



REPUBLICAN NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT: JAMES A. GARFIELD, of Ohio.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT: CHESTER A. ARTHUR, New York.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE: HENRY GREEN, Northampton Co.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL: JOHN A. LEMON, Blair County.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS: JACOB M. CAMPBELL, Cambria Co.

FOR ASSEMBLY: A. J. COLBORN, Somerset Ber.

SAM MIER, Elklick Twp.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY:

GEORGE R. SCULL, Somerset Ber.

JOHN L. LAWSON, Somerset Ber.

FOR PROBATION DIRECTOR: ALEX. KOHNS, Somerset Ber.

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR: WILLIAM BAKER, Midway Twp.

FOR COMMISSIONER: FRANK WOLF, Meyersdale Ber.

ELECTORS:

- EDWIN S. BENSON, HENRY W. GILBERT, JR., JOHN L. LAWSON, EDWIN H. FITZLER, M. HALL STANTON, JAMES DOBSON, GEORGE W. KIMM, DAVID F. HORTON, MORDECAI E. WELLS, HENRY S. ECKERT, JOHN M. STEINMAN, ISAAC S. MOYER, EDGAR PINCHOT, JOHN MITCHELL, CONRAD F. MICHEL, CHARLES B. FORNEY, NATHAN C. HERRIBEE, ANDREW STOUT, GEORGE M. LEAHUE, GEORGE E. WESTLING, MICHAEL SCHALL, WALTER W. AMES, JOHN P. TERGAARDEN, NELSON P. REED, AUGUSTUS E. W. PAINTER, THOMAS MCKENNA, JAMES T. MATTHEY, GEORGE W. DELAMATER, CALVIN W. GILFILLAN.

Why the South is Solid for Hancock.

Consider what Lee and Jackson would do were they alive. They are the same principles for which they fought for four years. Remember the men who were with them in the field on Virginia's soil, and do not abandon them now. Remember that upon your vote depends the success of the Democratic ticket in the South. At the meeting in the late afternoon of the 10th at Staunton, Va. (July 20th.)

Are you ready for Hancock with the solid South, and its rebel clanks and free trade doctrines at its back?

When a soldier thinks of voting for Hancock, let him consider whether Hancock leads the man who shot at him, or with him.

The tidal wave of 1880 has struck Connecticut and Delaware. The town elections there show large Republican gains. Both are doubtful states. Their manufacturers and workmen are thinking.

Speaking of the present aspect of the Congressional campaign in this State, the New York Times says of this district:

In the seventeenth district of Ohio, a small but important seat of the copper-ore, lumbering and Democratic interests, the contest will be a close one. The night and much to get pensions for every man, woman, and child in his district. He had 300,000 only over 100,000 in the district.

It was only a few weeks since the Democrats were claiming that Grant was a Hancock veteran. We believe they don't claim it quite so much since the report of his interview with Rev. Dr. Fowler has appeared.

According to General Grant, who is one of the best judges of men, "Hancock is vain, weak and ambitious." Andrew Johnson was vain, weak and ambitious, and the country has a distinct recollection of the kind of a President he was.

There is no October election in Colorado the year of the Presidential election. By a special law, the election then goes over to November. The reference to its having voted on Tuesday have therefore been an error.

At a Hancock meeting in South Carolina mention is made that "all the rifle companies present stacked arms when the speaking began."

The rifle companies in Democratic South Carolina illustrate very forcibly what the Southern Democrats mean by "free speech and free men."

The reduction of the national debt during the past month was \$8,974,891. For the past quarter it was \$26,572,115. These figures proclaim in unanswerable fashion the results of Republican administration, and may be consoled to advantage by those who are clamorous for a "change."

During the present campaign six rebel flags have been displayed in six different States. How many will be displayed if Hancock is elected? The Democrats are trying to explain that they are not rebel flags but only look like them. We had an idea that the old Union flag was good enough to march under, and no one can make the mistake that it looks like the rebel one.

REPUBLICANS! from this on to the election use your best efforts to get out the vote.

