THE REPUBLICAN.

JUDSON HOLCOMB, CHAS. L. TRACY, } PROPRIETORS.

JUDSON HOLCOMB, Editor.

"Reasonable taxes, honest expenditures competent officers, and no stealing." — Harpers Weekly.

☞ Entered in the Post Office at Towanda as SECOND CLASS MATTER.

HEADQUARTERS' REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE,

St. Cloud Hotel, Arch above 7th, Phila.

THOS. V. COOPER, Chairman.
LUCIUS ROGERS, C. L. MAGEE, SAM'L P. BARR, JOHN MCCULLOUGH.
M. A. ARNHOLT, HARRY BUCH, WM. I. SEWELL, Secretaries.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

STATE TREASURER.

SILAS M. BAILY,

of Fayette County.

A man who from his youth up, has fought the battles of Repuplicanism in a region where no hope of success could add vigor and zeal to the contest, and with no reward save the consciousness of having served the cause he loved.

A man who has attested his love of liberty and law, by service on the field of glory and of blood, who won his promotion in the glorious Pennsylvania Reserves, from Captain to Brigadier, by meritorious service on the field.

A man who stood in the red hell of battle at Drainesville, on the Peninsula, at Gaines' Mill, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, and the Wilderness, and who bore witness with his blood, that he loved his country well.

He bears upon his person the rough scars left by the cruel cannon ball, and will carry to his grave the evidence of his patriotism and courage.

He is able, and worthy to lead Republicans to Victory as he led his regiment to war.

(*Speech of Attorney General Pelner, in Republican State Convention.*)

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

SHERIFF:
WILLIAM T. HORTON,
of Terry Township.

PROTHONOTARY:
GEORGE W. BLACKMAN,

REGISTER AND RECORDER:
JAMES H. WEBB,
of Smithfield Township.

TREASURER:
EBEN LILLEY,
of LeRoy Township.

COMMISSIONERS:
DANIEL BRADFORD,
of Columbia Township.
MYRON KINGSLEY,
Standing Stone Township.

AUDITORS:
JOSEPH T. HESTED,
of Albany Township.
W. W. MOODY,
of Rome Township.

ELECTION TUESDAY NOVEMBER 8.

THURSDAY, OCT. 27, 1881.

Read the sound advice given Republicans by Hon. Edward McPherson in his speech at Pittsburg, found in our columns, and follow it.

Stand by the Republican ticket. Don't desert your colors. The camp of the enemy is a cold, uncomfortable political shelter.

Hon. Wayne McVeigh peremptorily declines to remain in the Cabinet. Who will take his place as Attorney-General is not yet determined.

Hon. E. B. Morgan, who was nominated by President Arthur for Secretary of the Treasury, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the retirement of Mr. Windom, refuses to accept the appointment. The appointment of Mr. Folger, of N. Y., is now talked of.

Hon. James N. Tyner, First Assistant Postmaster-General, seems to be badly entangled in the meshes of the Star-route frauds. The more he tries to extricate himself the tighter the cords are drawn about him. We have suspected for several years that he needed to be looked after.

Hon. William Windom, Secretary of the Treasury, has been re-elected to the United States Senate by the Legislature of Minnesota. His retirement from the Treasury portfolio which he has so ably administered is greatly to be regretted, but the loss is partly compensated by his return to the Senate.

The Hon. Chas. S. Wolfe, independent candidate for State Treasurer, is advertised to address a mass meeting at the Court House in this place, on Friday evening, October 28th, at 7½ o'clock p. m. While we do not agree with Mr. Wolfe in the position he has taken, yet we believe him to be an honest and upright man, and his fearless fight against the bosses in this State to be inspired purely by conscientious motives. Mr. Wolfe is an able and eloquent speaker, and has spoken to crowded houses in his campaign throughout the State. Mr. Wolfe will undoubtedly attract a large crowd by curiosity to see him and hear what he has to say.

Not the least interesting feature of the Virginia campaign is the ill-concealed desire of the Bourbons to kill off the Liberal leaders, and their determination to drive the Liberals into sending the challenge. The challenged party has some advantages, among them the possibility of cheap martyrdom. They have lately been doing such wretched shooting in Virginia that this possibility may be regarded as somewhat remote, and yet it exists; aside from that is the other fact that the Liberals, having appealed to the country for sympathy, cannot afford to send challenges. Most of all Mahone would injure his cause if he were to fall into the Bourbon trap and have an encounter with Early, or even go so far as to call him out. A staff correspondent of *The Press* sends an interesting letter on this phase of the campaign.—*Philadelphia Press.*

THE DUTY OF THE REPUBLICANS OF BRADFORD.

