were gravely told that we had no right to coerce a State, no right to preserve the National Union by force, because the power was not plainly nominated in the constitution, and so on throughout the entire war, almost every measure taken for national preservation was denounced as unconstitutional, and we were constantly reproached by the Democratic rebels in arms with the unconstitutionality of many of the war measures forced upon the Government. The first issue of paper money was met by a storm of denunciation, and so fiercely was the measure assailed that the Republican party was forced to defend it solely as a war measure, and compelled to plead absolute necessity in extenuation of the act. No sooner was the rebellion crushed, than these strict constructionists seized the first opportunity to test the constitutionality of the law, and the Supreme Court finally decided that only under the war making power and as a necessity for the preservation of the life of the nation, could Congress authorize the issue of paper money. Now, these tenacious sticklers for a strict construction of the constitution, these Democrats who have howled themselves hoarse denouncing "rag money," these politicians who know that no constitutional power exists for a further issue of paper money, are demanding that the decision of the Supreme Court and the provisions of the Constitution shall be defied, and that a further issue of green backs shall be made.—Men who will thus sin, not only against light and knowledge, but against all the professions and teachings of their lives, who, if they ever had any political sentiments, are now squarely repudiating them—are utterly devoid of common honesty, and are not only unworthy to be entrusted with the control of public affairs, but are as little entitled to confidence as the petty sharper and thief who lives by preying upon the credulity of unsuspecting greenhorns.

HENDRICK B. WRIGHT, Chairman of the Democratic State Committe, declares that the character of Governor Hartranft, for honesty, integrity and patriotism, "cannot be successfully impeached." The public character of Pershing has been successfully impeached, in this: that he opposed the government and favored the rebels during the war; that he changed in one night his attitude toward railroads, under a fee of $500 as a retainer as solicitor for a railroad corporation; that he opposed bills in the interest of working men; that he opposed the repeal of the tax on real estate; that he opposed the coming of colored men to this State, whether for temporary or permanent residence.

AS WILL be seen by reference to his advertisement, the chairman of the Republican County Committee has called a series of public meetings at various points in the county. We hope that active Republicans in the vicinities where they are to be held, will take measures to induce a full attendance of the voters. It is important that the real issues of the campaign should be fully understood and canvassed. The Democrats propose to tamper with and destroy the value of our present safe and admirable currency, and the question of its preservation in tact touches the pocket and the interests of every voter. A good attendance at the meetings will insure a full turn out at the polls. We must not be satisfied with merely beating the enemy in the coming battle, we must utterly route him.

IF any of the supporters of Mr. Pershing can give a plausible reason for his voting to filch its charter from the Pittsburgh & Connellsville railroad, let him stand up. If any man in the Southern part of the county, or along the line of that road, wishes that it had never been constructed, let him vote for Pershing. If any citizen who remembers the wilderness of the valleys of the Yough, the Casselman, and of Wills creek but a few short years since, and now takes pride in their thrift and development and prosperity, let him also remember that Pershing voted to prevent all this improvement, the opening up of all these resources, and would have deprived them of all their present advantages, simply because the Pennsylvania railroad, his owner and master, feared competition, and when he goes to the polls let him not forget the old time doctrine of an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth.

If any man claiming to be reasonably honest, proposes to support Pershing, let him answer how he can sustain a knave who voted to rob the stockholders of this road of a charter under which they had expended millions of dollars, and just as they were preparing to complete the work.

If any one imagines that Pershing would make a capable or honest Governor, let him answer, if he would be a safe ruler, who knew as a lawyer, when he voted for the act to repeal the charter of this road, that, as the District Court of the United States afterwards declared, it was unconstitutional, null and void.

