

The Oxford Democrat.

CAMPAIGN EDITION.

OUR CANDIDATES.

FOR PRESIDENT:

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:



Gen. JAMES A. GARFIELD,

OF OHIO.



CHESTER A. ARTHUR,

OF NEW-YORK.

GARFIELD'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

MENTOR, O., July 12.

Dear Sir:—On the evening of the 8th of June last I had the honor to receive from you in the presence of the committee of which you were chairman an official announcement that the Republican National Convention at Chicago had that day nominated me as their candidate for President of the United States. I accept the nomination with gratitude for the confidence it imposes and with a deep sense of the responsibility it implies. I cordially indorse the principles set forth in the platform adopted by the convention. On nearly all the subjects of which it treats my opinions are on record among the published proceedings of Congress.

I venture, however, to make special mention of some of the principal topics which are likely to become the subject of discussion without reviewing the controversies which have been settled during the last twenty years, and with no purpose or wish to revive the passions of the late war. It should be said that while the Republicans fully recognize and will strenuously defend all the rights retained by the people and all the rights reserved to the States, they reject the pernicious doctrines of State supremacy which so long crippled the functions of national government and at one time brought the Union very near to destruction. They insist that the United States is a nation with ample power of self-preservation; that its constitution, and laws made in pursuance thereof, are the supreme law of the land; that the right of the nation to determine the method by which its own legislature shall be created cannot be surrendered without abandoning one of the fundamental powers of the government; that the national laws relating to the election of representatives in Congress shall neither be violated nor evaded; that every elector shall be permitted freely and without intimidation to cast his lawful ballot at such election and have it honestly counted, and that the potency of his vote shall not be destroyed by the fraudulent vote of any other person.

The best thoughts and energies of our people should be directed to those great questions of national well-being in which all have a common interest. Such efforts will soonest restore perfect peace to those who were lately in arms against each other, for justice and good will outlast passion. But it is certain that the wounds of war cannot be completely healed and a spirit of brotherhood cannot fully pervade the whole country until every citizen, rich or poor, white or black, is secure in the free and equal enjoyment of every civil and political right guaranteed by the constitution and laws. Wherever the enjoyment of these rights is not assured discontent will prevail, immigration will cease and social and industrial forces continue to be disturbed by the migration of the laborer and the consequent diminution of prosperity. The national government should exercise all its constitutional authority to put an end to these evils, for all the people and all the States are members of one body and no member can suffer without injury to the whole. The most serious evils which now afflict the South arise from the fact that there is not such freedom and toleration of political opinion and action that the minority party can exercise an effective and wholesome restraint upon the party in power. Without such restraint party rule becomes tyrannical and corrupt. The prosperity which is made possible in the South by its great advantage of soil and climate will never be realized until every voter can freely and safely support any party he pleases.

Next in importance to freedom and justice is popular education, without which neither justice nor freedom can be permanently maintained. Its interests are intrusted to the States and to the voluntary action of the people. Whatsoever help the nation can justly afford should be generously given to aid States in supporting common schools. But it would be unjust to our people and dangerous to our institutions to apply a portion of the revenues of the nation or of the States to the support of sectarian schools. The separation of church and state in every thing relating to taxation should be absolute.

On the subject of national finance my views have been so frequently and fully expressed that little is needed in the way of an additional statement. The public debt is now so well secured and the rate of annual interest has been so reduced by the refunding that rigid economy in expenditures and faithful application of our surplus revenues to the payment of the principal of the debt will gradually but certainly free the people from its burdens and close with honor the financial chapter of the war. At the same time the government can provide for all its ordinary expenditures and discharge its sacred obligations to soldiers of the Union and to the widows and orphans of those who fell in its defense. Resumption of specie payments, which the Republican party so courageously and successfully accomplished, has removed from the field of controversy many questions that long and seriously disturbed the credit of the government and the business of the country. Our paper currency is now as national as the flag, and resumption has not only made it everywhere equal to coin, but has brought into use our share of gold and silver. The circulating medium is more abundant than ever before, and we need only maintain the equality of all our dollars to insure to labor and capital a measure of value from the use of which no one can suffer loss. The great prosperity which the country is now enjoying should not be endangered by any violent changes or doubtful financial experiments.

In reference to our customs laws a policy should be pursued which will bring revenue to the treasury and will enable

the labor and capital employed in our great industries to compete fairly in our own markets with the labor and capital of foreign producers. We legislate for the people of the United States, not for the whole world, and it is our glory that the American laborer is more intelligent and better paid than his foreign competitors. Our country cannot be independent unless its people, with their abundant natural resources, possess the requisite skill at any time to clothe, arm and equip themselves for war, and in time of peace to produce all the necessary implements of labor. It was the manifest intention of the founders of the government to provide for the common defence not by standing armies alone, but by raising a greater number of artisans whose intelligence and skill should powerfully contribute to safety and glory of the nation.

Fortunately for the interests of commerce there is no longer any formidable opposition to the appropriations for the improvement of our harbors and great navigable rivers, provided that expenditures for that purpose are strictly limited to works of national importance. The Mississippi river, with its great tributaries, is of such vital importance to so many millions of people that the safety of its navigation requires exceptional consideration. In order to secure to national control all its waters President Jefferson negotiated the purchase of a vast territory extending from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific ocean. The wisdom of Congress should be invoked to devise some plan by which that great river shall cease to be a terror to those who dwell upon its banks and by which its shipping may safely carry the industrial products of 25,000,000 of people. The interests of agriculture, which is the basis of all our material prosperity, and in which seven-twelfths of our population are engaged, as well as the interests of manufactures and commerce, demand that facilities for cheap transportation shall be increased by the use of our great water courses.

The material interests of the country, the traditions of its settlement and the sentiment of our people have led the government to offer the widest hospitality to emigrants who seek our shores for new and happier homes, willing to share the burdens as well as the benefits of our society and intending that their posterity shall become an undistinguishable part of our population. The recent movement of Chinese to our Pacific coast partakes but little of the qualities of such an emigration, either in its purposes or its results. It is too much like an importation to be welcomed without restrictions; too much like an invasion to be looked upon without solicitude. We cannot consent to allow any form of service labor to be introduced among us under the guise of emigration. Recognizing the gravity of this subject the present administration supported by Congress has sent to China a commission of distinguished citizens for the purpose of securing such a modification of the existing treaty as will prevent the evils likely to arise from the present situation. It is confidently believed that these diplomatic negotiations will be successful without loss of commercial intercourse between the two powers, which promises a great increase of reciprocal trade and enlargement of our markets. Should these efforts fail it will be the duty of Congress to mitigate the evils already felt and prevent their increase by such restrictions as without violence or injustice will place upon a sure foundation the peace of our communities and the freedom and dignity of labor.

The appointment of citizens to various executive and judicial offices of the government is perhaps the most difficult of all the duties which the constitution has imposed upon the Executive. The convention wisely demands that Congress shall co-operate with the Executive department in placing our civil service on a better basis. Experience has proved that without frequent changes of administration no system of reform can be made effective and permanent without the aid of legislation. Appointments to the military and naval service are so regulated by law and custom as to leave but little grounds for complaint. It may not be wise to make similar regulations by law for the civil service, but without invading the authority or necessary discretion of the Executive, Congress should devise a method that will determine the tenure of office and greatly reduce the uncertainty which makes that service so uncertain and unsatisfactory. Without depriving any officer of his rights as a citizen, the government should require him to discharge all his official duties with intelligence, efficiency and faithfulness. To select wisely from our vast population those who are best fitted for the many offices to be filled requires an acquaintance far beyond the range of any one man. The Executive should therefore seek and receive information and assistance of those whose knowledge of the communities in which the duties are to be performed, best qualify them to aid in making the wisest choice.

