THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN
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Those who do not consider their papers in advance must not expect the same treatment as those who do. Our terms are invariably cash in advance, and we can not deviate from them to any extent whatever. Our rule is to stop the paper when the time for which it is paid has expired, and we always do so. Our publication rates are also invariably cash in advance, and we can not deviate from them. Our office is too short.

Cambria Freeman.

H. A. McPIKE, Editor and Publisher.

"HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE, AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE."

$1.50 and postage per year, in advance.

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HEAPER
HEAPEST!
GEO. HUNTLEY
HAS NOW ON HAND THE
LARGEST, BEST AND MOST VARIED
STOCK OF
Hardware!
Stoves, Tinware,
HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS,
PARLOR AND HEATING STOVES
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Shovels, Forks and Spades; Hoes, Rakes, Mortars, Chains, Blocks, Bar Iron, Nails, Horse Nails, Carriage Bolts, Rivets, Washers, Axles, Springs, Blacksmiths' Bellows, Anvils, Vices, Screws, Hammers, Machines, Horse Hay Rakes, Horse Hay Forks, Rope and Pulleys, Corn Cultivators, and a full line of Farming Tools. A full assortment of Tinware, Floor and Stair Oil Cloths, Carriage Oil Cloth, WINDOW SHADING in all the latest styles, LAMPS, ASHTON and other best brands of Coal Oil, ROCK SALT, the cheapest and best article for Stock, LAND PLASTER, CEMENT, PATENT SAFETY LAMPS, which cannot explode, CHILDREN'S WAGONS and CHAIRS, WASH STANDS, BUCKETS of all sizes and of superior water cedar, Churches, Schools and Halls should have a full line of PAINTS of the most desirable quality; WINDOW GLASS, PUTTY, BRUSHES, TURPENTINE, VARNISHES, all together with a large and complete stock of
NOTIONS, TOBACCO AND SEGARS,
and a thousand other useful and needful articles too numerous to mention. I haven't got or can't get everything, but I have got a great many things, and what I have got I will sell as low as any house in the country, and they will always be found to be as represented, or the they will invariably be
SOLD AT BOTTOM PRICES!
For the last nearly twenty years, except a few short breaks in my line, I am enabled to say that I have been in business, and during all the time I have been in the trade I have never had a better share of your patronage than I enjoyed that the last 8 months, and I attribute it to the fact that I keep the best goods and sell them at the lowest prices, because the prices is low, as it is well known that good goods are always cheapest in the end.
GEO. HUNTLEY.
Ebensburg, April 16, 1880.
ESTABLISHED FOR THIRTY-FOUR YEARS.
HAY BROTHERS
Manufacturers,
OF
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
HEATING, PARLOR and COOKING
STOVES,
SHEET METALS,
AND
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS GENERALLY.
Jobbing in
TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON
PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
Nos. 278, 280 and 282 Washington St.
JOHNSTOWN, PA.
CIDER MILLS.
I HAVE THE AGENCY FOR THE
Best Cider Mill
IN THE COUNTRY.
And any person wishing to purchase one this Fall will consult his own interests by calling at my store, examining samples of exhibition, and having his name entered in the book for one of these mills.
ORDER EARLY IN THE SEASON,
So that there will be no delay in supplying all in the time when the apples are ripe.
GEO. HUNTLEY.
Ebensburg, Aug. 6, 1880.-3m.
Ebensburg Fire Insurance Agency.
T. W. DICK,
General Insurance Agent,
EBENSBURG, PA.
Policies written at short notice in the
OLD RELIABLE "ÆTNA"
And other First Class Companies.
Ebensburg, Sept. 22, 1876.-tf.*
SUBSCRIBE FOR THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN, $1.50 a year, in advance.

[God Save the Commonwealth.]

General Election Proclamation.

WHEREAS, by an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to regulate the General Elections within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined upon me to give public notice of said elections, and to inform the people what offices are to be elected, I THOMAS GUSTINE, High Sheriff of the County of Cambria, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that a General Election will be held in said county of Cambria on the

2d Day of November, A. D. 1880,

the same being the Tuesday next following the first Monday in said month, at which time State and County officers will be elected as follows:

TWO PERSONS for Electors-at-Large and TWENTY-SEVEN PERSONS for District Electors, from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to elect a President and Vice President of the United States of America, as provided by the Constitution and Laws of the United States.

