

The Oxford Democrat.

SUPPLEMENT.

OUR CANDIDATES.

FOR PRESIDENT:

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:



Gen. JAMES A. GARFIELD,
OF OHIO.



CHESTER A. ARTHUR,
OF NEW-YORK.

A REFORM PARTY.

We are asked to join the Democratic party and put it in power, because it is a party of honesty and reform. At the same time every time a man leaves this party it is charged by party organs that he was bought with money. Now comes the *Argus* and announces a Republican victory in Vermont with the following startling head lines:

MONEY DID IT.

THE POTENT FACTOR TOO MUCH FOR THE DEMOCRACY.

AND VERMONT GOES REPUBLICAN AS USUAL.

It will be useless hereafter to ask for votes, because the Democratic party is a pure party. If so many of its members can be bought with Republican money, it would be impossible for these men to resist temptations which would be thrown in their way if their party were to control State and National finances. If so many can be bribed, they would steal if the opportunity were offered. Again, for one we do not care to join a party which contains so many men who are open to bribery. Republicans do not bribe worth a cent, and we prefer to stay with men who honor themselves and who prefer principle to offices or money.

Not one fusion Senator or Representative was counted out.

AGREENBACK ORATOR PINIONED

—THE NEW SHARON CASE.

Even Frank Fogg is not considered too small and mean for notice in some directions. A correspondent writes: I hear that in New Sharon, Mr. Fogg made 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 name of the town clerk who hurled the lie into Fogg's teeth, is J. C. Whitmore. Briefly, the New Sharon case is this: This District, which is composed of several towns and plantations in Franklin county, gave David M. Norton, Republican, a clear majority for Representative. The town of New Sharon, the strongest Republican town in the District, gave Mr. Norton 75 majority. The return was without a flaw, yet, without notice to the town or its officials, or to the Representative who was elected, without a hearing and in the dark, they threw out the signatures of the Selectmen were all in one hand. A glance at the return shows the absurdity of that claim. But further than that, the affidavit of John G. Brown, one of the Selectmen, was secured, in which he makes oath that he signed this return with his own hand, and signed no name but his own, and the other two Selectmen, both Fusionists, have admitted that they signed the return individually, showing beyond all doubt that the action of the Governor and Council in disfranchising New Sharon, was as baseless in fact as it is unjustifiable in law. We are glad that this howler Fogg had Mr. Whitmore in his audience to stamp his wild and reckless statements as lies.

MINORITY REPORT.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

March 18, 1880.

The undersigned a minority of the Committee of investigation, appointed by virtue of an order of the House, dated February 5th 1880, beg leave to submit the following brief minority report:

Silence on the part of the undersigned would be construed as an assent to all the positions and conclusions of the majority report, as well as to the statement of facts.

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Governor Garcelon also testifies at a later period in the investigation, that he had no previous knowledge of much which has been shown by the testimony to need explanation.

A letter, courteous in its language, was addressed by the Clerk of the Committee, to each of the members of Governor Garcelon's Council, saying that an opportunity would be granted them to appear and testify.

The undersigned regret that the members of the Council have not seen fit to appear and explain the irregularities which seem to exist.

The evidence being uncontradicted, the undersigned cannot make a denial of the facts proved by it, and can only withhold their assent to the conclusions arrived at by the majority of the Committee.

HENRY INGALLS,
GEORGE F. HILL.

WHERE WILL IT END.

General Weaver is bringing forward his old plan to make up the pay of the soldiers. The government, he says, promised them thirteen good dollars a month. It paid them in depreciated dollars so that they actually got but half that. This is but a demagogue's bid for the soldier vote. General Weaver ought to know, as every intelligent man knows the consequences of such a move. It has been explained often enough. The wages of the soldiers was only a small part of the government's war expenses. If the government makes up the difference to one class of creditors, this opens the door to every other class who were paid in greenbacks, and the government would speedily become bankrupt. The contractor for supplies would have a claim as equitable as that of the soldier, to have his money made up, and there would be no end to it. Mr. Weaver's plan of making up the pay of the soldiers is by issuing more greenbacks, which he says would cost nothing and be no tax on the people; all of which is pure fallacy. He would find his dollar depreciated again by the great inflation it would cause, and all except the debtor class would be badly taxed by the fictitious rise in values. —Portland Advertiser.

[E. H. Gove, in Chase's Enquirer.]

The renewed energy of the Democratic party is but the spasmodic effort which presages death. From this national struggle it will fall back a defeated, discordant and hopeless minority. The hope of federal patronage gone, its local supremacies cannot long be maintained. This is to be desired, for the way to currency reform lies across the grave of the Democratic party. To enter its ranks, is to take its name. To take its name is to assume the vindication of its evil past.

CONGRESSMAN FRYE ON THE STUMP.

Hon. W. P. Frye, member of Congress from the Second District, addressed a Republican meeting in Farwell Hall last Wednesday evening. The fusionists, S. F. Carey and Troupe at the North End, on the "Heater," the same night, running a special train from Thomaston, and drumming out their forces from every available point. The Thomaston Band led the fusion procession, and their torch-bearers, many of them little boys, numbered between 75 and 100, being counted by various persons. Seats had been built on the plat, but for some reason the crowd declined to go into them, and many remained vacant all the evening.

The hall was well filled to hear Mr. Frye, whose value as a campaign speaker can hardly be overestimated. He has the rare faculty of setting forth his facts in a manner so clear and graphic that everybody can understand and remember what he says, and he is thus a most effective and useful instructor, while his vigorous and racy style is vastly entertaining. His exposition of a protective tariff, and the working of the Republican policy in this question, was especially plain and striking. His showing of the results of Democratic financing for forty years, at the end of which time the government owed 40 millions and could not borrow at 15 per cent., and the results of Republican rule, commencing with the burden of a debt and no credit, going through the war, with its enormous cost of blood and treasure, and standing today before the world with its pledges redeemed, its rate of interest reduced to 4 per cent., and millions of gold in the treasury, made the claims of Murch and his party for a better system of "free nance," appear like the broadest farce. By all means, everybody, go and hear Frye if he comes within a day's journey of you. —Rockland Free Press.

Vote down the fraud.

TO THE MAINE GREENBACKERS.

AN APPEAL BY THE NATIONAL VIEW.—DO NOT BE A TOOL OF THE DEMOCRACY.

The organ of the Greenback party, the *National View* of Washington, Saturday prints an editorial appeal to the Maine Greenbackers. The following is an extract:

We are greatly mistaken in the temper and sense of our Maine friends if they for a moment will allow themselves and the principles of their party thus to be made the tools of the Democrats for the purpose of aiding in a success from which they are to be kicked off at the winning post. The importance of Maine in the coming election is very great, and her position exceptional. The Democracy, which claims a solid South, would use this northernmost key to unlock the door which has barred them from power so long. They depend on the Maine Greenbackers to help them do it. But for our third party there is no hope in such a change. The change which Greenbackers in Maine and every other State want is a change of measures, and not a change of political organizations merely. Will the Maine Greenbackers allow themselves to be rallied to the platform which demands hard money, to be marshalled under the flag which protects fraudulent ballots, and march to the music of men who boast that success for them means disintegration and the utter destruction of the Greenback party? Better far to be an active and solid minority than swallowed up in the victory of false allies. Every effort at fusion with opposing elements weakens and destroys. There is no hope for the third party anywhere save in the platform they have chosen and an uncompromising adherence to its principles.