The doctrines announced by the Chicago convention are not the temporary devices of party to attract votes and carry an election; they are the deliberate convictions resulting from a careful study of the spirit of our institutions, the events of our history and the best impulses of our people. In my judgment these principles should control the legislation and administration of the government. In any event they will guide my conduct until experience points out a better way. If elected it will be my purpose to enforce strict obedience to the constitution and laws and to promote as best I may the interests and honor of the whole country, relying for support upon the wisdom of Congress, the intelligence and patriotism of the people and the favor of God.

With great respect,
I am very truly yours,
JAMES A. GARFIELD.
To Hon. George F. Hoar, Chairman of Committee.

GENERAL GARFIELD'S RECORD.

At fourteen he was at work at a carpenter's bench.

At sixteen he was a boatman on the Ohio Canal.

At eighteen he was studying in the Chester (O.) Seminary.

At twenty-one he was teaching in one of Ohio's common schools, pushing forward with his own studies at the same time.

At twenty-three he entered Williams College.

At twenty-six he graduated from Williams with the highest honors of his class.

At twenty-seven he was a tutor at Hiram College, Ohio.

At twenty-eight he was principal of Hiram College.

At twenty-nine he was a member of the Ohio Senate—the youngest member of that body.

At thirty he was colonel of the Forty-second Ohio Regiment.

At thirty-one he was placed in command of a brigade, routed the rebels under Humphrey Marshall, helped General Buell in his fight at Pittsburg Landing, played a prominent part in the siege of Corinth and in the important movements along the Memphis & Charleston Railroad.

At thirty-two he was appointed chief of staff of the Army of the Cumberland, participated in the campaigns in middle Tennessee and in the notable battle of Chickamauga, and was promoted to the rank of major general.

At thirty-three he was in Congress, the successor of Joshua R. Giddings.

At forty-eight, having been continuously in Congress since he was thirty-three, he was elected to the United States Senate.

At forty-nine he was nominated for the Presidency of the United States.

A MAN FOR AN EMERGENCY.

How GEN. GARFIELD PREVENTED A BLOODY RIOT.

The following reminiscence, says the Cincinnati Gazette, of the greatest crisis the country ever passed through, has been furnished us by a distinguished gentleman who was present: "I shall never forget the first time I saw General Garfield. It was the morning after President Lincoln's assassination. The country was excited to its utmost tension, and New York City seemed ready for the scenes of the French Revolution. The intelligence of Lincoln's murder had been flashed by the wires over the whole land. The newspaper headlines of the transaction were set up in the largest type, and the high crime was on every one's tongue. Fear took possession of men's minds as to the fate of the government, for in a few hours the news came on that Seward's throat was cut and that attempts had been made upon the lives of others of the government officers. Posters were stuck up everywhere, in great black letters, calling upon the loyal citizens of New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City and neighboring places to meet around the Wall Street Exchange and give expression to their sentiments. It was a dark and terrible hour. What might come next no one could tell, and men spoke with abated breath. The wrath of the working men was simply uncontrollable, and revolvers and knives were in the hands of thousands of Lincoln's friends, ready, at the first opportunity, to take the law into their own hands, and avenge the death of the martyred President, upon any and all who dared to utter a word against him. Eleven o'clock a. m. was the hour set for the rendezvous. Fifty thousand people crowded around the Exchange building, cramping and jamming the streets, and wedged in as tight as men could stand together. "Two men lay bleeding on one of the side streets, the one dead, the other next to dying; one on the pavement, the other in the gutter. They had said a moment before that 'Lincoln ought to have been shot long ago!' They were not allowed to say it again! Soon two long pieces of scuffling stood out above the heads of

crowd, crossed at the top like the letter X, and a looped halter pendant from the junction, a dozen men following its slow motion through the masses, while 'Vengeance' was the cry. On the right, suddenly, the shout rose, 'The World! The World!' 'The office of the World!' 'World! World!' and a movement of perhaps 8,000 or 10,000 turning their faces in the direction of that building began to be executed. It was a critical moment. What might come no one could tell, did that crowd get in front of that office. Police and military would have availed little or been too late. A telegram has just been received from Washington, 'Seward is dying.'

Just then, at that juncture, a man stepped forward with a small flag in his hand, and beckoned to the crowd. 'Another telegram from Washington!' And then, in the awful stillness of the crisis, taking advantage of the hesitation of the crowd, whose steps had been arrested a moment, a right arm was lifted skyward, and a voice clear and steady, loud and distinct, spoke out: 'Fellow citizens! Cloud and darkness are round about him! His pavilion is dark waters and thick clouds of the skies! Justice and judgment are the establishment of his throne! Mercy and truth shall go before his face! Fellow citizens! God reigns, and the government at Washington still lives!' The effect was tremendous. The crowd stood riveted to the ground in awe, gazing at the motionless orator, and thinking of God and the security of the government in that hour. As the boiling wave subsided and settled to the sea when strong wind beats it down, so the tumult of the people sank and became still. All took it as a divine omen. It was a triumph of eloquence, inspired by the moment, such as falls to but one man's lot, and that but once in a century. The genius of Webster, Choate, Everett, Seward never reached it. Demosthenes never equalled it. What might have happened had the surging and maddened mob been let loose, none can tell. The man for the crisis was on the spot, more potent than Napoleon's guns at Paris. I inquired what was his name. The answer came in a low whisper, 'It is General Garfield of Ohio!'

ROSCRANS ON GARFIELD.

(San Francisco Call.)

Last evening a Call reporter visited General W. S. Roscrans, at his residence in this city, and obtained from him some interesting facts concerning the military career of the Republican nominee.

"Yes," replied General Roscrans, in response to an inquiry from the Call's representative, "Garfield was a member of my military family during the early part of the war. When he came to my headquarters I must confess that I had a prejudice against him, as I understood he was a preacher who had gone into politics, and a man of that cast I was naturally opposed to. He remained at headquarters for a couple of days, as I wanted to become acquainted with him before assigning him to duty. The more I saw of him the better I liked him, and finally I gave him the choice of a brigade or to become my Chief of Staff. Most men would have probably taken the brigade, but he decided to remain with me. We were together until the Chattanooga affair. I found him to be a competent and efficient officer, an earnest and devoted patriot, and a man of the highest honor. His views were large, and he was possessed of a thoroughly comprehensive mind. Late in the summer of 1863 he came to me one day and said that he had been asked to accept the Republican nomination for Congress from the Ashtabula District, and asked my advice as to whether he ought to accept it, and whether he could do so honorably. I replied that I not only thought he could accept it with honor, but that I deemed it to be his duty to do so. I was not yet over, I said, nor will it be for some time to come. There will be many questions arising in Congress which will require not alone statesmanlike treatment, but the advice of men having an acquaintance with military affairs will be needed; and for that and several other reasons

which I named, he would, I believe, do equally as good service to his country in Congress as in the field. It was, too, a great honor to him to be nominated by the Ashtabula district, which had been represented in the House by one man for a quarter of a century (Joshua R. Giddings); they were thoroughly acquainted with him and he was in accord with their sentiments in politics. Before the interview I said to him: 'Garfield, I want to give you some advice. When you go to Congress be careful what you say. Don't talk too much; but when you do speak, talk to the point. Be true to yourself and you will make your mark before the country.' A few years ago I met him in Washington and said to him: 'Well, Garfield, you have got along pretty well following my advice.'

