The Huntingdon Journal.

J. A. NASH, - - - Editor.

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

FRIDAY, - - - AUGUST 27, 1880.

Circulation LARGER than any other Paper in the Juniata Valley.

Entered at the Post Office, at Huntingdon, Pa., as Second Class Mail Matter.

Republican National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT:

Gen. JAS. A. GARFIELD,

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:

CHESTER A. ARTHUR,

OF NEW YORK.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

At Large:—Edwin N. Benson, Henry W. Oliver.

DIST.	DIST.
1 Samuel C. Perkins,	15 Nathan C. Ellshire,
2 Edwin H. Fitler,	16 Jos. W. Cochrane,
3 M. Hall Stanton,	17 George M. Reade,
4 James Dobson,	18 George B. Wiessling,
5 George De B. Keim,	19 Michael Schall,
6 David F. Huston,	20 W. W. Ames,
7 Morgan R. Wells,	21 J. P. Teagarten,
8 Jeremiah H. Bosne,	22 Nelson P. Reed,
9 George Calder, Jr.,	23 A. E. W. Painter,
10 Isaac S. Moyer,	24 T. T. M. McKennan,
11 Edgar Pinchot,	25 William L. Fox,
12 John Mitchell,	26 G. W. Delameter,
13 Conrad F. Shindel,	27 Calvin W. Gillillan.
14 Charles B. Forney,	

Republican State Ticket.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT:

Hon. HENRY GREEN,

OF EASTON.

FOR AUDITOR-GENERAL:

Hon. JOHN A. LEMON,

OF BLAIR.

Republican County Ticket.

CONGRESS:

HORATIO G. FISHER, Huntingdon.

SENATE:

JOHN STEWART, Franklin county.

ASSEMBLY:

ALEXANDER PORT, Huntingdon.
H. CLAY MARSHALL, Mt. Union.

SHERIFF:

WILLIAM J. GEISSINGER, Penn twp.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE:

JOHN LAPORTE, Franklin twp.

COUNTY SURVEYOR:

JOHN S. LYTLE, Spruce Creek.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR:

JAMES HARPER, Shirley twp.

CORONER:

JOSEPH W. MADISON, Birmingham.

Consider what LEE *and* JACKSON *would do were they alive. THESE ARE THE SAME PRINCIPLES FOR WHICH THEY FOUGHT FOR FOUR YEARS. Remember the men who poured forth their life blood on Virginia's soil, and do not abandon them now. Remember that upon your vote depends the success of the Democratic ticket.*—WADE HAMPTON, at Staunton, Va., July 26.

ATTENTION, REPUBLICANS!

We call the attention of our Republican friends throughout the county to the following important dates:

The election will take place on Tuesday, November 2nd.

The last day for being assessed or registered, in order to vote thereat, is Thursday, September 2nd.

The last day for the payment of taxes is Saturday, October 2nd.

The attention of Republican voters is called particularly to these dates. No vote should be lost by neglect or oversight of being duly qualified.

Examine the lists *to day*, and see that your own name is on it, and also the name of your Republican neighbor. Don't wait until to-morrow; SEE TO IT TO-DAY.

HON. HEISTER CLYMER was thrown from his carriage, one day last week, and sustained a severe fracture of the right arm.

CHAIRMAN CESSNA has called the State Committee to meet at Franklin, Venango county, on Thursday, Sept. 9th, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

IN 1860 the South asked to be "let alone." In 1880 the same rebel crew ask to "be reconciled." Both requests mean the same thing.

THE Republican voters of this county have determined that our legislative ticket shall be properly *Marshalled* and safely moored in *Port*.

FIFTEEN buildings were destroyed by fire in Edenburg, Clarion county, on Sunday morning. This makes the third time that this town has been flame-swept.

THE bribery cases were called in the Dauphin county courts on Tuesday, and on application of counsel for defendants, the cases were continued until November.

GEN. J. A. MEYER, chief signal officer of the army, died at Buffalo, N. Y., on Tuesday morning, of Bright's disease of the kidneys. The deceased was 52 years of age.

MR. ETNIER, one of the Democratic candidates for Assembly, will share the same fate that he did when he ran as a Republican candidate for the same office against H. J. M'Ateer in 1870.

THE Democratic conventions of both Perry and Juniata counties have declared for Mr. Speer for Congress. We hope all the counties composing the district will declare against him on the second Tuesday in November.

THE notorious Judge Henry M. Spofford, of Louisiana, the Democrat who has been attempting to steal the seat of ex-Governor Kellogg, in the United States Senate, died at Red Sulphur Springs, W. Va., on Saturday last.

THE Raftsman's *Journal* has just entered on its twenty-seventh volume. The *Journal* was started by our deceased friend, Hon. H. Bucher Swoope, and still continues to be a true and able representation of Republican principles.

