### Reduction Confined to Executive Departments.

(Pinsburg Commercial.)

The Democratic House of Representatives, at its last section, cut down the working force of the executive departments so much that the necessary work cannot be properly done. The papers and speakers of that party have also ascerted over and over again that the clerical force of the House and the former number of employer were in addition greatly address. force of the Honse and the former number of employes were in addition greatly reduced, and a large saving accomplished thereby. But the facts, as compiled from the official records of the House, show that this statement is utterly false. A comparison of these records shows that the Republican House of 1874-5 had only eighty-one officers, clerks, messengers, and employes, while the "reform" Democratic House of 1875-6 had one hundred and fifteen. Under the Strackership the comparison is as follows. the Speakership, the comparison is as follows, the new offices in Italies:

Republican, 1876.

Speaker's Secretary, clork, Special Messenger for Speaker, Total-4.

This addition of special messenger to the Speaker was a totally needless extravagance. In the Clerk's office, the following is the com-

parison:
Republican, 1873.
The Clerk,
Chief Clerks,
2 Journal Clerks,
File Clerk,
Disbursing Clerk,
Taily Clerk,
Printing Clerk, " Reform, " 1876. Beform, 1
Clerk,
Cutef Clerk,
Fournal Clerk,
File Clerk,
Distairsing Clerk,
Tally Clerk. Printing Clerk.
Reading Clerks.
Engrossing Clerks.
Petition Clerk. Newspaper Clerk. 2 Stationery Clerks. 5 Index Clerks.

Printing Clerk.

2 Reading Clerks.

4 Engrossing Clerks.

6 Petition Clerk.

Newspaper Clerk.

2 stationery Clerks. t Index Clerks.
Total—20

Messenger.
Total—20.
Total—21.
The turning out of office of the assistant journal clerk by the "Reformers" was a blunder. In case the journal cierk is ever sick, even one day, the official journal must stop, unless provided for. In the Sergeant-at-arms' office the comparison is as follows. comparison is as follows: " Reform, " 1876.

Republican, 1875. Sergeaut-at-arms.

Sergesnt-at-arms. Clark. Paying Teller. Messenger. Total—4.

There was no possible need of a paying teller. The office is simply a Bourbon extravagance. In the office of the Doorkeeper this is the com-

Republican, 1875. ! Doorkeepers Sup't Folding Room, ! Supt's Doc. Room. File Clerk. Tiesk to Dearkeeper 16 Messengers. Total—23.

"Reform," 1876.
2 Doorkeepers.
Sup't Folding Reem.
2 Supt's Doc. Room.
File Clerk. "Reform, " 1576. Clerk to Inorkeeper.

4 Clerks Folding Room.
23 Messengers.
Total—33. There was no reason whatever for any

erease of clerks and messengers. Enough for the Republican House was enough for the De-Postmaster of the House, the comparison is:

Republican, 1878. "Reform," 1878.

Postmasters. | Postmasters.

\* messengers. | I messengers. |
Total, 10. |
Here also the increase of messengers was

2 postmasters.

8 messengers.

14 messengers.

15 total, 10.

Here, also, the increase of messengers was a uscless extravagance. In the clerks to co tees there was a large increase made by these Democratic "retrenchers." We give the com-

parison:
Elepublicans, 1878.
Clerks to committees, 27.
Below is a complete summary and compari-

"Reform, " 1876. ... 2 Speaker's office. t-at-arms. , # Sergeant-at-arms ... 21 Doorkeeper ..... .10 Postmaster . .27 Committees

Democrat to talk about retrenchment and re-form in the Forty-fourth Congress! If a Demo-cratic Congress and President should be elected this fall the people will find themselves saddled with the expense of new offices created by the hundred for the benefit of voracious Confederate office-seekers. Let the taxpayers take

On, yes! they always receive Northern men South and endeavor to make their stay very pleasant, especially if the Northern men go there to settle permanently. Here is what the Greenville Estarpeise, of South Carolina, says about it editorially

"The Democrata everywhere have by words branded the Republicans with infamy, and alled them thieves and scoundrels. It ill be comes a Democrat who thus speaks to associate with men whom he thus denounces! Gov-ernor Vance once asked Ben Hill how it was that Georgia had got so far ahead of North Carolina in putting down Radicalism. He replied the reason was very obvious. "When a man of social position joins the Radical party in Georgia we not only brand him with infamy, but we put we not only brand him with islamy, our we pushim in Coventry, and all social necessary with him is broken off. But in North Carolina you meet him and treat him as you formerly did! In the one case he feels his infamy and is deterred, and in the other he does not." This re-mark is worthy of all consideration, and let every true Democrat act on it.

