THE
"CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN,"
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, AT
CLEARFIELD, PA.
ESTABLISHED IN 1857.

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oct. 9, '78-tf.

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CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in the Opera House. oct9, '78-tf.

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CLEARFIELD, PA.
January 30, 1878.

ISRAEL TEST,
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Office in Masonic building, Second street, opposite the Court House. je26,78-tf.

W. C. ARNOLD,
LAW & COLLECTION OFFICE,
CURWENSVILLE,
Clearfield County, Penn'a. 7:p

S. T. BROCKBANK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in Opera House. ap 25,'77-1y

SMITH V. WILSON,
Attorney-at-Law,
CLEARFIELD, - - PENN'A.
Office in the Masonic Building, over the County National Bank. [mar24-80.

WILLIAM A. HAGERTY,
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Will attend to all legal business with promptness and fidelity. [feb11,'80-tf.

WILLIAM A. WALLACE. DAVID L. KREBS.
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WALLACE & KREBS,
(Successors to Wallace & Fielding,)
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
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June 26, '78tf.

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
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Will attend promptly to all legal business entrusted to his care. [jan21, '80.

THOS. H. MURRAY. CYRUS GORDON.
MURRAY & GORDON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in Pie's Opera House, second floor. 9:3m'78

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McENALLY & McCURDY
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
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Legal business attended to promptly with fidelity. Office on Second street, above the First National Bank. Jan:1:76

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Real Estate and Collection Agent,
CLEARFIELD, PA.,
Will promptly attend to all legal business entrusted to his care.
Office in Pie's Opera House. Jan1'76.

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All legal business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.
Office in the Court House.
aug14,1878-1y.

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Office on Third street, bet. Cherry & Walnut.
Respectfully offers his services in selling and buying lands in Clearfield and adjoining counties; and with an experience of over twenty years as a surveyor, flatters himself that he can render satisfaction. [Feb. 28:6tf.

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April 24, 1872. Clearfield, Pa.

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Will attend professional calls promptly. aug1879

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july31,'78-tf.

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OFFICE IN RESIDENCE, CORNER OF FIRST AND PINE STREETS.
Office hours—From 12 to 2 P. M.
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Late Surgeon of the 53d Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, having returned from the Army, offers his professional services to the citizens of Clearfield county.
Professional calls promptly attended to. Office on Second street, formerly occupied by Dr. Woods. [apr4,'66-tf

JOB PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION neatly executed at this office.

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GEO. B. GOODLANDER, Editor & Proprietor. PRINCIPLES, NOT MEN. TERMS—$2 per annum in Advance.

VOL. 54--WHOLE NO. 2,689. CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1880. NEW SERIES--VOL. 21, NO. 37.

Cards.

JUSTICES' & CONSTABLES' FEES—We have printed a large number of the new FEE BILL, and will on the receipt of twenty-five cents, mail a copy to any address. my28

WILLIAM M. HENRY, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AND SCRIVENER, LUMBER CITY. Collections made and money promptly paid over. Articles of agreement and deeds of conveyance neatly executed and warranted correct or no charge. 23:y'75

JOHN D. THOMPSON,
Justice of the Peace and Scrivener,
Curwensville, Pa.
Collections made and money promptly paid over. feb22'71tf

HENRY BRETH, (OTTO'S P. O.)
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE
FOR BELL TOWNSHIP.
May 8, 1878-1y*

JAMES MITCHELL,
DEALER IN
Square Timber & Timber Lands,
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REUBEN HACKMAN,
House and Sign Painter and Paper Hanger,
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Will execute jobs in his line promptly and in a workmanlike manner. apr4,'67

JOHN A. STADLER,
BAKER, Market St., Clearfield, Pa.
Fresh Bread, Rusk, Rolls, Pies and Cakes on hand or made to order. A general assortment of Confectionaries, Fruits and Nuts in stock.—Ice Cream and Oysters in season. Saloon nearly opposite the Postoffice. Prices moderate. March 10-'75.

WEAVER & BETTS,
DEALERS IN
Real Estate, Square Timber, Saw Logs,
AND LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
Office on Second street, in rear of store room of George Weaver & Co. [jan9, '78-tf.

RICHARD HUGHES,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE
—FOR—
Decatur Township,
Osceola Mills P. O.
All official business entrusted to him will be promptly attended to. mch29, '78.

