The Centre Reporter.

FRED. KURTZ ..... EDITOR

CENTRE HALL, Pa., Oct. 14 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.
DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS.
ANDREW G. CURTIN, of Centre Co.
For Legislature—J. P. GEPHART,
W. A. MURRAY.
For District Attorney—W C. HEINLE
For County Surveyor—SAM'L BRUGGER

Blaine thinks Grant's attack on Hancock was foolish, and that he is jealous of the hero of Gettysburg. Grant says Hancock is crazy to be President. This comes with a bad grace from one who had two terms and was crazy for a third.

Thomas H. Murray, is the republican nominee to run against Curtin for Congress. The conference met at Lock Haven on 8, and nominated him by acclamation. Murray is a third rate lawyer of Clearfield, who does not stand very high where he is known, and as some one had to be set up to be knocked down, and caring little about Murray anyway, the rads put him up to run against Gov. Curtin.

Democrats, vote solid for Heinle, for district attorney. He is a self-made man, industrious, honest and has always been faithful to his trusts. He has the ability for the position; is an active democrat, and sustains an unblemished character. Vote for Heinle and you give a lift to a deserving fellow citizen.

Vote for Curtin if you would have a man in Congress who will be true to the interests of Pennsylvania and with the ability to stand up for the same. Gov. Curtin has always been a friend of the masses, as he was the soldier's friend during the war. He is no aristocrat, and not the champion of monopolies.

The Lycoming *Chronicle*, a new democratic paper at Williamsport, is neat, clean, spicy, and talks the right kind of democracy.

Hancock's recent letter having knocked the music out of the radical yell and false alarm about rebel claims, the 329ers have next taken to the business scare, trying to make business men believe Hancock's election would disturb business and ruin the country. That won't do either, business men are not scaring a bit, as will be seen from their opinions in another column of the REPORTER. None but a fool and idiot will entertain the idea that the democrats intend ruining the business of the country. What would they do that for? Democrats are just as much interested in good business prospects as republicans, and just as fond of doing a thriving trade. Besides, the democratic policy always was in the interest of the business men of all callings, and more so than that of the republicans, who only look for the good of the few capitalists and to enrich them at the expense of the many. The republican policy has been in favor of monopolies and to the detriment of the masses. That's the difference.

The election of Hancock will give stability to the industrial interests of the country. We have had nothing but failures, bankruptcies, and business stagnation, off and on, in the last 16 years of republican rule. All know this.

Republican voter, do you think it your duty as a good citizen to vote for Garfield when he has been proven guilty of perjury in the Credit Mobilier scandal?

Can you conscientiously vote for Garfield when in the Chicago court he was found guilty, and also before an investigating committee, of having accepted a bribe of $5000 in the fraudulent De Golyer pavement job, whereby he sold his vote and influence as a congressman to favor an appropriation for the pavement swindle? This was another act of perjury.

Can you honestly vote for Garfield when you know he played the most iniquitous part in the presidential steal, had perjured testimony prepared, and then the face to sit in judgment over his own doings upon the electoral commission?

Can you, honest republican, vote for Garfield, when you know he helped to give away the public lands to the monopolists, and by his votes tried to shield the thieves who robbed the government?

Answer these questions.

Democrats Beware!

As it is the game of the rads to trade off Will Thompson for the benefit of John P. Harris, a National bank man, and defeat Mr. Gephart, let democrats be cautious, as the next legislature has to elect a U. S. Senator, to succeed Wallace. Remember, democrats, how close the senate is, and we need every member at Harrisburg, to assist in electing a democrat to the U. S. Senate. Don't trade democrats, but vote the entire ticket.

From all parts of the district we have intelligence that the nomination of A. G. Curtin, for Congress, is hailed with delight by the democracy, with the promise of a full vote and a rousing majority. We trust every democrat will work to increase his vote. There has not been an abler and more industrious worker for democratic success, in the last eight or nine years, than Gov. Curtin. His voice has rung in every campaign for the nominees of our party, national and state, and in endorsement of the principles of the democratic party. Every true democrat will see it his duty, and for the good of the party and country, to vote for the great war governor for congress.

