The Republican.

GEORGE B. GOODLANDER, Editor.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 21, 1880.

Reader, if you want to know what is going on in the business world, just read our advertising columns, the *Special* column in particular.

MAXIMS FOR THE DAY.

No man worthy the office of President should be willing to hold it if counted in, or placed there by any fraud.
U. S. GRANT.

I could never have been reconciled to the elevation by the smallest aid of mine of a person, however respectable in private life, who must forever carry upon his brow the stamp of fraud first triumphant in American history. No subsequent action, however meritorious, can wash away the letters of that record.
CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

I would rather have the endorsement of a quarter of a million of the American people than that of the Louisiana Returning Board, or of the Commission which excluded the facts and decided the question on a technicality.
THOS. A. HENDRICKS.

Under the forms of law, Rutherford B. Hayes has been declared President of the United States. His title rests upon disfranchisement of lawful voters, the false certificates of the returning officers acting corruptly, and the decision of a commission which has refused to hear evidence of alleged fraud. For the first time are the American people confronted with the fact of a fraudulently-elected President. Let it not be understood that the fraud will be silently acquiesced in by the country. Let no hour pass in which the usurpation is forgotten.
ADDRESS OF DEMOCRATIC M. C.'s.

One hundred years of human depravity accumulated and concentrated into a climax of crime. Never again in five hundred years shall they have an opportunity to repeat the wrong.
DANIEL W. VOORHEES.

[From the New York Times, Feb. 19, 1873.]
Messrs. Kelley and Garfield present a most distressing figure. Their participation in the Credit Mobilier affair is complicated by the most unfortunate contradiction of testimony.

[From the New York Times, Feb. 20, 1873.]
The character of the Credit Mobilier was no secret. The source of its profits were very well known at the time 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 reports 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.

[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 Tribune, Feb. 26, 1873.]
Mr. Ames establishes very clearly the point that he was not alone in this offense. *If he is to be expelled for bribery, the men who were bribed should go with him.*

Democratic National Ticket!

FOR PRESIDENT

Gen. Winfield S. Hancock,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

Hon. William H. English,

OF INDIANA.

THE ELECTORAL TICKET.

FOR ELECTORS-AT-LARGE:

Robert E. Monaghan, William H. Playford.

FOR DISTRICT ELECTORS:

Dis.	Dis.
1. John Slevin.	15. George A. Post.
2. Edwin A. Pue.	16. A. M. Benton.
3. John M. Campbell.	17. J. P. Linton.
4. Gilles Dallett.	18. Col. John S. Miller.
5. John M. Moffitt.	19. J. O. Saxton.
6. Edward Waldon.	20. C. M. Bower.
7. Nathan C. James.	21. J. A. J. Buchanan.
8. George Filbert.	22. Christopher Magee.
9. Jas. G. M'Sparren.	23. Robert M. Gibson.
10. Dr. A. J. Martin.	24. Thomas Bradford.
11. Adam Gerringer.	25. Harry W. Wilson.
12. Frank Turner.	26. Samuel Griffith.
13. P. J. Birmingham.	27. J. Ross Thompson.
14. H. E. Davis.	

Democratic State Ticket!

FOR SUPREME JUDGE:

Hon. GEORGE A. JENKS,

OF JEFFERSON COUNTY.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL:

Col. ROBERT P. DECHERT,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY COMMITTEE FOR 1880.

BOR. & TWP.	NAMES.	POSTOFFICE.
Burnside B'r.	Charles B. Patrick,	Burnside.
Clearfield "	Smith V. Wilson,	Clearfield.
Curwensv'e "	F. I. Thompson,	Curwensville.
Houtzdale "	Patrick Dunn,	Houtzdale.
Lumber C'y "	David W. Hile,	Lumber City.
Newburg "	Isaac Markle,	Hurd.
N. Wash'n "	Dr. A. D. Bennett,	N. Washington.
Osceola "	R. A. Campbell,	Osceola Mills.
Wallaceton "	Geo. W. Emigh,	Wallaceton.
Beccaria Tp.	David Bear,	Glen Hope.
Bell "	John M. Rase,	Ortend.
Bloom "	William Lines,	Forest.
Boggs "	Isaac Reich,	Wallaceton.
Bradford "	David Hitchings,	Woodland.
Brady "	Charles Schwem,	Luthersburg.
Burnside "	John Weaver,	N. Washington.
Chest "	Joseph H. Breth,	N. Washington.
Covington "	F. G. Goodriet,	Frenchville.
Decatur "	Jacob F. Steiner,	Philipsburg.
Ferguson "	John N. Hills,	Lumber City.
Girard "	John Newsomb,	Gillingham.
Goshen "	John A. L. Flegal,	Lick Run Mills.
Graham "	C. W. Kyler,	Grahamton.
Greenwood "	John A. Rowles,	Marron.
Gulich "	James Flynn,	Smith's Mills.
Huston "	H. L. Horning,	Penfield.
Jordan "	Dr. A. E. Creswell,	Ansonville.
Karthaus "	George Heckendorn,	Salt Lick.
Knox "	Conrad Baker,	New Millport.
Lawrence "	Clark Brown,	Clearfield.
Morris "	D. H. Waring,	Morrisdale Mines.
Penn "	Martin M. Flynn,	Grampian Hills.
Pike "	Samuel Addleman,	Curwensville.
Sandy "	John M. Troxell,	DuBois.
Union "	Reuben H. Laborde,	Rockton.
Woodward "	William Luther,	Madera.