[Gen. H. M. Plisted, Aug. 11, 1875.]

The time has not come when the country deems it safe to trust the party (democratic) that sought to destroy the Government.

IT HAS BEEN DONE.—Gen. Weaver has had at least one spasm of returning sanity, as is evinced by the following remarks which he made in his Saturday evening speech, at City Hall. He said that Greenbackism meant

1. A currency composed of gold, silver and paper money; a trinity of values, all equal, all alike, all legal tender for the payment of all debts, public and private.
2. Pay off the bonds.
3. Pay according to the terms of contract.
4. A free election and a fair count.

We call this good Republican talk—that's just what the Republican party has done. They have made a currency composed of gold, silver, and paper money; a trinity of values, all equal, all alike, all legal tender. They are paying off the bonds with surprising rapidity—at the rate of over one hundred millions a year—during the past month the debt has been decreased over twelve millions. They are paying the debt according to the terms of the contract too. A free election and a fair count is a consummation the Republican party devoutly wish, and work for. —Biddeford Journal.

[Gen. H. M. Plisted's vote in Congress, 1876.]

I am opposed to the resolution declaring against General Grant for a third term.

MAINE SHIPPING.—Eben F. Pillsbury told his Democratic audience at Auburn, Me., that "Maine shipyards are as deserted as graveyards," under Republican rule. But since 1860, when the Republicans came in to power, Maine has built 3000 wooden vessels, many more than any other State in the Union, worth more than \$70,000,000. At Bath alone there were built in 1876, vessels having a tonnage of 31,972.07; in 1877, 30,472.62; in 1878, 15,639.24; in 1879, the amount was 17,383.59. But let the Democracy come into power, and carry out their declared policy of allowing American registration to foreign built ships, and in three months every shipyard in Maine would be as "deserted as graveyards," and every ship carpenter seeking work in vain. —Belfast Journal.

FRYE ON TEMPERANCE.

[Lewiston Journal.]

A correspondent writes: "At Old Orchard in the afternoon (Sunday, Aug. 29th), I heard Neal Dow and a New York man give temperance addresses. Dow did not openly ask them to vote for him, but rather hinted in that way; when a Massachusetts 'reformed man' said he didn't think we needed a third party in Maine, and almost everybody smiled assent. When the New York man spoke of our (Maine) Congressional delegation, he said he wanted to bear testimony to the faithfulness of one of our Congressmen, especially, who had, almost by his own efforts, performed the very serious and difficult feat of getting a special committee of Congress, to report favorably on a bill to establish an Alcoholic Commission to investigate officially the extent of the liquor traffic; and when the speaker added that he was our best Congressman, and that his name was Hon. Wm. P. Frye of Lewiston, there was loud applause all over the meeting, in which I heartily joined. The speaker paused a moment, and then added that he hoped that applause meant that Mr. Frye was to be sent back to Congress this fall."

[From the Albany Journal.]

If Maine doesn't come down hard on the Garcelon State-stealers in September she doesn't deserve a place on the map of New England. It is a simple matter of honesty. These Democratic pirates stand convicted before the whole country. Even the leaders of their own party in other localities do not countenance them. They should be eliminated from politics.

A. J. CHASE.

The circular that Andrew J. Chase issued to Good Templar Lodges, in which he states that he had nothing to do with the formation of the new party, and did not favor such action, is false. He himself wrote the call for the nominating convention. —True Republican.

This is one of the richest jokes in the very funny history so far of the "Enforced Prohibition" party. Here is Mr. Chase's organ, which he cordially so warmly a week or two, coming out upon Chase and pronouncing him a liar; and the funniest of it is that the paper seems to have the best of it this time. By the way, Mr. Chase, who paid for printing your circulars? Was it the Grand Lodge? —Kennebec Journal.

Under Republican administration

during fifteen years of peace, \$842,680,876 of the principal of the National debt has been paid, while the current annual interest is \$70,000,000 less than at the close of the war. The Democratic press and stump speakers might as well try to tunnel through the Rocky Mountains with a hair-pin, as to break the force of this magnificent showing.

VERMONT ELECTION.

GREAT REPUBLICAN VICTORY—GREETINGS TO THE SOLID SOUTH AND TO MAINE FUSIONISTS—AN HONEST VOTE HONESTLY COUNTED—OVER 25,000 REPUBLICAN MAJORITY.

Vermont election last Tuesday, resulted in a grand Republican victory. The majority is estimated at from 25,000 to 29,000. Democrats concede the State to the Republicans at 25,000 votes. This will give Maine great courage, for Democrats have claimed the State by a plurality. The Congressmen elected were all Republicans. The Greenback vote was very small.

Republican Meetings.

Hon. WM. P. FRYE, of Lewiston, WILL SPEAK AS FOLLOWS: East Sumner, Friday afternoon, Sept. 10. Hebron Academy, Friday evening, Sept. 10. Afternoon meetings at 1:30; evening meetings at 7:30 o'clock.

Hon. SIDNEY PERHAM, of Paris, WILL SPEAK AT Oxford, Saturday evening, Sept. 11, At 7:30 P. M.

Hon. E. FOSTER, JR., and Hon. E. W. WOODBURY, OF BETHEL, WILL SPEAK AS FOLLOWS: Bethel, Friday evening, Sept. 10. Rumford Centre, Saturday evening, Sept. 11. Afternoon meetings at 1:30; evening meetings at 7:30 o'clock.

W. S. ROBINSON, Esq., of Hartford, AND H. C. DAVIS, Esq., of Paris, WILL SPEAK AS FOLLOWS: Upton, Friday afternoon, Sept. 10. No. Newry, Friday evening, Sept. 10. Afternoon meetings at 1:30; evening meetings at 7:30 o'clock.

Hon. MAHLON CHANCE, of Ohio, AND W. S. ROBINSON, Esq., of Hartford, WILL SPEAK AT Norway, Saturday evening, Sept. 11, At 7:30 P. M.

Grand torch light procession, and the last rally of the campaign.

REPRESENTATIVES.

COMPLETE LIST OF BOTH PARTIES.

The Republicans of the district composed of Bethel, Newry, Grafton, Upton, Gilead, Andover, Riley, Lincoln, Fryeburg Academy Grant, Letter C, No. 3, R. 1, and Andover North Surplus, have renominated Samuel B. Twitchell of Bethel. Mr. Twitchell ably represented this district in the last House.

The fusionists of this district have nominated Clark S. Edwards of Bethel.

The Republicans of the district composed of Buckfield, Oxford and Hebron, have nominated James H. DeCoster of Buckfield. Mr. DeCoster is very popular in his town, where he was postmaster for many years. He is a strong Republican and will carry a heavy vote in this fusion district. All those who prefer a Republican representative to a Democrat, will vote for him.

