The Democratic Advocate.

$2 PER ANNUM. WESTMINSTER, MD. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1880. VOL. XV.—NO. 44.

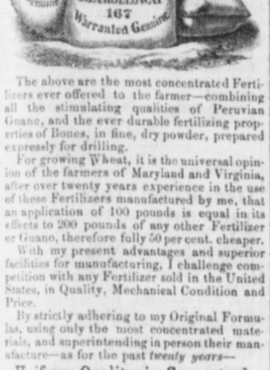
TO WHEAT GROWERS!

THE undersigned, Pioneer in the manufacture of Fertilizers in this city, and Originator in 1858 of the Formulas and processes of manufacture of

"Excelsior" & Ammoniated Phosphate,

as well and favorably known by the Agricultural public, relying upon his experience and personal reputation hitherto acquired in the uniform excellence of these Fertilizers, as manufactured by him, continues to offer them to the Farmers and Planters of Maryland and Virginia, with the assurance that the high standard quality of each will be maintained as heretofore.

AND



The above are the most concentrated Fertilizers ever offered to the farmer—combining all the stimulating qualities of Peruvian Guano, and the ever durable fertilizing properties of Bones, in fine, dry powder, prepared expressly for drilling.

For growing Wheat, it is the universal opinion of the farmers of Maryland and Virginia, after over twenty years experience in the use of these Fertilizers as manufactured by him, that an application of 100 pounds is equal in its effects to 200 pounds of any other Fertilizer or Guano, therefore fully 50 per cent. cheaper.

With my present advantages and superior facilities for manufacturing, I challenge competition with any Fertilizer sold in the United States, in Quality, Mechanical Condition and Price.

By strictly adhering to my Original Formulas, using only the most concentrated materials, and superintending in person their manufacture—as for the past twenty years—

Uniform Quality is Guaranteed.

Farmers, to secure the only Genuine Excelsior and Phosphate, prepared according to my Original Formulas established in 1858, should see that every Bag is branded as above, with the Analysis and my name in red letters.

J. Q. A. HOLLOWAY,
Originator and Manufacturer,
107 McElderry's Wharf, Baltimore, Md.
For sale by Grimes & Weaver, Westminster; P. Engel & Son, New Windsor.
aug 7-2m

WHITELOCK'S VEGETATOR!

THIS article has for its base bones finely ground and thoroughly dissolved, and is rich

IN FERTILIZING PROPERTIES

so as to carry the wheat through the severest winter.

While other manures may produce a good crop of straw, there is nothing on the market that will positively bring the same quantity of fine heavy grain.

Apply three-fourths only as much as of other brands.

ALSO FOR SALE:
PERUVIAN GUANO!
HIGH GRADE
PURE DISSOLVED BONES,
ACID PHOSPHATE,
VERY RICH.

TESTIMONIALS.

CARROLLTON, MD., July 27, 1880.
W. WHITELOCK & Co., Gentlemen:—I have used your "Vegetator" for the last twelve years and can say that it has given entire satisfaction. I find that it has kept my farm in a high state of cultivation.
Yours Respectfully,
ISAAC GREEN, JR.

SILVER RUN, MD., Aug. 5, 1880.
W. WHITELOCK & Co., Gentlemen:—I have used your "Vegetator;" sowed 160 lbs. to the acre, which yielded an average of 33 bushels to the acre. I also used other kinds at the same time and sowed the same quantity to the acre which yielded but 25 bushels to the acre.
Yours Respectfully,
GEO. F. BACHMAN.

WESTMINSTER, MD., Aug. 5, 1880.
W. WHITELOCK & Co., Gentlemen:—I have used your "Vegetator" for the last fifteen years, and it has always given satisfaction, and I shall continue to use it.
Yours Respectfully,
LEWIS GREEN.

WESTMINSTER, MD., Aug. 5, 1880.
W. WHITELOCK & Co., Gentlemen:—In the year 1878 I sowed on my farm 10 acres and used 300 lbs. of your "Vegetator" to the acre, which when cut and threshed, yielded 606 bushels of prime wheat. I also sowed [illegible] using 250 lbs. of the "Vegetator," [illegible]
Yours Respectfully,
THOMAS TURPIE.

