THE REPUBLICAN.

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

JUDSON HOLCOMB, Editor.

"Reform means honest expenditures competent officers, and no stealing." — Harper's 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. COOPEE, Chairman.

LUCIUS ROGERS, M. A. ARNHOLT, C. L. MAGEE, HARRY BUCH, SAM'L F. BARR, WM. I. SEWELL, JOHN McCULLOUGH, Secretaries.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

STATE TREASURER.

SILAS M. BAILY,

of Fayette County

A man who from his youth up has fought the battles of Republicanism 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 Pelmer, in Republican State Convention.)

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

SHERIFF:

WILLIAM T. HORTON,

of Terry Township.

PROTHONOTARY:

GEORGE W. BLACKMAN,

of Sheshequin Township.

REGISTER AND RECORDER:

JAMES H. WEBB,

of Smithfield Township.

TREASURER.

EBEN LILLEY,

of Leloy 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, NOV. 3, 1881.

Election next Tuesday.

The decrease of the public debt for October was $13,321,458.87.

Dont fail to cast your vote for the whole Republican county ticket on Tuesday next.

Be sure that the tickets for every district are on hand in season. If not already received apply to Chairman Angle.

Mr. Webb avers in the most positive and earnest manner that he has no intention of being a candidate to succeed himself as Register and Recorder if elected this time. The impression that he would again be a candidate is entirely groundless.

Vote for George W. Blackman.
Vote for William T. Horton.
Vote for James H. Webb.
Vote for Eben Lilley.
Vote for Daniel Bradford.
Vote for Myron Kingsley.
Vote for Joseph T. Hested.
Vote for William W. Moody.

The Wolfe is at large in our midst, and strange to say there is not much fear of his harming anybody. The Democrats really seem to be making a pet of him, but they want the Republicans to do all the embracing, while they use him to pull their Orange out of the fire.

The friends of General Grant have taken pains to have it announced that the third-term heresy is dead and buried, inasmuch as the General has emphatically stated that he will never again be a candidate for the Presidency. This announcement comes a little late to be of much advantage or credit to him and his friends. The third-term heresy received its death blow at Chicago, when it went down with the famous "306" and the people buried it forever out of sight in the grave of President Garfield. By his memory they resolved that no such disturbing element should ever again menace the peace and prosperity of the country. What the people want to know now is whether the elements of that heresy are to be revamped and infused into the Arthur administration in the shape of "Stalwartism" as its controlling power, directed by Grant, Conkling, Cameron, &c. They are generously suspending judgment on President Arthur's future policy, and desire to be permitted to give his administration the same cordial support they extended to his lamented predecessor. He has great opportunities before him. If he rises to the level of the great occasion the plaudits of a united party and a greatful nation will be his and his of right. But the third-term heresy, in the new guise of "Stalwartism," will not link his name and administration in history with that of James A. Garfield.—*Lancaster New Era.*

WOLFE'S CONCLUSIONS IN CONFLICT WITH HIS FACTS.

We listened carefully to the speech of Hon. Charles S. Wolfe, Independent Candidate for State Treasurer, at the Court House on Friday evening last. We admit unhesitatingly, that the statements he made are in the main true. In fact there are many other things of a reprehensible character that might be said of the machine leaders in Pennsylvania, that he did not have time to say.