ONE PERSON for the office of Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of Auditor General of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON, in conjunction with the counties of Blair, Bedford and Somerset, for Congress.

ONE PERSON, in conjunction with the county of Blair, for Senator for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

TWO PERSONS for Members of the General Assembly for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of Prothonotary of the County of Cambria.

ONE PERSON for the office of District Attorney of the County of Cambria.

ONE PERSON for the office of Register and Recorder and Clerk of the Orphans' Court of the County of Cambria.

TWO PERSONS for the office of Poor House Director of the County of Cambria, one for one year and one for three years.

ONE PERSON for the office of Treasurer of the County of Cambria.

ONE PERSON for the office of Surveyor of the County of Cambria.

I also hereby make known and give notice, that the places for holding the aforesaid election in the several wards, boroughs, districts and townships within said county of Cambria, are as follows, to wit:

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Allegheny, to meet at Brady's school house, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Adams, to meet at the house of Daniel Dunmyer, in Adamsburg.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Ben, to meet at School House No. 10, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Blacklick, to meet at the house of Abram Makin, dec'd, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Cambria, to meet at the court House in the borough of Ebensburg.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Cambria, to meet as follows: First Ward, at the School House in said ward; Second Ward, in the borough house on said ward.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Carrolltown, to meet at the school house in Carrolltown borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Carrolltown, to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Chest, to meet at School House No. 9, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Chest Springs, to meet at the house of Jacob Wagner, in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Clearfield, to meet at School House No. 2, adjoining the village of St. Augustine, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Conemaugh, to meet at school house at Singer's, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Conemaugh, to meet as follows: First Ward, at the house of Peter Moltitz, in said First Ward; Second Ward, at the house of John Swartzman, in said Second Ward.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Cooperdale, to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Croyle, to meet at the school house in the village of Croyle, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of East Conemaugh, to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Ebensburg, to meet as follows: East Ward, in the Court Room, in said ward; West Ward, in Firemen's Engine House, in said ward.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Elder, to meet at the school house in the village of St. Boniface, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Franklin, to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Gallitzin, to meet at Dawson's school house, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Gallitzin, to meet at the school house, in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Jackson, to meet at the house of Henry Rager, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Johnstown, to meet as follows: First Ward, at the School House No. 1, in said ward; Second Ward, at the office of J. S. Krepps, Esq., on Market street, in said ward; Third Ward, at the house of John Rudy, in said ward; Fourth Ward, at the house of Peter Rudy, in said ward; Fifth Ward, at the house of August Wergand, in said ward; Sixth Ward, at the Johnstown pottery, in said ward.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Loretto, to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Munster, to meet at the warehouse of Augustine Durbin, in the village of Munster, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Millville, to meet as follows: First Ward, at the Lock-up; Second Ward, at the Lock Stage House, in said ward.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Prospect, to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Portage, to meet at the school house near the village of Portage.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Reade, to meet at the tin-shop of Abraham Cornelius, in the village of Glasgow, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Richland, to meet at the house of Joseph Geis, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Stonycreek, to meet at Jacoby's school house, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Summerhill, to meet at Summerhill school house, in the borough of Wilmore.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Summitville, to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Susquehanna, to meet at the house of Michael Platt, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Taylor, to meet at the school house, near Wm. Headrick's, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Tunnelhill, to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Westwide, to meet at the new school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Wilmore, to meet at the council chamber, in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Washington, to meet at the school house, at the foot of Plane 4, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of White, to meet at the small store-house of John C. Gates, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Yoder, to meet as follows: First division, at the public house of Jacob Rehm, in said township; Second division, at Dean's school house, in said township.

SPECIAL ATTENTION.

SEC. 1. Every male citizen twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications shall be entitled to vote at all elections:

First—He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month.

Second—He shall have resided in the State one year (or if having previously been a qualified elector or native born citizen of the State, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months) immediately preceding the election.

Third—He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election.

Fourth—If twenty-two years of age, or upward, he shall have paid within two years a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election.