### PENNSYLVANIA HOLDS THE FORT!

HDORS. REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE, PHILADELANIA, October 14, 1876.

To the People of Pennsylvania:

Eleven years after the overthrow of the rebellion we find the men who forced it upon the country again preparing to seize the Government. It is the old Confederate army united upon the old Confederate heresy. They have never abandoned their cherished idea—they still think with Mr. Tilden that ours is a confederacy, and not a nation. They have made him their and not a nation. They have made him their candidate because he never abandoned the de-clared conviction that "the Constitution of the United States is only organized revolution," and that "any State has the right to snap the tie at its pleasure."

This was the heresy that fired the rebel gun from Charleston against Sumter in 1861; and this is the heresy they are remarshalled in 1876

this is the heresy they are remarshalled in 1876 to re-establish.

To this end, they have crushed out Republican opinion in every Southern State. To this end, they have made the white Republican an outcast, and the black Republican a vassal. To this end, coercion of Republicans is their stern discipline. By force, their Confederate heresy is again the cement to make a Solid South.

The Confederate army is far more united to-

again the cement to make a Solid South.

The Confederate army is far more united to-day in the new effort to seize the Government than it was fifteen years ago in the mad effort to destroy it. They are still aided by their sympathizers in the North. They have concentrated the struggle upon a single issue—the resolution of the Government. They sink every other question out of sight, and thus they teach us our duty.

duty.

Shall they recover by the ballot, conferred upon them by Republican magnanimity, what they lost on the battle-fleid in conflict with the

people they betrayed?

We have met and vanquished their assaultin columns five times since the first Tuesday of September, 1876—in Vermont, Maine, Colorado, Ohio, and Indiana—gaining ten members of Congress, electing five Legislatures, including that of Indiana, which even the rebel raiders from Kentucky were not able to capture. Democratic victories in the South are only

evidences of Democratic terrorism over Repub-licans. Sixty-five thousand Democratic ma-jority in Georgia means 65,000 rebel shotguns at

new crisis forced upon us by these men. What will Pennsylvania do? Our enemies, confident of successful coercion all over the South, have resolved to make another attack upon this great State. They leave the South in the safe custody of the reorganized Confederate army, and the are now, as in 1863, marching upon Pennsylvania in determined array, and their rebel yell are now, as in 1865, marching upon Fennsylvania in determined array, and their rebel yell already is heard within our limits.

Let us be prepared for them. Our great Commonwealth has always been the stronghold

Commonwealth has always been the stronghold of nationality. During the war she gave her treasures of men and money to the cause of her country. Standing between the two sections, she has always been the foe of sectionalism. She stood by Lincoln, Grant, Sherman, and Meade during all the struggles of the war. The people believed that when Vicksburg and Gettysburg fell on the 4th of July, 1863, the great work of restoration was accomplished and the rebellion was dead, but they are now brought face to face with a revolution as dangerous as the rebellion itself. the rebellion itself.

When fifteen States can be more unified by the shotgun and the bludgeon than they were by armed secession itself, and when this combination is enforced by the suppression of free speech, a free ballot, and free schools, its success must end our republican experiment. These men tried to fight their way out of the Union at an incalculable sacrifice of human life, and now they are trying within the Union, by new forms of violence and fraud, to re-estab-lish the dogmas supposed to be destroyed on the buttle-field. All they ask is a sufficient contingent from the free States to complete their pro-

It is in this Centennial year, when Pennsylvania is inviting all the nations to her hospitali-ties, and proffering encouragement and kindness to her Southern sisters, that the Confederates advance upon her borders to make another effort for the heresy which originated and pro-

longed the rebellion.

Pennsylvania demands "peace and unity," but she demands them as the result of cheerful obedience to just law, and not as the sullen submission compelled by the officers of the Gov-

Pennsylvania demands industrial and com-mercial prosperity; but she knows that these mercial prosperity; but she knows that these are the fruits of peaceful and orderly society, based upon honesty and right, and cannot grow out of the anarchy and chaos threatened by a solid South. Pennsylvania will first have justice, then prosperity. Has the country no road to prosperity but that which disgraces the scars of the living soldiers and dishonors the graves of the density.