OUR newly-patented greenback democratic inflationists are very bitter in their denunciation of national banks, and their orators and journals hotly insist that these institutions shall be extinguished and there shall be established in their stead a system of State banks of discount and deposit only, with no paper money except such as may be issued directly by and upon the faith of the Federal Government." Now, suppose the national banks be abolished, and State banks are established in their stead, one half of the present currency of the nation (the national bank notes) will be at once wiped out.—This is to be at once supplied and as much more added as the necessities of business require, by the issue of greenbacks by the national government, say these Democratic financeers. The doctrine of a currency to be issued at the whim or caprice of Congress, to be contracted or inflated, as according to its views, the business necessities of the country demand, is as absurd as it is impracticable. No Supreme Court with the average judicial knowledge of a third rate lawyer, could be found to approve such an act, and no third class lawyer can be found who will venture to assert to the contrary. The first attempt to carry out such a law would be taken into the courts, and with the first test case the law would be declared unconstitutional. What then? By the extinction of the national banks over one-half of our present currency would be withdrawn and to supply its place would come an issue of notes by the State banks, and we would be restored to the "good old times" of 1849, when there was in the United States six hundred and ninety-eight banks which issued bills. Of these the notes of barely fifty-two circulated at par. Those of the other six hundred and forty-five were circulated at various rates of discount, from one-quarter to thirty per cent. Our older readers will remember those as the bright and beautiful days when every man carried a "*Bank Note Reporter*" in his hat, without which indispensable guide a man buying a calico dress for his wife, or a pair of boots for himself, was liable to pay too much or too little.

To this complexion must it come if the National Banks are abolished. Congress, nor any other power under the constitution, can authorize the issue of any more greenbacks. The amount we have in circulation is not one-fourth sufficient to supply the wants of trade, say these democratic financiers, and so there will be nothing left but to go back to the old State bank issues of wild-cat currency, varying from one to thirty per cent below par, and one-half of it counterfeit, or worthless at that. Surely the people of this State are not ready to commit so stupendous a folly, as to vote into power a party whose financial views must result in such a sweeping destruction of our present safe and abundant currency.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York *Tribune* has been interviewing Hon. Edward McPherson, and among other things records the following opinion concerning our candidate for Governor, every word of which, we believe, is true: "Gov. Hartranft is much stronger that his party. His administration has been honest, straightforward, and successful. The people have confidence in him, and their hearts have gone out to him all the more because so many of them distrusted him in 1872. Thousands of voters who doubted his honesty then will vote for him now as the only recompense they can make for the wrong they did him by their unjust suspicions. An appeal for an indorsement of his able and upright course will be among the strongest of our arguments in the canvass."

THEY have been trying to start a Greenback Club out in Terre Haute, Ind. The canvasser was making some headway among the needy class, by diligently telling them that all they wanted was more money, when the *Gazette* put a very heavy damper on his arguments by announcing that the directors of the National State bank of the city were deliberating a proposition to reduce their circulation $100,000, since that amount of money and more was lying idle in the vaults, on which they had to pay taxes. "If there is more money in the bank now than the people can use, what is the Greenback Club shouting more money for?"—This conundrum remains unanswered in Terra Haute.

THE more Pershing's record is ventilated the worse does it appear. During his Legislative career of five years, he is proved most conclusively by his votes, to have been a mere supple tool of that great monopoly, the Pennsylvania railroad, doing its bidding, right or wrong, in season and out of season. While as a politician he was a copperhead of the yellowest dye, bitterly hostile to every measure for crushing the rebellion and preserving the life of the Nation. His friends are now trying to plead the statute of limitation in his behalf, but they will find that the inexorable truths of history can neither be waived nor set aside. Although the nation is busily preparing to celebrate the centennial of its independence, the treason of Arnold, and the aid and comfort rendered the common enemy by the tories and cow-boys of the Revolution is not yet forgotten. How vain then to hope, that within ten short years, the aid and comfort rendered armed traitors striking at the life of the nation can be effaced from memory, and the "cow-boy" of 1863–65 promoted to the highest position in the gift of the people of this State.

Pershing.

The candidacy of Judge Pershing for the Supreme Court procured for him a raking that caused him to run far behind his colleague on the Democratic State ticket. But the scoring he then received was nothing to what he now encounters as a candidate Governor. Of course the easy way to avoid considering these charges is to call them partisan abuse, when in point of fact they are nothing of the kind. They all consist of extracts from his speeches as a member of the State Legislature, reproduction of his votes in that body on particular measures, and recitation of other facts which stand uncontradicted and are not susceptible of contradiction. In answer to this remarkable record, which in brief is that of a thorougly hidebound, dyed-in-the-wool, bitter and uncompromising partisan Democrat, one of the journals in this city advocating his election enters a plea that all these votes and speeches relate to past acts and issues, and that all these things are outlawed. But how are the public to form a correct idea as to the capacity of Judge Pershing for the high and responsible office of Governor of this great Commonwealth, unless we take his past record as a legislator?

