THE REPUBLICAN.

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

JUDSON HOLCOMB, Editor.
CHAS. H. ALLEN, Associate Editor.

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

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

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1882

Republican State Nominations.

Harrisburg Convention.	Philadelphia Convention.
Governor. JAMES A. BEAVER.	*Governor.* JOHN STEWART.
Lieutenant-Governor. WILLIAM T. DAVIES.	*Lieutenant-Governor.* LEVI B. DUFF.
Judge of Supreme Court. WILLIAM H. HAWLE.	*Judge of Supreme Court.* GEORGE JUNKIN.
Sec'y of Internal Affairs. JOHN M. GREER.	*Sec'y of Internal Affairs.* GEORGE W. MERRICK.
Congressman-at-Large. MARIOTT BROSIUS.	*Congressman at-Large.* WILLIAM McMICHAEL.

For Congress.

HON. C. C. JADWIN,
OF WAYNE COUNTY.

Republican County Ticket.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE.
JAMES P. COBURN.
E. J. AYERS.
B. B. MITCHELL.

CORONER.
DR. C. H. SCOTT.

JURY COMMISSIONER.
NELSON GILBERT.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.

ARMENIA—Friday, Oct. 27. Speakers—John F. Sanderson, J. P. Keeney.

LITCHFIELD—Friday, Oct. 27, afternoon, 2 p. m., at Grange Hall. Speakers—L. M. Hall, J. Andrew Wilt.

SHESHEQUIN—Friday, Oct. 27, evening. Speakers—L. M. Hall, J. Andrew Wilt.

BENTLEY CREEK—Friday, Oct. 27. Speakers—John N. Califf, R. A. Mercur.

SMITHFIELD—Saturday, October 28. Speakers—Col. E. Overton, B. M. Peck.

GRANVILLE CENTRE—Saturday, Oct. 28. Speakers—John F. Sanderson, J. P. Keeney.

SPRINGFIELD CENTRE — Saturday, Oct. 28. Speakers—John N. Califf, A. C. Fanning.

WINDHAM CENTRE—Monday, Oct. 30. Speakers—John F. Sanderson, M. E. Lilley.

BARCLAY—Monday, Oct. 30. Speakers—R. A. Mercur, John W. Codding.

HERRICKVILLE — Monday, Oct. 30. Speakers—B. M. Peck, J. P. Keeney.

SYLVANIA—Tuesday, Oct. 31. Speakers—L. M. Hall, J. Andrew Wilt.

ROME BOROUGH—Tuesday, Oct. 31. Speakers—Hon. E. L. Hillis, M. E. Lilley.

ORWELL HILL—Tuesday, October 31. Speakers—Col. E. Overton, John F. Sanderson.

BURLINGTON BORO.—Tuesday, Oct. 31. Speakers—B. M. Peck, R. A. Mercur.

LE RAYSVILLE—Wednesday, Nov. 1. Speakers—Col. E. Overton, B. M. Peck.

MONROETON — Wednesday, Nov. 1. Speakers—Jas. H. Codding, M. E. Lilley.

NEW ALBANY—Wednesday, Nov. 1. Speakers—John N. Califf, John F. Sanderson.

AUSTINVILLE—Wednesday, Nov. 1. Speakers—L. M. Hall, J. Andrew Wilt.

NEW ERA—Thursday, Nov. 2. Speakers—John F. Sanderson, M. E. Lilley.

CANTON BORO—Thursday, Nov. 2. Speakers—B. M. Peck, L. M. Hall.

CAMPTOWN—Thursday, November 2. Speakers—Hon. E. L. Hillis, Jas. H. Codding.

LIME HILL—Friday, Nov. 3. Speakers—John F. Sanderson, M. E. Lilley.

SILVARA—Friday, Nov. 3. Speakers—B. M. Peck, John N. Califf.

NORTH ROME—Friday, Nov. 3. Speakers—R. A. Mercur, John W. Codding.

WARREN CENTRE—Saturday, Nov. 4. Speakers—John F. Sanderson, L. M. Hall.

STEVENSVILLE—Saturday, Nov. 4. Speakers—B. M. Peck, John N. Califf.

The result in Ohio is more a rebuke of the disrespect with which the memory of the lamented Garfield, so fondly cherished by the true Republicans of Ohio and the nation, has been treated by the adherants of the administration, than a falling away from the principles of the Republican party. The same feeling pervades the Republican party in Bradford County and the State.

We observe that our contemporary, the *Journal*, a pretended Independent paper, joins in the crusade with Webb & Co. to smirch the political standing of Mr. Jadwin and supports Overton. This course is a kind of independence that the voters of the county do not comprehend. How long does the *Journal* propose to be a tail to the kite of the bosses and help them to force their jobs on the people?

The Republicans of Susquehanna, may as well understand that Mr. Overton will not be able to deliver, so far as Mr. Searle is concerned, the goods he has promised him from Bradford two years hence. The Republicans of Bradford will not again be betrayed into placing the destinies of the county in Col. Overton's hands. While they are in favor of dealing justly with Susquehanna, they will not ratify Mr. Overton's bargains with Searle.

