TIFFIN TRIBUNE.

LOCKE & BROTHER,
PROPRIETORS.

Tiffin, Thursday Eve., March 6, 1879

The Southern fellows "boss around" in Congress just as they did before the war.

Hayti has three Presidential pretenders. America has but one—Samuel J. Tilden.

Bowling Green last week voted down a proposition for a new school building. Is that a Democratic town?

The Wayne Co. *Democrat* entered its fifty-third year last week. It is a good paper.

Hon. Alphonso Taft continues a neck ahead against all competitors in the gubernatorial race.—*Athens, O., Messenger.*

Columbus does not like to give up her hold on the Republican State Convention, but she will probably have to, all the same.—*Leader.*

Well, what kind of a hold did Cleveland get?

We want to know whether it is the "magic of Tilden's name" or the substantial contents of that bar'l that lightens up the Democratic press just now.

At a mass meeting at Hollister, Cal., the President was burned in effigy, because of his vetoing the bill to restrict Chinese immigration, and at Fairfield flags were flown at half mast.

Only three papers in California, the Marysville *Appeal*, San Jose *Mercury* and Santa Barbara *Press*, fully approve the action of President Hayes in vetoing the anti-Chinese bill.

A number of old soldiers—old Vets—have said to us that Senator Chandler's speech had the right ring and he was the kind of man after their hearts. Who knows but that speech will be in the nature of a "key note."

Puck wants to know "what will be done with a Chinese baby born on boardship, if the full complement of fifteen is already on the list?"—*Boston Post.*

The little Mongolian will be allowed to come over with the rest as a compliment to President Hayes for vetoing the bill.

The Marion *Independent* says:

To keep the South solid and to divide the North, is the object and aim of the Democrats in Congress and throughout the country. By doing so they can rule the whole land. "Divide and conquer" is their motto. Let the North be on its guard."

The Rev. Joseph Cook on a boy who climbs a tree to steal apples: "The apples are the objective natural motive; the boys appetite is the subjective natural motive; his intention is his moral motive." And the green apple stomach-ache is the spiral and synthetical evolution.

The President has called an extra session of Congress for March 18th. The responsibility for this rests with the Democracy, as they refused to pass the necessary appropriation bills, divested of party measures, or to continue the present appropriations for six months, to prevent an extra session, as proposed by Mr. Foster.

The "balance of power," greenbackers, met in Washington last week and addressed the people on the subject of greenbacks. The average of the people know more about greenbacks than these wise gentlemen and are pretty well satisfied with a 100-cents-on-a-dollar verdant piece of paper. It is wonderful that some great statesmen do not know when a fallacy has received its death blow.

Zach. Chandler's speech in the Senate, after listening to several eulogies on Jeff. Davis by Southern Brigadiers, has the right ring. It means that there is one man who don't propose that a double dyed traitor shall be lauded to the skies and Northern men sit by and listen to it like whipped dogs. The arrogance of the lordly Southerners smacks strongly of the years just previous to 1861.

April elections will soon be here. As the salaries of city officers are to be cut down the Democrats had better advertise for candidates. Of course it will be hard to find a Democrat to take the different positions, but by presenting the case judiciously they might be induced to sacrifice themselves.

Will you accept the nomination for Mayor?
Never!
Never?
No, never.
What, *never!*
Well, hardly ever.

After the reading of the President's veto message, in the House of Representatives, Saturday evening, the Anti-Chinese Bill was put upon its passage, amid considerable excitement, the California members being particularly lively in their movements. The roll was called, and resulted in ayes 109, nays 93, not the requisite two-thirds, and the bill failed of passage over the veto. It was mainly a party vote, with a few conspicuous exceptions, among them Foster and Hale, who voted in the affirative.

Jeff. Davis refuses to honor or acknowledge the United States Government, and boasts that he is a rebel yet. In the face of that an attempt is made to pension him as a Mexican soldier. The Republicans of the Senate proposed to except him from the Mexican soldier pension bill, on account of his rebelliousness, whereupon the Southern Brigadiers proceed to eulogize him and make of him a sort of demi-God. Chandler, the honest, vigorous, big-hearted Republican, could not stand that and he "spoke a piece" that thrilled the hearts of the people.