Pennsylvania will have purity in public administration, but she wants none of the illusive promises of "reform" made by Tilden and il-Men of Pennsylvania, upon you rests the re-

sponsibility-yours is the absorbing obligation Will you "Hold the Fort"!

By order of the Committee

#### HENRY M. HOYF, Chairman. A. WILSON NORRIS, Secretary.

## HAYES AND WHEELER.

I desire to say a few words upon the record of the two candidates, as illustrating the character of each. In 1869, prior to the election of Mr. Lincoln, Tilden avowed his adhesion to the Southern view of the right of secession. He declared our system to be a "compact of con-federation between the States," without a common arbiter to enforce a just construction and execution of the instrument. He asserted the right of a State to "snap the tie of confedera-tion as a nation might break a trenty; and the right to repel coercion as a nation might repel invasion." He thus ranged himself with Frank-lin Pierce, who in January of the same year, is a letter to Jefferson Davis, gave "aid and com-fort" in the committee. fort" to the conspirators of secession and dis-union. When secession came Rutherford B. union. When secession came Rutherrord B. Hayes accepted the resulting war as "just and necessary," and "demanding the whole power of the country." When the great war meeting of April, 1861, was held in New York, Mr. Tilof April, 1861, was held in New York, Mr. Til-den declined to sign his name to the call, requir-ing first to know what resolutions were to be passed at it, showing by how delicate a thread his devotion to the country was suspended. Mr. Hayes said then he would prefer to go into the war if he knew he was to be killed in the course of it rather than to live through and after it without taking any part in it. In 1854, when Mr. Tilden was at Chicago helding to concept the Triden was at Chicago helping to concoct that resolution of surresider passed by the Demo-cratic National Convention, General Hayes was writing from the field that " the officer who, at this crisis, would abandon his post to electioneer for a seat in Congress ought to be scalped." It is claimed by Tilden's friends that Lincoln sometimes consulted him. So he toyed with other dangerous men in the North-corresponded with them, conferred with them, pleaded with them, argued with them, tested them, toyed with them, that thereby he might moilify them, and measure them, unfance them. infang them, or convert them. Lincoln as a diplomatist as well as a patriot, and insidered nothing a loss which removed an stacle from the path of the nation, or W38 9 dunted the weapon or parried the blow of an enemy. Lincoln may have sent for and conferred with Mr. Tilden; but the documentary proof must be furnished before the country can believe that such conference was between friends who confided in each other, and were countly intent were equally intent upon a common object. Like-wise the characters of the two men are in wise the characters of the two men are in marked contrast. Hayes set up for himself a noble standard when, in college days, he wrote in his private diary these words: "The reputation that I desire is not that momentary eminence which is gained without nerit, and out without regret. Give me the popularity at runs after, not that which is sought for."

It runs after, not that which is sought for." btrast these words with the spirit shown by Tilden, whose training began in the school we York politics, in the corrept days of a luren, and whose career has been a control devotion to the methods and principles.

ples an I measures of that dynasty of which Tweedish was but the logical and necessary issue. The country can, of all possible calami-

ties, least thord to ensure the transplanting danger which is would come from transplanting danger which is which have produced, to Washington the transplant growth in

as a legitimate growth, the Tammany growth in the city of Ne Y York.—Hon. Educted McPher-

son at Newport.

ulord to endure the overshadowing

[PAC-SIMILE OF THE OFFCIAL BILL.]

| Printer's No., 2491. H. R. 2364.

### IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FEBRUARY 28, 1876.

Read twice, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. RIDDLE, on leave, introduced the following bill;

# A BILL

Directing compensation to be allowed for the use and occupation of property by the United States Army during the late war.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States

2 of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby,

3 authorized to allow reasonable compensation to all citizens of the United States

4 for the use and occupation of their property by the United States Army, or any 5 part thereof, during the late civil war, in the same manner and under the same

6 regulations as compensation is now allowed for quartermaster stores used by said

7 Army: Provided, however, That the affidavit of the claimant, supported by the

8 competent testimony of any reputable citizen, shall be sufficient proof to estab-

lish the fact of the use and occupation of such property by said Army. But it is not the the intention of this act to limit the parties to the amount of proo

11 herein specified; but other and additional testimony may be taken to establish

12 the fact of the use and occupation, and the rental value of the property

13 occupied.

44TH CONGRESS,

1st SESSION.