W. WHITELOCK & CO.,
44 South Street, Baltimore, Md.
FOR SALE BY
Denton Gehr, Westminster.
Grimes & Weaver, Westminster.
Peter Engel & Son, New Windsor.
J. Englar & Son, Linwood.
Stoner & McKinstry, Union Bridge.
aug. 14 may 1-6m

A FULL SUPPLY OF THE LAURENSON PHOSPHATE,

IN STORE AT
Warehouse, Opposite Railroad Depot
IN
WESTMINSTER;
PACKED IN
200 POUNDS NEW SACKS.
PRICE
$27.50 PER TON CASH;
$29.50 CROP TIME.

REFERENCES:

Lewis Green, Wm. Miller, Jesse Long, Sheriff Geo. N. Fringer, Samuel P. Everhart, Orlando Reese, Lewis C. Trumbo, Thomas P. Goodwin, B. F. Shriver & Co., Cyrus Schriver, Hon. John E. Smith, Col. John B. Boyle, Sebastian Bowers, Dr. J. W. Hering, Col. Wm. A. McKellip, and many others. [illegible] Principal office 48 S. [illegible] Street, Baltimore.
GEORGE M. BOARMAN, Agent,
Westminster, Md.
aug 7-8t

J. J. Turner. J. J. Keiley, Jr. J. J. Turner, Jr.

J. J. TURNER & CO'S

"EXCELSIOR,"
"Ammoniated Bone Super-Phosphate,"
"PURE DISSOLVED BONES."
ESTABLISHED.....1828.

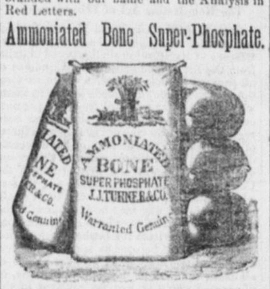
TO WHEAT GROWERS!

1858 1880

FORMING the most concentrated, universal and durable Fertilizer ever offered to the Farmer—combining all the stimulating qualities of Peruvian Guano with the ever durable fertilizing properties of Bones in fine dry powder, prepared expressly for drilling, and can be sown broadcast, however small, per acre. It is the opinion of many close-calculating Farmers, after TWENTY-TWO YEARS' experience in testing it side by side with other popular fertilizers, that an application of 100 pounds of "EXCELSIOR" is equal to 200 pounds of any other fertilizer or guano, and therefore fully 100 per cent. cheaper. Uniformity of quality guaranteed by the Manufacturers.

The Farmers can be secure from inferior imitations by seeing that every Bag is branded with our name and the Analysis in Red Letters.

Ammoniated Bone Super-Phosphate.



Composed of the most concentrated materials, it is richer in Ammonia and Soluble Phosphates than any other fertilizer sold, except our EXCELSIOR, and is made with the same care and supervision; uniform quality guaranteed. Fine and dry, in excellent order for drilling. Also a very superior article of

PURE DISSOLVED BONES,

And keep constantly on hand a large supply of high grade PERUVIAN GUANO.

J. J. TURNER & CO.,
42 W. Pratt St., Baltimore.
GEO. W. O'DONNELL, Agent,
Westminster and New Windsor, Md.
Orders from Westminster and vicinity will be filled from the Warehouse of Denton Gehr.
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The Largest Variety in Westminster
AND THE
Very Lowest Prices.
HANDSOME
INGRAIN & THREE-PLY
AND BEAUTIFUL
BRUSSELS!
Ranging in price
FROM 40 CENTS TO $2.00.

Call or send for circulars explaining our plan of selling Carpets, [illegible] through [illegible] invention—

--Richardson's Carpet Exhibitor.--

By the aid of this device we are enabled to show you, before purchasing, precisely how your carpet will look when made up and laid upon your floor. Don't fail to call and see it and the many bargains we offer. See it and [illegible] save money by buying in this way.

We also have full lines of goods usually kept in a first class store, such as
GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
SILVERWARE, WOODENWARE,
CLOCKS, MIRRORS, &c.
Prices as low as any house in Westminster.
Very respectfully,
may 8 1880-1y B. G. BLANCHARD.

