The Centre Democrat.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

The Largest, Cheapest and Best Paper PUBLISHED IN CENTRE COUNTY.

THE CENTRE DEMOCRAT is published every Thursday morning, at Bellefonte, Centre county, Pa.
TERMS—Cash in advance
Payments made within three months will be con-

A LIVE PAPER—devoted to the interests of the

No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at option of publishers. Papers going out of the county must be paid for in advance,

Any person procuring us tencash subscribers will be sent a copy free of charge.

Our extensive circulation makes this paper an unusually reliable and profitable medium for anvertising. We have the most ample facilities for JOB WORK and are prepared to print all kinds of Books, Tracts, Programmes, Posters, Commercial printing, &c., in the nest style and at the lowest possible rates.

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LOCAL NOTICES, in local columns, 10 cents per line.

Democratic Delegate Election.

The Democratic voters of Centre county will meet at the regular place of holding the general election for their district, on Saturday, September 18, 1880,

to elect delegates to the Democratic County Convention. The election will open at 2 o'clock P. M., and close at 6 o'clock P. M.

The Delegates chosen at the above time will meet in the Court House, at Bellefonte, on TUESDAY, the 21st day of SEPTEM-BER, at 2 o'clock, P. M., to nominate one condidate for Congress, subject to the decision of the Congressional Conferees, two candidates for Assembly, one candidate for District Attorney, and one candidate for County Surveyor, and transact such other business as may be regularly brought

The number of delegates to which each district is entitled under the present apportionment, is as follows:

	(N. W	. :	Harris tov	rnshir	,	2
Bellefonre, .	8. W.		Howard	11		2
	(W. W	1.	Huston			ī
Howard Bor	ough	1	Liberty	**		2
Milesburg	11		Marion	66		2
Millheim	44		Miles	44		5
Philipsburg	44		Patton	11		1
Unionville	**		Penn	44		3
Benner Tow	nship		Potter	**	north	3
Boggs	**			16	south	4
Burnside	44	1	Rush	66		2
Curtin	66	1	Snow Shoe	. 44		- 0
College			Spring	16		4
Ferguson	- 66		Taylor	**		i
Ferguson			Union	- 66		î
Gregg	6.		Walker	44		â
Half Moon	- 60		Worth	14		i
Haines	**		1			

The above apportionment was made under the authority of the following resolution, adopted August 14, 1866:

Resolved, That hereafter the Democratic County Convention in Centre county shall be composed of one Delegate from every fifty Democratic votes polled at each and every Gubernatorial election in said county, which said Delegates shall be allotted to the saveral beroughs and townships by the several boroughs and townships by the Standing Committee of the County proportion to the Democratic votes polled in the several election districts at the Gubernatorial election next proceeding the County Convention.

The delegate election in all cases, will be conducted strictly in accordance with the rules of the party heretofore adopted, except as to the time of opening and closing, which is as above stated. The following are the rules.

1st. The election for delegates to represent the dif-ferent districts in the annual Democratic county con-vention, shall be held at the usual place of holding the general elections of each district, on the Saturday preceding the third Tuesday in September, in each and every year, beginning at two o'clock P. M., on said day, continuing until six o'clock P. M.

every year, beginning at two coordinates of the continuing until six o'clock p. M.

2d. The said delegate elections shall be held by an election board, to consist of the member of County Committee for each district, and two other Democratic voters thereof, who shall be appointed or designated by the County Committee. In case any of the persons oc constituting the board shall be absent from the place of holding the election for a quarter of an hour after the time appointed, by Rule First, for the opening of the same, his or their place or places shall be filled by an election, to be conducted, viva voce, by the Democratic voters present at the time.

of holding the election for a quarter of an hour after the time appointed, by Rule First, for the opening of the same, his or their place or places shall be filled by an election, to be conducted, viva voce, by the Democratic voters present at the time.

3d. Every qualified voter of the district, who at the late general election voted the Democratic ticket, shall be entitled to a vote at the elegate elections; and any qualified elector of the district who will pledge his word of honor to support the Democratic ticket at the next general election shall be permitted to vote at the next general election shall be permitted to vote at the delegate elections.

