The Centre Reporter.

PEARSON KURTZ ..... EDITOR

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CENTRE HALL, Pa., Aug. 26, 1880.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
WINFIELD SCOTT HANCOCK,
OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.
WILLIAM H. ENGLISH,
OF INDIANA.

STATE TICKET.

SUPREME JUDGE,
GEORGE A. JENKS, Jefferson County.

AUDITOR GENERAL,
ROBERT P. DECHERT, Philadelphia.

IMPORTANT TO VOTERS.

The next Election in Pennsylvania will be held on Tuesday, November 2, 1880.

Voters must be assessed two months before the Election—that is, on or before September 2.

The Assessors must be at the election house on Wednesday and Thursday, September 1st and 2nd, from 10 o'clock a. m. to 3 o'clock p. m. of each day, for the purpose of correcting the list of Voters, by adding names thereto or striking them off.

To secure their votes, Voters must have paid a State or County Tax one month before the Election and within the two years immediately preceding the date of one month before the Election. The last day for paying Tax this year is October 2nd.

Any republican who doubts about Garfield being guilty of perjury and dabbling in Credit Mobilier, let him come to the REPORTER office, we have here the official document, printed by the government under a radical administration in 1873, to prove it.

Who wants to learn the truth? Step in, and see it, will gladly show you the evidence.

It is said that money is being sent over from England to aid the election of Hancock, in view of the fact that he is running on a free-trade platform This is not to be wondered at.—*Belief. Republican.*

A falsehood, for which we defy you to bring the shadow of proof.

"Gen. Hancock, that grand old fellow, the democrats have not the good sense to nominate him."—Beaver, in his Chicago splurt.

Well, the democrats had the good sense, now Beaver hasn't got the good sense to support "that grand old fellow."

The Democrats are asking northern people to vote for Hancock because he was a good and loyal soldier during the war. So he was. So was General Garfield and so was General Arthur, but we don't see any military title to English's name. If they have all at once got so much in love with Union soldiers they should vote the Republican ticket. We offer the people two "superb" soldiers, the Democrats only one.—Wmsport Bulletin, rad.

Yes, but your superb soldier only served on the edges of the army 2 years. Ours, Hancock, served thro' two wars.

Your superb soldier Garfield, has been proven guilty of perjury on so little a matter as $329. Hancock has not.

Your superb soldier, Garfield, has been caught in the Credit Mobilier swindle. Hancock has not.

Your superb soldier, Garfield, has been found guilty of taking a $5000 bribe. Hancock has not.

Your superb soldier, Garfield, has been found a helper in the enormous pavement swindle. Hancock has not.

Your superb soldier had favored the salary grab. Hancock did not.

Your superb soldier helped to vote away the public lands to railroad monopolies. Hancock did not.

Your superb soldier has helped all the swindles and jobs. Hancock has a record without a blemish.

That's the difference.

Gen. Beaver, look here: You are a "Christian statesman," and often address Sunday school gatherings. Now we admit that it is good to have "Christian statesmen" who are Christian statesmen. Now General, would you have the courage to go before a Sunday school gathering and say to the children that Garfield is an exemplary man, when you know that the Poland committee, instituted by your own party, found Garfield guilty of perjury? If not, how can you have the cheek to do this before men who are aware of these facts?

Think of this General, when you lie down in your "little bed."

The N. Y. Herald of Wednesday says: "The Democratic campaign, as prosecuted from the headquarters of the National Committee, is, in the judgment of members of the committee, the most vigorous canvass that has been made in years. Never before, not even in the memorable campaign of 1876, have such enthusiastic advices been received, and never, it is reported, have so many Republicans announced an intention to support the Democratic ticket. Among the letters received at the headquarters Tuesday were several from gentlemen who have hitherto been in sympathy with Republicanism, but who now say that they intend to vote for Hancock and English."

Two-thirds of the Republican members of Dahlgren Post, No. 113, Gr. Army of the Republic, New York City, which had its annual pic nic and camp last week, are for Hancock.

The commander of Dahlgren Post, Joseph Hadfield, is a Republican. When asked how he would vote in the coming election he said he had always voted the Republican ticket and intended to vote for Garfield because he was a Republican. When asked why he would not rather vote for so distinguished a soldier as Hancock, Mr. Hadfield became quite angry without any apparent reason. "There are plenty of Hancock men in this post," he said when he became calm again; "almost all the independent soldiers will vote for Hancock. We have 340 members in our post, and the majority of them are Republicans. Yet Hancock will get fully 200 votes from the post because he is a great soldier. Of course, I vote as I please, and I do not attempt to influence the votes of my friends.

Finely inscribed medals are being struck for Grant's old guard, the 306, who stood by him through the stormy Chicago convention.

The army should have nothing to do with the selection or inauguration of Presidents. The people elect the President. The Congress declares in a joint session who he is! We of the army have only to obey his mandates, and are protected in so doing only so far as they may be lawful. Hancock to Sherman, December, 1876.