Let us make the vote of Somerset County something to brag about. A full vote, a clean vote, a solid vote, will astonish the fellows that fancy they are going to win by sneaking, fence-corner electioneering.

At a great Democratic demonstration at Fort Wayne, Indiana, a delegation marched into town with a rebel flag flying at the head. It was promptly secured and hidden by some shrewd leaders in the city, but not until it had produced much excitement among the Republicans. [P. S.—There were no rebel flags at the meeting in Ohio presided over by General Grant on the same day.]

Read the speech of Commissioner Boutly on our first page, showing how pensions are obtained, and the causes of delay in granting them. Then remember that Congressman Belthorpe wrote Mr. Currier that "with the present House pension bills do not have much favor, and that the rebel general who is at the head of the pension committee in the Senate is still more averse to allowing such bills to pass," and then think, how do cheap you are disposing of your vote, when you give it to "Our Alex," with the hope that he can either reward or procure you a pension.

The Democratic free traders when asked, what will the workmen do if the tariff is repealed by the Democracy, reply: "Oh they can make a comfortable living as farmers."

How do farmers who have paid round prices for their farms like the idea of having those hundreds of thousands of men whom they now feed, turned into producers of their own bread stuffs? Would't over production run the prices of produce down so low as to ruin the business? Did farmers ever think of this?

At the election in Georgia last week, Colquitt, the regular Democratic nominee, was elected Governor by about 50,000 majority. His opponent was a volunteer Democrat, the Republicans having no candidate in the field. Colquitt, who was in the rebel army, electioneered on that ground against his opponent, who had only served in the rebel legislature. The struggle between these two representative Democrats turned a honest solely on the fact as to which had been the best or worst rebel.

The Constitution of the Confederate States contains this clause: "No shall any duties or taxes be laid to grant or foster any branch of industry." That is still the Southern position. No tariff, for protection; no tariff to foster any branch of industry; no tariff save for revenue only. The solid South controls the Democratic party; it placed in the present Democratic platform the declaration "a tariff for revenue only." The question for workingmen to decide, is shall the South, by the election of Hancock, force free trade upon the country?

SPEAKER "SAM" RANDALL, who has been stumping for the Democrats in Indiana and Ohio, last week telegraphed for the notorious Bill McMullen. That renowned scoundrel immediately left for the west with a large gang of his "killers," and several other gangs have since followed.

That the people of these two States will be deprived of a fair vote and an honest count is certain, if these Philadelphia repeaters and killers can get in their work. The Mayor of Philadelphia has sent a number of detectives after the rascals for the purpose of spotting them and securing their arrest.

We know that the Republicans will have a hard fight to make in Delaware, before they can carry that State for Garfield. But look at the gains they have made. At the corresponding election of 1876, the Democrats swept the State by a majority of 3,000. Now their majority in the State is under 800! What's the matter with Democracy? Is it not stricken everywhere with weakness? Is not the great Republican gain in Delaware part of the same field of public opinion that struck Oregon, that showed in Vermont, and has just been exhibited in Connecticut? Maine showed it too, for, compared with 1878, there were large Republican gains.

The following is General Garfield's tariff record in his own words: "I have voted for every Republican tariff bill which has passed the House since I have been a member of it. I have made at least four elaborate speeches on the tariff since I have been in Congress, besides numerous short speeches in debate. I have been recognized as the leader of the Republican party on this subject." This language was uttered in a letter dated December 15, 1879, interrogating him on his tariff position, and without any view of being a Presidential candidate.

If all signs are not deceptive during this long dry spell, the electoral vote of Connecticut, so confidently counted on by the Democrats, is safe for Garfield and Arthur. So far the returns have been received from all but five towns of which the Republicans carry 89, the Democrats 56, and 15 are divided. This is a Republican gain of 29 towns since the election of 1876, and a Democratic loss of 29 towns. The Democratic papers are rejoicing with an accord that the results of these town elections haven't any significance. But if these great gains had been Democratic, there would have been one loud, long, universal yell of delight from them, unequalled since the rebel rejoicing over Bull Run.

The Democrat asks "what evidence the farmers and workmen have that General Campbell is in favor of a protective tariff?"