IF the Democrats should carry Maine in September, is there a Democrat in the land who wouldn't crow over it as a glorious victory for Democratic principles? Not one. And it would be; for the "fusion" there represents the vital Democratic "principles" of to-day, which being summed up are: "Get into power someway, even if you have to go in like a burglar!"—*New York Tribune.*

OUR COUNTY TICKET.

The Republicans of Huntingdon county have just cause to feel proud of the ticket named for their suffrages, but had the Convention selected any other of the good men named in connection with the different offices, its action would likewise have been worthy of commendation. Where all the candidates were good and capable men it could have made no mistake.

In selecting our popular townsman, HON. HORATIO G. FISHER, for another Congressional term, the Convention simply discharged a duty it owed to an able and faithful public servant. His course in Congress is one of which he may well be proud. In him the people have a representative who will watch their every interest, and knowing their wants as he does, he will see that they do not suffer for any lack of attention on his part. His unanimous re-nomination by every county in the district is a compliment rarely bestowed in this day of place-hunting, and it shows that his constituents fully endorse his course and appreciate his services, and are willing that he shall be continued in a position he has so worthily filled. But Mr. Fisher is too well and favorably known in this county to need an extended eulogy at our hands. He has proven himself one of the ablest and most active members of the present Congress, and having been again selected as our standard-bearer, it is the duty of every Republican to give him a warm and hearty support, and if this be done he will carry the district beyond a doubt. He has a wily competitor in the person of Mr. Speer, and one who will not leave any means untried to secure his election, but the friends of Mr. Fisher have but to be true, give no "complimentary votes," and his election will be assured.

Our county conceded the candidate for Senator to Franklin, and that county presenting the name of Hon. JOHN STEWART, of Chambersburg, as its choice, he received the unanimous endorsement of our Convention. We have not the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with Mr. Stewart, but those who know him well speak of him as a gentleman of ability, with a character above reproach, and a personal popularity second to no man in his native county. *Public Opinion*, published at the home of Mr. Stewart, says that "the voters of this district have reason to congratulate themselves that they can be represented in the Senate by one so able and of such unimpeachable purity of character as Mr. Stewart. Although a young man, he has for many years been recognized as one of the most eloquent and effective advocates, as well as one of the safest counsellors, at the Franklin county bar. He has undeviatingly thrown the weight of his influence, the force of his example, and the skill of his profession on the side of the right and the true. Other than worthily occupying a seat in the Convention which revised the constitution of the State, Mr. Stewart has not held a representative office. His candidacy at the present time is mainly due to the influences exerted in his behalf by a large number of honesty-loving men in the district, who have felt the need of such men as Mr. Stewart in the legislative branches of the Commonwealth. He is a man who has neither "dough" in his face nor demagogism in his politics, and has never egotistically thrust himself before the people and craved their honors. Cradled in the Republican fold, at the dawn of his manhood, upon the battle field, when the institutions of the Nation were assailed by the sword, he registered his vows of fealty to the party of freedom and has never swerved from their support. Wherever and whenever he felt that he could advance the cause, he was found at the front, though he has never sought popular applause. Faithful to his convictions and steadfast in the obligations of his citizenship, he possesses to an eminent degree such elements of character as must commend him to the confidence of every voter in Huntingdon and Franklin counties, who comprehends the advantages to the district of being represented at the State Capital by a man of Mr. Stewart's stamp. His voice will be heard during the present canvass in the discussion of the issues at stake, and the people who have not met Mr. Stewart can judge for themselves as to his qualifications to discharge the duties of the position for which he has been nominated"—When Mr. Stewart visits our county, as he will do in the near future, we bespeak for him a cordial welcome, and at the polls in November we ask every Republican in the county to vote for him.

ALEXANDER PORT, of Huntingdon, and H. CLAY MARSHALL, of Mt. Union, are our nominees for Assembly, and both are gentlemen worthy the cordial support of the party. 'Squire Port, having served one term in the Legislature, proved himself an able, efficient and useful member, ever watchful of the interests of his people, and the experience gained during that session will be of value to him in securing any legislation that his constituents may desire him to procure. Mr. Marshall, his colleague on the ticket, has no legislative experience, but he is a gentleman of ability, understands the wants of his constituents, and if elected, as we have no doubt he will be, will make an excellent legislator. The coming session of the Legislature will be one of great importance. Amongst other duties it will be called to perform will be the districting of the State into Congressional, Senatorial, Legislative and Judicial Districts, and the election of a United States Senator to take the place of Coffee-pot Wallace, who, for the past six years has misrepresented the Keystone State in the U. S. Senate. Our nominees are both worthy and capable gentlemen, and we bespeak for them an old-fashioned Republican majority.