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The LARGEST
AND
CHEAPEST
STOCK OF
READY-MADE
ClothinG
CAN BE FOUND AT
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LOOK HERE!	LOOK HERE!
All-Wool Suits,	$7.50 and upwards
Business "	5.00 "
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We keep everything in Men's Wear and Boy's Wear. H. SCHENTHAL, Opposite the W.M.R.R. Depot, Westminster.
ap27-tf

NEW DEPARTURE!

SPECIAL OFFER FOR 60 DAYS!

Having bought a very large Stock of
DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS
NOTIONS AND SHOES,
For Men, Women and Children, full stock of
SPRING & SUMMER HATS,
CARPETS, &C.

Before the late great advance, and marked them plainly at a very low figure and determined to [illegible] in a short time, I will for the next Sixty Days make a

DISCOUNT OF FIVE PER CENT.

on all bills of Five Dollars and upwards for Cash. Compare prices and you must buy.
ap 3-tf H. L. NORRIS.

Political.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

THE CROWNING INFAMY.

James A. Garfield's Share in the Electoral Fraud of 1876.

Making Up a Case as Attorney, and Afterward, as One of the Jury, Deciding in Favor of the Case he had Made—The Negress who Swore that her Testimony, as Prompted by Him, was False—Gov. Hendricks's Indignant Speech at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 6.—Those of his political opponents who were beginning to regard Mr. Hendricks as a dead factor in politics were most thoroughly disabused of that idea to-night. To-day's *Journal* editorially reviewed Mr. Hendricks's speech at Marion, particularly that part arraigning Gen. Garfield for his connection with the Louisiana settlement of the Electoral question, regarding which the *Journal* said that if Mr. Hendricks's charges were true Mr. Garfield was a disgraced man, but if not, Mr. Hendricks stood in that light. It added that Mr. Hendricks had offered no proof, and his charge is not supported by any evidence worthy of belief. This direct slur stirred Mr. Hendricks profoundly, and his indignation took the earliest time for expression.

Under previous arrangements John W. A. Shaw, colored, and editor of the *Suffragist* of New York city, had consented to address the Democracy to-night at the Wigwam, but he freely waived precedence, and to Mr. Hendricks was awarded the opening. His intention to reply to this unwarrantable attack having become known he found a large audience eagerly awaiting him. They reasonably expected a noteworthy effort, and in every respect it met their desire. Mr. Hendricks spoke with unusual warmth, and his points fell with telling effect.

GOV. HENDRICKS'S SPEECH.

The Indianapolis *Sentinel* furnishes the following verbatim report of the speech:

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 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 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 1876–77. 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 to the article as it appeared in the *Journal*:

"It means the endorsement and support, in the most positive and offensive manner possible, of the Presidential frauds of 1876-7. He had more to do with it than any other man, and was the only man who occupied toward it a double relation. After the election Garfield went to New Orleans at the request of Gen. Grant. Without authority of law, as a partisan, he went there to assist his party in making up a case, and after his return to Washington, of all his associates, he was the only man who took his seat upon the Electoral Commission. By every sentiment of fair play, he should have been excluded from the jury box by his own sworn statement of what he did in New Orleans. Garfield had charge of the returns in West Feliciana Parish. In one of the inner rooms of Packard's Custom House he did his work, examined affidavits, and, when they were not sufficiently full, he prepared, or had prepared, additional interrogatories to bring them within the rules adopted by the Returning Board. Testimony so revised by Garfield went back to the Returning Board, and the result was that West Feliciana, with its Democratic majority, was thrown out. In Washington Garfield's vote was that Congress could not go behind the returns thus made. As agent for his party he helped to make returns by manipulating evidence, and as jury for the nation he held such evidence as conclusive and binding. In respect to the action of Congress on this question, I have thought and said that wrongs done to individuals were swallowed up and lost in the greater outrage upon the people and their institutions. But in respect to James A. Garfield, other considerations arise. He accepted (perhaps sought) a place upon the tribunal that was to decide not only questions of public right, but also claims of individuals to great offices. He did that when he had formed a purpose to decide against those whose claims were supported by the preponderance of the vote. He was disqualified by his formed and avowed purpose, and also by his participation in the preparatory work. For that I challenge him before the bar of public opinion, and I do this in the name of public and private right; in the name of justice, fair play, and universal law.