Those opinionated Republican "literary fellers" who are scolding Hon. Chas. Foster just now, because of his vote on the Chinese bill, had better let up. Since Mr. Foster has been in public life he has had several such storms raised about his ears and it didn't hurt him appreciably. He always acts upon his convictions of right and has never done a dishonorable act—no taint of dishonesty attaches to him anywhere. He may not be the next Republican candidate for Governor—for the *old Times* ring of Cincinnati, backed by the *new Times* ring, have determined to scoop him out and they are getting outside support by men who ought to know better—but he now retires to private life with as honorable a reputation as any man in this country can boast of.

We stand by Mr. Foster for Governor, and before the convention rolls around it will be found that Northern Ohio is going to be heard in this matter, and that the bummer element of Cincinnati, led by the *Times* clique, cannot control all of Ohio.

A Portion of Democracy.

"Mr. Tilden's honor and character," says the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, have become a portion of the Democratic party." From which it appears the Democratic party is satisfied with very little of either.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Cincinnati gets the Republican convention this year. The main expressed reason is that the Columbus hotel accommodations are poor. It makes one feel sorrowful that the lofty Republicans of Cincinnati and Cleveland cannot live for twenty-four hours in this world unless they have the very best hotel accommodations. They must have downy beds and a table spread with all the "luxuries of the season." They have nothing else at home, and a change in diet would almost kill them. Cincinnati is the place, and certain delegates will have to pay a large sum for railroad fare to accommodate these fastidious gentlemen.

Two editors of Hannibal, Mo., got into a bitter newspaper quarrel and finally one challenged the other to fight a duel. The challenged party chose base ball clubs for weapons and had a half wheelbarrow load of them on the ground the morning of the duel. The opposition demurred at the weapons as they were unknown to the code. The other party insisted on the weapons of his own choosing and the duel is not fought yet.

We don't know what kind of fellows the Missouri editors are, but if any of the Ohio brethren were to fight they would be safer at five yards apart with pistols than at one yard with base ball clubs. In the latter case one or two heads might be cracked, while the pistols would be entirely harmless.

The Democrats of the House are determined on the repeal of the national election law. This law is strictly a measure to ensure an honest ballot, and its enforcement would prevent Democratic (or Republican) frauds everywhere, or if it would not entirely do that it would punish those who were guilty of election frauds. The law is eminently a just measure. It applies equally to Republicans as well as Democrats and will not affect an *honest* man in either party. Now why should it be repealed? Why should the Democrats tack an amendment repealing it to a very important appropriation bill and insist that it must go through as a part of the bill or the act must be defeated, even if it makes an extra session of Congress, at a great expense, necessary? Why all this? Simply and solely because the Democrats in Congress purpose, deliberately, to remove all safeguards from the ballot box with a view to the Presidential election in 1880. They purpose to carry that election by *fair* or *foul* means—if the first will not win there is to be left no hindrance to the latter. This repeal of the law means no less than this, and it is a deliberate announcement by Democratic leaders to the country that they have no regard for an honest ballot, but are determined to open the doors to frauds in behalf of the Democratic party. It is a vile thing to do, but these Democrats are desperate.

Gen. Ewing tried his hand at the repeal of the resumption bill in the House on the 22d ult. He was badly beaten at his game and pretty soon will find out that his foolish demagogulsh ideas on finance are beyond resurrection. On this subject the New York *Herald* says:

The decisive defeat of Mr. Ewing's attempt against resumption in the House yesterday has been a general topic of conversation here to-day, and there is reason to believe, if he should try it ever again, he would be even more badly beaten. The Republicans claim the victory for sound money as their own, and the fact that they voted almost solidly to kill the bill justified their boast. Thirty Republicans who last session voted for the bill to repeal the Resumption Act, now voted against it, and they are now jubilant at having committed themselves so completely to the inflation side. The Democrats are sore over the matter, and a good many of them savagely blame Mr. Ewing for forcing the question before the House, and declare that they are glad he was beaten, and that they are tired of his too frequent attempts to lead them into dangerous water. But they say this privately, and so far as their votes go, they are, unfortunately, committed on the wrong, and what they are to fast becoming the unpopular side. However they may present Mr. Ewing's action, there is no doubt that he has done a service to the country in forcing the House to a vote on his measure, thus securing its defeat by a handsome majority.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* comments on the above as follows:

It is pleasing to be able to give Mr. Ewing credit for his usefulness in this matter. He has given his powerful aid to place his party not only hopelessly in the wrong, but on the side that can not win in any case. He has also contributed opportunely to the consolidation of the Republican party and the division of the Democratic party on the vital financial question; and he has placed on display the decline and weakness of his policy and and the growth and ascendency of the views opposed to his passion. Mr. Ewing is a very useful man.

