Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, - - - - - - OCT. 29, 1880.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT:

GEN. WINFIELD S. HANCOCK, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

HON. WILLIAM H. ENGLISH, OF INDIANA.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE:
HON. GEO. A. JENKS, *of Jefferson County.*

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL:
COL. ROBERT P. DECHERT, *of Philadelphia.*

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS:
A. H. COFFROTH, of Somerset.

FOR STATE SENATOR:
HERMAN BAUMER, of Conemaugh Boro'.

FOR ASSEMBLY:
JOHN FENLON, of Ebensburg.
L. D. WOODRUFF, of Johnstown.

FOR PROTHONOTARY:
CHARLES A. LANGBEIN, of Chest Township.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER:
MICHAEL SWEENEY, of Cambria Borough.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY:
WILLIAM H. SECHLER, of Ebensburg.

FOR POOR HOUSE DIRECTORS:
FRANCIS J. BAKER, (3 years,) of Susquehanna.
GEORGE W. EASLY, (1 year,) of Johnstown.

FOR CORONER:
S. M. DOUGLASS, of Chest Springs.

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR:
HENRY SCANLAN, of Carrolltown.

THE baldest of all Republican pretenses in this campaign is the pretense that protection increases the wages of the workingman.—How bald it is the working man can satisfy himself by asking the simple question, "Does a capitalist or a manufacturer ever raise the wages of a laboring man out of charitable considerations?" If there is any one such who regulates his payment of wages by any other rule than the simple old-fashioned one of supply and demand, there would be some show of foundation in the claim. But if the answer is in the negative, as it must be, the claim is as baseless as the fabric of a vision.

MRS. HESTER A. BOYD, comes up smiling in the Johnstown *Tribune* of Wednesday last with a supplemental affidavit, in which she charges Gen. Coffroth with stealing her "marriage certificate," and still retaining it. Well, this is indeed adding insult to injury, and we don't see that there is anything now left for Gen. Coffroth to do in order to render his infamy complete, than to put on his war paint and go and bodily steal the widow Boyd herself, if she, like the proverbial widow happens to be, is "fat fair, and forty." It would simplify the matter amazingly, and would hardly be regarded by the editor of the *Tribune* as another case of "swindling a widow" by the member from the Seventeenth district.

WHO has traduced and villified James A. Garfield? Was it the Poland committee, composed of a majority of Republicans, when it found him guilty of having corruptly received $329, after he had sworn that he had never received anything? Did George W. M'Crary, Luke Poland and N. P. Banks, seven years ago, conspire together to traduce and villify James A. Garfield, by convicting him of perjury and then reporting him to a Republican Congress? Did Judge Black, whose counsel and advice James A. Garfield sought to shield him from the disgrace that was about to fall upon and crush him, traduce and villify him when he said in his letter to the New York *Sun* that Garfield had no other refuge left than in a "fundamental falsehood," which means perjury? These are Garfield's accusers, and they are his own political and personal friends.

IT is false, as charged by the Johnstown *Tribune*, that the Democratic papers of this District call workmen "slaves" who "choose" to vote "as their employers do." They only become "slaves" when their employers interfere with their right to vote as they "choose," and under threats of dismissal bulldoze them to vote as their employers "choose," and not as the men themselves "choose." As regards the way things political were conducted during the days of the Old Portage Rail Road, Harry Boggs, who knows all about it if the *Tribune* don't, could have told its editor that the Portage Railroad was a State improvement, and that it was always conducted by the party in power for its own political advancement. Manufacturing establishments, we believe, are not regarded as political institutions or agencies to promote the interests of any party. Hence the comparison does not hold good, and the *Tribune* will have to try again.

ON the 27th of January, 1873, James A. Garfield, as we learn from Mayor Bundy's "Campaign Life," wrote to his friend, Professor Hinesdale, of Ohio, upon the Credit Mobilier business, as follows:

"The only course for me to take for the present is to bear in silence whatever is cast upon me until the investigation is concluded. *Then I shall speak.* The condition of panic into which the public mind is thrown makes it nearly impossible either to speak or listen with calmness and judicial fairness. *In the meantime I bespeak the patience of my friends.*"

When the investigation by the Poland committee was concluded, and when their report was under consideration in the House, Garfield forgot to "speak," although all the other members of Congress implicated spoke. Garfield never spoke about the charge of bribery against him, at least not publicly, until Oakes Ames was dead. He was dumb until the tongue of the man with whom he made his corrupt bargain was silent in death and then of course he could open his mouth with a denial. But Judge Black still lives, and Garfield has not dared to deny the charge of perjury which Judge Black only recently made against him.

GRANT spent the latter part of last week in whooping up his third term in 1884 in Connecticut and New Jersey, and in company with Conkling his chief cook and bottle holder, has been engaged this week at various points in central New York at the same business. In his speeches, if they can be dignified as such, he eats up all that he said about the South and her people after his return from that section and his defeat at the Chicago convention, and now blurts out the meanest possible reproaches against that portion of the country, interlarded with stale lies and exploded calumnies against the Democratic party. No ex-President ever before consented to be paraded about the country like a prize ox or a baby elephant, to attract crowds at political meetings. It is all, however, in perfect keeping with the notions of personal dignity and public decency of a man, whose intimate associates were Belknap, Babcock, Boss Shepherd, and the chiefs of the Whiskey Ring, while he occupied the White House.

WE felt very confident that an affidavit against General Coffroth charging him with swindling some pensioner or selling a cadetship would appear on the eve of the election, and the Johnstown *Tribune* on Wednesday of last week, true to its vocation, furnished the expected document, which seems to have originally appeared in the New York *Times*. It is an affidavit dated March 2d, 1879—*more than nineteen months ago*—by Mrs. Hester A. Boyd before the Prothonotary of Somerset county, in which she states that her husband, prior to his death in July, 1869, over eleven years ago, had made application through General Coffroth for a pension on account of services rendered and wounds received, etc.—that after her husband's death she prosecuted her claim for a pension through Thomas Ankeny, now of Minneapolis, Minn., and Gen. Coffroth—that she was induced to agree to their demand to give them one-half the amount they secured for her—that in August, 1871, she was informed by them that they had received the first payment, $808, one-half of which they left in bank for her and kept the balance for their fee. This is the matter complained of in the affidavit.