SEC. 2. All elections by the citizens shall be by ballot. Every ballot voted shall be numbered in the order in which it shall be received, and the number recorded by the election officers on the list of voters, opposite the name of the elector who presents the ballot. Any elector may write his name upon his ticket, or cause his name to be written thereon and attested by a citizen of the district. The election officers shall be sworn or affirmed not to disclose how any elector shall have voted unless required to do so as a witness in a judicial proceeding.

SEC. 3. Electors shall in all cases except treason, felony, and breach or threat of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance on elections and in going to and returning therefrom.

SEC. 4. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in active military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States or by authority from the Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are or shall be prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual places of election.

SEC. 5. All laws regulating the holding of elections by the citizens, or for the registration of electors shall be uniform throughout the State, and no elector shall be deprived of the privilege of voting by reason of his name not being registered.

SEC. 6. Any person who shall give or promise or offer to give to any elector any money, reward, or other valuable consideration for his vote at any election, or for withholding the same, or who shall give or promise to give such consideration to any other person or party for such election or any of the withholding thereof, and any elector who shall receive or agree to receive for himself or for another, any money, reward, or other valuable consideration for his vote at an election, or for withholding the same, shall thereby forfeit the right to vote at such election; and an elector whose right to vote shall be challenged for such cause before the election officers, shall be required to swear or affirm that the matter of the challenge is untrue before his vote shall be received.

SEC. 7. Any person who shall while a candidate for office be guilty of bribery, fraud, or willful violation of any election law, shall be forever disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit within this commonwealth; and any person convicted of wilful violation of the election laws shall, in addition to any penalty provided by law, be deprived of the elective franchise absolutely for a term of four years.

SEC. 12. For the purpose of voting no person shall be deemed to have gained a residence by reason of his presence, or lost it by reason of his absence, while employed in the service, either civil or military, of this State, or of the United States, or on the high seas, nor while a student of any institution of learning, nor while kept in a poor house or other asylum at public expense, nor while confined in public prison.

SEC. 13. District election boards shall consist of a judge and two inspectors, who shall be chosen annually by the citizens. Each elector shall have the right to vote for the judge and one inspector, and each inspector shall appoint one clerk. The first election board of any new district shall be selected, and vacancies in election boards filled as shall be provided by law. Election officers shall be privileged from arrest upon day of election, and while engaged in making up and transmitting returns, except upon warrant of a court of record or judge thereof, for an election fraud, for felony or for wanton breach of the peace. In other respects they shall be entitled to exemption from jury duty during their terms of service.

SEC. 14. No person shall be qualified to serve as an election officer who shall hold or shall within two months have held an office, or appointment or employment in or under the government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or county, or any municipal board, commission or trust in any city, save only justices of the peace, and aldermen, notaries public and persons in the militia service of the State; and no person elected to office shall be eligible to any civil office to be filled at an election at which he shall serve, save only to each who shall have been appointed to local offices below the grade of city or county officers, as shall be designated by law.

And also in the following Acts of Assembly now in force in this State, viz:

ACT OF JANUARY 30, 1874.

SEC. 5. That all elections hereafter held under the laws of this Commonwealth, the polls shall be opened at seven o'clock, A. M., and close at seven o'clock, P. M.

SEC. 7. Whenever there shall be a vacancy in an election board on the morning of the election, said vacancy shall be filled in conformity with existing laws.

The Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act relating to the Elections of this Commonwealth," passed July 24, 1876, provides as follows, to wit:

That the Inspectors and Judges shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the elections in the districts in which they respectively belong, before seven o'clock in the morning of Tuesday, November 2, and each said inspector shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend on the day of an election, then the person who shall have received the next highest number of votes for judge at the next preceding election shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected judge shall appoint an inspector in his place. And in case the person elected judge shall not attend, then the inspector who shall have received the highest number of votes shall appoint a judge in his place, and if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward, district or district composed of more than one district shall elect some of their number to fill the vacancy.

THE MODE OF VOTING.

The attention of all qualified voters is directed to the following Act of Assembly regulating the mode of voting in this Commonwealth:

CHANGE IN THE MODE OF VOTING.