Our regular army has little hold upon the affections of the people of to day, 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.

From all sections of the south come declarations endorsing Hancock's letter against paying rebel debts, thus putting to shame the radical blabber and slander against Hancock and the democracy in this regard. At an immense mass meeting of Democrats at Marion, Senator Hampton spoke and in the course of his address took occasion to endorse General Hancock's letter on Southern war claims. Senator Hampton's remarks, disclaiming any sympathy with such raids on the National treasury, were received with the most enthusiastic applause.

The Miltonian, an old republican organ at Milton, last week took down the Garfield flag and put up Hancock, when a mob of republicans went to the office, to sack it, and Co. C. of the state guard had to be called out to protect the office against a republican mob. This is the party that professes love for law and order and denounces southern people. These men would crush out a free press and free speech if they only had full power to do it. Rah, for Garfield.

In Georgia, last week, Colquitt, democrat, was re-elected governor by 60,000 majority. The candidate in opposition to Colquitt was also a democrat. The 329ers had no ticket in the field, but voted against Colquitt.

Who Gives The Soldier Pensions?

When a radical talks to you about love for the soldier, just tell him this:

1. A democratic congress passed a bill for the equalization of bounties; Garfield dodged the vote, and a republican president vetoed the bill.

2. A democratic house of representatives passed a bill for extending the time for filing bounty claims; a republican senate killed it.

3 General A. V. Rice, a one-legged democratic congressman and soldier, introduced a bill for arrears of pensions; Garfield and other republicans forgot it.

4. A democratic congress proposed a measure to give arrears of pensions to widows and heirs of soldiers, and Garfield voted against it.

5. A democratic congress proposed to give artificial legs and arms to crippled Union soldiers, and Garfield and his republican friends opposed it.

6. A democratic congress proposed to pension the soldiers of the Mexican war, and Garfield and his friends opposed it.

7. A democratic congress proposed to pension the surviving veterans of the war of 1812, and Garfield and his republican friends opposed it.

And tell him further, if he really loves the true soldier, he must vote for Hancock.

On January 29, 1872, James A. Garfield made a speech in the house *against* the passage of the Arrears of Pensions bill in which he opposed the interests of soldiers and slandered the pensioners in the following language:

"Now shall we, by one stroke of the pen, by one act that it took us but a minute to pass, make our pension laws, and all pensions under those laws, revert back to the period when the injury was received, and at a single blow add more than thirty-two million dollars to the expenses of this government without any investigation at all? * * * * * The man who gets up a thoroughly rotten case, would, when he started out to lie, do so strongly and unscrupulously and hence his papers would be prepared in the most complete and convincing manner."

As some of the rads are fond of telling soldiers the lie that democrats would cut off their pensions, we copy the following in the REPORTER to show how false it is:

Rep.	Congress.	Dem.	Congress.
1872.	$29,070 000	1877.	$29 538,500
1873.	30,480 000	1878.	28,553,000
1874.	30,480 000	1879.	29,371,574
1875.	29,980.000	1880.	56,263,200
1876.	30,000,000	1881.	41,644,000
Total	$149,990,600	Total	$185,315,274

It will be seen that Democratic Congresses have appropriated some $25,325,074 more for pensions than the Republicans have. These appropriations were voted for by the Confederate brigadiers, notwithstanding the Republicans in Congress defeated the Mexican Pension bill rather than that a few old and needy soldiers of the South, who aided in winning an empire for the Union, should have the petty sum proposed by the pension law. This was about the meanest act of the American Congress. It was so infinitessimally little and mean as to have gained the approval of the Pittsburgh Gazette, and that is saying a good deal.

About Pensions.

Below are facts for soldiers and voters in general to remember:

"I have looked up the law," said ex-Governor Curtin, "and I find that from 1866 to 1875, the Republican party being in power, Union soldiers received from $8 to $30 per month, the latter being for total disability. In 1875, for disability it was raised to $50, allowing nothing for artificial arms and legs. But in 1875 when the Democrats got control of Congress, the "rebel brigadiers," as the Republicans called them, replaced and renewed the limbs of soldiers, and in 1878 the pension was raised to $72 a month for those who had lost both arm or both legs. In 1879 the pension arrears act was passed, and thus the Union soldiers got their back pay from the "rebel brigadiers."