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

To deny that there was some opposition to the nomination of Mr. Arthur would be to ignore what is known to everybody. The objection to him we are convinced, arose mainly through a want of intimate knowledge of the man on the part of the public and through a misapprehension of his record. In Chester A. Arthur the party and the country have the assurance that the candidate is a man thoroughly imbued with the principles of the party, whose integrity the most venomous opponent has never dared to asperse, and whose capacity and culture are as unquestioned as his integrity.

Gen. Arthur distinguished himself in his profession many years ago as a champion of the legal rights of the colored race. This he did at a time when Northern public sentiment, bending to the insolent demands of the slave power, was by no means as stalwart as it has since become, and when there was little better than scorn and contempt for the advocate who had the courage to brave a cruel public sentiment by claiming for the black man all the rights which were his by virtue of the Constitution and the law. Saturated with the principles of freedom for all, without regard to color, it was not strange that he became a Republican. Wise in council as he was bold in action, he became a leader of men, and to his discretion and courage the Republican party in his State—New York—has very largely been indebted for its brilliant successes over its astute and unscrupulous adversaries. Gov. E. D. Morgan, quick to appreciate General Arthur's rare abilities, placed him in a responsible position upon his staff, where he was able to render most effective service in marshaling the hosts which the Empire State sent to the field in the hour of the nation's peril. Amid arduous labors he never wearied; encountering discouragements, he never faltered; envied with difficulties, he never wavered; called to assume sudden and vast responsibilities, he never quailed; surrounded by temptations to acquire wealth by irregular practices, he never yielded; and at the end of Gov. Morgan's term surrendered his office without a stain upon him.

For several years he administered the affairs of the New York Custom House as Collector of the port with singular skill and ability. When, under a new administration, his office was wanted for another he declined to accept a different and a higher position as the price of his resignation, preferring rather to submit to removal than to appear unfaithful to the personal friends who were champions of his cause. Hostile investigations searched his record and his acts, as with a microscope, in the vain attempt to fasten upon him any corruption or dereliction in duty. Never before or since his term have the affairs of the New York Custom House been administered with a greater skill and intelligence. Thoroughly master of the intricate and complicated system of the revenue laws, he was in fact, as well as in law, the head of his department.

In the local politics of the city of New York Gen. Arthur has held a most influential position. Through all the mazes and intricacies which have characterized the politics of that city he has, with a clear head and a resolute will, guided his party from one success to another. So difficult a service, adminis-

tered with firmness, must of necessity bring a leader into contact with many forces which he must divert or subdue. Those whose schemes are thwarted do not always accept defeat with complacency; but even these contests have left no lasting scars, and Gen. Arthur, while he is idolized by many, is respected by all.

Such, in brief, is the character of the man selected as our candidate for Vice President. When invested with power he has used it wisely; when burdened with responsibility he has borne it manfully; when endowed with trusts, he has restored them honestly. Colossal in his physical proportions, his mind is cast in a similar mold. Never hurried, never confused, never despondent, he bears with equanimity the plaudits of friends and the assaults of foes. Confident and self-reliant he pursues the course his conscience dictates, unmoved by the mistakes of his friends or the malice of his enemies. He is, indeed, fit to be the leader of a party—strong in his experience, strong in his convictions of right—a man without fear and without reproach.—Boston Journal.

GENERAL ARTHUR AND THE DESPERADO.

When Billy Wilson was raising his notorious zouave regiment of roughs during the war, the members composing it were acting very badly in New York, and Gov. Morgan ordered Gen. Arthur, who was quartermaster-general, to stop their misconduct. Arthur summoned Billy to his office. The desperado responsively swaggered in wearing his uniform as a colonel, and listened contemptuously to the warning that Arthur gave him. At length he insolently retorted: "Neither you nor the Governor has anything to do with me, for I'm a colonel in the United States service, I am, and you've no right to order me." Arthur informed him that he was not a colonel yet, because his regiment was not full, and no commission had been issued. "Well I've got my shoulder straps on," said Billy, "and as long as I wear them, I don't take no orders from you fellows." Arthur was just as burly then as now, and far more active. "We'll make short work of your shoulder straps," he cried, as he seized the offender, tore off his straps, threw him into a chair and ordered him under arrest.

THE INDEPENDENT INDORSEMENT.—The Independent Republicans of New York city, known as the "scratchers," have taken early occasion to ratify the Chicago nominations, which they did by a meeting in Cooper Institute, Saturday night. Joseph H. Choate, esq., presided and made the speech of the evening, in which he said that the whole "army of scratchers" had joined the regular ranks, that every Republican will respond to the roll call, and that the Empire State, which has the casting vote in this great contest, will give it with a will for Garfield and Arthur. In reference to Gen. Arthur, Mr. Choate said:

"With regard to Gen. Arthur, he is too well known for me to recite his praises or his popularity, but I would like to be permitted to quote what he believed to be the welfare and prosperity of the Republican party (cheers), and in a very great measure the success we have had have been achieved by his aid. (Applause.) His spotless honor, his unquestionable integrity, his high personal character, are well known by all men in this community. Should he be permitted to preside in the Senate of the United States will soon be ascertained, but that body never yet had a more dignified or more popular presiding officer (cheers). It is in this faith and spirit that we come here tonight to ratify these nominations. It is in this faith and spirit that we believe that the State of New York at the polls in November will ratify them by a decided majority." (Continued cheers.)

—The Springfield Republican truthfully says of Hancock: His weakness when tried by the test of fitness and of comparison with his competitor is that he is without achievement in public service, and represents no positive grasp upon the future; it is the novice in statesmanship against the expert who for 16 years has been applying a broad, well-trained mind in debate, in committees and in private study to the great constructive problems of government.

—If "Garfield was once a mule-whacker," as the Boston Post charges, he has had just the training necessary to whack the Democratic party.—Utica Herald.

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FOR PRESIDENT:
JAMES A. GARFIELD,
OF OHIO.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:
CHESTER A. ARTHUR,
OF NEW YORK.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS:
At Large—(JOSEPH S. WHEELWRIGHT,
LIRA H. FOSB.)
Second District—OTIS HAYFORD.
Third District—EDWIN FLYE.
Fourth District—LEWIS B. JOHNSON.
Fifth District—SEWARD B. HUME.

State Election, Monday, September 10th.

FOR GOVERNOR:
DANIEL F. DAVIS,
OF COBURN.

FOR CONGRESS:
WILLIAM P. FRYE,
OF LEWISTON.

FOR SENATORS:
AUGUSTUS H. WALKER, of Lovell.
GEORGE D. BISBEE, of Buckfield.

FOR PROBATE REGISTER:
HERRICK C. DAVIS, of Paris.

