Iron County Register

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IRONTON, - - - MISSOURI.

HENDRICKS ON GARFIELD.

A Terrible Arraignment of the Republican Leader for His Infamous Part in the Great Presidential Fraud.

The following is the full text of Gov. Hendricks' great speech at Indianapolis on Sept. 6:

MY FELLOW-CITIZENS: When I ate my breakfast this morning I had no thought of addressing my fellow-Democrats and other citizens of the city of Indianapolis this evening. But on reading the Indianapolis *Journal* I found that the proprietor of that paper had called my personal veracity in question. I have nothing to say to the subordinate writer of that paper; I choose to hold the proprietor of that paper responsible for what appears in it. What I shall say to-night will be mainly in reply to that article. I shall expect the owner of that paper, with whom I am on personally good terms, to be the gentleman to-morrow morning to see to it that this reply is as fully reported in that paper for his readers as his calumny of this morning was. [Applause.] I shall see that a copy of my remarks, which I submit to you, are presented to that paper for publication. I now challenge, before the citizens of this great city who support that paper, that it shall appear. [Applause.] A month nearly ago I made a speech at Marion, in this State, and in the course of that speech I spoke of the very questionable connection that James A. Garfield, the candidate of the Republican party, had with the great Presidential fraud of 1876-7. I spoke of his connection as one double in its character, and worse than that of any other man now living. I spoke of him in connection with the preparation of the case at New Orleans for his party, and in connection with the fraudulent examination of it at Washington; and in that double respect I considered him more responsible for the great outrage upon the American ballot than any other living man. [Applause.] May I call your attention very briefly to the article as it appeared in the *Journal*:

"Mr. Hendricks in his opening speech of the campaign at Marion, used the following language referring to his nomination." Then follows an abstract of my speech that I made: "This is a specific charge of corruption against Gen. Garfield. Assuming, to begin with, that the election of Hayes was fraudulent, an assumption which, as a lawyer, Mr. Hendricks must know is not only unwarrantable but false, he asserts that Gen. Garfield 'had more to do with it than any other man.' Proceeding to specify, Mr. Hendricks asserts that Gen. Garfield went to New Orleans as a partisan, 'without authority of law,' as if any law was necessary to authorize a man to go to New Orleans, and that while there he took charge of the returns from West Feliciana Parish, and 'in one of the inner rooms of Packard's Custom-house,' manipulated the returns, and prepared affidavits and interrogatories to make out a case. If this could be substantiated, Gen. Garfield would be disgraced. Unless Mr. Hendricks can substantiate the charge he is disgraced. He offered no proof of the charge in his Marion speech, and has offered none since. He can not produce any. The charge is unsupported by any evidence worthy of belief. On this point we call attention to the following letter, which we have just received from D. J. M. A. Jewett, formerly of New Orleans, now of White Oaks, N. M."

If I don't this evening substantiate every material charge I will ask no man to vote against James A. Garfield. [Applause.] Every single charge, the substance of every charge, I will make good to the intelligence of this great audience to-night, and you shall be the jury, and if I do, then the *Journal* has said in advance that

GARFIELD IS DISGRACED.

[Applause.] What did I say, gentlemen? I said that Garfield went to New Orleans immediately after the election four years ago; that he participated in manipulating the evidence and preparing the case for the Returning Board, and that upon the evidence which he and others thus prepared the Returning Board made a return against the men that were elected for the men that were not elected—that is the charge. I wish to dispose of one witness that the *Journal* introduces first and I will not occupy much of your time in that task. His name is D. J. M. A. Jewett. He writes a letter from New Mexico. My speech was made here in the central part of Indiana a good while ago, and no response has been made upon any of these questions by the *Journal* until now, and it is suggested upon this letter of Jewett's, written from some place in New Mexico. Isn't it remarkable that Jewett in New Mexico is the only man that can throw light upon this transaction, which took place in the presence of the Nation, of 45,000,000 of the people? Where are the other visitors of the Republican party that went down and helped Garfield to do that terrible work of iniquity at New Orleans? A dozen of them went down, and they were closely united in all their business. The *Journal* says that I produced no evidence to support the charge. Oh! you had better read the speech again. In that speech I gave the document and the page of the document where

GARFIELD'S OWN OATH CONVICTED HIM

of every charge I made against him. [Applause.] First a little while about this witness. I beg your pardon, he is not heard of for the first time. He was down in New Orleans, and it seems that was the place where Republicans of his sort did congregate. This witness says that "Gen. Garfield and his associates conducted themselves in Louisiana with rare discretion. For example, Garfield and myself never met in Louisiana. It is manifest that had he desired to exert any influence in the preparation of the Republican case he would have sought, necessarily, first of all, my own private office." I don't know about that. I don't know whether he would have sought him or not; but in that letter you will observe that Jewett undertakes to say in sentiment and substance that Garfield did not call upon him while down there; therefore, he observed great discretion while down there. That I would not question, but I will read you, gentlemen, from this man's own testimony before the committee of Congress. This same man that the *Journal* cites as authority in this case gave his evidence before the committee composed of Democrats and Republicans, and in that testimony he gives the reason why he did not see Garfield and the other visiting statesmen. I will read you.