HARRY SNYDER,
BARBER AND HAIRDRESSER.
Shop on Market St., opposite Court House.
A clean towel for every customer.
Also dealer in
Best Brands of Tobacco and Cigars.
Clearfield, Pa. May 19, '75

JAMES H. TURNER,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
Wallaceton, Pa.
He has prepared himself with all the necessary blank forms under the Pension and Bounty laws, as well as blank Deeds, etc. All legal matters entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. May 7th, 1879-tf.

ANDREW HARWICK,
Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
Harness, Bridles, Saddles, Collars, and Horse-Furnishing Goods.
All kinds of repairing promptly attended to. Saddlers' Hardware, Horse Brushes, Curry Combs, &c., always on hand and for sale at the lowest cash price. [March 19, 1879.

G. H. HALL,
PRACTICAL PUMP MAKER,
NEAR CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.
Pumps always on hand and made to order on short notice. Pipes bored on reasonable terms. All work warranted to render satisfaction, and delivered if desired. my25:1ypd

Livery Stable.
THE undersigned begs leave to inform the public that he is now fully prepared to accommodate all in the way of furnishing Horses, Buggies, Saddles and Harness, on the shortest notice and on reasonable terms. Residence on Locust street, between Third and Fourth.
GEO. W. GEARHART.
Clearfield, Feb. 4, 1874.

WASHINGTON HOUSE,
GLEN HOPE, PENN'A.
THE undersigned, having leased this commodious Hotel, in the village of Glen Hope, is now prepared to accommodate all who may call. My table and bar shall be supplied with the best the market affords.
GEORGE W. DOTTS, Jr.
Glen Hope, Pa., March 26, 1879-tf.

THOMAS H. FORCEE,
DEALER IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
GRAHAMTON, Pa.
Also, extensive manufacturer and dealer in Square Timber and Sawed Lumber of all kinds.
Orders solicited and all bills promptly filled. [7:1y1872

E. A. BIGLER & CO.,
DEALERS IN
SQUARE TIMBER,
and manufacturers of
ALL KINDS OF SAWED LUMBER,
2:772 CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.

S. I. SNYDER,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER
AND DEALER IN
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry,
Graham's Row, Market Street,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
All kinds of repairing in my line promptly attended to. Jan. 1st, 1879.

Clearfield Nursery.
ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY.
THE undersigned, having established a Nursery on the 'Pike, about half way between Clearfield and Curwensville, is prepared to furnish all kinds of FRUIT TREES, (standard and dwarf,) Evergreens, Shrubbery, Grape Vines, Gooseberry, Lawton Blackberry, Strawberry, and Raspberry Vines. Also, Siberian Crab Trees, Quince, and early scarlet Rhubarb, &c. Orders promptly attended to. Address,
J. D. WRIGHT,
my20:85:y Curwensville, Pa.

MEAT MARKET.
F. M. CARDON & BRO.,
On Market St., one door west of Mansion House,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Our arrangements are of the most complete character for furnishing the public with Fresh Meats of all kind, and of the very best quality. We also deal in all kinds of Agricultural Implements, which we keep on exhibition for the benefit of the public. Call around when in town, and take a look at things, or address us
—F. M. CARDON & BRO.
Clearfield, Pa., July 14, 1875-tf.

Clearfield Insurance Agency.
JAMES KERR. CARROLL L. BIDDLE.
KERR & BIDDLE, Agents.
Represent the following and other first-class Co's

Companies.	Assets.
Liverpool London & Globe—U. S. Br.	$4,331,59
Lycoming—on mutual & cash plan.....	3,800,000
Phœnix, of Hartford, Conn.....	2,624,683
Insurance Co. of North America.....	6,435,674
North British & Mercantile—U. S. Br.	7,742,565
Scottish Commercial—U. S. Branch....	879,145
Watertown.....	764,815
Travelers (Life & Accident).....	4,336,434

Office on Market St., opp. Court House, Clearfield, Pa. June 1, '79-tf.

8--TO--7.

THE CRIME OF 1876.

"Garfield's Part in it Greater Than That of any Other Living Man."

GARFIELD vs. GARFIELD. } Abstract of the Case as Presented by Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks at Indianapolis.