The fusionists of this district have nominated Thomas E. Bridgman of Buckfield.

The Republicans of the district composed of Paris, Greenwood and Milton, have renominated J. C. Marble of Paris as candidate for Representative to the Legislature. Mr. Marble was elected, last year, by a large majority. He took a prominent position in the Legislature, and represented his district with ability. He will be returned by an increased majority.

The fusionists of this district have nominated Jesse F. Libby of Greenwood.

The Republicans of the district composed of Rumford, Woodstock, Hanover, Mexico, Roxbury, Dixfield and Byron, have unanimously nominated by a vote of 98, Chas. W. Kimball of Rumford. Mr. Kimball is exceedingly popular in this district, and will be elected by a large vote.

The fusionists of this district have nominated Mandeville Holman of Dixfield.

The Republicans of the district composed of Hiram, Denmark, Lovell and Sweden, have nominated William Bean of Denmark. There were other candidates for the position, but they all withdrew in favor of Mr. B. Mr. Bean is an elderly gentleman, well known in the business circles of Western Oxford. He will be a strong candidate.

The fusionists of this district have nominated Edmund P. Ingalls.

The hard money democrats of this district have nominated Augustine Ingalls.

The Republicans of the district composed of Peru, Canton, Hartford, Sumner and Franklin Plantation have nominated Lewis C. Putnam of Franklin Plantation, a young and enterprising citizen.

The fusionists of this district have nominated Henry Rowe of Peru.

The Republicans of the district composed of Norway, Waterford, Albany, Stoneham and Mason have nominated Albert F. Andrews of Norway. Mr. Andrews was nominated and elected by the Republicans of this district last year, but was counted out by the ex-parte affidavits of the Selectmen of Stoneham. He will be voted for this year by men of all parties who are opposed to the fraud which struck so near home, and will be re-elected by a largely increased majority.

The fusionists of this district have nominated Ira Johnson, Jr., of Norway, an old line Democrat.

The Republicans of the district composed of Fryeburg, Stow, Porter and Brownfield have nominated

of

The fusionists of this district have nominated John A. Sweet of Brownfield.

[From the *Meridian (Wm.) Mercury.*]

We would like to engrave a prophecy on stone to be read of generations in the future. The negro in these States will be slave again or cease to be. His sole refuge from extinction will be in slavery to the white man.

CAMPAIGN NOTES.

The fact that the Internal Revenue Bureau has collected the large sum of \$129,951,916.10 without the loss of a cent should convince candid men that no change is needed in the Administration.

"The soldier on horseback," and "mounted bondholder," don't scare the Democrats any more. They now take stock in both, the head of the ticket being composed of one and the tail of the other.

The Confederate States of the South since the war have repaid \$300,000,000 of State and municipal indebtedness, and it is to such principles of floundering that North is asked to turn over the keeping of the national finances.

Wm. H. English, the Democratic candidate for Vice President, was one of twelve Northern Democrats who, in 1856, voted against the expulsion of Mr. Brooks of South Carolina from the House of Representatives for his murderous attack on Charles Sumner.

A delegate from the South to the National Convention recently remarked in Washington that the Democrats intend to secure the 15 votes of the South "either by force, by unfair means and at all hazards." This is no news, but coming from one of the men who propose to commit the crime, is worthy of notice.

Hancock with a bullet in his thigh, propped up against a tree at Gettysburg, and a Democratic mob in possession of this city on the same day, hanging blacks from trees and riddling them with shot and setting fire to them, would form a good subject for a historical painter. —N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

The *Meridian (Miss.) Mercury* of July 21 says: "We would like to engrave a prophecy on stone to be read of generations in the future. The negro in these States will be slave again or cease to be. His sole refuge from extinction will be in slavery to the white man." The *Mercury* is enthusiastic for General Hancock.

The Albany *Argus* (Dem.) is arguing to show that the South ought to be "solid" for the Democratic party; and its argument is this, that when the \$224,000,000 Southern Claims bill was put to a vote in the Democratic House, it was passed, but it was defeated in the Republican Senate. That is to say, the South should know which party it can use to its own advantage, and it doubtless does.

A remark by Mr. Hendricks previous to the Chicago Convention: "I will tell you who I think the Republicans should nominate, and who I consider their strongest man; he is a true man, a man of principle, an honest man, and would make a good President for us all. Personally, I consider him the best man you could nominate." I refer to Gen. James A. Garfield, of Ohio.

E. D. Mansfield, the ablest hand at figures in Ohio, writes to the Cincinnati *Enquirer* after this fashion: "I think that the Republicans will have the next House of Representatives, and the Senate will be a tie. One hundred and eighty-five votes which Hayes had is a majority. For the minimum vote, I think, will be 187, and his maximum 247, and his probable vote, I think, will be 222. I give no details, but put this on record."

Here is a Republican campaign document in a nutshell, that weighs a ton: Under Republican administration during fifteen years of peace \$842,680,876 of the principal of the national debt has been paid, while the current annual interest is \$70,000,000 less than at the close of the war. The Democratic press and stump speakers might as well try to tunnel through the Rocky Mountains with a hair-pin, as to break the force of this magnificent showing. —Albany Journal.

A correspondent of the Memphis *Leaves* demands that the South shall have "but one party," and that the name of any man who applies to the word "Republican" shall be scratched with a stench. And it goes on gratefully to say: "You may think me a little bold in using such language upon the anniversary of our flight from the great fever in 1879. The North, to be sure, sent us some money, but we sent the indignation of Congress. The North returned a little of the money it stole from us during the war."

Gen. McClellan, in a letter to a Plainfield, N. J., veteran club endorses Gen. Hancock by saying that Hancock "did so much to insure the success of the war, knew so well what it was for and perceived when it was over, that he deserves the hearty and enthusiastic assistance of all the old soldiers." One might think from reading this that Gen. McClellan thinks that such Generals as Grant, Sherman, Sheridan and a score of others did not know "what the war was for" or "when it was over." They did, however, quite as good service as did the "masterly inactive" Gen. McClellan. —Lewiston Journal.

The Hon. William Williams of Indiana says: "I consider General Hancock's nomination by the rebel Democracy as simply a decoy to entrap Democratic soldiers to support the ticket and thus enable the southern brigadiers, with the aid of their northern allies, to get peaceful control of the government they failed to shoot to death in the war; and attempted to starve to death by legislation in Congress unless the laws to protect the ballot-box from fraud were repealed." Mr. Williams is one of the gentlemen whose names have been paraded as having gone over to the support of Hancock.

The Hon. Thomas L. Jones, one of the Democratic candidates for elector from Kentucky, has distinguished himself by declaring that when Hancock is seated "the Democratic party will see to it that the wrongs that have been perpetrated for twenty years will be righted." It is pretty evident what that threat means. We all know the things that the Democrats for the last twenty years have held to be wrongs. The first great wrong in their eyes is the war itself; the second is the abolition of slavery; the third, the amended Constitution; the fourth, the reconstruction acts; the fifth, the honest payment of the national debt; the sixth, the restoration of a sound currency; the seventh, the protection of the ballot-box against force and fraud. These are the wrongs they purpose to right.