On the very day that this affidavit appeared in the *Tribune*, Oct. 20th, it was also published in the leading Republican paper of Pittsburgh, the *Commercial Gazette*, and also on the next day in the *Dispatch* of that city. Gen. Coffroth happened to be in Pittsburgh on business at the time of its publication, and he addressed to each of the papers named the following clear statement in regard to his connection, or rather his total want of connection, with Mrs. Boyd's claim:

To the Editor of the Commercial Gazette:

I notice in your Washington news of this morning an untrue attack made upon me in regard to the pension claim of Hester A. Boyd.

The charge that I was the attorney for Chauncey F. Boyd is false.

The charge that I was in any way connected with a bargain by which one-half or any other sum was to be given is also false.

The charge that Mr. Ankeny and myself retained $404.00 of the money granted to Mrs. Boyd is utterly false.

I was not a member of Congress whilst this pension claim was pending. I was a practicing attorney at Somerset, and as such Mr. Ankeny, learning that I was going to Greensburg, called on me to get the deposition of Captain Chauncey F. Mitchell, who resided there. This is all I had to do with the claim.

During the last session of Congress I fully investigated the matter and found that John R. Uhl, Esq., filed the application for Chauncey F. Boyd and that Mr. Ankeny filed the application for Mrs. Boyd. Mr. Ankeny made a satisfactory statement, which I read to the commissioner of pensions, showing that Mrs. Boyd had received and endorsed the check, and that he had paid her every dollar coming to her, except his own fee of $10.00 and about $35.00 he had expended in obtaining depositions and other proofs to sustain the claim.

It is strange, in this late day, on the eve of the election, that this false charge should be paraded against me in the public prints.

Truly yours, A. H. COFFROTH.
Pittsburgh, October 20, 1880.

The *Dispatch* in referring to Gen. Coffroth's emphatic denial says:

"It is but justice to General Coffroth to state, however, that he is in his oral denial of any complicity in the Boyd pension matter quite as emphatic as in his written. He stated that he never acted as attorney to collect a pension claim in the whole course of his practice, and that in this particular instance he was in nowise pecuniarily concerned, not even as attorney. He does state that he believes Mr. Ankeny, who was cashier of the bank through which Mrs. Boyd collected her pension, had, on behalf of other parties—a Mr. Schell, of Somerset—a counter claim against Mrs. Boyd, which was deducted by Ankeny from the amount of the pension; but he (General Coffroth) had nothing to do with the transaction whatever."

If Ankeny had a claim against Mrs. Boyd, as Gen. C. says above that he had, and deducted the amount out of the pension, who but a knave or a fool will pretend to hold Gen. Coffroth responsible for the act of Ankeny? The editor of the *Tribune* jumped at this affidavit as a hungry trout jumps at a worm in the beginning of Spring, and rolling it under his tongue as a sweet morsel, talks about "A. H. Coffroth swindling a widow." Two years ago, when Gen. Coffroth was a candidate, the *Tribune* determined to demolish him at one blow, and in its weekly edition published seventeen columns, more or less, of calumny and abuse against him. The people, however, and especially the people of Somerset county, who know Gen. Coffroth, didn't believe a word of its manufactured trash about the sale of cadetships, as well as other unfounded charges, and so far, at least, as Gen. C. is concerned, they will treat the allegations in Mrs. Boyd's affidavit in precisely the same way.

P. S. Since writing the above in reference to Gen. Coffroth's connection with Mrs. Boyd's pension claim, we received from that gentleman a printed slip containing two letters addressed to him, dated March 31, 1880, and April 1st, 1880, by A. T. Ankeny, of Minneapolis, Minn. Mr. Ankeny states that he took charge of Mrs. Boyd's claim at the instance of his brother-in-law, Jacob Schell, who had been supplying her with goods and provisions from his store—that Schell's debt was paid out of the pension money with Mrs. Boyd's consent—that she insisted upon paying and did pay Gen. Coffroth something like $30 or $35 for his travelling expenses—that she paid him (Ankeny) the ordinary fee, and that soon afterwards she bought a house with the balance of her pension money. The writer further says that Gen. Coffroth deserves the "everlasting gratitude" of Mrs. Boyd for his services in her behalf. Mr. Ankeny whilst residing in Somerset, was cashier of M. A. Sanner & Co.'s bank, and was one of the most highly respected citizens of the place.

IT will be a dark spot on the bright record and fair name of the Democratic party of this county if it permits Herman Baumer its candidate for State Senator, to be defeated. It is the first time for twenty-one years that the nomination for that office has been conceded to Cambria, and if she now permits him to be stricken down her Democracy ought forever hereafter to hold their peace. No man disputes Sheriff Baumer's integrity of character, nor does any man for one moment question his ability faithfully, intelligently and honestly to discharge the duties of the office. In addition to this, when hard blows were to be given in defence of Democratic men and measures—when party success depended upon each man doing his whole duty—Herman Baumer has always been found in the thickest of the fight. It is such men who deserve the honors of a party, and when such a man is presented to the Democracy of Cambria for their suffrages it would be an act of base ingratitude in them not to sustain him with all their energy and all their strength. What Democrat, therefore, with a spark of manhood in him, and remembering Sheriff Baumer's consistent and unflinching course as a Democrat—his uniform and vigorous support of the candidates of his party—will now hesitate to do for him what he has never failed to do for every other Democratic nominee in this county? And especially what Democrat worthy of the name will think of casting his vote for Harry Boggs, even though a dove, always the messenger of peace and good will, is apocryphally said to have alighted on his broad shoulders, when, on a certain occasion, he was addressing a crowd in the classically named village of Scalp Level. No dove ever behaved so badly before, or so compromised its well known character, and it is hard to say which of the two, Boggs or the dove, when they looked at each other, was most astonished at the mistake. If it had been a turkey buzzard seeking its prey it would have been in accordance with the eternal fitness of things, but for an innocent dove to seek to cultivate the acquaintance of Harry Boggs, who goes through the county wearing the bloody shirt, dealing death and damnation to the people of the South, is beyond human comprehension. Did Boggs ever vote for a Democrat since he ceased to be a Democrat himself, or has he not during all his latter career been the bitter and vindictive foe of that party and its candidates? No Republican in this county has been more consistent and determined in his fierce warfare against Democrats at all times and on all occasions since the hope of gain lured him from his first love than has Harry Boggs. Without Democratic votes he cannot be elected. Will he get them? If he does, and if Herman Baumer is sacrificed in the house of his friends, the men who aid in bringing about that disgraceful result will deserve the scorn and contempt of every honest Democrat in the county and the district.