4th. The voting at all delegate elections shall be by ballot; upon which ballot shall be written or printed the name or names of the delegate or delegates excluded the same of the delegate or delegates. Each ballot shall be received from the person voting the same, by a member of the election board, and by him deposited in a box or other receptacle provided for. that purpose, to which box or other receptacle provided for that purpose, to which box or other receptacle provided in Rule Fourth, nor shall such instructions if voted upon the ballot, be binding upon the delegates, unless one-half or more of the ballots shall contain instructions concerning the same office. Whenever half or more of the ballots shall contain instructions concerning any office, the delegates elected at such elections shall be held to be instructed to support the candidates having the highest number of votes for such office.

6th. Each election board shall keep an accurate statement of the persons elected delegates and all instructions voted shall be certified by sald board, to the County Convention, upon printed blanks to be furnished by the County Conventions, in which complains the alleged facts shall be specifically set forth and verified by the delegates or the valuetion shall proceed to the Convention what delegates when such selections are entitled to east therein, and what instru

shall be the duty of the President of the convention to cast the vote of such delegate or delegates in ac-cordance with the instructions; and the delegate or delegates so offending shall be forthwith expelled from the convention and shall not be eligible to any office or place of trust in the party for a period of two

years, 10th. In convention a majority of all voters shall be necessary to a nomination; and no person's name shall be excluded from the list of candidates until after the third ballot or vote, when the person receiving the least number of votes shall be omitted and struck from the roll, and so on at each successive vote

ing the least number of votes shall be omitted and struck from the roll, and so on at each successive vote until a nomination be made.

11th. If any person who is a candidate for any nomination before a county convention, shall be proven to have offered or paid any money, or other valuable thing, or made any promise of a consideration or reward to any person for his vote or influence, to secure the delegate from any district, or shall have offered or paid any money or valuable thing, or promised any consideration or reward, to any delegate for his vote or to any person with a view of inducing or securing the votes of delegates, or if the same shall be done by any other person with the knowledge and consent of such candidate, the name of such candidate shall be immediately stricken from the list of candidates; or if such fact be ascertained after his nomination to any office and before the final adjournment the nomination shall be struck from the ticket and the vacancy supplied by a new nomination, and in either case, such person shall be ineligible to any nomination by the convention, or to an election as a delegate thereafter. And in case it shall be alleged after the adjournment of the convention that any candidate put in nomination has been guilty of such acts or of any other fraudulent practices to obtain such nomination, the charge shall be investigated by the County Committee, and such steps taken as the good of the party may require.

mittee, and such steps taken as the good of the party may require.

12th. If any delegate shall receive any money or other valuable thing, or accept the promise of any consideration or reward to be paid, delivered or secur-ed to him or to any person for such candidate, as inducement for his vote, upon proof of the fact to the satisfaction of the convention, such delegate shall be forthwith expelled and shall not be received as a dele-gate to any further convention and shall be incligible to any party nomination.

13th. Cases arising under the 7th, 11th and 12th rules, shall have precedence over all other business in convention until determined.

14th. That the term of the chairman of the county committee shall begin on the first day of January of each and every year.

committee shall begin on the iris us of a several boroughs ach and every year.

15th. That the delegates from the several boroughs und townships be authorized, in conjunction with the hairman of the county committee to appoint the members of the committee for the various boroughs and townships.

COMMITTEES TO HOLD DELEGATE ELECTIONS

COMMITTEES TO HOLD DELEGATE ELECTIONS.

Bellefonte Borough, North ward—William Galbraith, Chairman; Frank P, Blair, W. F. Reber, Bellefonte Borough, South ward—W. C. Heinle, Chairman; Dr. Jas. H. Dobbins, John McDermot, Bellefonte Borough, West ward—William Harper, Chairman; W. A. Morrison, S. A. McQuistlon, Milesburg Borough—Frank E. Bible, Chairman; C. K. Essington, O. P. Kreamer, Howard Borough—A. J. Gardner, Chairman; Howard Brickley, Alexander Honderson, Millheim Borough—J. H. Reifanyder, Chairman; J. C. Smith, J. H. Breon,

Philipsburg Borough—C. G. Herlinger, Chairman; J. J. Lingle, Albert Owen,

Howard Borough—Patrick J. McDonnel, Chairman; A. J. Griest, Dr. Constans Cambridge,
Benner Township—Urah Stover, Chairman; John Rishel, John Knox.