The Clinton democracy unanimously instructed for Curtin, for congress.

FACTS FOR TAX-PAYERS.

The official records show that since the democrats have control of congress, from 25 to 40 million dollars are saved annually in the government expenditures. So much for the benefit of the nation.

In our own state the official record shows that republican rule is extravagant.

The last democratic administration, under Packer, '58 to '60, the expenses were $1,209,849.17—or 42cts per capita.

Under Curtin, (now a democrat) in a time of war and high prices, '64 to '66, the expenses were $1,885,157.68—or 59 per capita.

Under Geary '67 to '69, $2,453,148.64—or 72cts per cap.

Geary '70 to '72, expenses $2,808,305.07—or 78 cts per capita.

Under Hartranft '73 to '75, expenses $3,279,215.28, or 87 cts per capita.

Under Hartranft '76 to '77, expenses $2,483,933.78, or 97 per capita.

So it will be seen that under radical rule the expenses kept growing, growing, from year to year, far beyond anything under democratic rule. Tax-payers of Centre county, ponder over such facts.

SENATOR HAMPTON'S SPEECH AT STAUNTON.

The Bellefonte Republican and other Cr. Mob. organs may read this from the Herald of 16, with profit:

A harrowing paragraph purporting to be a literal extract from a dreadful speech made by Senator Hampton, of South Carolina, at Staunton, Va., on July 26, is having an extensive circulation in the partisan republican press and furnishes a text for the most paroxysmal exhibitions of campaign rhetoric. One journal in this city keeps it standing at the head of it editorial page. It represents Mr. Hampton as urging support of General Hancock for President on the ground that the political principles of the democratic party are the same for which Generals Lee and Jackson fought in the rebellion.

A report of this speech which we have received from Senator Hampton and print in another column does not contain the paragraph in question. We find in it predictions of evil consequences to result from the possible election of General Garfield which are extravagant, such as that "we shall behold no more free elections and no more untrammelled expression of political sentiment;" but it contains no phrase which is literally like that which republican journals and speakers put into his mouth nor any which by a fair construction can be tortured into its significance.

"Turn and turn about" is no more than fair. Since the republicans deem that Mr. Hampton's view of what are the principles of the democratic party is so valuable, for the sake of fair play let them now quote for a while his view of what the principles of their own party are.

IF NOT, WHY NOT?

Will the Lewistown *Gazette*, Bellefonte *Republican*, and such, please publish the short extract from the Poland Credit Mobilier report, which says that they find Garfield guilty; also from the same where Oakes Ames proves his guilt, and then where Garfield swears he did not meddle with Credit Mobilier?

If not, why not?

Garfield left his "soft" position in the army, after two years nominal service, during six months of which he was absent on sick leave at the North, and returned home to electioneer for Congress. Hayes says a man who would do this thing ought to be "scalped." In Congress.

He took a bribe of $5,000 from the De Golyer paving contractors, the avowed purpose of the ring being to secure ready access to the United States treasury, over which Garfield was supposed to keep guard as Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations.

He accepted a Credit Mobilier bribe of ten shares of stock, paid for out of accruing dividends, leaving a balance of $329 which he took in cash from Oakes Ames, and then swore to a falsehood about it;

He introduced in the House the back pay salary grab, advocated, and voted for its passage. He pocketed the steal and only returned it to the Treasury when he had been commanded to do so by Republican Conventions of his district.

He voted for and was largely instrumental in passing the tariff bills of 1870 and 1872, which made great reductions in the duties on iron, steel, coal, glass, and cotton and woolen fabrics. These reductions made the recent heavy importations possible which have crippled American industries, reduced wages and thrown thousands out of employment.

He voted for the free trade scheme to continue the customs tax on tea and coffee. His vote put a tax on every poor man's breakfast table.

He was one of the "visiting statesmen" at New Orleans, who counseled old Wells and the Returning Board in their monstrous crime of stealing the electoral vote of Louisiana.

He opposed the Electoral Commission bill in Congress, on the ground that it gave the Commission power "to go behind the returns."

But, as a member of the Commission, under solemn oath to act "impartially," he voted the Commission had no power to receive evidence, and was one of the 8 to-7 who defied fraud and overthrew the will of the American people.

He has recently taken an initiative in a bloody shirt and sectional campaign in obedience to the requirements of the Stalwart bosses, although a year ago he declared in Congress with great solemnity and emphasis that "the man who attempts to get up a political excitement in this country on the old sectional issues will find himself without a party and without support."

The army is laboring under disadvantages and has been used unlawfully at times in the judgment of the people (in mine certainly), and we have lost a great deal of the kindly feeling which the community at large once felt for us. "It is time to stop and unload." Hancock to Sherman, December, 1876.

HENDRICKS ON GARFIELD.