THE CASH ACCOUNT.

The Democratic party to the United States, Dr. To cost of putting down the Democratic rebellion, \$6,796,792,569

The United States to the Republican Party, Dr. To payment of debt incurred as above, \$659,000,000

To reduction of annual interest account, 71,425,000

Total, \$730,425,000

STATE POLITICS.

Gov. Davis thinks Milliken will beat Murch in the Fifth District.

The *Argus* speaks of ex-Secretary of State Gove, as "the Hon. (?) E. H. Gove."

An intelligent gentleman from York Co., informs the Bangor *Whig* that 800 republican greenbackers in the first district, will follow Gove.

Oliver P. Bragdon, counted out by the fusionists last year, has been re-nominated by the republicans of Sullivan for candidate for Representative to the Legislature.

The *Argus* is giving Mr. W. H. Looney a good deal of free advertising. Mr. Looney can stand it, but the *Argus* will find that abusing an Irishman, is a poor way to win Irish votes. —City Item.

The *Argus* thinks it funny that a Republican speaker should call three cheers for Hancock and Gettysburg. There is nothing strange in calling for the cheers, the give-away comes in when the Democrats cheer for Gettysburg.

One of the eccentricities of the campaign in Maine is that two Canadians, one of them a member of Parliament, have been imported for the fusion stump. Their names are Brooks and Wright. American citizens are not often instructed in their political duties by subjects of Her Majesty.

The Boston *Post* is sadly misled over Maine politics now-a-days. In its latest issue it says, "the Wallace R. White who undertook to manipulate Joshua Nye, is said to be a prominent Republican, whose name is well known in banking circles." The *Post* must be thinking of the T. B. Swan whose name is well known in banking circles.

John B. Foster is doing good work on the stump for the Republican cause. Then speaking at Lagrange, the other evening, he abused Gove. Davis in such a manner that two Greenbackers who were in the same regiment with Davis, became disgusted, and declared their intention to vote the Republican ticket. Let Foster keep on talking. —Whig.

Our Phillips correspondent writes that Congressman Frye's speech at that place, Saturday, called out a large audience, and was pronounced the most effective of the campaign. The Strong land furnished excellent music. A correspondent adds that Franklin will give a good Republican majority, and says that many who voted the Fusion ticket last year are coming out for the Republicans. —Lewiston Journal.

A Republican administration is now paying the public debt at the rate of ten millions of dollars a month or two and a half millions a week. Does any candid man believe that the Democratic party would do better than this? The next time your Democratic neighbor begins to talk about the necessity for a change commend him to these figures. They will strike him as dumb as a brassen image. —Albany Journal.

Who in this State are responsible for the disturbance last winter, and who came near bringing civil war upon the State? Listen to the testimony of Joseph L. South, Greenback candidate for Governor in 1879. "If I had not held back the reckless adventurers like Fogg and Blood, men who have no stake in the community, no property, who are simply adventurers—if I had not held them back, there would have been civil war. They were ripe for it. They had nothing to lose and everything to gain." Will the people of Maine approve the course of Fogg and Blood, and the party that stands behind them today? A vote for Fusion is a vote sustaining them.

[Says Thomas A. Hendricks, Democratic Candidate for Vice-President, in 70.]

I will tell you who I think the Republicans should nominate, and who I consider their strongest man; he is a true man, a man of principle, an honest man, and would make a good President, for us all. Personally, I consider him the best man you could nominate. I refer to Gen. James A. Garfield, of Ohio.

THE STATE STEAL.

We present below to our readers the report of the Democratic portion of the so-called Hale committee on the state steal. It will appear they do not deny the facts, as they appeared in evidence, and admit that Councilor Moody and Governor Garcelon could not or did not explain the irregularities. Read their report and judge if Messrs. Ingalls and Hill had any evidence or belief that *Republicans had committed these forgeries* to cheat themselves, and yet these Fusion forgers ask to be vindicated and placed again in power. Can the honest voters of Maine afford to do it? Let us answer them at the Polls!

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HENRY INGALLS,
GEORGE F. HILL.

See that every voter casts his ballot for honesty.

Be sure that your vote denounces the steal.

Vote down the fraud.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.



FOR PRESIDENT:
JAMES A. GARFIELD,
OF OHIO.

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

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS:
ALLAH—J. H. WHEELER, RIGHT.
ALLAH—J. H. FOSK.

Second District—OTIS HAYFORD.
Third District—EDWIN FLYE.
Fourth District—LEWIS B. JOHNSON.
Fifth District—EDWARD B. HUME.

State Election, Monday, September 13th.

FOR GOVERNOR:
DANIEL F. DAVIS,
OF CORNELL.

FOR CONGRESS:
WILLIAM P. FRYE,
OF LEWISTON.

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

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

FOR COMMISSIONER:
WALDO PETTINGILL, of Rumford.

FOR SHERIFF:
WILLIAM DOUGLASS, of Watford.

FOR TREASURER:
GEORGE H. WATKINS, of Paris.

OUR STATE PLATFORM.

Resolved, That the Republicans of Maine, by their delegates assembled in this Convention, endorse the platform adopted by the National Republican Convention at Chicago, and pledge their best efforts to the support and success of the principles therein laid down—principles breathing the spirit by which the Republican party has always been actuated and through the ascendancy 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 our hearty approbation, though we hoped for the nomination of Maine's distinguished Senator, James G. Thompson, as the candidate of the National Convention in good faith, and pledge ourselves to labor loyally for the noble candidates selected at Chicago to lead the Republicans in this campaign.

Resolved, That the Fusion party of this State has made for itself a record so infamous that every honest citizen of every party should pray and work for its speedy and complete overthrow. It came into power with loud professions upon its lips of reform and superior honesty, and it was driven out of power for giving to the State the most dishonest and corrupt administration ever known to our people. It robbed the State of treasure, and then attempted to steal the State Government. It was not content with being voted out of power by the people at the polls, but tried to continue itself in control of the Government by most outrageous frauds and forgeries, and other acts of violence to the rights of the people and the destruction of popular government. It placed an armed mob in the State House, and brought us to the brink of civil war. Our most honorable citizens were spurned with contempt from the door of the Council Chamber, when they sought there 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, deliberate, wicked 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 had expired he still kept thousands of dollars in his possession, to distribute to his friends and to his nefarious operations. These infamous acts are known to all our citizens; they confront and shame Maine men wherever they travel in other States. Unless we desire to have them repeated and the disgrace of them cling to us the honest voters of the "plain people" of Maine must stand up at this election and stamp the party responsible for them with overwhelming defeat and reprobation at the polls.

Resolved, That experience has demonstrated the wisdom of the policy of prohibition, as auxiliary to the temperance reform, and as contributing to the material wealth, happiness and prosperity of the same 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 Dan F. Davis as the Republican candidate for Governor of Maine. He has proved himself honest, incorruptible, able and popular; and we again place the standard of the Republican party in his hands, feeling assured that he will give his best efforts to carry it to victory and it will be successful by an old time Republican majority.