"Question—About that time were the visiting statesmen down there? Answer—Yes.

"Q.—Did you have any thing to do with them? A.—No, sir; nothing whatever.

"Q.—Why not? A.—I did not care to.

"Q. They were members high in the Republican party, and in the councils of the Nation, and you were Secretary of the Republican Election Committee, and were cognizant of all the facts—what was there in the character of this or any other circumstances which made a repulsion and kept you and these visiting statesmen apart? A. Nothing that I know of, but my duties did not bring me into contact with these gentlemen, as we always had a Coroner's inquest held over us after every election. I care to know as little as possible.

"Q. Mr. Butler. You purposely avoided meeting with the visiting statesmen lest you might know too much of what is going on. Is that it? A. Without casting any reflections upon them, yes."

This witness swears that he avoided knowing anything that those visiting statesmen were doing, because he did not want to know what was going on there, as he would probably have to answer under investigation afterward. So I will spend no more time upon that witness. Now for Mr. Garfield himself, and he gave his testimony before this same committee under oath:

"Q. Did you visit New Orleans in the month of November, 1876? A. I did.

"Q. What time in the month did you go? A. I think it was about the 14th day of November that we arrived at New Orleans."

The 14th day of November was immediately after the Presidential election of 1876, and he was there with John Sherman, he was there with Kelly, of Pennsylvania, and many others whose names I will not delay you to repeat, and in his testimony he says that they left New Orleans to return to Washington City on the 1st day of December. So you will observe that James A. Garfield was at New Orleans, reaching there about a week after the Presidential election, and staying there eighteen days. What did he do while there? I charge, and the *Journal* says if it is supported he is a disgraced man, I charge that he

OCCUPIED AN INNER ROOM

of the Custom-house, assigned to him, and him alone, and in that room he saw witnesses, black and white, of Louisiana, and he conversed with them alone, and when their testimony was not made out satisfactory to him he suggested interrogatories that should be put to them, and those interrogatories went to the Returning Board, and that Returning Board made a report against the men that were elected. That is what I charge. I say to you I will prove it to you to-night by his own evidence. What does the *Journal* say to me? That I have furnished no respectable evidence, when I have referred by page and document to the sworn testimony of Garfield himself. What did he do? First, gentlemen, I said that they distributed parishes among these visiting statesmen, and that in the distribution of the parishes for investigation and manipulation, the parish of West Feliciana fell to James A. Garfield. I will read what he swore to, and after to-night it shall not be before the intelligence of Indiana what Hendricks said, but the question now shall be what Garfield said. [Applause.] In his answer to a question, he says: "Thereupon, in order to make our work of examination and our knowledge of the case as full as possible, the suggestion was adopted that all the testimony relating to one parish be given to one man, and the testimony relating to another parish should be given to another man. Among the parishes that were contested were the parishes of Feliciana, and I believe that Mr. Sherman assigned these parishes to Mr. Parker and myself, saying that we could divide them between us as we chose. I suggested to Mr. Parker to take his choice. He took East Feliciana; I took West Feliciana." [Laughter.]

"Q. What did you take it for?"

I will give the answer of that pregnant question, and when it is answered, the *Journal* says that the man that the Republicans have upon their banner for candidate is

A DISGRACED MAN.

[Applause.] "A. I mean by that to say that I took the copies of all the official papers which were delivered to the Returning Board, touching the election in West Feliciana, and for convenience of examining these papers, as I did not reside at the St. Charles Hotel, I occupied a room in the Custom-house in the corner of the building." [Laughter.]

This is coming close up to Garfield and closer to the *Journal*.

"I don't know now whose room it was; it was a room not very much used; I think it was one of the private offices, perhaps, of the Collector himself." You recollect who was Collector, don't you? It was Packard that was running for Governor and that could not hold his office although he got a thousand more votes than Hayes, who got the vote of Louisiana. [Applause.]

Gentlemen, what do you say to the proposition which I made in my speech a month ago—that Garfield went to New Orleans as a partisan; that he occupied one of the rooms of the Custom-house for the purpose of making up the evidence for the Returning Board; but we will go a good deal further than that. This question that I make to-night is not to a subordinate writer on the *Journal*. I repeat it is to John C. New, owner of the paper, and the Chairman of the Republican Central Committee of Indiana. It is John C. New that I shall brand if he does not place my answer as prominently in his paper to-morrow morning as the article in the *Journal* this morning.

Where was this room in the Custom-house? I said this was an inner room, and propose to prove that by Garfield himself.

"Q. Where did you converse with her, that is a negro woman, Emily Mitchell? A. In a private office in the Custom-house.

"Q. One of Gov. Kellogg's rooms? A. No, sir; in one of Mr. Packard's rooms in the Custom-house.

"Q. Who was there besides you two? A. I don't think there was any body else present when she was there.