Mr. Hendricks of Indiana, in a speech at Indianapolis, on 12, speaking of Garfield, said:

Of Garfield's nomination Mr. Hendricks says: "It means the endorsement and approval in the most positive and offensive manner possible of the Presidential fraud of 1876-77. He had more to do with it than any other man and was the only man who occupied toward it double relation. After the election Garfield went to New Orleans by request of General Grant, without authority of law, as a partisan. He went there to assist his party in making up a case, and after his return to Washington, of all his associates, he was the only man who took his seat upon the Electoral Commission. By every sentiment of fair play he should have been excluded from the jury box, by his own sworn statement of what he did in New Orleans. Garfield had charge of the returns from West Felaciana Parish. In one of the inner rooms of the Packard Custom House, he did his work, examined affidavits, and when they were not sufficiently full he prepared and had prepared additional interrogatories to bring them within the rule adopted by the Returning Board. The testimony so revised by Garfield went back to the Returning Board, and the result was that West Felaciana, with its Democratic majority, was thrown out. In Washington Garfield's vote was that Congress could not go behind the returns thus made. As the agent for his party he helped to make the returns by manipulating the evidence and as a juryman for the nation he held such evidence conclusive and binding.

Garfield's Treachery.

In respect to the action of Congress upon this question, I have thought and said that the wrongs done to individuals were swallowed up and lost in the greater wrong and outrage upon the people and their institutions. But in respect to James A. Garfield other considerations arise. He accepted (perhaps sought) a place upon the tribunal that was to decide, not only questions of public right, but also the claims of individuals to the great offices. He did that when he had formed a purpose to decide against those whose claim was supported by the preponderance of the vote. He was disqualified by his formed and avowed purpose and also by his participation in the preparatory work. For that I challenge him before the bar of public opinion and I do this in the name of public and private right; in the name of justice, fair play and universal law. I think the great body of the people now think and know, that the incumbents of the offices of President and Vice President were not elected, but that they were inaugurated without right. Are any of you willing to endorse the great wrong? By your vote will you say that General Garfield did right? Shall it be made an honored precedent or a condemned crime?

Mr. Hendricks arraigns the administration for putting in place full a hundred persons connected with this great crime, whose salaries amount to a quarter of a million dollars—the price American people are compelled to pay for the consumation of the greatest fraud in American history.

"The great Principles of American Liberty are still the lawful Inheritance of this People, and ever should be.

The right of trial by Jury, the Habeas Corpus, the Liberty of the Press, the Freedom of Speech, the Natural Rights of Persons, and the Rights of Property, must be preserved."

[Extract from Order of Gen'l Hancock, of Nov. 29, 1867.]

Republican congressman Killinger, of the Dauphin and Lebanon district, tells you in a letter, in this issue of the REPORTER, what kind of a tariff man Garfield is. Read it.

Chicago rather overdid the thing in fleecing the gallant Sir Knights. There was extortion everywhere and for everything. Beer was advanced to ten cents and "circus lemonade" fifteen. Lunches and dinners at the same rate, and admission to the club house at the Jockey Club grounds two dollars, and everything ordered extra. Water without ice was sold at five cents and with ice ten cents. This is a sample of Chicago hospitality, and its fame is being carried by returning Knights to the most remote corners of the land. The Chicago papers are now engaged in scalping the committees of arrangement.

MIFFLIN DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS: Congress, Hon. A. Reed; State Senate, Colonel John B. Selheimer; Assembly, John M. Bell; Prothonotary, Henry A. Lantz; Register and Recorder, Joseph E. Williams; District Attorney, H. J. Walters; Director of Poor, Robert M. Taylor; Coroner. W. W. Trout; Surveyor, Jno. Swartzell.

Mr. B. Mayer, a heavy clothier of New York city, writes to the New York Sun as follows: "I have 150 men employed in my shop, and at the last Presidential election 125 of them voted for Hayes and were Republicans. Saturday they took a vote which showed 120 Hancock men among them.

The members of the noted Keene wheat syndicate, which was organized over a year ago for the purpose of bulling the wheat market and forcing up its price, have lost several million dollars. At one time they had bought 16,000,000 bushels wheat.

The United States Grand Jury in New York have declared that the Sewanhaka disaster was due to the criminal carelessness of certain Government officials and the officers and owners of the vessel. They indicted them for manslaughter and warrants.

John Sherman says "there were no Republicans in the rebel army; no, not one." The hardest fight Hancock ever had was with Longstreet, on the heights at Gettysburg, and this Republican administration sends Longstreet Minister to Turkey at $7,500 a year. Then there is Mosby, to say nothing of Colonel Key, C. S. A., in Hayes' Cabinet and Akerman a Northern born Confederate soldier in Grant's John Sherman's forgetfulness has the genious of lying.

A letter received from Boston, Massachusetts, says: "A large number of Republicans, disgusted with the conduct of the Chicago Convention and their nominees, will vote for Hancock. Boston will give between 10,000 and 12,000 Democratic majority, and a large increase of the Democratic vote may be expected in all the cities and towns of the State."

Mr. Gingrich, the Postmaster of Campbellstown, Lebanon county, Pa., and his brother, both Republicans, have come out for Hancock.