### REMARKS.

The foregoing bill and another introduced by Mr. Wilshire, of Arkansas, and equally sweeping in its provisions, are intended to embrace all claims for property or supplies of every character used or destroyed by the immense army of the Union, which, during four years, marched and enused of destroyed by the immense army of the Union, which, during four years, marched and en-camped upon Southeen soil. Their estimated aggregates are tumense, \$2.410,235,000! But the vast and ruinous schemes of plunder proposed under these bills are greatly increased by the ag-gregates of other bills or schemes of like character—all proposed by the Confederate Democracy at the last session, and all for the benefit of disloyal persons debarred under our present laws from relief before the Southern Claims Communicon—such as the bill of Mr. Scales, of North Carolina (H. R. 3145), to refund to the disloyal States the direct tax collected under the act of August 5, 1881, accounting to \$2.490 (10), such at H. R. 220 propaging to refund to the other last of the action distribution. (H. R. 3145), to refond to the disloyal States the direct tax collected under the act of August 5, 1861, amounting to \$2,492,100; such as H. R. 232, proposing to refund to the cotton planter the tax levied on raw cotton during the years 1865, 1866, and 1867, amounting to \$68,072,083; such as the relief bills in special cases, one hundred and forty-one in number, introduced in the House at the last session, as the proposition of Mr. Johnston, of Virginia, covering the claims of two hundred and six citizens of Loudon county, Virginia, and that of Mr. Merrimon, of North Carolina, in the Senate, for the repeal of Section 3480 of the Revised Statutes, for the benefit of claimants to sums accruing prior to April 13, 1861, but who forfeited their claims by their acts of rebellion, and all amounting to \$2,181,497. To recapitulate:

\$2,681,776
Special relief bills.

 Special relief bills
 2,181,497

 Refunding cotton tax
 68,072,088

 Property and supplies destroyed or used
 2,410,336,000

## GOV. HAYES' SCALP LETTER.

The following is the full text of Governor Hayes' celebrated letter, of which an extract is going the rounds of the country. It was addressed to the Hon. William Henry Smith, one of his most intimate friends, then Secretary of

CAMP OF SHERIDAN'S ARMY.

CAMP OF SHEHIDAN'S ARMY,
NEAR CHARLESTOWN, Va.,
August 24, 1864.
FRIEND S.: Your favor of the 7th came to
hand on Monday. It was the first I had heard
of the doings of the Second-district Convention.
Many thanks for your attention and assistance
in the premises. I cared very little about being
a randidate, but having consented to the use of
my name I preferred to anceyd.

my name I preferred to succeed.
Your suggestion about getting a furlough to
take the stump was certainly male without reflection. An officer lit for duty who at this
crisis would abandon his post to electioneer for a seat in Congress ought to be scalped. You may feel perfectly sure I shall do no such thing. We are, and for two weeks past have been, in the immediate presence of a large rebel army. We have skirmishing and small affairs constantly. I am not posted in the policy deemed wise at headquarters, and can't guess as to the prospect of a general engagement. The conprospect of a general engagement. The condition and spirit of this army are good and improving. I suspect the enemy are sliding around us toward the Potomac. If they cross we shall pretty certainly have a meeting R. B. HATES.

#### We are all Interested in the Pacification and Good Government of the South, and must not Surrender to her.

From Judge Kelley's Indianapolis Speech. ? Again, a few words. I have no hostility the people of the South. They fought out their war. The questions between us could not be settled by peaceable means; they had to be settled by the arbitrament of war, and it came, and they were settled; and I have said to them in their own sunny South, as I have on the floor of Congress, as I have said to my own people, I hope they will cherish every battle-flag or broken flagstaff under which they fought, as evidence of the valor shown when Americans meet Americans in a war for principles [applause]; but I have begged them to inscribe on each banner and each staff the number of stalwart men who died or were crippled in its support; the number of widows and orphans that were made by the courage which hurled the Confederate forces upon the conquering columns of the Union : so that men, both North and South, should know, through all time, the terrible consethrough all time, the terrible consequences that would follow a destructive blow at the life of the nation. [Applause.] They will not charge me with being hostile to them, for I have voted in three Congresses for universal amnesty; and I believe it would be better if, in this Centennial year, no man were disfranchised for political offences. But while I am thus kindly disposed toward them, and perfectly willing that they shall ride with me and counsel with equal voice as to the road we shall travel, I do not think it is quite safe yet to give into their hands the whip and lines, and let their feet rest on the brake. [Applause.] I want a little influence in running the coach