At a time when the price of gold was 280 Judge Pershing made a three hours' speech in the House of Representatives in favor of paying the interest on the State debt in gold. And yet at the present time we find him mounted on a platform in favor of paying the interest on the National debt in greenbacks. At the time referred to the attempt to pay the interest on the State debt in gold would have left the Treasury with not enough money to pay the most ordinary expenses of the Government. Nor was this all, for at the same session Pershing was with his party in favor of a resolution recommending that the whole vast army of the Republic, one million of men, should also be paid in gold. Of course every one knew at the time that such a thing would be impossible. The whole aim was to bankrupt the Government and stop the war. But let any business man take these two measures and apply them to Pershing as a test of his executive capacity. Neither of the things he favored was at all practicable. He knew it perfectly, and yet he urged both with a solemn earnestness that encouraged the ignoramuses around him on the Democratic side of the House.

Again, we find him at the same session of the Legislature denouncing and opposing the National Banking System, and especially a bill to enable the State banks to become National institutions. Yet at the present time he is a stockholder in a National bank at Johnstown and is runing as a candidate against the system. If he is opposed to it on principle why does he hold stock in such a bank? If he believes, as he said he did in his long speech in the Legislature, that the greenback issues are unconstitutional, why does he consent to run as the candidate of a party whose platform refuses to allow of any other kind of paper currency? The truth is that Judge Pershing as a politician is a mere soldier of fortune. And all his intense copperheadism during the war and reconstruction era, he did not hesitate a moment to accept a Republican nomination in Schuylkill county, and the position he was then elected to over the regular Democratic nominee he now holds, and so has little faith in his election to the office of Governor that he refuses to resign or take the stump.

Anyone who feels an interest in such matters will find the course of Judge Pershing in the legislature a very curious study. He was the solicitor of the Pennsylvania Railroad for Cambria county, and his votes will be found in favor of every bill of that company however unlimited. One of these it will be remembered was vetoed by Governor Geary because of its monstrosity. Another that Pershing voted for allowing the Philadelphia and Erie unlimited power to build branches. The whole volume of special legislation, against which the reform movement was arrayed so successfully, found in Pershing one of its most unfailing friends. He never took any bold statesmanlike stand against any of these jobs, for the fact is that he had not the stuff in him for work of that kind. He was too much occupied with partisan opposition to Republican measures, and to that he gave all his time and attention, and was head man in every party trick or movement. He ought this time to be thoroughly served out in a way that will settle his hash.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

NEW YORK, October 11, 1875.

THE END OF A NUISANCE.

"The way of the transgressor is hard." Never was this text better illustrated than in this city Thursday morning, in the death of Edward O'Baldwin, the Irish pugilist.

Mr. Ned O'Baldwin was an Irishman, who was blest by nature with a frame six feet seven inches in heighth, and correspondingly broad. He would have made a magnificent ditcher, a superb truckman, or a splendid longshoreman. But Mr. O'Baldwin being pugnaciously inclined, and having met with success in punching heads in a private way, blossomed out into a professional, and followed his countrymen to New York, where he developed into a most exasperating nuisance. He was a blatherskite, a cowardly, rutfianly fellow, who became the centre of a gang of ruffians, all as bad as himself, except in the matter of inches and pounds. He fought prize-fights; he was used in elections by the Democracy—in short, he became a bravo of the same type as those used by demagogues in Italy, only he used his fists instead of the stiletto.

For a time Mr. O'Baldwin flourished like a green bay tree. He was the pet of the short-haired fraternity, and the dissolute women of the town lavished their smiles upon him, and life was, in a feverish way, rose-tinted as possible. But the dark days came. The populace tired of him, and dissipation weakened his huge carcass, so that plenty of younger men could bang him about. Then Mr. O'Baldwin, to furnish bread for himself and to get his liquor at wholesale prices, opened a bar-room with another Irishman named Finnell. The speculation did not pay, for some reason. Probably Mr. O'B.'s whiskey was exceptionally bad, or possibly those who would otherwise have been customers feared him when in his cups and wisely kept away. Be it as it may, Mr. O'Baldwin, Wednesday night, appeared to Mr. Finnell, and abruptly announced that he should quit the place. Mr. Finnell's hot Celtic blood rose at this summary dissolution, and as if determined that it should be complete, drew his pistol and planted two balls in O'Baldwin's body. As either would have finished the giant, there was a waste of one cartridge, which I regret, for it is a pity that it could not have missed its aim and killed some one else in the room. But we can't have everything to suit us. Mr. O'Baldwin was carried out, and after lingering twenty-four hours in great agony, died. Mr. Finnell gave himself up the day after, and as he does not appear to have much influence among the Democracy (he had just started his rum-mill), their is a cheerful prospect that he will be hung. It's rather expensive business, hanging these fellows, but in the long run it pays.