Lots of republicans are hollering, "Hurrah for Hanfield." These are half converted already to the hero of Gettysburg.

One whole republican club at Washington has gone over to Hancock. We are in receipt of news every day from all sections of the country of converts to Hancock.

MRS. HANCOCK MUST PRODUCE THEM.

[From the Chicago Times.]

Mrs. Hancock must submit the general's love letters for publication. They are suspected of containing treasonable utterances, or at any rate of having been written by Jere Black.

ANOTHER ORGAN WITH ITS FOOT IN IT.

Indianapolis Journal, Rep., Feb. 26, 1873.

Every member of Congress who deliberately handled Credit Mobilier stock is unworthy of future confidence.

Our regular army has little hold upon the affections of the people of today, and its superior officers should certainly, as far as lies in their power, legally and with righteous intent aim to defend the right, which to us is THE LAW, and the institution which they represent. It is a well-meaning institution, and it would be well if it should have an opportunity to be recognized as a bulwark in support of the rights of the people and of THE LAW.—Hancock to Sherman, December, 1876.

FIRING AT THE FLAG.

Some of the Garfieldites in Harris township have been firing at the American flag on the Hancock pole at Boalsburg, the object being to shoot it down, at night. Gen. Dix said, at the outbreak of the war, "If any man attempts to tear down the American flag, shoot him on the spot." Men who support a candidate who has been found guilty of perjury and who has been in all the jobs to plunder the U. S. Treasury, of course will not hesitate to fire at the flag of our country—this is just what rebels did, and men who do it now are no better. Hancock and the democracy can stand this and put up another flag when the above is fired to pieces by the Garfieldites.

A SUBMARINE DISCOVERY.

The officers of the Coast Survey announce the discovery of a submarine plateau under the Gulf Stream off Charleston the existence of which had not been suspected, but which must exert an important influence on the Gulf Stream temperature and also on the climate of our Southern seabord. In running a line of deep sea dredgings, off Charleston Commander Bartlett was recently surprised to find in the axis of the great stream depths of from 233 to 450 fathoms only, where it was thought they would range from 600 to 1,000 fathoms. This "swell of land" rising from the Atlantic bottom was found stretching eastward 150 miles between the parallels of 32 and 32½ degrees, at the northeastern terminus of which the depth of water suddenly increased from about 450 to 1,386 fathoms.

The submerged ridge projecting from the Carolina coast must obviously serve as a fender or bar to deflect from our Southern seaboard the underflow of Arctic water coming from Newfoundland, and, by forcing the glacial stream far to the eastward, it thus allows the great "river in the sea" to retain its tropical heat, unreduced by commixture with the polar undercurrent, all the way from the Gulf to Charleston. This inference from the recent coast survey soundings is confirmed by the temperatures of the Gulf Stream on the Admiralty chart, which shows a decided cooling of the stream after it passes north of Charleston, and also, what is more remarkable, that in September (when the ocean is at its warmest) the stream is warmer between Charleston and the Florida Channel than it is even in the Gulf itself. The peculiar topography of the Atlantic bottom off the Carolina coast, it would seem explains also the fact, which has lately excited much surprise, that the immense June flow of ice-bearing water from Newfoundland made no impression on the temperature of the Southern seaboard. The summer of 1875, like that of 1880, opened with an exceptionally large number of icebergs moving off the coast southward; but, contrary to popular opinion, these ice masses and the swollen polar stream that bore them had no effect in lowering the air temperature from Nantucket to Florida. Could the icy water have surged up against the shore a different result would have been felt, We may therefore conclude that not only off Charleston, but possibly off Cape Cod also, there exists a submarine barrier projecting out into the Atlantic, intercepting the volume of heavy glacial water moving southwestwardly over the sea bed, and thus securing throughout summer the extraordinarily high temperature of eighty degrees, which is observed in the western edge of the Gulf Stream all the way from Cape Hatteras up to Nantucket Shoals.

As these invisible features of the ocean floor off our coasts have an important bearing on the sea temperature and climate of the numerous seaside resorts from Cape Cod to Cape Hatteras, their accurate exploration is of growing interest and should be made complete.

ASSEMBLY—DR. P. S. FISHER.

It is gratifying to know that Dr. P. S. Fisher, Zion, will be a leading candidate for the Legislature the ensuing campaign. The Doctor has always been an enthusiastic and energetic supporter of Democracy, which, coupled with his sterling qualities as a gentleman, and his excellent ability and good judgement, make him a most desirable candidate, and has the highest claims to the office His nomination will be hailed with joy by all loyal democrats of Gregg township.

Spring Mills, Pa., Aug. 20, 1880.

GARFIELD AND FREE TRADE.