[Solon Chase on Fusion.]

The old Bourbons have visions of Hancock and glory—that is, a pull at the public teat, and they have agreed with a few trading Greenbackers to divide the custom houses and post-offices. That is the end and beginning of fusion in Maine. If that nest of eggs does hatch out, it will be a nondescript brood.

—By mistake, the name of W. Scott Robinson was omitted from the bills announcing the final meeting at Norway Saturday night. He will be present however, and close the campaign with one of his characteristic speeches.

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 stay, and third, whether the bonds shall be paid, or made over into a perpetual debt.—Fogg's Chronicle.

The issue of most importance to the people of Maine is to be settled next Monday. The issue is not only of great importance to the people of Maine, but in its bearings involves all questions that relate to a Republican form of government.

A Republic is distinguished from other governments by the fact that a majority of the people administer its affairs—where the will of the people is the highest law. The people express their will and issue their mandates by means of the ballot. To disregard this expression of popular will is revolution against our rulers. If men who have been elected to office refuse to retire and yield up their trusts at such bidding, they are traitors to the republic, and should suffer the heaviest penalties.

We are all agreed that a revolutionary State Government should not stand and that those who inaugurate such should feel the full weight of an outraged public opinion and of an offended law. Yet both fusion and Republican orators are arguing this point as if it were an issue. It is not. The issue is, who inaugurated a revolutionary government if any, and who now sustains the same.

When this question is raised Republicans immediately take the offensive, while their opponents take the defensive, and try to excuse their action. To a person unacquainted with the facts at issue, this would alone be a strong argument in favor of the Republicans.

We claim that the following eight men sought to perpetuate their power after the people of Maine had ordered them to retire to private life; and thus inaugurate a revolutionary State government:

Alonso Garcelon, Governor.

John B. Foster.

Simon S. Brown.

Frank M. Fogg.

Charles H. Chase.

Edwin C. Moody.

Halley H. Monroe.

Frederick G. Parker.

At the September election, in 1879, Alonso Garcelon, as candidate for Governor, was defeated by over 40,000 votes. In both branches of the Legislature his friends and political associates were in the minority. Everywhere, by all men of every party, it was admitted that the Republicans had a majority of 36 on joint ballot in the Legislature.

Notwithstanding these facts, Alonso Garcelon and his seven associates reversed this majority. The excuse they offered for the change was simply that they acted in accordance with the provisions of the constitution and the laws. For argument's sake, let us admit that they so acted. They would not then be justified in their action. The constitution and the laws are to enable the people to express their views clearly, and to prevent fraud in the count. No law or constitutional clause was ever framed to alter the expressed will of the people, but to give it more full expression. If Governor Garcelon found that his interpretation of the laws was changing the result of an election, he should have known that his interpretation was erroneous. If his Councilors advised him to follow a course which would alter the result of an election, he should have known that they were false men. If he found that following the constitution and the laws was to overthrow the result of an election, he should have appended to that power higher than the constitution. He should have given the true result of the people's will, as expressed at the polls, and then thrown himself upon their hands for pardon. Such a manly course would have made a popular hero and a patriot. Instead of this, he knowingly adhered to a course that deprived our large cities of representation and totally changed the result of an annual election throughout the State.

This much if he did follow the constitution and the laws. But he did not. Finding that his interpretation of the laws was working such a change, and that the people were revolting, he appealed to the Supreme Court of Maine. This is the only tribunal which can authoritatively interpret the constitution and laws. The Court told him that he had done wrong, but he refused to correct the error already made, and committed a grosser by such refusal. It was like breaking the ten commandments at one blow as Moses did when he threw the stone tablets from the holy mountain. If he had wished to follow the constitution and the laws, he should not have set up his own judgment, but should have followed the instructions of the Court.

Armed with certificates thus illegally issued, seventy-five men went to Augusta, in January and undertook to organize a House of Representatives. Here, again, Gov. Garcelon and his Council persisted in their illegal and revolutionary course. They persisted in administering an oath to an illegal body and to its bogus officers after they had been informed that they were in the presence of an unorganized assembly.

No person could have witnessed the pretended organization of this body without shouting "revolution". The Clerk who called the members together disregarded all parliamentary law. He ruled a motion to adjourn out of order; he declined to declare the number of members voting; he declared an illegal number voting a quorum; he declined to recognize a duly certified member (Mr. Hale) when respectfully addressed by him; and persisted in forcing an organization in spite of the protests of members and in spite of the fact that no quorum voted. The height of his impudence and the summit of his revolutionary proceedings were reached when he declared John C. Talbot elected Speaker, when only a few over thirty members voted for him.

This was high handed revolution, and was the second step toward forming a revolutionary government. When Governor Garcelon and Council came into the hall, summoned by a message from this illegal body, they found the members in an uproar. Mr. Hale addressed the Governor and courteously told him that he was addressing an unorganized assembly. Gov. Garcelon listened patiently, and without further

investigation proceeded to administer the oath to these men. It has been often said that as Mr. Hale qualified in this House, he acknowledged its legality; but those who so speak do not know the facts. Mr. Hale did not qualify in this House. After the oath had been administered to 75 men as a Legislature Mr. Hale appeared before the Governor and took the oath which Garcelon was obliged to administer to him as a duly elected and certificated member. By taking this oath he became a member of the legal Legislature of Maine, and not of that turbulent body. His subsequent action with these men was the same that he might have taken in any debating club as a Legislature and putting them on their way to do business. Gov. Garcelon and his councilors took another step in organizing a revolutionary State Government.

When these men, without a voting quorum, disputed at every step, acted as a Legislature and elected State officers without giving attention to the petitions for redress from disfranchised localities, they took another step in their revolutionary course. Without a quorum and without allowing a full representation they could not elect a Governor or a single officer, yet this is just what they undertook to do, in defiance of law and in defiance of the opinion of the Court, because they did not consider it mandatory. Then they proceeded with this revolutionary scheme which our people now denounce a farce, but which came nearer being a tragedy than many are aware of, save the few hundreds who witnessed the proceedings.

Joseph L. Smith their pretended Governor says he was importuned to allow the enlistment of volunteers to sustain the Fusion government, but that he refused. The militia was tested, armed men were secreted in the State House and armed men filled the halls. Nearly every man in the building on that eventful day of disorganization carried arms, and one pistol shot would have inaugurated civil war in the State. We look at this thing too lightly. This bloodless revolution attempted by fraud, came close to the edge of an armed conflict. It never became necessary before in Maine to ask aid from armed men in the organization of a Legislature. The will of the people had never before been disregarded in the formation of a legislature so all things had been conducted with due decorum. But when a revolutionary government was set up, it was necessary to keep the people down, and to shut them out of their State capital. Bayonet rule as well as ballot-box fraud was attempted in Maine.