When Mr. Overton's friends charge that Mr. Jadwin is a Cameron man, just point them to his record as a delegate from this district, with O. D. Kinney, Esq. at Chicago to the Republican National Convention. He was there an active supporter of Blaine and voted steadily until the Blaine forces broke for Garfield, when he voted for Garfield. Don. Cameron was a member of the Pennsylvania delegation at Chicago, and exerted every possible power, first by dictatorial threats, and then by profuse promises, to induce Mr. Jadwin to vote with the 306 for Grant. He refused to wear the collar, and bears no 306 medal on his person. There was no perfidy in his case, but he stood firm as a rock true to the sentiment of his district.

We have read several published interviews purporting to give Col. Overton's statement respecting his candidacy and nomination for Congress, none of them bearing his signature. They are the merest pettifoging subterfuge. He employs the quibbles of a lawyer and does not meet the points at issue. If he will affirm the allegations contained in these published interviews by his own signature, we pledge ourselves to confront them with the contradictory testimony of twenty as reliable gentlemen as there is in Bradford County. Mr. Jadwin makes no statement which he is unwilling to affirm by his own signature and take all the responsibility.

The cry in 1880 with Cameron, Conkling and their cohorts was "let the party die with Grant! Last year the bosses put up Bailey, a three-hundred-and-sixer, for State Treasurer, and said, "take him or nothing!" "Let the party die with Bailey!" And the result showed a majority of 45,000 in the popular vote against him, and he barely lived by a plurality of a little over 4,000. The cry of stalwartism is, "let the party die with Cameron!" It seems to be in its death throes in the State, and in consequence of just this kind of rulership. In this district after putting up a job in the nomination of Overton, the cry of Morrow, Webb & Co. is "let the party die with Overton!" Last year it was "let the party die with Webb!" How near it came to dying with him let the returns of the vote answer. Republicanism will survive the political death of the bosses. Mr. Jadwin who is a faithful representative of the people, will be elected, and boss rule will be rebuked by an indignant people.

The People the Source of Power.

It is stated as a first principle in the immortal Declaration of Independence as one of the God-given rights of mankind, accepted as a "self-evident" fact, that "men are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights that among these are life, liberty and pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights governments are instituted among men, deriving *their just powers from the consent of the governed.*"

We will be pardoned for quoting from a document that has come to be treated as obsolete by a class of politicians in Pennsylvania, since the political control of the State has fallen under the rule of primate Cameron, and the herd of smaller henchmen and bosses who follow his dictation in utter disregard of the wishes of the people who are invested primarily by the constitution, in pursuance of the Declaration, with all power.

The right is denied by a class of Republicans in Pennsylvania, and here in Bradford County, who adhere to the dictation of the Cameron dynasty, to such Republicans, and they are a majority here, as have year after year protested against the methods exercised by political bosses to maintain the rule of Cameron over the party, to express their dissent by a refusal to support nominations made in defiance of their protest. Repeated warnings that the party would suffer by a continuation of the usurpation complained of have been treated with contempt here and throughout the State.

The present uprising and revolt in Bradford and this Congressional district is in consequence of long continued machine rule over the party, as exemplified in the nomination of Col. Overton. The people are about to enter their protest in such positive form by their votes as will forever put an end to boss dictation in this county and district. They are about to assert their God-given rights as men and refuse longer to be enslaved. They are the source of all power and their will is soverign in republican government, higher than caucuses, conventions or conferences, when these representative bodies fail to reflect their sentiments.

The action of our senator and representatives from this county in the legislature, in the contest for United States Senator in 1881, in acting independent of a caucus nomination set up by Cameron, was unanimously indorsed by the Republican convention of this county which met in September following. The three members of the House, and our Senator, the "kicker from Kickerville," from this district, all joined in the appeal from the legislative caucus set up by Cameron for Oliver, to the joint legislative convention where the battle was fought out by the representatives of the people.

Their action was indorsed by our county convention unanimously as follows:

"*Resolved*, that we approve the course of our Senator and Representatives in the last legislature; their independent action relative to the choice of United States Senator was demanded by an outspoken, pronounced sentiment of their constituents, and in acting with respect to that sentiment, they but performed a recognized public duty."

Here is a precedent, sustained by the party of this county, upon which Republicans may defend themselves in refusing to support Col. Overton for Congress, whose nomination was procured by a covert trick in violation of the precedents and usages of the district, and in contempt of the popular will.

SPOILS! SPOILS! SPOILS!