Dr. J. P. BURCHFIELD, Chairman, Clearfield, Pa.
W. E. WALLACE, Secretary, Clearfield.

A CHILDISH INQUIRY.—"Pa, what does the printer live on?" "Why, my child?" "Because I heard you say you hadn't paid him for six years, and you still take the paper."

ORGANIZE.—LET THERE BE AT LEAST ONE HANCOCK AND ENGLISH CLUB ORGANIZED IN EVERY ELECTION DISTRICT IN THE COUNTY.

AHEAD.—From present indications the increase of population in Clearfield county will exceed in percentage that of any other county in the State. The average for the State will evidently not exceed twenty-five per cent., while we reach seventy per cent.

EXACTLY.—The Radical organs are announcing that the champion Confederate Brigadier, General Longstreet, is not for Hancock. That's rather a natural conclusion. Hancock went for Longstreet at Gettysburg and at several other hard fought battle-fields, and thrashed him, too. Hence, the "Confederate Brigadier," who is now bedding with Hayes & Co. as a Plenipotentiary, goes for *Garfield*, who never bothered him on a *battle-field*.

ORGANIZE.—LET THERE BE AT LEAST ONE HANCOCK AND ENGLISH CLUB ORGANIZED IN EVERY ELECTION DISTRICT IN THE COUNTY.

HANCOCK AND ENGLISH.

In accordance with previous notice, the Democrats of Clearfield borough met in the Court room on last Friday evening for the purpose of organizing a Campaign Club. Janitor Jordan had the room finely lit up and elaborately festooned with flags and mottoes. The assembly was called to order by the member of the County Committee, Smith V. Wilson, Esq., who also stated the object of the meeting. On motion of Mr. McKenrick, Messrs. A. B. Shaw, Wm. J. Hoffer, Aaron G. Kramer, Samuel I. Snyder and Wm. D. Bigler, were appointed a Committee to select permanent officers for the Club. The motion was amended so as to require the Committee to report at an adjourned meeting in the Wigwam, that is being erected one door east of the postoffice, on next Saturday evening, when the organization will be completed. During the meeting, addresses were delivered by Wm. M. McCullough, Esq., and Dr. T. J. Boyer. Nearly two hundred voters registered their names during the afternoon and evening. Let their be a full turn-out on next Saturday evening, and assist in the organization of a Hancock and English Club, and enter the canvass with vigor. Our opponents are on the run and let us follow in close pursuit; and if we continue on that line all Summer, our efforts must be successful in November next.

COME ON, BUCKTAILS!—Col. Atkins, a Confederate editor, of the Lexington (Virginia) *Gazette*, in alluding to some things which occurred in the Shenandoah Valley during the late unpleasantness, says: "The Confederates have cause to remember the Bucktails of Pennsylvania, who, under the lead of Hancock, did such stubborn fighting on so many hard-fought fields. Hancock's corps was the hardest corps to whip in the Army of the Potomac. We look for a good account from these soldiers in November next. Pennsylvania will be the battle ground of the campaign. Let the Bucktails burnish up their arms for the fray. The standard of Hancock is in the van and Pennsylvania must be redeemed. The misrule and disgraceful domineering sway of Radicalism has had full swing for many years. Down with Cameronism! Bucktails to the front!" We will meet you again; but we won't be licked this time.

THE TWAIN.—John Hancock was the first signer of the Declaration of Independence. Every school boy recollects the elaborateness of that signature—JOHN HANCOCK—written much bolder than the name of any other signer. When inquired of by some of his friends why he made his mark so conspicuous on that piece of parchment, he answered: "Well, King George the III has offered the Indians, and all other free-booters, a reward of $5,000 for the scalp of every man who would put his name to this document. There's mine as bold as I can write it—JOHN HANCOCK. Our nominee is a grandson of that bold signer of the Declaration of Independence. The British King never succeeded in securing the scalp of a single signer to that sacred document.