The members who were elected by the people finally organized a Legislature which was sustained by the Supreme Court of Maine—and this is what the Fusionists call a revolutionary government. A government elected by the people and sustained by the Supreme Court is what we now have. Is that a revolutionary government?

A government organized in defiance of the popular vote, counted in on pretended technical defects, (but in fact by alterations, erasures, forgeries and substitutions) officers selected by an unorganized minority less than a quorum, and condemned by the Supreme Court was what was attempted. Was not that a revolutionary government?

Remember, voters, you sustain one or the other of these propositions when you deposit your ballot next Monday.

Remember that in sixty years only 15 men were counted out by defective returns—1 in 4 years—but in 1879, 37 were counted out.

NEITHER LAW NOR PRECEDENT were regarded by Gov. Garcelon and Council in the counting and tabulating of votes. The law as they defined it, told them to tabulate misspelled names as if for two candidates. Votes cast for Francis W. Reddon and for Francis W. Reddon, Republican Senator from this county, were counted as for two men. Votes cast for Charles Rankin and for Charles Rankin, Fusion Senator from this county, were counted as if cast for one man. This is but one instance where law was violated. They did not follow precedent. For in sixty years only fifteen men had lost their certificates by defective returns, or an average of one in four years, while in one year, 1879, thirty-seven men were counted out on this ground—and strange to relate, every man counted out was a Republican.

The people elected 19 Republican and 12 fusion Senators. 11 Republican and 20 fusionists received certificates.

—When Mr. Fogg spoke at Buckfield a month ago he met Mr. Bisbee and asked him where the Republicans got the plates that gave the five stripes of the forgeries in the cases of Oliver P. Bragdon, Geo. H. Wakefield, Josiah A. Stover and Henry G. Walker. Mr. Bisbee told him they were engraved in Boston. Fogg said that if he could get the plates he would publish them in his paper and explain them. Mr. Bisbee then gave him a written order to Messrs. Russell & Richardson, the engravers in Boston, for the plates and Fogg agreed to immediately get them and give his greenback readers the benefit of a true likeness of the forgeries and his explanation. Over a month has passed and no publication or mention of the same. Will Mr. Fogg please to publish them before election? He has one more issue in which to do so.

The people elected 90 Republican Representatives and 61 fusionists. Garcelon certificated 78 fusionists and 61 Republicans.

—Next Thursday we shall issue the last of our campaign supplements. It will contain a complete list of the votes cast in Oxford County for Governor, Member of Congress, County Officers and Representatives to the Legislature. All friends of the paper should aid in this work by making a list of votes Monday night as soon as the polls are closed.

ANOTHER CHAPTER IN THE STATE STEAL.

THE SKOWHEGAN CASE. HOW 595 VOTERS WERE DISFRANCHISED.

We propose to present our readers with the explanation of another case in the counting-out conspiracy. Not unlike those we have already given, it is most glaring in its enormity. We refer to the Skowhegan case. Our readers will find at the head of this column a reproduction of the vote thrown in Skowhegan at the last September election. It is a fac simile of the vote, but for convenience we have reduced its size one-third, preserving its proportions. It will be seen that the shape of the vote, instead of being nearly square, is printed on a narrow strip of paper. Instead of the names of candidates being printed in one column, the usual style, they are printed in two columns. The law of the State in regard to the form of a ballot is as follows:

"No ballot shall be received at any election of State or county officers unless in writing or printing upon clean white paper without any distinguishing mark or figures thereon besides the names of the persons voted for and the offices to be filled; but no vote shall be rejected on this account after it is received into the ballot box."

It is not denied that the Republican ballot in Skowhegan was upon clean white paper, and had no distinguishing mark save the names of the persons voted for and the offices to be filled; but on the day of election William Philbrick, Fusion nominee for Congress in the Third District, claimed when the voting was taking place, that the ballots thus thrown bore "a distinguishing mark." The Selectmen, two of whom were Democrats, decided otherwise, and the ballots were received, and the Selectmen made up their returns in due form, and forwarded them to the Office of the Secretary of State. It was found that H. S. Steward, the Republican candidate for Representative, received 595 votes, and Daniel Snow Democratic candidate, 302 votes. Majority for Steward, 293. Did the Governor and Council give the seat to Mr. Steward, to whom it belonged? No. Why?

They threw out the entire Republican vote, on the ground that the votes contained "distinguishing marks," disfranchising 595 citizens of Skowhegan, and counting-in as Representative a man who had 293 majority against him. The Governor and Council did this notwithstanding the statute explicitly says that "no vote shall be rejected on this account after it is received into the ballot box."

The law is as plain as possible, and takes away from the Governor and Council and even the selectmen the power to reject any vote on the ground indicated, after it has been received into the ballot-box. The law does not undertake to prescribe the size or form of ballots to be used. Who shall say what the standard is? That a long ballot shall be counted and a wide one shall not? That a vote with two columns has a distinguishing mark, while a vote with one column has none? The law sets up no standard. In every town we find all manner and sizes of votes. Some eccentric old gentleman, in the seclusion of his home, or in a corner of the ward room or town house, disliking some of the candidates on the regularly printed ballot, prepares a ballot of his own, and it comes to the ballot-box without any shape or without any shape. The ballot may be a foot wide or an inch wide; but once received by the Selectmen, and placed in the ballot-box, the question is forever settled, THAT VOTE IS SACRED, AND IT MUST BE COUNTED!

But Gov. Garcelon and his villainous crew overthrew the will of the people of Skowhegan by the violation of the plain law, and in the face of the decision of the Supreme Court of Maine. And the people of the Third District are asked to endorse and confirm this outrage by voting for William Philbrick, candidate for member of Congress, one of its authors and defenders. Be it said to the lasting honor of DANIEL SNOW of Skowhegan—who stood in the noble company of LEWIS VORNER of Farmington, and EMBREZER SORREL of Vassal—his refusal to take the seat tendered him in that disgraceful manner. He said to them, "you may steal a seat in the Legislature, but I will never accept the stolen goods."

The campaign is all too short to show up each individual case of rascality perpetrated by Garcelon and his crew. The cases we have given from week to week are "specimen bricks" that stamp the State Administration of 1879 infamous in history. The election of 1880 will record the people's verdict upon the transaction, and it will be so emphatic as to render impossible the repetition of the State steal.—Somerset Reporter.

37 men were counted out in 1879, every one of whom was a Republican.

GRAND RALLY.
There was a grand mass meeting at Buckfield last Tuesday afternoon. Senator Blaine and Hon. Mahlon Chance of Ohio, addressed an audience of from four to six thousand people. A special train was run up from Mechanic Falls containing the Brass Band of that place, a platform car with a canon on board and a large crowd of people. A special was also run down from Canton with a crowd headed by Canton band. Mr. Blaine pronounced it one of the largest county meetings ever held in Maine. He spoke for two hours and a half to the delighted audience. Mr. Chance followed in a ringing national speech. We shall hear a good report from this meeting next Monday.

Get every voter home.