When the Republican Congressional caucus in October, 1877, at the organization of the called session, nominated James A. Garfield for speaker, a number of Pennsylvania members of that faith refused to vote for him. Among the number were Judge Kelly of Philadelphia, Russell Errett of Pittsburg, T. M. Bayne of Allegheny and John W. Killinger of Lebanon. Killinger had been a member of Congress a good many years before and was one of the ablest Republican Representatives from this State, his district being composed of Dauphin, Lebanon and Northumberland. He gave his reasons for refusing to vote for Garfield in the following letter, which may be of interest to coal miners, iron manufacturers and wool growers:

To the Editor of the Philadelphia Times:

In reply to the inquiry, I will say that in the vote for speaker we chose the lesser of two evils. We could not elect the speaker and the only significance our action had was its indication or expression of confidence in the nominee on the great and vital question of protection to our industries and employment for laborers. In my judgement all other questions are subordinate to this. When, therefore, the caucus determined to compliment Mr. Garfield in this way I had to choose between sanctioning by my vote such an action or to express my dissent by withholding it. Mr. Garfield's record on this question is well known to the country, and some of it has come under by own observation. I could not, therefore, pass it by as insignificant or unimportant. Without meaning any disrespect to him I am compelled to say that his status has been equivocal, if not actually hostile, to the opinions we hold in Pennsylvania. I have never found him to stand squarely for protection. He would not be accepted by the Republicans of my district as an exponent of their views. I could not compliment him with their vote for the speakership without manifest inconsistency and doing violence to all my convictions of duty and principle. No friend of our American system of revenue and finance has ever been complimented with honorary membership in the British free trade leagues. The object of these leagues is well known to be the strengthening of British influence in foreign countries. They aim to secure markets here for British manufactures and to that extent are hostile to our home industries. In common with William C Bryant, Samuel S. Cox and D. A. Wells, notorious free traders, Mr. Garfield stands in connection with such a league. So long as he retains such connection and does not disavow its pernicious heresies, I do not see how to acquit him of holding the opinions of his British co-laborers. It needed some resolution to express our dissent from the conclusion reached by the caucus. The Republican organization should be maintained by the party's representatives, especially at this juncture, when we are threatened with disintegration in high quarters. But unless we can at the same time maintain the principles which gave value and vitality to the organization party ties will weaken and our early dissolution is certain. So I chose the lesser of the two evils in withholding the vote of the 14th district from a nominee who fails to be in accord with its people on the greatest question before the country.

J. W. KILLINGER.

WASHINGTON, October 17, 1877.

From the New York Tribune, Feb. 26, 1873.

Mr. Ames establishes very clearly the point that he was not alone in this offence. *If he is to be expelled for bribery, the men who were bribed should go with him.*

And why not tell them to get the New York *Times* another leading radical paper which contained the following:

Ogdensburg, N. Y., August 15.—The round house of the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain railway, in this city, containing five locomotives, was totally destroyed by fire this morning.

GARFIELD'S PART

IN THE GREAT PRESIDENTIAL RASCALITY OF 1876.

"Carter, If You had the Cards, Would't You Play Them.

[From James R. Doolittle's Speech at Indianapolis.]

All the world knows, for there is not an intelligent man in the United States of any party who does not know that the Tilden electors in Louisiana received of the votes cast from 6,000 to 9,000 majority. Mr. Garfield, who was one of those who went to New Orleans in November, 1876, knew this to be the fact. I quote what Senator Trumbull said upon this point as to facts stated upon his personal knowledge:

"I was present when the returns from every parish in that State were brought to New Orleans, and according to those returns, before they were doctored and altered, made by the instruments of the Republican party themselves, the Tilden electors had a majority ranging from 6,000 to 9,000 votes. Gen. Garfield was at New Orleans. He knew these returns fairly elected Mr. Tilden President. He stood by when that infamous Returning Board, without law and by fraud rejected the votes of the people. He went to Washington and sat upon the Commission of fifteen. After these returns had been fraudulently made, and when the question came up before the Commission whether, the returns being fraudulent, they could go behind them. I appeared before that Commission. We were required to state in writing the reasons why the vote of Louisiana should not be given to Mr. Hayes, and we put it down in writing that we were prepared to prove that a majority of the free votes of Louisiana were given for the Tilden electors. We offered to prove that by a conspiracy entered into between the Governor of that State, William Pitt Kellogg, who appointed every officer that controlled the elections in the State, that by a conspiracy entered into by him and the Returning Board, it was agreed that whatever the vote might be they would give the certificate of election to the Hayes electors. Garfield sat on that Commission. He said: 'We won't let you prove it. You are concluded by the returns.' As a member of the Electoral Commission, sworn to try judicially and determine the right of the case, whether Tilden and Hendricks or Hayes and Wheeler had, the rightful majority, he refused to examine and try the very question and the only question they were appointed by law to try and determine, viz: Whether a majority of the votes of Louisiana were cast for the Tilden electors or the Hayes electors. Certainly there was not so big a fool in either House of Congress, as not to know that Well's Returning Board certificate had been given to the Hayes electors. The only question the Commission was to try was whether that certificate was true or false. Garfield knew it was false, and because he knew it was he refused to try the question. If he believed it was true, he would have heard the evidence to prove it true. For in his speech in the House upon the Electoral Commission bill he asserted again and again that if the bill passed, the Commission would go behind the returns to try the question of fact upon the merits. Garfield, knowing the returns were false, in violation of his public speech, before the bill passed, voted to sustain these false and fraudulent returns."