"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 were 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 cannot 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, New Mexico:

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL:—It has been my intention to keep out of politics during 1880, and concentrate my attention on my private affairs. But I note, in Mr. Hendricks's Marion speech, certain charges, affecting Gen. Garfield, which seem to demand notice from me. They are included in the enclosed slip. [Slip copied above.]

"Those familiar with events in Louisiana, in 1876, will remember that the Republican party intrusted the active management of the campaign to my hands. As a member of the Republican General Committee of Counsel, and Chairman of the Sub-committee on Evidence, I supervised the preparation of the case for the Returning Board and Committees of Congress, assisted by the Hon. H. J. Campbell, then Judge of the Fourth District Court of New Orleans, La., now of Yankton, Dakota; the Hons. Frank Morey, and John Ray of Ouachita, and the Hon. B. I. Blanchard.

"I am in a position to state that the charge affecting Gen. Garfield is entirely false. He could not have had any such connection with the case as charged, without my knowledge. Nor is the charge sustained by any "evidence" which the Democratic agents were able to collect in Louisiana. The protest and affidavits in the West Feliciana case were prepared by my chief clerk, James L. Hagins, Esq., attorney-at-law, now, I think, of Mount Vernon, Ind., and James P. McArdle, Esq., then and now of New Orleans, under the personal supervision of Judge Campbell.

"Copies of all papers affecting any parish were prepared under my direction, for the use and information of the Republican Visiting Committee, of which the Hon. John Sherman was Chairman. From these copies the members of that committee, Garfield included, obtained their first knowledge of the case in detail.

"Garfield and his associates conducted themselves in Louisiana with rare discretion. For example, Gen. 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 private office.

"I regret that my distance from Indiana will unduly delay this denial. I regret still more that I cannot nail the lie at the place and in the presence where it was uttered.

Very respectfully. D. J. M. A. JEWETT.
"WHITE OAKS, New Mexico, Aug. 24."

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. 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 it to you:

Q—About that time were the visiting statesmen down there? A—Yes.

Q—Did you have anything 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 high in the counsels 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 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 cared to know as little as possible. Mr. Butler asks the next question, that is, old Ben, as we are in the habit of speaking of him. [Laughter and applause.]

[The question as read by the speaker was inaudible to the reporter's ear on account of laughter and applause.] A—If you choose to put it in that way.

Mr. Butler—I am only carrying out your parallel. You purposely avoided meeting with visiting statesmen lest you might know too much of what is going on. Is that it? A—Without casting any reflection 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 him. 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 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. 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 Jas. 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 two parishes of Feliciana, and I belive 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 the Collector, don't you? It was Packard that was running for Governor, and who could not hold his office, although he got a thousand more votes than Hayes, who was awarded 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 that 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 anybody 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 doorkeeper to the room? A—I think there was nobody at all.

Q—But was there a doorkeeper outside the door? A—That I don't know.

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

Was it an inner room or not, gentlemen. This 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.

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 now 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 those papers, commencing with the protest, and 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.

There is Garfield at New Orleans—the the man that 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 were 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 swears.

When I had completed that, I felt a great deal of anxiety to see the men who had testified, if I could. I confess I felt a good deal of surprise and astonishment at the revelations contained in these documents. 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 in their own way the stories of their relation to the election. I cannot name all the witnesses with whom I conversed, but some of them I remember distinctly. Mrs. Amy Mitchell [at this point of the reading of Garfield's testimony Gov. Hendricks said: "I shall have something to say about her directly"], the young woman whose husband had been killed during the progress of the registry or election. I also remember Judge Duall, a Parish Judge, whom I examined in the same way. 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 he made out a list of one-half or three-fourths 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:

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

Q—The next witness was George Swayzee. 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, Napaim, 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 these interrogatories, and in her testimony before this same committee she afterward herself 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 statement contained in the affidavit was false; that she did not say anything 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 answers 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 but themselves present; and the same woman comes before the committee of Congress, not in an inner room, not when 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 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 the 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 his work of taking the testimony was completed he turned his attention to the preparation of a brief. A brief, as you all 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? A—No, sir. That brief was never furnished to anybody 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 was his duty as a member of the Commission to deal fairly. The next question is, what did Garfield know 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 face of 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, and, indeed, before 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.