LETTER FROM SECRETARY SHERMAN TO OHIO REPUBLICANS.

The following letter from Secretary Sherman to the Republicans of Ohio will be found of great interest at this time. It is addressed to Gen. Robinson, Chairman of the Republican State Committee:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.

"MY DEAR SIR: Your circular note of the 11th inst., advising me of the proposed meeting of the Republican State Central Committee at Columbus on Thursday, the 27th, and requesting my attendance, is received, for which please accept my thanks. It is not probable that at that period of the session of Congress I could leave here, nor is it necessary, as I know that our Republican friends in Ohio are now earnest and united, and can arrange the basis of the canvass far better than those who are away from home. As a preliminary contest to the Presidential campaign of 1880, the election in Ohio becomes very important. Our State, when thoroughly canvassed, is Republican, and warmly attached to the general principles of the Republican party, which fortunately, are now so clearly defined that no one can err. We want absolute freedom of speech upon all public questions. We want that every voter shall be protected in his right to deposit his ballot at fair and honestly conducted elections. The chief duty of the government is to protect him in these rights, without which a republican form of government would be but a mockery. We also desire to protect and extend our system of free schools as the surest guaranty for the perpetuity of our institutions, free from all distinctions, sects, caste, or color. Fortunately, amid great difficulties, we have established our currency upon a coin basis, and are now rapidly reducing the interest of the public debt so that its burden will be but slightly felt in the future. Upon all the questions no man can mistake the position of the Republican party, while it is apparent that the only danger that threatens the freedom of our elections, the maintenance of our schools, and the honest discharge of our public obligations comes from the Democratic party, which from its composition is necessarily controlled by influences hostile to the principles we advocate. I am very truly yours,

[Signed] "JOHN SHERMAN."

The Canton *Repository* says: "Mr. Mack, of the Sandusky *Register*, declines to be a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor." We beg your pardon. We never decline to drink until we are asked. We simply remark that we do not drink. This is an illustration. When asked to drink we can decline or not as we see fit, but we do not propose to give any man the slightest encouragement to ask it.—*Register.*

We don't know of any gentleman we would sooner support than I. P. Mack. He is positive in his convictions, honest, and has high abilities. He would make a good candidate and a first-class officer.

This is the way the Cincinnati *Enquirer* refers to an esteemed contemporary and possible Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio:

"Col. Bill Armstrong, of the *Plain Dealer*, is the crested jaybawk of Cuyahoga who will be ready to take the Gubernatorial nomination this year if a contingency should arise wherein it should be offered to him on a silver fork."

THE CHINESE BILL VETOED.

The President's Message.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The following is the text of the President's message to the House of Representatives, vetoing the bill to restrict Chinese immigration:

To the House of Representatives:

After very careful consideration of House Bill No 2,333, entitled "An act to restrict immigration to the United States," I herewith return it to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, with my objections to its passage.

The bill, as it was sent to the Senate from the House of Representatives, was confined it its provisions to the object named in its title, which is that of "An act to restrict the immigration of Chinese to the United States." The only means adopted to secure the proposed object was a limitation in the number of Chinese passengers which might be brought to this country by any one vessel, to fifteen; and as this number was not fixed in any proportion to the size or tonnage of the vessel, or by any consideration of safety or accommodation of these passengers, the simple purpose and effect of the enactment was to repress this immigration to an extent falling but little short of its absolute exclusion.