BAD HEALTH.—We regret to learn that Senator Don Cameron's health is so much underminded as to cause his friends serious apprehension, and only an entire abstinence from all excitement or mental strain, he is advised, will assure his restoration. He is under the care of a physician and has dropped everything but attention to his nervous condition. Although we do not subscribe to the political views of Senator Cameron, his energy and vigor is worthy of imitation by both young and old, and the more men of his class the State cultivates, the longer the Commonwealth and free institutions will last. He is no drone in society, nor the emblem of a tramp. If a Radical is to represent the Keystone State at Washington, we prefer some man with a little snap in him. We cannot afford a drone, or a dead weight.

JUST HOLD ON.—A contemporary spikes a loyal gun in this way: "It should be borne in mind by the Republican brethren, in palliation of censure for Gen. Garfield's unsatisfactory letter, that he had to fit the platform. That single condition was quite sufficient to necessitate a failure. The Chicago platform is all absurdities and incongruities. A party that puts into its declaration of principles an indorsement of Mr. Hayes' theory of civil service reform, and then proceeds to nominate for Vice President the most conspicuous victim of that alleged reform, has no right to criticise the inconsistencies and evasions of its Presidential candidate's letter of acceptance."

A POSEY.—That noted Jewell, defeated for Governor, awhile Postmaster General, then Plenipotentiary to Russia for six months on a $17,000 salary, now Chairman of the Radical National Committee, was closeted with Hayes on last Friday. The meeting of two such exceptional characters bodes no good for the country. Being both guilty of grand larceny, they need watching.

In 1870, Clearfield county had a population of 25,000, and Indiana county 36,000. Now the former has 43,000, and the latter 40,000. A gain of seventy per cent. in the one, and only twelve per cent. in the other.

Don't fail to read "The Hero of Gettysburg," on our first page. Col. Forney has been, literally, a Major General in the Radical ranks for over twenty years. He knows what is going to happen.

RADICAL RHETORICAL GUSH.

The idea most prominent in General Garfield's letter of acceptance is the duty of the central authority towards citizens of the Republic, or of the States composing the Republic. Alluding to his remarks under this head, and heartily commending his views, one of his most earnest and able champions declares that it is the duty of the General Government "to protect all citizens in all their rights." And the same organ finds its best reason for supporting General Garfield in the fact that holds and declares this opinion as to the obligations resting on the central power.

If this gushy rhetoric means anything at all, it means that whenever and wherever any right of a citizen is invaded, he must look for redress, not to the local authorities, not to the officers of his town, city county or State, but to the officials of the United States. Reduced to plain English, this absurd and nonsensical proposition is what Gen. Garfield's anti-States rights dissertation amounts to. Strip his declaration of their rhetorical drapery and put them before the people naked, and neither Gen. Garfield nor any other leader of his party would own or defend them.

When Gen. Garfield, or Eugene Hale, or any other ardent Radical, his eyes in fine frenzy rolling, his arms plowing great furrows through the circumambient air, roars out to a rural audience, "I have no respect for any government that will not protect every citizen in all his rights, in every part of its domain," the orator thus exclaiming is playing the part of a very small and contemptible demagogue.

Gen. Garfield knows, as does every other intelligent citizen, that the central authority, the National Government, is supreme in all the power delegated to it by the States when the Constitution was formed, and in all power thus delegated by the amendments. But Gen. Garfield and every other sensible man knows that the protection of citizens in their rights was mainly left to the States, and that for this purpose all the mechanism of local government exists.

If Gen. Garfield's neighbor were to be afflicted by a raid on his hen-roost or his sheep-pasture, General Garfield would not advise the sufferer to go to the Federal officers for redress of his wrong—for recovery of the property or arrest of the thieves. Gen. Garfield would forget all his rhetorical flapdoodle, and, coming down to common sense, would direct the victim to a Justice of the Peace and a Constable, the creatures of State law.

If a murder, or a dozen murders, were to occur in Gen. Garfield's neighborhood, he would not think of calling on the Federal authority to arrest, try or punish the murderers. He knows that the protection of citizens in their rights, the rights of person and property, and the protection of society at large, is left with the States, is the duty of local government.

When the Democratic theory of States rights is fairly stated it is approved by the masses of all parties. When the Republican theory of Federal duty it denuded of rhetorical ornamentation, it becomes supremely absurd. No Democrat proposes any assault on the supremacy of the Nation in the sphere of duty belonging to the National authority.