And speaking of the

LAST END OF PUGILISTS,

none of them have ever died happy or in comfort. Yankee Sullivan cut his throat in San Francisco to avoid hanging; Tom Hyre died miserable and wretched of consumption; Geoghegan keeps a miserable rum shop. Tom Allen ditto—in short, go through the list, and scarcely one can be found who did not die of violence, or if they escaped that, of extreme poverty. John Morissey, it is true, is apparently flourishing, but his end is not yet. There will come a turn to him some of these days that will bring him to the bottom of the cup. Decency, my young friends, is as much the best policy as honesty. The man who lives without labor is not going to have a very long life or a very pleasant one.

I may put right here that O'Baldwin, who had as good a time as any of them, served two years in the Massachusetts Penitentiary, and as much more in the Moyamensing Prison, Philadelphia, to say nothing of innumerable sixty-day terms in jails and prisons in various cities.

POLITICS.

The Republican State Central Committee of New York have some hope of carrying the State, though I fail to see upon what they base it. The Committee are zealously at work, determined to secure the legislature even, though Tilden, by virtue of the fraudulent vote always to be expected in the city, carries the State. The best Democracy of this city are hoping for the defeat of the Democracy in Ohio and Pennsylvania, for they foresee trouble that will certainly come upon the country in the event of the success of the party in those States upon inflation platforms. If Ohio and Pennsylvania go Democratic this fall, nothing under heaven can prevent the next national Democratic convention from making inflation and repudiation the chief plank in its platform. Hence, the Democratic business men of the city desire Republican success in those States.

The action of the Republicans in Massachusetts gives general satisfaction to the Republicans here. The ticket is sound and the platform splendid. With Massachusetts, Ohio, and Pennsylvania in line, the question as to which party will elect the next President is settled. The Republicans of New York feel very confident that, as against inflation and repudiation, they can carry even New York easily. Consequently they are in good spirits, and will so continue, even though slippery Tilden slides into the gubernatorial chair this fall.

CRUELTY TO CHILDREN.

Henry Bergh, who has for so long a time stood between brutal men and their brute victims, has organized a society for the prevention of cruelty to children, and heaven knows there was need enough for it! There are thousands upon thousands of children in the city whose drunken parents or grasping guardians treat them more cruelly than they would brutes. As for instance Nellie Boyle, who lived with her uncle, slept for two years on the floor, without covering of any kind, and was every day kicked and beaten in the most inhuman manner. The uncle's favorite amusement was to beat her with a barrel hoop with the nails in. Joseph Petrez, an organ-grinder, hired a little girl of her mother for $1 per week, to sing and dance on the street. He required her to bring him a fixed sum of money every night, in default of which she was beaten almost to death. When rescued from the grasp of the brute she was one mass of bruises. One man made his stepson walk up and down a room and call every hour of the night, from 7 P. M. to 6 A. M., for five weeks. During this time the child was allowed a slice of bread and a glass of water each day. Once, after the starving boy, in desperation, had helped himself from the pantry, the beast manacled him, and nailed him to the floor in a kneeling position, with a dish of savory food just out of his reach, and kept him there eleven hours.

But the worst case that has been developed is that of Henry A. Henken, a boy of sixteen, in Brooklyn. His mother had been dead several years, and a year ago his father died, leaving him entirely alone in the world with a fortune of $40,000. He fell into the hands of a woman named Kate Cooney, who took him to live with her, and trained him systematically to drunkenness. She fed him with liquor constantly, and kept him so completely under its influence that he became almost idiotic, transferring property all the time, as fast as possible, from him to herself. When the poor boy was discovered he was in a state of absolute helplessness. His mind was gone, and his will as well, and he was a mere instrument in the hands of the woman. He was at once taken from the harridan and placed in an asylum, where it is hoped he may recover his strength and reason.