There are four millions of men like these stalwart ones who sit here, whose skins are not colered like our own. We have made them free; we have invested them with all the attributes of American citizenship, and we must see that on every inch of land over which our flag floats supreme they shall enjoy their rights. [Prolonged applaces.] And, young man, if patriotism and philanthropy do not bind you to defend their rights, your own interests and those of your restartly bind you to. The South

Constitution provides that in each and every State the citizens of every State shall She has all our agriculture, and she has fields of cotton, sugar, rice, and tobacco. She has swamps in which jute grows in as boundless profusion as in India, and fair fields on which the new fibrous plant ramie may be profusibly cultivated. And through vonder range of mountains in Western and West Virginia. East Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, and Texas are deposits of minerals exceeding those of the North; coal of every shade, including, it is North; coal of every shade, including, it is said, anthracite, copper, lead, sinc, nickel, and corundum. All the useful metals and mine rais are there, and they are the inheritance of the American people. You have a right to go and settle in their midst. Your children through all generations will have the right to go, carrying with them their manhood and their political convictions, and so long as a Northern man cannot go there and participate in politics without being socially estracized and denounced as a carpet-bagger, so, long you are deprived of your rights, one and all. [Applause.] So long as a Southern man exanct proclaim his own honest convictions, and support the Con-stitution as he understands it, and vote with the party of his choice without being denounced as a scalawag and prescribed, so long freedom is a stranger to the South. No, no: Neep the whip and the brake at least, if you down keep the lines; but for the present I think you had better keep all three. [Applause.]

## TILDEN HAS A DREAM.

Tilden had a dream the other night. had three candidates—a hard-money Democrat, a soft-money Democrat, and a Confederate general. While he was puzzling over the matter he remembered that he had about eighty thousand offices to fill without of-fending the Hards, the Softs or the solid South. Did he send for Hendricks? Not much. He took a pencil and wrote: "The Softs don't count; the Hards must wait: the solid South, with one hundred and thirty-

## MODEL "REFORMERS."

The Harrisburg Telegraph says: "In the courts of New York John Morrissey is brought forward to answer for refusing to account for moneys entrusted to him as the head of a gambling 'policy' business, and he pleads the fliegal nature of the business in har of a procecu cution to force him to disgorge; and Trenor W. Park, president of the notorious Enema Mines swears that himself, Mr. Seligman, Samuel J. Tilden, and Tilden's too brothers, owned the Central Underground Railroad in New York, and that they had 'put up' \$25,000 to buy additional legislation from the Legislature of New York! Morrises's defence took place in New York eity. Tilden's disgrace was exhibited at Poughkeepsie. Thus on the same day we find the Democratic Presidential can didate sworn to as a part of a lobby to corrue the New York Legislature, and his chief sup-porter, the leading gambler of the United States, pleading the rancally character of his doings to escape punishment for defrauding his dupes. Is this the sort of men to whom the country can safely look for reform? Is the country awake to the horror impending over it, when such a man as Tilden aspires to its Chief Magistracy, supported by such a creature as Morrissey, his trusted lieutemant. Verily, those who are eager for 'a change' would do well to study for a moment the kimi of change such a man as Tilden offers it. It seems ! sible that such a nameless disgrace as Tiblen's election can impend over this country; but it is

Or, in round numbers, an amount equal to the national debt at the close of the rebellion. And these are but a moiety of what will follow in the event of Tilden's election, necessarily overwhelming the Government and nation in hopeless ruin. State the citizens of every State shall enjoy all the rights, privileges, and immunities of citizenship. The South is richer than we.

dreamed that he was elected and was making up his Cabinet. For Secretary of the Treasury he had three candidates—a hard-money Democrat, solid South, with one hundred and thirtyeight electoral votes, made my election possi-ble, and I dare not forget it." And then the Softs counted, after all, for the solid South wanted Greenbacks by the bale, and the Hards were left out in the cold, scarcely knowing how their cunning success with platform and candidates had proved their gain.

those of your posterity bind you to. The South
is our country, and you and all of us have
a right to go there and enjoy citizenship. The

store that such a manages ungrace as Index
the casiest thing in the world to estimate the
degradation sure to flow from such a calamity."

Et. Stokes "went in " as a Domestrat, but five
years' imperiousnent frequently reforms a manmakes him resolve to for sike him resolve him which him to sike him resolve to for sike him resolve him sike him resolve him

(From Judge Kelley's Indianapolls Speech.) DEMOCRACY.

Deaf to the Appeals of the Working People
-Unfinished Public Buildings.

-Unfinished Public Bulldings.