But all Democrats, and almost everybody else, hold that the right of local self-government, by State constitutions, State Legislatures and the appliances which they create, is worth preserving and must be preserved.

UNDEFILED PURITANISM.—The Lancaster *Intelligencer* very appropriately remarks: "John G. Whittier's objection to the Democratic party is the suppression by "fraud and violence of the vote of the colored citizens of the Southern States." If Mr. Whittier would fairly investigate the facts, instead of taking the malignant misrepresentations of partisan politicians, he would find there is a more real suppression of the votes of citizens of Massachusetts and Rhode Island than in South Carolina or Louisiana, where the reign of law and order and free franchise has been contemporaneous with Democratic State Government. If such laws as govern in New England were enforced against the negro in the South, he would be virtually disfranchised; but it has always been characteristic of New England philanthropy that it strained at gnats below Mason and Dixon's line, and swallowed camels in Puritan land."

RADICAL JEWELLS.—It seems that Garfield, the Radical nominee for President, is not the only "crooked stick" our opponents have on hand. Their new Chairman, Jewell, who was looked upon as a virgin in the affairs of the world, is about as badly soiled as the "Christian Statesman" aforesaid. We learn from an exchange that the somewhat well-known authoress of a work on life in St. Petersburg, which was published a year or so ago at Brussels, and suppressed by the police in Paris, has prepared for publication an account of the connection of Mr. Jewell, while Minister in Russia with the too celebrated affair of the Grand Duke Nicholas and the Empress' jewels which will be read with great interest at the present time. The archives of the State department contain some curious information on the same subject, which may see the light before the close of the Presidential campaign.

"FREE SHIPS."—Radical organs are somewhat disturbed over this free ship business. We do not know exactly why it should be so, because the only "free" shipping we have known in our time was that of Hayes, Tilden's deputy, furnishing Grant and his butties with a vessel and rations to sail around the world for the purpose of getting up "booms." And behold, the simple-minded, verdant, guileless Garfield got away with the honors that the aforesaid was entitled too.

HIS LAST EFFORT.—Mr. Shakespere to Blaine and Grant: "Farewell, a long farewell, to all your greatness! This is the state of man, to-day he puts forth the tender leaves of hope, to-morrow blossoms, and bears his blushing honors thick upon him: The third day comes a frost, a killing frost, and,—when he thinks, good easy man, full surely his greatness is a ripening,—nips his root, and then he falls."

A "TROOLY LOIL" HOWL.

MR. EDITOR:—I have read with a little interest and much disgust, a communication in last week's *Raftsman's Journal*, in which the author hugs fondly to his bosom the delusion that the Democrats have several scores of hopeless "vexations" to deal with. At least thg word "vexation" occurs about "three score and ten" times in this not very lengthy article.

For the literary workmanship of the article I have the most profound admiration. Nearly half of the time you can, by hard study, discover what is meant, and that is perhaps up to the average literary article. And the language is exceedingly chaste and original, especially that in reference to the new kind of sausage.

But the sentiment of the article is discouraging. When even the great apostle of the "bloody shirt," James G. Blaine, has ceased to wave that attenuated garment, it is too bad that a half demented partisan of the lay brethren should fling the tattered ensign of sectional strife again to the breeze.

Were it not for the melancholy fact that there are people who will believe almost anything, it would be laughable and ridiculous to contemplate the fear and agony of one like the author of the article in question, as he trembles with mortal terror lest the "rebels" will destroy the Government.

It is a notable fact that the anti-rebel howl goes up, not from the brave soldiers who met the men of the South on many a bloody battle-field, but from the cowardly stay-at-homes, who do not seem capable of understanding that a people who were brave enough to take the sword to accomplish their object, are too brave to resort to cowardly intrigue to accomplish the same thing.

We quote the peroration of the wonderful article, "The loyal people have a leader, Garfield, whose fame is untarnishable; who has been tried and found true in every emergency of public and private life; a soldier and a statesman, and one who will be the next President of the United States."

All very nice! But substitute the name Hancock for Garfield, and the description will be absolutely true in every particular, which is more than can be said for it as it stands.

DEMOCRAT.

July 2d, 1880.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE.