WILLIAM J. GEISSINGER, of Penn township, the choice of the Convention for Sheriff, is a gentleman of fine clerical ability, large business experience, possessing in an eminent degree all the qualities necessary to make a first-class Sheriff.—There is no nook or corner in this county where the name of Mr. Geissinger is not known with favor, and his hosts of friends everywhere will rally to his support with an unanimity rarely witnessed. He is a gentleman of the kindest heart, a quality much needed in an officer whose official duties often associate him with those in sore distress, and we know that no word or act will ever be uttered or performed by him calculated to add an additional pang to the already unfortunate. Not being possessed with an abundance of this world's goods himself, his sympathies will naturally go out to those in financial embarrassment, and in him they will find a friend whose official duties will always be tempered with mercy and forbearance to the utmost extent of his power. Besides these qualifications, Mr. Geissinger has claims on the Republicans for his party fealty; his Republicanism has ever been of the strictest kind, and he has always been found training with the party that "carries the flag and keeps step to the music of the Union." He will make one of the best Sheriffs that Huntingdon county has ever had, and we ask for him the united support of the party. His triumphant election is a foregone conclusion.

JOHN LAPORTE, of Franklin township, our candidate for Associate Judge, is known throughout the county as a gentleman of fine ability, possessing all the elements necessary to make a good officer. Mr. Laporte is one of the original Republicans in this section of the State, and to him belongs the proud honor of having presided over the deliberations of the first Republican Convention ever held in Huntingdon county. Our candidate has opinions of his own, with sufficient intelligence to advance and maintain them, and if elected, as he certainly will be, he will not play the part of a mere figure-head on the bench. If the people of this county desire a competent Associate Judge they will vote for John Laporte without respect to party affiliations.

JAMES HARPER, of Shirley township, a member of the present board of Directors of the Poor, was honored by a re-nomination. Mr. Harper has proven himself to have been one of the best guardians of the poor ever chosen in this county. Under his skillful management and advice, in the economic administration of poor house affairs thousands of dollars have been saved to the tax-payers of the county. Mr. Harper did not ask a re-nomination, and his candidacy at this time is wholly the result of the action of the people in their desire to secure a competent and careful officer, and their verdict in November will be, "well done, good and faithful servant, continue to guard our interests in the future as you have in the past."

JOHN S. LYTLE, of Spruce Creek, our nominee for County Surveyor, is a practical man, and having had many years experience in his profession as a surveyor will be the better qualified to discharge the duties of the office. He is able, competent, and deserving, and we predict his triumphant election by an old time majority.

JOSEPH W. MADISON, of Birmingham, our candidate for Coroner, is a gentleman of unassuming manners, fully competent to discharge the duties of the office, and as true to his party as the magnet to the poles. Mr. Madison deserves the hearty support of every Republican in the county, and we believe he will get it.

Now, Republicans, the ticket is before you. It is composed of good men, every one of whom ought to be elected, and we believe will be, if the party does its duty. If any Republican has personal dislikes or feels sore and disappointed, let him forget them and turn in and talk and work for the ticket. Victory is within our grasp, and we invite every Republican, and every honest voter in the other parties, to join us in our efforts to secure the election of good and competent men to office.

IMPORTANT TO VOTERS.

Every Republican voter in the county should examine the registry list to see that his name is on it. Don't wait for some one else to do it, but do it in person.—Thursday, of next week, September 2d, is the last day on which voters can be legally registered, and we do hope that no Republican will fail to attend to this important duty at once. The assessor of each district is required to be at the election house on Wednesday and Thursday, September 1st and 2d, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 6 P. M to 9 P. M. Give this matter your immediate and *personal* attention. The lists will be found posted at the place of voting.

THE HON. Horatio G. Fisher is again before the people of the Eighteenth Congressional district for their suffrages, having after a trial of one term in Congress, received the unanimous endorsement of his political friends. Mr. Fisher has proven himself an able defender of Republican principles, and has been faithful to the interest of his immediate constituents. He is recognized in Congress as a man of superior business qualifications, whose opinion has much weight in all questions pertaining to the financial and commercial relations of the country, and the practical experience of this class of men is more valuable than the services of those who are merely theorists.

That the Republicans of Franklin county will give him their hearty and unanimous support, there is no more doubt than that he will have a majority of several hundred over his competitor, Mr. Speer.—*Franklin Repository.*

THE notorious "Doctor" John Buchanan, of Philadelphia, the head and front of the bogus diploma colleges of that city, jumped from a ferry boat, into the Delaware river, on Monday night a week ago, but it seems that the "Doctor" did not make the leap with the intention of having his body fished from the bottom of that classic stream, for he paddled for the shore, which he reached in safety, and the latest news concerning him is that he has hied himself away to Canada, the refuge for all scoundrels fleeing from the heavy hand of the law.

THE Democrats of New York are making a martyr out of Balbo, the Italian, who was executed in New York city, a few days ago, for the brutal murder of his wife. Because Gov. Cornell refused to interfere and save the scoundrel's neck from the noose, the Democratic leaders are trying to organize the Italian voters for Hancock. This is all right for that party, and the new Democratic slogan for the campaign will be "Nigger-shooting in the South and wife-murdering in the North.

FISHER IN PERRY.