Suppose we ask what evidence have they that the editor of the Democrat is in favor of Hancock and free trade—or a tariff for revenue only? His speedy answer will be, because I openly advocate Hancock and will vote for him when I get a chance. So say we for General Campbell. He is on the stump advocating a protective tariff, and if elected will vote for one when the time comes. He was never known to shuffle, or go back on his word.

The Philadelphia Times asks: "With a Democratic Protectionist speaker of a Democratic House, and quite likely to continue as Speaker in the next Congress; with a Democratic Senator controlling the finance committee of the Senate in favor of Protection, and with Democratic supremacy in the Senate more than likely to continue, is it not a blunder worse than a crime to discontinue all as free traders who do not choose to follow the Republican party?"

The fact that Speaker Randall made up the Committee of Ways and Means of the House so that it is controlled by free traders is a complete answer to the question of the Times.

A PHILADELPHIA workman has received a letter from a fellow-workman in Oldham, England, which contains a single sentence that has a world of interest for every mechanic in the United States. That sentence is as follows:

"There are bills posted up here in the streets urging the influential men to rouse up the Democrats of America, as if they get into power, it will bring more trade to England."

The Philadelphia Press holds the original, to be inspected by people who doubt its genuineness. Comment is unnecessary.

Said General Grant in his interview with Dr. Fowler: "We must elect Garfield. He is a great man. He has few intellectual peers in public life. He is in every way worthy. But I expect to witness the most gigantic frauds in Indiana and New York city. Pretext will be sought for throwing out States or parts of States. If the election is thus thrown into the House, then Washburne of Minnesota will be thrown out. They are determined to seize the government regardless of cost. I hope that many Democrats who will not change will take the alarm and stay at home."

THE DEMOCRAT of last week makes the silly, silly charge that General Campbell said in 1878, "the dumb deth of Somerset County defeated him from Congress." In an editorial experience of more than thirty years, we have known this babyish "Democratic lie" do duty against nearly every Whig and Republican candidate who did not live in the county. The Democrat shows its appreciation of the intelligence of our people when it imagines that this stale old jingoism will induce men to vote against their principles. A sufficient answer is that, General Campbell was born and bred in this county. It is only Democratic birds that are fond enough to soil their own nests.

A CONNECTICUT manufacturer tells the Hartford Herald: "I wish all the workmen in the State could have overheard the conversation which I had yesterday with an English manufacturer. After showing him through our mills I inquired what was the English price for the same class of work. He replied: 'About 50 cents a day, while the price here from three to four times that much.' Of course, the workmen will vote for Hancock and 'a tariff for revenue only.' A tariff for revenue only means more or rather less than 12 shillings a week for the American operative. It means the flooding of our markets with English goods, the closing of our mills and no work at any price."

SAVES THE DEMOCRAT: "The Herald's simple mistake is the fact when it says we attempted to hold General Koons responsible for the political disaster that shrouded our streets on the night of the tariff demonstration, for we said no such thing."

Come! come, young man! what is writ, is writ. You said: "The speakers were F. S. Trent, Esq., and W. H. Koons." The latter gentleman particularly is renowned by all good citizens for his incendiary language in his own country. He said, we are informed, that both the Democrats shot down and killed them, but we have them here with their rights and the white Republicans would stand by them. Several times later in the evening the crowd were heard to quote this language, while making their onslaught on white Democrats."

Here is the distinct charge that General Koons is culpable for using incendiary language to the colored men, which language they afterwards quoted while making their onslaughts on white Democrats. Isn't this attempting to hold General Koons responsible for the disturbance? You may cut your own words, my young friend! but it will not improve your character for verily to deny what you have deliberately put down in black and white.

THE SOMERSET Democrat has twice published the following squib, extracted from the Herald of March 31, 1880.

It isn't often that we have occasion to commend the votes and actions of our present members of Congress. But by standing by the interests of his own State on the tariff question, and in declining to be bullied by the Kentucky lobby, Blackburn, he is entitled to commendation from all his constituents. A little more of this kind of independence on the part of Northern Democrats would place that party in a much more enviable position than it now occupies.—Somerset Herald, March 31, 1880.