FOR COMMISSIONER:
VALDO PETTINGILL, of Rumford.

FOR SHERIFF:
WILLIAM DOUGLASS, of Waterville.

FOR TREASURER:
GEORGE H. WATKINS, of Paris.

OUR STATE PLATFORM.

Resolved, That the Republicans of Maine, their delegates assembled in this Convention, endorse the platform adopted by the National Republican Convention held at Chicago, and pledge their best efforts to the support and success of the principles therein laid down—principles reaching the spirit by which the Republican party has always been actuated, and through the aid of which the Nation has been honored and prospered.

Resolved, That the nomination of James A. Garfield, of Ohio, as the candidate of the Republican party for President, and Chester A. Arthur, of New York, as Vice President of the United States, meet every party approval, though we do not countenance the nomination of James A. Garfield, as the candidate of the Republican party for President, and Chester A. Arthur, as the candidate of the Republican party for Vice President, we accept the result of the National Convention in good faith, and pledge ourselves to labor loyally for the noble candidates selected at Chicago to elect the President and Vice President of the United States.

Resolved, That the Fusion party of this State has made for itself a record so infamous that every honest man of every party, should pay and work for its speedy and complete overthrow. It came into being with loud professions upon its lips of reform and superior honesty, and it was given out of power, to give wickedness the most dishonest and corrupt administration ever known to our people. It obeyed the State Government, and then attempted to steal the State Government. It was not content with being voted out of office by the people at the polls, but tried to continue itself in control of the Government by means of fraud, and by the use of force, and other acts subversive of the rights of the people and the destruction of popular government. It placed an armed job in the State House, and brought us to be a part of civil war. Our most honorable citizens were spurned, and contempt was placed upon the State Chamber, when they sought redress of their grievances. Men who were not elected were counted-in to seats in the Legislature, and men who were elected were counted-out, instead of endeavoring to give effect to the will of the people as expressed by the ballot, a systematic and deliberate conspiracy was entered into to set aside the result of the popular election and create a fraudulent government. The Governor whom they elected paid out thousands of dollars of the public money while in office, without authority, and after his term expired he still kept thousands of dollars in his possession, to distribute to the politicians who aided him in his nefarious operations. These infamous acts are known to all our citizens; they confront and shame Maine men wherever they travel in their States. Unless we desire to have long and bloody wars, and to have the people of Maine stand up at this election and stamp the party responsible for them with overwhelming defeat and obprobrium at the polls.

Resolved, That experience has demonstrated the wisdom of the policy of prohibition, and as contributing to the material wealth, happiness and prosperity of the State as one of the cardinal principles of the Republican party of Maine.

Resolved, That we are heartily in favor of the amendment of the Constitution providing for the election of Governor by plurality vote, and recommend its adoption.

Resolved, That we will with pleasure the second nomination of Daniel F. Davis as the Republican candidate for Governor of Maine. He has proved himself honest, incorruptible, able and popular, and we gain from the State Chamber, when he is elected, the honest voters, the "plain people" of Maine must stand up at this election and stamp the party responsible for them with overwhelming defeat and obprobrium at the polls.

Resolved, That we have seen evidence of a disposition to parade before our people the times and places when General Hancock, in command of the Federal forces, overhauled the Confederate forces. We hope his will be discontinued. Our people have no hankering for crow, however it may be dish. The victories that General Hancock gained over our soldiers constitute no ground for appealing to him to vote for him. We are in earnest in that war, and its memories are dear and sacred to us. We are willing to refer to his achievements for the purpose of showing that he always stood to duty, whatever might be the situation, that men may learn from the past that his course will be in the future, but over all else the veil should be drawn.

THE ISSUE.

The three paramount issues that are to be fought out in the campaign in Maine this year are, first, whether the revolutionized State Government shall stand or fall, second, whether the banks must go or stay, and third, whether the bonds shall be paid, or made over into a perpetual debt.—Fogg's Chronicle.

Thus speaks the oracle of Androscoggin County; the mouth-piece of Maine Fusionists. The first issue here put before us is truly the first issue of the campaign. As Republicans we are glad that the Fusionists make it thus prominent, and by its settlement they must stand or fall.

"The revolutionized State Government": that means the Legislature of 1880; the Governor—Daniel F. Davis—elected by it; and all the State officers and dependents who have held position by its decree.

To one unacquainted with the history of the past year in Maine, or to those who had read no papers since last September, it would seem strange that this should be called the "revolutionized State Government." If one who was engaged in the vigorous and exciting campaign of last summer, could have taken a Rip Van Winkle nap, from the first of October, 1879, until the first of July, 1880, he would awake with the expectation of seeing just such a State government as we now have. He would remember that the result of his campaigning was a Republican victory by a large plurality, giving that party a majority in both branches of the Legislature. Just before taking his nap, he would have read acknowledgements of this fact in both Democratic and Greenback papers. If he was a Democrat and had seen that old hunker paper the *State Democrat*, published at Biddeford, he would have read the following editorial in its issue of Sept. 18.

ELECTION AND RESULT.

The general result of the election in this State, on the 9th inst., may be stated in a few words. Any hopes which during the last six months have been entertained of witnessing, in its phenomena, the evidence of a decisive popular revolution, have not been fully realized. If, on an average, the condition against warlike and extravagant has held its own—making up in some quarters what it has lost in others—this is about all that could reasonably be expected, but more than this has been affirmed. If the Republican party, in the late election, has obtained no distinct assurance of success in the Presidential canvass, which is one in order, neither has the Democratic, except so far as it has reduced the great majority of the Radicals against them.

This is stating the case in as strong terms as the situation will admit; and when we take into consideration the large reduction in the forces of the Republican party in spite of its vast resources, we find much to inspire hope of continued and final success.

The Republican majority in Maine in 1872 was 32,000, in 1876 16,000, and now, having achieved a "splendid victory," they find they have failed to elect their Governor by more than 1,400 votes by the people, notwithstanding the expenditure of \$250,000 in money in violation of all law and constitutional authority. True they have a small majority in the Legislature, but their members have been elected in every case by greatly reduced majorities.

Further than that, if he had read the *New Religion*, a fusion paper, published at Norway, he would have noted such items as the following, cut from its issues of September, 1879:

The result of the election, though not quite so favorable to the opposition as we expected, comes to us with very little surprise. We did not think that Mr. Davis would be elected by the people, and he has not been elected. The Fusionists having carried the greater number of votes. We expected something better in the way of Senators and Representatives, but at most we had little to hope as we noticed the management of the campaign and to which we called early attention.

The apparent success of the Republicans in this State, though gained at immense cost of labor and money, is after all nothing of a victory for the party. For nearly a generation they have carried the State regularly, except last year, by majorities ranging from 10,000 to 15,000 and even more. They have fallen far short of the average achievement.

The next Legislature in this State will probably stand 19 Republicans to 12 Fusion, and the House 89 Republicans to 62 Fusion.

If he had been a careful reader, he would have noticed that while these items from the *New Religion* spoke of the "apparent success of the Republicans," that term was used simply to dispute the magnitude of the Republican achievement, but not in the least to question the actual result. It was a happy hit of the editor, who never fully endorses, acknowledges or admits anything.

The Republican papers were illuminated with large type, barn-yard poultry, and flags that were expected to wave in the breeze created by Republican success. Opposition papers mourned their defeat in more or less dissonant lays—but there was none of them to dispute the result.