Killing a democratic sheriff in Indiana, is one way by which the rads thought they could carry that state.

They report to the *Reporter* that McClure of Bellefonte is mad yet as 329 because some little boys of Centre Hall put up a stick with a rag-baby on it to represent Garfield. Will McClure cool down when we tell him that a short time ago *republican voters* threw eggs into a democratic meeting at Centre Hall, bespattering republicans as well as democrats? What a sensative creature Mc must be. How would a republican egging suit him?

A Card.

BENNER TOWNSHIP, OCT. 5 1880.

Editor Centre Reporter: It has lately come to my knowledge that a report was circulating in different parts of the county, stating that I was an independent candidate for Assembly against the regular nominee of the Democratic party. I take this method to inform my friends throughout the county that I am not a Democrat of that class, but will according to my announcement, abide by the decision of the Democratic County Convention. My first vote was cast for Franklin Pierce and ever since that time I have been laboring for the success of Democracy and have lent my entire support to the Democratic ticket, and will continue to do so till the end. Before closing I will embrace this opportunity to render my sincere thanks to numerous friends throughout the county for their cordial support during my late campaign. I am respectfully, etc.,

B. F. HUNTER

"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 circumstances to allow himself or his troops to determine who were the lawful members of a state legislature. —Hancock to Sherman, December, 1876.

Political Porridge.

HOW THE CAMPAIGN PROGRESSES IN THIS NEIGHBORHOOD.

The Telegraph has been demanding with a great flourish of trumpets that we publish certain votes in congress. We have made the counter proposition that the Telegraph publish the opinions of leading republican newspapers in 1873 on the subject of Garfield's connection with the Credit Mobilier. The Telegraph is a coward and dares not face the music Nevertheless we cheerfully comply with its request, desiring it to be understood, however, that we do not vouch for the correctness of the statement of the vote, as it is copied verbatim from the Telegraph. The first vote referred to was on the "Burchard Bill" which provided that forty millions of dollars in United States bonds should be issued and sold for the purpose of raising money to pay off arrears of pensions. The bill did not merely make an appropriation, as the lying Telegraph supplement states, but proposed to add *Forty millions to the permanent public debt.* Many democrats, while earnestly favoring the payment of pensions, were opposed to this bill, preferring to save money in other expenditures and by so doing pay the pensions out of the current revenues. The Telegraph divides the vote in the house on this bill as follows:

	For.	Against.
Confederates	3	31
Border democrats	0	38
Northern democrats	29	9
Republicans	108	3
Totals	140	81

Thus it will be seen, according to the Telegraph's own showing, that every republican in the house except three preferred the policy of adding forty millions to the interest-bearing debt to that of paying the pensions out of the ordinary revenues as is now being done.

The next vote was on the Sparks bill in the house making an appropriation of $25,000,000 for arrears of pensions, &c The Telegraph divides the vote on this bill as follows:

	For.	Against
Confederates	4	58
Border democrats	8	5
Northern democrats	53	3
Republicans	118	1
Totals	183	67

This bill was reported by Mr. Sparks, democrat, of Illinois, and was warmly supported by Gen. Rice, democrat, of Ohio. It met some opposition because the appropriation was very large and some members of congress, North and South, believed that the appropriation ought not to be made in a lump, but that money should be appropriated only to meet pension cases already adjusted and allowed or likely to be adjusted and allowed within the fiscal year.

The next vote was hat in the senate when General James Shields, democrat, of Missouri, moved to amend the Sparks bill by providing that the benefits of the bill should be extended to the veterans of the Mexican war. Senator Hipple Mitchell, of Oregon, moved to amend Gen. Shields' amendment so as to exclude all soldiers of the Mexican war who had afterward served in the confederate army The Telegraph gives the vote on Hipple Mitchell's amendment as follows:

	For.	Against.
Confederates	0	11
Border democrats	0	6
Northern democrats	0	2
Republicans	24	7
Totals	24	26

Mark now there was no question here at all in reference to pensioning rebel soldiers for service in the rebellion, but simply whether or not soldiers of the Mexican war should be pensioned for their service in that war. Mark, also, that Hipple Mitchell's amendment was defeated by the votes of republicans.

