SUPPLEMENT.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET

GOVERNOR,

GEN. HENRY M. HOYT,

OF LUZERNE.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,

HON. CHARLES W. STONE,

OF WARREN.

SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,

HON. AARON K. DUNKEL,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT,

HON. JAMES P. STERRETT,

OF ALLEGHENY.

OUR CANDIDATES.

Who they are and their Public Services in the Past—Men of Brilliant Records and Personal Worth.

Henry Martin Hoyt, the Republican candidate for Governor, was born in Luzerne county in 1828. He entered Wyoming Seminary in 1844, and went from there to Williams College, where he graduated in 1848. In 1849 he began to teach school in Tonawanda, and after a year was elected Professor of Mathematics in Wyoming Seminary. Two years later he studied law in Chief Justice George W. Woodward's office, at Wilkesbarre. He taught school for a time in the south, but in 1856 he took an active part in the Fremont Presidential campaign in this State, after which he began to practice law in Wilkesbarre. In 1861 he was active in raising the Fifty-second regiment, Pennsylvania volunteers, and was commissioned as Lieutenant Colonel by Governor Curtin. He was in General Negley's brigade during the Peninsular campaign of 1862, and early in the following winter was sent with the red mustache, General W. W. Davis to co-operate with the naval attack on Port Sumter. He participated, under General Gillmore, in the siege operations conducted on Morris Island against Fort Wagner and Fort Sumter. In the summer of 1864 a night attack was organized by General Foster against Fort Johnson in Charleston harbor, where he was taken prisoner. After being confined at Macon, Colonel Hoyt was brought back with 600 other officers to Charleston jail. While on the way from Macon to Charleston he escaped from the cars with four other Union officers. After several days and nights of fruitless efforts for liberty, they were recaptured by the enemy, with the aid of bloodhounds, and placed in the Charleston jail. Upon being exchanged, Colonel Hoyt rejoined his regiment and remained with it until near the close of the war. He was promoted to colonel on January 9, 1865, and was mustered out of the service on November 5, 1865. On March 13, 1865, he was brevetted brigadier general. During the year 1867, under an appointment from the late Governor Geary, he discharged the duties of Adjutant General and Judge of the Eleventh district. In 1872 and 1876 Colonel Hoyt was Chairman of the Republican State Committee, displaying in the successful campaigns of that year marked ability as a political leader. He was also one of the Delegates at Large from this State to the Republican National Convention of 1876 at Cincinnati.

Hon. Charles W. Stone.

Charles W. Stone was born at Groton, Middlesex county, Mass., on June 28, 1833. From the common school he went to Lawrence Academy, and from there to Williams College, where he graduated at the latter institution in 1853. Soon after finishing his collegiate course, he became Principal of the Union Academy at Warren, and continued in charge until appointed Superintendent of the schools of Warren county in March, 1855. In September of the same year he was elected Principal of the Erie Academy. During the summer of 1856 he entered the office of Judge Wetmore, of Warren, as a student at law, and in September, 1857, he was admitted to practice in the several courts of Warren county. In January, 1858, he entered into partnership with Judge H. Brown. In the fall of 1858 he was elected to the State House of Representatives from the Warren and Venango district. In 1859 he was re-elected without opposition. In 1860 he was elected to the State Senate for two years, carrying his district by 600 votes more than were cast for President Hayes. He is a clear and forcible debater. In the Senate Mr. Stone has shown great devotion to the people of the oil regions, and was one of the three Senators who, on the 9th inst., appeared from the decision of Lieutenant-Governor Latta that the House oil pipe bill could be considered, because it was the same "in object, purpose and intent, and in substance" as a Senate bill which had previously been considered and defeated by the Senate. The appeal was defeated by a vote of 28 to 19, and the oil-pipe business thus gets a quietus for this session of the Legislature.

Hon. James P. Sterrett.

Hon. James P. Sterrett was born in the Tuscarora Valley, Juniata county, Pennsylvania, on the 7th of November, 1822. He received his preliminary education at the Tuscarora Academy, and entered Jefferson College in the fall of 1842, graduating from that institution in 1845, after which he was connected with it for one year as principal of the Preparatory Department. Having read law at Carlisle, and completed his course at the University of Virginia, he was admitted to the bar of that State in 1848. In the spring of 1849 he began the practice of law in Pittsburg. In 1861 he was appointed on a commission authorized by the Legislature to revise the revenue laws of this Commonwealth. On the fourth of January, 1865, he was appointed President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, and in the fall of the same year was elected by the Republican party to fill the President Judgeship for a term of ten years. In 1872 he was again unanimously nominated for this position by the Republican County Convention, and was elected without any opposition from the Democrats. On the 20th of February, 1877, he was appointed by Governor Hartranft to fill the position of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. At the Republican State Convention held in September last he was nominated by acclamation for the seat he then held temporarily, but was defeated by Judge Trunkey, the Democratic candidate. In early life Judge Sterrett was an old Line Whig, and he has been an earnest Republican ever since the organization of the latter party.