Garfield's Political Death Warrant.

The De Golyer Candidate as the Chinaman's Champion.

We have received a *fac simile* in stereotype of the following infamous letter written by the Republican candidate for President, in size and penmanship resembling the original document as it came from his hand, but owing to the great stress upon our columns we are obliged to condense it as much as possible, and here it is:

[*Personal and Confidential.*]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23, 1880.

Dear Sir:

Yours in relation to the Chinese problem came duly to hand.

I take it that the question of employees is only a question of private and corporate economy, and individuals or companies have the right to buy labor where they can get it cheapest.

We have a treaty with the Chinese Government which should be religiously kept until its provisions are abrogated by the action of the General Government, and I am not prepared to say that it should be abrogated until our great manufacturing interests are conserved in the matter of labor.

Very truly yours,
J. A. GARFIELD.

H. L. MOREY, *Employers' Union, Lynn, Mass.*

The above letter which was published on Wednesday of last week in the New York *Truth*, has caused much excitement and discussion from Maine to California, in consequence of the position taken in it in favor of free and unlimited Chinese immigration to this country. Garfield says he did not write it and that it is a forgery, but for that very reason, judging Garfield by his admission to Judge Black and his counter oath afterwards before the Poland Committee, no man will attach any weight to his denial. Some of the best experts in writing in the country, who have compared a *fac simile* of the letter with Garfield's hand writing, do not doubt its genuineness. Besides that, the letter is perfectly consistent with Garfield's course on the Chinese bill when that measure was before Congress. The editor of *Truth* asserts his ability to prove the letter to be genuine, and promises to submit the evidence to the public with as little delay as possible.

JEREMIAH S. BLACK'S name and fame are co-extensive with the Union and familiar as household words. He is an honest, God-loving man, and has long been the warm personal friend of James A. Garfield. In his late letter to the New York *Sun* Judge Black makes the terrible charge against Garfield that in his testimony before the Poland committee he sought refuge in "*a fundamental falsehood,*" or, in other words, that he had committed *wilful and deliberate perjury.* What has Garfield said in reply to this sweeping accusation? Nothing. Would any other public man in the United States stand mute under a charge of that nature, preferred by a man of the high character of Judge Black? Would the gallant and irreproachable Hancock remain silent under a charge like that coming from such a responsible source? The Presidential power of this great Republic is now wielded by a man who was never elected to the office, but was foisted into it by fraud and forgery. Is the shame of the Republic to be again proclaimed to the whole world by the election of a man upon whom rests the heavy and unanswered imputation of corruption and perjury? If it is, the young man who casts his first vote on next Tuesday will not live long enough, though he attain the age of the patriarchs of old, to see the foul stain of his country's record washed out.

A LARGE MEETING of the business men of New York who are in favor of General Hancock's election was held before the sub-treasury building, in that city, on yesterday afternoon a week, over which William Wood, ex-President of the Board of Education, a white haired, venerable man, presided as chairman. No speaker in this campaign has said a more eloquent thing, and in doing so struck James A. Garfield a harder or more effective blow, than Mr. Wood when in the course of his remarks on taking the chair, he said: "Recently I received from a Republican friend a campaign document entitled 'A Record of the Statesmanship of Winfield S. Hancock, Regular Democratic Nominee for President of the United States, compiled from the Records, by a Citizen.' There followed six blank pages—*six clear, white pages.*" The speaker paused for a moment and then, lifting both hands, added with a tremor in his voice:

"Oh! what would Jas. A. Garfield give for such a clean, unsullied record?—for such a spotless name? Not all the waters of the Mississippi could blot out the stains on his record, the $5,000 De Golyer infamy, the Union Pacific pattering for the paltry $329, and the crowning guilt of the manufactured Louisiana evidence and the judgment thereon of the manipulator in the Electoral Commission."

GOVERNOR FOSTER, of Ohio, on the day after the election declared in conversation after dinner in a Columbus hotel that the tariff and business issues were got up by Eastern parties for the purpose of a scare, and he chuckled greatly over the success of the device in Ohio and Indiana. Mr. Handy, the *Times* correspondent, was in the party who thus became the confidants of the Governor in this secret, and as they were let in because the Governor was feeling so good, and were not cautioned to keep the secret, Mr. Handy telegraphed the news the *Times*. Then Gov. Foster became alarmed at the imprudence of his admission and wrote to the New York *Sun* denying that he knew Mr. Handy or had ever said anything to him of the kind. Mr. Handy in a rejoinder to the *Sun* completely corners the Governor and gives him a meal he will find much more uncomfortable to digest than the one after which he was so jubilant in the Neil House. As the Philadelphia *Times* suggests, it is wonderful how these Ohio politicians will lie, and it don't cure them to make them Governors or candidates for President.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

MR. THOMAS MACKELLAR, of Philadelphia, a prominent type manufacturer and President both of the Type Founders' Association of the United States and of the Book Trade Association of Philadelphia, is another level-headed manufacturer who does not believe in making the tariff a party issue at this time. He was appointed Vice-President of a meeting of Republican manufacturers in Philadelphia, but being many miles away could not decline and subsequently wrote to the *Times* to declare his position. He believes that "a prosperous South insures a prosperous North, and the man that can harmonize all sections is the man that should fill the Presidential chair." There is no industry to which an equitable tariff is more important than it is to the manufacturers of type, and it hardly will be said that the head of one of the largest type foundries in the world and the President of the National Type Founders' Association does not understand what he is talking about.