The thing that seems to be most troubling the minds of Col. Overton, Jim Webb and a few other political jobbers just now, is the question of who shall control the Federal patronage of Bradford county. They go about attempting to excite prejudice in the minds of the people by asking them if they want Elsbree, Williams, Holcomb, and other friends of Mr. Jadwin to control the patronage of this county. As though the question of "spoils" is all there is in the congressional contest. The conferees representing Overton put the question to Mr. Jadwin, as to "who in Bradford would control the patronage in case of his nomination?" Mr. Jadwin answered squarely: "You gentlemen, conferees from Bradford, may name a committee of Republicans of your county with whom I may confer, or a reliable and honorable man with whom I may advise." Here is an example of the fairness of the man. In so far as the men named as likely to control Mr. Jadwin are concerned, not one of them have ever mentioned such a subject to him, or attempted to influence him in relation to it and have no such intention. There are higher and better purposes, which more concern the people at large involved in this contest. Col. Overton may attempt to belittle it to the standard that rules the boss system in politics, but the people will not fail to see his motive and estimate the fallacy of his attempt to excite prejudice against individuals in order to justify the wrong he has committed.

We understand full well who attempted to control the Federal patronage of the county since Mr. Jadwin's election to Congress. Mr. Webb was in the conference two years ago, and asked a pledge of Mr. Jadwin that Col. Overton, as the former Representative in Congress should be allowed to control the Federal patronage for Bradford County. Being a comparative stranger to the people of Bradford, he must rely upon some one for correct information, and assented to the arrangement. Trouble has arisen in respect to several removals and appointments of postmasters in this county on the advice of Col. Overton. The removal of Mr. Morse, at Athens, was recommended by him. A vacancy occurred at LeRaysville through the interference and upon charges preferred by the friends of Mr. VanGilder, an applicant, and the appointment of Mr. Gorham was recommended by Col. Overton to fill the vacancy. Much dissatisfaction ensued, not so much on account of objection to Mr. Gorham, who is a highly reputable citizen, but because the patrons of the office in general were not consulted.

After this experience from acting under an adviser, Mr. Jadwin planted himself upon the only safe and defensible ground, that he would recommend no removals except for cause established by proofs, and no appointments except upon the expressed wish of the patrons of the office to be affected. Then the trouble began. Mr. Webb wanted his own man appointed at East Smithfield, in defiance of the protest of over 300 of the patrons, while only ninety were in favor of his man. Mr. Jadwin refused to obey the command and hence Mr. Webb's bitter opposition to him. He has pursued his resentment, and made Col. Overton the instrument and tool of his machinations much to his injury and to the injury of the Republican party.

Candor Better Than Misrepresentation.

It having been attempted through the papers of this county supporting Col. Overton, to prejudice the people in respect to the action of Mr. Jadwin in supporting Mr. Keifer, of Ohio, for Speaker of the House, he forwards us the following letter written by him in response to one from Col. Overton on that subject. It will be observed that the letter is dated six weeks prior to the assembling of Congress in December last:

"Office of C. C. JADWIN,
HONESDALE, Wayne Co., Pa., Oct. 20, 1881.

FRIEND OVERTON:—I return to you the letters of J. Warren Keifer and Hon. W. Woods. I think the Pennsylvania delegation should be a unit on the Speakership. I shall work to that end. My inclinations are towards Hiscock, and I shall support him in the caucus. If he cannot carry the caucus I am willing to support any candidate satisfactory to the West, providing he be sound on the tariff from a Pennsylvania standpoint. A solid vote of Pennsylvania given for Speaker may insure an important office in the House. Should we get one I will be content to acquiesce in the selection of any man the caucus prefers."

Yours, C. C. JADWIN.

The inference from the above is plain that Col. Overton favored the election of Mr. Keifer to the Speakership and had written Mr. Jadwin on the subject.

When Congress convened it became apparent that Mr. Hiscock was weighted with the numerous important positions then held under the administration by New York. She had the President, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Postmaster-General. It was held in consequence of this that she was not entitled to the Speakership. Mr. Hiscock failed to secure a united delegation from Pennsylvania, there being but seven out of seventeen, including Mr. Jadwin in the seven, for him. In view of the improbability of securing any recognition for Pennsylvania in the organization of the House with the delegation divided on Speaker, Mr. Jadwin, who was an ardent supporter of Hon. Edw'd McPherson, of Pennsylvania, for Clerk, went to Mr. Hiscock prior to the caucus, and informed him of the situation, and withdrew any implied obligation to support him. He went with delegation for Mr. Keifer, of Ohio, an ardent supporter of Garfield, for Speaker, and who had, President Garfield lived, would have remained one of the warmest supporters of his administration. He joined with a majority of the delegation in securing the nomination and election of Hon. Edw'd McPherson, to the Clerkship of the House, though he was bitterly opposed by Senator Cameron by all the influences he was able to bring to bear against him, and two members of the delegation, special friends of Senator Cameron, walked out of the caucus and refused to participate in Mr. McPherson's nomination. It will be seen from the above facts what consistency or honesty there is in the charge made by Col. Overton and his friends that Mr. Jadwin compromised his independence of Cameron's rule by voting for Speaker Keifer.