The Republicans of Perry held their county convention last week, and amongst a series of resolutions we find the following relating to Mr. Fisher:

Resolved, That this Convention deems it unnecessary to appoint Conferees or to hold a Conference as a mere matter of form, which could not add to the binding force of the nomination already made by the people of the District; and we hereby declare Horatio G. Fisher our nominee for Congress. But in case a Conference be deemed necessary, the said Fisher is hereby empowered to to appoint his own Conferees to represent Perry county.

Resolved, That our representative in Congress, Hon. Horatio G. Fisher, has by his wise and consistent course, met the approval of his constituents, and therefore we pledge him our earnest and enthusiastic support in this campaign.

Inasmuch as all the counties composing the XVIIIth Congressional District, concede the nomination to Mr. Fisher we can see no occasion for the holding of a Conference, and we second the suggestion of our friends in Perry that none be held.

The Republican leaders of Huntingdon county are in a bad humor because the Democrats and Greenbackers have united on a county ticket.—*Hollidaysburg Standard.*

This will be news to the "Republican leaders of Huntingdon county," and knowing as they do, that the Greenback party in this county has ceased to exist, will cause them to "smile a smoile." The action of the three or four persons in this town, who have been running that party in the interest of the Democracy, has driven every Republican Greenbacker, who lays any claim to honesty and good sense, back to their first love. The *sell* was too plain, and the would-be leaders were not able to deliver the goods. The so called Greenback convention, of Wednesday a week ago, was run by one of the most rabid Democrats in the county, and he performed the duty assigned him by the "Boss" so well that the Greenback minnow was swallowed by the Democratic whale. "Republican leaders" are in a *good* "humor" over this result, for it has been the means of opening the eyes of those Republicans who had joined the Greenback movement from honest motives; they don't propose to be sold "like sheep in the shambles."

Hon. R. Milton Speer is now certain of the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Eighteenth district. His competitor will be Hon. Horatio Gates Fisher. There will not be a prettier race in the State than this one. The district is close; both candidates are reasonably honest; and both deserve better of their respective parties than of their beloved country. Both are quick to see a political advantage, and will jump for it with the nimble voracity of a trout after a bait that suits it. It will be just a lovely race—pull Dick, pull Devil—and it doesn't greatly matter who wins.—*Phila. Record.*

From your stand point it may not "greatly matter who wins," but with the majority of the voters of the XVIIIth District it does 'greatly matter," and they have made up their minds that Mr. Fisher *must* win, and with this end in view the Republicans are determined to give Mr. Speer the liveliest fight he ever had. We feel satisfied that everything will be lovely and that the Republican goose will hang antidiluvian when the returns come in.

WE had the pleasure of a call, last week, from Frank A. Burr, esq., travelling correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, who was in our town taking a glance at the political situation, and what he saw and learned during his brief visit he told the readers of the *Press* in an interesting letter, which will be found, in its entirety, on the first page of to-day's JOURNAL.—Mr. Burr is a very clever and companionable gentleman, and his readable letters adds much to the growing popularity of Pennsylvania's best daily paper.

THE Altoona *Tribune*, in noticing the action of the Republican County Convention, has this to say of one of our candidates for Assembly: "We are especially pleased with the nomination of H. C. Marshall, esq., for the Legislature, as he is not only a clever gentleman, but possesses decided ability, and, if elected, will make an honest and capable representative. The flattering vote he received in the convention attests his popularity, and that index we trust will hold good in November."

IN our report of the proceedings of the Republican County Convention, last week, we failed to state the fact that Col. Geo. W. Owens, of Birmingham, who was a candidate for the nomination of Assembly, had voluntarily pledged himself, before that body, to support and work for the election of the whole ticket. Col. Owens is always found in the front ranks, battling for the success of Republican principles, and his course is worthy of imitation.

WHEN Col. R. F. Haslet asked, in the late Democratic convention, "who made this contract," &c., the tools of Speer were speechless; they dare not tell who made it. But we respectfully inform the Colonel, and the balance of honest Democrats in the county, that Mr. Speer "made the contract." Can he deliver the goods?

THE Doylestown *Democrat* is out for Mr. Speer for Governor. Don't crowd the mourners, Mr. *Democrat*, Speer has his hands full just now, and by the time Mr. Fisher knocks his Congressional aspirations into a cocked hat he will not make such an available candidate for Governor as you imagine.

WE would like to embrace a prophecy on stone to be read of generations in the future. THE NEGRO IN THESE STATES WILL BE SLAVES AGAIN OR CEASE TO BE. *His sole refuge from extinction will be in slavery to the white man.—From the Meridian (Miss) Mercury.*

HON. LIN BARTHOLOMEW, of Pottsville, Schuylkill county, died suddenly, of heart disease, at Atlantic City, on Sunday last. The deceased was a prominent Republican, and one of the most eloquent and effective speakers in the State His place will be hard to fill.