The conclusion thus arrived at was attained in the usual fashion, by counting the vote cast. In 1820 the people of Maine cast their votes and elected a Senate and House of Representatives under their State Constitution. At that time, and for the sixty years intervening, this has been the method of determining the result of an election, and never since has this method, or the result thus declared been disputed. With this in mind, we say, our sleeper would be completely astonished at reading the item we have quoted above from Fogg's *Chronicle*.

Why, then is this called a "revolutionized State Government"? may well be asked; and to the answer given and maintained we stake our hopes of success in the campaign.

It is thus designated by a party of men who sought to change the methods of declaring the result of an election in Maine, because the people set their foot upon such an usurpation, and, backed by the Supreme Court, took possession of the positions to which the votes of the people had elected them. To maintain the change contained in this reply, with statements of facts and the presentation of figures, will be the future work of this campaign sheet.

—The Boston Journal is, and always has been a strong Hayes paper. Therefore its endorsement of Chester A. Arthur, our candidate for Vice-President, is particularly significant. It gives him a royal send off. We copy its article entire as one of the best we have seen.

—Gen. Garfield has a good reputation among his neighbors at home. Why should we, who know him less, doubt his integrity?

CAMPAIGN DEMOCRAT.

We herewith present the first number of our campaign paper, which is to be issued during the campaign for the small price of ten cents. The paper speaks for itself, and we trust will commend itself to all who wish to keep posted on political matters.

Persons who receive copies of this paper, are invited to become subscribers, and to get up clubs for it. The price is only ten cents, and the old paper will be worth that sum, if you do not endorse its sentiments.

Every Postmaster in Oxford County will receive sample copies of this paper for distribution, and each should secure a club of at least ten names. Ten copies are sent for one dollar.

Campaign papers will be mailed to single subscribers during the campaign for ten cents, or they will be sent in bundles for general distribution.

This paper will contain no advertisements except an announcement of the "Fool's Errand" which we consider a good campaign document.

A DESTROYING ELEMENT.—When Mr. Solon Royal heard of the following, he said he feared there was an element working into the Greenback party which would destroy it:

The Greenback caucus at Backfield, Saturday, was not a harmonious gathering. Dr. Bradbury, who is candidate for Senator, appeared early on the ground, and before the friends of Mr. Barrett, the Senator of last year, gathered, he had the caucus organized, and balloting commenced, the names of all the delegates appearing on each ballot. Mr. Barrett objected to this, as an unprecedented thing, but his objection was overruled, and his friends were obliged to vote on Dr. Bradbury's plan. The result was the selection of delegates favorable to Bradbury for Senator by a vote of twenty-five to thirteen for Mr. Barrett. Dr. Bradbury claims that Senator Barrett is not entitled to reelection, first, because he alleges that the Greenbackers never have adopted the viable Republican precedent of giving a Senator two terms, and second, he did not deserve reelection because he took a seat in the legal Legislature last winter. The friends of Mr. Barrett are naturally exceedingly indignant over this attempt to deprive him of the second term, to which the custom of all parties in this State, entitles him.

THE FIRST GUN!

Saturday evening last, the Republicans of Paris, fired the first gun of the campaign in this section, and hung out a beautiful Garfield and Arthur flag. A large number of citizens assembled at the monument, and were called to order by Geo. A. Wilson, esq., who stated that a Republican Club for the town of Paris was to be formed. Geo. H. Watkins was chosen Secretary, and the following committee from the several school districts in town was appointed to report a organization at an early date:

No. 1, G. C. Pratt; No. 2, I. Robins; No. 3, E. Curtis; No. 4, A. K. Jackson; No. 5, Amos Bird; No. 6, J. A. Curtis; No. 7, John Penley; No. 8, J. F. King; No. 9, J. S. Wright; No. 10, Hiram Field; No. 11, Lemuel Carter; No. 12, Chas. W. Dunham; No. 13, Lot M. Elder; No. 14, A. T. Maxwell; No. 15, Walter Bonney; No. 16, Edmund Curtis; No. 17, Edwin Gray; No. 18, J. S. Clapp; No. 19, Geo. H. Briggs; No. 20, James Bird.

After the flag was run out, Ex-Gov. Perham addressed the audience in one of his candid and manly arguments. He exposed the fraud of the tabulators and denounced it with a fervor that all honest men must feel that it rascally proceeding. So, Paris Brass Band gave excellent music during the entire exercises, and a salute of thirteen guns was fired in honor of our candidates and our party. The large attendance was particularly notable from the fact that only brief notice of the meeting had been given by circulating small hand bills. It indicates an interest among the voters such as is seldom manifested so early in any campaign. It is a harbinger of victory.

OUR CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS.

[Anoka, Minn., Herald.]

Hon. Wm. P. Frye of Maine, has been re-nominated for Congress. He has already served ten years in that House, and so well are his services appreciated that he received the nomination by acclamation. That he will be elected there is no doubt, for his opponent is a Mr. Fogg, a Greenbacker, who was one of Ex-Governor Garcelon's Councilmen, and the prime mover in the infamous counting-out scheme of last winter. Fogg's election is strongly opposed by the ablest Democratic journals of that Congressional District, and he is not altogether popular with his own party, though Uncle Solon Chase comes to his rescue and reminds the voters that a "vote for Fogg is not in particular a vote for him personally." In case Gen. Garfield becomes President, Mr. Frye will be the leader of the Republicans in Congress.

—The New York Times reiterates the charge against Hancock of promising to support Tilden and obey his orders after March 3, 1876, on the ground that he was legally elected President, and produces a new witness in the person of a nameless army officer, of "great repute," however, and at present in Washington. This officer says that, in the event of the possible coalition of the commander of the department of the East with Tilden, it was feared a very serious conflict might result, and so some prominent men in Washington became anxious to ascertain Hancock's position. Gen. Sherman accordingly visited New York and formally addressed a letter to Hancock, requesting an answer in writing. This Gen. Sherman soon received. Hancock in this letter said in substance that he believed Tilden legally elected, and that, if the House of Representatives passed by resolutions declare that he had been legally elected President, and if Mr. Tilden should take the oath of office March 4, at any place whatever, he would thereafter look to him for orders and not elsewhere.—Boston Herald.

—There is said to be an apple tree in Washington County, Penn., which bears nine varieties, some of which are now ripe while others will not ripen until late in the autumn.—Ec.

That is like bribe taker Swan's wild grape vine which bore five varieties of cultivated fruit.

—It has been well said that no honest man can endorse fraud by voting the fusion ticket next September. It is only necessary that people should understand the issue to condemn it.

THE HANCOCK CAMPAIGN.

The selection of a purely military leader, by the opposition, causes considerable comment in Republican circles. After hearing so much said of "the man on horse back" when Gen. Grant was referred to, and still more of "military spooks," when some less distinguished soldier came forward to fill some civil office, this nomination has a smack of novelty. When at this late day they nominate, for the Presidency, a full blown Major General, embellished with gilt buttons and gold lace, we very naturally look for the cause of this radical change.

In his military record (and that is all the record he has) his fusion friends gravely inform us that "Mr. Major General Winfield Scott Hancock was born in Pennsylvania at the age of sixteen." This affords a ray of light, this newly developed love for Union Generals was patterned after the brave old soldier, and was born at about the same age, but at a later date, of democratic and greenback parents.