A Democratic Paper on Hon. C. C. Jadwin

We copy the following relating to the Congressional question in this district from the *Herald* of September 14th. The *Herald* is the organ of the Democratic party, published at Honesdale. The article is of course written from a Democratic standpoint, but its points are well put, and go to show the esteem in which Mr. Jadwin is held in Democratic circles for the faithful performance of his duty as a member:

We notice that some of our Republican contemporaries are urging the claim for continued radical ascendancy in this congressional district on the ground that the Hon. C. C. Jadwin has made a record at Washington which cannot be successfully assailed within or without his own party. This claim is based on the following points in his official career:

First, that he voted *for*—

1. A commission to investigate the alcoholic liquor trade.
2. A select committee on woman suffrage.
3. The agricultural appropriation bill.
4. The anti-polygamy bill.
5. The Geneva award bill.
6. The rejection of George Q. Cannon as a delegate from Utah.
7. A bill to protect innocent users of patented articles.
8. The extension of bank charters.
9. The return of the Japanese Indemnity fund.
10. To reduce internal revenue taxation.
11. For the tariff commission.

Secondly, that he voted *against*—

1. Chinese immigration.
2. The river and harbor bill in all of its stages.
3. The Senate amendment giving Senators extra mileage at extra sessions.

We are ready to admit that in the main, these votes are all creditable to Mr. Jadwin and satisfactory to his Wayne county constituents. But can the same be said as to the entire district—or rather the leaders of the political organization which he immediately represents? If so, why do we find the republicans of Bradford county renominating Mr. Overton, whose record on matters of public and private interest, when he was in the House of Representatives, was almost diametrically opposed to that of Mr. Jadwin? And why do we find the radicals of Susquehanna county still farther complicating the matter of the succession by putting forward Mr. D. W. Searle, who has as yet no record, good or bad?

This matter of Mr. Jadwin's record is a sword which cuts both ways. If it is to be paraded as showing that the public can safely trust in Congress a man who makes their interests his own, and who is always to be found voting against any infringement of their rights or squandering of their money, why do we not find a universal sentiment in favor of his being returned—especially as it has come to be regarded as part of the unwritten law of district politics, that a member of either the National or State Legislature is entitled to a renomination if he has discharged the duties of his trust with fidelity? As between Mr. Jadwin and a Democratic nominee, if that choice may yet be offered us, it is needless to say that we shall do what we can to compass the defeat of the former; but as between Mr. Jadwin and any Republican of the stripe of the small politicians who find him unsuited to their uses or in the way of their petty ambition in the contest for a nomination, we are free to say that our sympathies are entirely with our townsman. And in saying this we know we are giving voice to the general sentiment in this county, Democratic as well as Republican.

And by just the strength of Radical opposition to the renomination of Mr. Jadwin in the place of his admitedly creditable record are we enabled to judge of the danger of returning to Congress any other candidate whom the Republicans may select. By common usage and political courtesy he is entitled to a renomination; his failure to receive it will be proof that his course has been unsatisfactory to his party, and in the event of his defeat in convention they will not be permitted to trade upon his record in the campaign. If he is repudiated his record is condemned, and the only logical conclusion at which we can arrive is that the Republican party of the 15th district intends for the future to send only such persons to Congress as will always recognize and miss no opportunities to perpetuate the odious and tyrannical rule of the bosses.

A professor of one of the most eminent institutions of learning in Pennsylvania, formerly a resident of this county, writes us as follows: "I can't resist telling you that I feel gratified in the extreme at the position the REPUBLICAN has taken with reference to the congressional fight in your district, and still more so at the position you have almost taken and seem likely to take in the fight for the *people and true Republicanism in the State*"

The Peoples' Candidate!

Letter of Acceptance!

A RINGING DOCUMENT!

HIS RECORD IN THE PAST A GUARANTY FOR THE FUTURE.

TO PAUL SWINGLE, *Chairman of the Republican Convention of Wayne County:*

I accept the nomination as the people's candidate for Congress, unanimously tendered me by the Republican Convention of Wayne county, on learning the result of the Congressional Conference of the district in nominating Col. Overton of Bradford county.

The nomination tendered me by that Convention has been followed by declarations, on the part of representative Republicans in the other counties of the district, of such a character, and in such measure, as to show beyond doubt that the action of the conference was in opposition to the popular will, and that the great mass of Republicans in those counties are in full accord with their brethren of Wayne in this matter, and cordially indorse my candidacy.

The reasons that led the County Convention to repudiate the nomination of Col. Overton, and to tender me the nomination, have already been set forth in the resolutions which it adopted, and I need not here repeat or discuss them. It is sufficient to say that they are accepted by the great body of Republicans, as fully justifying the action of the Convention; and that that action is emphatically seconded by the masses of the party throughout the district.