The only question for the voter to decide for himself is whether under the circumstances, it is his duty to abandon the nominee of his party and support Mr. Wolfe. This we leave to the voter to decide. He will act as a free man whether we give or withhold our advice. We have labored earnestly and faithfully for years to educate the people in opposition to machine rulership in the Republican party. But we have done this with the single purpose of accomplishing its overthrow without destroying the organization, and rendering it powerless for the accomplishment of good under proper leadership. We had hoped soon to witness the retirement of the Cameron dynasty and its henchmen to the rear and the establishment of the better elements of the party in full and complete control, as in New York, where the independent elements of the party in their last State Convention, through the voice of the people asserted in the primary election of delegates, had entire possession of the Convention, and the wisdom of their action, so just and wise in comparison with stalwartism, is approved by all right-thinking people. Such a result we desire to see achieved in Pennsylvania. The signs of the times were auspicious of such a result in the near future had not Mr. Wolfe led a revolt outside of the party organization. While we admit his facts, we fail to see the consistency of his logic. We note first that the maladministration of the Treasury complained of was under Col. A. C. Noyes, the only Democrat who has administered that office for many years. He has nothing derogatory to say of Republican administartion of the Treasury except in the matter of the deposits. If then peculation occurred under a Democratic Treasurer, his logic is at fault in urging men to vote for him as a rebuke of the bosses, while he admits that he does not expect to be elected, and knows that his candidacy can only result in placing the Treasury again in the hands of the Democrats. This by the logic of his own reasoning would be a dangerous experiment. Could we by our vote elect Mr. Wolfe, we would cheerfully cast it for him, for the reason that it is extremely distasteful to us in view of the arrogant and boastful spirit exhibited by the machine men in our late convention in thrusting upon the party one of the 306 stalwarts who voted at Chicago for Grant, to cast our vote for General Baily. But in voting for Wolfe, while he cannot be elected, is to negative the reform sought to be accomplished. His conclusion is again in conflict with his facts when he cites the history of the achievements of the Independent Republicans of the State of New York as a precedent for supporting him. It is only necessary to point to the fact that their success was achieved by regular action *within the party*, and not *outside* of it, as Mr. Wolfe proposes to reform the politics of Pennsylvania. Again, his conclusion is in conflict with his facts when he presents the record of the Independents in Pennsylvania, as a reason for supporting him. In the first election of J. D. Cameron as U. S. Senator, one Republican member of the House only, refused to vote for him. In his second election the number was increased to five who refused to be bound by the caucus, and in the contest of last winter fifty-six refused to vote for Oliver the caucus nominee. In the last State Convention Davies, who represented the Independents, but who in his folly, relied upon the promise of Cameron that he would not oppose him until it was too late to organize a fight against the boss gang, scored 84 votes against them. This action of the Independents, was not outside of legitimate party organization. Their appeal in the senatorial contests was from the caucus to the legislative joint convention, and in no event was it contemplated to permit the election of a Democrat to the Senate. The ratio of Independent gain, as stated by Mr. Wolfe, would soon result in retiring the machine forces to the rear by legitimate party methods and in bringing about the reforms for which he pleads, while by voting for him the result can only be to elect Mr. Noble, the Democratic candidate and put farther off the end sought to be gained by the true representative Independent Republicans of the State.

We thus present the inconsistencies of Mr. Wolfe's position and leave it for the voters of Bradford to form their own conclusions as to their duty in the premises.

The Mechanics National bank at Newark, N. J. closed its doors on Monday last in consequence of the embezzlement of all its assets by the cashier O. L. Baldwin. The amount stolen is reported at $2,000,000.

Let the result in Bradford show that the Republicans are undivided in support of the principles of the party and the candidates who represent them.

The Great Victory in Ohio.

IRRITATE DALZELL REGARDS IT AS A TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF GARFIELD.

To the Editor of The Press:

As one who has participated in every Republican campaign ever conducted in Ohio I may, perhaps, be permitted to sum up the cause which conducted us to our great victory in ohio last Tuesday. I must begin by saying I never saw such a campaign. The President's sickness and death held back all public work until after the funeral. It gave a sad tone to the whole canvass. I need not enlarge upon what is so familiar to every reader. But after the funeral was over Republican meetings were held in every county of Ohio. I never saw them so well attended in an off year. But the Democrats held no meetings at all. Their work was done in the dark and they called it a still-hunt. There were the Democrats solid; the prohibitionists, mostly disgruntled Republican soreheads, with a fantical following from the Republican ranks; the Greenbackers, a large majority of soreheads from our camp, and, besides these, a number of nondescripts, independent voters, and so-called Stalwarts whom no man could classify. All these forces were opposed to us. We had to fight them all single-handed and alone, and never were the temper and strength of the Republican party in Ohio more severely tested than in its recent struggle with this motley crowd. The Democrats, fearing to repeat the 329 slander and the Morey forgery against the man who was so dear to every heart, skulked in the dark behind masked batteries and made no sign. They were as dumb as beetles. They made no campaign openly.