NO MAN HAS SERVED HIS CONSTITUENTS BETTER THAN GENERAL COFFROTH.—The Republicans of Coffroth's Congressional district are alarmed at the prospect of defeat, and have commenced a system of slander, reviving stories exploded seventeen years ago, but have been careful not to originate any since his Congressional career. Mr. Coffroth stands above all other members in successful applications for pension to widows and orphans, to which the pension office of this city bears testimony, and has been commended for his disinterested industry by thousands of his district who have had evidence of his labors. No man has served his constituents better or stand with a purer personal and political record.—*Pittsburgh Post.*

A WISE DEACON.—"Deacon Wilder, I want you to tell me how you kept yourself and family well the past season when all the rest of us have been sick so much, and have had the doctors visiting us so often."

"Bro. Taylor, the answer is very easy. I used Hop Bitters in time; kept my family well and saved the doctor bills. Three dollars' worth of it kept us well and able to work all the time. I'll warrant it has cost you and the neighbors one to two hundred dollars apiece to keep sick the same time."

"Deacon, I'll use your medicine hereafter."

"IF Hancock is elected I can hire you for $3 a week," said an employer in Pittsburgh to one of his workmen, who thereupon knocked him "higher than a kite" by the reply: "*If you believed that, you would vote for Hancock yourself.*"

COFFROTH AND THE SOLDIERS.

WHAT A STAUNCH REPUBLICAN HAS TO SAY ON THE SUBJECT.

On Friday last a reporter of the Pittsburgh *Post* was informed by a veteran, who is a strong Republican, that George B. McKee, late a lieutenant in the Sixty-first regiment, was very indignant over the scurrilous attacks made upon Gen. Coffroth through the columns of the Republican papers. The reporter, in company with the gentleman who had incidentally mentioned the matter, visited Mr. McKee, at his cigar store, on the corner of Grant street and Fourth avenue.

After the subject had been introduced, Mr. McKee said:

"I want to say in the first place that I am an out and out Republican, and it is not because of disaffection toward my party that I feel disposed to take Gen. Coffroth's part in the matter."

In what way has the General aided you, or what has he done to cause you to feel so kindly toward him?

"Well, it came about in this way. About three years ago I made application for a pension, was examined and my papers were sent to Washington. A year passed and no word from them. Others who were examined at the same time got their pensions allowed more than a year ago, but mine seemed to stick. I wrote to our member of Congress a number of times and he still replied that the case was still pending in the Adjutant General's office, and that was all I could hear about it. There was no intimation as to the cause of delay, and I knew not what to do."

Did you engage Coffroth to look the matter up?

"No, but some time last summer I saw by the papers that he was in town and I had so frequently read of how he had helped soldiers to get their pensions, and how cheerfully he had done it, that I concluded to call on him and engage him to work my case up. I went down to the United States Court room, where he was engaged in trying a case, and spoke to him about it. He said he was going to Washington in a few days and would take pleasure in doing anything he could for me. I told him I would pay him what was right. He said for me to never mind that. I gave him a statement of my case and that is the last I saw of him. In less than two weeks I got letters from the department asking for information in regard to certain matters; also a letter from Mr. Coffroth asking me to let him know if I did not hear further in thirty days. I waited for about forty days and got no word. Then I wrote him and it was but a short time until I heard from the department; also a letter from him."

Did he succeed in getting your application through?

"Yes, he did. All it needed was a little attention. The papers appeared to have been neglected."

Did you have to pay him anything for his services?

"I'll tell you about that. I wrote him a letter once and offered to give him one hundred dollars if he got it through. I needed the money very badly, and of course did not expect him to do all for nothing, as he was not in my district. Recently I heard he was in the city, and I hunted him up and told him my pension had been allowed and I had my money and whatever his charges were I was perfectly willing to pay. He said he was not a claim agent, and whatever he did for soldiers was done free. He would not take a cent, and I really thought from the manner in which he cut me off when I offered to pay him, that I had offended him. He said he was very glad to know I had got my pension, and told me if I knew of any others who were in the same fix that I had been, to tell them to write to him and he would take pleasure in looking their cases up and hurrying them through, and that it would only cost them a three-cent stamp and the trouble of writing the letter."

Had you served with him in the army at any time?

"No, I had never heard of him until I saw in the papers how he was doing so much good for the soldiers. Notwithstanding the fact that I am, and always have been a strong Republican, I would vote for him if I were in his district. There are very few Congressmen, even if they do owe their election to the soldier element, will look after their interests as faithfully as he does. In making this statement I do not want to be understood as saying against my own party, but I feel that it is but an act of justice to Gen. Coffroth to tell the public what I know he has done for me that no other one could or would do."

Mr. McKee has received his pension, which he richly deserved and greatly needed, and is now devoting himself to business with a fair prospect of building up a handsome trade and living comfortably, which he would not have been able to do if he had depended upon the member of Congress from his own district.

Address of Chairman Dill.

URGING THE WORKINGMEN TO DEFY TYRANNY AND VOTE AS THEY WISH.

To the Democracy of Pennsylvania:

Democracy means the rule of the people. Its founder recognized and enforced the dignity and power of the individual citizen, of individual thought, control and government as the essence of republican liberty. Imperialism, office-holding oligarchy, corporate dictation, the rule of money by the employer over the employe, are all at war with our creed, our traditions and our rule. Intimidation and every form of coercion, corruption and every form of bribery of the voter, are all at variance with the genius and the letter of our Constitution and laws, State and Federal, and we will see that such offenses are punished.

The Democratic party is largely composed of the industrial classes, and must, therefore, represent their interests and their rights—To-day many of the corporations, the wealthy manufacturers, the great iron-masters, are attempting to debauch them with their money or to coerce them with their power. They threaten to take the bread out of their mouths, to starve their wives and children, unless they vote as employers dictate.

We address them.

Can you permit this tyranny and still claim to be freemen? Are you slaves because you labor for your daily bread? Must you surrender the right to a free ballot to obtain the right to work?