"Q. Who brought her to the room? A. I can't say; somebody brought her there. I think she had a little child in her arms. She sat down, and I asked her to tell me the story of her husband's death, with all the particulars, and told her that all I wanted to know was the exact truth about it.

"Q. Was there a door-keeper to the room? A. I think there was nobody by at all.

"Q. But was there a door-keeper outside the door? A. That I don't know.

"Q. Do you remember that there was a door-keeper for that room? A. That room communicated with another room; there was no door into the hall; I think that door communicated with the next room, which communicated with the hall."

Was it an inner room or not, gentlemen? That is what Garfield swears to. The *Journal* says it is not true. That is between Garfield and the *Journal*, and between them I would not know which to believe. [Applause.]

"Q. So she did go from a hall into that other room before she would get into the room where you were? A. Yes. I take it that the question of the inner room is a settled question.

"Q. Was that door leading from the outer door into this, open or shut? A. I don't know.

"Q. Who occupied the outer room at the time? A. There were several Custom-house clerks who had desks behind a sort of railing."

A very little more, gentlemen, about these rooms:

"Q. In that inner room was there anybody beside yourself? A. Nobody."

He was asked whether there was anybody in that inner room but himself, and he says no. Not that there was no inner room, but there was nobody in the inner room but himself. "Some of the men who were getting up statements about other parishes came in there, but the room was assigned to me." [Applause.] There you have it—an inner room reached only by passing through another room from the public hall, and that inner room was assigned to James A. Garfield, and he occupied it and received the witnesses there, as I will proceed to prove. So the question, What did he do in the inner room? and that question was asked him under oath.

"Q. What did you do? A. I took all these papers, commencing with the protest, and then read them carefully and made a careful brief of their contents, giving the summary of each witness in my own way, as I would if I were a lawyer in the case." [Applause.]

THERE IS GARFIELD

at New Orleans—the man who asks to preside in the chief office of this great Nation. There is Garfield, sitting in that inner room in the Custom-house, where the light of day and the judgment of the American people was cut off, and receiving the evidence that turned the Parish of West Feliciana, and examining them as though he were a lawyer in the case, and so he swore: "When I had completed that I felt a great deal of anxiety to see the men who had testified if I could. "It was not enough to read the evidence as it had been fixed up for the negroes and the whites, but it was more than that. "I confess I felt a good deal of surprise and astonishment at the revelations contained in these documents; that I went there with not a little apprehension that there must be

A GOOD DEAL OF LYING

in the papers of both sides connected with the election. I made inquiry and found that a considerable number of these witnesses were in the city. I made out a list of perhaps one-half or three-fourths of the names of the witnesses whose testimony I had examined, and inquired for them and procured interviews with them. I sat down with them and asked them to tell me their own way the stories of their relation to the election. I can not name all these witnesses with whom I conversed, but some of them I remember distinctly—Mrs. Amy Mitchell (I shall have something to say about her directly), the young woman whose husband had been killed during the progress of the registry of election. I also remember Judge Duall, a Parish Judge whom I examined in the same way, as to the result of the examination." (Mark this.) "As to the result of the examination. Of course it was entirely unofficial, it was conversation of my own with these witnesses. I draughted some interrogatories to draw out more fully from some of the witnesses the testimony which they had given rather in brief, and some of the interrogatories which subsequently were appended to the testimony of these witnesses." Now, notice what he has sworn to: That he occupied that room, and that when the testimony was all handed to him relating to the Parish of West Feliciana, he examined it and the testimony, and he made out a list of one-half or two-thirds of the witnesses, and he sent for them one by one. He examined them, and when their testimony was not as full as he desired, he prepared additional interrogatories, which went, in some cases at least, before the Returning Board. This

COMES REALLY VERY CLOSE

around the *Journal* and Garfield. "The summary in the testimony in the case of West Feliciana was prepared by me." A little further about what he did:

"Some of these affidavits I notice in the West Feliciana case were made after you arrived in New Orleans. Did you have any thing to do with them yourself—in taking them? A. Nothing, except that, in some instances, as I have already related, I prepared interrogatories."

The next witness was Gen. Swayzee.

"Q. Do you remember talking with him? A. Yes, sir; I do remember talking with Swayzee. I think interrogatories were prepared for him after my conversation with him. I don't think I prepared them, but there was a brief affidavit in the case that I read. I talked with him, and then after that these interrogatories were filed. In the printing, they were printed instead of the original I talked with Swayzee. I saw his testimony was not very full, and after my conversation with him interrogatories were propounded to him necessarily to bring out his evidence in full, and that evidence, in answering the interrogatories, was the evidence of Swayzee that was printed."

The next man, Napalus, I remember well, for he had a very striking story of having been partly hung, and having been dragged with a rope around his neck. He was one of those to whom interrogatories were propounded after the filing of the first affidavit. Now, gentlemen, he mentions as the most remarkable case in which he prepared the questions for the witnesses, the case of Amy Mitchell, so I will read what Garfield swore to in regard to that case.

