

Catholics and the Schools.

The Republican party is not seen to rise in its tenderness. It is based on the idea of man's equality before the law, on the right of all men to worship God according to the dictates of conscience, without the molestation of State or individual. Further than that, it does not go, but whoever assails that position places himself in direct antagonism to the Republican organization. The ideas of Republicanism or Democratic Republicanism are in the keeping of the Republican organization. The Democratic organization is an organization, has for years been going after false gods. At took up or powdered to slavery, and now it takes up or powdering to the Roman Catholic Church, for the same purpose that it powdered to slavery. God forbid that it should carry its combination with that church as far as it did with slavery. It is earnestly hoped and prayed for, that the mass of the Democracy may see what a condition they are being led, before the fearful crisis is precipitated on the country.

If the mass of the Democracy had foreseen the struggle of the party had foreseen the struggle brought on the country by pandering to the slave element, they would have foreseen it long before they had built up to the power that allowed their leaders to organize a war of rebellion for its extension. Let the mass of the Democratic party now be warned. Their leaders are pandering to the Catholic Church now, and will continue to do so until more trouble is brought on the country, unless the war is stopped by an absolute rebuke at the polls. Their point of assault is the Common School system. The Common Schools are the bulwarks of the Republic. Take them away, and the Republic must of necessity become a failure. The people will become the victims of bad men, who will mould them as they wish, as they saw conducted, the public mind is so enlightened and educated that they are competent to understand public questions themselves, by reading, through the press of the country, and thereby the power of bad men is broken. The Catholic Church proposes to divide the school fund. They wish a part set aside for them, so that their children need not go to schools where children of all religions believe go, such as is the case in the Common School system. If they succeed in that, other denunciations may, by the same right, do likewise, and thus the system will be broken up. There is the danger. The Catholic Church is the danger. This new danger, that threatens the Republic, though how it may not be a cloud "larger than a man's hand." President Grant, but a short time ago in his Iowa speech, pointed out the danger. Citizens, you heed it, and act accordingly. Last week the Presbyterian Synod of New York took action on the same question, as may be learned from the following despatch:

POUGHKEEPSIE, Oct. 20, 1875.—The first regular business of the Presbyterian Synod of New York was opened at the Presbyterian Church in this city at 9 o'clock Wednesday morning, having been preceded by devotional exercises of half an hour's duration. The clerk read the following letter, to which importance is attached by the Synod: "Dear Brethren—The Synod of Albany, in session at Albany, yesterday, passed the following paper, and directed me to send a copy to you: WHEREAS The Legislature of this State, during its late session in May, passed an act authorizing the State Board of Gray Manu facturing, upon the graduation of the students of the State Normal School, to constitute them qualified teachers in the common schools of the State; and

Resolved, That this Synod demand legislation specially favoring any particular sect, or giving whatever authority to any ecclesiastical body in regard to the public institutions of instruction, is contrary to the spirit and interests of our institutions. That we, the members of this Synod, as citizens of the State of New York, having its educational interests in view, do most earnestly deprecate and respectfully protest against such action of the Legislature as the end of such a course of public school system and the prosperity of our public schools. That the next Legislature be respectfully requested to reconsider and rescind the aforesaid enactment as an act of justice to the people of this State.

That a committee of five be hereby appointed, to reconsider and rescind the aforesaid enactment as an act of justice to the people of this State. That a committee of five be hereby appointed, to reconsider and rescind the aforesaid enactment as an act of justice to the people of this State. That a committee of five be hereby appointed, to reconsider and rescind the aforesaid enactment as an act of justice to the people of this State. That a committee of five be hereby appointed, to reconsider and rescind the aforesaid enactment as an act of justice to the people of this State.

The last national Democratic administration the country had was that of James Buchanan. During its four years of management it fell every year in debt, and at the end of the term it was \$60,000,000 in debt, and United States paper on the market at 12 per cent discount. All this, with seven States in rebellion, was passed over by the Republican party in the spring of 1861. A nation in debt, a State in debt, and a rebellion organized, was what the Republican party received from the Democracy when it was voted out of power. If the Democracy had ruled this country a few years longer, there would have nothing of its institutions worth having for the masses been left. Let every citizen who loves the institutions of his country attend the polls, and see to it that the man who did these things are not reinstated.