BETHEL MASS MEETING.
The Mass Meeting at Bethel last Wednesday, like that of the preceding day at Buckfield, was a grand success. Senator Blaine addressed a crowd of thousands in the grove, during the afternoon. Hon. Mahlon Chance of Ohio, also spoke for a time. In the evening there was a grand torchlight procession and an illumination. A large majority of the houses in the village were fully illuminated. Hon. Wm. P. Frye addressed a crowd even larger than that of the afternoon, at the same place in the evening. The people were full of enthusiasm, and the whole affair passed off in good style. It was a long-to-be-remembered day for Bethel.

THE STATE FINANCES.

THE FUSION GOVERNMENT WITH AN EMPTY TREASURY, AND A DEBT OF \$55,586.53.—SPEECH OF GOVERNOR DAVIS.

At a great mass meeting at Phillips on Saturday, addressed by Senator Blaine and Gov. Davis, the Governor said in reference to the State debt:

Fellow citizens:—The credit of your State never stood better than it does today. When the Legislature assembled last January, I felt it my duty to urge the early payment of that part of our bonded debt amounting to \$307,000 drawing 6 per cent, that matured the fifteenth day of this month.

A bill was introduced in the Legislature and became a law providing for the refunding of this part of the debt by the issue of bonds at 4 per cent, interest, payable within six years to the amount of \$50,000 annually, except the last year, where provision is made for the payment of \$57,000. A few days ago those bonds were offered for sale, and so high is the credit of the State that notwithstanding the short time they run, they sold at a premium of 1 1/2-100 per cent, thus saving to the State in interest nearly \$20,000.

But as \$50,000 of this debt must be paid out of the assessments of this year, an increase in the rate of taxation was required. And this brings me to the charges made against the present administration that the State Government is more expensive than last year. Let me state the case.

On December 31st, 1877, the amount of cash on hand in the State Treasury was \$230,332.90. There was no temporary loan at that time to be provided for.

During the year 1877, without any special appropriation for the purpose, the State Treasurer paid of the bonded debt of the State that matured that year \$16,500. On December 31st, 1878, there was a temporary loan of \$150,000 due. The temporary loan has been provided for during many years, and is resorted to only for a short time when the taxes do not come in fast enough to meet current expenses. There was cash in the Treasury at this date \$157,256.20; deducting the temporary loan then due, left the actual amount of cash outside the temporary loan at \$7,256.20; during the year 1878 there was paid of the State debt \$25,000.

On Dec. 31st, 1879, when Treasurer White closed his year, the account stood as follows: Temporary loan then falling due \$125,000; cash in the Treasury, \$69,413.47; deducting the amount of cash from that of the temporary loan left the Treasury actually in debt \$55,586.53, the first time in my recollection that our State Treasury has come out at the end of the year in debt.

During the year 1879 the Fusion Government paid not one dollar of the bonded debt of the State, nor was there any Free High School law in operation only for payment of what might have been due the towns when the law was suspended, but on the other hand there was received into the State Treasury all the tax on the Maine Central Railroad that had accrued during four years while the Railroad was contesting in the Courts. The suit was decided in favor of the State in time for the Fusion Government to get the benefit of the four years tax, the whole of which on all the roads amounted with the interest to \$78,210.68.

But notwithstanding this, the Treasury ran behind \$55,586.53 as before stated, and Treasurer White closes his report as follows:

"It is very evident that under the existing rate of expenditures, the State tax must be increased, but at what rate cannot be ascertained until the new valuation is complete, as upon that valuation the State tax of 1880 will be assessed."

In this recommendation to increase the rate of taxation Treasurer White only considered the ordinary expenses of the State. He did not put in his estimate anything for the \$50,000, of the debt which the present Legislature has voted to pay out of this year's assessments. He made no estimate of the State Prison debt that should have been paid in 1879, nor for expenses of taking the decennial valuation. The reason then for increasing the rate of taxation from 4 to 5 mills was to meet the deficiency of \$55,586.53 with which the Treasury came to us burdened; to provide for the payment of \$26,000 State Prison debt; \$50,000 bonded debt; \$12,000 for expenses of taking the valuation; \$18,000 for clothing the soldiers who had been too long neglected, and in addition to all, to provide for the unparalleled expenses which Fusion forced upon the tax payers of Maine in its efforts to override the will of the people.

\$9,130 STOLEN.

Among other illegal expenditures of money by Garcelon and his Council, without even the rendering of legal accounts and vouchers, were the following sums: Eben F. Pillsbury & Co. \$3,100 A. J. Cameron & Co. 2,000 B. F. Lancaster 3,230 A. C. Gould 500 Councilman (extra grab) 465 R. W. Black 80 G. W. French 100 J. Benson, Jr. 85 M. M. Folsom 80 M. T. Haskell 63 Benj. Bunker (not including the \$35 postage stamp grab) 67 C. H. Osgood 25 For "teams" and "incidentals" 129 "personal expenses" 100 "three special police" (not allowed by law) 406

Money illegally used \$9,130

Two PROHIBS.—Mr. William P. Joy still remains in the field as the regular Prohibitionist nominee for Governor. Mr. Joshua Nye is reported to have been selected as the enforced prohibition candidate. Both these gentlemen took part in a political meeting in Bath yesterday, which seems to indicate a good understanding. But in the absence of reliable information it is hard to tell whether one or both intend to stand. The confusion should be cleared up for election day is close at hand.

Vote early, and but once.

GOING BEHIND THE RETURNS.

Seven Republican Representatives and Senators were counted-out by Gov. Garcelon and Council on the ground that the returns were not signed and sealed and the lists recorded in the record book in open town meeting. The allegations are false in part of the cases, and not shown at an open hearing of the case. Moreover the rule was a new one, never before applied, and its application concealed from the knowledge of the Republicans, in order that they might not introduce, as they could have done, evidence to invalidate Fusion returns for this reason.

But the rule is without foundation in law or precedents, and contrary to the constitution as interpreted by the Court for many years. The Governor and Council are simple canvassers of returns, not judges of elections. They have authority to inquire whether the returns are signed by the proper officers, but when this is settled then they must count the returns as they find them, unless it is alleged that they do not agree with the records in the names of the persons voted for and the number of votes cast, in which case copies of the record may be substituted. The Governor and Council have no authority to inquire, and up to last November never attempted to inquire, whether the election was legally held and the returns signed and sealed, and the lists recorded in open town meeting. If the returns on the face of them appear in due form, signed by the proper officer, they cannot be rejected except in the case of a plantation organized for election purposes where the poll lists do not accompany them. This rule is clearly stated in the opinion of the Supreme Court in 1871, as follows:—

If the returns do not appear to be signed by the proper officers, they must be disregarded. So if the names signed be forgeries. The result is that the Governor and Council can only act upon the returns signed and returned by the proper officers except in reference to the number of votes and persons voted for, the statute permitted no discretion in the performance of their duty.—Me. Rep., Vol. 64, p. 597.