"Q. As regards the case of Amy Mitchell, which made an impression on you, can you tell whether it was before or after you were furnished with a copy of her affidavit that you had this conversation with her? A. It was afterward. It was the reading of the affidavit that impressed me, and I asked to have her sent to me.

"Q. I see that the affidavit appears to have been sworn to the 30th of November? A. I advised them to take a fuller statement by interrogatories from Amy Mitchell, and I think I propounded a portion of the interrogatories. The preliminary statement, the simple affidavit, was earlier."

Now, gentlemen, I will turn over a page and see what the case of Amy Mitchell was. [Turning the leaves of a book.] She first made an affidavit in the Custom-house, where

SHE WAS EXAMINED PRIVATELY

by James A. Garfield. That affidavit was not full enough. He prepared additional interrogatories to be propounded to her; and she answered those interrogatories, and in her testimony before this same committee she afterward swore that there was no truth in the statement given in response to Garfield's interrogatories. In answer to a question propounded by Gov. Cox, of Ohio, who is a Republican, Amy Mitchell said—she repeated her direct testimony—that every sentiment contained in the affidavit was false; that she did not say any thing because she knew it, but said what they told her to say. Her testimony also showed that she had been trained in the Custom-house to testify before the committee. I don't say that Garfield was present when she swore to the interrogatories, but he prepared the interrogatories that were answered, and he prepared the interrogatories after he had an interview with that colored woman, when there was no person besides themselves present; and the same woman comes before the committee of Congress, not in an inner room, not where the light of God's day is shut off, but she comes before the committee of Democrats and Republicans, and in that testimony, given under oath and under the test of a cross-examination by the Republican members of the committee, she says there was not a word of truth in the testimony which she gave in answer to Garfield's questions. [Applause.] The next purpose, gentlemen, I have in my mind is to ask why did Garfield spend

EIGHTEEN DAYS IN THE INNER ROOM

in the Custom-house? Why did he have private interviews with the colored and white people whose testimony was to be taken to be used before the Returning Board? and why did he prepare interrogatories for witnesses? I will answer in his own words:

"Q. But don't you understand that in the cases where you suggested that interrogatories should be prepared instead of the evidence, they were to go before the Returning Board? A. Yes, sir."

And when the work of taking the testimony was completed he turned his attention to the preparation of a brief. A brief, as you know, is a lawyer's argument in writing. I will show you what he says upon that subject, on page 797 of the report:

"Q. Was that brief furnished to the Returning Board? No, sir. That brief was never furnished to any body but the President of the United States. In fact, a considerable portion of the brief was written on the cars on my way to Washington.

"Q. Written after you left New Orleans? A. A considerable portion of it. I had written a summary of the evidence before that, but a considerable portion of the brief was written in pencil on the cars after I left New Orleans on my way home."

You see he completes the evidence. He is the only man that prepares it for West Feliciana after the evidence had been turned over to him, and when he has done that work on his way from New Orleans to Washington he prepares an argument in the case. I wish to connect directly this transaction with the duties of the man who takes the

SOLEMN OATH TO DEAL FAIRLY.

It is your duty as a member of the Commission to deal fairly. The next question is, what did Garfield do in regard to Louisiana? That we find on page 803. I say he knew that Louisiana was Democratic by 8,000 majority when he sat in that inner room and had private conversation with the witnesses, and prepared interrogatories to guide and control their testimony; when he was at that work, and when he was writing a brief to make it appear the other way, he knew that Louisiana had cast a Democratic majority of 8,000, and here is his sworn testimony on that subject:

"Q. Did you get any idea how the vote of Louisiana stood from the returns? A. I had all those ideas that could be got from the newspapers and the leaders of the different parties. We had had, of course, very full information of that sort.

"Q. Presuming that there were not some parishes to be thrown out by the Returning Board, it was very clear that the State had gone for Nicholls and Tilden, was it not? A. It was very well understood by the time I got there that, if nothing but the face of the returns was to be considered, and, if every vote sent up was to be treated as a legal vote, Mr. Tilden was ahead. [Applause.]

"Q. And if every vote sent up was a legal vote, and some more Republican votes were not found it was very clear that the State had gone for Nicholls and Tilden? A. Yes."