One of the features of the banking law that is highly objectionable to the country and is hard on business people, is the paying of interest on deposits by the banks. Governor Hartrant has on several occasions enjoined it on the Legislature to frame a law against the paying of interest on such deposits. Vote for Hartrant, and insure the pressing of this great question on the mind of the Legislature.

You are discharging your highest duty as a citizen by going to the polls and voting on election day.

Governor Hartrant on the question of the Payment of Interest on Deposits, and Banking Privileges.

The question of the payment of interest on money on deposit in banks is one that is rapidly becoming a question for legislation. Governor Hartrant on a number of occasions has addressed himself to the question. In his late message—that of 1875—he said:

For the regulation of State banks, saving funds and trust companies the State government is responsible to its people. These banks and saving institutions act as "middlemen" between the lender and the borrower, resulting in the rates of interest advancing wherever they are established. These banks and institutions, with rare exceptions, charge interest greatly in excess of legal rates in portions of the State. The rate of interest which the law now imposes is the many, is equally undesirable, and the public welfare demands that a policy so injurious should be avoided. The large majority of these State institutions are styled Savings Banks; with few exceptions, their resemblance to properly regulated savings banks exist only in name.

Banks of discount should be prohibited from paying interest on deposits. The authority to borrow, that they may have capital to lend, gives them great advantages, a monopoly in the community where located over individual borrowers, often compelling the latter to pay whatever rates of interest the former may demand. Another objection thereto, suggested in my last annual message, I repeat:—Money will always flow to banks paying interest on deposits, and the large surplus thus aggregated, seduced by attractive offers, is sent to the great money centres, where it gives more impetus to speculation, while the sections from which it is drawn suffer, in all their enterprises, from the higher rates they are compelled to pay for the money remaining at home. If an entire reform of this evil is not practicable, it may be greatly decreased, by prohibiting banks of discount from the payment of a greater rate of interest than four per cent, and to the extent of the ability of individuals to borrow money at lawful rates of interest would be increased. Money would remain and be used at home, to the mutual advantage of both borrower and lender.

Governor Hartrant on the Repeal of Local Option.

Last Friday afternoon, at Fairfield, Lancaster county, Governor Hartrant delivered a speech, and gave his first public utterance on the question of repeal of Local Option. The Governor said:

Now the friends of the local option law have a right to know why I signed the bill of repeal. I signed it because it was passed by the Legislature at a time when the subject had just been fully discussed before the people, who had just elected a Legislature almost directly upon that issue, either in a public or in a private way. Every representative well knew the sentiment of his district on that question. The House passed the bill by nearly a two-thirds vote. It is not for me to vote you will find that in counties where local option prevailed, thirty nine voted for repeal. Evidently the representatives from those counties felt satisfied that public sentiment had undergone a change or else they would not have voted for repeal, and by voting for repeal they believed they properly represented their constituents. I was satisfied that repeal was according to the popular will. When the vote was taken under the law, a majority of forty-eight thousand voted for repeal, and in view of the change of sentiment referred to, I believe the majority against the law would reach one hundred thousand. But the change of sentiment was not so much against the law as it was against its non-enforcement. It was in consequence of its non-enforcement mainly that the change was brought about. Now I have nothing further to say. In signing the bill for repeal I acted in accord with the popular will of the State. It is true the highest court pronounced the law constitutional, but yet, under all the circumstances, there was nothing left for me to do but to sign the bill.

There is to be a Democratic mass meeting at the Court House on Friday evening next. Their speakers will doubtless have a great deal to say about the taking of interest on State funds on deposit, and the management of the State Treasury, though, of course, the Democratic State Treasurer who did such things may be expected to be left out, and you may be sure they will not condemn the Democrats here who have been cursing Stambaugh for saying that he will not share county orders. What an a magnificent spectacle it will be to see an anti-slavery speaker denouncing the taking of interest on deposits, and to see and hear others around in accord saying Stambaugh is a dunce, and so forth, for saying county orders should not be shared.

The distant object of the Democratic leaders who advocate inflation is to get the country with paper money that will fall into contempt, or that so much of it shall be issued that it will be plain that it cannot be redeemed, and then a reaction will set in against it, and it will be repudiated by the country, as was Continental money—Ohio voted next Tuesday. So will Pennsylvania next Tuesday. Truth and honesty of purpose was strongest, and prevailed in Ohio.