Bogss Township—James A. McClain, Chairman;

Rishel, John Knox.
Boggs Township—James A. McClain, Chairman;
Col. Jas. F. Weaver, John A. Whitehill.
Burnside Township—William Hipple, Chairman;
B. Veideffer, John Mulholland.
College Township—Hon. Samuel Gilliland, Chair

College Township—Hon. Samuel Gilliland, Chair-man; Frank Taylor, Jacob Botorf, Curtin Township—David Delong, Chairman; David Brickley, Mitchell Leathers, Ferguson Township, old precinct—R. G. Brett, Chairman; W. H. Fry, Peter Fry, Ferguson Township, new precinct—O. M. Sheets, Chairman; Miles W. Malker, Simon Ward. Gregg Township—M. L. Rishel, Chairman; S. J. Herring T. R. Jenstson.

leering, T. B. Jemison, aines Township—George Keister, Chairman; H. Mingle, Sol. Ettlinger. alf Moon township—John Ward, Chairman; J. C. Griffin, Charles Lynn. arris Township—Samuel Ishler, Chairman; honnas Eller, Phillin Myer.

II. Griffin, Charles Lynn.

19. Harris Township-Samuel Ishler, Chairman; Thomas Riley, Philip Myers.

20. Howard Township-David Tanyer, Chairman; William Lyons, Samuel B. Leathers.

21. Huston Township-Henry G. Chronister, Chairman; Daniel Irvin, John I. Miles.

22. Liberty Township-W. H. Gardner, Chairman; David Confer, Alfred Bitser.

23. Marion Township-John Hoy, Jr., Chairman; Daniel Miller, Joseph Heberling.

24. Miles Township-Samuel K. Fanst, Chairman; George Royer, John Wolfe.

25. Patton Township-Dr. J. M. Bush, Chairman; Agnew Sellers, George Pottsgrove.

26. Pent Township-W. F. Smith, Chairman; Samuel Ard, J. S. Meyer.

27. Potter Township, north precinct—D. F. Luse,

Ard, J. S. Meyer.
Potter Township, north precinct—D. F. Luse,
Chairman; William Swab, John Shannon.
Potter Township, south precinct—Geo. W. Spangler, Chairman; William From, Samuel Slack.
Rush Township—William Cullen, Chairman;
Barney Coyle, J. W. Collins.
Snow Shoe—John G. Uzzle, Chairman; J. H.
Molt, A. C. Rinton.

Snow Shoe-John G. Uzzie, Chairman, Holt, A. C. Hinton. Spring Township-E. C. Wood, Chairman; David Noll, N. A. Lucas.

N. A. Lucas.
Township—Samuel Hoover, Chairman;
Calderwoed, Christian Sharer.
Township—J. 8 Fredericks, Chairman; 8.
erick, D. C. Ammerman;
Township—Samuel Decker, Chairman;
Brown, John H. Beck.
Township—G. R. Williams, Chairman;
zer Records, Owen McCann.

By order of the committee. J. L. SPANGLER, Chairman,

Assembly

MESSRS. EDITORS .- We know that as

for the CENTRE DEMOCRAT.