The following is a complete list of the members of the Democratic State Committee as returned to the Chairman, with the postoffice address of each member:

1. John W. Gallagher, Philadelphia.
2. Martin Killacky, Philadelphia.
3. Thomas Maher, jr. Philadelphia.
4. James Shaughney, jr., Philadelphia.
5. George M. Kelly, Philadelphia.
6. Thomas M'Gowan, Philadelphia.
7. J. J. M'Devitt, Philadelphia.
8. Charles L. Swoope, Philadelphia.
9. Wm. P. Landman, Philadelphia.
10. Silas H. Beans, Buckingham, Bucks county.
11. Henry C. G. Reber, Reading, Pa.
12. Albrecht Kessler, Pennsburg, Montgomery county.
13. George Diller, Lemon Place.
14. M. S. Moore, Schoch's Mills, Lancaster Co.
15. J. F. Klugh, Highspire, Dauphin county.
16. Constantine J. Erdman, Allentown.
17. B. M. Strouse, Lebanon.
18. R. B. Micke, Easton.
19. John H. Brinton, West Chester.
20. J. J. O'Boyle, Scranton.
21. Myron W. Brittain, Town Hill, Luzerne Co.
22. A. O. Bredbead, Mauch Chunk.
23. Wm. M. Piatt, Tunkhannock.
24. Henry Lissering, Danville.
25. A. J. Hughes, Port Allegheny.
26. D. H. Brown, Honesdale.
27. D. C. Dieringer, Sunbury.
28. Ed. H. Gerry, Shrewsbury, York county.
29. J. C. Kline, Pottsville.
30. M. J. Cleary, Shenandoah City.
31. E. P. Titzell, Millerstown, Perry county.
32. S. C. Wagner, Newville, Cumberland county.
33. M. Isenberg, Alexandria, Huntingdon Co.
34. T. C. Hipple, Lock Haven.
35. Thomas H. Greevy, Altoona.
36. John A. Wishart, Wells' Tannery, Fulton Co.
37. George W. Means, Brookville, Pa.
38. James E. Blaine, Ticonsta, Forest county.
39. W. J. K. Kline, Greensburg.
40. P. S. Newmyer, Connellsville.
41. Disputed—E. P. Marshall, Mahoning, Armstrong county; E. D. Graff, Worthington P. O., Armstrong county.
42. T. S. Casey, Allegheny City.
43. Edward F. Houston, 212 Second avenue, Pittsburgh.
44. C. C. Kelly, Forty-fifth street, Pittsburgh.
45. James W. Patterson, Pittsburgh.
46. Chas. B. Hurst, Rochester, Beaver county.
47. Walter Pierce, Sharpsville.
48. G. M. Parmlee, Warren.
49. John W. Walker, Erie.
50. James H. Caldwell, Titusville.

ANDREW H. DILL, Chairman,
Lewisburg, Penn'a.

NEAL ON HAND.—Neal Dow is none of your fast year's political chickens, and learnedly tells some very domestic truths. His letter accepting the nomination of the liquor prohibitionists for President is out at last. In straightforwardness and candor the letter of Neal Dow has greatly the advantage of that of Garfield. He is, in fact, the embodiment of the platform of his party, which is for the suppression of the liquor business in all its forms throughout the United States. He does not concern himself with the Chinese, rivers and harbors, or the tariff. Prohibition is his only theme, and he appears not to be in the least discouraged by the untoward results of his system in Maine, where it has had a fair trial. Neal Dow is a Republican, but unlike Garfield, he is mixed up neither in Credit Mobilier, De Golyer, nor similar transactions. Republican prohibitionists who do not like the record of Garfield, have their choice of voting for Neal Dow. In voting for him they will not be deceived.

The unbounded enthusiasm of the Democracy of Ohio, over the nomination of Hancock and English, supplemented by monster ratification meetings throughout the entire State, are straws which plainly indicate that Garfield will have no dress parade affair in carrying his own State, if indeed he can carry it at all. He is confessedly a weaker and more unpopular candidate than Hayes, and yet against a Democracy not half so earnest and united as the Ohio Democracy of today, he barely pulled through. What chance then has Garfield?

A GOOD IDEA.—An exchange remarks: "Superintendent Walker has ordered a census of all Indians not taxed, and has placed the work of taking it in the hands of Colonel Mallory, who has carefully studied Indian life. The statistics of the savages will not only be interesting but important, as estimates for supplies have had to be made upon mere guesses at the numbers in the various tribes.

NUMBER ONE LIARS.—After all, it appears that the Democratic soldiers had nothing to do with the saving of the Union. They simply drew their pay, spent their days in idleness, and fed like Aldermen, whilst the Republican soldiers were losing arms, legs and lives on the battle field. We obtain this information from the Republican papers which are now vilifying Gen. Hancock.

A HOAX.—A Radical organ announces that Secretary Sherman will make twenty speeches in Ohio during this campaign. This is a hoax. He may deliver the *same speech* twenty times, but he is not the proprietor of the other allegation.

THE OHIO SPARROWHAWK.

AN ARITHMETICAL OMEN THAT DRIVES THE GARFIELD BIRD OUT OF SIGHT.