The bill, as amended in the Senate, and now presented to me, includes an independent and additional provision which aims at, and in terms requires the abrogation by this Government of Articles 5 and 6 of the treaty with China, commonly called the Burlingame Treaty, through the action of the Executive, enjoined by this provision of the act. The Burlingame Treaty, of which ratifications were exchanged at Peking, November 23, 1859, recites, as occasions and motive of its negotiation by the two Governments, that since the conclusion of a treaty between the United States of America and the Empire of China, of the 8th of June, 1858, circumstances have arisen showing the necessity of additional articles thereto, and proceeds in an agreement as to said additional articles. These negotiations, therefore, ending by the signature of additional articles on July 28, 1868, had for their object the completion of our treaty rights and obligations towards the Government of China. By the incorporation of these new articles, as thenceforth parts of the principal treaty to which they are made supplemental, upon settled rules of interpretation applicable to such supplemental negotiations, the text of the principal treaty and of these "additional articles thereto" constitute one treaty from the conclusion of the new negotiations, in all parts of equal and concurrent force and obligation between the two Governments, and to all intents and puposes as if embraced in one instrument. The principal treaty, of which ratifications were exchanged August 16, 1859, recites that "the United States of America and the Ta Tsing Empire, desiring to maintain firm, lasting and sincere friendship, have resolved to renew, in a manner clear and positive, by means of a treaty or general convention of peace, amity and commerce, the rules which shall in future be mutually observed in the intercourse of their respective countries," and proceeds in its thirty articles to lay out a careful and comprehensive system for the commercial relations of our people with China. The main substance of all the provisions of this treaty is to define and secure the rights of our people in respect of access to residence and protection in, and trade with, China. Actual provisions in our favor in these respects were framed to be and have been found to be adequate and appropriate to the interest of our commerce, and by the concluding article we receive the important guaranty "that should, at any time Ta Tsing Empire grant to any Nations, or merchants, or citizens of any Nation, any right, privilege or favor connected either with navigation, commerce, political, or other intercourse which is not conferred by this treaty, such right, privilege and favor shall at once freely inure to the benefit of the United States, its public officers, merchants and citizens." Against this body of stipulations in our favor, and this permanent engagement of equality in respect of all future concession to foreign Nations, the general promise of permanent peace and good offices on our part seems to be the only equivalent. For this the first article of the treaty is completely to the inflation side. The Democrats are sore over the matter, and a good many of them savagely blame Mr. Ewing for forcing the question before the House, and declare that they are glad he was beaten, and that they are tired of his too frequent attempts to lead them into dangerous water. But they say this privately, and so far as their votes go, they are, unfortunately, committed on the wrong, and what they are to fast becoming the unpopular side. However they may present Mr. Ewing's action, there is no doubt that he has done a service to the country in forcing the House to a vote on his measure, thus securing its defeat by a handsome majority.

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REPUBLICAN COUNCILS.

An Enthusiastic Meeting at Columbus.

The Republican State Central Committee met Thursday afternoon in Columbus, at the Republican rooms for the annual business preliminary to the nominating convention. Gen. J. S. Robinson, chairman of the committee, called Major W. D. Bickham to the chair. There was a good attendance of prominent Republicans of the State, and among them the Executive Committeemen from the following Congressional districts: First, W. S. Cappeller; Second, Luke A. Staley; Third, W. D. Bickham; Fourth, J. F. Oglevee, Fifth, Wm. Binckley; Sixth, Jno. H. Long; Seventh, J. F. Burkett; Eighth, J. J. Hare; Ninth, H. W. Smith; Tenth, F. C. Whiley; Eleventh, by proxy; Twelfth, A. C. Thompson; Thirteenth, T. H. Grosvenor; Fourteenth, S. L. Johnson; Fifteenth, by proxy; Sixteenth, by proxy; Seventeenth, A. L. Conger; Eighteenth, by proxy; Nineteenth, by proxy; Twentieth, C. W. Dellenbaugh.

The first business was to fix the time for holding the convention.

Gen. Robinson named Wednesday, May 28th.

A. W. Smith, of Madison county, wanted it held on the 11th of June, as a time more convenient for farmers than the former.

Gen. Grosvenor believed those were only Democratic farmers who haven't their corn planted before June. In his county he knew that was the case, and they all live in the back townships.

Gen. Robinson said that two months would be required for organization before commencing the active work of the campaign.

The vote resulted in 15 for the 28th of May to 5 for the 11th of June, so the 28th was decided upon.

On the question of place, Mr. Cappeller named Cincinnati, with an offer of the defrayment of all expenses of the convention. He urged in favor of Cincinnati the influence it would have upon the election. He believed it added greatly in electing two Republican Congressmen last fall, and would give the county fourteen members of the next General Assembly.

D. J. Carran made a similar proposition for Cleveland, and urged that there is a floating vote there too, which may be influenced by the presence of the convention.

Luther Donaldson named Columbus on the same terms. After some further extolling of the advantages of each city, three ballots were taken, the first of which gave 10 for Cincinnati, 6 for Columbus and 4 for Cleveland.

The third gave 13 for Cincinnati and 7 for Columbus.

So Cincinnati was selected.