editors of the organ of the Democratic party in Centre county, you propose to treat all aspirants for nominations with impartiality and fairness, yet you will permit one of your constant readers, though the columns of your valuable paper, to express his opinions as to the propriety of

the nominations about to be made for Assembly. We have no word of objection to any gentleman named for that office. We are personally acquainted with all of tious and competent men. Any two of the new constitution, the State is to be dicial, Senatorial and Representative districts. Centre county is now in a full list of Democratic districts. It is important under the new apportionment. That will influence of our representatives. If new the two hundred members. Even if they are men of high characters and marked abilities, the session will be nearly over before they become sufficiently known to exercise the ordinary influence which they might possess. Whereas, if our old members, Hons. Wm. A. Murray and J. P. Gephart, are re-nominated and re-elected we will have representatives of experience, who are personally acquainted with all the old members who will be returned from other districts. This will enable them to secure places upon important and controlling committees, and thus give them a power and influence which no new members can have, although equally good men. Therefore in our opinion the best interests of our party and county would be served by renominating our old members. There

is, however, another view of the question

which our people should not overlook. So

ations than ever had occurred before. A thoroughly organized scheme existed to take four millions of dollars out of the State Treasury on the pretense of paying the losses occasioned by the Pittsburg riots of 1877. One and a half millions of this amount was a clean steal, and was to be used to corrupt the legislature to pass the bill. Every appliance which the skill of trained lobbyists knew how to use was brought to bear to seduce members from the path of duty. The scheme was ultimately defeated by a majority of two votes. Both the members from Centre county, Messrs. Gephart and Murray, stood up manfully and bravely against the corruptionists and at every stage voted against the bill. Had they voted differently the bill would have passed and the State Treasury been robbed of four millions of dollars. Their integrity and heroism under such great temptation should be recognized and rewarded by a re-nomination But it may be said that our members in this matter only did their plain and simple duty, and had they taken an opposite ourse they would have made themselves infamous. This is true, but doing one's full duty, under strong temptation to neglect it, is the very highest characteristic of an honest man. When the great Christian Statesman, James A. Garfield, so far forgot his duty as to accept the Credit Mobilier and De Golyer bribes, our people should recognize perfect honesty in a representative as a rare quality and reward it ccordingly. Do not let the Democrats of Centre county treat faithful representatives in the same way they would those who were recreant to their duty. These are our sentiments and opinions, but if the majority shall deem it wise to nominate new men we will give them a cordial sup-

LETTER FROM PITTSBURG.

Special Correspondence of the DEMOCRAT PITTSBURG, September 13, 1880 .- The nost important event of last week politically, was the scoring Hendricks gave Garfield. We see in this speech all the energy and fluency which has made Gov. Hendricks so powerful. From beginning to end he never hesitates or halts, but rushes impetuously on in the most convincing statements, and with such well chosen and aptly put language that one is raised and carried off in admiration of the man. It is undoubtedly the finest thing of the campaign. We need have no doubt now of Indiana. That Hendricks and English will carry it for our ticket, I have not the

Franklin Landers, who is the Democratic candidate for Governor, is a great big Long John Wentworth kind of a man, and was a member of Congress the first time Randall was elected speaker. Landers is a pork packer of Indianapolis, and has as much money as English has, and will spond it as liberally. He is not much on grammar, but can put out the common sense in a way that stuns the elegant Porter who runs against him. They used to tell a story on Landers in Congress, that in a discussion with Joe Blackburn, or any other dressy members, he said that "any fellow who didn't like the smell of a hog, was a leetle too nice to live." Landers is a handsome big fellow, and is business all over. The day he carries Indiana for Governor, is the day that decides Hancock's

WHAT ABOUT NEW YORK?

Is all this whistling of the Republicans about carrying New York intended to create an atmosphere in which a steal of the electoral vote of that State will be perpetrated by the Legislature, after the October election? Would the people of this country stand that? Under the color of law, the Republican Governor of New York can call the Legislature together, they can pass an Act giving the selection of the good Democrats, but also honest, conscien- journ, and what remedy have we? Where would we get 35 electoral votes to even up them, if nominated and elected, will no on. That action might, however, doubly doubt reflect credit on the party and on insure us the 29 from Pennsylvania and the county. The next session of the the 21 from Illinois. Lyman Trumbull legislature will be one of the most import- is making a gallant fight in Illinois. Trumant that has been held for years. Under | bull is the only man I ever heard who could get away with Douglass. He was newly apportioned into Congressional, Ju- too many for the Little Giant all the time. He spoke rapidly and on a very high key. and when he would get after Douglass you would wish you were not there to listen to to our people that she shall fare as well him. You could stand and listen to Lincoln, for he would throw in a lot of jokes depend very much upon the standing and and the first thing you know you would be applauding him with the crowd, but Trummen are sent they will be entire strangers bull would make the cold chills run over at Harrisburg, unacquainted with any of you. Trumbull and Ben Butler are now uttering the same prophesies, that Han-