To further show Garfield's guilty knowledge, and his moral weakness to resist the behests of his party, I state another fact upon the authority of the Hon. Carter H. Harrison, then a member of Congress, and now Mayor of the city of Chicago. After the decision, Harrison asked Garfield how it was possible for him, after his speech in the House, to refuse to go behind the returns, and to decide the question of fact upon the merits. Garfield replied: "Carter, if you had the cards wouldn't you play them? He knew the certificate of the Returning Board was false. He knew Tilden was elected and Hayes was defeated. He knew that if the Democratic party would agree upon the Electoral Commission for the sake of peace, the merits of the case should be tried. Yet because, including the Judges, there was a majority of one Republican upon the Commission, in violation of truth, justice, fair dealing, and plighted faith by a partisan majority, Garfield refused to try the only question they were authorized to try, and which he at least was to try. For the part he took in this outrageous and damning fraud, if for no other reason, Garfield is unworthy of the high office of President.

GEN. GARFIELD'S CREDIT MOBILIER RECORD.

From his own Sworn Testimony before the Poland Committee, Jan. 14, 1873.

I never owned, received, or agreed to receive any stock of the Credit Mobilier or of the Union Pacific railroad, nor any dividends or profits arising from either of them.

From Judge Poland's Report, Feb, 18, 1873—Garfield's Testimony Perjured.

The facts in regard to Mr. Garfield, as found by the committee, are that he agreed with Mr. Ames to take ten shares of Credit Mobilier stock, but did not pay for the same. Mr. Ames received the eighty per cent, dividend in bonds and sold them for ninety-seven per cent, and also received the sixty per cent, cash dividend, which, together with the price of the stock and interest, left a balance of $329. This was paid over to Mr. Garfield by a check on the Sergeant-at-Arms, and Mr. Garfield then *understood this sum was the balance of dividends after paying for the stock.*

From the New York Tribune, Feb. 19, 1873.

James A. Garfield of Ohio had ten shares; never paid a dollar; received $329, which, after the investigation began, he was anxious to have considered as a loan from Mr. Oakes Ames to himself.

Well, the wickedness of all of it is that these men betrayed the trust of the people, deceived their constituents, and by evasions and falsehoods confessed the transaction to be disgraceful.

From the New York Times, Feb, 16, 1873

Messrs. Kelley and Garfield present a most distressing figure. Their participation in the Credit Mobilier affair is complicated by the most unfortunate contradictions of testimony.

From the New York Times, Feb. 20, 1873

The character of the Credit Mobilier was no secret. Teh source of its profits was very well known at the time the Congressmen bought it. Though Oakes Ames may have succeeded in concealing his own motive, which was to bribe Congressmen, their acceptance of the stock was not on that account innocent. The dishonor of the act, as a participation in an obvious fraud, still remains.

Some of them have indulged in testimony with reference to the matter which has been contradicted. The committee *distinctly rejects the testimony of several of the members. This can only be done on the ground that it is untrue. But untrue testimony given under oath is morally, if not legally, perjury.*

It is the clear duty of Congress to visit with punishment all who took Credit Mobilier stock from Oakes Ames.

WHY THE SOUTH IS SOLID.

Hear a Southerner.

Congressman Chalmers, of Miss., in a speech, a few days ago said.

"But the most striking difference between the parties is in their treatment of the Southern States; and here again the difference between the parties are most strikingly exemplified by the individual opinions of their respective candidates. With the exception of slavery, Hancock was for a restoration of the Union as it was. Garfield was for a destruction of the conquered States and a reconstruction of them for the benefit of the Republican party, which would have placed intelligence and virtue under the heels of ignorance and vice. Hancock was ready to receive all men as equals who obey the law and the Constitution and extend to them all the blessings of civil liberty. Garfield wolud treat us as inferiors, as enemies of the Government and as if we were in the Union only on probation. Hancock extends the right hand of fellowship to the men of the South as well as the men of the North.

"Mere than all, Hancock represents a party which knows no sectional lines. Garfield represents a party born of sectional agitation, nurtured in sectional hate and which to-day provokes a solid Democratic South in the hope that it may organize a solid Republican North. They tell you the Government is in danger from a solid South and that a strong government is necessary to suppress Southern violence. I tell you, my fellow citizens, that a strong government means a weak people, and a weak people, willing to submit to strong government, means the end of the republic and the beginning of despotism. If the South were solid for any evil purpose it might be well to listen to such clamor, but it is not. She is solid in her prayers for peace and prosperity. She is solid for honesty, economy and good government. She is solid for the old flag and a gallant Union soldier who bore it in triumph on the field. She is solid against bribery, corruption, whisky rings and fradulent contracts. In short, she is solid for the Democracy and against the Republican party. But I come here to ask you what it is you fear from the South and why it is you refuse to trust the Democratic party on account of its Southern members. You did not fear the South when in arms. You cannot fear any hostile invasion from her now when she has surrendered her guns. You cannot fear a restoration of slavery nor any claim of payment for slaves, for these things are expressly prohibited in the amendments to the Constitution of the United States, which have been ratified by all our States. The cry that we will bankrupt the Government with Southern war claims is equally absurd. None can be paid, under the law, except the claims of loyal men, and the idea that the Confederate brigadiers should bankrupt the Government and impoverish themselves with taxation to pay war claims to Southern Union men, who they hated as much as the copperheads were hated by the Union men of the North, is too rediculeus to need refutation. I cannat believe that such a shame can impose on the thinking, calculating, business men of the North.