These few incidents—and there are many thousands of them—show how wide a field for action Mr. Bergh's society has. Cupidity, drunkenness, and the brutality engendered by vice make terrible lives for many thousands of helpless ones. Bergh's new society will be of more use than his old.

BUSINESS

continues tolerably brisk, though it it is not quite so lively as it was last month. Claflin, the great jobber of dry goods, made one very heavy clearing-out sale of calicoes at figures a long way below anything ever heard of in the market, and other big operations are reported; but as the goods were sold at or below the cost of production, it is evident that they were sales forced to realize upon too heavy stocks. Nevertheless, the fall's trade has thus far been better than either of the two preceding years, and those who watch the markets have faith that it will continue fairly good until long into the winter. The merchants are selling very closely, but they will get out whole. The good time is coming.

PIETRO.

Political Gleanings.

MR. CHARLES HERITAGE, editor of the *Temperance Blessing*, published in Philadelphia, in a letter to JAMES BLACK, says :—"This whole campaign, as conducted by you, is a flimsy cheat. You have confessed that you have no hope of electing the candidates nominated at Harrisburg, good and true men as they are, and that your purpose, therefore, is to use them to defeat GEN. HARTRANFT. * * * I cannot consent to become a partner to such a scheme, or an aspirant in its consummation. * * Your influence may induce some slurs to be cast upon me, and some who have been my friends may turn from me. But I can still pray that men may be made better, and I can go to the fallen of my kind and give them a helping hand toward purer holier life. I like this kind of temperance labor better than that taught and practiced in your political school, and therefore my deposal from your sanhedrim will bring me no regrets."

—Mr. Victor D. Piolett's defence of Charles R. Buckalew's honesty, when that gentleman was a candidate for Governor, was complete but unique. "I know Buckalew is honest, by G—!" exclaimed Piolett, "for when the Pennsylvania Railroad wanted to buy the State works, I had $50,000 of their money and tried to bribe him. And by G—! he wouldn't take the Stuff!" Now will Victor oblige an anxious public by showing how he can be honest who undertakes to corrupt another with a bribe? And how can a good Granger finger the corruption fund of a railroad monopoly to use it in prostituting a member of the Legislature simply because coming from the same section of the State, he might induce his friend to sell himself? Verily Piolett is like the player queen in Hamlet. He "doth protest too much!"—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

—The latest Journal and most trustworthy accounts from Ohio came from the editor of the Chicago *Tribune*, who has just returned from a trip through the State. He asserts that there is little doubt of a sweeping Republican victory on the 12th inst.

—The Democratic papers charge that the national banks make enormous sums of money, and that they have extraordinary privileges. But if that is so, the privileges are open to all. They are not a monopoly. Any one with the requisite capital can start a national bank if he chooses. If the privileges are so great, and the chance for making money so enormous, why do not the Democrats take hold of the chance? The door is wide open for them all the time. Pershing has shown *his* faith by his works, by subscribing for fourteen shares in a national bank at Johnstown; and the mony making opportunity is as open to his supporters as it was to him.

—Andrew G. Curtin has fallen from grace without doubt. His former friends and associates, almost without exception, have abandoned him. No longer content with the title of Liberal Republican, he has become a blatant Democrat. His letter to the Legal-Tender Club, indorsing rag-money, is mournful testimony to his ignorance or his want of principal. Even the New York *Tribune*, which in 1872 estimated one blast from his bugle horn as worth 10,000 men, now estimates his opinions and political connection as of no consequence. —*Chicago Tribune.*

—The Temperance Vindicator, true to its purpose to elect the Democratic ticket, says that Piolette is a "Christian citizen." On the other hand the Philadelphia Times represents him as a profane swearer, and the Tunkhannock Republican calls him a "loudmouthed, coarse grained, played out politician and a true blue whisky man." The Vindicator knows the man as well as the others do; but has taken a contract to elect the Democratic State ticket, through its third party agency, and hence tries to make it appear that a brawling old blasphemer is a "Christian citizen."

—The Prohibition candidate for Governor in Wisconsin has had the good sense to withdraw from the canvass and decline to run. He says that "while he continues to be a staunch and an efficient advocate of the temperance cause, he does not believe in the fanatical policy of delivering the State over to the worst enemies of that cause, which would be the result of dividing the Republican vote by his remaining in the field." Mr. Browne of this State, would consult his own reputation by taking a similar course.