It was decided to admit delegates on the same basis as that of last year.

The following were appointed a local committee of arrangements for the convention: W. S. Cappeller, Luke A. Staley, Louis Seasongood, Gustav Hof, Capt. F. Ball, Jr., Col. L. C. Weir.

EVENING MEETING.

The Republican caucus held to-night in the Hall of the House of Representatives was large and full of enthusiasm. Gen. Grosvenor and others who have attended all the mass caucuses, pronounce that of to-night the most satisfactory in point of unity, the most agreeable and the most enthusiastic they ever attended. Every Congressional district, and probably every county in the State, was well represented, and by good men, whose respectable bearing on the streets attracted attention. Another feature of the caucus was that it showed the presence of a few earnest men for any candidate, a confidence in the result, no matter who the nominees might be, and a disposition to work for any good man who may be nominated.

Gen. C. H. Grosvenor called Col. W. P. Fogg, of the Cleveland *Herald*, to the chair. On taking the Speaker's chair, Col. Fogg, in a brief address, congratulated the meeting on the confidence of success indicated by all present. All have come with the prestige of the success of last fall, and appear more confident for success now. It confidence is a presage of success, then we have the victory now.

On motion of Col. W. D. Bickham, of Dayton, Capt. Ashley Brown, of the same city, was appointed Secretary.

Calls were made for Gen. Beatty and Gen. Grosvenor.

Gen. Grosvenor said he came to take counsel and learn wisdom from the old Republican party of Ohio. He came to look with their eyes, study their counsels and listen to the words that tell of the prospects in Ohio. The party stands united on the great principles involved and to be involved in the campaign. From no part of the State comes any thing to indicate discord or weakness of purpose. The party stands to-day battling for its old traditions, its old principles and history. It stands where it stood when it fought the principles of the Democratic party that led to the war of disunion. It stands where it stood in its work of reconstruction, by amending the constitution for the protection of those whom it had freed. It stands in the defense of the right of all citizens to vote according to their principles. It calls upon its members to forget every difference of the past, waive all personal preference for candidates; go forth to victory in 1880. It is called upon to-day to assume a great responsibility.

Judge Lawrence, of Logan, followed, with references to the organization of the State institutions, the success of resumption, the unity of the party on all questions, and a hopeful view of the future.

In response to repeated calls, Gen. Beatty came forward. He commenced with something which may be regarded as a defense of his position before the last convention. He said: "To the credit of the Republican party of the North it may be said that it is made up largely of thoughtful, conscientious men, who can neither be coerced by the party lash nor bound by the party caucus. [Applause.] They follow no machine when it runs with their consciences and judgment, and abandon it when it does not. Conscious that their motives are good, and the ends they have in view honorable and patriotic, they are unmoved by the clamor of the mob and the envenomed attacks of the partisan as the highest compliment, and patiently wait until time and the sober second thought of the people shall accord them full and complete vindication." [Applause.] In the old time the Whig party appealed to the anti-slavery men, and said, 'Vote with us and save the country from falling into the hands of the democratic party,' and the Democrats said, 'Vote with us and save the country from falling into the hands of the dishonest Whigs.' But they voted for neither, and thus opened the way for the purest, noblest, bravest political organization the world has ever known. [Applause.] It mattered little to the sturdy abolitionist which of the old parties had control of the country, so long as on the most important questions before the people both held identically the same views and both were wrong.

"Gentlemen make a grave mistake when they assume, as they sometimes do, that it is the duty of the citizen to stand by his party, whether it be right or wrong. This blind fealty may be excusable in the savage, but it can not be tolerated in the civilized. Justice will hold the individual responsible for political crimes as well as private acts, and it will permit no man to justify his vote by the beggarly plea that he obeyed the dictates of the caucus. On the contrary, it will insist that it is just as much the duty of the American citizens to protest against any abandonment of any vital principle by his party, as it was the duty of John Huss and Martin Luther to denounce the abandonment of vital principles by the church. [Applause.] There is a conscience in politics, as in religion, which is higher than party ties, which rebels either in the declaration of principles or the character of the candidate.