An Act regulating the mode of voting at all the elections in the Commonwealth.—Approved the 1st day of June, A. D. 1869.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the qualified voters of the several counties of this Commonwealth, at the general, township, borough and special elections, are hereby hereafter authorized and required to vote by tickets printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all Judges of Courts to be voted for, and be labeled outside "Judiciary"; one ticket shall embrace the name of each State officer voted for and be labeled "State"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all County officers voted for, and be labeled "County"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all Township officers voted for, and be labeled "Township"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all Borough officers voted for and be labeled "Borough" and each ticket shall be deposited in a separate ballot-box.

GIVEN under my hand, at my office in Ebensburg, this first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty, and the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fourth.

THOMAS GRIFFITH, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, Oct. 1, 1880. [8-4t.]

SELLERS' COUGH SYRUP!
40 YEARS BEFORE THE PUBLIC.
Pronounced by all to be the most PLEASANT and EFFICACIOUS remedy NOW in use for the CURE OF COUGHS, COLDS, CROUP, hoarseness, tickling sensation of the throat, whooping cough, etc. OVER A MILLION BOTTLES SOLD WITHIN THE LAST FEW YEARS. It gives relief wherever used, and has the power to impart benefit that CANNOT be had from the cough mixtures now in use. Sold by all Druggists at 25 cents per bottle.
SELLERS' LIVER PILLS are also high ly recommended for curing liver complaint constipation, sick-headaches, fever and ague, and all diseases of the stomach and liver. Sold by all Druggists at 25 cents per box.
R. E. Sellers & Co., Pittsburg, Pa.
October 24, 1879.-1y.

FARM FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers at private sale her **Farm of 185 Acres**, situated on the Turnpike in Munster township, one mile from Creekside, having thereon erected a large two story FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, a PLANK STABLE, and all necessary outbuildings. There is always an abundance of apple, pear and plum trees and plenty of good water on the premises. This property is one of the best in the county for the purposes of a summer resort, and as such could be made very profitable. It will be sold at a bargain and on easy payments. For further information call on or address WM. GARDNER, Munster, Cambria Co., Pa., or apply to the owner,
MRS. ADELE SALLITH,
Aug. 20, 1880.-3m. 29 Pike St., Pittsburgh.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, having been appointed Auditor to distribute the money in the hands of Joseph Ortale, trustee to sell the real estate of William Tiley, Sr., late of Washington township, deceased, as shown by his first and partial account, hereby gives notice that he will sit at his office, in Ebensburg, on Friday, Oct. 22, 1880, at 2 P. M., for the purpose of attending to the duties of said appointment, when and where all persons having claims are required to present them or be debarred from coming in for a share of said fund.
A. V. BARKER, Auditor.
Ebensburg, Oct. 1, 1880.-3t.

PROPOSALS will be received by the Directors of the Poor and House of Employment of Cambria county until the *1st day of December, 1880*, for the boring of an artesian well on the Poor House farm. Bidders will state the amount per foot for a depth of 500 feet or less, as may be required, the Directors reserving the right to accept or reject any bid at their discretion.
By the Directors,
J. KIRKPATRICK.
J. ROHABAUGH.
G. W. EASLY.
Oct. 8, 1880.-3t.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.
Estate of JAMES W. CONDON, dec'd.
Letters of administration on the estate of James W. Condon, late of Summitville borough, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified that immediate payment must be made, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
RUTH CONDON, Administratrix.
Summit, Sept. 24, 1880.-6t.*

JOHN MURPHY, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
EBENSBURG, PA.
Office in building recently occupied by Dr. A. M. Keim, on High street, west of Julian, and nearly opposite the Blair House. Night calls should be made at the office. [10-26, '79.-1y.]

POLITICS IN PIKE COUNTY.

THE FUN THEY HAVE UP AMONG THE PENNSYLVANIA BEAR HUNTERS.

[*New York Sun.*]

MILFORD, Pa., Oct. 14.—There is a funny political campaign in progress in Pike county this fall. It is as lively as it is funny, altho' there are not one-third as many candidates in the field as were wont to signify their willingness to sacrifice themselves for the public good in all previous campaigns. It is this scarcity of candidates this fall that gives the canvass its peculiar aspect. It is not because there are fewer self-sacrificing citizens willing to serve their fellows in any official capacity, from Representative to Jury Commissioner, that the field is not full this year. Party compulsion has swept away a time-honored custom in Pike county, and veteran war horses of the Democratic party in this banner Democratic county of Pennsylvania shake their heads and prognosticate disaster.