The next and last vote was on a further proposition to amend Gen. Shield-' amendment so as to prevent Jeff Davis from receiving a pension on account of his wounds received at the battle of Buena Vista. This motion and the one preceding it were made by republicans for the purpose of defeating the Shields amendment to pension the soldiers of the Mexican war. The Telegraph figures out the vote on this amendment as follows:

	For.	Against.
Confederates	0	11
Border democrats	0	4
Northern democrats	0	5
Republicans	23	1
Totals	23	21

Now, having responded to the request of the Telegraph, the public will expect that sheet to comply with ours Come to the scratch, Mr. Telegraph.—*Morning Patriot.*

Free Coal And Tax On Tea And Coffee.

Garfield's supporters can not get around his free trade record. His votes are facts, by which he must be judged. To keep fresh in the memory of tariff shriekers Garfield's position, we present the following for their benefit, from the Congressional *Globe*:

Mr. Garfield. I desire to call attention of the committee to two or three points which have a bearing on this subject and to give the reason why I hope he will not reduce the duty either on tea or coffee. In the first place it is the genius of our whole system, and the experience of the government has approved it, that the best way of raising revenue is to impose duties on the fewest possible articles. Twenty-five years ago in England there were more than 1,400 different articles on which duty was imposed and now they have been so reduced that upon five articles more than half the revenue of the country is collected. In England in 1865 $354,000,000 of revenue were raised, and of that sum $189,000,000 were derived from five articles, namely; fermented, malt and spirituous liquors, and tea, coffee and tobacco and sugar in their various forms.

"I say that these articles afforded the government of Great Britain $189,000,000 of its revenue, the total of which was $354,000,000. Thus almost two thirds of the revenues were raised from five articles, and two of the five were coffee and tea. Twenty-two millions five hundred thousand dollars were raised in Great Britain in the year 1865 on tea alone, and the consumption of that article is steadily increasing in that country. It is now two and seven-tenths pounds *per capita* of the population, whereas in this country the consumption, though increasing, has reached only one pound *per capita*. I say then that we have no article which the experience of all financial nations shows can better bear the duty without reducing the consumption than tea.

"Furthermore this is one of the few articles on which we can levy a duty without duplication of taxation and without directly involving other interests. It is a simple and plain question of revenue. There is no other article into which it enters as an element."—Congressional Globe, Part IV. 1st. session 35th Congress, pp. 3657 3658.

This it will be observed is an elaborate defence of the British system of free trade. It was soon after this speech was delivered and reprinted in England, that Mr. Garfield was elected a member of the British Free Trade Cobden Club, an honor he accepted with thanks.

After taxing tea and coffee at a high rate, Mr. Garfield's financial theories took shape in an earnest effort to put coal on the free list. That is he would tax the miner's cup of coffee, but let in British coal free of duty to cut down the miners wages. The House of Representatives, March 13, 1871, on Garfield's motion passed this bill.

"*Be it enacted, etc*, That from and after the passage of this joint resolution no tax or duty shall be levied or collected on foreign coal."

And Gen. Garfield not only voted for it, but he made a speech in favor of the bill in which he said:

"But I desire to ask gentlemen whether, considering the odium that the whole tariff has to bear in consequence of this duty on coal, they think it wise to perpetuate this tax, which is of so little value either to the whole country or the Treasury. I think it unwise to continue this duty on coal and I am therefore in favor of its repeal."—Congressional Globe, Part 1, 1st session 42d Congress.

Free trade in coal and big duties on tea and coffee! How is that for Protection?

A republican riot in Indiana, on Saturday, resulted in killing a democratic sheriff for trying to quell the disturbance.

In Milton a republican mob attempted to destroy the office of the *Miltonian* newspapers, because it took down Garfield's name and put up Hancocks.

This is not in the south, but northern republican "outrage."

ANOTHER PROMINENT REPUBLICAN OUT FOR HANCOCK.