Aaron K. Dunkel.

Aaron K. Dunkel was born in Manheim township, Lancaster county, May 26, 1837. He attended the common schools in Manheim and East Hempfield district until the age of fifteen, when he entered the office of the Lancasterian. In April, 1856, he obtained a situation as compositor on the daily Pennsylvanian, then edited by Colonel John W. Forney. At the outbreak of the war he enlisted as a private in Company K, Eighteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers (State Fencibles), for the three months campaign. At the expiration of his term of service he enlisted as a private in the Independent Company Zouaves d'Afrique, Captain Collis, which was raised by order of the War Department as the "General Banks' body-guard." He was commissioned Second Lieutenant in Company H, 110th Regiment P. V., in August, 1862, and promoted Captain in April, 1863. Captured by the Confederates at Gettysburg, in July of the same year, he was held a prisoner at Libby, in Richmond, until March of 1864. In May he rejoined his command and was transferred to the staff of General M. L. Patrick, provost-marshal general of the armies operating against Richmond, as aide-de-camp, and remained there until September, when he was discharged on the surgeon's certificate of disability. In 1865 he returned to the printing business in the office of the Press, and there remained until October, 1867, when he, with several of his fellow-employes on that paper, embarked in the publication of the Sunday Republic. In 1874 he was nominated by the Republican Convention as the candidate for State Senator, in the Sixth district, and was elected by a majority of 2906. He was renominated in 1878, and again elected, his majority being increased to 3296.

OTTENDORFER ON TILDEN.

A Democrat's Opinion of the Salt That Has For Years Preserved His Party.

Oswald Ottendorfer, of the *New York Staats Zeitung*, is the leading German editor in the country. He was one of the "visiting statesmen" who went to Louisiana after the election of 1876 in behalf of Mr. Tilden. He now says in his paper:

"The Tribune, as well as the Evening Post, represented that we did not give the necessary moral expression with reference to the cipher disputaties which undoubtedly compromise several Democratic leaders. We can say in our justification that we have already condemned these people, and these revelations were not necessary to open our eyes upon this subject. We saw through Tilden and his agents before the Tribune published the cipher dispatches. The transactions in Oregon showed us that Tilden was not the man we had taken him to be. We expressed our views freely at the time, and hence we are not greatly surprised at the new exposure. It was natural to infer from the transactions in Oregon that similar attempts would be made elsewhere, and the telegrams published by the Tribune only confirm our earlier conviction. The last Presidential election was a corrupt fabric from the beginning to end, and a disgrace to all the American people; but when the fault is thrown entirely upon one party, it is evident that the people do not get to see the perpetrators of this criminal scheme."

HONESTY.

The True Republican Policy

How the Credit and Faith of the Nation Have Been Kept.

What Republicanism has Done for the Nation—Reduced Its Debt, Cut Down the Interest, and Lessened Taxation One-half.

The election of the last Democratic President that the country had was followed by the crisis of 1857, and we had hardly begun to recover from that heavy blow, when the rule of the Democracy was at last overthrown, and the war of the rebellion was begun to destroy that which they could not control. The Republican party came into power with the revenues of the country wasted, and the credit of the nation so poor that it was paying a higher rate of interest than ever within the generation, and even more than it was paying in the height of the war that followed. We had this war forced upon us when our navy was scattered to the four quarters of the globe, and material and ammunition piled up by traitorous officials in southern forts and arsenals in readiness for the contest which the mad rulers of the south had planned long before the north awoke to the desperation of the men who saw slipping away from them, never to return, the power that they had held so long. We had to begin from the beginning. There was an army to raise and to equip, a navy to build and to man, with not a dollar in the Treasury, hardly a gun in the arsenals, and not a ship on the sea that was worthy of the name. Such was the condition of the country when the people at last asserted themselves, and wrested the control of its destiny from the party that had been plundering it and squandering its resources for a score of years.

THE DEMOCRATIC LEGACY.

