

W. S. TIPTON,
W. O. WIGGINS, Editors.



FOR PRESIDENT,
R. B. HAYES,
OF OHIO.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
W. A. WHEELER,
OF NEW YORK.
FOR CONGRESS,
GEORGE M. DRAKE,
OF HAMILTON.
FOR FLOATER,
W. I. DOWELL,
OF POLK.

The Democracy of New York have nominated some fellow by the name of Robinson for Governor. Hon John Kelly being ashamed of it, has withdrawn from the electoral ticket.

"The Radicals will massacre all the women and children in the South if Hayes is elected," said a Democratic orator not long since in Cleveland.

That will be fearful! Wonder if the gentleman don't dream of rivers of blood flowing over the whole country! Get your wives and children ready! Go west young man, go west. For fear Hayes is elected you had better start now.

FOOTE'S SPEECH.

We mentioned the fact last week that Gov. Foote had spoken in Cleveland. We are not an admirer of Mr. Foote; but justice demands that he should have justice. His speech was a master one. He arraigned the Democracy most fearfully! He showed that they were responsible for all the war debt; He showed that their platform was simply a duplicate of the Republicans; He showed that Tilden was a sympathizer with the rebellion; He showed that Tilden was a gambler, and that his warmest friends Morrissey and Tweed were the greatest thieves unhung; he showed that Tilden was a swindler of railroads; he showed and proved by the Democracy that Tilden had sworn a lie to keep from paying his tax; he showed that the Democracy of the whole country were led by just such men as Isham G. Harris and "John Circular" Burch. He then showed up the character of Hayes the next President; he proved by high Democratic authority that Hayes' character was as pure as any living man. His authority was Senator Key, Senator Thurman, and in fact every other fair minded Democratic orator has admitted that Hayes' character is without a blemish.

Mr. Foote then went on to say that because a man was once a rebel was no reason he should be a Democrat now. He said the Democratic party was corrupt, always had been and always would be. He said the Democracy consisted of all the "chronic grumblers" who were out of office and wanted in. He said it was not a National party; that all the aim it had was to get the "spoils;" that they had nothing new to propose. Therefore he thought every man that was once a rebel and fought for what he thought was right, and still wanted to do right, would undoubtedly cast his vote in November for Hayes.

At the conclusion he thanked the audience for their attention and manner in which they had treated him, then stepped down from the stand amid applause.

We are not a particular admirer of Mr. Foote's, but it is a fact that he is doing a great work for the Republican ticket. Already we have heard several men that were in the rebel army say they would not vote for Tilden. All that remains now is for the Republicans to work! yes work every day! go to the polls determined to vote and work for the whole ticket!

Gen. B. F. Butler has been unanimously nominated for Congress in Massachusetts by the Republicans. This is not good news for the Democracy. Ben "skins them alive."

Cincinnati Gazette: It is bad for an ardent reformer to steal a quarter of a million from a Western railroad, but to swear to a lie in order to escape the tax upon it argues a degree of meanness that no one but SAM TILDEN could be capable of.—Toledo Blade.

The Republican party of South Carolina have re-nominated Gov. Chamberlain. That goes to show that the better element of the party predominates. Mr. Chamberlain has made the best Governor the State has ever had. His nomination is equivalent to an election against such a reprobate as Wade Hampton.

By a discreet use of that "bar" o' money," they have prevailed on some one to write a Tilden and Hendricks song, and the Democratic papers are nearly crazy over it. The Democrats can't sing, but they lean quietly against saloon counters and gaze at it by the hour. The song begins: "We'll gather round 'the good old flag.' This is all right enough, but we can't help thinking what a terrible beating it took to make the rascals "gather."

The Cincinnati Enquirer is inexpressibly funny. It calls the speech-making going on in Ohio in favor of Tilden "The Reform Canvass;" and yet that absurd paper no longer ago than the 5th of last June said editorially: "Tilden is a hypocrite, a political swindler, has long been a public plunderer, and is really the only disreputable candidate named on the Democratic side."

The following are the figures in the Maine election for the past four years. It will be seen that Republicans have much to congratulate themselves over:

Year	Rep.	Dem.	Rep. Maj.
1872, Gov.	71,617	54,311	17,306
1874, Gov.	61,422	29,687	31,735
1876, Gov.	45,674	32,816	12,858
1874, Gov.	53,131	41,734	11,397
1875, Gov.	57,085	33,312	23,773

The Republican majority for Governor this year is almost as great as in 1872, when the vote was exceptionally large; it is five thousand greater than in 1873, and nearly eleven thousand greater than in 1875.

Evidences of returning prosperity are to be seen on every hand in our country. The Zanesville Courier truly says:

The United States is steadily progressing toward financial soundness. It was necessary during one period of the war to pay seven and three-tenths per cent. for money; now the United States seems to be able to get money to the full amount authorized by the funding act at four and one-half per cent.

Under President Grant's two administrations the public debt has been decreased \$430,281,318.87. The debt of New York city, under control of the Tilden reform party, has been increased meantime over \$100,000,000. Talk is cheap, but figures will not lie.

The pious and gifted Cincinnati Enquirer, holding a delicate morsel of crow on its fork, smilingly pleads that when it asserted that Tilden was "educated in cunning, in hypocrisy, in iniquity," and if elected, "would take to the White House the worst set of thieves ever known," its words were spoken "in the heat of debate." Some day, when the old subterranean tax-gatherer knocks at the door of the editor of the Enquirer, and gruffly calls out, "checks!" the quaking journalist will fall on his knees, and protest that the words he is now speaking against the Republican party were also uttered "in the heat of debate."