When that day comes it will be a fatal day for you and your liberties. Let the overseers of corporations and manufactories drive you to the polls to vote as they dictate, let their candidate be chosen by your craven submission, and you surrender that equality which is the chief glory of American citizenship. What is the remedy? Simple, plain, easy for brave men—assert your rights; vote as you please. Let wealth know that your labor is your capital and that your ballot must represent it. Their candidate is on one side only—the side of capital. He is for free trade in merchandise and in men and is the enemy of your interests. He wants Chinamen to come here and take your places if you complain or to work by your side for a pittance. He has said so over his own hand and by his votes in Congress. Our candidate is General Hancock, who shed his blood for you in defense of the country. He is the representative of all the people. He is your representative, because his faith is your faith. He has said over his hand that he is in favor of protection to American industry. He will be the zealous guardian of capital and labor if you elect him President. Trust your friends, not you enemies. Stand by the men who stand by you. Do not be deceived or frightened. Vote as your conscience may dictate.

Do this and we will win.

We have a majority of the people of the Republic, and if they vote their votes will be counted. Hancock will be elected and inaugurated President of the United States.

A. B. DILL, Chairman.

PHILADELPHIA, October 23, 1880.

THE following good story from the New Haven *Register* illustrates the fact that political bulldozing is a game that more than one can play at:

A down town baker, a Republican, attempted the other day to bulldoze one of his hands, an officer in a Hancock club, into leaving his club and joining a Garfield and Bigelow concern. He succeeded so far that the officer offered his resignation. His company asked the reason for this resignation. The answer was: "My employer threatens to discharge me unless I resign!" So far so good. But that was not the end. Several leading Democrats, who were large consumers of the baker's pies and bread, called on the baker and informed him that unless he gave assurances to the threatened employe that he would not be discharged for supporting Hancock they would withdraw their custom, amounting to hundreds of dollars, from him! Mr. baker "caved" instanter, begged of his patrons "for God's sake not to withdraw their trade," and calling his employe told him to vote as he pleased and it would be all right. The next night the employe appeared before his company, withdrew his resignation, and is now the stiffest Hancock man in his ward. There is a lesson in this incident. Workmen are perfectly safe from the threats of employers if they will only rely upon their political friends and show up the threats that have been used against them. Intimidation, such as the above, is a crime against the law and the intimidator may be prosecuted. But that is not all. Two can play at that game. Manufacturers and dealers are at the mercy of their patrons. If the fact is made public that any employer of labor uses undue influence or threats of discharge to influence the votes of employes, a large proportion of that employer's patrons will withdraw their trade from him. Expose these nefarious assaults upon the right of a free vote and whenever you catch a man intimidating his employes, refuse to deal with him. That will bring him to his senses in short order.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—Joseph Lewis, of Darby, Delaware county, was kicked on the hand by a colt. He afterward took lockjaw and died.

—Samuel Davis, of Scranton, was seized with a fit of coughing while testifying in court and died a few moments afterward.

—Workingmen "go for" Garfield! He went for you every time he voted to reduce the tariff on iron. Now you "go for" him.

—A family in Bradford county owns an English clock, which has been in use in this country for over one hundred and fifty years.

—A family of emigrants, consisting of one man and two women, was found frozen to death about six miles from Springfield, Minn., on Thursday.

—One instance has been heard of where an ardent Republican in Indiana had six negroes to care for one horse on the eve of the late elections.

—The issue is between Hancock and the workingmen of America on one side and Garfield and the Chinese on the other. Choose ye between them.

—A man named Arnold is reported to have wives living in Luzerne, Susquehanna, Wyoming, Cameron and Sullivan counties, and also in England and Wales.

—Patrick McDermott, Garrett O'Conor and Daniel Dougherty were buried under a falling pile of lumber at Hunter Point, L. I., and are supposed to be fatally injured.

—The Democratic wing of the Workingmen's party in San Francisco have withdrawn Senator Enos, their candidate for Congress, and indorsed General Rosecrans, the Democratic candidate.

—A large hawk in Western Pennsylvania fought desperately a school of boys for the possession of a hen that it was carrying off. It was killed at last, but not until two of the boys were badly lacerated by its talons.

—It is understood that Mr. Hayes felt so good over the Indiana election that he telegraphed the amiable private Secretary Rogers to beat a kettle drum for two hours, upon the woodshed roof, in honor of the event.

—Friday night, while Mr. Bridges and wife, of San Fernando, Cal., were attending a political meeting at that place, their house caught fire and their four children, the eldest aged eleven years, were burnt to death.

—A girl at Kane, Ill., did not like to decide which of two suitors should escort her to a party, and so chose a third man. One of the rejected men then offered his services to another woman, while his rival lay in wait and murdered him.

—John Gaus and Philip Barbour had a political discussion in a saloon on Washington street, Brooklyn, on Sunday, when the former stabbed the latter in the abdomen. Gaus was arrested and Barbour taken in a dying condition to the hospital.

—It is sad but true that many children have filled untimely graves by the neglect of their mothers to have Sines' Syrup of Tar, Hoarhound and Wild Cherry on hand. Every thoughtful mother has a bottle this season of the year for immediate use.

—Three men named Wm. C. Brockway, Edward W. Spencer and Charles H. Smith, have been arrested in Brooklyn on charges of being concerned in the forgery of the $204,000 worth of counterfeit United States bonds found in the possession of J. B. Doyle at Chicago.

—George Lovett, who lived near Charlestown, in the southern part of Illinois, quarrelled with his wife on Friday evening about some property belonging to her, and the result was that he beat her brains out with a flat iron and then cut his own throat from ear to ear.

—Luke Walton, who murdered one of his daughters and attempted to murder the other, in River Falls, Wis., on the 22d ult., has just been captured and lodged in jail. He says he did the deed to prevent his daughters "from coming to shame or starvation through poverty."

—Dr. Porter, who lives near Harrisburg, has two flocks of semi-domesticated quail on his farm. He feeds them regularly and they seem to have found out that they can get not only food but protection from the doctor, who vigilantly guards his fields from the invasion of gunners.