Let me bring to your attention a measure on which the Democratic friends of the working people were more parsimonious. We usually appropriate about four millions and a half for public buildings. We have large public buildings standing unfinished. In Chicago alone \$45,000 a year rent is paid for offices which are to be in the Government building, which is nearly completed. In Philadelphia we have expended nearly \$3,000,000. Public buildings are standing unfinished in many cities; and your Democratic committee reduced the annual appropriation for this purpose more than one-half. If they can afford to pay two millions and a half in colu interest every year for the silver to make subsidiary coin, why could they not in this year, when the working people are so distressed, afford for this one year to spend the usual amount of money on public buildings! They sympathize, so they say, with the laboring classes. Let us see how they manifested their sympathy. What is a public building! It is ninety-five per cent., and more, of labor, and less than five per cent. of raw material, or capital. Ninety-five per cent. of raw material, or capital. Ninety-five per cent. of the two additional less than five per cent, of raw material, or capi-tal. Ninety-five per cent, of the two additional millions would have flowed into the hands of the laboring classes of the country, and would have quickened trade and industry to a considerable extent. What, I ask you again, is a public building? Why, the making of the hole in which you put the foundation—the cellar—is all labor for man and beast. The foundations are stone in the quarry of little value, but labor quarries them, handles them, and embedies them in the wall. The clay lies in yonder field until labor digs and treats and moulds it, until other labor gathers to it fuel, and converts the soft clay into the enduring brick. The granite in the quarries of New England, or marble in those of Pennsylvania, or the beautiful stone at Johet, Illinois, is of little value wherever it may be until labor blasts and quarries and handles and dresses it, and puts it in erable extent. What, I ask you again, is a pub wherever it may be until labor blasts and quarties and handles and dresses it, and puts it in its place for a structure of permanence and utility and beauty. The public building is timber in yonder forest of little value, obstructing the progress of settlement, until the woodman—the stalwart pioneer woodman—with his axe brings down the monarchs of the forest, fleats or hauls them to the mill, and they are cut into timber, fashioned into forms of beauty for ornament, or moulded into doors and sish. What is iron and ore in the bank? Coal in the mine? Limestone in the quarry? Each and all of little value as they are there covered up by dear mother Nature, until labor, descending by dear mother Nature, until labor, descending into the dark mine, blasting limestone from the marry, bringing forth the coal and ore, and bringing the three together at the force, filling the force, building fires under it, watching it until the red liquid flows; and there is the rough pig-from from which labor shall roll the bar, cut the nati, make the serew, fashion it

into a thomsand forms of utility and beauty.

These are the elements of public buildings, and the two millions withheld by this Democratic Congress from the continuance of the buildings already begun are \$2.000,000 withheld from the suffering laboring ; opts of the country in this time of depression and want. [Appleuse.] There is economy that is extravagence. There is retrenchment that is wasteful; and I charge upon these men that their boasted economy and retrenchment were wasteful extra agance, and oppressive to the suffer-ing poor of the country. [Applause.]

DEMOCRATIC FINANCE.

Hard money East, Soft money West, Hard money first place, Soft money next.

Hard money whenever Hard money's best; Hard money if ever Soft money " bust "

Hard money, soft money, Take which you like; Both's in the platform, Very much alike.

Both's in the candidates, Take which you will: Hard money, soft money's Democratic still.

Hard money sometime, Don't care when. Soft meney any time Up till then.

Hard-money principle, Soft-money tactics,

Hard-money mile Soft-money practice.

Hard-money canvass,

Hard-money chances, Soft-money profits.

## The Tammany Delegation in 1870.

For years Mr. Tilden was the political associate and co-worker of Tweed and Tammany Hall. Every well-informed man in the State knew the character of that corrupt Ring long before its final overthrow. Its rascalities in 1808 had been proclaimed by Horace Greeley and proved before a Congressional committee. Its robbe-ries were notorious and transparent. Yet all this while Mr. Tilden was in political co-opera-tion with it. In 1870, after the Young Demo-eracy had made their fight against Tweed, and ad declared the crimes of the Ring before the whole State, Mr. Tilden was in activition and fellowship with its leaders. chester Democrat revives the names of the Tans. many delegation to the Democratic State Concention at Rochester in 1870, as follows: Nicholas Muller.