It is, as a rule, safe to expect the democratic party to come along and occupy the old camping grounds of the republicans some ten years after they have moved on and left them, and this movement may be a demonstration of the democratic rear guard.

The fusion story of Hancock reads like a fairy tale, or a dime novel: "When the youthful Winfield had finally been born to the entire satisfaction of himself and friends, he was at once sent to West Point, where they train men to ride on horse back." He afterwards served in the Mexican war with the rank of Lieutenant. We learn from the same reliable source that when the real Gen. Scott was about to enter the city of Mexico he rode along his line with an anxious look and asked if "Lieutenant Hancock" was present, and on being answered in the affirmative the face of the old hero lighted up and he said "let the troops move forward," and so the City was taken. This circumstance so well accords with the experience of Private Miles O'Reilly that we conclude the picture was drawn from life and colored by a fusionist.

We now come down to the reconstruction of Louisiana and Texas. "He alone of them all recognized the writ of *habeas corpus* and held the military subordinate to the civil authorities," or something like that. It does not settle the question of right in the case, it simply shows that Hancock held an opinion contrary to the judgment of all other military men, just this and nothing more. The affairs of Louisiana as we find them to day, do not argue in favor of the Hancock idea, and it is just possible that he may have been wrong and the majority of military opinions may have been correct. To this difference of opinions he owes his nomination; by it he recommended himself to the South and its sympathizers. They did not like military rule, probably for the same reason we once heard urged against the Bible, it condemned so many things they wanted to do. Louisiana wanted a "white man government," they wanted to be tried for treason before a parish judge, if tried at all; but above all they desired to be "let alone" whatever they might do.

We find these men now organized under a military leader; judging from the past, it is hardly on account of achievements in the field. They have given expression to their appreciation of military merit too often for a mistake on that point.

We are aware that it is considered naughty to refer to the "late unpleasantness." Why it is so we cannot tell unless we have left a record so bad that we wish to have it forgotten; but like Banquo's ghost these things will pass before the mind's eye and we will go on putting this and that together just the same as though somebody had not told us that we should not mention these matters, but should forget all the lessons it has cost so much to learn.

OLD VET.

I never saw anything take the starch out of a man as the Auburn Convention took it out of Uncle Solon Chase. He looked like a paper collar that had been worn three weeks and then soaked a week in the canal.—New Religion.

It was quite a pill for Solon Chase, that's a fact, and yet he swallowed it though with a wry face. So we have the father of the Greenback party of Maine endorsing the congressional nomination of the Free Love, Flat money element of Maine Greenbackism. If such a nomination and endorsement as this is not enough to turn the stomach of any decent Democrat in this district we don't know what is. For ourselves, we would not insult the Second District Democracy so much as to deem it necessary to make an argument against it. Our eastern contemporary, the Bangor Commercial, which does not represent Democratic principles so much as some shadowy creation of its own, which it calls the Union party, with a big U, remarks that "we must not forget that those who think alike must act together, or be for ever lost." Well Mr. Fogg did not think alike with the Fusionists last fall. He thought and acted with the Republican party, and, as his own party associates declare, gave them the victory in this county. It is not surprising that the Greenbackers, whom he so wantonly betrayed last year, are determined not to trust him this, nor do we blame them. But that family difficulty is no affair of ours. If Mr. Fogg could command the entire Greenback vote he could not be accepted by the Democracy for the sufficient reason that they do not think alike, and therefore do not propose in any event to act together. That is where the *Gazette*, which respects both its party and itself, stands, and that is where we are confident the Democracy of this district stands with it.—Levinson Gazette.

MUZZLE SOLON.

If Gen. Plaiisted has any desire to be elected Governor of Maine he should borrow a muzzle of some dog owner and put it on Solon Chase.—Boston Post.

The above extract exhibits the tender regard of the Democratic press for the Greenbackers. This treatment is a little cool, as Plaiisted was nominated by the Greenbackers; and now Solon Chase, the Greenback leader, must be muzzled. The Democrats seem to be the dictators.

—Gen. Garfield's letter of acceptance is a strong document, every way worthy of the man and of the party which he represents. It should be read by all who wish to know his position or matters of National importance.

CAMPAIGN NOTES.

—Garfield is a lover of base ball. He will make a home run to the White House.

—The Toledo Blade, Nasby's paper, predicts that Gen. Garfield will have 200 electoral votes.

—Senator Hoar puts it neatly: Hancock is not the representative, he is the mask of the Democratic party.

—Garfield is a good man and would make a good President. I have nothing in the world against him.—Alexander H. Stephens.

—Query by the Pottsville Miner's Journal: "Was the Democratic party right in fighting Hancock a few years ago, or is it right now in supporting him?"

—And now A. B. Mullett, who was once the United States Architect and who was denounced by the Democratic press for his blunders and extravagance, comes out for Gen. Hancock.

—General Tom Ewing of Ohio, advises his Democratic brethren to stop throwing mud at General Garfield as it cannot be made to stick—certainly not in Ohio where he is known.

—The Ohio Democracy undertook to carry that State last year by putting two well-known soldiers at the head of their ticket, but they lost the State by the largest margin in several years.

—Several strong Garfield clubs have been formed in South Carolina. Several temples of the Democracy to compel the clergy or even the State to "divide time" have failed, the Republicans being stronger than their opponents.

—The enthusiasts are beginning to see that it is not General Hancock that is on trial but the Democratic party; not the soldier who was loyal, but the leaders of the Democratic party in Congress, who have shown lawless and revolutionary tendencies.

—A correspondent of the Cleveland Leader relates that at a great Republican meeting in Warren, Ohio, last fall, Senator Chandler, during his speech, turned, and pointing to Garfield, said to his audience: "Gentlemen, there sits your next President."

—Senator Conover, of Florida, now at Washington, is very confident that that State will be carried by the Republicans. Conover is the Republican candidate for Governor. A prominent Republican Florida politician offered to lay a wager of \$500 to \$100 that the Republicans would carry the State.

—Protectors against the raining of Democratic mud on Gen. Garfield, the Democratic Baltimore Herald declares that "as far as Gen. Garfield is unobjectionable, and all the Democratic newspapers that have gone off half-cocked ought not to lead with such ammunition again, but to fire at him as the exponent of the views of a party that has performed its mission and belongs to the history of the past."

—Mr. John C. New of Indiana, who was once a partner of the Democratic candidate for Vice President, says that if Mr. English does not come out of the campaign as a poor man, he will not be true to his past record. He says that Mr. English was a war Democrat and supported Morton for Governor and is a hard money man; but on the other hand, he is the most unpopular Democrat in the State in his own county cannot poll within 2000 of the party vote. Mr. New is confident that the Republicans will carry the State.

—Jeff Davis continues to show his credentials as a good Democrat. The other day Jefferson Davis, Jubal A. Early, and J. T. Payne, testified at New Orleans, in the case of Sarah Dorsey, who left Davis her legatee. The will is contested on the ground of undue influence, with Davis emphatically denying the charge. Davis said, believed the confederacy still existed, that its truths were eternal and should ever prevail. He believed this too, and if that was insanity, both he and Mrs. Dorsey were crazy.