Rochester, October 5.—General Isaac F. Quinby, a classmate of Grant at West Point. General under him in the war, United States Marshal of the Northern District of New York during his Administration, Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in Rochester University, and long a leader of the Republican party in Western New York, declares through the *Union* to day his purpose to support Hancock.

MORE HANCOCK REPUBLICANS.

John W. Forney in Progress.

Among other Hancock republicans I note late arrivals: William A. Reed, chairman of the republican central committee, Sullivan county, New York; Judge Moser, Shelbyville, Illinois, republican county judge; S. W. Moulton, republican representative in congress form Illinois in 1864 president of the board of education of Illinois, head of the bureau of education in the District of Columbia; Colonel D W. Magraw, of the One hundred and sixteenth regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers; Hon. E. D. Seldomridge, Terre Haute, Indiana, secretary of the republican county committee of 1876; Ephraim Radasere, a prominent German of Keokuk, Iowa, recent chairman of the republican county committee of Lee county; C C. Gilman, of Eldora, a leading citizen of northern Iowa, and a life long republican; Judge Alexander White, of Texas, whom Hayes wanted to appoint a federal judge a year or two ago.

The republicans opened their Indiana game of violence on 11th by shooting Albert M'Corkle, democratic sheriff of Shelby county. M'Corkle died next day. This was in Indiana, not in the south, and by a republican rough.

"*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.]

IF YOU ARE SICK, READ the Kidney-Wort advertisement in another column, and it will explain to you the rational method of getting well. Kidney-Wort will save you more doctor's bills than any other medicine known. Acting with specific energy on the kidneys and liver, it cures the wort diseases caused by their derangement. Use it at once.

Old Peter Strawser, a Snyder Co. pauper, recently died. Outside parties held insurance policies on his life to the amout of $75,000. So Peter entered the world of mystery with more capital to his credit than perhaps ever saw while in the flesh.

JUDGE BLACK'S GREAT SPEECH.

We make the following extract from the great speech delivered by Judge Black, at York, Pa., the other day:

Republican Financial "Humbug."

To debase the currency of a country is the most pernicious of all crimes. When it is done by a private individual, no matter on how small a scale, we put the offender to the penitentiary. If it be done in the form of a law, or the decree of some supreme power, the iniquity and the odium of it become almost infinitely greater When James II was struggling in Ireland against the rebellion which had driven him from the English throne, his want for money became extremely urgent, and, to supply himself, he resorted to an old plan, practiced several times before by the worst of his predecessors. He caused the lawful coin to be debased by mixing it with lead, and this was repeated several times; that is to say, when he wanted more money he put in more lead, and still paid it out, compelling everybody to take it at the original value of so much good money. This continued until a hard silver shilling was worth thirty times as much as the soft leaded coin which the King had made a legal tender. The Irish called this *ointe bouig*, which in their language signifies soft money, and hence comes the word humbug, which in all English-speaking countries expresses the detestation which just persons feel for a sham or a cheat of any description. Precisely this kind of a *ointe bouig* the abolitionists practiced upon us. They retired the real honest money of the country and substituted in its place inconvertible paper, which they fabricated themselves, and by a legislative decree made that a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private. You may say what you please about the necessity of this, but nothing can alter the fact that it was a stupendous cheat. It compelled creditors to take in full satisfaction of their debts the half or the third of what was due to them; States and municipal corporations paid a similar proportion of their debts with it and repudiated the balance. Of course the men of small means, who worked for their living, could not keep this depreciated paper; they spent it as fast as they got it, for they could not otherwise provide for the days that were passing over their heads. It went necessarily into the hands of the great capitalists at home and abroad. They exchanged for bonds at par—that is to say, the Government agreed to give its own bonds for its own notes. You remember that at one time three hundred millions of these bonds were sold in Germany for an equal amount in greenbacks when greenbacks were worth here at home only 35 cents on the dollar, and would not pass at all anywhere else Really and truly, we got for these three hundred millions of bonds only a little more than one hundred millions. Other transactions of a similar character were made during a period of many years, which, when taken together, will show that probably we did not realize more than an average of 50 per cent. on all the bonds that were sold. Thus, one result of our paper system was to make a debt of $6,000 000 000 for a consideration of $3 000 000 000 received. The people were taxed to pay the whole sum. We stood up to it faithfully, but it was the heaviest burden ever borne by human shoulders. The taxes, national, State and municipal, absorbed all the profits of all the labor of the country The men who created wealth by their work were obliged to part with all their earnings, above what kept life in their bodies, to swell the colossal fortunes of those who did not work at anything but a paper machine. Thus the great body of the people were twiced robbed; first, when paper, worth only fifty per cent., was forced upon them; and secondly, when they were compelled to work out the redemption of it at full price. Everybody knows how much distress this brought on all except the favored classes. Legitimate business was everywhere in hideous ruin, and hundreds of thousands of men, the most meritorious among us, were actually starving in the midst of the wealth which their own labor had created; and when they became turbulent (as hungry people always do), the only relief offered them was presented on the point of the bayonet; starve, and starve quietly, or else be slaughtered like wild beasts. They buckled to it again, and yet they are at it, and still their earnings are swallowed up by the Government, which takes them to pay the debt of a hundred dollars for fifty received. Let me make my proposition distinct as well as undeniable. I aver that under the operation of their money system, and in direct consequence thereof, more fortunes were lost by honest people engaged in legitimate business and won by mere speculators than were ever lost or won in any other country in the same length of time. A large proportion of all the wealth we had, passed from the many to the few. Industry lost half its bread when it took paper in place of coin, and then lost the other half when it paid coin for that same paper. Never in the world did the process of making the rich richer and the poor poorer go on so rapidly or to such an extent. If there be one thing which the Republican party ought to be more ashamed of than another, it is the money revolution they have put us through from gold to paper and then back again from paper to gold.