Pike county has about 1,800 voters. This is an increase of nearly 300 in the past ten years. The increase has been mostly in favor of the Republicans. When there were 1,500 voters in the county the Democrats had a majority of 1,000. They made no nominations for office. From 1812, when the county was formed, until 1880, such a thing as an officeholder in the county who was not a Democrat was unknown. The custom was for any Democrat who desired to occupy any of the positions in the gift of the people to announce that fact in the only paper printed in the county. Then he was a candidate. The contest was entirely between Democrats, as, unless six or seven candidates of that persuasion for one office were in the field the Republicans had no show for getting one of their own party in. In fact, the Republicans had repeatedly run one man against six without success. In 1880, however, the preponderance of Democratic candidates for Associate Judge was so great that the Republicans got in their man, John Shanse. This was so unheard-of and notable an occurrence that the Republican party, not only of this State but of other States, rejoiced over it as over the appearance of the millennium. The Jeffersonian Democrats of Pike county were horrified. They doubted that justice could be properly administered with a Republican sitting on the bench. But they went right on running half a dozen men for a single office, year after year. In 1875 Oliver Cressman, Republican, ran for County Commissioner against six Democrats. He was elected by a few votes. Then came the notable campaign of 1878. There were five Democrats in the field running for the office of Representative. The Republican pitted himself against them. There were seven candidates for County Treasurer. One of them was a Republican. There were six members of the dominant party seeking the position of County Commissioner. The Republican incumbent elected in 1875 opposed them. That campaign was the hottest that had been known since 1859. The Democrats elected one of their men by 17 majority. The queer part of it was he was elected by Republicans. Their candidate for Representative was a popular young lawyer. He made a strong fight in the Democratic towns, and when the returns came in from them on election night he was almost a tie with the leading Democratic candidate, and the large Republican vote of a back town was yet to hear from. The Republicans went wild with joy. The returns from the town they were waiting for came in. The Republican voters there had cast nineteen votes for the Democrat who was leading, and that elected him. They had calculated that their man could not be elected. Fearing that a Democrat particularly objectionable to them would be elected, they had cast their votes for one most likely to beat him with their aid.

"When we heard the news," says one of the mistaken nineteen Republicans, "we could all have kicked ourselves twenty eight miles through the woods to the Delaware River, and drowned ourselves."

THE DUTCHMAN AND HIS WIFE.

The Democrat whom everybody at first thought most likely to be elected out of the field of candidates for Representative was beaten by a funny episode in his canvass. He was at the time holding the position of County Treasurer. He was also a Justice of the Peace in his township, and Superintendent of a Sunday school. Along toward election day he was electioneering in Lackawaxen township. Such arguments in favor of his election as the bar of the backwoods tavern, which formed his base of operations, could supply, he presented to the assembled voters without stint. During the day the wife of a German laborer went to the tavern after a pail of water. The gallant candidate insisted on her having a glass of beer. She took several glasses. Finally her husband came after her, in a rage, and hustled her away. The candidate and a constable from another township forthwith proceeded to chastise the German and the latter resisted. The candidate, as a citizen, made complaint before himself, as a Justice of the Peace that the German had resisted officers of the law, a grave crime under the status. On this complaint he issued a warrant, although his jurisdiction as a Justice of the Peace was in a township twenty miles away, for the arrest of the culprit. The German had been held in the room by spectators, pending the proceedings that were to transfer him formally to the custody of the outraged law. The warrant was placed in the hands of the constable mentioned. The German was arrested. The candidate at once resolved himself into a justice's court in the barroom. He ordered the prisoner to be brought before him. The prisoner was arraigned. The candidate then appeared before himself as counsel for the Commonwealth in prosecuting the accused. He argued so strongly for conviction that, as an impartial administrator of justice, he could not do else than find the prisoner guilty. Then he sentenced the prisoner to three months in the county jail. The prisoner's side of the case was not presented at all. He was handed over to the custody of the constable. He was placed in a wagon, and the candidate and the officer started with the prisoner for Milford. There were many other places to be "electioneered," moreover, in the vicinity. The candidate and the officer carried their prisoner with them about the country for a day or two. Finally they came to the mouth of the Lackawaxen. The Delaware River is spanned there by the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company's aqueduct. It connects the States of New York and Pennsylvania. While the candidate and his companion were persuading voters in a station, leaving their prisoner outside in the wagon, some one suggested to the German that he "strike 'em in" across the aqueduct for York State, beyond the jurisdiction of the Pennsylvania authorities. He followed the advice, and was soon speeding toward Sullivan county. He was discovered by the candidate and the constable just as he had a good start. They followed in pursuit shouting:

"Ten dollars reward for stopping that Dutchman!"

The fugitive reached the New York State side, and was half way up the mountain before he was caught. A boatman stopped him. He was handed over to his pursuers. They tied his feet and hands, and carried him back to Pennsylvania, threw him in the wagon, and started for Milford. They reached that place in the middle of the night. They drove direct to the jail. It took them an hour to arouse the jailor. When he appeared they went to take their prisoner out of the wagon. He wasn't there. Their empty whisky bottle was all the wagon contained. They drove to a hotel and went to bed. It was learned next day that the prisoner had managed to free himself before they were within fifteen miles of Milford, and had taken to the woods at once unknown to his captors. This episode worked against the candidate. He came in fourth in the race. He disappeared soon afterward. His accounts as County Treasurer were $18,000 short—nearly the entire amount of the county's yearly taxes. He has never been heard of since.

THE PLUCKY MAN CHOSEN.

The Republican candidate for County Treasurer thought he had a sure thing of it that year. He was a Presbyterian deacon, and had never been in politics. As the office of Treasurer had been managed, it was worth $3,000 a year. To make political capital one Democratic candidate announced that he would perform the duties of the office for $500 a year. All the other Democrats but one pledged themselves to do the same. The one excepted said plumply that if elected he expected to take all the office was worth. The Republican, to make assurance doubly sure, announced that if he was elected he would do the work for $250 a year. When the votes were counted the candidate who had avowed that he was going for all the office was worth was elected by a large majority. The Republican candidate and champion of the strictest economy had less than a hundred votes in the county. But Oliver Cressman, the Republican candidate for County Commissioner, was re-elected. A Republican had been elected the year before as Associate Judge of the county, and thro' Democratic dissension, the President Judge was a Republican.

These things began seriously to alarm the Democrats. A few months ago the only remaining Democratic Judge on the county bench died. Gov. Hoyt at once appointed a Republican to fill the vacancy, and the judicial machinery of the banner Democratic county of the State was a unit against that party. Alarmed for the future, the Democratic leaders hit upon a plan to save themselves in the important local election of 1880 and for all time. The old-time custom of an undisciplined field of candidates against one of the opposite side would no longer do. The plan adopted at a county convention in May last did not, however, deny to Democrats the time-honored privilege of appearing in force before their fellow citizens as of old. The danger of the system was to be plucked from it by the fact that this style of election was only to give the party an opportunity to choose from those who appeared for its suffrages, one for each office to be filled, and to be voted for at the regular election in November. The new "rules" simply provided for a primary election at which the candidates should be voted for direct, those elected to be called the regular nominees of the party. Politicians of the old school declared the thing wouldn't work, for the primary election would make one or more of the unsuccessful candidates mad, and they would run anyhow. But the rules were adopted, and the announcements of the candidates in the Milford *Dispatch* this fall had to be cranged in phraseology for the first time since Jackson's administration. The provision, "subject to the new rules adopted by the Democratic County Convention," was added this time as a pledge.

Under these rules two Democrats—one the present incumbent, Carlton A. Smith of Milford, who was elected in 1875 by the nineteen foolish Republicans, and Judge Westfall of Lackawaxen—came out for Representative. Seven others were willing to discharge the duties of the Sheriff's office "with fidelity." One of these had been a candidate for Sheriff since 1854, always unsuccessfully. Among his opponents this year were his two cousins, who are brothers. Only two Democrats wanted to be Associate Judge, E. J. Baker and Dr. John Schimmel, both of Milford.