THE re-nomination of Hon. H. G. Fisher, by the endorsement of the Republicans of the six counties comprising the Huntingdon district, is a compliment which a faithful, respectable and able representative has honestly earned.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

The Alabama election is important at this time for several reasons. It is another positive assurance to the country that THE SOUTH WILL NEVER TOLERATE THE THING KNOWN AS SOUTHERN REPUBLICANISM.—*Vicksburg Herald (Dem.)*

ABSTRACT OF SPEECH

—DELIVERED BY—

THOS. H. MURRAY, ESQ.

At Huntingdon, August 17th, 1880.

After eighteen years of desperate scheming and plotting the Democratic leaders got control of both Houses of Congress. They stole many Congressional districts and State Legislatures in the South and some in the North, in order to get back to these seats of power. They burned dwelling houses, and churches, and school houses of helpless negroes to get back. They murdered in the South, persons white and black for no other offense than for exercising that right which they tell the people is "the right conservative of all rights." And by such means they finally got back. Their long absence from these coveted places was a penalty for bad faith and crime exhibited when they last had occupied these places. It was an absence like that of Lucifer, (said by Horace Greeley to be their ancestor), whom

"——— the Almighty
Hurled headlong from the ethereal sky,"

when he started his rebellion.

They left Washington in 1861, leaving behind them a Government, whose arms for protection had been stolen; whose ships for defence had been scattered; whose treasury was bankrupt, credit ruined, flag dishonored, and a gigantic rebellion fully inaugurated. They came back in 1869, to take charge of that same government in its two legislative branches. They found the old flag floating over every State, and over a national peace except as disturbed by hostile Indians of the frontier and still more hostile Democrats of the South. They found a government whose treasury after payment of nearly one-third of the debt which their rebellion cost, was ample to meet every demand on it, and whose credit stood second to that of no other nation on the face of the earth.

A great work had been done by some party while they were away. Slavery was abolished. They had no part in that work, for they had stood by the blighting, blistering curse down to the hour and article of its death. The rights of the nation to defend its own territorial existence had been settled. They had no part in that work for they had utterly denied any such right. The duty of the nation to pay its honest debts had been recognized and enforced.—They had no part in that work for they had catered to the dishonest demands of blatant demagogues, who argued that a debt of two dollars could be honestly discharged by a payment of one dollar.

The great work had been done by a young party. It was made up of men who were not after spoils and booty, for the enterprise to which they gave their devotion in 1856, promised none. It was led by men whose sense of right had not been obliterated by the unlimited greed of power and thraldom of party, which the slave system had forced on the country. Its rank and file came from the workshops of the manufactory and the dusty cells of the mine. They soon learned that labor had no true friend in a party whose principal traits were first its persistent purpose to encourage slavery by a system of bondage, and then to discourage free labor by a system of free trade—A party, thus made up of the best elements of the old parties, and fleshed and sinewed by the sons of toil, was by its very composition a party of principle, and well fitted for the great achievements which the last twenty years record as the work of the republican party.

It is a work which was not done "under a bushel," nor in a secret caucus controlled by bad, dangerous men. But from every house top, and hillside, and valley and dale where waved the flag, or arose the hand to assail it, could be heard its voice of strength and seen its arm of power attacking the wrong and defending the right. To nullify this work by the elevation of those who sought to divide and destroy the country, would be to erase all that is worth preserving in our late history. The existence of the nation depended on a vigorous prosecution of the war. The only party in favor of that was the Republican party.—The freedom of every citizen, and the integrity of the people as a whole depended on the abolition of slavery. But the only party in favor of that after 1856, was the Republican party. The honor of the nation depended on the honest payment of its debts, but the only party at all times in favor of that was the Republican party. The proof of its integrity and devotion to principle is in the fact that while some of its strong men as well as it weaker ones, surrendered to a time-serving policy, as in 1872, they never dragged the party along; but with the wrath cloud of its enemies overhanging its pathway, and the scathing lightnings of their persecutions playing about its footsteps, it kept "on in the even tenor of its way." About all those wanderers in search of false gods, worth looking after, are now back with us. The lines are closed up, the time servers weeded out, and the party again moves forward to an assured victory.

How stands the record of the Democratic party since 1874, when they first got a new lease of power? By its defeat in 1880, it was shorn of power. By the bad faith which led to that defeat, it was stripped of the better men who had guided its course in its better days. As a result, it was reduced to a wreck of its former self, and deprived of all hope of power in the future, except that given it by the characteristic attempt of its new leaders to conceal its real purpose. From that day to this its record has been the history of an unscrupulous scramble for place and power. Actuated by this purpose, and none other, and professions of reform were made as soon as they got control of the lower house. Large reductions in the public expenditures were to be made at once. Nearly every effort in this direction was but a poorly disguised attempt to bolster up their political fortunes for the then approaching presidential campaign. The public buildings in course of erection throughout the country stood unfinished. The light-houses, and beacons, and signals for the safety of commerce, and involving the protection of thousands of lives, and millions of treasure were insufficiently provided for. The postal service, the United States Courts and the army were all laid under tribute for campaign purposes. The public business was neglected, and with the greed of a hungry hog, every energy was devoted to the collection of garbage and the manufacture of political capital to assist them in electing a President.