"But it is said if the Democracy return to power the Southern men will assume control as leaders. Three times since the war the Southern men have had control of the House of Representatives, and each time they have elected a Northern man Speaker, a Northern man Sergeant-at-Arms, and a Union soldier from Kentucky Clerk, and have only taken the Door-keeper's place for themselves. Four times they have supported Northern men for President and Vice-President, two of them Union generals, and one of them the father of abolitionism, and have asked nothing for themselves except that you do not elect men who will oppress them. You remember that this argument of a solid South was pressed in all its vigor in the canvass of 1876. The people of the North were told then that all the South wanted was to get into power and then the Confederate flag would be drawn from its hiding place and the Union destroyed. And what, I ask, was the result? The most bitter and vindictive Ku-Klux who was ever painted by the imagination of a radical stump shrieker to alarm the women and children and inflame the men of the North could not have devised nor asked a better opportunity to destroy the Union than was offered to him by the Republican party in 1876-7. They had sent troops into Southern States in violation of law and Constitution in 1876 to carry the election. When they failed in this they sent visiting Statesmen to aid the infamous Returning Boards in making out false returns, with an army ready to sustain them in any villany they might find it necessary to perpetrate. They next announced that the Vice-President of the United States was alone authorized to count the electoral vote, and that these false and fradulent returns should be counted. They assembled troops in the State-Houses of Louisiana and South Carolina to hold the forts, and they began to assemble troops in Washington City to intimidate Congress into submission to this arbitrary count. And then it was, fearing lest the lion-hearted hero who stood between Texas and persecution might be a stumbling-block in their way, they prepared to send Hancock to the Pacific coast. In that supreme hour the Confederate brigadier, the red-handed rebel of the South, could have plunged the divided North into a war in which the solid South might have wreaked any vengeance she sought. No honest man can remember that time and ever say again that this Government has anything to fear from the malice of Southern men. The Republicans sometimes say we abandoned the fraud issue by failing to renominate the man who was defrauded. We answer that they confessed the fraud issue when but one single man in their convention was found to vote for the renomination of him who stole the Presidency. But to return to my question. When I and others sought to secede from the Union you brought us back. What, I ask, did you want with us if we are dangerous to the peace of the Union?

THE VOLCANO FUEGO.

Terrific Eruption Near the City of Antigua—A Column of Fire Five Hundred Feet High—Illumination of the Surrounding Country.

Panama, July 17, 1880.—The volcano Fuego, near the city of Antigua, Guatemala, has, after many years of silence and apparent rest, in which there was little to determine its character as a volcano except occasional emissions of smoke and odd rumbling noises from within, burst out in an angry and terrific eruption. So far as we know there was nothing during the few days which preceded the explosion to indicate any exceptional activity in the volcano agencies which are perpetually at work in that region, and therefore the outburst at three a. m., on June 29, was equally surprising and terrible for the dwellers in the villages and country about. As seen from the deck of the Pacific mail steamer Wilmington by the officer on watch at a distance, as the crow flies, of nearly fifty miles, the spectacle was magnificent. From the highest peak of the Fuego great columns of flames darted up into the air to a hight, as nearly as could be determined, of from 400 to 500 feet. The surrounding country to the east and south was illuminated by the tremendous glare of the flames, while to the northward and westward the clouds of dust and smoke which accompanied the conflagration obscured the whole country. An eye-witness says:—"The first grand column of fire rose at least five hundred feet in height, solid and smooth, and then the top, expanding, opened out like an umbrella, the sparks coruscating like those from a brilliant rocket. The pulsations of flame during the first two hours of the eruption were about fifty seconds apart, strong and regular."