THERE IS YOUR MAN, REPUBLICANS,

that you propose to place in the chair that Washington occupied. [A voice, "No, never."] It will never be done. No man with a record like that did ever take that chair, and in the kind providence of an eternal God it will never occur. He knew by the returns that Tilden for President and Nicholl for Governor were elected in the State of Louisiana, and yet when he knew that, he says when he got to New Orleans he staid there eighteen days, and all that he did was to sit in that inner room, where nobody could find him except they passed from the public hall through another room, and there alone, with poor ignorant witnesses, he prepared interrogatories, and talked with them, and that those interrogatories and that talk went to the Returning Board and furnished the scoundrels of that Board the pretext to return against the truth that Tilden was beaten in Louisiana. Do you suppose that this man was to return to Washington and become a juror and decide whether Tilden or Hayes was elected, and to decide between man and man whether Hendricks or Wheeler was elected Vice-President? He says, on page 793: "I heard of nothing of the kind—that is, of a decision then made. I don't think any of our party had heard of it, for we left in great anxiety as to what the result would be." Then a little further down he says: "We went away from that meeting, and within perhaps three hours from that time, at least by the first train after that, we left New Orleans. I know there was great anxiety among us all as to what the result would be, and we had no word or hint of it until we had passed Bellaire on Tuesday morning, when a dispatch was received addressed to some of our number, perhaps to Senator Sherman, giving us the first intimation of the conclusion of the Returning Board." And what do you, fair-minded men, that have from time to time taken your seats upon the jurors' box, what do you think of the man that is to come on to Washington to try the cause?

Being anxious in his mind as he leaves New Orleans, and all the way from that city until he reaches Bellaire, until he reaches Ohio, he is in a great state of anxiety, and then a dispatch comes at lightning speed,

"THE WORK IS DONE."

"The work is done," and there is no anxiety thence on forever! The perjury and the forgery is committed. The people of the United States have been beaten in their might and majesty and in their glorious sovereignty at the ballot-box. They have been beaten like the old lion that had his paws entangled in the meshes of the net. The great people of the United States are beaten, and a part of the work was done in that room, and forever from this time infamous room in the Custom-house; and this is the evidence, gentlemen. John C. New, you that stand high as a citizen of Indianapolis, this is the evidence that I quoted in my speech at Marion. And I gave page and document so full that if you wanted the truth you could not fail into error, and here is what I said in that original speech: "Garfield's testimony commences at page 789," and here it is, you can come and look for yourselves (referring to the book), "Document 31, accompanying report No. 140, House of Representatives, Third Session, Forty-fifth Congress." If that is not in detail, why it is more specific than the conveyancer describes a piece of land in a deed or will. Now, to-morrow morning let him who wrote the article this morning come down upon his knees and pray God's pardon, and go to the *Journal* and do justice to a neighbor; aye, more than that—do justice to himself; aye, more than that—do justice to the intelligence, sentiment, and judgment of the people of Indianapolis, that he addresses every morning. [Applause.] He knows where the evidence is, and will he now repeat what he said this morning? A little further; (looks at a book) I can't find it—(here it is); if you are on to a thing you will always find it if it is there, and we Democrats are going to stick to this man until he is sorry he was ever nominated. [Applause.] He may understand that there is now encircling him a popular judgment and a public conscience that is more terrible than the fate which awaits the wicked. Here is what the *Journal* says: "If this can be substantiated, then Garfield would be disgraced." [Laughter.] How stands he now? How is it between you and me—between your intelligence and your consciences and minds? Aye, more than that. How is it between you and yourselves? Is he disgraced? "Unless Mr. Hendricks can substantiate the charge he is disgraced."

I HAVE ACCEPTED THE ISSUE,

without fear; and I stand here in the presence of my neighbors—[uproarious applause, which lasted several minutes]—I thank God and your intelligence, I am not disgraced. [Applause.] "Mr. Hendricks offered no proof of the charges in the Marion speech, and has none, since he can not produce any. The charge is unsupported by any evidence worthy of belief," and the evidence is Garfield himself. [Applause.] This is harder on Garfield than any thing I ever said. [A voice, "That's it; give it to him, Tom."] Now, gentlemen, this man, that thus came and conducted himself at the city of New Orleans, and helped to prepare the case, and helped to get a false return from a false and perjured Returning Board—he came on his way North as far as Bellaire, and was overtaken by the lightning informing him and his co-conspirators, as he sat in the palace car, of the decision that they had procured in the city of New Orleans. I know how a lawyer feels when his case has been submitted. I know the anxiety which drives sleep and quiet away when life or property may depend upon the result made by the jury. But surely I never expressed myself in regard to that anxiety, as Garfield did when he said they left New Orleans very anxious about the result, and when the result came all anxiety disappeared. His work was completed, and an honest return was defeated. He came on to Washington, and then what do you think he did when there was a bill proposed in Congress—the bill that did finally pass—to appoint a commission composed of five members of the House and five members of the Senate and five members of the Supreme Court to hold a conference upon this great issue? When that bill was pending