The Republican party can indeed challenge the record, and stand or fall by the result. The war was fought and won—not without an enormous expenditure of blood and treasure, but still without the ruin of our industries or our credit. The close of the war saw the country with its manufactures fully employed, agriculture comparatively neglected, and a debt of $2,500,000,000, which was increased in the following year by the expenses of the war to $2,773,000,000. There were State debts besides amounting to $861,785,000. Total to the credit of Democratic rule in this country, over a hundred million lives lost and about $3,000,000,000. This was the burden that was laid upon the Republican party, and which it has carried ever since, although it has been steadily lightened each year. All through Buchanan's administration, with no extraordinary expenses, it had been steadily growing, but under Republican management it has been decreased every year—in some years by an amount greater than the largest total of the national debt in any one year previous to 1861, not excepting even the heavy obligations remaining after the war of 1812. Some facts concerning the growth and decrease of the debt will show how it was piled up and how it has been reduced. On July 1, 1861, three months after Sumter was fired upon, the debt was $90,580,828, and it bore five and six per cent. interest. For temporary loans the Democratic Secretary of the Treasury had paid as high as ten and twelve per cent. interest. From that time on the debt grew with frightful rapidity, for war is expensive, and the government was such a customer of the people that it took all that they had to sell, and yet in all this time no higher rate of interest was paid than 7 and 3-10ths, and although there were $830,000,000 out at the close of the war, all had been paid off three years later. Nor did the government ever fail to get the full value of its bonds. The Greenbackers and the Nationals are very fond of talking about the bonds that were bought at thirty-five and forty cents on the dollar, and there are some people who are foolish enough to believe them. Yet a glance at the annual reports of the New York Stock Exchange sales will show them that the minimum price for which any United States bond was ever sold on the Exchange was 82, which was the lowest quotation in 1861 for the sixes of 1881. We repeat, instead of the bonds being taken by the capitalists at thirty-five and forty cents, there is no case recorded on any stock exchange of any bond of the United States being sold at a less price than 82 in the year when these bonds were first issued, and they sold up to 95¾. In 1862 these bonds were still the only securities of the government that were on the list, and the minimum price was 86¾ while the maximum was 167¾. Never since the very first year of the war has there been a twelvemonth in which the bonds of the United States did not touch par. This is a record unparalleled by that of any nation in the world. In 1863, the dark days of the rebellion, these bonds reached their lowest price at 70¼, but they sold up as high as 119¾. In that year the first of five-twenties were issued, and they never sold more than one-quarter below par until 1865, when they once went to 89¾. Since then not one of the different classes of United States securities has ever been sold at public sale below par.

HOW WE ARE PAYING THE DEBT.

To this high point was the credit of the government kept. As soon as the war was over, and the enormous outlay on its account was stopped, the Republican party addressed itself vigorously to the reduction of the debt. Refunding was a secondary operation, and one not to be attempted until it was shown that the government could not only carry the debt, but begin to pay it off. The debt, less cash on hand, was at its greatest amount, August 31, 1865, when it reached the vast total of $2,756,431,571 43, entailing an annual interest charge of $166,071,687 87. This was a debt of $78 25 for every man, woman and child in the country, and to pay the interest on this vast sum required an expenditure of $429 for every one of the 33,228,000 people in the United States. Then began the reduction of the debt by the paying off of the six per cents. and the seven-thirties. The total was reduced the first year $120,000,000, and the next year $128,000,000. This was done by insisting upon the most rigid economy and the thorough collection of the revenues, and by the sale of old materials and reducing the army and navy at once to a peace footing. In the next two years the cancellation was not so great. But in 1870 the total was cut down a hundred millions, and in 1871 and 1872 almost as much more. Now, said the Republican party in Congress, the credit of the United States is good enough to warrant us in borrowing at lower rates of interest. So the funding act was passed in July, 1870, and on the 1st of December, 1871, a hundred millions of six per cents. were paid off and disappeared from the debt statement, being replaced by the fives of 1881. On the 20th of March in the year following a like amount was retired. The saving in interest on the first hundred millions has already been six and three quarter millions, and on the second instalment called in, almost six-and-a-half more. Every year since the last date one of the six per cents. had been coming in, and this operation was hastened by the operations of the funding act, so that the amount of this class of bonds redeemed amounted to $240,000,000 in 1872 alone. These changes in the debt continued during the next three years, until the early part of 1876, when the last of the fives had been placed. Up to that time the reduction in the amount of six per cents outstanding had been at the rate of a hundred millions a year, until from $1,874,347,000 in 1869 there were only less than a thousand millions out in 1876. In the fall, after the abundant crops had been harvested and the country had begun to feel the impetus given to trade, industry and agriculture by the Centennial Exhibition, designed and carried through in the face of the most strenuous Democratic opposition, Secretary Sherman began measures for the further cancellation of the debt by the issue of four-and-a-halfs, which many men of ability and long experience had thought impracticable. Never had a loan been placed in this country which bore so low a rate of interest, and it was regarded as a hazardous experiment to try to put this out at par. The $250,000,000 now out in place of as many six per cents. show what has been done by Republican management and assurances of honesty and good faith. In a little more than a year and a half $206,000,000 of these had been issued, and the interest account reduced three millions a year. No sooner was this issue exhausted, than the Secretary began another experiment even more hazardous than the first. This was the effort to get out a four per cent. loan—something that cannot be done by half a dozen nations in the world. We said "half a dozen nations." England, Holland and France alone can borrow money at four per cent. interest, and yet what was the fame of the United States that millions a day have been offered to it at that rate of interest during the present year. This is a triumph of which any party or administration in the world may face the people, and challenge them to find a precedent for it anywhere—not even in France, of which we hear so much.

THE CASE SUMMED UP.