cock will sweep things. After we carry Indiana, of which I think there is no doubt, Governor Hendricks ought to come to Pennsylvania and make several speeches. Let Voorhees go to Illinois. He has but to cross the Wabash, and they take him in there with a gusto. Hendricks is a much better card for Pennsylvania. His two speeches here four years ago, one at Bellefonte and one in Pittsburg, were the best things of that campaign. Very few men stand up and fill the bill of expectation before a mass meeting. People who have read the fiery speeches of some Congressmen, are often disappointed at a sight or hearing of a

Ex-Gov. Gilbert C. Walker, of Virginia, who accompanied Hendricks to Centre county to that memorable meeting where far we have only considered the interests the four ex-Governors spoke on the same of the party without regard to what is due stand, was a fine looking man but a poor individuals. The members of the last stick to talk. Hendricks is a noble look-

ing man and ean give utterance to noble sentiments. The State Committee should secure him if possible for several speeches after the Indiana election or before it if he could come. Ben Butler should be got for the coal regions and some other distinguished "floppers" should go into Bradford county. We are to have a large meeting in Pittsburg to be presided over and talked to exclusively by "floppers." Uncle Jake Zeigler, our nominee for Senator, in the 41st District, is attending all the pole raisings and is fairly astonishing himself by the manner in which he can acquit him self. He has everything in his favor towards a good reception. The mere rela-tion of his experience in politics is inter-esting and unless the Republicans double tenm it on him he will redeem the district.
If everybody outside the district who like
Zeigler could vote for him, he would be pretty sure of a large majority.

HENDRICKS ON GARFIELD.

The Vice President de jure Dissects Gen. Garfield as a Visiting Statesman.

OF HIS OWN MOUTH THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE CONVICTED OF MANIPULAT

ING ELECTION RETURNS. Mr. Hendricks, in a speech at Mar ion, Ind., on the 12th of August last, having reviewed the connection of General Garfield with the Louisiana frauds of 1876, has since been violently assailed for that speech by the local journals and more recently by Secretary Sherman. On Monday, Sept. 9, the Indianapolis Journal deliberately challenged Mr. Hendricks to substantiate the imputations put by him in his Marion speech upon Gen. Garfield, admitting their fatal force, if they could be substantiated, in the following words:

"This is a specific charge of corruption against Gen. Garfield. Assuming, to begin with, that the election of to begin with, Hayes was fraudulent, an assumption which, as a lawyer, Mr. Hendricks know is not only unwarrantable false, he asserts that Gen. Garfield 'had more to do with it than any other man.' Proceeding to specify, Mr. Hendricks asserts that Gen. Garfield went to New Orleans as a partisan, 'without authority a 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 me of the inner rooms of Packard's Customs House, manipulated the returns and prepared affidavits and interrogatories to make out

TIATED GEN. GARFIELD WOULD BE DISGRACED."

Mr. Hendricks promptly accepted the challenge and on Monday evening made an elaborate speech on the subject of General Garfield's connection with the Louisiana frauds. Slips of this speech were furnished to the Indianapolis Journel of the New York Challenge of the New York (1998). nal, which, after the manner of the New York Tribune, refused to print it, gracefor Traume, retused to print it, grace-fully alluding to the speech as "mock thunder to rouse the rabble," and also as causing "the atmosphere of the wig-wam to shrink away before the foul breath it evoked," and to Mr. Hendricks himself as "a parboiled lobster. This paper, be it remembered, is owned and conducted by Mr. John C. New, Chairman of the Republican Central Chairman of the Rep Committee of Indiana.