I accordingly accept the nomination, as manifestly expressing the first choice of the people, and as tendered me in the cause of popular rule. I make my appeal to the people, regardless of the bosses and their henchmen, and submit myself to their decision. The record I have made as a Republican, in maintaining the will of the people, against boss rule, and, as a representative of the people, in support of measures promoting the public interest, against extravagance and jobbery, together with careful attention to the wants of my constituents, and ready response to their demands, is the best guaranty I can offer of continued devotion to the same objects.

C. C. JADWIN.

HONESDALE, PA., Oct. 21, 1882.

TUESDAY'S MASS-MEETING.

The announcement that General James A. Beaver, Republican candidate for Governor, Hon. Wm. H. Jessup, and others would address the people here on Tuesday last brought together one of the largest meetings of the campaign. Delegations began to arrive early in the day, and the Republicans of the county very generally turned out to welcome the soldier candidate.

The special train from the east brought about 500 at noon, and many were left behind in consequence of a lack of cars. Long before the hour of meeting in the afternoon Mercur Hall was packed to the full. An overflow meeting to accommodate the many who were unable to find room in the hall, was held at the court-house. After music by the band I. McPherson Esq. was made chairman with numerous Vice-Presidents, and called the meeting in the hall to order.

General Beaver, on being introduced was greeted with hearty applause. His speech was directed to vindication of the Harrisburg Convention, and a strong plea for support of that ticket. His remarks did not occupy more than forty minutes, and was to the point of his subject. He made a good impression upon his audience.

Hon. Wm. H. Jessup, was introduced and warmly refuted the charges made by Senator Stewart and other Independents in respect to political assessments.

The meeting at the Court House was addressed by General E. S. Osborne, and his speech was listened to with marked attention.

A large meeting, filled Mercur Hall in the evening, at which General Beaver and others again spoke. The meeting was a success and evinced the interest felt for the maintenance of the Republican cause.

HUMPHREY

Manufacturers and W

MEN'S, BOYS, WOMEN'S

In a letter written by Col. Overton to Mr. Jadwin Aug. 3, inviting him to visit this county to look after his interests, Overton uses the following language: "I had supposed up to within the present two or three weeks that you would have no opposition to speak of. *I would have been satisfied with this.*" Here is the strongest evidence of Col. Overton's duplicity and treachery. If he would "have been satisfied" that Mr. Jadwin at that time should have this county "with no opposition to speak of," how did it happen that he, (Overton) turns up his only opponent and bargains for Searle's conferees to nominate him?

AN INQUIRY FROM ATHENS.

Editor of the Republican:—

SIR:—I have been in wonder for a few days past what could be the matter of the *Journal* of your town, in being my favorite county paper, and which I have taken for some time for the reason of its being neutral in politics, and being an ably and well conducted paper. I chose it in preference to any other. I am an Independent Republican and a supporter of C. C. Jadwin for Congress, for good and substantial reasons of my own, which I am willing to give at any time and on all occasions, and expected of course that my favorite paper, the *Journal*, would be with me, as I could see no good reason why its proprietors should be in conflict with my selection. But in its last issue I find to mean that it expressed favoritism to Overton and that the paper was in Overton's interest; and then again a little daily is issued at the *Journal* office, which is proposed to be issued for a short time, and which is also issued in Overton's interest. On looking the thing over I was certainly confounded. And to think that the *Journal* was going for Overton after all its heretofore professed independence for men, and in face of the unfair and unmanly manner by which Overton procured his nomination I certainly was nonplussed and in a state of wonder, and ready to exclaim, "What next!"

Happening to meet a friend a day or so ago I readily inquired of him what the matter could be with my favorite print, the *Towanda Journal*, and he laughed and said, "Why, sir; we are not a very communicative people up here among us in Athens, as you well know, but you have not advanced with the times." I replied that my desire was to advance with that portion of the Republican party who were in the independent movement and in the support of Jadwin for Congress. "Why," said he, "the *Journal*, it is reported, is STUCK IN THE MUD, and can't move ahead." "Well, well, what does that mean," I replied. To which he alluded to the trial of Patrick Harris and others against the Lehigh Valley Railroad Co., in which a claim of something over half a million dollars is involved, and which was a proceeding in Chancery and was referred to the Hon. Samuel Linn, as Examiner. The case involved the printing from day to day of the voluminous testimony taken before the Examiner to be used as a paper book in the event of the case going to the Supreme Court. Messrs. Overton and others were attorneys for the plaintiffs, and Messrs. Davies, Hall and others attorneys for the defendants. The printing of the evidence, of course, was under the control of the attorneys, and through them was given to the *Journal*. There are four printing establishments in Towanda, the *Reporter*, *Republican*, *Journal* and *Argus*, either of which I am sure could do the work and would have competed for the same, if they had been afforded an opportunity to do so. Instead of offering this work to the lowest bidder it was given to the *Journal* at a larger sum perhaps than either the *Republican Reporter* or *Argus* would have done it for. The book when completed, I am informed, will make up about 2800 or 2900 pages, which will amount to the same in dollars, which work as I am informed could and would have been done at the rate of fifty cents per page had it been put up for competition, which would in that case have amounted to $1400 or $1450. Thus it will be seen that this plum was thrown to the *Journal* through two gentlemen who are now candidates on the tickets of the bosses.