It was supposed that the issue in the canvass for Representative and Judge would be the Pike county game law. Two or three years ago a game protective association was formed in Milford. E. J. Baker was a leading spirit in the much-needed organization. Through his efforts and those of others a very rigid game law was passed for Pike county, restricting fishing and hunting to a great extent, and punishing infractions with great severity. This law set very close to a large portion of Pike county's voting population, and the members of the game association became extremely unpopular with them. Carlton Smith, when he went to the Legislature in 1878, voted for a measure modifying greatly the provision of the law. Consequently it was supposed that this would carry him through again this year, and that Baker's connection with the matter would "swamp" him. But the eccentricities of the Pike county voters pass all understanding. Baker was declared the nominee of the party for Judge by a majority of over 600, and Smith was defeated by nearly one hundred.

SIX POUNDS OF PORK AND A PAIR OF OVERALLS.

And now the prophecies of the old-time Pike county politicians are made good.—Smith will not abide the result of the primary election, notwithstanding his acceptance of the new rule, and is out as a stump candidate against Judge Westfall. The primary was not a satisfactory arbitrament to Moses Detrick, one of the candidates for Sheriff—who is a brother, by the way, of the Republican candidate for County Treasurer in 1878, whom the people rejected at $250 a year—and he announced himself as an opponent of the regular candidate, J. Wilson Van Gorden. The latter's brother, who was a candidate at the primary, intends also to contest again on the stump, it is said. Smith and Detrick allege fraud and bribery at the polls as their reason for taking the stump. Yet it is openly charged on the street now that on election day one of them had posted about the polling place in Dingman township notices offering six pounds of pork and a pair of overalls for every vote cast for him, and that the other had agents in Delaware township openly paying $1 a head for votes at the election officers' table!

The Republicans think that the fight between Smith and Westfall will be so bitter that many Democrats will be disgusted and vote for a Republican, if he is a worthy one. They accordingly placed in nomination for the position, on Wednesday night, Benjamin F. Kellam. But now it is discovered that they are to have a little circus of their own on their hands. Oliver Cressman, who was elected County Commissioner in 1875 and again in 1878, on the Republican ticket, has had his eye on a seat in the Legislature for some time past. He has been working up his case by a canvass of the county on foot. He had things in such shape that he believed the nomination of his party would fall to him as well, in case Democratic dissension made a nomination an object. But the party overlooked Mr. Cressman, and he is mad. He says he will stay in the field and spoil the Republican vote. But the leaders are at him, and say he will certainly withdraw.

JACK KIMBLE'S PLAN.

To add to the complicated situation of affairs in the county, W. A. Robinson of Mast Hope has announced himself as a candidate for Representative, and asks support irrespective of party ties. Then Andrew Jackson Kimble, better known as "Jack" Kimble, the Deer Slayer, lets the voters of the county know, through the Milford paper, that he is an independent candidate for Sheriff. Jack is electioneering on foot thro' the county, and carries his rifle with him.—He was asked the other day, in one of the back townships, how many votes he had made since he started out.

"B'gosh, I don't know," said Jack; "but I've killed two deer."

Another funny thing about this fall's campaign is that a great many of the backwoods voters haven't just got the hang of the "new deal," and think all the men who were in the field at the primaries are running yet.—To save the wasting of votes, the late candidates who have submitted to the new rules are printing cards in the *Dispatch* informing the voters of Pike county that they are no longer candidates.

COERCION BY RESULTS.

That was an old-fashioned expedient—and somewhat vulgar in comparison with the new tactics—which approached the voter in his individuality and threatened the direst of consequences unless conscientious opinion and citizen's pride and all the privileges of a freeman were yielded up at the bidding of an imperious taskmaster. The threat of disemployment if the workman did not surrender his suffrage to the dictates of his employer came, in time, to be a harmless exercise of party terrorism. The workmen would promise, and the venial violation of a pledged word was redeemed by the performance of the higher duty which the man owed to his country. The bulldozing of the counting-house was met by the offset of an honest exercise of the ballot.