In a speech at Marion, Indiana, last month, Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks declared James A. Garfield, the Republican nominee for President, more responsible for the Presidential theft four years ago than any other living man, and cited the documents and pages where the proof of his assertions could be found. The Indianapolis *Journal*, owned by John C. New, Chairman of the Indiana Republican State Committee, in his issue of Monday last, referring to Mr. Hendrick's charges contained the following:

"This is a specific charge of corruption against General Garfield. Assuming, to begin with, that the election of Hayes was fraudulent, an assumption, which as a lawyer, Mr. Hendricks must know is not only unwarrantable but false, he asserts that General Garfield had more to do with it than any other man. Proceeding to specify, Mr. Hendricks asserts that General Garfield went to New Orleans as a partisan, "without the authority of law," as if any law were necessary to authorize a man to go to New Orleans, and that while there he took charge of the returns from West Feliciana parish and "in one of the inner rooms of Packard's Custom House," manipulated the returns and prepared affidavits and interrogatories to make out a case. *If this could be substantiated General Garfield would be disgraced.* Unless Mr. Hendricks can substantiate the charges he is disgraced. He offered no proof of the charge in his Marion speech and has offered none since. He cannot produce any. The charge is unsupported by any evidence worthy of belief.

Mr. Hendricks, on Monday night, at Indianapolis, took up in detail Mr. Garfield's connection with the Presidential fraud, and the record as presented consisting mainly of Garfield's own sworn testimony, is a more damaging and disgraceful record than we wish to see against any man who should be placed in the Chair honored by Washington. Mr. Hendricks said:

"If I don't this evening substantiate every material charge I will ask no man to vote against James A. Garfield. [Applause.] Every single charge, the substance of every charge, I will make good to the intelligence of this great audience to-night, and you shall be the jury, and if I do, then the *Journal* has said in advance that Garfield is disgraced. [Applause.] What did I say, gentlemen? I said that Garfield went to New Orleans immediately after the election four years ago; that he participated in manipulating the evidence and preparing the case for the Returning Board, and that upon the evidence which he and others thus prepared the Returning Board made a return against the men that were elected for the men that were not elected—that is the charge.

GARFIELD CONVICTED BY HIS OWN TESTIMONY.

Before a Committee of Congress, Mr. Garfield testified:

Q.—Did you visit New Orleans in the month of November, 1876? A.—I did.

Q.—What time in the month did you go? A.—I think it was the 14th day of November that we arrived at New Orleans.

The 14th day of November was immediately after the Presidential election of 1876, and in his testimony he says that they left New Orleans to return to Washington City on the 1st day of December. So you will observe that James A. Garfield was at New Orleans, reaching there about a week after the Presidential election, and staying their eighteen days. What did he do while there? I charge, and the *Journal* says if it is supported, he is a disgraced man; I charge that he occupied an inner room of the Custom House, assigned to him, and him alone, and in that room he saw witnesses, black and white, of Louisiana, and he conversed with them alone, and when their testimony was not made out satisfactorily to him, he suggested interrogatories that should be put to them, and these interrogatories went to the Returning Board, and that Returning Board made a report against the men that were elected. That is what I charge. I say to you I will make it plain to you to-night by his own evidence. What does the *Journal* say to me? That I have furnished no respectable evidence, when I have referred by page and document to the sworn testimony of Garfield himself. What did he do? First, gentlemen, I said that they distributed parishes among these visiting statesmen, and that in the distribution of parishes for investigation and manipulation, the parish of West Feliciana fell to James A. Garfield. I will read what he swore to, and after to-night it shall not be before the intelligence of Indiana what Hendricks said, but the question shall be what Garfield said. [Applause.] In his answer to a question, he says:

Thereupon, in order to make our work of examination and our knowledge of the case as full as possible, the suggestion was adopted that all the testimony relating to one parish be given to one man. Among the parishes that were contested were the two parishes of Feliciana, and I believe Mr. Sherman assigned these parishes to Mr. Parker and myself, saying that we could divide them between us as we chose. I suggested to Mr. Parker to take his choice. He took East Feliciana; I took West Feliciana. [Laughter.]

Q.—What did you take it for?

I will give the answer of that pregnant question, and when it is answered the *Journal* says that the man the Republicans have upon their banner for candidate is a disgraced man. [Applause.]

A.—I mean by that to say that I took the copies of all the official papers which were delivered to the Returning Board touching the election in West Feliciana and for convenience of examing these papers, as I did not reside at the St. Charles hotel, I occupied a room in the Custom House in the corner of the building. [Laughter.]

I don't know now whose room it was; it was a room not very much used; I think it was one of the private offices, perhaps of the Collector himself.

You recollect who was the Collector, don't you? It was Packard that was running for Governor and that could be not hold his office although he got a thousand more votes than Hayes, who got the vote of Louisiana. [Applause.]