—Lafayette Liess is a young man of Reading who locally has earned the appellation of "Hercules." Recently a 150 pound stone was broken on his chest with a 16 pound sledge hammer. The muscles of his arms stand out like whipcords. He lifts a thousand pounds with the ease of a derrick.

—Fritz Wolfain, while bear hunting with two companions, near Spearfish Falls, Col., on Friday, was attacked by a large cinnamon bear. His head was nearly torn from the shoulders, both arms were broken and the lower jaw, nose and one eye completely torn away before the animal was killed. Death occurred in a few hours.

—S. B. Chittenden, a free-trade Republican member of Congress, offers $5,000 reward to discover the man who wrote the Garfield-Morey letter. That is just the amount that Garfield got from DeGolyer as a bribe to push the corrupt and iniquitous wood paving job through the committee on appropriations, of which he was chairman.

—James B. Doyle, a native of Bradford, Wis., and son-in-law of Brad. Foster, a noted counterfeiter, was arrested in Chicago on Thursday, under orders from the secret service bureau, for having in his possession stolen government bonds. There were found upon him a number of $1,000 U. S. coupon bonds, sixes of July 17 and Aug. 5, 1861.

—A banker living on Fifth avenue, New York, was requested to illuminate his residence for a recent Republican demonstration, and cheerfully complied. He placed three Chinese lanterns at the front windows in the third story, two in the second and nine in the first. But the "329" didn't appear to add to the enthusiasm of the procession in the least.

—A West Chester barber was surprised the other day by the appearance in his shop of a well-dressed, fine-looking woman and a man of dignified bearing. The man asked for a keen razor, which, being furnished, was used by the woman to shave the man. The tonsorial operation was quickly and skillfully performed, whereupon the strangers left, with thanks.

—The New *Herald* is making a bitter Know Nothing warfare upon Mr. Grace, the Democratic candidate for Mayor of that city. Mr. Grace is an Irishman, and the *Herald* has made the discovery that he is a Catholic as well. Upon this sectarian ground it opposes his election. To the honor of the newspapers of New York the *Herald* stands alone in waging this Know Nothing war.

—It is not generally known that in Indiana a man has only to reside in an election district ten days to entitle him to vote. But this is the case, and any one can see what opportunity is offered for the commission of frauds at the polls. The radicals had been colonizing negroes from Kentucky in Indiana for a good while, and, as the returns have shown, with an immense profit to the Republican party.

—The colored vote, honest and dishonest, resident and imported, certainly had a good deal to do, says the New York *Sun*, in the Republican success in Indiana. It is also a fact that there are very few States in the Union which the Republicans could now carry without that vote. This is a circumstance which will bear mentioning when the third-termers talk about making a solid North against a solid South.

—One hundred and seventy-six thousand dollars was the snug little sum which Boston contributed to the purchase of Indiana. In early times an entire Presidential campaign did not cost over twenty-five thousand dollars. This was when the Democratic party was in the ascendancy. Then, as Mr. Blaine said of Maine, bribery and corruption were unheard of. The people took him at his word and voted to return. The country should do likewise.

—Hon. Orestes Cleveland, in addressing a Democratic meeting at Jersey City, N. J., Tuesday evening of last week, explained the tariff plank in the Cincinnati platform. He said that if any manufacturing concern that possessed an element of success was closed after Hancock's election, he would open the establishment the next morning and continue it with a full force of laborers at their old wages. Mr. Cleveland has in his employ fully 1,000 hands, and they are being paid the same wages as during the war.

—The Philadelphia *Times* says that Chairman Cessna is making arrangements for putting a new binnacle light on his canal boat early next month, and he wants some funds to carry out his arrangements. Therefore he is sending around another circular to State and Federal officials reminding them that they haven't come down so promptly and generously as they were expected to. The State officials are asked for three per cent. of their salaries, while those in Federal employ, having other committees to respond to, are thoughtfully let off with two per cent. The condition of the office holding mind is such at this moment that Mr. Cessna ought to be able to raise enough to buy a very brilliant binnacle light.

—Moses Kane, a brakeman on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, now in jail at Meadville, is charged with deliberate murder in having caused a collision between trains by which two lives were sacrificed, his motive being to revenge himself upon the engineer of his train, with whom he had had a difficulty, but who escaped injury after all. Kane was employed on a freight train which was required to take a side track five miles from Corry to allow a fast Baltimore oyster train to pass, but on the occasion of the collision it is charged that he purposely left the switch open, and the oyster train, going at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour, crashed into the rear of the freight, by which two men on the oyster train were killed.

—The "business peril" dodge is not a new one with the Republicans. In 1872, it may be well enough to remember, says the Wilkes-Barre *Union-Leader*, it was constantly urged against Mr. Greeley that his election would imperil the business of the country. "If you want the country to be prosperous," was the cry, "keep the Republican party in power." What happened? Mr. Greeley was not elected, but Grant was given four more years of power. One year after that, and with the Republican party in full possession of all departments of the government, a panic struck the country that paralyzed the business of the country, produced untold disaster and suffering, and a period of financial depression that only ended when the Democratic party came into power in Congress.

—Here is a bit of information from the Dubuque *Herald*, which is in striking contrast with some of Grant's recent utterances: "On the day General Winfield Scott Hancock was nominated by the National Democratic Convention at Cincinnati, General Grant, Colonel Rowley, and Mr. Hawkins were seated in Colonel Rowley's office, in Galena, awaiting the expected news. A telegram was received announcing the result. Colonel Rowley, turning to General Grant, asked him how he liked the nomination. General Grant answered: 'He will run like wild fire! He is a man without a blemish!' And in connection with General Hancock's nomination, General Grant said to Mr. Hawkins that 'if General Hancock had been a Republican, he would have been the commander of the army of the Potomac instead of myself!'"