—The Chicago *Times* compasses Pershing's true inwardness in this incisive manner: "He is either a unatic or a scoundrel, and that is allthat is necessary to make any man a good Ohio or Pennsylvania Democrat."

—We do not bet nor advise betting, but if any person is determined to risk a portion of his surplus earnings on the Ohio election, we advise him to bet on a Republican victory.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

—Captain Wikoff, Chairman of the Republican Committee in Ohio, is said to be the most confident man in the State, and places the Republican majority at 20,0000.—*Indianapolis*

A School Girl Murdered.

CONCORD, NEW HAMPSHIRE, Oct. 4.—A horrible murder occurred at Suncook to-day. Miss Longmade, daughter of James Longmade, a highly respectible citizen of Suncook, left home this morning for school, having half a mile to walk, part of the way through the woods.

Not returning at the usual hour search was made, and the woods scoured. At eight this evening her body was found in the woods half a mile from the road, with the head entirely severed from the body. She had been outraged and murdered.

As soon as the family received an intimation of her disappearance the alarm was at once given, and the people of Suncook turned out en masse to search for her body. It was found several rods from the road in a clump of bushes. The head was entirely severed from the body. She had been fearfully outraged. At 11 P. M. the head had not been found.

She was last seen alive this morning, one third of a mile from her home. The road to school is a lonely one, their being only two houses on the way. Officers have gone down from this city, and detectives have been telegraphed for from Boston.

Miss Josie Longmade was seventeen years old, pretty, and, a general favorite in the community in which she lived.

CONCORD, N. H., October 5.—The search for the head of the Langmade girl at Pembroke was resumed this morning, and resulted in its being found about one hundred rods from where the body was discovered. It was enveloped in a shawl which the girl had wore. One ear was gone, the face blackened and bruised and one side of the skull broken in. In the edge of the woods was found a stake broken in two places, with which she had evidently been struck and afterwards dragged into the woods, where the head was severed from the body. The officers at Suncook, a mile and a half from the scene of the tragedy, to-day arrested a man named Bill Drew, who lives about half a mile from where the murder was committed, and whose movements were very suspicious.

The most intense excitement prevailed when his arrest became known. A great crowd gathered about the station where he was confined, and but for the determination of the officers he would doubtless have been lynched.

Governor Hartranft at the Kutztown Fair

READING, October 7.—The sixth annual exhibition of the Keystone Agricultural Society of Kutztown, Berks county, has been an immense success. Thousands of people were on the grounds to-day. The entries are full in every department, and the society has never held a better exhibition. Governor Hartranft was present to-day and delivered an address in which he spoke of agricultural fairs and how to make them successful. About five thousand people heard his address, and at the conclusion greeted the Governor with great cheers. Governor Hartranft addressed the pupils and stockholders of the Keystone Normal School this evening, speaking in both English and German. He was loudly applauded.

A Horrible Murder.

CARLINSVILLE, October 5.—A horrible murder and suicide occurred here to-day. Charles Brink, in a fit of anger, shot Mrs Deborah Hall, his mother-in-law, and Ellen, his wife, killing them instantly, and then killed himself by placing a pistol to his right temple. No good cause can be assigned for the deed.

Death of a Trotter.

ELMIRA, N. Y., October 2.—The famous trotting mare American Girl fell dead this afternoon in the first heat of the "free-for-all" race on the Elmira Driving Park. She was driven by John L. Doty, and appeared at the start to be in the very best condition. The horses were scored a number of times before they got the word. The Girl at the first turn was well in front, but her driver noticed that she seemed to be giving out and let her head loose. She kept staggering for an eighth of a mile, and at the quarter pole fell and died instantly without a struggle. She dropped to the ground very easily, with her shoulder against a fence. The incident excited a great deal of sympathy, as the mare was a favorite here, and had been the chief attraction to day. A singular circumstance in the matter was that from the grand stand a rainbow could be seen, the end of which appeared as if it fell upon the head of the dying horse. The band played a funeral dirge as soon as the death was made known.