Unless Republicans are prepared to abandon their party and its time-honored principles, there can be no reason assigned for their refusing to support the nominees of the party at the approaching election. Grievances there may be, but these are not of such a nature as to render any candidate upon the ticket unworthy of support. If it is contemplated by any Republican to vote against any one of our candidates for the purpose of inflicting punishment upon certain party leaders, let him pause and seriously reflect before doing so, what will be the effect of his vote. There can be but one effect, and that will be to help the enemy at the sacrifice of principle. The place to institute reforms is in our primaries. No one who observes the signs of the times can doubt that the popular sentiment of a majority of the Republican party was honestly and fairly represented in our last nominating convention. Objections there were to one or two of the condidates, notably to Hon. James H. Webb and Daniel Bradford, the former for Register and Recorder and the latter for Commissioner. The only objection urged against Mr. Webb is the fact that he has held office. That is true, but no one doubts his competency, his integrity or his Republicanism. Why then should he be made the mark against whom the venomous shafts of personal pique against other men should be hurled? In voting against him your vote counts against the Republican party and to its hurt, and not to the injury of the men sought to be punished. Following merely personal feelings, we would perhaps have as strong reasons for opposing Mr. Webb as anyone. As a delegate in the Convention, we voted against the nomination of both Mr. Webb and Mr. Bradford, because we thought it bad policy to place them upon the ticket. A majority of the Convention decided otherwise and we acquiesce. [illegible] all Republicans to Webb is certainly entitled to the gratitude of all the people of the eastern and central portions of the county for the noble stand he took as a member of the Legislature in defeating the Herdic scheme of dividing the county. It was this scheme which raised the opposition that reduced his majority so largely in his last legislative contest, and left the impression, perhaps that he is a weak candidate. The cause that operated to weaken him then should strengthen him now, since the folly of the scheme of division which he defeated is so fully demonstrated. Give him your votes and stand in line with your party, and do not give aid and comfort to the enemy.

The objection raised by some, mainly in the eastern section of the county, to Mr. Bradford, is that he joined with Ransom in locating the Poor House too far west. We thought so at the time it was settled there, but being done, we acquiesce, and cannot see how any Republican can benefit himself or the public by refusing his vote to Mr. Bradford. He is regarded as a strictly honest man. If he has made mistakes, they are not such as render him unworthy of Republican support. He should have the full support of the party.

George W. Blackman for Prothonotary, William T. Horton for Sheriff, Eben Lillev for Treasurer Myron Kingsley for Commissioner, Joseph T. Hested and William W. Moody for Auditors, make up with Mr. Webb and Mr. Bradford the full Republican county ticket. We hope to see the whole ticket receive the full party vote, and trust that petty strifes and personal prejudices will at the polls be forgotten. Let the result show that Republicans have stood manfully by their principles. We pledge you, Republicans of Bradford, that on our part there shall be no abatement of our opposition to the rule of State and local party bosses. Stand with us then for party principles, and leave other questions to be settled within the party.

McVeigh for Governor.

The Republicans of Huntingdon county chose three delegates last week to the next State Convention, and instructed them to support the nomination of Hon. Wayne McVeigh for Governor. This starts the McVeigh ball in earnest. We second the motion.

"The Democrats want no slobbering over them because of alleged misfortune on the 11th inst.," says the Cincinnati *Enquirer.* "They nearly always come down stairs that way and are used to it."

"The Pennsylvania Bosses."

At a meeting yesterday of the Baptist ministers in the hall of the American Baptist Publication Society, Rev. G. E. Rees presiding, an essay on The Divine Purpose in the Present National Calamity was read by Rev. James Lisk, D. D. After elaborating upon the assassination of President Garfield, the reverend speaker concluded by expressing the opinion that the Divine purpose in the calamity was not for mortal man to see. During the discussion that succeeded the essay Rev. Henry Bray remarked that, in his opinion, the purpose of the tragedy was to impress the people with the evils of the spoils system.