If they had come out on the stump and repeated the foul slanders of 1880, Bookwalter would have been defeated by 100,000. If they had proclaimed their repentance and taken back their falsehoods of 1880, it would not have helped them any. So they adopted the only alternative which promised any chance of success—*absolute silence.* They determined not to stir up the Republican vote, but to run the risk of getteting out their vote quietly, without drawing out ours. They understood the sensitive condition of the popular heart about Garfield. They kept as far away from offending that as possible. The deep sorrow of the Republicans for the President's death, their reverence for him and their anxiety to have his brief administration of six months, one-eighth of Garfield's entire term, indorsed at the polls, were manifest everywhere. The Democrats felt rather than saw it. They feared to turn this great tide of mourning and sorrow, of love and almost, I had said, adoration for Garfield into hatred of the Democracy. They knew it would whelm them in defeat. Sorrow and rage are twins. It is easy to change the one for the other. Any [illegible] kind allusion to him or to his Administration would have changed all this storm of sorrow and mourning into a whirlwind and tempest of rage that would have buried anyone and everyone that had set himself agasnst it. All this the Democrats fully saw. They saw it would not do to stem the torrent of a people's sorrow at such a moment or cast a stone at the idol they were worshiping.

But the Republicans had no reason for concealment and our campaign went on. We were General Garfield's friends in life, and there was no reason why we should dishonor him in his grave. Ohio must indorse his Administration. Pennsylvania and New York and Massachusetts had their eyes on the dear old State which so lately had received to her sorrowful bosom the ashes of Garfield. Would it go back on him? No, a thousand times over, no!

This was the logic of our campaign,
This was the tending of our power.

No name was heard but Garfield's. It was to be a vote for Garfield or Guiteau, and Garfield had the majority clearly with him. He carried Ohio when he was alive. It would carry him when he was in his grave. I never saw such faces at meetings before, so sad, so sorrowful, and determined, too. No cheers, no torchlight processions, no noise, all as solemn as funeral services. The popular heart was touched. A great common sorrow had harmonized all minds and hearts in our party. This beautiful and holy sentiment caught up Ohio and bore it to victory—this, and this alone. Of all the tributes of sorrow and affection yet laid on Garfield's tomb no one is more beautiful or more affecting than the spleudid garlands which were woven from the ballots of Garfield's people last Tuesday and reverently laid upon his grave. PRIVATE DALZELL.

Caldwell, Ohio, Oct. 21, 1881.

Guiteau's Insanity.

Guiteau's pretense that he was Divinely inspired to take the life of President Garfield is to be urged by his counsel as a strong point in establishing the plea of insanity to save him from the gallows. A more deliberately planed and executed murder was never committed. If Guiteau sincerely believed that he was inspired by Almighty God to do the deed, why had he not faith to believe that the same power would protect him from the fury of the mob after its commission? So little faith had he in his inspiration that he in advance made careful provision to be conveyed speedily to the jail to save him from the fury of the populace. This fact is proof that his inspiration dodge is a pretense and a sham.

Now is the time to subscribe or renew old subscriptions for the Republican. Up to January first, subscriptions will be received at $1. After that date the price will be positively and invariably $1.50.

Wolfe's Meeting.

Hon. Charles S. Wolfe, Independent Republican candidate for State Treasurer, in accordance with previous announcement spoke at the Court House on Friday evening last. The speaker arrived at the Ward House at 5 o'clock p. m. from the east, accompained by Mr E. Brewer, of the editorial staff of the Philadelphia *Times.* They were met at the depot by Hon. Geo. Landon and E. D. Buffington in waiting with a carriage. A large number of gentlemen awaited his arrival at the Ward House, drawn by curiosity to see the man who has the courage to array himself against the political bosses in this State. After an introduction all round he retired to his room awaitsng supper. In the mean time a number of prominent politciians, Republicans, Democrats and Independants called upon him. Mr, Wolfe is a genteel appearing man, rather under medium size, dark hair and whiskers, dark gray eyes, and wearing gold bowed spectacles. His manner is that of an earnest, but impulsive man, of honest impulses and resolute courage to act in accordance with his convictions of right.