To this end the cry of fraud was raised! This party which had committed more crimes against the ballot, and used more money corruptly in one year, than had ever been attempted in all the years by all the other parties of this country; this party proposed to discover and punish fraud! The methods employed and the results reached show that no honest motive prompted these investigations. Over one hundred resolutions of investigation were passed, thirty-three committees were engaged, and eight months of the 44th Congress expended in this business. Secret sessions of the committees were held, and many persons charged with crimes were denied a hearing. In some cases, as in Philadelphia, the committees after hearing their own side adjourned, and refused to hear testimony on the other side. An amendment to sweeping resolutions of investigation proposing that charges be presented in writing, specifying the charge, the name of the official charged with corrupt practices, and that it be signed by some member of the House, stating that he believed the charge true, was voted down. The slums of the cities were raked for witnesses, and about $1,000,000 was expended in such one-sided investigations. In spite of the unprincipled motive which prompted these inquiries, and the unfair and unscrupulous methods by which they were pursued, the result reached was the vindication of Republican officials, and the development of Democratic crookedness and rascality before all fair-minded men. One fact proven was that a Louisiana Republican elector had been offered $100,000 to cast his electoral vote for Tilden and Reform! Another instance was the specific proof of a high-handed conspiracy to defraud and disfranchise in effect, the people of a great State by the wholesale corruption of voters and the corrupt issue and use by this party of over 50,000 fraudulent naturalization papers.

In 1876, this fraud cry crystallized in the nomination of Samuel J. Tilden. A man whose responsibility for the monstrous crimes against the ballot in New York state, to which reference has just been made, had been charged squarely upon him by their last preceding candidate for President. After a most desperate, corrupt and shameful attempt, by fraud and bribery to capture the presidential chair, he was defeated at the polls, and again defeated before a second and anomalous tribunal, created at the instance of his friends. His "dark ways and vain tricks" developed so rapidly that long before their last nominating convention met, he was denounced publicly by the leading Democratic politicians of this State as a thief and a fraud. That convention, too, repudiated him, thereby anticipating the prompt rebuke the people were eager to give him, if he had dared come before them. Such was the man who fitly represented the reform pretentions of this party; the man to insure "the *full* vote, the free ballot, and the fair count," their present candidate speaks of in his letter of acceptance.

The most vital issue is whether a State shall be governed at home and represented in the National Congress by the party which has the majority, or by the party which has the minority of legal votes therein. It is the question whether majorities shall govern, and rises above every other in vast importance. The *wrong convertible of all wrongs*, is the suppression of majorities by fraud and violence. That Republican majorities in many Southern States and Congressional districts have been suppressed for years, by such means is an undoubted fact. This is put beyond question by the record of crime which the sworn proof of eye-witnesses supplies and which fills thirteen volumes of Congressional Reports. Independent of this, it is evident from the results of so-called elections in the South. In Mississipi where the Republican vote, or rather that portion of it counted in 1875, was 53,000; in 1878 it was only 1,200. In South Carolina the vote stood in 1876, 91,160 Democratic, and 92,000 Republican; in 1878 it stood 120,000 Democratic, and 213 votes Republican. In eleven counties of six Southern States, in 1876, but 21 votes were counted for Hayes, and in the same counties, 16,833 votes were counted for Tilden and Reform. In the Third Congressional District of Alabama, where the Republican vote ran up from 8,000 to 12,000 during the years 1869 to 1873, there were but 135 Republican votes counted in 1878. In more than a dozen Congressional Districts of the South represented now by Confederates, the colored vote exceeds the white. One such is the "shoe-string district" of Mississippi, where there are over two colored to every white voter. That district is represented in the present Congress by J. R. Chalmers, the notorious rebel general who directed the massacre at Fort Pillow, and who superintended that carnival of bloodshed and butchery, which stands out without a parallel in modern times! Apart from the power obtained by such disfranchisement of legal voters, there has never been a time when the Democratic party could have had a majority in either house of Congress since 1861.

To continue the solid south by such means, and to obtain enough Northern States to elect a President is their great purpose. To accomplish this they must get rid of the election laws. The 15th amendment provides that this right shall not be abridged or denied any one, and shall be enforced by appropriate legislation. The whole contention of the Democrats in Congress was an effort to get rid of the legislation which had been enacted in pursuance of this organic law by a denial that there was any power in the general government to enforce this right. They made the desperate attempt to starve the government into submission to a repeal of this legislation by tacking such repeal on the appropriation bills. Failing in this they attempted to nullify these laws by refusing to appropriate money to carry them out. All kinds of trickery and jugglery were resorted to to get rid of this legislation, and the bold threat was made that all "war measures" were to be wiped out. The interpretation of this is that the new amendments which they cannot get rid of by a simple act of repeal, are to be nullified by a repeal of all laws passed to enforce the rights which they guarantee.