Our neighbor thinks he has got us on the hip, and charges us with terrible inconsistency. Let us enlighten him. Since the above article was written, General Coffroth has taken position for Hancock and the Cincinnati platform on which he stands. That platform explicitly

declares the Democratic party to be in favor of a tariff for revenue only.

and Col. Blanton Duncan of Kentucky has since published a letter from Hancock, written before he was nominated, in which he says: "I was nominated by a party I would not accept its nomination." Isn't it perfectly plain therefore, that Mr. Coffroth cannot "stand by the interests of his own State," while he stands by Hancock and the Cincinnati platform? He cannot serve "two masters." Moreover, we have it from the highest Democratic authority, that after his bout with Blackburn on the floor of the House, Mr. Coffroth twice sought him in private, and made the most ample and subject apologies to him for the language used in debate. Is the Democrat answered?

WORKMEN at this election, vote to decide the question of their own wages. The men who vote for a Democratic candidate, for Congress decide the question of wages against themselves. The men who labor in the coal and iron mines in this State, really constitute the force which operates our furnaces, rolling mills and nail factories, which employ thousands of foreign laborers, who left England, Wales, Belgium and Germany, because their wages were not sufficient to support their families. For the same amount of labor that these men received seventy-five cents and a dollar for, they receive in this country two dollars and fifty cents. Now, a vote for General Coffroth, who is pledged by the Democratic platform to the repeal of his party and a "tariff for revenue only" is a sure way to reduce the wages in furnaces and rolling mills, and a consequent reduction of the wages of the miners of the coal and iron that keep these furnaces and mills running. The causes which reduced wages in England and Wales, under a tariff for only sufficient revenue to support that Government, will bring about the same result in the United States. Now then, will any workman vote to reduce his own wages? He can do it if he wants to. This is a free country.

SAYING the proverb—"Experience teaches a dear school, but fools will learn in no other." The Democrat wants to plead the statute of limitations on that portion of its party record showing that George M. Dallas, a Pennsylvania Democrat, of much higher personal character than Speaker Randall, elected on a pledge in favor of a protective tariff, violated that pledge at the bidding of the South, and voted for the repeal of the tariff of 1842, and it dubbs him a "fearless, courageous man—who had a duty to perform not to his State or party only, but to the whole country." So we suppose that Samuel J. Randall, claiming to be in favor of a protective tariff when he was elected, in appointing a majority of free traders on the Committee of Ways and Means, who brought in a report almost entirely destroying our present protective system, was proving himself "fearless and courageous man, who had a duty to perform not to his State but to the whole country." And equally of course, when General Coffroth, claiming to be in favor of protection, supports Hancock on a "tariff for revenue only" platform, also proves his fearless, courageous nature, and performs a duty not only to his State but to the whole country. Are the people so sudden in their conclusions that they will not learn from experience? Apparently the Democrat thinks so. How does all this twaddle about fearless and courageous men performing a duty to the whole country answer the historical facts of broken and violated pledges? In commercial life such men are openly denounced as scoundrels or knaves. Neither Hancock, Randall or Coffroth can be in favor of protecting home industry, and stand upon and endorse a platform proclaiming the doctrine of a "tariff for revenue only."

General Garfield in all his long service in Congress never made a Free Trade speech, nor ever introduced a bill to lower duties.

On the contrary, he has opposed all of the several bills to reduce duties, by which the Free Trade element in and out of Congress has sought to open our markets to foreign products. When Fernando Wood's bill was introduced, in 1875, striking at the whole list of American industries, it was General Garfield who made the motion to kill it, by striking out the enacting clause. This plan, he said, will make short work of such a monstrous proposition; it will "kill the bill today!" His motion prevailed, and the Wood bill, the Free Trade iniquity of that session, was killed. Its exp. de. was given, let it be remembered, too, by Republican voters. The year were 124, nearly all Republicans, and the ways were 123, nearly all Democrats.