When the hour of meeting came, at 7½ o'clock, he was escorted to the Court House by the Germania Band. The house was well filled, and he was greeted with applause.

After music by the band, the meeting was called to order by E. D. Buffington Esq, who seemed to have assumed the duty of acting as master of ceremonies. Hon. George Landon was upon motion chosen president of the meeting, and E. D. Buffington and N. P. Hicks were made secretaries, with the following list of Vice-Presidents; Hon. B. Laporte, General H. J. Madill, Prof Albert, Prof. E. E. Quinlan, W. G. Gordon, Dr. D. S. Pratt, Hon. Asa Nichols, P. P. Burns, E. D. Buffington, Dr. J. W. Lyman, Dr. W. B. Kelley, C. F. Dayton, Jas. H. Wood Esq, C. M. Hall Esq, R. M. Welles, Wayne DeForest, C. E. Scott, D. M. Turner. Mr. Landon made a brief introductory speech stating his reasons for opposing the election of Mr. Baily, and then introduced Mr. Wolfe to the audience. We can outline only the prominent points of the speakers argument. By way of illustrating his experience in public life, he related one of George Francis Trains witticesms, in which George found the practices and personal habits of public men in conflict with the teachings of his good old mother, and said that had been his experience. He then stated the reasons that actuated him in becoming a candidate for State Treasurer in opposition to General Baily, the nominee of the Republican bosses. He held up to public contempt, Cameron, Hoyt, Quay, McManes, Magee &c. Denounced the "Pardon Board infamy," and charges that the nomination of General Baily was set up by these bosses as a reward for his voting with the 306 Grant Stalwarts at Chicago, and was against the will or a majority of the Republicans of the State who were for Hon. W. T. Davies. Mr. Davies had a clear field up to within three weeks of the Convention, when the bosses sought out Bailey and the order went forth from Cameron that Davies must be defeated in consequence of his independent action as a Senator in the election of U. S. Senator last winter. He charged that Quay, Hoyt and Walters had speculated on the funds of the Treasury under Col. Noyes, that this was denied by Hoyt, but he was responsible for what he said and if Hoyt chose to prosecute him, he would be in court to prove it when the trial came. He referred to the fact that State Treasurer Noyes, during the time that these men were alleged to be using the public money, failed to publish monthly statements as required by law, showing the condition of the Treasury, and where the States' funds were deposited. He also charged that the State Treasurers exercised favoritism toward Kimble, Magee, Cameron &c., in the deposit of the public money by placing it in banks in which they were interested instead of in the designated depositories of the State. He recited the history of what he termed the independent Republican revolt in Pennsylvania, and stated that in J. D. Cameron's first election one member of the Legislature—Mapes, refused to vote for him. In his second election five refused him their votes, and in the Senatorial contest of last winter 56 refused to be bound by the caucus. He omitted to state in this connection that in the last State Convention, 84 arrayed themselves against the bosses, and voted for Davies.

The foregoing abstract presents a brief view of his premises in stating which with great elaboration he occupied one hour and a half. He then proceeded to draw his conclusions, which are easily summed up in a few sentances viz: that in order to overthrow the corrupt leadership of the Republican party the people should support him, a 'Garfield Republican,' who represented all the substantial reform principles of the independent men of the State. Reform within the party he said was impossible. He argued that the independents of the State of New York had overthrown and retired to the rear Roscoe Conkling, in comparason with whom Cameron was but a pigmy, and the Republicans of Pennsylvania could retire their bosses if they would act independently.

He closed with an appeal to both Republicans and Democrats to support him for the reasons he had stated. Mr. Buffington then offered resolutions indorsing Mr. Wolfe, which were declared adopted.

After music by the band Mr. Landon begged the audience to be seated for a few moments while he explained his action in the State Convedtion in presenting Mr. Davies name as a candidate, and the protest he there made against the bosses. Mr. Wolfe had characterized his protest as weak and falling far short of the demands of the occasion. Mr. Landon explained the embarrassment under which he labored, and in doing so paid his respects to Chairman Quay and the lieutenants of Cameron who reeking with the fumes of bad whisky ruled the Convention. He depicted the bloated and debauched appearance of Quay in glowing terms, and charged that it was the action of Conkling, Cameron, Logan, Platt, Quay and other stalwarts that inspired Guiteau to take the life of President Garfield. He closed by saying that he should so vote as to rebuke stalwartism, and therefore should not vote for Baily. At the close of his remarks the meeting adjourned.