Mr. Hendricks made Gen. Garfield's own testimony before a Congressional committee his text. He showed that on the 14th of November, 1876, General Garfield was in New Orleans with John Sherman, Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, and others, and that he stayed there about eighteen days. "What," said Mr Hendricks, "did he do while there? Hendricks, "did he do while there charge, and the Journal says if it is supported General Garfield is a disgraced that he occupied an 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 those interrogato-ries went to the Returning Board, and them, and believe them to be, not only electoral ticket to the Legislature, and ad- 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 bis own evidence. 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 the 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 now shall be what Garfield said. (Applause.) In his answer to a question he says 'Thereupon, in order to make our world 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, and the testimony relating to an other parish should be given to another man. Among the parishes that were contested were the two parishes of Fe-licians, and I believe that 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.)

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 that 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 examining these papers, as I did not examining these papers, as I did not reside at the St. Charles Hotel, I oc-cupied 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 not hold his office, although he got a thousand more votes than Hayes, who got the vote of Louisiana. (Applause.)

"'Q. In that inner room was there anybody beside yourself? A. Nobody."

"He was asked whether there was anybody in the inner room but himself it was a room not very much used :

anybody in the inner room but himself and he says no. No, that there was no inner room, but there was nobody in the inner room but himself.

"Some of the men who were getting up statements about other parishes came in there, but the room was assigned to me. (Applause.). There you have it an inner room reached only by passing through another room from the public hall, and he occupied it and re ceived the witnesses there, as I will now proceed to prove. So the question,— What did he do in the inner room? and that question was asked him under oath. 'Q. What did you do? A. 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 con tents, giving the summary of each ness in my own way, as I would if ! 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 office of this great nation. There is Garfield sitting in that inner room of the Custom house, where the light of day and the judgment of the American people was cut off and receiving the evidence that turned the parish of West Feliciana and examining them as though he was 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 low, notice what he has sworn That he occupied that room and that when the testimony was all handed to him relating to the parish of liciaria, he examined it and the testi-mony and he made out a list of one half or two thirds of the witnesses, and he sent for them one by one. amined them, and when their testimony vas not as full as he desired he prepared additional interrogatories which went, in some cases at least, before the Re-turning Board. The summary in the testimony in the case of West Feliciana was prepared by him. A little further about what he did: 'Some of these

questions for the witnesses the case of Amy Mitchell, so will read what Garfield swore to in regard to that case. "Q. As regards the case of Amy Mitchell, which made an impression on ou, can you tell whether it r after you were furnished with a copy of her affidavit that you had this versation with her? A. It was after-ward. It was the reading of the affidavit

affidavits I notice in the West Feliciana

them? A. Nothing, except that in some instances, as I have already relat-

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 proounded a portion of the interroga-ories. The preliminary statement, the simple affidavit, was earlier.' 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 first made an amdavit 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 this same committee she afterwards 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 Repub-Governor Cox, of Ohio, who is a Repub-lican, Amy Mitchell said—she repeated her direct testimony-that every state-ment 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 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 interrogatories, but he pre-pared the interrogatories that were answered, and he prepared the interrog-atories 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 Garfield's questions, (Applause.) The next purpose, gentlemen, I have in my mind is to ask why did Garfield spend eighteen days in the inner room of the Custom House? Why did he have private interviews with the colorad and white recolumns and and white recolumns. ed 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? will answer in his own words:

"'Q. But don't you understand that in the cases where you suggested that interrogatories should be prepared in-stead of the evidence they were to go before the Returning Board? A. Yes,

sir.'

"And when his work of taking the testimony was completed he turned his attention to the preparation of a brief.

A brief as you all know, is a lawyer's argument in writing. I will show you what he says upon that subject, on page

797 of the report:
"'Q. Was that brief furnished to the Returning Board? A. No, sir. That brief was never turnished to anybody but the President of the United States. In fact, a considerable portion of the brief was written on the cars on my way to Washington.'

""Q. Was that brief furnished to the Returning Board? A. No, sir. That brief was never turnished to anybody but the President of the United States. In fact, a considerable portion of the brief was written on the cars on my way to Washington.'