—At San Francisco on Wednesday night of last week, George A. Wheeler went to the police station and confessed that he had murdered his sister-in-law, Della J. Tebson, in a lodging house at No. 23 Kearney street, and packed her body in a trunk. His statement was at once verified. The circumstances of the case are remarkable. The deceased had been living with her sister and Wheeler, and the latter had subjected her to his desires, his wife being cognizant of the fact, but concealing the affair to avoid a scandal. Latterly George W. Peckham, who became acquainted with the family some time ago at Ciree, Placer county, sought to marry Della. This created jealousy on the part of Wheeler, who on the day stated, while Della was sitting on his lap, choked her to death. Wheeler and his family formerly lived in New York.

—The Indianapolis *Sentinel* of the 22d inst. says: Our Democratic friends throughout Indiana are urgently requested to report immediately to Joseph E. McDonald, Indianapolis, Ind., all cases of bribery, perjury, and illegal voting at the late election that can be sustained by legal evidence. Vague statements are not wanted, but specific and definite charges, with the names and residences of witnesses. It does not matter if the offender has left the State, as he may be reached by requisition. And our friends will please gather and report any such violations of the law that may be discovered at the November election. If our Government is to last, the time has come when these outrageous violations of law should be punished, and ample provisions are being made for the vigorous and unrelenting prosecution of all such cases. The newspapers of the State, favorable to law and order, are respectfully requested to copy this paragraph.

A NEW PAYING OCCUPATION FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—The handsome Nickel Plated New Home Lamp, being introduced to the public this season, is the most meritorious article ever offered Agents to make money with, is safer and more convenient than the Student Lamp, which has heretofore had the reputation of being the Safest Lamp made, and has a clamp to attach it to the Sewing Machine, Piano, Organ, Desk, etc. The fear of the ordinary lamp being accidently upset or thrown from the table is entirely relieved by this simple clamp contrivance. It can be adjusted to throw the light just where it is wanted to suit the eyes, and can be converted into a handsome wall lamp. It has the best argand burner, a filling indicator, and convenient match-box, and its price is within the reach of every one. It has been fully tested and editorially endorsed by the "Western Christian Advocate," "Am. Christian Review," "Herald and Presbyter," "Journal and Messenger" and "Christian Standard," the leading religious papers of Cincinnati, and is endorsed by the Mayor and Post-master of Cincinnati, the Agent of the American Express Company and Presidents of Insurance Companies, as being the Safest, Most Convenient and best Lamp made.

There are three reasons why Agents should seek such an article to canvass for—first, for its absolute safety and great convenience it is needed in every home; second, its low price makes its sale immense; third, it will be a credit to handle such an article. One Southern Agent writes, "it sells faster than Gen. Lee's Portrait sold right after the war;" another writes, "it beats the palmy days of the Sewing Machine, its rapid sale, its low price, and liberal terms surprise old Agents." Address Home Lamp Co., Cincinnati, O., mentioning our paper, and they will give you full particulars and exclusive territory to canvass in. [9-17.-13t.]

VERY DROLL TO THINK OF.—If not above being taught by a man, use Dobbin's Electric Soap next wash day. Used without any wash boiler or rubbing board, and used differently from any other soap ever made. It seems very droll to think of a quiet two hours' orderly light work on wash day, with no heat and no steam or smell of the washing through the house, instead of a long day's hard work; but hundreds of thousands of women from Nova Scotia to Texas have proved for themselves that this is done by using Dobbin's Electric Soap. Don't buy it however, if too set in your ways to use it according to directions, that are so simple as to seem almost ridiculous, and so easy that a girl of twelve years can do a large wash without being tired. It positively will not injure the finest fabric, has been before the public for fifteen years, and its sale doubles every year. If your grocer has not got it, he will get it, as all wholesale grocers keep it.

I. L. CRAGIN & CO., Manufacturers,
[10-1.-e.o.w.-1y.] Philadelphia, Pa.

WHO MR. MOREY WAS.—William Nash, of the Reynolds Brothers' shoe factory in this city, was in Lynn in 1878, and for ten years before that. He worked in the factory of Morgan & Dore in that city, and went out with the other Crispins at the time of the famous "lock-out" instituted by the shoe manufacturers against that union in 1878. The employers, determined to destroy the Crispins, formed a union, opened an agency and set machinery at work to get outside workmen. Mr. Morey had charge of this agency and distributed the men hired by it around among the factories. Mr. Nash had no personal acquaintance with this Morey, but knew him, as other Crispins knew him, by sight on the streets as the representative of the employers who were trying to break up the shoemakers' organization and saw him daily. Mr. Nash says that the pretense that there was no such man there and that he had not the position in the Employers' Union which Garfield assigns him in his letter is absurd.—*Utica Observer.*

AN AGE OF IMPROVEMENT.—We live in an age of improvements, as is evident to all when we consider the wonderful discoveries which are coming to light day by day. One of the latest and most wonderful is the discovery of Kendall's Spavin Cure, which will cure a spavin, splint, curb, callous or ringbone, and remove the enlargement without even blistering or causing a sore; and it has recently been tested for deep-seated pains, rhumatism, enlargements, and many similar difficulties on man as well as beast, and it has been found to work so well that it is now believed to be the very best liniment for external use on man, that has ever been discovered. It can be used full strength at all seasons of the year with perfect safety. Read the advertisements of Kendall's Spavin Cure.

DON'T KNOW HALF THEIR VALUE.—"They cured me of ague, billiousness and kidney complaint, as recommended. I had a half bottle left, which I used for my two little girls, who the doctors and neighbors said could not be cured. I would have lost both of them one night if I had not given them Hop Bitters. They did them so much good I continued their use until they were cured. That is why I say you do not know half the value of Hop Bitters, and do not recommend them high enough. See other column.—*American Rural Home.*

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE admits both sexes. Endowment half a million.—Tuition *free.* Courses of study, Classical, Scientific, and Agricultural. A thorough Preparatory Department. Expenses $3 to $5 per week. For catalogue, address

JOSEPH SHORTLIDGE, A. M.,
[8-13.-12t.] Pres. State College, Pa.

THE VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Michigan, will send their celebrated Electro-Voltaic Belts to the afflicted upon 30 days trial. Speedy cures guaranteed. They mean what they say. Write to them without delay. [3-12.-9½m.]