This accounts for the expression made by my informant that the *Journal* is "stuck in the mud" and can't go ahead.

I submit to the people and to all men of fair dealing if this is consistent with independent journalism. I don't blame the editor of the *Journal* for getting the work and making a good bargain, but I think the editor is lowering himself in the plane of journalism when his actions are inconsistent with his professions. And thus handicaps his actions on the watch tower of the many readers of the *Journal* and prevent its usefulness. The people have a right to know what is the inside work of those who seek to mislead them. This may be all a mistake and it is hoped that it may be so, and I must say I can hardly believe that such a transaction has taken place, but there is evidence sufficient for the people to institute an inquiry, and, *Journal* or no *Journal*, the Independents and very many others from both the Regular so-called Republican and Democratic parties will cast their votes for C. C. Jadwin, and he will be elected. INDEPENDENT.

ATHENS, Pa., Oct. 23, 1882.

How It Appears to an Independent Regular.

Editor of the Republican:—

SIR:—You and I, brother, are independents. Although it might require a good many thousand dollars to render us independent in a financial point of view, we are perfectly independent in politics. We wear no man's collar, we follow no man's leadership unless he lead in the right direction. We are the slaves of no party, although we are republicans. We are not office-holders nor office-seekers, (although there is nothing wrong in holding or seeking office); nor have we ever held any office which we feel bound to pay for, in party service. We are entirely independent, and free to act as our judgments direct and our consciences dictate but we know that the affairs of a free government always have been, and always will be administered by a great political party, and we would not willingly help to destroy the great party which has done so much for personal liberty and financial prosperity, and with which we have acted for so many years, and whose principles we heartily approve, for slight and transient causes. We do not like Mr. J. D. Cameron the man upon whom the mantle of his father Simon rested, when Simon, panic stricken by a breach of promise prosecution by Mrs. Oliver, resigned his seat in the United States Senate in favor of his son. We do not like the Camerons, but we like Beaver and Davies, whom we believe to be honest and capable, and who in the darkest hour of our nation's history, with other brave soldiers crossed the Potomac and stood between the nation's capitol and the traitors who sought to destroy it, and who on many occasions interposed their bodies as a wall of living flesh between the shower of rebel bullets and us, who prevented the bloody tide of war from flowing up to the headwaters of the Susquehanna, who prevented our houses and barns and fences from being burned and our wives and children from being left homeless and hungry; who for their country endured hunger and thirst, fatigue and hardships, sickness and wounds; who often slept on the cold ground in inclement weather, while we were comfortably housed, and slept in good warm beds. We cannot vote against such men. You say the Independent candidates were just as good soldiers as Beaver and Davies. Granted, but *they can't be elected* this fall and don't expect to be, and if they were as generous as they were brave, they would not consent to run against their comrades in arms merely for the purpose of defeating them. To vote for *them* is to vote indirectly for Pattison, who instead of being an old soldier is a young lawyer from Maryland, "*My Maryland*," and whose sympathies, it is said, were on the side of the rebels. We don't like Mr. Cameron, who has neither the ability nor the temperament necessary for a political leader, but we cannot strike him now without hitting the Republican party. *He* is not on trial now. He has two years still to serve in the Senate, but when his day of reckoning comes, we will be ready to attend to his case, and he will be able to read the handwriting on the wall without the aid of an interpretor, and his knees will smite together like Belshazzar's as he reads that he has been "weighed in the balance and found wanting."

You say he had a conference at his house in Washington and selected Gen. Beaver for governor, long before the convention met. Suppose he did,—he has the same right which you and I have, to talk politics with our friends in our own houses. You surely would not wish to hinder him from talking politics in his own house, or whispering Gen. Beaver's name to his wife. If Mr. Cameron was active to secure Beaver's nomination, he had a right to be, and that fact ought not to hurt Beaver. If Mr. Cameron wishes to support good men for governor we can't hinder him, and if he had it in his power to destroy any good man's prospects of our election, by favoring his nomination, it would be a bad state of affairs indeed, and would show that our prejudices had got the better of our reason.

"*You want to smash the machine.*"

Well, that is right, but you don't want to smash the Republican party at the same time. A man found a hornet's nest under the eaves of his house, and resolving on its destruction procured a bundle of straw, set it on fire and held it under the nest until the nest and the hornets were all consumed; but unfortunately the house took fire and burned down to ashes in spite of all his efforts to save it.

The crushing defeat which the republican party has sustained in Ohio, should cause us to turn our arms against the common enemy. The tide of democratic victory must be stopped here, and rolled back from Pennsylvania as the rebel hordes were rolled back from Gettysburg. It would be as disastrous to civilization, to liberty and financial prosperity for the democrats to capture the National Government, as it was for the vandals to capture ancient Rome. Controlled as it is by the rebels of the South, and the most ignorant and vicious classes in the North, the democratic party cannot safely be entrusted with the care of this government. CASTELAR.