American Girl was owned by William Lovell, of New York, and was valued at $25,000, which sum he had been offered for her only last week. Ben Mace, it is said, was this morning willing to give $20,000 for her, which sum was refused. She was a handsome bay with black points, by Cassius M. Clay, Jr., and thirteen years old. Her races have been without number, and when in condition, she was always dangerous to the best, and not until within a few years did she have any superior. Of quite fine form and sixteen hands high, the Girl always commanded attention. For a long time she had been troubled with spavin, but being repeatedly fired and blistered, it was thought that this year she was as good as ever. The turf, in the death of the Girl, loses one of its best performers.

Fatal Accident at McKeesport.

A sad accident, terminating fatally, occurred at McKeesport Tuesday afternoon. A young lady named Margaret Brady, seventeen years of age, was engaged in picking up coal along the railroad, near the depot, when she heard a train approaching. Simultaneously a locomotive backed some empty cars up past the spot. In the meantime Miss Brady, attempting to escape the first train, was hampered in her movements by her foot catching in her dress, and before she could clear the track, was struck by the backing train and thrown across the rails. Eleven wheels passed over her, cutting off one leg above the knee. She was seen by A. E. Walker, who signaled the engineer to stop, and ran and pulled Miss Brady from under the train. Dr. Vankirk was summoned, but his services were of no avail, as the young lady never rallied from the shock, and died shortly afterward.

A Grand Military and Civic Parade.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 7.—The Tradesmen's Industrial Exposition was formally opened to-day with a great street parade and appropriate ceremonies at the Exposition Buildings. The procession was composed of the 14th, 18th, and 19th Regiments. The city council, members of the press, reception committees, and visiting members of the press are in carriages.

Then followed a long line of wagons tastefully decorated to represent the city's industries, and upon its arrival at the Exposition Buildings, a number of speeches were delivered suitable to the occasion.

The buildings will not be open to the public until Saturday morning. This delay is caused not by any fault of the managers, but by delay of exhibitors, who have failed to get their goods in place.

Tobacco Barns Burned.

LOUISVILLE, October 6.—Five tobacco barns in Robertson county, Tennessee, have been burned during the past week, involving a loss of 30,000 pounds of tobacco. The *Courier-Journal's* special says: The fires were occasioned by gases evolved from the tobacco by peculiar atmospheric phenomena.

Incendiarism in Schuylkill County.

POTTSVILLE Oct. 7.—An incendiary attempt was last night made to destroy the West Brookside colliery, near Tower City, owned by the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company. The fan house, oil houses, blacksmith and carpenter shops were totally destroyed. The breaker was on fire but was saved.

Fire at Greensburg.

A fire occurred at Greensburg, yesterday, of which we have the following particulars: About three o'clock A. M. flames were seen issuing from a large three-story frame building on the corner of Main and East Otterman streets, occupied on the first floor by a dry goods and grocery store, owned by Wm. Robinson, and the upper stories as a residence. The parties who saw the fire immediately gave the alarm, and aroused the inmates, who barely had time to escape with their lives.

The flames spread very rapidly, and in a short time the structure was entirely consumed. In the meantime the flames communicated to a small building adjoining, occupied by a man named Dillon as a confectionary and it was speedily reduced to ashes. The main building was old, and as dry as tinder, and had long been considered unsafe. It was valued at $2,000 and had been insured on Saturday for $1,000. The stock of goods in the store was valued at $10,000, and will prove a total loss. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

New Advertisements.

A FREE EXHIBITION

Of the celebrated "Remington" Sewing Machine (during the Pittsburgh Exposition.) It was invented by the man who improved the Singer. It does away with cogs and heavy running, and is the most perfect and best ever invented. For the next thirty days we offer extra inducements to persons living where no agency has been established. Send for circulars. Agents wanted.

CARSON BROS.,
oct13 No. 20 Sixth St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

FARM FOR SALE.

Elias Snoberger offers his fine farm, situate two miles Northeast of Schellsburg, Bedford county, Pa., at private sale. The farm contains 194 acres, all under fence and well watered, part of it being in a good state of cultivation and the remainder well timbered. There are three apple orchards and a number of peach and cherry trees on the premises. Public road passes by house and barn. Churches, stores, school house and mill are convenient. This farm is located but three miles from the Railroad. For further information call on

ROBERT B. SMITH,
oct13 Shanksville, Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

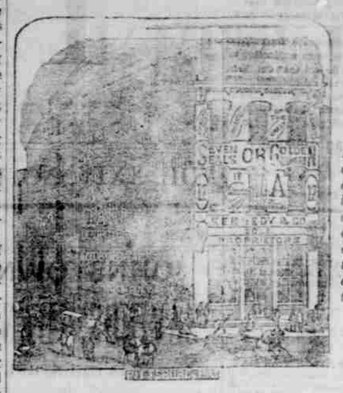
Estate of David Shaffer, late of Paint township, deceased.