"The Pennsylvania Bosses," said Rev. J. O. Critchlow, "are just as bad as they used to be and we ought to show our power by crushing out the corruption which exists among them." Rev. P. S. Henson, D. D., closed the discussion denouncing machine politics and adding that "the Bosses should be placed behind prison bars."—*Philadelphia Press.*

Hon. Edward McPherson at Pittsburg.

Hon. Edward McPherson, who was a delegate in the State Convention that nominated General Baily for State Treasurer, and is classed as one of the most able and influential Republican opponents of the existing boss rule over the party, and who opposed the nomination of General Baily, spoke at Pittsburgh on Saturday evening last, in advocacy of his election. The *Press* of Sunday last contains an abstract of his able speech. His views of the duty of Republicans in the present exigency is consistent and comprehensive, and so eminently right that we give the closing part of his speech outlining the policy of the party, as follows:

"Mr. McPherson said in commencing that he understood the meeting to be a Republican meeting. If it were not he would not be present. He then went on to say:

If there is any one thing in which I believe it is Republican principles, the Republican organization and Republican candidates. It is a striking fact that for twenty-one years the American people have given their unswerving support to the Republican party. When one considers the very excited character of this period the most remarkable fact of history, when you remember that in every other constitutional country of the world there have been within this time the most radical changes, and that on the other hand, in this favored land of intelligence and honest elections, except in the Gulf States, where they have no elections, the Republican party only has been esteemed fit to lead and control the destinies of the nation. It is a thing over which every Republican has a right to grow enthusiastic. There is no reason why, at this period any Republican should turn his back on the flag, but I do hear a dissent; not, however, upon the ground that General Baily is not an honest nor a competent man, nor a good soldier, but because he was nominated by influences not acceptable to some parties. I was a member of the Convention which nominated General Baily. That Convention was perfectly free and fair. [illegible] all Republicans represented a representative upon its Committees, everything was conducted with perfect parliamentary propriety. When it came to a vote, the Convention did not nominate the candidate who was the choice of the majority. Every member of the Convention was, on motion of a distinguished delegate from Chester County who had not voted for General Baily, pledged to support the nominee.

WHY REPUBLICANS SHOULD SUPPORT BAILY.

I did not vote for General Baily either, but I am here to-night to make good my promise to support his nomination as the act of the authorized Republican Convention of Pennsylvania and therefore binding in good faith upon the party. There are some persons, impetuous and ardent and perfectly honest and sincere, but carried away by their mistaken zeal, who propose to do something else. I am comparatively a young man, but I have been in politics a long time. I was an active Whig, an anti-slavery Whig when the majority of the party was for slavery in sympathy and conduct. I was a Thaddeus Stevens Whig when it was popular to be a Webster Whig. I never was a Silver-gray, but a wooly-head Whig. As the latter I was sometimes overruled in the primaries of the party, but I always made it a point to submit to the rule of the majority, objectionable to me as it often seemed. The man who won't attend the primaries has no right to grumble. If you want to overthrow an evil commence at the root.

I was often put down in the Whig Conventions. I knew men of distinction who were put down at Chicago, but not by grumbling. They were put down by hard work, and they did not bolt the nomination either. I say to you, Republicans, don't run away; be put down on your tracks; if your principles are worth anything, stand up and fight for them. As Whigs we were often borne down, as these men say they were by the power of the great cities. But the Whigs remained in the organization, and labored, and worked, and so indoctrinated the great party with the true principles of freedom, that when it went out of existence it transferred itself bodily into the Republican party and became its bone, muscle and sinew. Shall I turn my back on my party and enthrone the enemy? I say no. There stands before us now, as there stood then, the same old Democratic party solemn, morose, mischievous and dangerous. Solemn because the people haven't smiled upon it, morose because they are hungry, and critical because their principles were long since buried out of sight.