Editor of the Republican:—

SIR:—I am very glad and very much pleased to know that your paper is in hearty support of C. C. Jadwin for Congress. The boys up here in Granville took upon him as an honest man and worthy of their support and I hear it from all around that the Cameron interest are doing their utmost to make the people believe that Mr. Overton was fairly the choice of the people and as such we are bound to support him. We know better, and every intelligent and reading voter knows better. Before the meeting of our county convention there was no other name before the people or spoken of for the place but C. C. Jadwin, the man who is universally spoken of as the champion friend of the soldier in helping him to prosecute a much merited claim for pension. I learn that Overton's claim is predicated upon the ground that the conferees went for him; a recognition which he procured by mis-statement and concealment, and we do not for that reason recognize their action. The people will meet and do their own confereeing on the 7th of November next, and elect as their choice the man who stood manfully for the right of the people by opposing the passage of the infamous river and harbor steal, and that man is C. C. Jadwin. REPUBLICAN.

GRANVILLE, Oct. 23, 1882.

Editor of the Republican:—

SIR:—I am truly glad to see you come out strong in defence of the best friend the old soldier has in this district. He has been shamefully cheated, but I hope and believe the republicans are not mean enough to help Mr. Overton carry out his scheme. Mr. Jadwin is the real choice of the people, and I believe they will support him. I take no stock in Senator Mitchell's little scheme, but if I cannot vote for Mr. Jadwin I will not vote at all. If Mr. Overton owns the county convention, he does not own the voters. I last winter called on Mr. Jadwin for his personal aid in the interest of forty claimants for pensions, and he gave prompt and cheerful attention to each case. Comrades, it is a duty we owe to him and to ourselves also to vote for C. C. Jadwin. He is one of us. His friends and justice demand our support. Also let us show that although we may be imposed upon in making the nomination, yet we, comrades, will show that it is one thing to put up a job and quite another to get us to indorse their dirty work. I will, if I live, vote for C. C. Jadwin. W. MANDEVILLE.

CANTON, Pa., Oct. 24, 1882.

N. C. ELSBREE'S STATEMENT.

I came home late Wednesday evening, August 23d, and learned that Col. Overton was then announced as a candidate for Congress. The next morning he came into my office and informed me of the fact, protesting his sorrow, and stating that he did not sleep any the night after the announcement, and that if I had been home the next day I would have devised some plan by which he might have withdrawn from the field, without sustaining injury by reason of his having become a candidate. He complained of parties for whom he had done favors being against him, when they ought to be for him, and claimed that Mr. Jadwin and his friends had been saying that they could beat him, and that he did not see how he could get out of the field without admitting his weakness, and asked me what he had better do. I told him that on account of my absence from town for several days, I knew nothing of the situation of affairs, and could not advise him.

On Friday morning I sent for him to come to my office, with a view of bringing about an adjustment between him and Mr. Jadwin.