Prohibition State Ticket.

STATE TREASURER,

JAMES M. WILLSON, of Mercur County.

J. M. WILLSON'S LETTER ACCEPTING THE NOMINATION OF STATE TREASURER.

SHARON, Pa., August 10th, 1881.

DR. A.C. PETTITT, *Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Prohibition Party of Pennsylvania*: DEAR SIR—Having been informed of the action of the State Convention, which met at Altoona, July 28th, in placing my name before the people of this noble old "Keystone State" as the standard-bearer of the Prohibition party, for the office of State Treasurer, allow me to return through you to the members of that Convention my sincere thanks for the high compliment thus bestowed upon me. Coming, as it does, unexpected and unsought, and with such unanimous good-will, I cheerfully yield to the wishes of the Prohibition party, and shold I be elected to the responsible position, will endeavor to discharge, with care and fidelity, the trust bestowed upon me—ever trusting in the truth of inspiration, "Rightousness exaltheth a nation, while sin is a reproach to any people." I heartily indorse the resolutions adopted by the Prohibition Convention at its last meeting. The principles therein set forth are pure, elevating, and in accordance with truth and right, acknowledging the higher powers and urging that civil laws be brought in harmony therewith.

As our republican form of government derives its power from the governed, as intelligence, virtue and industry are bulwarks of this noble structure, we maintain that the principles of the Prohibition party are the only safeguard for the prosperity and perpetuity of this nation. Witnessing the rapid increase of the drink habit, knowing that it antagonizes all those principles, debauching our young men, corrupting the morals of society, desolating homes, fast filling our jails and penitentiaries with those that were once the flower of our land, we invite and urge you, fellow-citizens, to cast your ballot with us—the only party that is trying to drive this evil from our land.

Close the dram-shops, and you stop the wasted resources of this nation; with this accomplished, soon every man with his family would rest under the shadow of his own vine; then would the source of crime be removed, and this nation would soon become impregnable against all invading foes. With a sober, virtuous and industrious people, little diversities of opinion about whether we should have for our currency a gold basis, a greenback legal tender, or whether we enlarge our warehouses and have an iron tender, would cease. A man would not be jealous because his neighbor had a little more wealth than himself, for all would have according to his ability to acquire and retain.

I trust that every Christian proposes to vote this fall as he prays, then will we number a mighty host. The ballot is the key that locks and unlocks. Let that be the cry to which we rally, trusting that God's blessing may rest upon the cause. Let us ever work on.

Yours truly, J. M. WILLSON.

Where Senator Davies Stands.

From Phila. Press, Sunday.

Previous to the meeting in the Academy of Music a reception was tendered General Baily by Welch citizens of Philadelphia at the residence of David T. Davies, No. 1330 Dickerson Street, at which the following letter was read from Senator W. T. Davies:

TOWANDA, Pa., October 27, 1881.

David T. Davies:

MY DEAR SIR: Yours of October 24th instant received. I willingly comply with your request, and would be very happy could I meet you and other Welsh citizens of your city in the interest of the Republican party.

I was a candidate for the nomination before the recent State Republican Convention for State Treasurer. I was not successful, and General Baily was. Had I been successful I would have expected General Baily and all his friends to have supported me.

Why is he not entitled to my full and hearty support? He was, for aught I know, fairly nominated; there was no fraud in his nomination. Is he honest? is he capable? is he worthy? All these questions have been answered by even his opponents in the affirmative. Then why not vote for him? Has he not always been a good citizen? Was he not a brave and gallant soldier? And has he not tested his courage and patriotism on many a fierce battle-field?

As a Republican, who has been identified with the party from its orgnization, I can give no good reason why he should not receive my vote. To refuse to vote for him is to aid the Democratic party. This I decline to do.

Trusting and hoping that the Republican party of Pennsylvania will give General Baily as he deserves, their free support and triumphantly elect him. I am, yours truly. W. T. DAVIES.