"Party leaders have always invited defeat and generally attained it when disregarding this fact. They have gone into the battle relying for success upon party discipline and party lash. The most dangerous men in any party are those whose convictions are so loose and indefinite, and regard for principle so slight, that in times of danger they are ever ready to resort to any dishonest shifts, expedients, or policies which give promise of temporary success. In the adoption of these, they not only abandon everything which made the party desirable, but introduce that element of disintegration which has proved so fatal and so speedily lead to its dissolution. He is the falsest of men who uses the confidence reposed in him, or the power conferred upon him by the party, to betray it into the abandonment of the true doctrine and the approval of dishonorable acts; while he is the weakest and most pitiable of objects who stands as a witness to this betrayal without raising his voice in warning protest and denunciation.

"In the formation and maintenance of parties it is not possible, of course, to consult or gratify the individual preferences of all. In the party, as in the church, the motto should be: 'In essentials, unity; in non-essentials, liberty.' The affirmation of the true doctrine in the platform, and the selection of leaders who have been faithful to the principles and traditions of the party are all that a faithful man can expect, and as much as any sensible man will insist upon." He believed the great question of to-day to be not that of the finances, but whether one Southern white man shall be permitted to cast two votes to a Northern white man's one, or if the South shall have thirty representatives in the Electoral College, and the National Congress, based upon the votes of the freedmen, and yet be permitted to disfranchise the freedmen.

He added: "But it may be said that there is no way to remedy this condition of affairs, no way by which the Constitution may be enforced, no means whereby a free and fair election can be secured. It is false; but admit for the sake of argument, that the present laws are inadequate. Then what is our plain duty? Is it not to create a public sentiment which shall demand the enactment of proper and sufficient laws for the protection of loyal men in the exercise of their constitutional rights? [Applause.] Shall we not agitate, speak, write, expostulate, demand, fight, if need be, until this wrong is righted, until fair play is recognized, until loyalty stands upon an equality, at least, with treason? [Great Applause.] In the presence of such a flagrant denial to citizens of their constitutional right, of such gross injustice, of such iniquitous usurpation, we of the North must not sleep. The Republican party has been too long sleeping. It has failed to exercise the old time vigilance. It has been beguiled by soft words and false promises into folding the arms to rest, when it should have been up and doing, aroused and watchful. Too many of us impatiently concluded that the Republican party had fulfilled its mission, and have therefore permitted its principles, ends, and aims to drift out of sight. We have accepted words for act; nay we have insanely believed the words when they were contradicted by the acts. We have insisted that there has been peace, when armed men are controlling States. We have been guided by sickly, slabbering sentimentality, when we should have been guided by justice and common sense. We have become ashamed to proclaim solemn truths, and as a result are now encompassed by false gods.

"But it is not too late. It is never too late to mend. Let us once more lift up our old flags, once more sound our old slogans, once more strike for liberty, equality, and justice, and keep pushing the battle until every citizen is permitted to enjoy in safety every right, which the Constitution gives him. [Applause.] Let no yell of 'carpet bagger' deter us! Let no hypocritical cant about home rule delude us! The American citizen should be at home wherever the flag of his country floats. [Great applause.] The Constitution should prescribe his rights and privileges. The flag and the Constitution should cover him like a shield, and encompass him like a fortress. [Great applause.]

"The mission of the Republican party will never be complete until every citizen of every State is permitted to exercise in safety every constitutional right in every ward, township, and election precinct in the land. It was for this that 500,000 Northern soldiers laid down their lives. To this the party shall be held, and this, so help us God, we will have before it breaks ranks and abandons the field." [Prolonged applause.]

He retired in a storm of applause.

Senator Howland followed in one of his ablest efforts in behalf of the old principles of the party. While the Democrats believe that Republican rule be overthrown, it will be necessary for the Republican party to retain control of the national government.

Other speeches were made by Rev. Arnett Dalzell, Geo. K. Nash, candidate for Attorney General; I. Eggleston, Mr. Stansbury, of Licking; Hon. Mr. Oglevee, of Clarke; T. C. Campbell and Louis Seasongood, of Cincinnati; and Mr. Taylor, editor of the Guernsey *Times*.

Mr. Eggleston's allusions to Sherman for the Presidency, and to Mr. Howland for the Governorship, elicited considerable applause. Similar expressions of a willingness to support Grosvenor, Garfield, and Hitchcock were well received, but Taft's name was received with a prolonged round of applause. Grant's name was received with still more enthusiasm.

Mr. Dalzell made a good argument for the minority of the Legislature, and expressed a belief that the misdeed being accomplished by them will be quite strong enough to fight the whole battle this year, as the O'Connor Legislature last year.