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 Nicholls 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 no body 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 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 that 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 despatch 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 juror's box, what do you think of the man that was 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 state of great anxiety, and then a despatch 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 are 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 stands 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 fall 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* office 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 now 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.) Gen. Garfield may understand that there are now encircling him a popular judgment and a public conscience that are more terrible than the fate that awaits the wicked. Here is what the *Journal* says: "If this can be substantiated, then Garfield would be disgraced." [Laughter.] How stands he now? 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 cannot produce any. The charge is unsupported by any evidence worthy of belief;" and yet the evidence is Garfield himself. [Applause.] That is harder on Garfield than anything I ever said. Now, gentlemen, this man that thus conducted himself in 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, 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 them, 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 as to whether this Commission should be appointed to pass upon the right of President and Vice-President, Garfield opposing). This is what Gen. Garfield said: "This bill 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. He said that Kellogg's certificate and the certificate of the Returning Board were 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 that I had no doubt about it, and address the honored Court and say it was the law, well fixed and decided; and the next day I should come to be a member of the tribunal to pass upon individual and public right according to that law, and that next day I say what I said before was the law is not the law, and I decided against you upon the statement of the law different from what I had made the day before? As Mr. Julian said: "When he stood in the House, it was Garfield speaking, but when he was 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 that we can go down to New Orleans and ascertain how the vote was in fact," and then after I got upon the Commission to turn around and say that the Returning Board and its findings is conclusive upon Congress and [illegible] not investigate at all. I would not do it for a thousand years of tenure to the great office for which he was a candidate. [Applause.] I state to you that whatever the truth might be about the De Golyer pavement, [illegible] the Credit Mobilier, whether he was a terrible fraud or not, I would not stop to speak of that [illegible] between [illegible] and Hayes, [illegible] man. [illegible] your court and you [illegible] juror, and [illegible] all, and [illegible] me under [illegible] go and [illegible] not allow [illegible] yours [illegible] had helped to make the case down at New Orleans, came to Washington, and without protest or apology or excuse, take his seat, and then he votes day after day contrary to [illegible] what was the law. No, gentlemen, I will never be President of the United States. [A voice, "No, never!"] [illegible] I don't want him, because when I have [illegible] President in Washington, whatever his politics may be, I want to feel that he is as much my President as any other President [illegible] passion and prejudice and destroy opinion. [Applause.] Now, gentlemen, I have occupied your attention longer than I expected to. [illegible] fast this morning I had no thought of addressing you. It is not a part of the programme of the business of the day at all. I did not think 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 this [illegible] ever I longed to do before. If you have failed in any one of the questions presented by no witnesses except Garfield himself, and by [illegible] Garfield to this night disgraced. [illegible] You fair-minded Republicans, you gentlemen that love your country better than you do the *Journal*, better than you love combinations of party, [illegible] reporter is not here for the *Journal* that I have a report of my speech to-night [illegible] morning [illegible] was written in the broadest and brightest capitals, [illegible] [Applause.] If they don't publish what I have said to you to-night, [illegible] room, but in this temple, then you know that Thomas A. Hendricks is not disgraced, but that James A. Garfield is disgraced. [Applause.]

THE JOURNAL'S REPLY.

The Indianapolis *Journal* of the following morning gave no report of the speech, and made no editorial comment upon it. In a brief account of the meeting the following was said in regard to Gov. Hendricks:

The Wigwam was about four-fifths filled last evening, the meeting being presided over by Thomas A. Hendricks, a souvenir of 1876, and J. W. Shaw, a colored man and brother of New York city. [illegible] A vengeful fire gleamed in Mr. Hendricks's countenance, and his bosom heaved, as if freighted with rage. [illegible] editorial published in the *Journal* of that morning [illegible] Gen. Garfield [illegible] Mr. Hendricks [illegible] Louisiana Returning Board and the electoral count. Lashing himself into a frenzy, Mr. Hendricks [illegible]

A SOUTHERN BUSINESS VIEW.—A well-known merchant [illegible] of Richmond, Va., [illegible] Gen. Hancock, in a private letter to a gentleman of New York city: [illegible]