

MIFLINTOWN, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 9, 1888. B. F. SCHWEIER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT, GEN. BENJAMIN HARRISON, OF INDIANA. FOR VICE PRESIDENT, HON. LEVIE P. MORTON, OF NEW YORK.

FOR SENATOR JOHN, JAMES T. MITCHELL, OF PHILADELPHIA. FOR SENATOR GENERAL, THOMAS M'CAMANT, OF BRIDGE STREET.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS: EDWARD AT-LARGE, LEWIS FUGHEE, OF LACKAWANNA, THOMAS DOLAN, OF PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SENATOR JOHN, JAMES T. MITCHELL, OF PHILADELPHIA. FOR SENATOR GENERAL, THOMAS M'CAMANT, OF BRIDGE STREET.

Republican County Ticket.

FOR CONGRESS, LOUIS E. ATKINSON. Subject to action of District Conference.

FOR STATE SENATOR, W. C. POMEROY. Subject to action of District Conference.

FOR ASSEMBLY, WILLIAM HERTZLER.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDS, ANSON B. WILLS.

FOR CLERK, JAMES M'CAULEY.

FOR DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, PHILIP HARLEY.

Congress will wrestle with the fish question.

Why should not the foreigner pay for the privilege of selling his goods in America?

Think of the Democratic party whooping, "Out with the surplus" when there is a thousand million of rebel war debt yet to pay.

President Cleveland had a fishing excursion on hand and could not accept the invitation to the Granger's picnic at Williams' Grove last week.

The Democratic State Committee have nominated Henry Meyer, of Pittsburgh for Auditor General. McCannant will defeat him in November.

President Cleveland and a Democratic Congress and four years after this date there will be no surplus in the United States Treasury and the \$1,000,000,000 war debt that the Democratic leaders, Jeff Davis and company entailed, will have to be paid—how?—let Cleveland and his friends answer.

Congressman Mason of Illinois charges the government under the control of Grover Cleveland with having loaned \$60,000,000 of the Treasury funds to National Banks without charging interest and that these banks are now contributing to the Democratic National campaign fund. This is certainly corruption in a high handed sort of way.

President Cleveland's request for additional congressional ratification enactment will likely be granted by the Senate, and it will then be seen whether he will stop all intercourse and transit of goods between Canada and the United States. The British are inclined to look upon his message as an electioneering dodge to relieve himself from the unpopularity of his anti-protection messages.

The farmer is too heavily taxed now, he pays the road tax, he pays the poor tax, he pays the school tax, he pays county tax and if he chances to have a little money saved he pays a state tax. If free trade be adopted under the sun would he get the money to pay the tax for supporting Congress, where would he get the money to pay the President, where would he get the money to pay the army and navy and a thousand other things? If you want free trade with an increase of taxes that you can't bear vote for the Cobden Club, Cleveland, Thurman party.

DEMOCRAT, Congressman Soudon of the Lehigh Berks district would not bow the knee to Cleveland's free trade idol. The President followed him into his district and every administration shrieker was set upon Soudon to bound him down. Soudon's offense was he would not support the Mills' tariff bill. He is for protection, but while the presidential adherents were busy trying to nominate Ermantrout for Congress the people of the Democracy determined to reject him and be most ingloriously failed to sustain the Cleveland Free Trade Planter in Berks

SEARCH, and try to get them between the

when cold put them between

SCREENS at doors and windows

He was defeated.

When mention is made of the name of the rebel brigadiers, who by the grace of the people of the Northern States are permitted a seat in Congress, sympathizing rebel brethren rise and shout, "there's the bloody shirt!" Even our contemporary the Register is so under the influence of the old Brigadiers that when their name is mentioned it shouts "there it is! there is the bloody shirt! don't! don't! you'll hurt the feelings of those Brigadiers who are in Congress. Our contemporary has not yet advocated the election of Jeff Davis to the Presidency.

The New York Mail and Express, of a recent date remarks: In the Connecticut correspondence of one of our free trade contemporaries, it is asserted that the Democrats have great hopes of the Nutmeg State, because of the activity of Prohibitionists chiefly. It is asserted, also, that the Methodist Episcopal Church is being used as a political lever—many of its preachers being among the most pronounced prohibition workers, and telling their people that conscience and religion will not let them vote for a party of free whiskey.

This is a very serious allegation against a great church. We cannot believe, in the first place, that any conscientious prohibitionist would condemn the Republican party for putting into its platform a conditional assent to the repeal of the internal revenue taxes, while the Prohibition platform demands that repeal unconditionally. In the second place, we cannot believe that Christian ministers would use their positions as ministers for political purposes, and try to make of the Methodist Episcopal Church the organ of a political party. There are no doubt many Prohibitionists who are Methodists, just as there are many Methodists who are Republicans, and possibly, here and there, a Methodist Democrat, but that these prohibition Methodists should be so unchristian as to carry politics into the church, and try to force a partisan character upon their ecclesiastical organization, seems impossible. We trust this slander will be duly repudiated by the Methodists of Connecticut.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin: President Cleveland has sent a check for ten thousand dollars to the Democratic National Committee and consequently there is great rejoicing in the Democratic camp. This is twenty per cent. of Mr. Cleveland's annual salary, and for a man who has but little beyond that salary may be regarded as a very large contribution. It shows plainly that the President is anxious about the matter of his reelection, and that he is not unwilling to have plenty of money spent in order to keep him in his office. There will now be no excuse left for any officeholder to whom a Democratic Committee may send a request for money. What the President has done all other Democrats in office will also be expected to do. If he is willing to give twenty per cent. of his salary they ought not to grumble if the National Committee and the State Committee and the City Committee each ask them for a two per cent., or a five per cent., or a ten per cent. contribution. In view of what the President has done, what idle talk it is to say that the officeholder is no longer obliged to assist the political committees! It is true they may not receive circulars demanding the money in so many words. But it is possible to make a demand in smooth and adroit fashion that will be equally as emphatic as if the language were "stand and deliver." The President has set the example and we unto the Democrat holding a Federal office that declines to follow it.