Mr. Oglevee also made a good defense of the minority in the Legislature, holding that they are doing a good work in forcing the majority on the record on all important points, fighting them step by step, and effecting everything that could be done by a minority of equal number.

Mr. Campbell, in the course of his speech, said if the convention would nominate Louis Seasongood for the Lieutenant Governorship, Hamilton would roll up a good majority for the ticket.

Mr. Seasongood responded to the mention of his name in a really good speech which left quite a favorable impression.

FOSTER INTERVIEWED.

A Cleveland *Herald* correspondent had an interview with Hon. Chas. Foster in Washington, which is given in that paper as follows:

"Will you accept the Republican nomination for Governor, if it is offered?

"I have said to my friends that I regarded the canvass in Ohio this year as one of immense importance in its bearing upon the canvass of 1880. The Democratic party is rapidly assuming its old position of subserviency to the South. All legislation that looks to the protection of the colored people and the white Republicans of the South will be repealed so far as they are able to accomplish it. The guarantees of the constitutional amendments are sought to be abrogated by a restoration of the doctrine of State Rights, as illustrated in the Morgan resolutions, which received the endorsement of all the Democrats of the Senate. The two houses are at this time at a dead lock upon the demand of the Democrats that the army shall not be used to preserve the peace at elections, and then the proposition to repeal all laws that look to the honest conduct of Congressional elections is brought up they cry "free ballot" which in fact means *free fraud.*

THE NORTHERN DEMOCRACY

are rapidly yielding to the logic of a solid South by becoming subservient tools of the Southern wing of the party. The maintenance of resumption so essential to the well being of the country, will be greatly imperilled by the success of the Democrats in Ohio this year. These among many other reasons operate with me in reaching the conclusion that the Republicans should not make a mistake in the selection of their candidates. While the issues will doubtless rise above men, yet the personnel of the ticket will have more or less influence upon the result. While I greatly distrust my ability to successfully lead the canvass, yet, if the Republicans of Ohio think I ought to accept their nomination for Governor, I will do so. I will not enter into any combinations whatever to secure it. It is said in certain quarters that I will lose the votes of a portion of the party known as the 'stalwarts.' If this be true, I ought not to be the candidate, however unjust I know the ground of their opposition to be."

REPUBLICAN PROBABILITIES.

"What do you think of the probabilities of the success of the Republicans this year?

"The Republicans never failed to carry the State when they made an active campaign. This will be done this year, and I have no doubt of Republican success."

"What influence will the Nationals have in Ohio?"

"I think they will maintain their party organization, but I do not believe their vote will be as large this year as last. If the Thurman-Rice programme is successful, their vote may be larger, but at the expense of the Democrats. I do not believe in a real coalition. Nationals like Johnston may coalesce with the Democrats if the Ewing-Morgan-Bishop faction succeed in placing him (Johnston) on the Democratic ticket."

"Who will the Democrats nominate?"

"I think Bishop most likely to be nominated by the Democrats. General Rice is the Thurman-Thompson-Hurd candidate and I think is stronger here than in Ohio."

"Does Ewing stand any show?"

"I do not believe that Ewing desires the nomination."

"Will the Prohibitionists' vote amount to much this year?"

"No; it never does in active campaigns."

THE BUCKEYE SENATORSHIP.

"Who will the Republicans be apt to name for the next Ohio Senator if they have any choice?"

"General Garfield seems now to have the field to himself."

"Does he wish that office in preference to that of Representative?"

"An election to the Senate is a promotion that I never knew any man to refuse. I have no doubt he would be gratified with the promotion."

"What influence will this Ohio election have on the Presidential nomination and elections in 1880?"

"Its influence will be far-reaching, and supremely important. It will determine whether Tilden or Thurman will be the Democratic candidate. If the Republicans carry Ohio, Tilden and the hard money element will dominate, on the theory that New York is essential to Democratic success. If the Democrats carry Ohio Thurman will be nominated, and the soft money element will dominate and New York will be told to go to the dogs. The Solid South will go for either. They desire only power, knowing that either faction will be their tools. The result in Ohio will have great influence upon the result in 1880. It will almost decide it in advance."

This from the Fostoria *Review*, the closing paragraph of an article, is strong and true:

Again if Charles Foster should be chosen as standard bearer of the Republicans of Ohio in the coming campaign, he will not be the tail to the Grant kite or any other kite, but will be the candidate of the people, irrespective of rings or Presidential interests, and it may as well be understood now as further along, that the people of Ohio are going to elect a Governor this fall—not a President or a U. S. Senator (except through their Legislature) and those who form "entangling alliances" with a view to influence these matters will find themselves deserted by the people.