—If Messrs. Garfield and Arthur are elected, the latter will be the third widower who has successfully filled the office of Vice President—Wilson and Wheeler having been the two last holders of the office. Mr. Frye who was president of the Senate after Wilson's death, is a bachelor. General Garfield, if elected, will be the third successive President whose family has consisted of several sons and one daughter. Both General Grant and President Hayes have had three sons, President Hayes four, and Gen. Garfield four.

—Ex-Governor Vance of North Carolina, who was for continuing the war until he got killed with Yankees that he believed would stick through the gratias, has been received by Gen. Hancock at Governor's Island. And, speaking of the plan of the campaign, this is what the Mississippi Star proposes: "Inaugurate social ostracism against every white man who votes for or South gives his support to the building up of the Republican party; discountenance any man who will go on, or assist in making, the bond of any man elected on the Republican ticket; refuse to have dealings of any sort with the Republican party, and show the world that you are in truth and deed a true democrat." This is the programme for the Hancock campaign in the South.

A GREENBACK OPINION OF HANCOCK AND ENGLISH.

The last issue of the Camden Herald contains the following notice of the Democratic candidates for President and Vice-President:

Hancock, a Major General in the regular army, entered West Point Academy at the age of 16 and has been in the army ever since. Never held a civil office, never was practically a citizen, knows nothing of the civil life of the people, has no knowledge of government, save such as obtains in the army, where legislation is a despotic rule. He has made two millions of dollars in sixteen years, without adding one cent to the actual wealth of the country. He is simply a selfish, shrewd, grasping, useless drone. Such is the Democratic candidate for Vice-President.

A SLAVE HUNTER.

William H. English is the candidate for Vice-President on the ticket with Hancock. December 12, 1860, he introduced a series of resolutions in Congress, providing:

Whenever a fugitive shall be rescued from his master, or from the proper United States officers, by reason of mob violence or State legislation, or by the aid of the constitution or laws of the United States, or whenever a slave shall be in like manner rescued from his master while in transitu through any non-slaveholding State, the city, county or township in which such rescue is made shall be liable to the master in double the value of the recoverable in the United States court.

THAT ANSWER.

AN EXPLANATION THAT NEEDS EXPLAINING.

The Fusion newspapers have just given the first gun of the campaign in the shape of a supplement, containing an alleged answer to Gov. Garcelon and Council to the report of the Hale Committee. The answer is not a new one, but is the same that was printed in the Boston Sunday Globe several weeks ago. It is signed by Gov. Garcelon and all the members of the Council except John B. Foster and Edward C. Moody. Since the first appearance of this answer the evidence taken by the Hale Committee has been printed precisely in the language it was given, and it is now possible to show the falsity of this answer and the recklessness of our many a leader who signs it. A. A. Garcelon, who is inclined to think that before the Fusionists get through haddling this gun they will find it like those in the old copper, which bore wide and kicked their owners over.

One paragraph in the answer relates to Perkins Plantation, and is as follows:

The committee do not intend to be actuated by motives of interest in the investigation of the returns from Perkins Plantation. Here the Fusion candidate for Senator received fourteen votes and the Republican candidate thirteen. The committee claim that under the rules established by the Governor and Council, this return could not be counted because the whole number of ballots was not stated, and that the Fusion candidate, Mr. Perkins, is a forger, a forgery has been committed. Every person committing a crime is supposed to have some motive for doing it. What motive could have possibly induced the commission of forgery in this instance we cannot perceive. The Republicans claim that the forgery was entirely overcome by the rejection of the towns of Perkins and Farmington. Of these towns more than changing the majority of seven changed.

This explanation does not touch at all the vital question in regard to Perkins Plantation. It is the counting of the Republican return from that town that needs explanation. It will be remembered that Perkins is classed with Farmington. The district was Republican by a heavy majority, but by throwing out Farmington on the ground that the return or the record was not made up in open court, the Fusionists have made a majority of the rule laid down by the Council, a Fusionist was declared elected. On this point we will cite Garcelon's testimony before the Hale Committee:

Q.—I find, and call your attention to it, that the Council adopted a rule that the whole number of ballots must be correctly stated. Was that rule adopted and followed out?

A.—Correctly stated.

Q.—Did the whole number of ballots on the return meet?

A.—Must appear.

Q.—Was that rule followed?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Look at the Representative tabulation from Franklin County, Farmington district, and see what was the result of throwing out Farmington?

A.—The result was that Perkins Plantation elected.

Q.—That is, there was one vote in favor of Voter, and by rejecting Farmington it threw the election upon Perkins Plantation?

A.—Yes.

Q.—What was the whole number of votes thrown there?

A.—Twenty-seven. That plantation should have been rejected; there is no whole number of votes given.

Q.—It was not rejected?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—What was the vote as thrown?

A.—Thirteen for Thomas, fourteen for Voter.

Q.—Giving one majority for Voter?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Did not that plantation the certificate was issued to Voter?

A.—So that it appears.

Q.—So that the 18 votes of Farmington were thrown out?

A.—They should both of them have been thrown out.

Q.—If both of them had been thrown out no ballot would have received less than a majority.

A.—No. That is a matter I never saw before.

It cannot be claimed by the most stupid defender of the count that the Hale Committee altered this return. The defect was an omission, and if anything had been scratched out it could have been easily discovered. When Garcelon met with his Council to make up his mind as to what he had full charge of the crookedness in the Perkins case. And yet he puts his name to a paper which declares that the count was constitutional, that the rules laid down were impartially enforced and that the count was honest and fair, and yet this answer contains none of the words of explanation which he gave to his Council, which but a short time before he had declared crooked and in violation of the rules of the Council, and from the odium of which he sought to relieve himself by saying that he knew nothing about it. Gov. Garcelon complained to the Hale committee that the papers he had full charge of the crookedness in the Perkins case. And yet he puts his name to a paper which declares that the count was constitutional, that the rules laid down were impartially enforced and that the count was honest and fair, and yet this answer contains none of the words of explanation which he gave to his Council, which but a short time before he had declared crooked and in violation of the rules of the Council, and from the odium of which he sought to relieve himself by saying that he knew nothing about it.

Let us look at another case, that of Somerville. Here the return was counted and by means of it a Fusion Senator was elected in Lincoln County. Again we cite from Garcelon's testimony:

Q.—I call your attention now to the principle laid down by you in which I believe there is no exception, as you understand, that the name of the municipal officers standing must be in their original hand-writing.

Q.—If not they were thrown out?

A.—That was the design.

Q.—That was the design to throw out Perkins and the senatorial return from Somerville, and see if upon that it is clearly evident that the three names were signed by the same man?

A.—I should have any doubt about that.

Q.—So that ought to have been thrown out, too?

A.—Yes, sir.

We have searched the answer in vain for any explanation of this performance. There was an explanation given by Mr. Fogg to the effect that the similarity of signatures had not been noticed, but as Mr. Fogg has since declared that he was away in New York or Boston, or somewhere else, when the tabulations in the Council were responsible for the crookedness if there was any, his explanation is not worth much.