From this on Mr. McPherson outlined the good which the Republican party had done the country, and as he drew to a close he was asked by some one in the audience what he thought of Wolfe? He replied that he was not engaged in a personal warfare. Mr. Wolfe had nominated himself in opposition to a man against whom he is unable to utter a word, and under the circumstances the speaker considered his candidacy unfortunate, unjustifiable and unnecessary, and it would be calamitous if it should end in the election of the Democratic candidate. He had faith in the intelligence of the people to see that no harm should come through Mr. Wolfe to the Republican party. He proposed within party lines to contribute towards making the party policy so honest and upright that it will commend itself to all men. He could not better describe what he meant to say than that he was a Garfield man. [Great applause.] He believed in reform when there was anything to reform, and when honestly beaten he proposed to begin over again. The duty of Republicans is to stick to their post and to their duty. If beaten to-day in the Conventions go to work tomorrow; appeal to the best men of the party; capture the organization if you can and make it what you think it ought to be. It is the duty of Republican voters to take care of their organization. Stand by it as it is and elect its candidates. To desert it now, when the tenderness born of the death of its great leader has not yet passed away, would be to commit an act somewhat approaching the sacriligious.

After speeches by United States District Attorney Stone and Colonel Anzi Fuller, of Uniontown, the meeting dissolved.

What the Erie Herald has to Say.

ITS OPINION OF ORANGE NOBLE, THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR STATE TREASURER.—A WORD WITH ITS CONTEMPORARIES.

The Erie *Herald*, the Democratic organ of Erie County, which opposes the election of Orange Noble, the Democratic candidate for State Treasurer, addresses its contemporaries of the State in explanation of its course as follows:

The *Herald* considers it a duty it owes to its contemporaries throughout the State to set them right in regard to its opposition to Orange Noble, the democratic candidate for state treasurer. The assumption that Mr. Noble is popular in his own bailiwick and that he will carry it with a "sweeping majority" is merely an assumption. The fact is, Mr. Noble is far from being popular at home, as we shall proceed to show. He was the nominee of the democracy last year for the assembly, and, instead of carrying the city sweepingly a most herculean fight was required to pull him through at all. Hon. Alfred Short, a gentleman who does not reside in Erie, was a candidate at the same time, and the following are the majorities in Erie city:

Short, for congress	432
Noble, for assembly	107

It will thus be seen that Mr. Noble ran over three hundred behind Mr. Short.

Now, in the face of this, how can so intelligent a paper as the Lancaster *Intelligencer* North American—which paper cannot find what there is in Noble's record "to show that he is a public-spirited and upright man, not a millionaire after the model of William H. English?"—how, we ask, can the Intelligencer invite the North American to "inquire at Mr. Noble's home?" Again, we doubt if the Intelligencer knows how much it is misrepresenting matters when it says:

The fact that The *Erie Evening Herald* is not supporting Mr. Noble has been very widely and gleefully advertised by the republican papers. It does not appear, however, that it is having a damaging effect upon Mr. Noble's prospects. As yet not a democrat has been found in Erie who will not vote for him, and hundreds of republicans will. This is not because The *Herald* has not been a very respectable paper, but because its present course is believed to be the result of a petty personal pique which the democracy cannot afford to let effect a state campaign. The *Herald* is estopped from saying anything effective against Mr. Noble by its own recorded attitude toward him when a candidate for the legislature last year.

We will be plain with the Intelligencer, and inform it most distinctly that it is an error. If The *Herald* is not damaging Mr. Noble's prospects, why did Mr. Noble's friends find it necessary to start a weak, silly campaign sheet in this city to slander the proprietors of The *Herald*? As to the Intelligencer's statement that "as yet not a democrat has been found in Erie who will not vote for him (Noble), and hundreds of Republicans will"—it is mere moon-shine. There are hundreds of democrats in Erie who will not vote for Mr. Noble,—who would not, indeed, votefor him as an assemblyman—and not a dozen republicans who will vote for him. Again, the Intelligencer states that the course of The *Herald* when Mr. Noble was a candidate for the legislature "estops it from saying anything effectual against Mr. Noble."

In this, as in all its points, the Intelligencer is wrong. An assembly man is one office—a state treasurer is another. Almost any man is competent to act as an assembly man—few men can administer the vast revenues of a state successfully. But as an assemblyman Mr. Noble betrayed his constituents in his course on the judicial bill. The sentiment of the democrats of the county was unanimous against the bill, and Mr. Noble was apprized of the fact. Yet he worked for it and voted for it. He also supported, by his vote, all the iniquitous measures brought before the legislature. Indeed, as an assemblyman he was a complete failure.

The Intelligencer must do the justice to The *Herald* to say that it shows plainly and fairly that it (the Intelligencer) has been deluded by the friends of Mr. Noble. The above figures speak for themselves, and are very significant. We assure the Intelligencer that Orange Noble will not carry his own city. We know whereof we speak.