Again, in 1878, again in 1880, the Wood bill came into Congress. The same Free Trade effort was being made. Mr. Wood was the Democratic leader—or one of the Democratic leaders at least, in the House, and he was pledged to the work of reducing the Tariff. He had been appointed Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee by Speaker Randall, under the pressure of the overwhelming Free Trade influence in the Democratic party. Against both his bills General Garfield contended. The minority reports from the Ways and Means Committee, in May of the present year, against the reduction which Wood's bill proposed, were prepared by General Garfield himself and signed by Judge Kelley, Mr. Conger, of Michigan, and Mr. Frye, of Maine.

Such is the character of General Garfield's record on Protection. It is consistent and creditable, and agrees perfectly with the position he occupies as a candidate. He stands upon the Chicago platform, which contains an explicit declaration in favor of Protection.

General Hancock has no Protectionist record. He is doubtless a Free Trader. His party is overwhelmingly in favor of low duties on foreign goods, and its declaration is in favor of "a Tariff for revenue only." Upon that declaration he stands. He presents himself to the people as

against protection, because he made this committee, and that Gen. Campbell favors protection because he voted to kill the bill, and yet the year 1879, Coffroth who succeeded Campbell, voted to re-appoint

Wood and a majority of free traders on this committee. They again reported a bill reducing the tariff. Who votes, Campbell or Coffroth's sign them to favor a protective tariff?

To a statement formerly made by us that, "it would be well enough for those who are so enthusiastic over Gen. Coffroth obtaining pensions for the 'boys in blue' to remember to be displayed the same accommodating disposition towards 'the boys in grey,' the Democrat published as "a complete refutation of this campaign backstab" a quotation from bill introduced by Gen. Coffroth in Congress May 1879, for pensioning soldiers of the Mexican and Indian wars, as follows:

SEC. 6.—That the provisions of this act shall not apply to any person who, under the political and military laws of the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States.

This section the Democrat further alleged crowded out the "boys in grey."

We last week quoted Sec. 3rd of the XIVth Amendment, proving thereby, that any officer of the United States, members of Congress, or of any State Legislature, or Executive or Judicial officer of any State, who had engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, were excluded from the benefits of Mr. Coffroth's bill. Since then we have been furnished a copy of the bill, and find on examining it, that it provides—Sec. 5.—That section 4,716 of the Revised Statutes is hereby repealed. Turning to this section we find it to read as follows:

No money or amount of pension shall be paid to any person, or to the widow, children, or other dependent person, who, by any manner voluntarily engaged in, or aided or abetted, the rebellion against the authority of the United States.

Said we not truly, that Gen. Coffroth displayed an accommodating disposition towards "the boys in grey." Here was an attempt made by him, to repeal the only law on the statute books providing rebel soldiers, their widows, children and heirs from being placed on the pension list.

What do the "boys in blue" think of that kind of work by the gentleman claiming to be the special friend of the Union soldiers? While he was ostensibly providing pensions for a few old soldiers of the Mexican and Indian wars, he was also paving the way for all the soldiers of the rebel army to be placed on the pension list. As to the editor of the Democrat, he must leave the check of a few old soldiers of the rebel army to be placed on the pension list.

Hancock's position against protection to our domestic industries, being fixed by his acceptance of the Cincinnati platform, which declares in favor of a tariff for revenue only, the Democrats are now asserting that Garfield's position is no better than his on this vital issue to the working men of the country. It is the same old game that was played in 1844, when it was claimed that Polk was a better tariff man than Henry Clay.

On the contrary, he has opposed all of the several bills to reduce duties, by which the Free Trade element in and out of Congress has sought to open our markets to foreign products. When Fernando Wood's bill was introduced, in 1875, striking at the whole list of American industries, it was General Garfield who made the motion to kill it, by striking out the enacting clause. This plan, he said, will make short work of such a monstrous proposition; it will "kill the bill today!" His motion prevailed, and the Wood bill, the Free Trade iniquity of that session, was killed. Its exp. de. was given, let it be remembered, too, by Republican voters. The year were 124, nearly all Republicans, and the ways were 123, nearly all Democrats.