Gentlemen, what do you say to the proposititon which I made in my speech a month ago, that Garfield went to New Orleans as a partisan; that he he occupied one of the rooms of the Custom House for the purpose of making up the evidence for the Returning Board:

GARFIELD IN A SECRET ROOM.

Where was this room in the Custom House? I said this was an inner room, and propose to prove that by Garfield himself.

Q.—Where did you converse with her, that is a negro woman, Amy Mitchell? A.—In a private office in the Custom House.

Q.—One of Governor Kellogg's rooms? A.—No, sir; in one of Mr. Packard's rooms in the Custom House.

Q.—Who was there besides you two? A.—I don't think there was anybody else present when she was there.

Q.—Who brought her to the room? A.—I can't say; somebody brought her there. I think she had a little child in her arms. She sat down and I asked her to tell me the story of her husband's death, with all the particulars, and I told her that all I wanted to know was the exact truth about it.

Q.—Was there a doorkeeper to the room? A.—I think there was nobody by at all.

Q.—But was there a doorkeeper outside the door? A.—That I don't know.

Q.—Do you remember that there was a doorkeeper for that room? A.—That door communicated with another room; there was no door into the hall; I think that door communicated with the next room, which communicated with the hall.

Was it an inner room or not, gentlemen? This is what Garfield swears to. The *Journal* says it is not true. That is between Garfield and the *Journal*, and between them I would not know which to believe. [Applause.]

Q.—So she did not go from a hall into that other room before she would get into the room where you were? A.—Yes; I take it that the question of the inner room is a settled question.

Q.—Was that door leading from the outer door into this open or shut? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Who occupied the outer room at the time? A.—There were several Custom House clerks who had desks behind a sort of railing.

Q.—In that inner room was there anybody beside yourself? A.—Nobody. Some of the other men who were getting up statements about other parishes came in there, but the room was assigned to me. [Applause.]

GARFIELD DRILLING NEGROES IN PERJURY

So the question is, what did he do in the inner room? and that question was asked him under oath.

Q.—What did you do? A.—I took all those papers, commencing with the protest, and read them carefully and made a careful brief of their contents, giving the summary of each witness in my own way, as I would if I were a lawyer in the case. [Applause.]

There is Garfield at New Orleans—the man that asks to preside in the chief office of this great Nation. There is Garfield sitting in that inner room in the Custom House, where the light of day was cut off, and receiving the evidence that turned the Parish of West Feliciana and examining them as though he were a lawyer in the case, and so he swears:

When I had completed that I felt a great deal of anxiety to see the men who had testified if I could.

It was not enough to read the evidence as it had been fixed up for the negroes and the whites, but it was more than that.

"I confess I felt a good deal of surprise and astonishment at the revelations contained in these documents. That I went there with no little apprehension that there must be a good deal of lying in the papers of both sides connected with the election. I made inquiry and found that a considerable number of the witnesses whose testimony I had examined, and inquired for them and procured interviews with them. I sat down with them and asked them to tell me in their own way the stories of their relation to the election. I cannot name all the witnesses with whom I conversed, but some of them I remember distinctly. Mrs. Amy Mitchell, (I shall have something to say about her directly), the young woman whose husband had been killed during the registry or election. I also remember Judge Duall, a Parish Judge, whom I examined in the same way as to the result of the examination. It was a conversation of my own with these witnesses. I draughted some interrogatories to draw out more fully from some of the witnesses the testimony which they had given rather in brief and some of the interrogatories which subsequently were appended to the testimony of these witnesses."

Now, notice what he has sworn to: That he occupied that room, and that when the testimony was all handed to him relating to the parish of West Feliciana, he examined it and the testimony, and he made out a list of one-half or two-thirds of the witnesses, and he sent for them one by one. He examined them, and when their testimony was not as full as he desired, he prepared additional interrogatories, which went, in some cases at least, before the Returning Board. A little further about what he did:

Q.—Some of these affidavits I notice in the West Feliciana case were made after you arrived in New Orleans. Did you have anything to do with them yourself—in taking them? A.—Nothing, except that in some instances, as I have related, I prepared interrogatories.

Now, gentlemen, he mentions as the most remarkable case in which he prepared the questions for the witnesses, the case of Amy Mitchell, so I will read what Garfield swore to in regard to that case.