David Davis Reproached.

Oh, you perfidious old man! You never shall make love to us again. And don't you wink and leer, Mr. D It don't do any good. Your stomach is too big to be honest. You look like a porpoise and its a mercy how any one was ever deceived by you. Go to! You are little better than one of the wicked, and you stay out o' nights, and there's no knowing the company you keep. You didn't expect it? Fiddle-sticks! Black Jack has been flattering your fat vanity with smutty jokes and promises for a fortnight. Eh? You don't deserve——! That you don't you old sinner. You think it very fine sitting up there in your ruffles—puffing and blowing like a hippopotamus—but you are only the laughing stock of the senate and the country. Come! none o'that! No ogling, if you please.

The Democratic party is not that sort of a girl. Go on, old chair-warmer go on. All this comes from the fact that the broadest thing about you is the seat of your pantloons!—*Louisville Journal.*

ADDRESS

OF THE

Republican State Committee.

To the Electors of Pennsylvania:

Ours is "a government of the people, by the people, and for the people,"—of the people, since all authority springs from them; by the people, since their will, when expressed through established voluntary and legal forms, should be respected and obeyed; for the people, in the fact that whatever is thus done should be done for their welfare. Accepted maxims are these. They are given shape by the spirit of our customs and laws, and direct expression by a martyred President at a time when they had just been sacrificed by the best blood of the nation.

There was an election last year, and the result was confessed on all sides to have been fairly reached. It showed both an electoral and popular majority for a Republican President and Vice-President. The bullet of an assassin has robbed the people of their personal choice, and in his stead they have secured by constitutional and acceptable methods his distinguished colleague. Since the election, events have crowded thick and fast, but the on-looking world saw a Republic, in every material view, unshaken by calamity; our own people saw, through the instrumentalities of our laws and Constitution, a faithful reflection of their will in the more immediate change incident to the death of their President, and they had almost permitted their political vigilance to relax and take an indifferently easy air, when it was aroused by a partizan act on the part of the political organization which did not represent the people in the struggle for governmental policy. For the second time in our history "a prize had been drawn in the lottery of assassination," by a common foe; and, in both cases, the foe was quick in the search for every cumulative profit. The Democratic party did seek a partisan profit from the murder of Lincoln, and, unwarned by that experience, in its greed for power, repeated the attempt but a week ago. Andrew Johnson's betrayal of the idea that the legal expression of the will of the people must be respected, was compensated after a struggle of many months; the recent betrayal of a public trust by the Democrotic Senators was, so far as we can now judge, partially met within two days. A bad purpose has been defeated, and while the will of the people has not been fully guarded, or their policy guaranteed, the Republicans of the Senate have at least assassination, and for a time checked the greed of every watchful enemies.

The saddest of all deaths, the legal succession, the theft of the second place in the gift of the people, and its partial restoration, have transpired with confusing speed; yet not so fast but that the reflecting man could give some little thought to the fact, that if this government of ours is to be preserved "as of the people, by the people, and for the people," there must be neither direct nor indirect overtures to a partisan foe which has never yet bowed to the doctrine—which was the friend of slavery, in a great section the author of rebellion, in yet other sections its aider and abettor—and in all times subsequent to our greatest civil crisis, the persistent foe of every advance toward a more perfect freedom. With its inherent belief in Slavery, it opposed emancipation, civil rights, [illegible] the planting of the school house in the places where it was most needed; and instead of favoring and fostering those who suffered for their country, it has, by every insidious agency, sought to reward those who betrayed it. This is not true of all Democrats, but it is true of the leaders, into whose hands power will be thrust by failure to hold Republican strongholds. They have a machinery which is cohesive in its power, which permits no freedom of opinion, which never divides, and which grinds on until its own force breaks it. The power of selection still rests with the Republicans of Pennsylvania. Ohio has risen from her grief to confirm her selection by majorities relatively greater than in Presidential years. Iowa makes a most intelligent choice with unanimity. The Virginians, struggling to rid themselves of a form of Bourbon rule which is the same wherever it obtains, were, until recently, divided as to policies; but in the rush of events have thrown away every idea of faction, and are now ready to place themselves in the column of progress. The Republicans of New York, in natural solicitude for a distinguished citizen called to the point of danger, have buried from sight every dividing issue, and now present an example of harmony which has been wisely imitated in nearly all other States. There is a needed unity of watchfulness, to the end that the present, and at least the near future of our country may be guarded from possible calamity. Shall we, as Pennsylvanians be less dutiful? When, in the past, sacrifices were called for, have we ever, in either hatred, sulleness or dispair stood off? A claim to patriotsm but mocks the term when it will not sacrifice convenience, comfort, even happiness and life for the country's weal. A profession of fealty to admittedly just political principles, is but sham and a pretence when it will not sacrifice something to unity, and when it will not blend a personal purpose into the one which moves for the common good. When public dangers quick succeed each other, when but a single life stands between approved government and a revolution in politics, there ought to be no room for mere personalities, none for the detraction of friends, none for the creation of faction, and there ought to be universal reprobation of counsels which are openly confessed to be in the intetest of the enemy. Good soldiers do not stop to dress mere bruises when the battle is on, nor do they march out of the line by either flank at the beck of the foe.