[New York Sun.]

COLUMBUS, O., July 14.—The story going the rounds of the Republican papers about an eagle alighting on General Garfield's house at the very moment that he was nominated at Chicago is a very pretty one; but the only foundation for it is the fact that a sparrowhawk rested on the ridge pole for a moment. Possibly he was looking for a Credit Mobilier grasshopper. Admitting the authenticity of the omen, the eagle should have been departing from the house to make the Roman augury good. But even then the omen would have been far less ominous than others. Take the letters of the alphabet in their numerical order from 1 up to 26, spell out the name of each candidate and number the letters in their regular order, and we have the following astonishing result:

22 9 14 7 9 5 12 4 19 8 15 20 20 8 1 14 5 15 3 11 21 5	
W I N F I E L D S C O T T H A N C O C K	
10 1 13 5 19 1 2 18 1 8 1 13 7 1 18 6 9 5 - 12 4 154	
J A M E S A B R A H A M G A R F I E L D	
Total	369

This is a much more striking coincidence than the alighting of a sparrowhawk upon a farm house, which is an almost every day occurrence. What adds to the force of the above remarkable figures is that they represent the electoral vote and their divisions between the two candidates. To still further add to the ominous result, we have only to take the following list of States, with their electoral vote, which is sure to be cast for Gen. Hancock.

Alabama	8	Missouri	15
Arkansas	6	Nevada	3
California	6	New Jersey	9
Connecticut	6	New York	35
Delaware	3	North Carolina	10
Florida	4	Oregon	3
Georgia	11	South Carolina	7
Indiana	15	Tennessee	12
Kentucky	12	Texas	8
Louisiana	8	Virginia	11
Maryland	8	West Virginia	5
Mississippi	9		
Total			215

While the writer does not pretend that there is anything particularly prophetic in this, it is certainly a singular coincidence. If it needed any strengthening I might state that in '76 I was an editorial writer on the Pittsburgh *Post*, and taking the names of Samuel J. Tilden and Rutherford B. Hayes and applying the same rule as above it resulted: Tilden, 203; Hayes, 166. The electoral vote was divided between the two candidates in exactly that proportion. The Republican conspirators, visiting statesmen, and 8 to 7 Electoral Commission, stole 8 votes in Louisiana, 7 in South Carolina, and 4 in Florida, so as to make the count stand 185 for Hayes and 184 for Tilden.

The figures appeared in the *Post* and other papers in 1876, and were extensively republished. It remains to be seen whether a verification of the same singular coincidence of figures will follow in 1880, and whether the Republican leaders will undertake to steal 31 electoral votes from Hancock in 1880, as they stole 19 from Tilden in 1876.

W. A. TAYLOR.

THE DE GOLYER BRIBE.

JUSTICE SWAYNE ON GARFIELD'S "FEE."

James A. Garfield, a member of the bar in the State of Ohio, was retained by a contingent fee of $5,000 to procure the appropriation of $1,241,000 to pay the contracts which one Chittenden had obtained from the authorities of the District of Columbia for paving. The price per foot agreed upon was three dollars and fifty cents, whilst the real value was one dollar and fifty cents. Chittenden handed over the contracts to McClellan and others (De Golyer was one of them). The profits were $400,000, Chittenden to have the third. The case of Chittenden vs. McClellan et al., State of Illinois, Cook county Circuit Court, May, 1875, contains the evidence in full. Defendants declined to pay the third and demurred to the pleadings. Judge Farwell sustained the demurrer, because James A. Garfield was Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, and the evidence developed the fact that Garfield was retained on that account.

This case, with a number of others arising from those contracts, went to the Supreme Court of the United States, and Judge Swayne, delivering the opinion of the Court in Burke vs. Child, thus deciding all the cases, says, *inter alia*: "The agreement with Gen. Garfield, a member of Congress, to pay him $5,000 as a contingent fee for procuring a contract, which was itself made to depend upon a future appropriation, could only come from a Committee of which he was Chairman, was a sale of official influence, which no veil can cover against the plainest principals of public policy. No counsellor-at-law while holding high office (much less a minister of the Gospel, etc.,) has a right to put himself in a position of temptation, and under pretense of making a legal argument exert his official influence upon public officers dependent upon his future action. Certainly the courts of justice will never lend themselves to enforce contracts obtained by such influence."

The above decision made known October, 1879, is therefore not yet in the books, but No. 12,181 in the Circuit Court of Cook county, State of Illinois, presents all the information.