When the debt was at its maximum, it was all in five and six per cents. Now $738,619,000 only bears interest at that rate, and before the end of the year that sum will be reduced to less than seven hundred millions. The five per cents. outstanding amount to $705,996,050, and there is $250,000,000 in four-and-a-halfs and more than a hundred millions in fours. In this time the debt has been reduced by $2,256,205,602. The total net debt is now $1,999,315,969. This is a reduction in thirteen years of $757,051,291, or about six millions a year, and considerably more than a million a week. The annual interest charge is now $94,654,452, which is $36,325,278 less than it was then. The total debt per capita is now $41 67, a decrease of $36 58. Of almost one-half. The interest charge has fallen from $4 29 per capita to $1 91, which is a reduction of considerably more than half.

We need not undertake to draw any conclusions from this statement. It is very plain. Debt is a hard master, but we have been able to carry it patiently upon our backs, taking off of it, until now we have it where it can be carried with perfect ease. This has been done by liberally paying out money that has been coming to us at the same time the burdens of the people have been steadily reduced. If there had not been economy of the strictest kind in every department of the government, it would have been impossible. Under Republican management the government has taken less and less each year from the people, liberally paying out what it owed, and accomplishing this glorious result, which will accomplish reduce the annual interest charge called for in the Democratic platform of 1876, by the funding operations and the economy of the Republican party, and it has thirteen years will pay all the expenses of maintaining the government, and not have any debt to pay off or interest to pay. Democrats, what do you think of that?

PANICS.

THEIR HISTORY AND THEIR CAUSES.

Some of the Evil Effects of Democratic Partisanship as Exemplified in the Past—Shall It be Repeated?

The Pittsburg Telegraph publishes a review of the various financial panics which have occurred in our history, and after reciting briefly the history of the United States Bank up to the year 1819, thus tells the story of the disaster that befel our trade in that year:

"Fortunes were wiped out in a day, speculative companies, that stood everywhere thick as shocks in a wheat field, vanished magically, and shareholders were aghast; suburban lands and city lots that were to return a hundredfold dropped to almost worthlessness. As an example of the effect of the panic on real estate here, an old citizen says that land on Boyd's Hill held at $2000 an acre dropped to $100; lots on Fourth avenue held at $2000 fell to $100; property in the region of Market street, on which were good brick houses, only partly paid for, were wholly abandoned, as property quite as good could be bought for less than the sums due on these. But the United States Bank, with its capital of $35,000,000, weathered the storm, and by furnishing the country again with a stable currency of uniform value, won back public confidence, and again compelled the State banks to go into liquidation, or to raise the value of the notes to the standard of the national bank notes. This, together with the temporary settlement of the slavery agitation by the compromise of 1820, and especially with the impetus given to home manufacturers by the tariff of 1824, and the work of internal improvements, set the country upon its feet once more.

UNPARALLELED FOR VINDICTIVENESS.

"It is not in man, however, to let well enough alone, above all when it stands in the way of his political theory. The second charter of the bank was to expire in 1836. When the Thirty-third Congress assembled on the 2d of December in that year, President Jackson said in his message that in the interim his Secretary of the Treasury had ordered the removal of the government deposits from the United States to the State banks, and he gave as his principal reason for this that the bank had used these deposits for partisan purposes. The parliamentary warfare that followed this action was unparalleled for vindictiveness, and is too long to be narrated here, even if germane to the subject. The constitutional point involved was the old one that Jefferson had contended for, viz., the power to charter banks was a right reserved to the States; they alone could supply a constitutional paper currency. The State rights question had come bounding to the surface again. This authoritative recognition of the value and usefulness of the State banks, and the importance attached to them as government depositories, stimulated their organization to an extraordinary degree. Many were chartered to take the place of the United States Bank, the closing of which was expected. The State banks increased from 329 in 1830 to 652 in 1837. During the same period their capital rose from $145,000,000 to $290,000,000; their circulation from $61,000,000 to $149,000,000; their loans and discounts from $200,000,000 to $485,000,000; their deposits from $55,000,000 to $127,000,000. Thus during these seven years the banking facilities of the country had been considerably more than doubled, while the increase in the capital of the country was small, and there was no manifest need of the addition of a dollar to the currency. The result of the increase of the currency was an unexampled delirium of extravagance and speculation, in the midst of which came the destructive collapse of 1837. Ruin reigned on every hand; almost every business man and business house in the land was involved in the common wreck. Collections were next to impossible, and in some States, as notably Mississippi, wholly so. Credit everywhere was destroyed. There was a general suspension of the banks at the first blast of the storm in 1837. In 1838 they made a heroic endeavor, and resumed payment, but the year following those of Philadelphia and the regions of the south and west again bent before the storm. The distress was pitiful, and during the first two years of the panic it was necessary to import large quantities of food from Europe. The country that a short time before abounded in what it called wealth, and boasted loudly of its many resources, could not furnish bread to the hungry. The failure of the banks holding the deposits of the government left it without a penny. Congress was hastily summoned, and Treasury notes were issued to keep the department going until the Sheriff could sell out the share-holders of the defunct banks and recover the deposits. Finally the government divorced its monetary affairs from those of trade and commerce, and established the Independent Treasury. The disaster was so complete that one cannot point to any exact date when the hard times ceased. The recovery was in fact in the gradual re-creation of the ruined industries.