To admit that any considerable number of Pennsylvanians will be less solicitous of the National good than those of our neighboring States, is to belie our past history. The Administration of President Arthur from its very beginning, needs at the least the support of all Republican States, and of none more than our own, which has proved the Keystone to Republicanism, as she has to the Union. That support can only be extended through ballote cast for General Baily, the standard-bearer of the party—a gallant soldier, wounded while heading his troops, ascending through high personal merit from the bars of a captain to the stars of a general—now a modest, quiet citizen, not a politician, not an office-holder,—one who earns his bread by the sweat of his brow—yet far too good to oppose, and of all men the last to be selected as the victim of spites against others. There was at least fairness in the hissing and explosion of the shell which struck him at Gaines' Mill; there is neither generosity nor manliness in the attempt to crush him with missiles professedly aimed at others.

Our National Administration is Republican in its make-up and character; we know it as such; the world knows it as such. It can, therefore, only find support in Republican majorities. We have no other method of support; the world abroad recognizes no other, and no persuasion of secret enemies, of demagogues, or any apparent apathy of the open foe should be permitted to lure us from the one direct object—support of the National Government and the administration thereof. This withheld, and chagrin and disaster will quickly succeed each other. The man who can be persuaded to lose one battle, in the hope that he can more easily win the next, does not live to see how false is his philosophy.

The Republican party represents issues and purposes which are worthy the most active effort of all who believe in the principles which have made our government what it is—"of the people, by the people, and for the people." It represents ideas of administration specially dear to all. President Arthur has vowed,—that

"All the noble aspirations of my lamented predecessor which found expression in his life, the measures devised and suggested during his brief administration to correct abuses and enforce economy, to advance prosperity and promote the general welfare, to insure domestic security and maintain friendly and honorable relations with the nations of the earth, will be garnered in the hearts of of the people, and it will be my earnest endeavor to profit and to see that the Nation shall profit by his example and experience."

His faithful adherence to this declaration calls for direct encouragement from Pennsylvania. Support of the Republican cause and ticket will do it; support of any other, means its condemnation. The administration, its friends and enemies, and all intelligent on-lookers will say so, and none will more quickly gloat over such a calamity than the journals and politicians who are now counselling division.

The Republican party is liberal enough for all. Its national deeds and declarations are not forgotten; its latest enunciation in this State points unequivocally to reform in a plank which received the warm support of 251 representatives in State convention assembled; while that of the Democratic party plays with dangerous recklessness on the edges of communism. Must these declarations in representative conventions be held less [illegible] the irresponsible and the noisy on the rostrum? Only barbarous tribes wildly follow their howling dervishes.

The statesmen of the century have been members of the Republican party. It has counted in its ranks names which have become immortal, and are so confessed of all the earth—Lincoln, Seward, Chase, Sumner, Garfield!—names which are nurtured in our party's traditions even more tenderly than in historic pages. It is the party of reform, for it is progressive and never looks backward; it is the party of liberty, and constantly seeks a more perfect freedom. True, some have wearied of its good work; some have straggled in the march of progress; others have regarded their bruises more than the goal beyond; some have even fallen by the wayside, but the earnest and the active still march on and gather as they move.