There is a strong and persistent appeal by leading Democrats personally made to Republicans to vote the Democratic ticket or a portion of it, and that it does not suit them they are requested to remain away from the polls. It is to the interest of the tax-payers of the county to make a change, and no personal considerations can stand in the way. If the Republican party attends the polls, as it should do, there is no question about the result.

If you vote for Brown and Penacker, your vote is thrown away, and neither yourself or the country is any the more temperate. Be temperate. Practice it in your family and your friends, and thereby teach it correctly, but do not throw away your franchise—your vote—your country needs it.

How much stock do you take in folks who condemn people who say that county orders shall not be shared? DEMOCRATIC INFLATION means in a few years repudiation. Reader, are you prepared for that.

Election day—Next Tuesday.

Wily Hartrant Should be Elected.

Because, although when the civil war broke out he was a Democrat, he volunteered as a soldier to preserve the Union and served in the army from the beginning of the war until its triumphant close. He commanded the Fort Steadman the most brilliant and important repulse of Lee's legions achieved by the Army of the Potomac.

Because, like thousands of other war Democrats, when he found his old party unfaithful to the Union and to freedom, he sustained the Republican party in destroying nullification, secession, slavery, caste, oligarchy and race proscription.

Because his two terms in the office of Auditor General of the Commonwealth showed him to possess high executive qualifications, which added largely in giving efficiency to the revenue service and business of the State, in enforcing economy and retrenchment, and in the reduction of debt and interest.

Because this capacity has been still more strongly demonstrated in his performance of the responsible duties of the office of Governor, in which he has continued the same excellent financial policy as before, with great advantage to the people of the Commonwealth.

Because as Governor he vetoed at one sweep sixteen hundred acts of special legislation left on the calendar by previous administrations, but on which the taxes had not been paid, and which the taxes had not been paid, and which the taxes had not been paid.

Because he is the candidate of no ring, clique, or faction; controlled in the interest of no section, State or local; he is the choice of the great majority of the Republicans of the Commonwealth.

Because under his administration the debt of the State has been reduced more than a million of dollars every year without any increase of taxation, and solely by the faithful collection of the revenues and the economical management of the public funds.

Because by the continuance of such a policy of administration the State has a certain prospect of being finally out of debt within a comparatively brief period of time, while all experience shows that by a restoration of Democratic rule the progress of debt reduction will be arrested.

Because he is in favor of the great national policy of protection to American industry, under which our domestic manufacture and mining have become so vast and wonderful, and Pennsylvania has been especially flourishing and prosperous.

Because he is in favor of a sound national currency of known and permanent value, the only just medium of exchange or of payment as between debtor and creditor, and the only medium that is as fair for the laborer as the capitalist.

Because he is opposed to financial experiments and vagaries, opposed to whatever disturbs trade and impairs credit, and has no association or sympathy with financial quacks of any class.

Because he is opposed to legislation in every form in which it can be presented, and in favor of the full and honorable fulfillment of all our obligations to the public creditors.

Because he is opposed to an unlimited and irredeemable paper currency as injurious in the highest degree to all permanent property and to all solid interests.

Because he is opposed to the restoration of wild-cat banking, now insidiously proposed by the Democratic party under the disguise of mere opposition to the national banking system.

Because he is a true, an honest, and a faithful friend to the public free schools of the Commonwealth, believing that the intelligence of the masses is the best safeguard of the liberties of all, and is opposed to all efforts to divide them among hostile religious sects, or to make them instrumental for the purposes of bigotry, intolerance, superstition or hierarchical ambition and despotism.

Because, unlike the Democratic candidate, he is in favor of equal and exact justice to all men, of whatever race, class, or religion; opposed to all proscriptive laws, and customs, and prejudices, and in favor of making public justice the shield and panoply of all alike.

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New Advertisements.

GENERAL ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH!

WHEREAS, In and by an Act of General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to regulate the General Elections within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined upon me to the public notice of said elections and to certify in said notice what officers are to be elected, I, WILLIAM H. KNUSE, High Sheriff of the County of Juniata, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county of Juniata, that a General Election will be held in said county, on the

Second Day of November, 1875.

(the same being the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November.)

The said election will be held throughout the county as follows:

At the Court House in the borough of Millington, for the borough of Millington.

At the Court House in the borough of Millington, for the township of Fernanagh.

At the School House in McAlisterville, for the township of McAlisterville.

At the School House in Patterson, for the township of Patterson.

At the School House in Richfield, for the township of Monroe.

At the School House in Greenwood, for the township of Greenwood.

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