The Governor and Council "are limited to the evidence derivable from the returns," and as the returns duly signed state that an election was held and the return made out as provided by law, the Governor and Council have no right to receive a word of evidence to contradict this statement. This has always been the law and the practice up to last November; and when Gov. Garcelon and Council received and acted on ex parte affidavits contradicting the returns, and on such evidence rejected returns on the ground that they were not signed and sealed in open town meeting, they deliberately violated the constitution and the laws as interpreted by the Court.—Lewiston Journal.

Seventy-six Union soldiers discharged by Congress and eighty-eight Confederates appointed since the rebels captured the capitol. Keep this fact before the people.

THE CLOVER LEAF BADGE.

The clover leaf, as worn by Hancock Veterans of today, like the shamrock, is emblematic of a trinity or triunities, of political significance. We will offer a few specimen bricks towards a superstructure of which any old Bourbon can consistently be proud:

1. Greeley, Tilden and Hancock.
2. Democracy, Greenbackism and disgruntled temperance men.
3. Lying, cheating and stealing. [This refers to the tabulation of returns, and has a further allusion to the number of Democratic soldiers that Ben Butler claims in the New England regiments that served with him at New Orleans.]
4. Counting out, intimidation and bulldozing.
5. Slavery, secession and rebellion.
6. Garcelon, Fogg and Cap'n Chase.
7. Red Shirts, White Leaguers and moonshiners.
8. Fair, full and free ballots. (See Alabama.)
9. Shot guns, Golden Circles and tissue ballots.
10. Treason, hypocrisy and deceit.
11. A "Solid South," a dough-faced North and their allies.
12. Obstructionists, repudiators and State stealers.

[From Wade Hampton's Speech at a Democratic Meeting in Virginia, July 30, 1880.]

Consider what Lee and Jackson would do were they alive. These are the same principles for which they fought for four years. Remember the men who poured forth their life blood on Virginia's soil, and do not abandon them now. Remember that upon your vote depends the success of the Democratic ticket.

ANOTHER ONE!

WHO AS A SOLDIER CANNOT VOTE AGAINST THE PRINCIPLES HE FOUGHT TO MAINTAIN.

[From the Bangor Whig.]

The Union Soldiers in the ranks of the Fusionists are coming to understand that to vote with that party, this year, is to vote against the principles for which they fought upon the battle field. And so they are coming into the ranks of the Republican party.

The following letter to the Whig from a soldier in Palmyra, speaks for itself:

PALMYRA, Aug. 25, 1880.
Mr. Editor:—I wish to say, through your paper, that I have decided to break my connections with the so called Fusion or Union party, and act hereafter with the Republican party. Having been a loyal soldier throughout the war of the Union, I have come to the conclusion that I cannot vote with the Fusion party, without voting against the principles that I fought to maintain for four long years. NATHAN COLE.

ARMED MEN FOR CAPTURING THE STATE HOUSE.

It was hung upon the faces of the Republican official who managed affairs during the conspiracy at the State House last winter, that there was unnecessary alarm and a foolish expenditure of money for the protection of public property. Men like Mayor Nash, Gen. Beal and Gov. Davis, who understood the character of the enemy, and his secret operations, did not think so. The movements of bands of ruffians at Lewiston, Biddeford, and elsewhere, the standing of two trains of cars on the railroad track in distant cities, with locomotives steamed up, ready for their living freight of shoulder-strikers, who were only kept from coming by the militia companies that would have followed them, showed the great danger that at one time threatened, and the absolute necessity of preparations that would ensure safety. In the midnight counsels of the conspirators before the dawn of the thirteenth of January last, was concocted the scheme to bring to Augusta a military force sufficient to beat down the little squad of policemen that were there night and day guarding the capitol. On the next day, the fourteenth, was issued the celebrated order by "Gov." Smith, signed by his Adjutant, Maj. Folsom, ordering out three companies of militia, with three days' rations—a company from Lewiston, one from Biddeford, and another from Portland. This is history that cannot be doctored. The telegram ordering the troops was intercepted, and the plans of the conspirators revealed. What meant the order for the three days' rations? What meant the concealment of armed ruffians in the middle library, surrounded by an arsenal of deadly weapons and missiles? What meant the nightly conclaves of Fusionists in different parts of the State, the recruiting offices that were opened, and the general organization of the enemy's forces? The people of this State will never know how much they owe to the brave, discerning men at the State House, who, standing between the homes and firesides of the people and the cowardly crew that meant to plunge the State into bloodshed, so promptly organized measures that led to their utter defeat and overthrow.

In the interview published in Thursday's Whig between Frederick R. Guernsey and Joseph L. Smith, the latter testified that he had been visited by a delegation from a certain county, and asked to authorize the bringing of a thousand armed men to Augusta, for the purpose of capturing the State House. And on the night of Tuesday, January 27, he "was labored with by certain men to consent to a plan which, hardly could have failed to put us in the State House before Thursday night." Maj. Smith told this to clear himself from the imputation that would rest upon him as the head of the Fusion movement. He also said if he hadn't held back the reckless adventurers whom he named as Fogg and Blood, men who had no stake in the community, no property, who were simply adventurers—if he hadn't held them back, there would have been civil war. He said they were ripe for it. He said they had nothing to lose and everything to gain. So that the evidence of the contemplated outbreak and armed resistance to constituted authorities, comes not alone from Republican but from Fusion sources. The Republican party was able to throttle the conspiracy then, and now that the conspirators come forward for a vindication, will deal them a death blow at the September election.

[Democratic League, the Counter-Force, on the Counter-Force last winter.]

There is no possible way in which Alonso Garcelon can be prevented from making himself Governor as long as he lives, and keeping his precious set of villains in this State in Council for life, provided they can secure nominations for the places, and can find courage to throw out Republican returns enough each year to seat their own tools in the legislative chamber. Popular liberty thus far has had its throat cut in liberty-loving New England by a scalpel of a Down-East doctor, and nothing but the hope that the infinite justice of heaven will overtake him, stands between this and the future subjection of the State of Maine to his dictatorship, if he is brazen enough to continue this kind of work. There is but one thing that would meet the case with perfect justice, and that would be the short shrift of this man with a great cord from one of the elms of Augusta. But New England takes the more tardy though equally sure way thro' the ballot box, and even puppet Garcelon and maestro Pillsbury will not have assurance to use their power against one more verdict by the sturdy sons of Maine, which they will get next September.

ANOTHER FUSION LIE.

To the Editors of the Lewiston Journal:—

Fogg charged at one of his recent meetings that Congressman Frye dodged the vote on the salary grab, and thereby contributed to its passage. What are the facts? The charge is false, as has been repeatedly shown. The facts are these. Mr. Frye was opposed to the grab, voted against it at every stage when he knew it was to come up, and voted against it on its final passage. On one incidental vote, some time before the measure passed, a motion was unexpectedly made by Ben Butler to insert the salary amendment in the appropriation bill, and it was defeated. Mr. Frye was engaged in committee service at the time, and not knowing the matter was before the House, was not present to vote. At every other vote on the subject, he was present and voted against it, and his negative vote will be found recorded when it passed. Moreover, he covered into the treasury every dollar of the extra salary given him by the bill.—Journal.