You can on the 8th of November, next, so shape your ballots, citizens of Pennsylvania, that they will prove the voice of order, promotive of stable government in the State and Nation. If they are cast as the mere waifs of passion, the double-edged instruments of faction, the world may be justified in forming a different opinion of our people—for their character will at least seem to have changed from the sturdy and steadfast, to that which is weak and vascillating. Let us remember Pennsylvanians, that there is no form of mental slavery more humiliating to its victim than that which yields itself captive to every sensation.

THE FINANCES OF THE STATE.

It is considered important that you should be fully informed concerning the manner in which the Republican party has managed the finances of the Commonwealth since 1860,—the first year that trust was committed to it. For a period of tweuty years the democrats have only had charge of the State Treasury three years, in 1863 under W. V. McGrath, and in 1878 and 1879 under A. C. Noyes. In 1861 the debt of Pennsylvania was the largest owed by any state in the Union, and $3,000,000 was then necessarily added to the enormous load to enable our troops to march to the defence of the Nation's life. But the crushing load has been manfully borne and honorably paid, until the debt, less available securities in the Sinking Fund pledged to its redemption, is now one of the smallest owed by any State in debt. The total reduction since 1861 has been $19,033,420.84; and the present debt is $21,561,989.65. The Sinking Fund amounts to $8,000,000, making the net debt $13,561,989.95.

When the last Democratic State Treasurer handed order the office to the Republican incumbent, a very large sum of warrants were unpaid, and constitituted a floating debt. This has all been paid, and, at this moment, ample funds are held to meet every legal demand on the State.

While thus reducing the debt, the Republican party has steadily lessened the burdens of the people. In 1866, the four-mill tax on real estate, producing an annual revenue of $1,000,000, was taken off. In 1871, the tax on offices, trades and professions, amounting annually to $75,000, was repealed. In 1873, the tax on horses and cattle, producing a revenue of $50,000 a year, was taken off; and in 1879, the tax on coal, yielding annually $700,000, was repealed. Thus, $15,000,000 of tax on the homes of our people have been remitted in as many years. Relief to workingmen, amounting to $750,000 has been extended by abolishing the tax on occupations; $350,000 has been remitted, chiefly to our farmers, by repealing the law taxing live-stock; and $700,000 has been taken off our great coal industry for the past year. But this creditable record does not stop here. While the debt was disappearing, notwithstanding reduced taxation, amounting in the aggregate $16,800,000, the State supported her noble charities with a generous hand, and gave a lavish aid to the Centennial Exhibition, as will be seen from the annexed table:

Support of Soldiers' Orphan Schools	$6,912,695.47
" Charitable Institutions	7,374,733.00
" Common Schools	11,919,711.00
" the Centennial Exhibition	1,000,000.00
Making a total of	$27,207,139.00

Seventeen years ago, a few professed Republican politicians in this State had shown their capacity for leadership by reducing the party to a minority. The Legislature was lost, and McGrath, democrat, became State Treasurer. Abler leaders came forward in that crisis, and the Republicans immediately regained their supremacy. These rejected leaders, unable longer to plunder the State and ruin the Republicae party, at once became "Reformers." They commenced an attack upon the financial management of our party, it being the subject least understood by the average voter. For half a generation these "Reformers" have kept the State ringing with denunciations of a work; which, outside our borders, is looked on and commended with universal applause. The Republican voter has been told each year that our State was systematically and constantly robbed, and that this unending robbery was performed by the State Treasurers, the results of whose work is a part of this address. Each year official facts have been presented disproving these charges, but the "Reformers" keep up the assault, as though the Republicans of this State were without the advantages of common schools and common sense. The original projectors of this movement have long since "reformed" themselves into the Democratic party, but the "reformer" of to-day exhibits the same lofty contempt of facts officially promulgated each year by the fiscal officers of the State Government, from which the figures here submitted have been taken.

On the question of official peculation by the Treasurers charged with this crime, the following comprehensive exhibit of their work would seem to be conclusive to all who consider arguments and respect truth. Of the moneys collected and expended during the last seventeen years, the total is as follows:

For ordinary expenses of the State Government	$84,784,636
For the Centennial, Charities, Reformatories, etc.	27,207,149
For reduction of the State Debt	19,033,420
Total	$131,025,205

Of this vast sum only $18,660.94 are not now available, but the Attorney General is pressing suits to recover it, and will recover it from the bondsmen of ex-State Treasurers. The State is amply secured.