Q.—As regards the case of Amy Mitchell, which made an impression on you, can you tell whether it was before or after you were furnished with a copy of her affidavit that you had this conversation with her? A.—It was afterward. It was the reading of the affidavit that impressed me, and I asked to have her sent to me.

Q.—I see that the affidavit appears to have been sworn to the 30th of November? A.—I advised them to take a fuller statement by interrogatories from Amy Mitchell, and I think I propounded a portion of the interrogatories. The preliminary statement, the simple affidavit, was earlier.

THE PERJURY CONFESSED.

Now, gentlemen, I will turn over a page and see what the case of Amy Mitchell was. (Turning the leaves of a book.) She first made an affidavit in the Custom House where she was examined privately by James A. Garfield. That affidavit was not full enough. He prepared additional interrogatories to be propounded to her; and she answered those interrogatories, and in her testimony before the same committee she afterward *herself swore that there was no truth in the statement given in response to Garfield's interrogatories.* In answer to a question propounded by Governor Cox, of Ohio, who is a Republican, Amy Mitchell said—she repeated her direct testimony—that every statement contained in the affidavit was false; that she did not say anything because she knew it, but *said what they told her to say.* Her testimony also showed that she had been trained in the Custom House to testify before the committee. I don't say that Garfield was present when she swore to the answers to the interrogatories, but he prepared the interrogatories after he had an interview with that colored woman, when there was no person besides themselves present; and the same woman comes before the committee of Congress, not in an inner room, not when the light of God's day is shut off, but she comes before the committee of Democrats and Republicans, and in that testimony, given under oath and under the test of a cross examination by the Republican members of the committee, she says *there was not a word of truth in the testimony which she gave in answer to Garfield's questions.* [Applause.]

The next purpose, gentlemen, I have in my mind is to ask why did General Garfield spend eighteen days in the inner room of the Custom House? Why did he have private interviews with the colored and white people whose testimony was to be taken to be used before the Returning Board? and why did he prepare interrogatories for the witnesses? I will answer in his own words:

Q.—But didn't you understand that in the cases where you suggested that interrogatories should be prepared instead of evidence, they were to go before the Returning Board? A.—Yes, sir.

GARFIELD KNEW TILDEN CARRIED THE STATE.

I wish to connect directly this transaction with the duties of the man who takes the solemn oath to deal fairly. It was his duty as a member of the commission to deal fairly.

The next question is, what did Garfield know in regard to Louisiana. That we find on page 803. I say he knew Louisiana was Democratic by 8,000 majority when he sat in that inner room and had private conversations with the witnesses and prepared interrogatories to guide and control their testimony, when he was at that work, and when he was writing a brief to make it appear the other way, he knew that Louisiana had cast a Democratic majority of 8,000, and here is his sworn testimony on that subject:

Q.—Did you get any idea how the vote of Louisiana stood from the face of the returns? A.—I had all those ideas that could be got from the newspapers and the leaders of the different parties. We had had, of course, very full information of that sort.

Q.—Presuming that there were not some parishes to be thrown out by the Returning Board, it was very clear that the State had gone for Nicholls and Tilden, was it not? A.—It was very well understood by the time I got there, and, indeed, before I got there, that if nothing but the face of the returns was to be considered, and if every vote sent up was to be treated as a legal vote, Mr. Tilden was ahead. [Applause.]

Q.—And if every vote sent up was a legal vote, and some more Republican votes were not found, it was very clear that the State had gone for Nicholls and Tilden? A.—Yes.

There is your man, Republicans, that you propose to place in the chair that Washington occupied. [A voice, "No, never."] It will never be done. No man with a record like that did ever take that chair, and in the kind providence of an eternal God it will never occur. He knew by the returns that Tilden, for President, and Nicholls, for Governor, were elected in the State of Louisiana, and yet when he knew that, he says when he got to New Orleans he staid there eighteen days, and all that he did was to sit in that inner room where nobody could find him except they passed from the public hall through another room, and there alone with poor ignorant witnesses, he prepared interrators and talked with them, and that those interrogatories and that talk went to the Board and furnished scoundrels the of that board pretexts to return against the truth that Tilden was beaten in Louisiana. Could you suppose that this man was to return to Washington and become a juror and decide whether Tilden or Hayes was elected, and to decide between man and man whether Hendricks or Wheeler was elected Vice President?