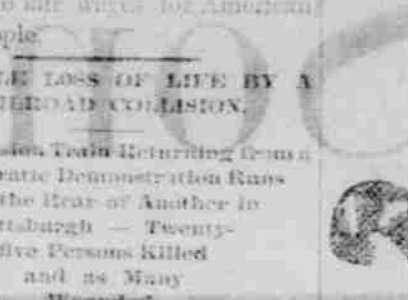
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THEIR LOSS OF LIFE BY A HATED AND HATED MAN.

AN UNWALKED OUT BY THE LIGHT OF THE MOON, GAILY SINGING THIS SOMETIME THERE I SPED THAT SAMUEL COOKS SETTING AS A HAIL.



Booming for Garfield.

Republican, By Over Twenty-five Thousand Majority.

The Child is Born and Its Name is James.

The Bouncing Banning Bounced by Butterworth.

NO YOU DON'T!

Hancock's Goose is Cooked

INDIANA Republican by 3,000 Majority.

THIS IS TRULY "GLORIOUS!"

The Rebel Democracy Justly Rebuked by a Loyal People.

LET REPUBLICANS EVERYWHERE REJOICE WITH EXCEEDING GREAT JOY.

As we go to press at 2:30 a. m. Wednesday, sufficient returns have been received to show that the Republicans have made a clean sweep in Ohio, carrying the State by from twenty-five to thirty thousand majority and gaining four and probably five Congressmen.

Batterworth, of the first Cincinnati District, whose election was considered doubtful, has defeated the Bouncing Banning by a handsome majority.

From Indiana, where a Governor and a full State ticket, in addition to the Congressional ticket, was elected, the count is necessarily slow and the gains more meagre. So far however, they indicate that Porter, Republican can fill for Governor, is elected by a majority of 3,000 and the balance of the State ticket by a somewhat less majority.

This is glory enough for one day. Now let his hand play.

Special to the Democrat.

COLUMBIA, O., S. P. M.—Scattering returns from a few precincts show small Republican gains. Indiana polls closed; the day has passed quietly throughout the State.

COLUMBIA, 12 M.—Returns up to 11 A. M. from 355 precincts shows net Republican gains of 2106. Indiana 555 precincts, shows net Republican gains of 885.

COLUMBIA, 12:15 A. M.—Returns from 270 precincts show a net Republican gain of 4,000. This includes something from nearly every county in Ohio.

PITTSBURGH, 12:30 A. M.—Message from Cessna says Democratic congressional gain of 4,000. This includes something from nearly every county in Ohio.

COLUMBIA, 12:45 A. M.—The Republican State Central Committee claim the election of 13 Republican Congressmen out of 20.

We have unrolled our farms to insert the following:

PITTSBURGH, 2 A. M.—HERALD Somerset, Pa.—H. New Chairman of the Indiana State Central Committee, says: Indiana has gone Republican by 4,000.

PITTSBURGH, 2:15 A. M.—Indiana Republican, Republican gain three Congressmen in Ohio.

Killed by a Faithless Wife.

POTTSVILLE, October 6.—There is a small house in one of the populous suburbs of this place, the interior of which, to-day, is a scene of desolation. The doorsteps are strewn with clotted blood. The walls, floors, and furniture of the interior present the same evidence of a terrible crime. On a bed in one of the back rooms lies a woman who was this morning shot twice by her infatuated husband. The man, Charlton Willard, an iron moulder of good reputation, has of late led a dog's life as a result of the improper conduct of his wife. She was known to be the paramour of more than one well-known citizen of this place, while the husband was steadily and far better than the average workman. He has made as much as \$175 at his trade. Of late family troubles seemed to have utterly changed his nature, and when last night he was unable to gain an entrance to his home, he seems to have determined upon a plan that would end his troubles, at least in this world.



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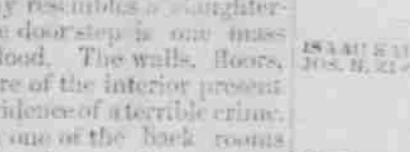
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REPUBLICANS! from this on to the election use your best efforts to get out the vote.

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