THE POPULATION OF OUR LARGEST CITIES.—The following figures show the population of the largest cities of the Union as compiled from the census of 1880. We also give the population of 1870:

	1880.	1870.
New York	1,207,000	952,000
Philadelphia	847,342	674,000
Brooklyn	554,000	396,000
Chicago	474,000	299,000
St. Louis	375,000	316,000
Boston	360,000	250,000
Baltimore	350,000	267,000
Cincinnati	250,000	216,000
Washington	160,000	110,000
Cleveland	156,000	93,000
Pittsburgh	155,000	86,000
Buffalo	150,000	117,000
Newark	137,000	105,000
Milwaukee	130,000	71,000
Louisville	120,000	100,000
Detroit	119,000	79,000
Providence	104,000	68,000

THE RIGHT MAN.—Chairman Dill has appointed Hon. William McClelland, of Pittsburgh, as Secretary of the State Committee, and will place him in charge of the headquarters which have been established in Philadelphia. General St. Clair Mulholland, of Philadelphia, has been appointed an assistant Secretary, who will give special attention to the soldier element.

A DIRTY JOB.—An exchange asks: "What honest work did General Garfield perform—what honest thing was he expected to do—in consideration of the $5,000 paid him out of the De Golyer corruption fund? These are questions that millions of fair and candid men are asking. They want an answer."

An exchange estimates the Delaware peach crop at four hundred million baskets. Just where they find standing room for the baskets in the little State is the problem that wants solution. The amount of peaches is all right, but the ground for the baskets to rest on is what troubles us.

Weaver, the Greenback candidate for President, should have been christened "Great Expectations." But, alas, they will never be realized.

OUR SOLDIER-STATESMAN.

A DISTINGUISHED EX-CONFEDERATE SOLDIER ON HANCOCK.

The following is the conclusion of the eloquent speech delivered by Gen. Roger A. Pryor expressing his confidence and satisfaction at the nomination of General Hancock by the Cincinnati Convention:

But the special cry of the Republicans is that Hancock is the nominee of the south, and that the "Rebel Brigadiers" want to make him President for some end inconsistent with the interests and integrity of the Union. If, indeed, the people of the South cherish any sinister design against the Union, surely they have selected the last instrument on earth for the consummation of their purpose, in a man whose life has been an ecstacy of passionate devotion to the Union, and whose inflexible will no power can wrest from the rectitude of its aim. But the South harbors no such design; and the nomination of Hancock by the delegates from the South was meant as a pledge of their fidelity to the Union. Hancock was not the preference of the Southern people for President. Their choice—unanimous and enthusiastic—was Bayard, of Delaware. How, then, came the Southern delegates to "proffer Hancock as the candidate of the Democracy? I will tell you, and mark well the significance of the fact: Since the close of the war the Republican party in the North, for purposes of party aggrandizement, have persisted, contrary to fact, contrary to truth, in representing the Southern people as enemies still of the Union, and as cherishing yet the exploded dogma of secession as a tenet of the states rights creed. In vain have the Southern people endeavored to vindicate their patriotism by protestation and acts of loyal devotion to the Union. Hitherto, in every election, it has suffered for the defeat of the Democracy that the "Bloody Shirt" was waved by stalwart arms, and fabricated "outrages" propagated by Republican papers. So, at Cincinnati, the Southern delegates said:

"You may impute to us hostility to the Union, but we will refute the calumnious accusation by setting as sentinel over the Union the vigilant and unconquerable hero of the Union. You may impute to us the mischievous heresy of State sovereignty involving the right of secession. Now, we will disprove the charge by nominating for the Presidency, a man educated by the General Government, and taught the supremacy of the Nation as the first and fundamental rule of political faith, a man who holds his commission from the Federal Government; who gets his subsistance from the Federal Government, for whom no career is open but in the service of the Federal Government, who knows no other object of fealty than the Federal flag—a man, in short, whose every interest binds him to the support of the Union by the most intimate and indisputable ties." "You say we are still unreconciled to the North, and that in our hearts still burns the secret flame of sectional animosity; then, to repel the reproach, we take to our bosoms the man from whom we sustained the severest blows in our Confederate struggle—the man who arrested our retreat at Williamsburg; who checked our pursuit at Fraser's Farm; who hurled our assaulting columns from the heights of Gettysburg; who drenched the soil of the South with the best blood of the South; the man who smote our ill-starred Confederacy to the ground."

Thus, in nominating Hancock for the Presidency the Southern people make a sacrificial offering of every principle and of every prejudice inimical to the Union and proclaim, by an act that none but the tool or knave will gainsay, that they renounce every sectional feeling or ambition, and are for the Union, one and indivisible, now and forever.