THE ACTUAL BANK CIRCULATION.

"Until 1853 the volume of paper money increased slowly, and only according to the actual wants of expanding trade; but at that period specie began to gain largely on the volume of paper, and the people, learning nothing from the painful lessons of the past, enlarged the volume of paper in proportion to the influx of gold from California, until, in 1857, the circulation reached $214,000,000, which was far beyond legitimate need, and then came the third great commercial crisis of our history—the panic of 1857. According to Treasury statistics, the actual bank circulation of that year was $214,778,822, and inside of a twelvemonth it shrank to $155,208,344, a contraction of nearly $60,000,000. And during the same period the total bank loans shrank from $684,456,000 to $533,165,000, a contraction of more than $150,000,000, which of itself reveals the suffering of business then. The crisis was quick and sharp and bitterly felt; but our rich soil, a fine foreign market for our crude productions, and the rapid development of industry under mild taxation, restored property, and by 1860 the paper circulation had risen to $207,000,000, almost as much as before the panic. Another panic was imminent then, and was only averted by the outbreak of the war and the suspension of specie payment by the banks, December 30, 1861, when the government loans, first of $50,000,000 and then of $150,000,000, had been drawn by Secretary Chase.

"Several prominent facts are observed as one glances over our commercial history. The first of these is its popular passion for paper money. No disaster has been severe enough to teach its people the dangers of speculative wealth. The second is the fact that the longest and cruelest period of suffering that this country ever endured, previous to the civil war, was brought on by political tampering with the currency. The financial question was a leading issue in the re-election of President Jackson, and he had hardly stepped from his high office when the panic of 1837 spread dismay in every household. The third fact is the marvellous recuperative powers of the country, as exhibited in the signal instance—to take only one, of the aggregate wealth of the country, in spite of the desolating panic of 1837, increasing twice as much during the ten years from 1840 to 1850 as it did during the ten years from 1850 to 1860."

REPUBLICANISM.

An Unfinished Mission While the Present Condition of Affairs Exists.

The assertion that the Republican party has fulfilled its mission presupposes that it was ordained to destroying slavery and maintaining the Union. These were merely the obstacles it had to encounter and the duties it was called to discharge, in order to enable the Union to live and grow and expand according to its vast capacities. Its real work began where this introductory effort terminated. The south has still to be restrained from interfering with the freed people. The power which brought peace out of war and freedom from slavery must now defend both peace and freedom until they are finally established. The industries of the country must be maintained at such a pitch and so forwarded that they can bear the remaining burden of debt and grow in variety and volume. This was the material purpose of the war and of all later effort. A beginning has been made under unpropitious conditions. The beginning would quickly will if consigned to the frosts of free trade, the terrors or unlimited paper money issues, the want of manufacturing and commercial energy, and a harmonious development of resources. In order, then, to achieve that, it was the ultimate object of Republican labor, the party must be allowed to reduce the debt and its interest, so that they will not oppress industry; to manage the finances according to financial laws, and perform such other service in this direction as is appropriate. The restoration and enlargement of our commerce is another unfulfilled service. It is true that Republican action has placed a steamship line on the Pacific and brought Asia direct to us; that it has accomplished the same service for us with Europe and South America on the Atlantic. But as many keels as the war destroyed are to be restored, and our infinite products, welcomed wherever they appear, must be scattered everywhere by a maritime revival in behalf of domestic industry as well as of capital. The manufactures of the country must be raised from their stagnation. Population must be lured from Europe to extend western railways, and reclaim mill properties, and open mines, and irrigate new fields. And the character of the rising generation must be moulded to bear so great a legacy well. Democracy seeks office. It considers none of these things in the right way to the best result. It is a foe where it should be a friend. Therefore quite as much for what remains to be done as for what has been done the country should retain the Republican party in power. It is the duty and privilege of every man to help this consummation, and he is a fool or a knave who neglects it. When "the mission of the Republican party is ended,"

The voters of Pennsylvania are not fools; neither are they dishonest. They can see what has been done, and what the result is. We do not think that they want to reverse all this; to stop the reduction of the debt; increase expenses again, and rush into another era of extravagance and misrule, only to pile up a burden that our children will feel for years afterwards. If they want to undo all that has been done, to turn back the hands and block the wheels of progress, there is a very easy way to do it: vote the Democratic ticket. The way is easy and the result certain.

NATIONALISM.

Its Significance in Politics.

Something of What We May Expect Should It Succeed to Power.

A Party that Counsels Its Members to Make Themselves Proficient in the Use of Firearms—Will You Aid It?

As the National-Greenback and Democratic parties are running lashed to all intents and purposes, the subjoined extracts from documents circulated in the west by the first-named party must have a very important significance to the friends of law and order.