Letters of administration on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to those indebted to it to make immediate payment, and those having claims against it, to present them duly authenticated for settlement on Saturday, the 20th day of Nov., 1875, at the late residence of said deceased.

HIRAM SHAFFER,
oct6 Administrator.

New Advertisements. *New Advertisements.*

AGENTS, ATTENTION!



$1,000

In Gold Coin!

WE

Challenge the World.

And will forfeit $1,000 to any person who can produce a remedy which will prove by actual test, a more speedy, certain and effectual cure for all pains and aches of whatever form, external and internal, acute or chronic, deep seated or otherwise, than

DR. RADCLIFF'S

Great Remedy,

SEVEN SEALS

OR

GOLDEN WONDER.

We have had this challenge of $1,000 Prominently Displayed in all our Circulars and Newspaper Advertisements, for the last four years, and not taken, which shows the superior excellence of our REMEDY OVER ALL OTHERS.

For External and Internal use. It will Effect a Speedy Cure in all Cases of

Headache, Neuralgia, Toothach, Sprains, Bruises, Flesh Wounds, Burns, Colic, Cramp, Cholera Morbus, Flux, Diarrhoea, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Coughs, Cold, Inflammatory Rheumatism, Asthma, Phthisic, Heart Burn, Indigestion, Summer Complaint, Pains in Side, Back or Loins, Piles, Ringworm, Felons, Stings of insects, Bites of Venomous Serpents, and especially Rheumatism. A Powerful Remedy which is taken Internally by Anyone.

This celebrated Medicine is beyond a doubt the greatest discovery in Medical Science known to the world. Its action is at once felt; its wonderful cures are instantaneous; in fact, it

LITERALLY DEMOLISHES PAIN.

Equally Good for Man or Beast.

Remember, we guarantee every Bottle.

NO CURE NO PAY. TRY IT AND BE CONVINCED.

Sickness comes when least expected. One bottle may save your life. If you are not satisfied, after fair trial, we will refund your money.

OUR MOTTO, NO CURE, NO PAY.

A Source of Happiness to Millions of Suffering Humanity.

During the past year the wonderful success of this Great Remedy has far exceeded our most sanguine expectations; THOUSANDS HAVE BEEN CURED, and thousands have found out from actual experience that DR. RADCLIFF'S GREAT REMEDY, SEVEN SEALS OR GOLDEN WONDER, is the MOST WONDERFUL PAIN DESTROYER IN EXISTENCE, the MOST EXPEDITIOUS, SAFE AND POWERFUL REMEDY KNOWN IN THE WORLD; CURES ARE EFFECTED ALMOST INSTANTLY, AS IF BY MAGIC. Thousands of certificates have been received from all parts of our broad land, unsolicited and unasked for, speaking in heartfelt and unbounded praise of this Great Remedy, from personal knowledge of its almost miraculous powers in curing the most obstinate and protracted cases of Diseases.

We want a GOOD LIVE AGENT in every county in the United States and Canadas. It will pay you better than anything else you can take hold of. Send in your order. Secure your county at once, before its being taken by some one else. Exclusive territory given. Agents are doing better with our Remedy than anything else they ever took hold of. Why is this? Because the Remedy does just as we say, and our agents can warrant every bottle. No cure, no pay. Knowing that we make all losses good, should they be called on to redeem a bottle, agents run no risk of loss.

HERE IS A SAMPLE LETTER OF WHAT OUR AGENTS ARE DOING.

Nearly 2,000 Bottles Sold in Four Months.

SCOTT TOWN, Lawrence Co., Ohio.

MESSRS. KENNEDY & CO.—DEAR SIRS,—At this late hour I will inform you of the great benefit I received from the use of Dr. Radcliff's Great Remedy, SEVEN SEALS OR GOLDEN WONDER. After being confined to my bed for eight years with a complication of diseases, viz: Dyspeptic Bronchitis, Palpitation of the heart, Pain in the right side, with general debility, for which I tried the skill of our home physicians, also a doctor of New York city, and two of Pittsburgh, and one in the Northern part of