Our adversaries are in the right; in this canvass the interests of the Union are imperiled. But by whom? Not by the party which rallies around the hero of the Union; not by the Democracy, whose party is commensurate with the limits of the Union, and who speak the same patriotic accents from Maine to Texas; not by the Democracy whose gospel is "Peace on earth, good will to men," and who would still every sectional murmur; nor by the Democracy, who, by the prevalence of a spirit of fraternal confidence and affection throughout the land, would bind the Union together by ties more enduring and indissoluable than the letters of a military repression—by identity of interests, by unity of feeling, by the fellowship of a sacred brotherhood comprehending all classes and all sections within the fold of its endearing embrace.

If, indeed, the Union be in jeopardy, it is endangered by the Republican party—the party who still fans the flame of sectional fury—who, by appeals to angry passions and ungenerous suspicions, would exasperate the people of the North against the people of the South—who, by systematic injustice and prosecution, would repel the proffered affections of the South, and drive them, in despair, upon some policy as hurtful to you as fatal to themselves. The Democratic party is the party of the Union; and now, as heretofore, Hancock leads the Union column, and now, as heretofore, when Hancock led the Union column, it will suffer neither repulse nor defeat.

And so, fellow Democrats, I finish as I began. We are going to win it because the hour's come, and the man! [Applause.]

PROBABILITIES.—Hancock and English will certainly receive the 138 electoral votes of the Southern States. They will also probably get the votes of the following Northern and Western States:

Connecticut	6	Indiana	15
New York	35	California	6
New Jersey	9	Oregon	3
Pennsylvania	29		
Southern States			138
Total			241

This would leave to the Republican candidates 128 votes, giving the Democrats a majority of 113. Nobody need borrow any trouble about the way of counting these votes. They will be counted by the two Houses of Congress, according to the Constitution. No Electoral Commission will interfere.

CONSISTENCY.—Longstreet, the greatest Confederate leader after Lee, and Guerrilla Mosby, were both against Hancock and a restored Union during the war, and they are both against Hancock and a perpetual Union now. They are Radical jewels. They killed more Union soldiers than half "the Confederate Brigadiers" combined, and yet, they are the only "rebels" "the loyal millions" of the North embrace.

GARFIELD'S BABY.—A fact which should be kept at the front until November 2d: "The movement in the last session of Congress which the Radicals denounce as an assault on the party of elections was emphatically indorsed and seconded by General Garfield, and the Deputy Marshals bill, which Mr. Hayes vetoed, was the progeny of General Garfield.

GOING ON.—The Huntingdon *Local News* says: "The track on the Tyrone and Lewisburg railroad is now laid and completed almost to the town of Warriorsmark."

THE STATE CENSUS.

HOW THE POPULATION HAS INCREASED IN THE DIFFERENT COUNTIES.

The accompanying table of census returns shows approximately the growth of Pennsylvania during the last ten years. In most cases the figures used in the table were copied from the papers filed by enumerators with the Prothonotary at the various county seats. In other instances the estimates being based upon partial returns. The table also contains the official return by counties of the population in 1870, the increase since 1870, and a column showing the percentage of increase. There are 67 counties in the State. Of these, Philadelphia leads, Allegheny follows, then come Lancaster, Schuylkill, Berks and Luzerne, all of which count more than 100,000 people:

COUNTIES.	1880.	1870.	Inc.	Inc. Pr. ct.
Adams	32,356	30,815	2,073	7
Allegheny	340,285	262,204	76,081	28
Armstrong	34,127	43,382	10,745	25
Beaver	39,763	36,148	3,555	10
Bedford	36,809	29,615	6,865	23
Berks	130,809	106,761	23,228	21
Blair	52,720	38,051	14,669	38
Bradford	48,162	43,204	4,958	9
Bucks	68,588	64,336	4,252	7
Butler	51,009	36,510	14,499	40
Cambria	47,657	36,569	11,088	31
Cameron	5,143	4,272	871	20
Carbon	31,347	28,144	3,403	12
Centre	43,690	34,418	8,582	25
Chester	88,960	77,805	5,294	7
Clarion	29,009	26,335	2,654	9
Clearfield	43,461	25,741	17,720	70
Clinton	30,060	23,211	6,799	29
Columbia	32,462	28,766	3,696	13
Crawford	69,250	63,832	5,418	9
Cumberland	45,825	43,912	1,913	4
Dauphin	78,412	60,740	17,672	29
Delaware	35,935	29,493	16,552	42
Elk	12,788	*4,488	4,300	50
Erie	77,549	63,273	11,575	18
Fayette	58,755	43,264	15,471	36
Forest	4,278	4,010	268	6
Franklin	50,828	45,365	4,655	10
Fulton