Another Crank Visits the White House.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—A well dressed, powerfully built man, giving his name as John Waling, appeared at the White House this afternoon and demanded to see the "accounts of the President." Mr. Dinsmore, the doorkeeper, recognized the visitor as a "crank," who had called in May and was sent to friends in Pennsylvania. With a view of delivering him into custody, Mr. Dinsmore suggested that the "accounts" could be seen down street, and he would accompany him. The man then presented a letter, which he insisted gave him the right to enter the the mansion, and endeavored to force his way in. Mr. Dinsmore seized him, A desperate struggle ensued. Waling attempted to draw a revolver, but Mr. Dinsmore, who had grasped him by the throat, choked so vigorously that he was unable to use it. Steward Crump and another employee of the house hurried to Dinsmore's assistance. The lunatic was, with some difficulty, overpowered and the revolver taken away. It was a large sized seven-barreled shooter, with all the barrels loaded. The police were notified, and Waling, or Doctor Noetling, was locked up. The letter he presented read as follows:

"John Waling: You are hereby informed that Doctor John Noetling is lawfully elected President of the United States, and occupies the White House every day.

[Signed] "ALMIGHTY GOD.

"Communicated by the Holy Spirit."

Casting a Huge Gun.

INTERESTING SPECTACLE IN THE READING IRON WORKS—A TWENTY-TON WEAPON DESIGNED TO TEST ON A LARGE SCALE THE ACCELERATING PRINCIPLE.

Fifty-six thousand pounds of molten iron were ready at the Reading Iron Works, Reading, Pa., yesterday for the casting of the Lyman-Haskell accelerating, or multi-charge, gun, and an interesting company gathered to see the casting. The gun, its inventors claim, is to effect a radical change in modern gunnery. The theory of the inventors is that they can give increased velocity to a ball, with less danger of bursting a gun, than has heretofore been deemed possible. Their plan is to first overcome the inertia of the projectile by a moderate charge of coarse grain powder burning slowly. As soon as the first force of this is expended another charge is exploded immediately behind the projectile. This discharge is followed by two other discharges in succession, so that constant force is added as the projectile passes through the gun, while no one discharge of powder is as great as is now used for a similar projectile.

Experiments have been made for years in perfecting this gun for range, for penetration, and velocity. One test was made at the Washington navy yard between a 5-inch bore Whitworth English gun and a 2½-inch bore multi-charge gun fired at the same target, which consisted of wrought iron plates five inches thick, backed by eighteen inches of solid oak timber, at 200 yards distance. The English gun fired three 80 pound shot, not one of which penetrated the the target. The multi-charge gun fired two shots, one of which went clean through the traget and about 100 yards beyond. The English gun used about fourteen pounds of powder and did not penetrate one diameter of its bore. The penetration of the American gun was half as much again as that of the largest Armstrong gun. Gen. Newton calculated that ten and twelve inch multi-charge guns will penetrate more iron than the sixteen and seventeen inch single charge guns, and it was determined to build a gun of six-inch bore to test the invention on a large scale. The 56,000 pounds of molten iron in the Reading Works was for the casting of the breech end.

The meeting begun at 2 p. m., yesterday, and the iron was in two big furnaces, one containing 31,085 and the other 34,015 pounds. Col. J. R. Haskell had invited a number of officers of the army, iron men, newspaper men, and personal friends to witness the casting. Among those present were Congressman-elect Daniel Ermentrout, H. G. H. Farr, F. C. Smirk, B. H. West, of the Reading Iron Works, and many of the 3,000 workmen employed in the various branches of the works. The immense mold of the cannon stood in a pit twenty-one feet deep. A huge iron kettle swung by a crane ready to receive the contents of one of the furnaces. A gutter led from the mouth of the other furnace to the mold pit. At 2:25 p. m., the emptying of one furnace into the kettle begun, and in a few minutes about 24,000 pounds of the molten iron had sputtired out with a grand diplay of pyrotechnics that kept the spectators at a distance. Then the big crane lifted the molten iron over to a convenient place for pouring it into the mold. While the mass was cooling to a proper consistency for pouring Col. Haskell said:

"We now propose to cast the breech section of the gun, which is fifteen feet long, and contains the four pockets that hold the charges of powder to be successively discharged. Each of these pockets will contain 28 pounds of powder, and the entire quantity required to charge the gun will be 130 pounds. With this we expect to project 150 pounds of shot with the penetrating effect of four calibres, or three and a half calibres more than the strongest known guns. Mr A. S. Lyman, of New York, is the inventor of the principle of multicharge guns, and I have made some improvements which I think will make the principle practicable. The entire length of the gun will be 25 feet, and its weight when completed, about 40,000 pounds. We claim that the strain on this gun, while doing enormously more effective work than is done at present, will be much less than upon the guns now in use. The latter require a pressure of 48,000 pounds to the inch at the breech. We begin with 30,000 pounds, but get our power by repeating the dose. Our aggregate pressure will be greater, but the strain on the gun will be much less."

At 3:35 p. m. the metal in the big kettle had cooled sufficiently to be used. A sturdy workman, whose post near the furnace seemed to be one that would roast a man in about two minutes, picked away the clay and brick at the furnace mouth, and the red-hot stream of iron began to pour out of the second furnace. At the same moment the big kettle was tipped as if it had been a tea-pot, and two rivers of fire ran rapidly into the mould. In less than six minutes the mold was filled with its 45,000 pounds of iron, the mouth of the furnace was closed, and the casting was finished, leaving a huge mass of iron in the furnace.

At least two weeks must elapse before the immense mass will cool. Then it will be bored and lined with steel, the pockets will be arranged, and the end will be cast and screwed on. All this will be the work of several months.—*New York Sun.*

Life and Work of Garfield,

BY JOHN CLARK RIDPATH, LL. D. PUBLISHED BY JONES BROTHERS & CO., CINCINNATI, CHICAGO, PHILADELPHIA, KANSAS CITY.

The life, public services and tragic death of Garfield furnish a record of more interest than any chapter of corresponding length in American history. Under treatment of a masterly pen, it expands to a narrative in which the career of the student, the scholar, the philosopher, the soldier, the statesman and the executive, form a panorama of the most instructive word-pictures known to our literature—a narrative that will command the study and admiration of the world for evermore.

The author of the work hereby announced is one of the most eminent of living historians; a ripe scholar, a thorough investigator, and charming writer. His histories are known and prized wherever English is the prevailing tongue. He approaches this biography with a more eloquent pen than any heretofore used by him, because the subject is an inspiration to eloquence, to truth, to reverence, to all that is admirable in humanity. A nobler theme for the molern writer cannot be found

It is indeed fortunate for the community that an author so well endowed with every qualification for the work has engaged in its preparation. His name is a guarantee of faithful performance. His Garfield is that which occupies the inmost sanctuary of the American heart and appeals to its tenderest sympathies; that teaches the bravest lessons to our youth and the noblest to our manhood; that irradiates from our national glory a brighter halo than ever illumes the memories of kings and potentates, or makes illustrious the conquerors of States. His narrative is the electric chain which transmits the wondrous story of endurance, triumph over obstacles, and final achievement, that will live in the annals of the world as long as virtue is revered and true nobility honored.

There are other works which pretend to recount the same history. Most of them are revamped from cheap biographies which were made to influence the Presidential Campaign of 1880, and are not of permanent value.—Others are still more valueless, having been hastily compiled from articles in the newspapers and magazines, without regard to proper verification or arrangement. Dr. Ridpath's book is thoroughly authentic. Its facts are derived from undoubted authority and, as a rule, from original sources of information. It should, and doubtless will, supplant most of the trashy publications which have made Garfield their subject in profanation of his fame and for merchandise of his memory!

Harper's Magazine,

For November, concluding the Sixty-third Volume, is a number of rare excellence. It opens with a very interesting article, by W. H. Rideing, entitled "In Cornwall with an Umbrella." Mr. Reinhart illustrates the article with quaint pictures of the people anp of the country. W. W. Thomas, Jr., contributes a graphic account of two weeks' recreation and sport in the woods of Canada, beautifully illustrated.

We are reminded again of the Yorktown Centennial, now near at hand, by Mr. Howard Pyle's strong poem, "Tilghman's Ride from Yorktown to Philadelphia," with two striking illustrations from the author's drawings.