Magnus Gross, Richard O. Gorman, Thomas Coman, John Hays, WM. M. TWEED, Thomas J. Creamer. MICHAEL NORTON, Sideon J. Tucker, Samuel S. Cox, SAMUEL J. TILDEN, RICH B. CONNOLLY. Atthony Haytman,

A OAKEY HALL, HENRY W. GENET H we Mr. Tilden appears side by side Tweed, Dick Connolly, Tom Fields, and Harry Genet, all of whom are now fugitives in loreign lands. If these delegates had been chosen by districts, it might have been reasoned that Mr. Tildan welection in one district had no connec-tion with Tweed's in another. But the delega-Jion was not thus chosen—it was made up as a whole by Tammany Hall, and it represented the wall and the power of the Tammany Ring. The Taramany Ring appointing its delegation, placed Tilden on it with Tweed, Connolly, Fields, and

The political affiliation is thus clearly estab-lished in this and in repeated public acts. With full knowledge of its rascalities. Mr. Tilden remained in the political association with the Rieg till long after its stupendous apeculations had een dersonstrated, and its destruction assured And yet his friends have the effrontery to claim that he hacke up the Ring.

Hear the slave-whip crack in that: The good old times once more are rife, The shouth chanted Southers bemorat Regains blasights of bull and knife.

"Hark from the Toombs the Jogful sound, " Four Georgian countries from at fast, No nigger Bull, no Northern hound Dures there a Yankee year to cast.

The wind that fantied seression's flame
From Tammany afresh duch blow.
The smouldering embers gatch the same
And set their hidden fires agive.
—Buffole Express.

While at Winchester Colonel Bob Ingersoll was asked why he did not go for the Sedised and other Democratic newspapers that were abusing him so heartily. His characteristic reply was that he wan "out to light the whole Democratic dog and had no time to wasje fighting floan on its back." His questioner pursued the matter to further. the matter no further.

EDWARD S. STOKES WIll " come out" for Hayer

# HON. WILLIAM D. KELLEY

Why He Chooses Between Hayes, the Par

triot, and Tilden, the Demagage, Judge Kelley has been frequently asked sky Judge Kelley was control Hayes, differing to be does, from the Governor's views upon many does, from the torons for his questions, and he gives the reasons for his questions, and he goldowing neat and pungent lan-

I am here to make choice between the Department ratic and Republican parties—between Green't Rutherford B. Hayes, the partiest, and same Jones Tilden, the demagague. These to the candidates for the Presidency before the pools candidates for the Presidency before the pools. of the country, and I have to choose the people of the country, and I have to choose the two. And I find no difficulty in many that choice. [Applause.] Ruther and a Haya I know. I served in Congress with him, and messed with him while we served together. He is a scholar and a gentleman, a man of well, balanced mind, and a nearriest in exercise the choice of the ch balanced mind, and a patriot in every of his heart. But what is Mr. Tilden-not go behind the St. Louis Convention acterize him. The term for which he his letter of acceptance, the time this he mulgated it, coincidentally with certain d gogical action in the lower House of Companies the double-dealing, Van Buren-like plantates in which the letter abounds, stamp him as a willy demographe. [Appliance.]
But, let me ask, where were he and he for

But, let me ask, where were he and he for-tune in those troublons times to which have referred! Hich men everywhere commonded their money to create an army and nave, and to maintain the credit of their country and rose men by the hundreds of thousands decade themselves to the same grand purpose. Taken is a millionaire. We boast few, if any man in Philadelphia, yet our Union League Char-tributed the money, with no hope of tear-ment, with which to put cleven full re-ment, with which to put cleven full re-ment, with which to put cleven full re-contributed more largely than we and I am almost ready to promise to vote for Thinalmost ready to promise to vote for I you can produce a list of such subscribe ing his name pledging the contribution of any sum of money. He was not them. There is a little story affast—I know whether it is true or sor, he sworn to both sides of it, and there some truth in it. [Laughter and appliance is that at that time he was cleaning the fic ment out of his income tax. [Applau would not refer to this matter on the ter of any other man than himself, as I d lieve in personal politics. [Laughter.] will prove that the Samuel J. Thirin who the return that his taxable income in ; been only a little over \$7,000 is not the Samuel J. Tilden who has sworn in the Terra Hunts Railroad suit that he received from that com-pany two 510,000 fees in 1862, I will take back what I have just said about one of the other of the Samuel J. Tildans. [Laughter] And if they will prove that it was a third Samuel J. Tilden who received the 55,000 fee from the Cumberland Coal Company in 1862, I will adout that I am in utter confusion on the subject, and promise to say no more about it for Laughter.] Can any patriot ask for which of the two he

should vote, the soldier who, when unged to re-turn to his home to promote his own election to Congress, answered that the man who would leave the front to electioneer for Congress ought to be scalped, or the millionars who, ought to be samped, or diving property or life or limbs for the support of the Union, was making false returns of his income under cath in order to clear the Government of the taxs. due if, not because he needed the money thus saved, but that it should not be on his con-science that he had made any contribution to the support of an army to fight his Southern brethren. [Applause.] There is but one choice for a patriot. There is no side issue here.