In view of this disfranchisement of legal voters in the South by whole congressional districts, and by whole States, and in view of their settled purpose, as shown by their record in Congress, to continue this state of things there, and extend its baneful influence North by repealing or nullifying the election laws, what do they mean by declaring in their platform, as they do, for "free elections?" They mean simply that they are still ready to say anything to obtain a continuance of power. They mean that they are still true to the only principle characterizing them for twenty years, greed for power obtained in any way, and by any means. They know too well the temper of the people on this vital question to dare state their real purpose. They pursued the same course in 1876, and no one ought to be misled by it now. They then went farther, and on August 10th, 1876, just in time for campaign purposes, introduced and passed a resolution in Congress, declaring that the provisions of the 14th amendment should be enforced, and that the right of suffrage should be protected, without distinction of race or color, and that all persons offending should be brought to "certain condign and effectual punishment." That resolution was relied on in that campaign to satisfy the people that they were truly in favor of "free elections." But that election over, and the very power asserted by that resolution hey utterly denied. They went back, "like the dog to his vomit and the sow to her wallow in the mire." By their conduct then we can justly estimate the value of their present declaration for "free elections." It is only of value to illustrate their utter lack of fidelity to their own record and their utter abandonment of truth when solemnly addressing the people whom they are asking to support them.

Such, in brief review, is the record of the Democratic party since 1874. This record, including all of good they could find in themselves, and all of evil they could find in their adversaries, is what they have to offer as a reason why the people should again trust them. It is all they have to make them better now than they were in 1860. We maintain that it not only demonstrates their total unfitness for place and power, but also establishes these things:

Firstly, That while wearing the "sheep's clothing" of innocence and honesty, their practices proclaim them to be the "ravening wolves," of fraud and dishonor.

Secondly, That their boasted investigations, corrupt in their inception, unfair and dishonest in their prosecution, have resulted mainly in vindicating their adversaries, and exposing their own bad purposes and practices.

Thirdly, That they have only had opportunity to make this record, bad as it is, by fraud, violence and murder, and every hour they have controlled the legislation of either house of Congress has been a continuing menace to the sanctity of the ballot and the safety of our institutions.

Fourthly, That their only hope of success in this contest arises from the possibility of such an aggregation of wrong against the ballot, as will deprive the nation of its choice, and carry up by a way of blood and of crime, to the highest place of the people, a man who can get there no other way.

The nomination of Gen. Hancock is a very poor answer to this record. The better part of Hancock is that which fought at Gettysburg. That is the part we honor, but it is the part his new friends dishonor. The other part is that which stands at the head, not of the Union army, but of the men who seek, in Congress, under the forms of laws they violate, and in the name of a constitution they trample upon, to wipe out the results of the war—Gettysburg and all! That is the part his new friends honor, but is that part we dishonor? Benedict Arnold told a British officer that if he ever returned to America, they would bury the leg which was wounded at Saratoga, with the honors of war, and hang the rest of him. While, of course, no such wrong as characterized Arnold is imputed to Hancock, and while we honored him when he stood by the flag, now that he comes to be worn as the mask for Democracy and to represent the men who fought and still fight on the other side, he will be buried so deep that no political resurrection will ever find him.

General James A. Garfield is the candidate of the only party who are battling in Congress to preserve what he so gallantly fought on the field to save. He is a charter member of that party. He came to the front in the ominous times when it first became a factor in American politics. He has been with it in all its trials, and in all its triumphs. In every dark hour it has leaned upon his broad bosom. In every storm he has stood on deck with his hand on the wheel. There is, therefore, a fitness in his candidacy. He is, indeed, the right man to carry into the administration of the great commonwealth the progressive character, and high purposes which have marked his party in its short but wonderful history. With Garfield and Arthur, the march of the people to a broader freedom, and of the republic to a higher destiny, already so auspiciously begun under Republican administrations, will continue until the time comes when all the people will require of a candidate for their highest honors, not only that he be true to his country's flag and her honor; but also that a like devotion characterize those whose candidate he is. Let every one who battled for the old flag, and every one who believed that battle was right, vote as they then fought and believed and we need have no fears for the result.

The National Capital.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 21, 1880.