Do not these facts carry us safely beyond the assaults of demagogues? and do they not compel all who assail to seek a footing alone upon falsehood and slander? Are they not strong enough to bid us carry our appeal beyond the lines of our party,—into the counting rooms of all merchants and manufacturers, the gates of our ship yards and rolling mills, the shops of our myrids of workmen, and the homes of the quiet and non-partisan—there to ask that a government so careful of its obligations, so charitable to the lame, the halt and the blind, so liberal to its schools, and yet so just to all—shall be perpetuated?

By order of the Republican State Committee,

THOMAS V. COOPER,
Chairman.

CONSPICUOUS BY THEIR ABSENCE.—Indeed, men, women and children of all ages, ranks and conditions, of all nationalities, of all creeds and sects, of all colors and of all political opinions, contributed to this fund to place this family of the man who had given his life to his country above want or fear of it—all, with one single exception, for among this long array of names there is not to be found the name of a single Stalwart politician. The names of Grant, Cameron, Logan, Conkling, Sharpe, and all of that host of Stalwart chieftains, are conspicious only by their absence. Not a dollar, not a penny from that rich and powerful faction for the relief of the widow and children of the President who died because of his stern, unyielding defense of a constitutional principle.

Attorney General MacVeagh, by his final and persistent refusal, leaves the President no choice, but the selection of a new legal advicer. President Arthur should see to it that the new Attorney General is a man whose name will be accepted as an assurance that the Star-route thieves are to be pursued to the end. Benjamin Harris Brewster is such a man. There may be others, but here is a man already in the case, the choice of Pennsylvania, representing the same State as his predecessor, whose nomination would mean only one thing, the prosecution of the ring, and whose selection would place the Administration above challenge or criticism on this vital issue.—*Philadelphia Press.*

The statement made sometime ago that General Garfield was the first active member of a Christian church ever elected to the Presidency seems, in a review, to be nearer the truth than many at first supposed. Washington was the only positive exception, as he was a devout Episcopalian. John Adams and his son inclined to Unitarianism, but the latter was not publicly identified with that church, and about the former there is doubt. Several of the Presidents became church members after retiring from office—notably Jackson and Buchanan, and, we think, Polk also. Harrison may have been a church member, but the case is not clear at present. Jefferson was a "free thinker." Most of those not named attended church more or less, but were not enrolled as church members, or if so in any one case, had little to do with church affairs.—*Philadelphia Press.*

Life of James A. Garfield.

The life of the late President Garfield, of B. H. Conwell, published by George Stinson & Co., is a handsome volume of four hundred pages, neatly bound, on good paper, in plain large type admirably printed, and containing nineteen handsome illustrations with a fine steel engraved portrait of James A. Garfield as a frontice piece. The history contains a genealogy of the Garfield family from them from English ancestry, their emigration to this country and down to and including the immediate family of the martyred President. A history of the early struggles of his parents. His birth and early developments; the incidents of his life, his army service, his service in Congress; his nomination for the Presidency, and election; inauguration and finally the assassination. From the brief examination made of the work, we believe it presents a correct view of his life and public services, and it is certainly very readable and interesting, and well worth the price; in leather $2.00 cloth $1.50. Mr. Wm. A. Sluyter, of North Towanda, is agent for the work, and will receive subscriptions for the same. We hope it may find a large sale.

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C. W. HOLCOMB,
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Ulster, Pa., July 21-w

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There is a Balm in Gilead.

The success which has marked the introduction of Cream Balm, a Catarrh remedy, prepared by Ely Bros., Owego, N. Y., is indeed marvelous. Many persons in Pittston and vicinity are using it with most satisfactory results. A lady down town is recovering the sense of smell, which she had not enjoyed for fifteen years, through the use of the Balm. She had given up her case as incurable. Mr. Barber, the Druggist, has used it in his family and commends it very highly. In another column a young Tunkhannock lawyer, known to many of our readers, testifies that he was cured of partial deafness. It is certainly a very efficient remedy.—*Pittston, Pa., Gazette,* Aug. 15, 1879.

My son, aged nine years, was afflicted with Catarrh; the use of Ely's Cream Balm effected a complete cure. W. E. HAMMAN, Druggist, Easton, Pa. Price 50 cents. O27-2w.

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1882.

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