The Difference.

It is a difficult thing to get the Register to understand the difference between Longstreet, Mosby and Mahone, and unrepentant rebel brigadiers. It classifies them all together and because the general government favors such ex-rebel soldiers as Longstreet and Mosby and Mahone, who recognize the fact that the Lost Cause was lost when they were whipped, because they were recognized for their many submission to the settlement of the trouble as they had proposed to settle—because they are favored the Register claims that all the other unwhipped, unrepentant rebel brigadiers should be placed on the same footing as to favors and so forth. The Register forgets that the world all over makes a difference between a repentant man and a man who is not repentant. Every community has its cases in which depraved and besotted men have repented and accepted a better life, a life that conforms to moral precepts, and thus it is with Longstreet, Mosby and Mahone, they have repented politically; they recognize the fact that the Lost Cause—slavery is dead, while the other brigadiers are still glorifying the Lost Cause—slavery—and expressing hope for its resurrection. Does the Register see the difference?

GENERAL ITEMS.

"General Sheridan's will has been admitted to probate. His estate is left to his wife and four children. The Ohio homestead was given to his mother, who, however, proceeded to his tomb. The provision was made that at her death it should revert to his son. His personal estate was scheduled as follows: Money \$2,271; stocks, \$3,000; awards, \$5,000; household furniture, \$3,000; horse and carriage, \$600; house at Nonquitt, \$500. The indebtedness is not more than \$2,500.—(Special.)

Twenty years ago Henry Hill spent \$20,000 in prospecting for coal about a mile west of Tremont, and being unsuccessful, died broken hearted and bankrupt. Recently men were put to work tunneling, and at an expense of less than \$100 reached the long-sought-for vein, nine feet four inches from where Hill left off.

CHESTER, Pa., August 29.—Dr. R. H. Miller, a well-known physician of this place, committed suicide at an early hour this morning near Crum Lynne Lake, Ridley Park. He was called over the telephone about 3 o'clock this morning, from the Ridley Park drug store, to see a patient at Sharon Hill. He answered the phone quickly, and after having his horse and carriage harnessed started to make the call. He drove to a rustic bridge over a small stream running from Crum Lynne Lake, hitched his horse to a tree, covered the animal with a blanket, laid himself on a sloping spot close to a tree, crossed his legs, laid one hand on his breast and with a large Smith & Wesson pistol in his right hand, sent a bullet through his head just above the ear. He left a note requesting that his body be taken to the Coroner's office. He has been dependent since the death of his wife more than a year ago, suffering from malaria troubles and sleeplessness, and it is supposed this led him to the rash act. He leaves a daughter about 3 years old.

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Some years after he was riding on horseback near the village when there was a blinding flash, and he was thrown from his horse as if struck with a cannon ball. The horse was killed, but he slowly recovered and resumed his regular avocation.

A few years later, while sitting in front a stove in his kitchen, a bolt descended the chimney, scattering the fire, ashes and stove lids in every direction. He was severely wounded from pieces of the broken metal and terribly shocked, but for the third time was enabled to continue life as a hale and hearty farmer.

The fourth and last racket he had with the lightning was during the hay-making season a short time ago. Mr. Coykendall was in the hayrack when the bolt struck him. He was very badly shattered, physically, and for a long time it was thought he would "shuffle off this mortal coil," but he again recovered, and is now as strong as ever and delights in telling of his peculiar experience with thunderbolts.

The Best School.

General Harrison, is visited every week by delegations who each, expect a speech from him. He has delivered many speeches since he has been nominated all of which are good ones. On the 14th inst., at his home in Indianapolis, he delivered the following speech which is such a tribute to the home influence that it passes far beyond the domain of the ordinary reception and political speech, and should be read every where.

THE GENERAL SAID: Colonel Gray and my Hamilton county friends: The demonstration which you have made this morning is worthy of Hamilton county. It is worthy of the great party which you have given the consent of your minds and the love of your hearts; it is altogether more than worthy of him whom you have come to greet. You come from a country which, in your spoken words, has said, in greatly favored a county rich in its agricultural capacity, but as I look into your

faces this morning I turn from the contemplation of material wealth to the thought of those things that are higher and better. Not long ago a distinguished Englishman and jurist visited our country, and on the eve of his return in a public address he alluded to the fact that wherever he went he was asked whether he was not amazed at the great size of our country. This student of law gave government very kindly, but very decidedly rebuked this too prevalent pride of bulk and called attention to the finer and higher things that are to be observed in our American civilization. So to day, as I look on these intelligent faces, my thoughts are turned away from those things that are scheduled, that have their place in our census returns, to those things which belong to the higher man, his spiritual and moral nature. I congratulate you, not so much upon the rich farm lands of your country as upon your virtuous and happy homes.

THE HOUSE THE BEST SCHOOL. The home is the best, as it is the first school of good citizenship; it is the place where the child assimilating force. I should despair for my country if American citizens were to be trained only in our schools, visible as is their instruction. It is in the home that we learn obedience and respect for law. Parental authority is the type of beneficent government. It is in the home that we learn to love, in the mother that we learn to be virtuous, consecrated and pure. I take more pride in the fact that the Republican party has always been the friend and protector of the American home than in any other fact. The beneficent, homestead law it created more than half a million of homes; by the emancipation proclamation it converted a million cattle pens into homes, and it still stands for the virtuous, consecrated and pure.

An exchange says: The exact wording of this