Less than half an hour after the eruption began two streams of lava were seen making their way slowly down the mountain, one southward, toward the city of Antigua, and the other westward, toward the sea As the molten masses moved along, consuming everything combustible in their track, destroying the forests and licking up the small streams which they encountered, great volumes of smoke and steam rose from their desolating track. Until the morning dawned fully, the lava streams could be clearly seen moving toward the valleys below, while above the red flames and their attendant smoke and dust shot upward into the air. A river, the Guaculate, which has its origin on the western slope of the mountain, had a sudden and remarkable accession of water of a considerably increased temperature, probably from the breaking out of hot springs from the mountain side, or a possible flow of water from some of the openings in the crater itself. The eruption continued up to the time of the sailing of the Granada on the 2d, the day before being distinguished by increased activity and display. No damage is reported as a result, although fears were felt at the beginning of quick and terrible disaster. The last eruption of Fuego was marked by exceedingly heavy eruptions of lava, stones, sand, &, and the course of the molten mass liberated at that period may still be distinctly seen. Some good is likely to come out of the evil, however, and some recompense to the dwellers in the surrounding country for the tremendous fright they had suffered. The volcanic smoke and ashes will, it is said, kill the grasshoppers, which just now are an intolerable nuisance, and threaten all growing crops with complete destruction.

"I like Jefferson's way of inauguration; it suits our system. He rode down on horseback to the Capitol, tied his horse to a rail fence, entered and was duly sworn, then rode to the Executive Mansion, and took possession. He inaugurated himself simply by taking the oath of office. There is no other legal inauguration in our system.

I was not in favor of the military action in South Carolina recently, and if General Ruger had telegraphed to me, or asked for advice, I would have advised him not under any circumstauces to allow himself or his troops to determine who were the lawful members of a state legislature. —Hancock to Sherman, December, 1876.

THE GAME AND FISH LAWS.

Deer, except spotted fawns, may be killed from October 1 to December 16. Penalty $50 Dogs running deer may be killed by any person, except in the counties where such hunting is permitted by special acts.

Squirrels may be killed from September 1 to January 1. Penalty $5 for each squirrel.

Rabbits can be taken from October 15 to January 1. Penalty $5.

Wild turkeys can be taken from October 15 to January 1. Penalty $5.

No wild fowl, which includes ducks, geese, pigeons, etc., can be killed between May 15 and September 1, under a penalty of $10.

Woodcock may be killed from July 4 to January 1, and upland or grass plover from July 15 to January 1. Penalty $10 in each case.

Partridges may be killed from October 15 to January 1. Penalty $10.

Pheasants may be killed from October 1 to January 1. Penalty $10.

Rail or reed birds are to be killed only during the months of September, October and November. Penalty $5.

Nets, traps, nares or torcklight are prohibited to be used in killing wild turkeys, partridges, woodcock, rail or reed birds, under a penalty of $10, and any person may destroy such nets, traps, etc., whenever found.

Sunday hunting or fishing is prohibited under a penalty of $25.

It shall be lawfull to fish with fyke or hoop nets in any of the streams of this Commonwealth uninhabited by brook or speckled trout, during the months of March, April, May, September, October and November in each year: Provided, That the meshes of said net or nets shall not be less than one inch in size, and that said net or nets shall not be placed at the confluence of any wing-walls, either newly made or abandoned.

One-half the penalty goes to the informer.

PHILADELPHIA, August 17.—John Buchanan, who ran the Electic Medicol college and issued bogus diplomas, jumped from a Delaware river ferryboat at 1 o'clock this morning with the avowed attention of committing suicide. The river has been thoroughly dredged but the body cannot be found,

Harper's Magzine for September is unusually interesting in literary matter, most of which is handsomely embellished.

WM. BUCHANAN died in Black Log Valley, Juniata county, on Monday at the age of 103 years.

Four days recently a land breeze prevailed at Cape May, bringing clouds of swamp mosquitoes. Life was unendurable day and night: hops were brought to an end, for no lady could wear a low-necked dress and stand short sleeves, or even the short dresses, under the attacks of millions of searching, hungry Jersey insects. Hundreds of guests departed for other climes; and one hotel proprietor said that that land breeze cost him $5,000. Probably Cape May is a loser, all told, of $50,000 by the visit of so insignificant being as a mosquito.

Massachusetts is the most thickly settled State in the Union, and no country in Europe has so many inhabitants to the square mile, Belgium, Great Britain and Italy excepted.

The battle of Gettysburg was fought, on the rebel side, mainly by Longstreet's troops. This eminent confederate is now drawing the comfortable salary of $7,500 as Mr. Hays' Minister to Turkey. Meanwhile the Union soldier who won the battle of Gettysburg, and saved Pennsylvania and the North from invasion, is being denounced by the Republican press as a traitor and rebel sympathizer. Somehow it seems as if things had been mixed.

Nast the artist, doesn't work as well as an organ. He caricatures Democracy as mercilessly as ever, but he won't picture Garfield at all. The reason for it is that in *Harper's Weekly* for 15th March, 1873, he published a cartoon grouping Garfield and the other Credit Mobilier statesmen with the following placard below:

Disgraced in the eye of the public for owning Credit Mobilier stock, which was in the fact and intent a fraud upon the government. Also for deceit and evasion.

Nast must be allowed a recess on Garfield until after the election.

In Camden and the suburbs of Philadelphia there is much small-pox.

"The bayonet is not a fit instrument for collecting the votes of freemen."—Hancock's letter of acceptance.

LONDON, Aug 18.—A