I told him I had sent for him for that purpose, that I was satisfied matters were getting into bad shape and there ought to be a compromise. He said he did not wish the nomination, that he wanted Mr. Jadwin nominated, but if Mr. Jadwin stayed here and made a fight he would have to beat him if he could. I replied, "if you mean what you say I can stop the fight and get Mr. Jadwin to go home." He gave several reasons why he did not wish the nomination, and among others, that there might be a doubt about his election as the party was much divided, and said if he were to run for Congress again he would much prefer it to be in a Presidential year, when party lines were tightly drawn; that if he carried the county he proposed to make me a conferee with others who would act with me, I told him I would see Mr. Jadwin, tell him what he said, and I had no doubt that I could bring about a compromise. He then asked me not to say to Mr. Jadwin that he had said this as he (Mr. Jadwin) might use it against him if no compromise was made. I told him I would say it to Mr. Jadwin so that he could take no advantage of it, and asked him to come to my office again after dinner, that I would send for Mr. Jadwin and we would talk the matter over. He asked me to get Mr. Jadwin into the office and then send for him; told him I would do so; I sent for Mr. Jadwin to come to my office. He came and I asked him if this fight could not be fixed up between him and Mr. Overton, saying to him, suppose Mr. Overton don't want the nomination, that he is in favor of your nomination and will make me and others who will act with me, his conferees; had you not better go home? Mr. Jadwin replied, "Can I trust him after he has done as he has in this matter." I replied, "Mr. Jadwin, you know you can trust Mr. Overton." I also said "you can trust me, and I will vouch for him if it is necessary." Mr. Jadwin then said, "If Mr. Overton don't want the nomination, why not instruct the conferees for me for a second choice." I replied, there is no necessity for that, and if Mr. Overton or any other worthy man was a candidate to carry the conferees of this county, I would oppose any instructions for second choice. After other talk, on my assurance that this arrangement would be carried out, he said he would go home. I then proposed to send for Mr. Overton. Mr. Jadwin proposed that he go out; that I get Mr. Overton into the office and send for him. Shortly after Mr. Overton happened into the office, and seeing Mr. Jadwin turned to leave, but at my request sat down. I then said, I have you two gentlemen together, and this thing must be fixed up,—you have been friends and are now, you both want the same thing. Mr. Jadwin wants the nomination for Congress, and Mr. Overton wants him to have it, and all the difference between you is the manner in which it can be brought about; that under the circumstances my judgment is that Mr. Overton had better be permitted to carry the county without any fight, and that Mr. Jadwin had better go home. Mr. Overton is a candidate, and I cannot well see how he can get out of the field. Mr. Jadwin then said, if Mr. Overton is in earnest, "I can see no objections to carrying the conferees for me second." I replied that for myself I would not consent to it, and that I would make a fight to prevent it. Mr. Overton said when he was a candidate against Mr. Grow, his (Mr. Grow's) friends wanted to instruct the conferees for him for second choice, that he told them he would just as soon instruct them for him first as second. I left the office and when I came back Mr. Jadwin had concluded to go home. After some further talk I said to both that a contingency might arise by which Mr. Overton would be unable to carry out the arrangement, and they asked what it was. I stated that James H. Webb and others (Jadwin's enemies) might set up the convention and elect conferees instructed for Mr. Overton, but who could not be controlled. Mr. Overton replied that if they attempted that and would not permit him to choose his own conferees, he would denounce them in the convention, refuse to be a candidate and ask the convention to instruct for Mr. Jadwin. Mr. Jadwin replied "that suits me, and talks like the Overton I used to know." I then said there is another contingency in which Mr. Overton might be nominated and be unable to prevent it,—"suppose the Susquehanna county conferees came to him on the first ballot, he will be nominated and he cannot help himself." Both agreed that there was no danger of that. In pursuance of this arrangement I notified many of Mr. Jadwin's friends that the matter had been fixed up to Mr. Jadwin's satisfaction, that the arrangement was that Mr. Overton was to carry the county, but Mr. Jadwin was to be nominated. The next morning after the nomination by the conferees, Mr. Overton came into my office, and I expressed to him my dissatisfaction, and he made some attempts at justification. I then repeated the arrangement as heretofore given, and he admitted it to be substantially true. I then asked him, if I had been a conferee with others who would have acted with me, and had gone out of my office and into a conference, whether I would not have been compelled to defeat him and nominate Mr. Jadwin, in order to have carried out his expressed wishes. He replied "Yes!"

N. C. ELSBREE.

MR. JADWIN'S STATEMENT.

We re-publish the following statement made to the reconvened Republican county convention of Wayne county at Honesdale on Wednesday evening, Oct. 11, in response to a resolution of the county executive committee. Elsewhere in these columns we state what Col. Overton said to us These statements of Col. Overton's promise will be corroborated by fifty or more of the most reliable men in Bradford county, showing that his nomination was procured by concealment of his real motive. The republicans of Bradford county feel, as they ought to feel, that they are dishonored by the action of Col. Overton in taking a nomination by stealth that did not honestly belong to Bradford county, and which he could not have procured in an open and fair contest. Read Mr. Jadwin's statement as follows:

JADWINS STATEMENT.

Shortly before Congress adjourned, I received a letter from Col. Overton, suggesting that "my fences in Bradford might need a little attention;" that Mr. Searle was there, and had some hopes that he could carry the county; and advised me to come there as soon as I could get away from Washington.

As soon thereafter as my duties would permit, I went to Towanda, expecting that Col. Overton's attitude toward me would be stated in substantially these terms: "You and your county have given Bradford the Congressional nomination for three successive terms, and for two of these terms it was given to me. On this last occasion your county gave me a second term by directly naming me as its choice, and the conferees from your county firmly resisted a concerted attempt on the part of Susquehanna and Wyoming to defeat my nomination, followed by an organized bolt against me. I now feel it my duty to return the compliment by carrying Bradford county for you."

On meeting Col. Overton, I announced that I should not in any event be a candidate against him in his own county. He said that he had not decided to be a candidate, and should have no possible object in becoming one except to preserve his prestige at home. If he ran, it would be for this purpose only, and not with a view to prevent my nomination. He had he said, one or two objects in running. For instance, any other aspirant who might secure the nomination by the Bradford convention would be in a position to control the patronage of the county; therefore, said he, I must prevent this by controling it myself. Then again, said he, I must keep myself in line, and keep others out of line, for the nomination, when it again comes to Bradford, some eight or ten years hence, for I may then feel like re-entering political life. This conversation took place Saturday morning August 19. It was then agreed between us that we should meet on the following Tuesday evening, and that he should then decide whether he would be a candidate. Something, however, precipitated his decision, for on Monday afternoon he announced himself publicly as a candidate. On Tuesday afternoon we met, and he informed me of his purpose. He did this in peculiarly apologet