"Q. Was that brief furnished to the Returning Board? A. No, sir. That is a preacher. (Laughter.) They say he is a preacher. (Laughter.) I don't pretend to be anything but a wicked lawyer emough in the State of Indiana to get me in my place in the House or in the Senate of the United States to say: If you pass this law I hold that it opens

I had written a summary of the evi dence before that, but a considerable portion of the brief was written in pen. cil on the cars after I left New Orl on my way home."

You see he completes the evidence He is the only man that prepares it for West Feliciana after the evidence had been turned over to him, and when he has done that work on his way from New Orleans to Washington he prepares an argument in the case. I wish to connect directly this transaction with the duties of the man who takes sol oath to deal fairly. The next question is, what did Garfield know in regard to Louisiana? That we find on page I say he knew that Louisiana was De ocratic by 8,000 majority when he in that inner room and had private con versation with witnesses and prepare 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 of how the vote of Louisiana stood from the face of the returns? A. I had all those idea that could be got from the newspaper and the leaders of the different par We had, of course, very full information of that sort.'

"'Q. Presuming that there were no 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 ver well understood by the time I got then and, indeed, before I got there, that i nothing but the face of the returns was to be considered, and if every vote se up was to be treated as a legal vote, Mr Tilden was ahead.' (Applause.

"Q. And if every vote sent up wa legal vote, and some more Republ ean votes were not found, it was clear that the State had gone for

olls 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 the chair, and in the kind provi dence of an eternal God it will occur. He knew by the return Tilden for President and Nicholl Governor were elected in the Sta Louisiana, and yet when he knew he says when he got to New Orlean staid there eighteen days, and all the did was to sit in that inner rowhere nobody could find him exe case were made after you arrived in New Orleans. Did you have anything to do with them yourself—in taking they passed from the public hall threanother room, and there alone poor ignorant witnesses he prepinterrogatories, and talked with the ed, I prepared interrogatories. Now, gentlemen, he mentions as the most remarkable case in which he prepared and that those interrogatories and furnished the scoundrels of that the pretext to return against the that Tilden was beaten in Louisiana.

"Now, gentlemen, this man that the ame and conducted himself at the ci of New Orleans, and helped to prep the case, and helped to get a false refrom a false and perjured Return Board; and he came on his way No as far as Bellaire and was overtaken the lightning informing him and his conspirators as he sat in the palace car the decision that they had procured city of New Orleans. I know how lawyer feels when his case has bee submitted. I know the anxiety which the submitted of the drives sleep and quiet away when life or property may depend upon the result made by the jury. But surely I never expressed myself in regard to that anx-iety, as Garfield did when he said they lety, as Garneld did when he said they left New Orleans, very anxious about the result, and when the result came all anxiety disappeared. His work was completed and an honest return was defeated. He 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—tappoint a Commission, composed of five appoint a Commission, composed of five members of the House and five mem bers 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 that he gave. Let me give you, -if I can, it is in very in his own wordsfine print and difficult to read. ing of the bill then pending in Congress he says—this was on the 25th of January; he got back to Washington by the for consideration in the House whether this commission should be appointed to pass upon the right of President and Vice President, and Garfield opposing this bill uses this language: 'It assume the right of Congress to go down into go down into 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 objection to the bill—that if it did pass and that these fifteen men ap pointed 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 ballot box and see how the votes were, and to decide 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 inves-tigate, but that the law closed the door tigate, 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. As 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 party demanding power, money and office. (Applause.) Let me read you this oath he took. I take it from Mr. Julian's speech: 'I, James A. Garfield, do solemnly swear that I will impartially examine and consider all questions submitted to the Commission of which submitted to the Commission of which I am a member, and a true judgment render thereof agreeable to the Constitution and the laws, so help me God. (Applause and laughter.) They say he is a preacher. (Laughter.) I don't pretend to be anything but a wicked lawyer—that's all—but there is not wealth enough in the State of Indiana to get me in my place in the House or in the Senate of the United States to say: If you pass this law I hold that it opens