From the tract entitled "Meat for Men," issued by Pomeroy, Chairman of the National Committee for organizing Greenback clubs, page 9:

"Let Congress, so soon as we, the people, can be heard in that heretofore infamously corrupt body of plunderers, declare that in order to save the American Republic, the bond must be burned, and destroyed even as slavery was destroyed. That it must be called in and retired in ashes, even as the greenback money has been taken in. That the bondholder shall have greenback, legal-tender, lawful money of the United States for every claim he holds against the United States. If he refuses this, then let him howl if he wishes to. Let him rave, and his financial damnation rest on his own dishonest head. We will have no bonds of any kind issued by the government.

"If this government of ours will not protect us, the tax-paying people, then we owe it no allegiance. If it will not do this, it is a bad, an infamous government, after all the people have done for it, and we had better unite the west and the south, secede from a Union that benefits only eastern bondholders, and let their dupes in northeastern States go into slavery to the illegitimate brat of Republican burning and Democratic adoption. So it is, eastern masters and money-hoarders, that we sight the gun directly at your black hearts. Too long have your political tricksters in both parties held the hot iron of bankruptcy to our backs. Too long have you, by aid of knaves and hirelings, held us in the morass of poverty and the slough of despond. You can give us back the full silver dollar—the greenback dollar—as a munition of peace and a part of the government, or in 1880 never rises a sun on the Republic as it now stands. You have lied to the people. You, August Belmont, Jay Cooke, John Sherman, Samuel J. Tilden, and all of the plundering bullion-baggers. You have torn down the Constitution till it hangs only by one nail. You have ignored the rights of the people. You have turned the misfortunes of a war you prolonged to your great advantage and the people's disaster, and you deserve to have your banks robbed open, your houses plundered, your spoons and furniture stolen, your ill-gotten gains wrested from you, your possessions confiscated, and your northeastern States held as appendages to a united west and south, hand-in-hand co-operating as the New America. Give us back the money of our fathers. Give us back the greenback money you have stolen and burned. Give us, the people, the property that belongs to us who live by labor, or you shall be shorn of your power, despoiled of your possessions, and left in the desolation you plan for those you have so long planned to hold as slaves.

CLEANING THEM OUT OF HOMES.

"Young men of the west and south, we can clean all of those eastern pirates out of homes and the property they have stolen. We can unite and whip them to reason and to a comprehension of the right. We can leave the country northeast of the Allegheny mountains to pay the national debt. We can unite and make the southwest the garden of the world. We can open the Mississippi river and float our billions of produce down its waters to market. We can send our surplus products to foreign countries by way of southern cities. With the proceeds we can line the west and south with new railroads, populate our prairies, and make the howling wilderness, in which will roam the ghosts of the witch-burners and of those Puritans who made fortunes in supplying the south with slaves stolen from the coast of Africa. We can do all this, and you will take this for your repast in the near future if you do not burn your ill-gotten bonds and let the people live. Organize Greenback Clubs—with bayonets in reserve."

From page 14, same tract:

"Citizens have been robbed of their equality. Land has been robbed of its value. Labor has been robbed of its life. Industry has been robbed of its reward. Every bondholder is a robber whose knife is an infamous law that was made to enrich a few at the expense of the many. Every national banker is a robber of the people in his monopoly to take from them double interest on the bills he puts out, not one of which are redeemable in gold or silver. Silver has been robbed of its power to pay debts, and as a result of your long-continued robberies you have had just one little sip of the hell-broth you have been brewing this sixteen years for your dishonest selves."

From "Hot Drops," No. 2, page 3:

"Now we warn you, you cowardly, sneaking, dishonest, treacherous, false-hearted, avaricious, mercenary hirelings of an eastern money power, that we, the people of the western and southern States, including Pennsylvania and all of New York west from the mouth of the Hudson river, do intend to take possession of the government of the United States, hurl you and your bondholding element from power, and create for you enough legal-tender greenback money to relieve the general government from its embarrassments.

REPUDIATION OF EVERY BOND.

"We mean that the debt of the United States shall be paid in greenbacks; and right here we inform you from the western prairies, that, so sure as God lives, if this question is not settled by 1880 or 1881 in the manner we have indicated, bonds shall be paid in greenbacks exactly as the soldiers of the United States were paid in greenback money, we shall never again ask for such an issue of money, but will, from that hour, strike for the repudiation of every bonded obligation of the government, and thus wipe out from existence every United States bond, and their holders shall have nothing. Put this in your pipe and make the most of it! Ours is an absolute government. It is a government of the people, and by the eternal it shall be a government for the people, or it shall be smashed into so many fragments that each separate State will, in comparison, be a complete world.

From "Hot Drops," No. 4, page 7:

"If the government will not do this thing, then we, the people, in defence of our lives, our liberties, our homes, our families, and all that the future holds out to us as a promise through the work of the founders of the Republic, must overthrow this government, repudiate all its unconstitutional contracts, wipe out the indebtedness of the United States, and commence anew. Therefore we say to those who administer the laws—pay the the bondholders to the uttermost farthing in greenbacks, full legal-tender money, or we, after hold it at par with gold, or any other material of which money is made. Do this, or we, the people, will be compelled, in self-defence, to repudiate you who are in Congress and the Presidential chair only as our servants—to repudiate you and your unconstitutional promise—to teach you who are our servants, and you who are our plunderers, a lesson that will last every one of you for all time to come."