Again, Here is a paragraph from the answer in the case of the town of Buckfield:

The Hale committee claim that in the returns for county officers from the towns of Buckfield and Farmington the names of the candidates were written in by some one since they were received at Augusta, so that now they show the names of the candidates in the hands of the change was made there was nothing to show where the papers came from. What possible reason could there be for such a change? It is not to be understood, in the first place, that the names of the candidates were not in the envelopes which contained on their face a certificate signed by the municipal officers, and that the return was and what town it came from. Then there was a filing written on the back of the return by the municipal officers showing what town it came from. In the next place the Governor and Council considered all the returns, and the names of the candidates were regulated by statute to be correctable under the law of 1871. In no single instance was a return rejected on account of a change in the names of the candidates to be made when there was a return properly signed, and under this law they corrected the returns for several Republican candidates for county officers when, if such corrections had not been made, they would have been rejected. We have no recollection about the returns from these two towns. If we could see them we might be able to form some opinion as to whether or not they have been inserted. We shall presume, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, that the towns officers did their duty and properly filed up these blanks.

This is charming simplicity. "Each of the returns came in official envelopes which contained on their face a certificate signed by the municipal officers, telling what return it was and what town it came from." Then there was a filing written on the municipal officers showing what town it came from." The above sentences are injected for the purpose of intimating that the name of the town on the back of the return, or on the envelope, would have been sufficient. The Council have either forgotten or thought the public would be immediately after the count they issued a statement in which occurred this paragraph in explanation of the throwing out of the town of Newburg:

"Newburg.—The name of the town not on the return as so recognized by the name on the envelope."

But the Council wants to know what the motive of the forgery was. It is not far to seek. With Buckfield and Buckfield thrown out of the county officers would have been Republican. When the forgery was committed the Council had undoubtedly not decided to allow correction of county returns. The decision to do so was a concession they felt compelled to make for the sake of keeping up an appearance of decency, and even after they gave this privilege they drew so many obstacles in the way as to make it almost useless.

On the 23d of December Garcelon issued an address to the Democracy of the country, in which he used this language:

The Governor and Council have recognized the fact that the people of Maine have adopted a constitution that declares it to be the supreme law of the State. They have followed its requirements with fidelity and impartiality, and when an intelligent people have brushed away the mists and false colorings which enraged and discredited politicians have thrown around our action, and the vituperation and slander that has been heaped upon us, give place to reason and fair investigation, any condemnation of our course either by the Democracy of the nation or any fairminded and honorable politician of any party, will be acknowledged with submission.

It will be seen that he personally vouches in this address for the legality and impartiality of the count. When he was before the Hale committee some weeks later he was asked this question:

Confiding yourself to the legality of the returns, were you able to carry out the constitution and laws in any given case unless you knew about that case? For instance, was it safe for you to depend upon the Council without looking into it yourself?

And made this answer:

I presumed the Council were honorable men, and honest, and reported the tabulation of the returns as they were before me. In cases where there was no question, I did not personally look into the matter; but where there was a case of doubt, as for instance, was it safe for me to depend upon the Council without looking into it myself?

This Gov. Garcelon confesses that when he assured the Democracy of the nation that the count was constitutional and honest, he had little personal knowledge of the matter, but relied on the representations of his Councilors. After examining the tabulations and returns in the presence of the Hale committee he confessed that he had been imposed upon, that many of the votes he had counted were not his, and that if he had the result would have been different. A few weeks later, without any further opportunity to examine the returns, with some of the most glaring frauds totally unexplained, relying simply on the unsupported word of men whom he confessed had but a few days before he had confidently declared him, he came before the public again and declares that there was nothing irregular or dishonest in the count, but that on the contrary it was constitutional, equitable, honest and fair. On such a performance as this a statement of the facts is sufficient comment.

STATE POLITICS.

Now says the wily Democrat.

"I've seen the little game they play? Our ticket has two ends, sir, that. Are both quite useful in their way. The head's for you/uns in the North—The brigs that it an' abled; The tail's for we/uns at the South—A genuine English Copperhead!"

—Kearney is coming to Maine. Hope he will reach Somerset, for a few of his speeches will give us a clean walk over.—Somerset Register.

—The late Fusion rule in this State increased the State expenses about \$50,000. How do the tax payers relish it? They will answer next September.

—Fogg says in his autobiography that he "learned the art of table waiting rapidly." He ought to have stuck to what is evidently his natural calling. He would have found it more profitable than waiting for a seat in Congress.—Simpson.

—A very candid Democrat remarked yesterday, in reference to the ratification failure of Wednesday night, "the fact is Hancock did too much fighting on the wrong side of the road, and he was much over nomination." The truth is a nutshell.—Whig.

—Jacob Crooker, esq., of Waterville, a lifelong Democrat, 84 years of age, refuses to fuse. He declares that an honest defeat is preferable to a dishonest victory. He will vote for Daniel F. Davis, and declares that there are five hundred democrats in this State of a like mind.

—The Lewiston Gazette, edited by Governor Dingley, a paper very careful in making predictions, says that "Maine will lead off, giving an opening gun for the campaign. Gov. Davis will be elected by a good, handsome majority, which will indicate what the result in the nation will be in November."

—A correspondent (N.) writes me the statement that New Sharon was disfranchised because the returns were not attested in open town meeting, when the town clerk arose and said, "That's a lie, sir." The crowd cheered the clerk and hissed Fogg, and on the whole made it very uncomfortable for the great statesman.

—The Lewiston Gazette says "Our standard-bearer will be the ladies' cause." Hancock is one of the handsomest, noblest, and noblest-looking specimens of male humanity in the country." So is General Garfield. You cannot make a point on that. The General of volunteers is physically the equal of his brother of the regular army and intellectually much his superior.

—The Rockland Opinion opines that Halsey H. Monroe of Thomaston, would make a good Congressional candidate for Greenbackism in the Second District, and that he would make it warm for Mr. Lindsey. Mr. Monroe could never be elected, though, for the reason that he was one of Governor Garcelon's Councilors, if for no other. Better follow the advice of the New Religion and nominate men who do not need vindicting.

—It was noticed during all of F. M. Fogg's stumping tour in this county that he never said one word about his political junketing tour to the eastern portion of the State, while one of the executive council, for which he charged the State \$60, nor of his double mileage operations by which he swindled the people out of several hundred dollars. The tax payers of this county would like to have the matter explained.—Farmington Chronicle.

—Many Democrats who accepted Fusion last year at a sacrifice of principle, and of the time-honored hard-money doctrine of their party, will this year make an effort to endorse the State steal as well as flat money. In Knox County the Democrats have already asserted their manhood by nominating a straight ticket and giving Fusion the cold shoulder. At a flag raising in Rockland, on Saturday evening, speeches were made by A. S. Rice and Alwood Levenside, who urged Democrats to support only Democratic nominees. Two flags were unfurled, but neither bore Plaiisted's name.

—The Argus says that at Farmington Hon. F. M. Fogg "satisfactorily explained away" all the doubts concerning the "counting out" business, and charged that O. D. Baker, esq., the attorney for the Republican candidates, was the person who started the "counting out" business. This is an "explanation" which explains with a vengeance. It is evident that some one altered a correct return for Oliver P. Bragdon to Oliver "B." Bragdon, and thereby counted out a Republican. Does the Argus expect its readers to believe that the attorney for the Republicans started this "counting out" business? Such nonsense as that may be expected from Fogg, but the Argus makes a sorry exhibition in speaking of such an "explanation" as satisfactory.