GARFIELD GOT UP

and said, no, it must not be; and here are the reasons that he gave. Let me give you, in his own words, if I can, it is in very fine print and difficult to read. Speaking of the bill then pending in Congress, he says (this was on the 25th of January) he got back to Washington by the 2d of December, and the bill came up for consideration in the House. Whether the Commission should be appointed to pass upon the right of President and Vice-President, and Garfield opposing the bill, uses this language: "It assumes the right of Congress to go down into the colleges and inquire into all the acts and facts connected with their work. It assumes the right of Congress to go down into the States to review the act of every officer, to open every ballot-box, and to examine every ballot cast by 7,000,000 of Americans." That was Garfield's objection to the bill—that if it did pass and these fifteen men were appointed under the law, it would be their duty to go back of all technicalities and returns, and to pass upon the real facts of the case; to go into the ballot-box and see how the votes were, and to decide the case upon the real truth. And after that, when the bill passed and he became one of the fifteen, he voted every time that they should not open the door to investigate, but that the law closed the door, and said that Kellogg's certificate and the certificate of the Returning Board was stronger than law and the Constitution and the judgment of Congress. And his vote was the eighth vote against seven that decided that they should not go behind the Returning Board. [Applause.] What would you think of me as a lawyer if you would hear me express my opinion upon a question of law, I have no doubt about it, and address the honored Court and say it was the law, well fixed and decided, and the next day I came to be a member of the tribunal to pass upon individual and public right according to law, and that next day I say what I said before is not the law, and I decide against you upon the statement of the law different from that I had made the day before. As Mr. Julian said, when he stood in the House it was Garfield speaking, but when he was put upon the Commission it was the party

DEMANDING POWER, MONEY, AND OFFICE.

[Applause.] Let me read you this oath he took. I take it from Mr. Julian's speech: "I, James A. Garfield, do solemnly swear that I will impartially examine and consider all questions submitted to the Commission of which I am a member, and a true judgment render thereon agreeable to the Constitution and the laws, so help me God." [Applause and laughter.] They say he is a preacher. [Laughter.] I don't pretend to be anything but a wicked lawyer—that's all; but there is not wealth enough in the State of Indiana to get me, in my place in the House or in the Senate of the United States to say: If you pass this law I hold that it opens the door to investigation, and we can go down to New Orleans and ascertain how the vote was in fact, and then after I go upon the Commission to turn around and say that the Returning Board and its findings is conclusive upon us, and we can not investigate at all. I would not do it for a thousand years' of tenure in the great office for which he is a candidate. [Applause.] I state to you that whatever the truth might be about the De Golyer pavement, whether he did take a fee against the interest of the Government when he was a Representative receiving a salary, whatever the facts might be about the Credit Mobilier, whether it was a terrible fraud or not, I will not stop to speak of that until this great question is settled: Whether as a representative of the people, as a juror sitting between myself and Wheeler and Tilden and Hayes, he was a true man or a false man. [Applause.] And if I have a case in your court and you are called upon as a juror, and no questions are asked you at all, and you have a bitter prejudice against me, and a judgment against me, and that there is no verdict at all except against me, would you go and take your seat? Would not it come up to you?

MY OATH WOULD NOT ALLOW ME

to do it, and I know that yours would not. Yet Garfield, after he had helped to make up the case down in New Orleans, comes to Washington, and without protest or apology or excuse, he takes his seat and he votes day after day contrary to what he said in the House was the law. No, gentlemen, he will never be President of the United States. [A voice—"No, never!"] He is a man of ability, and the more ability such a man possesses the worse it is for the office. I don't want him, because when I have a President in Washington, whatever his politics may be, I want to feel that he is as much my President as yours, and as much yours as he is mine, and that as President he is free from those prejudices and passions which pervert the judgment and destroy opinion. [Applause.] Now, gentlemen, I have occupied your attention longer to-night than I expected to. Now I will repeat that when I took my breakfast this morning I had no thought of addressing you. It was not a part of the programme of the business of the day at all. When I saw that the *Journal* said that if I did not make this good I was disgraced, and if I did then Garfield was disgraced, then, gentlemen, as soon as I saw that I longed to see you and speak to you with more earnestness and feeling than ever I longed to before. If I have failed in any one of the questions presented by the *Journal* know it not. I have appealed to no witnesses except Garfield himself, and by Gen. Garfield is Garfield this night disgraced. [Applause.] You fair-minded Republicans, you gentlemen that love your country better than you do the *Journal*, better than you love Garfield, better than you love combinations of party, I appeal to you, now, by this test. Publicly I have said that if the short-hand reporter is not here for the *Journal*, I have a report of my speech to-night, and I will furnish it to the *Journal* and ask that it appear, and if it does not appear to-morrow morning then it is admitted as though it was written in the broadest and highest capitals, "We can't stand upon the issues that we made yesterday morning." [Applause.] If they don't publish what I have said to you to-night, not in an inner room, but in this Temple, then you may know that they admit that Thomas A. Hendricks is not disgraced, but that James A. Garfield is disgraced. [Applause.]

The Sleepy Disease.

WE have encountered two cases of "narcolepsy," the sleepy disease. One was a Lieutenant of Cavalry in the Confederate Army. Before the war he was a dry-goods merchant, and since the war he has returned to his store. His narcolepsy dates from childhood. He is a very fleshy man, of more than average mental strength, and the father of several vigorous children. When selling goods, in the midst of a conversation, and even while drinking a whisky toddy, we have known him to fall asleep. In a few seconds or moments he would awake, apparently unconscious that he had slept. A Confederate General of great intellect, an enormously obese man, was the second case. If talking when the sleep came on, these gentlemen would, on waking, resume where they had left off.—*Louisville (Ky.) Medical News.*

—"Is the train behind time?" inquired a gentleman at the station. "No, surr," replied the porter, "it's not behoind toime, surr, but it's jist behoind the bridge beyant there."