From "Hot Drops" No. 5, page 15:

"Now, the government has the absolute power to create money of metal or paper and to declare it lawful money, as it did create and did declare the greenback paper money to be. Therefore the government has no need to hire or borrow even one dollar; therefore it has no need to pay interest for the use of that lawful money it has the absolute right to create. This is the great principle we contend for, that ours may be a perfect government."

From "Hot Drops" No. 6.

"But out of this National-Greenback party will come a Congress, so to speak, of patriotic men, and these men will declare a platform and principles that shall have an immortalia sound, but point directly to the front, to the making of laws for the creation of an absolute greenback money that shall be perpetual money of the United States and always a full legal tender for the payment of debts, one dollar of money always to pay one dollar of debt. Then the demand will be the payment of every United States bond and claim against the general government in this absolute money, thus forever wiping out the national debt.

NO MORE BORROWING.

"Next in order will be the declaration that the United States government, having the power to create money, as it is needed to develop the industries of the United States, shall never more borrow a dollar, more or less, of any person, and that it shall never more issue United States bonds of any kind or class, into which money can be converted to draw interest in idleness, and all this interest at the expense of labor, industry, morals and correct financial integrity. Then, or any time, a Congress of wise and patriotic men, who are intelligent enough to be independent, will declare a Committee of Safety, whose business it will be to watch the work of legislators and others, and whenever a President, a Cabinet officer, a Judge, a Senator, a Congressman, a member of any State office, or any other servant of the people, shall betray the interests of those who elected him, to kill him on the spot."

In the issue of Pomeroy's Democrat of June 1st, we have the following advice given to the Greenback Clubs:

"In the organization of Greenback Clubs, we counsel every able-bodied member of these organizations to become as proficient as possible in the use of arms. In times of peace it is well to prepare for war. In every Greenback Club there should be a drill-master, and in every club whose members are brave enough to stand at all times, under all circumstances, to defend their rights as citizens. We, the people, are in rebellion against the unlawful mobility of this country. We, the people, propose to have our rights, peacefully, and by means of the ballot, if possible,—by the bayonet, if necessary."

It is well to remember that the Democratic party never fails to surrender to the mob when they are threatened with violent control. The foregoing extracts will disclose some of the advantages the Democratic rule to the minds of reckless persons who wish their sombrity well.

STRAY SHOT.

THE SKIRMISHERS OF ARGUMENT.

Great Facts in Little Space—No Grains of Allowance for Those Who Would Destroy the Country.

Was it the Ohio idea, after all? It seems not.

The Ohio "idee" is now 5,000 Republican majority.

There seems to be a panic among the Democratic President-makers.

The Graphic expresses the opinion that Sam Tilden will become a nun. None like him now.

Marble suggests tombstones. Perhaps he will get a place at the head of Democracy, after all.

The silent agony of the Democratic editor is the most moving spectacle of this stormy epoch.

A party must have convictions to win confidence. The man who has no political faith is a thing of putty.

It was a favorite remark of the late Samuel J. Tilden, reformer, who died of too much cipher, to say "I'll see you later."

It would add fresh laurels to his brow if Edison would invent a Democratic platform upon which that whole party could stand.

Democrats are consoling the Greenbackers with the idea that though they may not carry Pennsylvania this year, they will do so in 1880.

There is at least one crumb of comfort for Senator Thurman, now that he is laid away in his little bed. He made it soft and he will lie easy.

The only fixed principle the Democratic party has is its unwavering advocacy of foreign pauper labor against American industry and enterprise.

The Tribune says the cipher dispatches which have been published compared with those that are to come are as a penny-whistle to a fog-horn.

Fernando Wood is financially embarrassed; he is bad off politically, too, and is truly in condition to sympathize with the great Democratic party.

The music of the Greenback song appears in the Graphic. Every note is marked on the back, "This is a million dollars," but the song doesn't seem to sing well for all that.

The fiat men in Ohio lost a grand opportunity to put their principles in practice. They should have got together a few votes early, and declared "this is a majority."

An exchange says the crop of hay and oats is so large in Maine that it is cheaper to be a jackass than a man. The greenback craze down there was then really a question of cheapness.

Thurman is satisfied that he was cheated when he traded with Pendleton a seat in the Senate for Presidential chances. He would like to have "Gentleman George" take the ragbaby back, at all events.

A Cincinnati paper says you can't make a diphtheria patient drunk. It is evident that Democratic politicians don't have the diphtheria, and it is gratifying to know there is one disease they haven't got.

The Greenbackers have proved themselves better talkers than they are voters, as shown by the result of the elections in the west; but they are altogether too strong to be made light of by the friends of honest money.