The "Necessity" of Dishonest Money

In answer to this we are told that the war made it necessary to abandon the use of honest money and resort to a dishonest system of finance. I deny that any actual necessity ever did exist or can exist for doing so huge a wrong. They have no right to say that a just and honest plan of raising money for the war would have been unsuccessful, for they did not try it. No doubt they thought it necessary to adopt a false financial policy for the same that it was and is necessary for them to do many other evil things, such as kidnapping free citizens, suppressing newspapers, squandering money on fraudulent jobs, giving away the public lands, fastening thieves on the State governments, fabricating election returns, robbing Legislatures, and screening convicted offenders from punishment. Necessity is the knave's plea as well as the tyrant's.

The Republican Record on Finance.

On this subject more than any other our enemies habitually do us great injustice. In all our platforms, from Jefferson's first inaugural to the last declaration of principles at Cincinnati, the preservation of the public faith was acknowledged as a fundamental part of our creed, and they dare not deny that we have opposed every national measure tending towards repudiation. But here again they charge us with offenses of which they themselves are guilty. Under their legal-tender law all public debts of every class were paid with inconvertible paper worth sometimes 50 and sometimes not more than 35 cents on a dollar. Surely it will not be denied that this was repudiation *quod hoc*. When we opposed this law on moral and constitutional grounds, they would not listen. When we besought them to repeal it they told us it was not convenient. When we appealed to the Supreme Court and got it declared unconstitutional they packed that tribunal with anti-constitutional judges and reversed the decision. But that is not the worst of it. They put into the fourteenth amendment a provision compelling the Southern States to repudiate a certain portion of their debt, which was—I do not say whether contracted for a good purpose or not, but as binding in law and honor as any debt that was ever due from the State of Pennsylvania. And this amendment was forced upon them by milliary violence and by the basest frauds against the right of suffrage. The privilege of being just to their creditors and true to their own integrity was torn from them amidst their cries and struggles to retain it. Does it become the men who have done this to charge us with repudiation? They know very well that all such accusations are false. We give them credit for making the debt, and we double the credit for making it twice as large as it needed to be. We will not deny them the honor of flooding the country with depreciated paper—but assert that it was the productive labor of the country which paid the debt and redeemed their greenbacks. If we had not given our earnings for this purpose their bonds and notes would have been as worthless as waste paper.

The Oct. Elections.

INDIANA O. K.—BUT NOT FOR 329.