—A great many men are cottage built; that is to say, they have but one story. And they are forever telling it.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

PARLIAMENT in England has increased the grant for scientific purposes from $5,000 to $25,000.

GERMANY added 1,102 miles of road to its railroad system last year, and of these the Government built 793 miles.

MARINE glue is made by melting together one part of unvulcanized caoutchouc, previously softened or dissolved in coal naphtha, and two parts of shellac.

A GERMAN mixture for the removal of ink-spots and writing on paper consists of alum, amber, sulphur and saltpeter, one part of each in fine powder, mixed.

THE quantity of actual moisture raised in the shape of vapor from the surface of the sea alone has been supposed to be no less than 80,000 cubic miles annually, or nearly 164 miles per day.

THE company in Florida that has been experimenting with palmetto for making paper has met with such gratifying success that it will erect about twenty paper-mills in the State, where palmetto trees grow in abundance and where the transportation facilities are good.

IT has recently been shown that if dynamite is poured into water, the sand falls to the bottom, and the nitro-glycerine floats on the surface, and explodes with its usual violence if the temperature is slightly increased. This will explain the cause of many of the serious explosions with dynamite when used in wet holes.

THE following easy method of drilling glass is given in a technical journal: Stick a piece of clay or putty on the part where you wish to make the hole. Make a hole in the putty the size you want the hole, reaching to the glass of course. Into this hole pour a little molten lead, when, unless it is very thick glass, the piece will immediately drop out.

IF the earth could be suddenly stopped in her orbit and allowed to fall unobstructed toward the sun, under the accelerating influence of his attraction, she would reach the central fire in about four months. But such is the compass of her orbit, that, to make its circuit in a year, she has to move nearly nineteen miles a second, or more than fifty times faster than the swiftest rifle ball, and, in moving twenty miles, her path deviates from perfect straightness by less than one-eighth of an inch.

A FRENCHMAN has invented a simple apparatus for the use of bathers who can not swim. Inflated India-rubber bags support the swimmer, and enable him to sit upright with head and shoulders above water, so that he can propel himself. The principal novelty of this contrivance lies in the propelling device, which is constructed so as to collapse when pulled forward, and to spread open when pushed back, like a duck's foot when swimming. The propellers are suspended by chains or cords attached to the buoying jacket.

A LARGE refrigerating building has been built near Smithfield Market, London's greatest market, in which the owners will test the possibility of keeping beef forty days, the time of passage from Australia; and if successful they will fit several steamers with their apparatus. The temperature is to be kept evenly at 33 degrees by chemically-made ice, the machinery costing but $5,000, including a gas engine of eight-horse power, which runs at a cost of $10 a day, the ice costing twenty cents a ton. The same process will be tested at Boston before the warm weather is over, with a view to its application to Atlantic steamers. If meat can be brought to England from Australia, American shippers will meet with lively competition.

Off and On the Stage.

NYM CRINKLE says, in the Sunnyside *Press*, that the best acting he ever saw Adelaide Neilson do was between the acts. He called upon her one afternoon at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and while there three enormous baskets of flowers were sent by the wife of a millionaire banker. The actress was to choose the one that should be sent up to her upon the stage in the evening. She was severely critical, turned them around, and finally, with delightful disdain, thought "that one would do." That night after the second act of "Romeo and Juliet" she was recalled. While bowing at the footlight, there was a stir in the aisle, and two ushers made their way to the orchestra with the ponderous and beautiful basket of flowers. "I never saw any thing so spontaneous," says the writer, "so childishly natural and so unspeakably charming as was her astonishment at the gift. She looked at it with her handsome eyes filled with surprise, and then she looked at the audience as if there must be some mistake and the gift could not be intended for so unworthy an artist as herself. The audience encouraged her by applause and she clasped her hands and peered over its edge and trembled a little with the force of the unexpected honor. Then she picked it up, and, beaming like a morning star, flowers and actress went off in one variegated mass of loveliness. I never saw her do any thing which for high art compared with that."

How to Interest the Boys.

IT has been a subject of frequent discussion, how to interest the young folks in agriculture. Doubtless much of the importance given to this subject has been gratuitous and undeserved, for the natural succession of the young men to the farms and labors of their retiring fathers does not seem to go by default, excepting in those places where there is nothing to be gained by the hardest labor but the hardest kind of a living from wornout and infertile fields. From such farms the young men naturally enough escape to the fertile West, but upon those where fair industry returns a bountiful reward and every comfort surrounds the homestead, there the young men remain and continue the work which has been begun by their fathers. But there is a method of making farm life attractive to boys and of interesting them so much in rural affairs as to draw them to the farm again in mature life, it may be after years of absence, while engaged in prosperous business in cities. Such a method has been put in practice by that exemplary institution known as the Elmira Farmers' Club. This club has offered prizes for the best plot of corn planted and tended wholly by boys under 16 years of age. The competition thus entered into by a large number of farmers' boys has created unusual enthusiasm and may prove to be the turning point in forming the courses of their future lives. When boys of 16 attend a farmers' club as the most interested of visitors, it may be safe to set it down that those boys will be farmers, and probably good, solid, enterprising and successful ones. It is an example for the widest imitation. Boys become such men as they are made by the circumstances into which they are brought. It would be a fortunate thing for farmers, if there were more such exemplary farmers' clubs as that of Elmira.—*Rural New Yorker.*

Only a Century Ago.