John Habberton gives an entertaining abstract of Paul Du Chaillu's travels in Scandinavia, as recently published in "The Land of the Midnight Sun," illustrated with fourteen wood engravings from that work.

Thomas Hughes contributes an interesting sketch of the late Dean Stanley.

The serial novels are continued.

John A. Dillon contributes an important and timely article, with illustrations, on "Tehuantepec, and the Eads Ship Railway."

Short stories are contributed by John Esten Cooke and Virginia W. Johnson, and poems by Lucy Larcom and Adelaide Cilley Waldron. The Editorial departments are full, as usual, of entertaining and useful matter; and the paospectus of the Magazine for the coming year shows that the forthcoming volumes will be even more interesting and beautiful than the volume just concluded—rich as the latter has been in literary and artistics treasures.

How to get Well.

Thousands of persons are constantly troubled with a combination of diseases. Diseased kidneys and costive bowels are their tormentors. They should know that Kidney-Wort acts on these organs at the same time, causing them to throw off the poisons that have clogged them, and so renewing the whole man. Hundreds testify to this.—*Pittsburg Post.*

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With the November number began the new series under the title of THE CENTURY MAGAZINE, which will be, in fact, a new, enlarged, and improved "SCRIBNER." The page is somewhat longer and wider, admitting pictures of a larger size, and INCREASING THE READING MATTER ABOUT

Fourteen Additional Pages.

The following is a summary of the leading features of the new series for the year:

A NEW NOVEL BY MRS. BURNETT (author of "That Lass o Lowrie's," etc.) entitled "Through One Administration," a story of Washington life.

STUDIES OF THE LOUISIANA CREOLES. By Geo. W. Cable, author of "The Grandissimes," etc. A series of illustrated papers, on the traditions and romance of Creole life in Louisiana.

A NOVEL BY W. D. HOWELLS (author of "A Chance Acquaintance," etc.) dealing with characteristic features of American life.

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SCENES OF THACKERAY'S HAWTHORNES'S, AND GEORGE ELIOT'S NOVELS. Succeeding the illustrated series on the scenes of Dicken's novels.

THE REFORM OF THE CIVIL SERVICE. Arrangements have been made for a series of able papers on this pressing political question.

POETRY AND POETS IN AMERICA. There will be studies of Longfellow, Whittier, Emerson, Lowell, and others, by E. C. Stedman.

STORIES, SKETCHES, AMD ESSAYS may be expected from Charles Dudley Warner, W. D. Howells, "Mark Twain," Edward Eggleston, Henry James, Jr., John Muir, Miss Gordon Cumming, "H. H.," George W. Cable, Joel Chandler Harris, A. C. Redwood, E. D. Millet, Noah Brooks, Frank R. Stockton, Constance F. Woolson, H. H. Boyesen, Albert Stickney, Washington Gladden, John Burroughs, Parke Godwin, Tommaso Salvini, Henry King, Ernest Ingersoll, E. L. Godkin, E. B. Washburne, and many others.

One or two papers on "The Adventures of the Tile Club," and an original life of Herrick, the engraver, by Austin Dobson, are among other features to be later announced.

THE EDITORIAL DEPARTMENTS throughout will be unusually complete, and "The World's Work" will be considerably enlarged.

The price of the THE CENTURY MAGAZINE will remain at $4.00 per year (35 cents a number.) The portrait (size 21 x 27) of the late Dr. Holland, issued just before his death, photographed from a life-size drawing by Wyatt Eaton, will possess new interest to the readers of this Magazine. It is offered at $5.00 retail, or together with THE CENTURY MAGAZINE for $6.50. Subscriptions are taken by the publishers, and by book-sellers and news-dealers everywhere.

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3nov1f

HOUSE FOR SALE.

The valuable house and lot on Second Street known as the Hiram Taylor property, will be sold to the highest bidder on Monday, October 31st, at 2 o'clock, P. M., in front of the First National Bank. The lot has a frontage of 77½ feet on Second Street, and extends back to Third Street, about 300 feet, divided by an alley running from Maple Street to Lombard. Good barn on the alley.

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Oct. 12, 1881.—3t

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