These are the only candidates before the people of the United States. True, I have heard since I came to Central Indiann that there is a third, but I had not heard of him anywhere sie as a real candidate. [Laughter.] There is a Cooper electoral ticket in any Southern State, none in the broad State of Pennsylvania, near in New York or " a England.

## NOTES AND OPINIONS.

It is said when Tweed was arrested his first words were: "I am for Hiden and reform." In won't do William, your old friend Samuel cannot save you now.

There is no drawing of the 'color line' to there is no drawing of the color the is this canvass. The object is to obliterate it to bring the white and the colored people to gether," says the Charleston (S. C.) New, Judging from recent events in that State it looks to us as if the object was not only to obliterate the "color line" but to obliterate the colored exercise at colored people also.

The Philadelphia Bulletin calls Tilden's railway history " Tilden's Railway Wreckerd Wanted-An Arithmetic which will show how many times \$20,000 goes into \$7,113. A4-

The reason Tibles didn't pay his theorie to that year was because he loaned his brother's money and they lost it. If Thiese should be elected, and you loan your brother he di-lars next year and he can't return it, just deduct that amount from your lax next time the collector comes around and make the thing even. If they levy on your property appeal to

the President. We ought to have a President who can talk well.—Don. Ez. Better have one who pare he income tax, and talks well, too.—Nor. Horiz The Democratic policy throughout the Soull embraced in this: "Accept the Fifteens Amendment, but present its enforcement, is the key-note to the Southern situation

The question that will warry the people will be: "Would a perjurer naturally director inte a reformer!"—Denoer (Colorado) Indoes.

It was on August 9 that Governor Hendricks, then United States Senator, postered \$2,000 as back pay, given him by the act of July 28, 1895. Tweed took money out of the polic trea-sury; Tilden prevented money from going late the public treasury. That's all the difference between the two

The Republicans boast of having "swept" The Republicans noted of maxing very Maioe. The broom must have been bald-brades — Boston Phot. Tes, brother, there wis a good deal of the old Wig element about it.—Phila. Balletin. As an old philosopher was wont to remark, you have the Phil "where its

They call Grant "the silent man," but just try Tilden on the income tax if you want to a human oyster. - Boston Journal.

A Newburg editor wishes to know what part of the St. Louis platform the Kelley gang stars on. The gang plank, of course. A-n-Income peop is what some lirewest mo calls Tilden. C'rect from stem to stem. He's

a condemned revenue cutter. The rebel Democracy asked to be reto power because it cost so much to whip

"A bloody shirt and plenty of money" curpaign is what the Republicans rely upon -12-des organ. A rebel vote and Southern bulida are what the Democrats upon. It is announced that Miss Julia Griffin a mil-

ing a bust of Governor Tilden. It may be use gallant, but the people had already begun the job, and will complete it in November. Tiblen's income tax quandary should not be spoken of as the result of Republican should be being ground to atoms between the spot and nether milistones of his own irrect lasts.

amidavita. - Bosion Journal. "What," inquires an exchange, " is to be the onicome of these income 'tacks on Tables' 'We are not certain, but if he hear't as Mrs Partiagion would say, a galvanized busing to sail,

cubiless, have a conjected sent. What is Mr. Tiblen to-day? An avector 2 What is Mr. Titilen to-day? An attent to law, an old backsion. There is no more law on him than an old umbrella. (Great nerment.) He is one of those only attorneys has see depicted on the stage; he is a demonst (Great laughter.) He never control a subsecutive women can't vote. (Marrinad.) Lately he has adopted a rag baby that realistic longs to Hendricks. (Prolonged boulders) He is new specifier his time in explaining the adopted it. (Laughter.)—Canad. Day log roof.

The people heep saking Samuel T.,
"How is it, from "at you of '72.
We got no income relating same you?"
And Samuel Thister's sale regists a dry, My smile and a winking eye.
And the brief remark he the gath ring store
"Let's change the subject and talk of saforal