The *Journal* says: "If this can be substantiated, then Garfield would be disgraced." [Laughter.] How stands he now? How between you and me—between our intelligence and your conscience and minds? Aye, more than that. How is it between you and yourselves? Is he disgraced? "Unless Mr. Hendricks can substantiate the charge he is disgraced." I have accepted the issue without fear; and I stand here in the presence of my neighbors; [uproarious applause which lasted several minutes] I thank God and your intelligence, I am not disgraced. [Applause.] Mr. Hendricks offered no proof of the charges in the Marion speech, and has none since he cannot produce any. The charge is unsupported by any evidence worthy of belief," and the evidence is Garfield himself. [Applause] That is harder on Garfield than anything I ever said. [A voice, "That's it; give it to 'em Tom."]

GARFIELD AND THE ELECTORAL COMMISSION.

Now, gentlemen, this man that thus came and conducted himself at the city of New Orleans, and helped to prepare the case, and helped to get a false return from a false and perjured returning board came on to Washington, and then what do you think he did when there was a bill proposed in Congress—the bill that did finally pass—to appoint a commission composed of five members of the house and five members of the senate and five members of the supreme court to hold a conference upon this great issue? When that bill was pending Garfield got up and said, no, it must not be; and here are the reasons he gave:

"It assumes the right of Congress to go down into the colleges and inquire into all the acts and facts connected with their work. It assumes the right of Congress to go down into the States to review the act of every officer, to open every ballot box, and to examine every ballot cast by 7,000,000 of Americans." That was Garfield's object to the bill—that if it did pass and that these fifteen men appointed under the law, it would be their duty to go back of all technicalities and returns, and to pass upon the real fact of the case, to go into the real ballot box and see how the votes were, and to decide the case upon the real truth. And after that when the bill passed, and he became one of the fifteen, he voted every time that they should not open the door to investigate, but that the law closed the door, and said that Kellogg's certificate and the certificate of the Returning Board was stronger than law and the Constitution and the judgment of Congress. And his vote was the eighth vote against seven that decided that they should not go behind the Returning Board. [Applause.]

Mr. Julian said, "when he stood in the House it was Garfield speaking, but when he was upon the commission it was the party demanding power, money and office." [Applause.] Let me read you this oath he took. I take it from Mr. Julian's speech: "I, Jas. A. Garfield, do solemnly swear that I will impartially examine and consider all questions submitted to the Commission of which I am a member, and a true judgment render thereon agreeable to the Constitution and laws, so help me God." [Applause and laughter.] I don't pretend to be any thing but a wicked lawer—that's all; but there is not wealth enough in the House or in the Senate of the United States; to say: If you pass this law I hold that it opens the door to investigation, and we can go down to New Orleans and ascertain how the vote was in fact, and then after I got upon the Commission to turn around and say that the Returning Board and its finding is conclusive upon us, and we cannot investigate at all. I would not do it for a thousand years of tenure in the great office for which he is a candidate. [Applause.]

RAILROAD GUIDE TO HEAVEN

The *Catholic Review* prints the following "Railroad guide for travelers on their way to heaven:"—

1. No return tickets or excursion trains.
2. Infants in the arms of their Holy Mother, the Catholic Church, free.
3. No deadheads or half fares allowed.
4. Travelers are particularly requested to bring nothing with them but good works, otherwise they may miss the train or incur serious trouble on the frontier.
5. Clergy as well as others carrying money run great risks—no insurance taken on such luggage.
6. Passengers received at all points on this route.
7. No runners, gamblers, drunkards, or thieves, or scalp tickets permitted.
8. Travelers should beware of counterfeit tickets issued by unauthorized agents, and also the pickpockets, pride and boasting.
9. Baggage should be examined from time to time for fear of rust or moth.
10. Parents are requested to keep an eye on their children, as they may be spirited away by bad people and fallen angels; they are also requested not to expose their children to dangers on the platform.
11. Young people should avoid the dangerous custom of looking out of the windows and admiring the scenery, as dust and poison are in the air.
12. No lay-over tickets issued. Tickets non-transferrable.
13. For further information apply at the head office, and be it fully understood that faith, and when possible good works, are necessary accomplishments for all those who desire to travel this way.

To all of which the *Christian at Work* adds this comment:

"In order to accommodate all, several special trains will run, known as the Baptist train, Methodist, Presbyterian, Episcopal, Lutheran, Reformed Dutch, and other trains; the passport of faith good on all; on the Baptist train part of the trip is by water, but the destination and conditions of travel are the same."

UNABLE TO MAKE A TRADE.