VERY strange does it appear to us to turn from our numerous miles of well-laid rails, and our swiftly-flashing locomotives, to the wagons of a century ago. Yet those who avail themselves of such humble means of locomotion had their dangers to encounter. On March 5, 1780, as the Stamford wagon was getting well on the road to Hertford, and the day was beginning to dawn, a fire suddenly broke out, and so swift and destructive was its progress that in a very short time all was consumed except a barrel of porter and the bottom and one wheel of the wagon. The passengers and drivers were severely scorched in attempting to save the goods, which were of considerable value, the damage being estimated at £1,000. On the 31st of the same month a London wagon was consumed in a similar way; the explosion of a cask of spirit insured the sudden and complete destruction of the merchandise, valued at about £2,000. Both accidents resulted from the lanterns being left in the baskets, and the candles burning down to the sockets.

Terribly severe were the laws of a hundred years ago, and they yield no uncertain testimony of the inhumanity of the age. Prisoners were whipped, both publicly and in private without the weaker sex receiving any favor. Burning in the hand was still resorted to, and a terrible example of the injustice of the pillory is recorded, where a man named Read was so fearfully abused by the mob that he died upon the spot. No wonder the people were callous and hardened! We read some sad items of news in 1880, but we are not shocked by such paragraphs as this: "On January 19, the following malefactors were executed at Tyburn: Hugh Mulvey, John Whiley, and John Woodmore, for stealing two silk gowns, two pair of stays, and other things; John Howell, for stealing silk handkerchiefs and other goods; and William Kent, for robbing one of His Majesty's messengers of his watch and money. They behaved exceedingly penitent, wept much, and were terribly agitated and shocked at their approaching dissolution. These unfortunate youths were all very young, the eldest not exceeding twenty-three years of age.—*London Paper.*

The Loves of Low Quong Kow and Chun Chogyook.

ON the 10th inst. the usual quiet of the Chinese Consulate was broken into by the sudden advent of a young Chinese girl who had just made her escape from a band of high-binders and threw herself upon the protection of the Consul, explaining to him at the same time that there was a young Chinese merchant, by name Low Quong Kow, who was trying to get her for a wife and she was anxious to marry him, and these high-binders were preventing her from doing so. Thereupon the Consul sent her to the Mission Presbyterian Home on Sacramento Street, and instituted inquiries regarding the character of Low Quong Kow. Finding all satisfactory, and that he was abundantly able to take care of the girl, whose name was Chun Chogyook, he brought them together in his private office three days ago and after having procured a marriage license he sent for the Rev. Otis Gibson. At the request of the Consul, Mr. Gibson subjected the man to a rigid examination as to whether he already had a wife here or in China and his ability to support a wife, all of which questions were answered satisfactorily. Then the girl was questioned as to her object in marrying him. She replied that she loved him, and besides she wanted some one to take care of her. The ceremony was then performed in true Christian style, though in the Chinese dialect, in the presence of the entire Chinese legation and several visitors who happened to be calling at the Consulate at the time. After the marriage rites the young husband took his bride to her new home on Stockton Street, which he had provided for her reception.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

Sleeping Six Months.

SCARCELY less astonishing than Dr. Tanner's recent feat of fasting is the condition of a young lady, the daughter of the Mayor of Grambke, a village near Bremen, who is said to have been fast asleep since the second week in January, with the exception of a few hours of semi-wakefulness at intervals of from six to eight weeks. It appears that she lies, plunged in a profound slumber and entirely unconscious of all that goes on around her, night and day, reclining on her right side, warmly covered up and with a light gauze spread over her head. Nourishment, chiefly in a liquid form, is daily administered to her, which she swallows without awaking for a second. She is a pretty, slender girl, of a pallid complexion, but she does not lose in weight during her trances of from forty to sixty days, and when awake exhibits a cheerful disposition and an eager desire to perform such small household tasks as her strength enables her to fulfill. Her father is a well-to-do man, who has consulted several eminent medical men in the hope of discovering some remedy for his daughter's abnormal condition, which entails serious inconvenience and constant anxiety upon the other members of his family, but all efforts hitherto made to keep the unlucky girl awake have resulted in total failure. Since the case of the sleeping Uhlan at Potsdam no such interesting subject for study and observation on the part of the faculty has arisen as that of the strangely somnolent Burgomaster's daughter of Grambke.—*London Telegraph.*