Garfield's Goose Cooked.—The Hoosier State has no Love for Perjurers and Bribe Takers.

Sweeping Democratic Victory!!

In INDIANA, GEORGIA and WEST VIRGINIA.

On Tuesday elections took place in Ohio for subordinate State officers and Congressmen; in Indiana for Governor, State offices, Congressmen and a Legislature, on which will devolve the election of U. S. Senator in place of Senator McDonald; and in West Virginia for Governor, other State officers, three Congressmen and Legislature, which will elect a Senator in place of Hereford, Democrat. In the present House these States are represented by 20 Democrats, 15 Republicans and one Greenbacker. In West Virginia Congressmen are elected under the old apportionment, but in Indiana and Ohio new apportionments have been made—in the former State by the Democrats and in the latter by Republicans—so that the vote for Congressmen two years ago by districts has no bearing on the ensuing election.

INDIANA has given her verdict; she follows Maine, but goes one better by a handsome democratic majority and a democratic gain of congressmen, and thus settling the presidency in favor of Hancock and honest government.

WEST VIRGINIA O. K.

WEST VIRGINIA on Tuesday placed herself in the Hancock colum by rolling up a democratic majority of from 8 to 10,000, and takes no 329 in hers.

GEORGIA last week gave 60,000 majority for Colquitt, democrat, for govn'r.

329. O3H2190. 329.

OHIO, as expected, has gone republican by from 8 to 10,000. This being Garfield's own state, does not leave the rads much to crow over.

The republicans shipped car loads of roughs, repeaters and ballot box stuffers from other states into Indiana and Ohio and spent hundreds of thousands of dollars to buy voters. But fraud did not save them.

Of the four October states, three, Georgia, Indiana and West Virginia have gone democratic, and only one, Ohio, for the 329ers.

LIVE STOCK.

Philadelphia, October 11.—Cattle—Market fair; sales, 3,400 head; prime, 5¾@6¼; good 4¾@5¼c; medium, 4¼@4¾c; common, 3¾@4¼c Sheep—Market active; sales, 10,000 head; prime, 5¼@5½c; good, 4¾@5c; medium, 4¼@4½c; common, 3¾@4¼c. Hogs—Market moderately active; sales, 7,000 head; prime, 7½@8c mixed, 7@7½c.

A SUBMARINE VOLCANO.

Strange Sight Witnessed From the Deck of the United States Steamer Alert.

Washington, Oct. 4, 1880.—Commander Huntington, of the United States steamer Alert, in a report to the Navy Department just received, says that while on a surveying cruise in the Pacific, south of Fortsizio and the Bovin Islands, on approaching the island of San Alessandro, his attention was called to a strange appearance on the water, apparently ten miles distant. A volume of vapor was rising as though some vessel was blowing off steam. This was followed by an appearance of breakers, and while some of the officers were discussing the probable cause, some thinking it was the blowing and breaching of a school of whales, the question was definitely settled by the upheaval of an immense black mass.

Mud and Ashes Thrown up.

As the ship approached the submarine volcano the black masses thrown up were distinguished as mud and ashes. The upheavals were accompanied by dull reports, like those from submarine mines, and by an odor of sulphur. Several days were spent in making the reconnoissance. Commander Huntington says he did not think it prudent to approach the volcano in the Alert, but a boat was lowered and pulled within a hundred yards of it.

An Island Forming.

A reef or island is in process of formation. Soundings were obtained in from five to twenty-nine fathoms. The water was full of ashes and mud, and some of this and one specimen of the bottom were brought on board. The volcano bears north, 44 degrees west, distant three miles from the landing place on the southwest end of the island. At night flames were noticed issuing from the volcano. The report of Commander Huntington has been referred to Captain De Kraft, in charge of the hydrographic section of the Bureau of Navigation, and the change will be made on the charts.

John Hicks goes to the penitentiary for two years, at Jeffersonville, Ind., at the age of 80. He has spent fifty years of his life in prisons.

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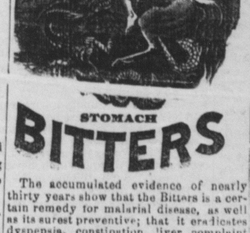

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