The family had only lately moved in the neighborhood. A day or two after their arrival the head of the family went to a grocer in the neighborhood and asked the price of a can of condensed milk.

"Fifteen cents," said the proprietor.

"Fifteen devils!" exclaimed the customer. "Why, man alive, I don't want to buy a dozen cans, but only one. What do you ask for half a can, wholesale figures?"

"Never sell half a can."

"I reckon you never sell anything if you mark your goods up that way. Suppose I take a whole can, will you come down to a dime?"

"Fifteen cents is the usual price."

"That may be with the unreliable transient customers, but I am an old citizen of Galveston, and the store that catches my permanent trade will have to be enlarged within six months. Say a dime, and throw in a pound or so of soda crackers, and it's a whack."

"Do you buy a good deal in the course of a year?" asked the proprietor, with a sneer.

"Do I buy a good deal? I should say I did. Why, it won't be more than two months before I'll have to get another box of matches. The box I am using from now is more than half gone, and I only got it last February, too. Say a dime for the condensed milk, and one of them stale watermelons thrown in as a sorter of an inducement, and you can put these two nickels in your burglar-proof safe."

"Fifteen cents is the lowest price."

"I wish you could see my blacking brush. It can't hold out over Christmas, and then I'm bound to negotiate for a new one. Throw one box of blacking in with the condensed milk and it's a transaction."

"I won't do it."

"All right! You won' do it. I'll just keep my eye on you. I'll bet your stock is insured for twice what it's worth, and you are going to have a fire pretty soon. When a merchant don't care to build up his trade he is fixing to fail or swindle somebody somehow. Good morning, sir."—*Galveston News.*

WHAT A NOTED LIAR!—Secretary John Sherman, in a speech to a Garfield Club at Washington the other evening, among other lies, said: "Not a single Republican was to be found in the Confederate Army." Well, *now*, as the cute Yankee would put it, how will the Cashier of the Treasury assign Longstreet, Key, Mosby, Ackerman, etc., who for years wore gray uniforms, and ever since the war closed have received the same bounties that "the boys in blue" received. Somebody, many years ago said: "Ye hypocrites, how can ye escape the damnation of hell." There is just where these hypocritical Garfielders will land, notwithstanding the fact that such men as Beecher & Co. have been trying to cover up that hot place.

IS HE A GOOD JUDGE?—Colonel Forney says: "Full information enables me to speak by the book when I assert that there was not a Republican leader, of any note, that did not admit, on reflection, that Garfield's selection was a blunder." This is a revelation made by Colonel Forney, a Republican leader at Chicago, devoted to Grant, and who conversed freely with all the leading members of the Convention. The Colonel's judgment of public men at this period can be relied on.

LIST OF REPUBLICAN DEFECTIONS.

The sneering illustrations of the ultra Republican press to the "time servers and place seekers," as it calls those gentlemen in the party ranks who have had the hardihood to desert a candidate because his record disqualifies him for the highest office in the people's gift, are best answered—if, indeed, they are worthy of reply—by the names of the gentlemen themselves. With great care and painstaking there has been prepared a list of some of those more prominent members of the Republican party who have thus far placed themselves on record for Winfield S. Hancock and his worthy associate on the Presidential ticket, William H. English. The names are given below:

Leonard W. Jerome, of New York city.
Horatio King, of New York city.
General Patrick H. Jones, of New York city.
Gen. Butterfield, of New York city.
Hon. Eli Thayer, of Massachusetts.
Hon. Charles Francis Adams, of Massachusetts.
Ex-Governor Andrew G. Curtin, of Pennsylvania.
W. B. Dinsmore, President of the Adams Express Company.
John Hoey, Superintendent of the Adams Express Company.
Hon. John W. Forney, editor of the Philadelphia *Progress*.
Edward Butler, editor of the New Haven *Palladium*, a recent staunch Republican organ.
Hilton Rowan Helper, author of "The Impending Crisis."
Hon. S. W. Moulton, recently a Republican member of Congress from Illinois.
Judge Moeser, County Judge, of Shelbyville, Illinois.
Mr. A. Read, Chairman of the Republican Central Committee of Sullivan county, New York.
Hon. George R. Wendling, of St. Louis, a leading Republican and ex-member of Congress, will take the stump for Hancock and English. He will be remembered as the gentleman who replied effectively to Colonel Ingersoll's lecture on "Hell."
Colonel John A. Wimpy, heretofore a prominent Republican of Georgia. He will vote and work for Hancock.
Hon. Lewis Loveless, of Pike county, Indiana, an able lawyer and a fine speaker.
Peter Wilson, a leading lawyer of Streater, Illinois, an active Republican until Garfield's nomination Mr. Wilson has never held office, and has no predilections in that direction.
General E. W. Barber, of Michigan. General Barber succeeded General Terrell as Third Assistant Postmaster General at the instance of his staunch friend, the late Zachariah Chandler.
Colonel George Williamson, late United States Minister to Central America. Mr. Williamson is a representative Southern man of wealth and influence, residing in New Orleans.
Daniel R. Goodloe, of Washington, a Republican of the old school, and a Southern abolitionist for thirty years, and at one time, an Emancipation Commissioner under Lincoln.
General Pearson, of Pittsburg, Pa., whose recent declaration for Hancock caused so much dismay to Republicans in Western Pennsylvania.
Henry B. Hayes, the wealthy Republican coal operator, of Allegheny county, Pa. Mr. Hayes did brilliant service as Colonel of a regiment during the war; was Secretary of Legation to Denmark; is now a leader and a guide in matters political, and exercises and influences over thousands of voters in the bituminous coal regions.
Messrs. Bullock, the millionaire manufacturers of Pennsylvania. During the war the firm bearing this name fitted out several whole Regiments of Union soldiers. The present members of the house have always been Republicans.
Hon. Henry W. Harrington, the Greeback candidate for Governor of Indiana in 1876, when he was indorsed by many Republicans.
Eugene B. Travis, of Westchester, New York. Mr. Travis was in 1876, the Republican candidate for Surrogate of his county.
John Grover, Chanberry, New Jersey, an influential citizen. He has a handsome Hancock banner in front of his residence.
Ex-Senator Thompson, of Indianapolis, a personal and political friend of the late Oliver P. Morton.
Colonel D. W. Magraw, of the old One Hundred and Sixteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers. He has been a life-long Republican.
John T. Long, St. Louis, one of the most prominent Grant men of the West.
W. A. Guthrie, Fayetteville, North Carolina, prominent in State politics.
Hon. E. D. Seldomridge, of Terre Haute, Indiana. Mr. Seldomridge is attorney for the Indianapolis and St. Louis Railroad, and has been in the Legislature several times as a Republican.
A. B. Falsenthal, of Terre Haute, Indiana, who was Secretary of the Republican County Committee in 1876.
William Massey, one of Philadelphia's millionaires, and the principal owner of the Philadelphia and Atlantic City railroad, a prominent Republican politician and a member of the Union League.
George W. Vinton, of Moline, Illinois, who in 1876 came within an ace of being the Republican candidate for Lieutenant Governor.
John J. Redrick, a prominent Republican of Omaha, Nebraska, who says, "I believe as God is my judge a change of party administration will be for the good of the greatest number."
Hundreds of other names could be added to this list, but we have not the space to give them at present.

A woman at Carson, Nevada, is said to have undertaken to refrain from speaking for forty days. The report runs as follows: "She began at nine in the morning, and at 10½ her pulse was so feeble from exhaustion that the physicians feared she would die by noon. At 11 her heart beat but twenty-six a minute, and her respirations were hardly noticeable. Her friends now urged her to discontinue her terrible task, and told her some gossip about a neighbor. On hearing it she immediately rushed from the house, and going across the street, met a lady friend and talked to 6½ last night, and is now fully restored."

THE LOYAL GUERRILLA.—An exchange says: "General Mosby, United States Consul, was charged July 30th, with committing an assault with a spear on an American seamen. After hearing the evidence, the Magistrate cautioned Mosby and dismissed the summons."

Some one asked a lad how it was that he was so short for his age. He replied, "Father keeps me so busy I ain't time to grow."

A TERRIBLE DISEASE.

LIMBURGER CHEESE—ITS DEADLY EFFECT.

Probably the meanest trick that was ever played on a white man, was played last week in this city, and the fact that there is no vigilance committee here is the only reason the perpetrators of the trick are alive. A business man had just purchased a new stiff hat, and he went into a saloon with half a dozen friends to fit the hat on his head. They all took beer, and passed around the hat so all could see it. One of the meanest men that ever held a country office went to the bar tender, and had a thin slice of limburg cheese cut off, and when the party were looking at the frescoed ceiling through beer glasses, this wicked person slipped the cheese under the sweat leather of the hat, and the