The large political meeting and most enthusiastic demonstration ever held in this city, took place on Thursday evening the 19th inst. It was a rally of the representatives of forty-two States and Territories of the Union, to the number of fifteen or twenty thousand, to ratify the nomination of Garfield and Arthur. No less than forty clubs and political associations paraded and participated in the grand torchlight march from New York Avenue *via* Fifteenth street, to Pennsylvania Avenue, up to Fourteenth street, thence to the grand stand, in front of the City Hall, where the entire square was illuminated with thousands of gas-jets, colored lanterns and flaming torches.—Hon. A. M. Clup, editor of *The National Republican*, was elected as presiding officer, who, upon assuming the position, delivered an excellent address, at the conclusion of which he introduced the Hon. John Sherman, secretary of the Treasury, who said, "No portion of the people of the United States are more deeply interested in the election of a Republican President than were the people of Washington." After referring to the growth, prosperity and vast improvement of the whole country—under Republican rule—he proceeded to bring out the contrast between the Republican and the Democratic party. "The Republican party is a national party. It covers the whole country. It loves every man, woman and child in it, whatever is the color of his skin." "It is" said he "the Democratic party that seeks to degrade. Ours is a national party, with hearts broad enough to cover the whole country. Their's is a sectional party. We would make a national government, they would make a confederacy of States. When this country was in danger and rebels sought to break up this Union of ours the Republican party, to a man, rallied around the flag. There was not one Republican in the rebel army. How marked is the contrast! There was not a Democrat in the South but went into the rebel army, and the Democrats of the North sympathized with them. When the question arose whether this country should be a free country, it was the hand of the martyred President that struck off the shackles and said, "All men shall be free." When the life of the nation was at stake, and the Union in danger, the Republican party rallied around the Union's standard. * * * The Democratic party had shinplasters issued by State banks, and when the question of honest money arose it was the Republican party that protected the interest of the nation, but the Democrats would not have national money because they said anything national was unconstitutional. Notwithstanding the Republican party gave the country national money, and now that national money is as good as gold. Our bonds are worth more than those of any other country in the world. How was it in Democratic times? Our bonds then paid 12 per cent. interest, and twenty years' bonds sold for 85 to 90 cents on the dollar. The heart of the Republican party beats for liberty, for national honor, and national glory. The Democratic party is in favor of state's rights, opposed to everything national and in favor of State banks and everything bad." Of the Republican candidate for President, Mr. Sherman said "he had known him for twenty odd years. He sprung from the people, was educated in a hard school, and has traveled on step by step until he now occupies a place of the greatest distinction. He is honest and brave, a good soldier, and what is still better, a true republican and Statesman." He closed by saying, "Now give three good rousing western cheers for Garfield and Arthur." It is needless to say, the cheers were given with a will and the enthusiasm lasted for minutes.

The Secretary was followed by speeches from Hon. H. A. Freeman of Tennessee, Mr. Jerome Carly, of Philadelphia, Prof. Cuenor, of the District of Columbia, Gen. S. S. Burdett, Maj. A. C. Richards, Col. O. D. Barrett, Dr. C. B. Purvis, General Birney, Dr. Tarson, Mr. O. S. D. Wall and Judge G. E. Harris, of Mississipi, who called on the Republicans to rally and save the country from the hands of those who had tried to destroy it, and who would seek to do it again if they get the power. The Judge was followed by Mr. J. J. Noah, Hon. M. G. Urner, of Maryland, and others.

Letters were read from prominent men all over the country signifying their inability to be present, but their hearts were in the cause.

The people from Old Huntingdon County, of which there are quite a number employed in this city, are enthusiastic and highly pleased with the result of the Republican County Convention, all admitting that the ticket is an unexceptionable one in every respect, and composed of men entirely worthy of the confidence and support of every true man, be he a Republican, Democrat or Greenbacker. The head of the county ticket, Hon. H. G. Fisher, no doubt meets with the approval of every Republican in the entire district. His services to his county, his country, and his party, have been so satisfactory in his past public life, that no other guarantee is required for his future course. He is in full harmony and sympathy with the people, and faithful alike to the true interest of his constituents, be they Republican, Democrat or Greenbacker. He will do stalwart service in the general battle at the proper time, without, perhaps, mingling in the dress-parades of politics. Yet he is a worker and will deliver his district to the Republicans in the pending contest and determine the question of saving his county and put beyond question by the record of crime which the sworn proof of eye-witnesses supplies and which fills thirteen volumes of Congressional Reports. Independent of this, it is evident from the results of so-called elections in the South. In Mississipi where the Republican vote, or rather that portion of it counted in 1875, was 53,000; in 1878 it was only 1,200. In South Carolina the vote stood in 1876, 91,160 Democratic, and 92,000 Republican; in 1878 it stood 120,000 Democratic, and 213 votes Republican. In eleven counties of six Southern States, in 1876, but 21 votes were counted for Hayes, and in the same counties, 16,833 votes were counted for Tilden and Reform. In the Third Congressional District of Alabama, where the Republican vote ran up from 8,000 to 12,000 during the years 1869 to 1873, there were but 135 Republican votes counted in 1878. In more than a dozen Congressional Districts of the South represented now by Confederates, the colored vote exceeds the white. One such is the "shoe-string district" of Mississipi, where there are over two colored to every white voter. That district is represented in the present Congress by J. R. Chalmers, the notorious rebel general who directed the massacre at Fort Pillow, and who superintended that carnival of bloodshed and butchery, which stands out without a parallel in mod