Candidate Dimmick, of the Fifteenth Congressional district, must feel lonesome. Nearly all the Democratic papers refuse to support him. He is realizing how much easier it is to humbug a convention than the public.

The Democratic papers have forgotten all about the fact that there was an election in Maine. That Greenback party that fought so bravely in September forgot the better part of valor, and did not live to fight another day.

The mortality among Democratic statesmen this year is positively frightful. Mr. Tilden dies of too much cipher, Mr. Thurman of too much "Ohio idea," Mr. Hendricks of too much Communism, and all the Massachusetts Democrats of too much Butler.

Senator Wallace began a speech the other day in this way: "There is something the matter. What is it?" In Ohio it seems to be a great slaughter of windmills; in Pennsylvania it seems to be that the people begin to wake up and realize the danger that threatens.

The Brooklyn Eagle cannot discover why John Kelly should hate Mr. Tilden, whose only crime consists in his having been elected President of the United States. We rejoice at the remark. It shows that Mr. Tilden is charged with one crime of which he really isn't guilty.

The Republican party believes in the enforcement of law and the punishment of crime—that what a man honestly earns or becomes possessed of he shall be protected in enjoying. Democracy is the party of lawlessness, riotous demonstrations, repudiation; Greenbackism is its side show of financial jugglery.

Senator Hendricks has done well, but he is wishing just now that he had drawn it a trifle stiffer on the currency question. Mr. Hendricks can read the mystic writing on the wall just as well as any man in politics, and he says that in 1880 one of the signs out before both camps will be, "No Greenbackers or Inflationists need apply."

A desperate effort is making by the Democratic journals of the oil regions to get some credit out of the passage of the Pipe-line bill. The record of the Senate shows that ten Republicans and an equal number of Democrats voted for the bill, but the record is by no means a favorite source of authority for Democratic editors. They prefer to draw on their imagination for facts.

The Republican party proposes that the dollar for which the mechanic and laboring man works shall be the best dollar in the world. Democracy and Greenbackism declare that it shall be a piece of paper the value of which shall change as often as the moon does, if not as often as the tides of the ocean rise and fall, subject to the caprice of gamblers and speculators.

Secretary Schurz states, and states correctly, that one-fourth of the national debt has been liquidated in thirteen years, or since the summer of 1865. At the same rate of payment, the entire debt would be paid in 1917; but as the resources of the country are sure to increase, we have no doubt of the debt being extinguished about the year 1907, when the thirty years' four-per-cents. will fall due.

Colonel Victor E. Piollett, State Master of the Pennsylvania Grangers, can take his place by the side of Rise-up William Allen, of Ohio. The latter declared that resumption of specie payments was "a barren ideality." Mr. Piollett goes him one better, and says that the assertion that paper has no intrinsic value is "the fallacy of the age." He regards it more valuable than silver or gold, because pails and car-wheels are made of it, and houses built of it.

Whatever progress in industrial strength the Republic has made in the last seventeen years is attributable largely to the influence of a firm adherence to the protective tariff policy. During the most of the time, the Democratic party has repeatedly attempted to reduce all the protective duties, and has assailed all the statesmen who advocated those duties as corrupt, incompetent, stupid and ignorant. In that period we have had but two Democratic Congresses, and both of them have made desperate attempts to abolish protection and adjust the whole scale of duties so as to give encouragement and preference to foreign goods over domestic. That party is now preparing for a renewed struggle at the ensuing session of Congress on the same subject.

The Democratic stump orators tell you that the Republican party is responsible for the fall in coal, for the low price of iron, and the small demand for both. The Republicans might as well claim the credit for the most abundant harvests that the world ever knew, which have reduced the cost of a loaf of bread far below what any person ever dreamed of ten years ago. The finest wheat is now selling at prices a third less than what it would have cost to grow it five years ago, and corn is only thirty-four cents a bushel. This is the result of Republicanism, and yet these prices have been made possible by the Republican theory of building up the west, inviting emigration, extending railroads over the prairies, until the great farms of the northwest are the wonder of the world.

The mechanic or laboring man, before he votes the Democratic ticket, should settle in his own mind whether it is better policy to ship his cotton to England and have it made into cloth and bring it back for home consumption, or let the needy and hungry operatives of our own country manufacture it into goods. The miners of Pennsylvania should consider whether it is better policy to dig from the earth our coal and iron and manufacture it into implements, and put it to its various uses, for home consumption and foreign markets, or to bring from Europe what raw material we use, or what manufactured wares we need. The Democratic party has been and is still the persistent friend of pauper labor and speculators in Europe, while the Republican party has persistently labored to protect and build up American enterprise and commerce.

THE TARIFF.

Its Value to Pennsylvania.

How the Democrats Have Assailed It at Every Opportunity.

What the Republican Party Has Done for Protection in the Interest of the Country and Its Citizens.

In the early stages of the Republic all classes, all sections, and all parties were earnestly for a protective tariff on foreign imports, for the purpose of encouraging and fostering