WRITE to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, No. 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass., for pamphlets relative to the curative properties of her Vegetable Compound in all female complaints. [10-22.-2t.]

—The Republican Chinese say on Garfield's Chinese letter.

Look! Look! See! See!

JUST RECEIVED:

A LARGE AND NOBBY LINE OF

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,

Also, a Full Stock of

CHILDREN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING

IN ENDLESS VARIETY. OUR LINE OF

OVERCOATS

CANNOT BE BEATEN FOR QUALITY, MAKE-UP AND PRICE.

We have also received a large and complete line of

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS!

Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, Trunks, Valises, &c., &c.

—AT THE—

Young America Clothing House,

Corner 11th Avenue and 11th Street,

OPPOSITE THE OPERA HOUSE,

ALTOONA, PA.,

N. B.—Do not fail to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, as we are acknowledged to be the cheapest house in Blair county. [Sept. 24, 1880-4t.]

STILL LATER AND BETTER!

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS

IN GREAT PROFUSION AT

FREIDHOFF'S CHEAP STORE!

While so many are looking forward to the coming Presidential election in hopes of being the lucky man, the subscriber has concluded to remain in the mercantile business and give it his undivided attention by supplying his friends and the public generally with ALL KIND OF GOODS

AT PRICES SO LOW

THAT NONE CAN OR DARE COMPETE WITH HIM.

Buyers will always find a full and elegant stock of everything to be found in a general store, comprising a complete line of

DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS, NOTIONS, HATS, CAPS,

Boots, Shoes, Groceries Hardware, Tinware,

Queensware, Glassware, Woodenware, Cigars, Tobacco, Canned Goods, &c., &c.

Also, FLOUR, CORN MEAL, FISH, SALT by the bushel and barrel, DRUGS, NAILS, GLASS, PUTTY, BRUSHES, BROOMS, &c. I have likewise added to my stock

BIRD'S PATENT CORN SHELLER,

which will be sold at the remarkable low price of 60 cents each. Also for sale, the

BEST AND QUICKEST BUTTER-PRODUCING CHURN EVER INVENTED.

☞ A large increase of business has necessitated the enlargement of my store room and the erection of an additional wareroom, and still my establishment is literally crowded with choice goods and eager seekers after bargains. Still being determined to accommodate all who come, and especially my friends from the country, to whom the highest prices in trade will be paid for all kinds of produce, I have thrown open my large and commodious stable for the free use of all who may wish to put up their stock. Thankful for past favors and hopeful for many future ones I remain as ever,

N. J. FREIDHOFF.

High Street, Ebensburg, March, 1880.

NOW the LOUD WELKIN RINGS

WITH THE NEWS THAT IT BRINGS

OF SOME VERY GOOD THINGS

FOR THE FOLKS OF CHEST SPRINGS.

In other words, and to be more explicit, there is great rejoicing among the people of Northeastern Cambria at the opening in Chest Springs, at what is known as the "Old Pump Corner," or Douglass Property, of a

New Store by S. B. Corn & Co.,

Which every farmer and resident in the neighborhood should patronize, as the proprietors are determined to sell at the lowest Altoona prices for either cash or country produce. They will keep a

GOOD STOCK OF VARIOUS KIND OF GOODS

For ladies, gents and children, and can obtain from their store in Altoona at short notice any article or quality of Dress Goods, Silks, Satins, Carpets, Oil Cloths, &c., that may be desired. One Room has been fitted up and filled exclusively with

CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, AND FURNISHING GOODS GENERALLY,

FOR MEN AND BOYS, AS WELL AS A FULL LINE OF

SHOES, GAITERS, OVERSHOES, &c., &c., for Ladies, Misses and Children,

WHILE THE OTHER ROOM IS DEVOTED EXCLUSIVELY TO

LADIES' GOODS OF ALL KINDS,

Embracing everything in the Millinery and Fancy Goods line, such as Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats for ladies and children, Ribbons, Ruches, Notions, &c., &c.

A CORDIAL INVITATION TO CALL

Is hereby extended to young and old, rich and poor, grave and gay, all of whom will be accommodated with the best bargains ever offered in Northern Cambria, no matter whether they bring the cash or come prepared to exchange wool, hides, chickens, butter, eggs, or other desirable produce, at the highest market rates, for first-class merchandise at the lowest Altoona city prices.

REMEMBER THE NAME AND PLACE:

CORN & CO.'S BRANCH STORE,

Chest Springs, Cambria Co., Pa.

S. B. CORN & CO., Proprietors. - - S. M. DOUGLASS, Salesman.

GRAND OPENING!

NEW CLOTHING HOUSE.

$20,000 Worth Fine Clothing

NOW OPENING AT

ANDERSON'S CLOTHING BAZAAR,

1308 ELEVENTH AVENUE,

ALTOONA, PA.

HOW ARE THESE FOR BARGAINS?

A Good Heavy Overcoat - $3.50 | *Nice Overalls - - - - - 25c.*
Men's Cheap Pants - - - 90c. | *A Good Heavy Suit - - - $4.50*
Shirts and Drawers, each - 25c. | *A Good Pair Kip Boots - 2.00*
Custom Made Suits, - - - $10.00 to 20.00.

☞ Our Cambria county friends are respectfully invited to call and examine our goods and learn our prices.

A. J. ANDERSON & CO.

ALTOONA, PA., OCT. 22, 1880.-4t.

STILL HOLDING THE FORT!

THE NEW STORE BUILDING OF

S. TEITELBAUM, Carrolltown, Pa.,

HAS JUST BEEN OPENED WITH A SPLENDID STOCK OF

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

And a cordial invitation is now extended by the proprietor to every reader of the FREEMAN to call and see the large assortment, examine the various qualities, and learn the unsurpassable prices, which are so low that 20 per cent. can positively be saved by those who buy their goods from me. The reason I can sell so cheap is that I bought my entire stock for cash and intend to sell for cash or its equivalent, and am therefore prepared to make quick sales at smaller profits than any other merchant in the county. Don't take my word for this, however, but come and see for yourselves.

CARROLLTOWN, MAY 21, 1880.-tf. S. TEITELBAUM.