Now they have changed all that. No longer is the whip of the foreman brought into action to influence the votes of his men. There would be danger of exposure if the Legrees of the white slaves were to attempt to drive them individually to the polls. It would not do for a master who prates about political privileges and rifles on the freedom of our Republican institutions to be charged with an outrage on the first attribute of constitutional right. Modern political science has reached a higher plane of experiment, and now the system of coercion by results is found to be a more unerring demonstration of power. The alternative of "Vote for Garfield or leave our employment" was one of easy decision and acceptance in view of the secrecy with which it is supposed the ballot is protected; the threat to reduce wages was neutralized by the knowledge that the workman's labor was as necessary to the employer as was the employer's money to the workman, with the accompanying consciousness that trade organizations wielded a power to repel exaction and resist tyranny.

The newer and more effective system is the coercion by results to which we refer. "If Hancock be elected we shall break up our establishment here and transfer our works to some other locality." One firm of high repute and extensive dealings, having agencies all over the land, and needing the services in many and varied capacities of thousands of hands, has boldly and broadly proclaimed: "If the Democrats succeed our sewing machine works shall be removed to Scotland." Here is the terrorism that tells—the tyranny that cannot be overcome! The honesty that could look forward to redemption on election day will not be proof against the prospect of the threatened deprival of the means of existence, and political conviction will sink before the possibility of want and privation for wives and children.

It was cunningly planned and adroitly executed. This company is not alone in the adoption of this new appeal to the weakness of their employes. They have followers in every branch and department of manufactures. And yet we suppose that the men who would set down the company referred to and their followers as anything but ardent lovers of justice, staunch upholders of the sovereignty of the people, defenders to the death of the constitutional privileges of the free citizens of a free land, would be denounced as libelers of the fair fame of such high-toned and pure-minded patriots.

There is one way of meeting threats like these, and that is "keep never minding." The manufacturers who resort to them have not fixed their establishments in the interests of a party organization. If Hancock be elected this sewing machine company will remain in New Jersey as of old—so will they all of them in their respective localities of trade—and the threat respecting results is just as idle as the alternative of disemployment has been found to be futile.—*New York Star.*

THE Lancaster *Intelligencer* contains the following: "Colonel Henry M'Cormick, the Harrisburg iron manufacturer, who owns several mills and employs more than a thousand men, has posted notices in all his establishments warning the bosses and others in authority 'not to use their influence upon employees either way in the matter of politics, on penalty of discharge.' Mr. M'Cormick is a Democrat, but does not carry politics into business.'" The example of Colonel M'Cormick will not be followed by certain employers in this neighborhood, because they are not Democrats and do not know how to respect the rights and dignity of the workingmen whom they employ. They imagine they have acquired a title in the man as well as in his labor when he earns his wages.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

THE AMERICAN WATERLOO.

GENERAL SLOCUM SHOWS WHAT HANCOCK DID AT GETTYSBURG.

(*N. Y. Herald*)

At Anderson, Madison county, on Friday, 8th inst., the largest audience of the campaign was addressed by Governor Hendricks and by General Slocum, General McQuade and Colonel Cole, of New York. The assemblage, immense as it was, numbering, according to the most moderate estimate, 20,000 people, was but partially able to get within hearing of the speakers' voices, but at least ten thousand men, women and children heard parts of the addresses. The rest of the large multitude had to hang outside of listening distance banqueting at an enormous barbecue and gathering in squads to cheer a number of witty local orators. The most notable speech of the day was delivered by General Slocum, who made, in response to a gross recent slander upon General Hancock by a minister at Indianapolis, named Burgess, a new and valuable contribution to the history of the late war. Burgess, a Campbellite and the principal of a college, and, therefore, a man of considerable prominence, had alleged as by authority that Hancock advised Meade to retreat from Gettysburg, and was unwilling to fight there.—General Slocum, who commanded a corps which behaved magnificently on that great battlefield, dealt the following knock down blow to the reverend gentleman and his falsehood:

GEN. SLOCUM'S REMARKS.

He said: I have supposed for the last seventeen years that I was tolerably conversant with what took place at Gettysburg, and I wish to state briefly what I know with reference to Hancock's action on that occasion.—I do this to enable you whenever any man repeats any such statement as was made by this minister of the gospel, Rev. Mr. Burgess, to contradict the malicious falsehood on the spot. It might be improper for you to tell a clergyman that he lies, and yet if these gentlemen continue one by one to step down