In the Burnside-Conkling Senate quarrel, Burnside said:

"I say to the Senate and to the Senator from New York, with whom I have served on committees for several years, that I speak from personal knowledge when I say that I know of no one who can, with so much readiness and aptness, equivocate and falsify matters to suit his views as the Senator from New York."

The lamented Horace Greeley would not have fooled around so long in such a statement. He would have tersely said—"You lie, you villian, you lie."

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.—The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all kinds of skin eruptions. This salve is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction in every case or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by E. B. Hubbard.

MARRIED.

MARTIN—LYNN.—On the 24 of March, by Rev. J. H. Good, Mr. B. W. Martin, of Pleasant, to Miss Kate Lynn, of Clinton township.

COMMERCIAL.

TIFFIN MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY BUSINESS MEN.

Grain and Seeds.

Wheat—	
" —New	
" —No. 1	100
" —No. 2	90@95
Oats	26
Corn—Shelled	36
" —Ears	26
Rye	50
Clover Seed	3 00@3 50
Flax Seed	1 00
Barley	1 05

Produce and Provisions.

Lard	6@7
Butter	10@13
Eggs, per doz	10
Flour, per bbl	6 00@7 50
Honey	12@15
Beeswax	20
Onions	35
Potatoes	40@50
Tallow	5@6
Apples, green	20@30
Apples, dried, per lb	2
Corn Meal, per lb	2½
Feathers, live geese	40
Middlings	1 55
Shorts, per cwt	1 50
Salt, coarse rock, per bbl	2 00
Salt, common, per bbl	1 25
Salt, fine table, per sack	10@12
Sheep Pelts	20@1 00
Calf Skins, per lb	9@10
Hides, dry	10@12
Hides, trimmed	6@6½
Hides, untrimmed	5@6
Water Lime, per bbl	1 60
White Lime, per bush	40
Hay, per ton	5 00@7 00

Meats.

Beef, front qr	
Beef, hind qr	
Hams	7@9
Shoulders	6@5
Bacon	8@6

Poultry.

Chickens, per lb	6@7
Turkeys, per lb	8
Geese	6@7
Ducks	7

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, March 4d.—Beeves—Receipts today 4200 head. The market was rather weaker for common and medium grades, unchanged for prime and extra and dull for all descriptions of common native steers at 8¼ per head less than 8c; five car loads of Texans of 1000 lbs at 5c per head less than 5c; other sales at 8¼@10¼c, with a few selected steers at 10¼@10½c, and one premium of 2170 lbs at 11¼c. Exporters used about 1200 head at 8¼@8½c. Shipments for the week were 6100 quarters of beef.

Sheep—Receipts to-day 6,900 head. Market a trifle firmer, with quick sales at 4½@5c, with one carload of Kentucky sheep of 134 lbs a $6 05 per 100 lbs; best lambs at 9½@9¾c. Shipments for the week were 1770 carcasses of mutton.

Hogs—Receipts to-day, 800 head. Market firmer. No sales of live this morning. Nominal quotations, $4 40@4 60.

EAST LIBERTY, March 3.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,444 head. Selling very slow at last week's prices.

Hogs—Receipts to-day, 2,470 head. Sales of Yorkers at $3 20@3 10; Philadelphias at $4 00 @4 05.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 4,600 head. Prices are 25c higher than last week. Selling at $3 75@5 40 for common to best.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

—Headquarters for Fresh Baltimore—
OYSTERS,
Fruits and Confectionery.
The Best and Largest Assortment of
HOLIDAY CANDIES AND SUGAR TOYS
In the city. C. S. MALTBY'S Fresh Baltimore
Oysters Received Daily
And Sold at Wholesale or Retail. Dealers will find it to their interest to call. The Best Bakery
CRACKERS
The Best in the United States, sold by the Barrel or Pound. Call and get a bargain in
Holiday Goods
—AT—
O. P. SNYDER'S
—Fruit and Confectionery Store.—

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A. L. Flack's Insurance Agency.

STATE OF OHIO, INSURANCE DEPARTMENT, COLUMBUS, Feb. 6, 1879.

WHEREAS, The Lycoming Fire Insurance Company, located at Muncy,