The Cincinnati Enquirer complains that "the Democratic party for twelve years has been nominating soldiers for office, from the Presidency down to the smallest local position, and the Republicans have either beaten or have made exceptional effort to defeat them." And it adds: "We have never gained a vote by nominating a soldier, and we have never lost one by not nominating a soldier." The reason is patent. The Republicans were too intelligent to be caught on the one hand, while the Democrats were entirely satisfied with voting for a consistent advocate of their principles on the other. The large majority of Union soldiers who have heretofore voted the Democratic ticket will now vote for Hayes.

BEHOLD THE OFFENDER!

The Inter-Ocean says Tilden's perjury promises to become the great central feature of the campaign. The Democratic party sought first to laugh it out of sight, but the conflicting affidavits remained to confirm the ugly facts that Tilden did, on the 26th of December, 1863 swear falsely, and did by that act of false swearing defraud the government. Then an effort was made to explain by stating that the rail way fee of \$20,000 received in 1862 was the price of services rendered during four or five years. But again Tilden's sworn statement, that he undertook the service charged for in 1861, contradicted the explanation. A counter-assault was made upon Governor Hayes, charging him with having made false returns to the State tax assessor, as if guilt charged upon Hayes could weaken the force of guilt proven upon Tilden! But this last stroke recoils upon the party that delivered it, since it is proven that the charge against Hayes has not the shadow of foundation in fact. Meantime the perjury case presents new features. It seems that the one act of perjury in 1863 constituted the basis of a series of frauds upon the government extending over the whole period while the income tax was in force. Thus in December, 1863, Tilden swore that his income from all sources for the year 1862 was \$7,118, and no more. But the next year he declined to make any sworn return, throwing the responsibility entirely upon the assessor. This responsibility was assumed by the assessor. He at first relied upon the sworn return of Mr. Tilden for 1862, but investigation caused him to change that opinion, and he doubted the assessment. Mr. Tilden gave his check for the amount, without interposing the least demurrer. It is plain that the assessor had good reason to believe, and did believe, that Mr. Tilden had sworn falsely the year before. Had he done his whole duty then the matter would have been reported to the department, and investigation would have been instituted. Tilden's perjury would have been discovered, he would have been prosecuted, tried, convicted, and sent to the penitentiary. It is believed that through the misleading character of the one false income return of 1862 Governor Tilden defrauded the government out of at least \$100,000. It is scarcely to be regretted, perhaps, that the statute of limitations save this great offender from prosecution and punishment for perjury. No punishment could possibly be greater than the remorse which undoubtedly harrows the soul of Mr. Tilden in view of the exposure of his crime. He is Governor of the chief State of the Union, and a candidate for the highest office in the gift of the people, and thus conspicuously posted in the eyes of the world his crime "has found him out!" While his friends claim for him the honor of exposing and bringing to punishment his old associate, Tweed, it appears that that association was eminently fit, since long before his acquaintance with Tweed his sense of honor and his regard for the sanctity of an oath had been so dulled that he had actually committed a crime punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary without a seeming twinge of conscience. It is plain that Tilden's life must henceforth be a burden to him. In association with his old friends of the better class he cannot but feel that they regard him with aversion and disgust. In the company of Morrissey and the lesser lights of the Tammany gang the conviction must force itself upon him that he is no more than their peer, and that they regard his degradation to their level with ill-concealed satisfaction. Mr. Tilden's offense is "rank; it smells to heaven!" It is perjury! Perjury committed to defraud the government when it was in deadly peril from the machination of traitors—a government now exalted to a proud position among the nations of the earth, and to whose chief office he vainly aspires! Retributive justice most awful, that not only lifts the cup of a cherished ambition to the very lips of the aspirant, but as it dashes it to the ground, exposes him as false to his country and to his God!

The Confederate Supremacy.

From the Chicago Tribune. In the reign of the Democratic party before the war, the Southern wing of the party claimed and held control of all the important committees in Congress. Whenever a vacancy occurred in the Chairmanship of a committee, a Southern man was appointed. Douglas, who had been twelve years Chairman of the Committee on Territories, refused to vote to admit Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, and was deposited by vote, and a Missouri Senator elected in his place. In this way at last there was but one Northern man left as Chairman of a Senate committee, and that was Jesse D. Bright. The past sessions of Congress witnessed the return of the Democracy to power in the House, and Mr. Kerr was compelled to award to the Southern and Confederate members the Chairmanship of the following committees:

- Elections—John T. Harris, of Virginia.
 - Pacific Railroad—L. Q. C. Lamar, Mississippi.
 - Claims—John M. Bright, Tennessee.
 - Commerce—Frank Hereford, West Virginia.
 - Post-Office and Post-Roads—John B. Clark, Missouri.
 - District of Columbia—A. R. Buckner, Missouri.
 - Judiciary—Proctor Knott, Kentucky.
 - Public Expenditures—C. W. Milliken, Kentucky.
 - Private Land Claims—T. M. Gunter, Arkansas.
 - Manufacturers—W. H. Stone, Missouri.
 - Agriculture—J. H. Caldwell, Alabama.
 - Indian Affairs—A. M. Scales, North Carolina.
 - Naval Affairs—W. C. Whitborne, Tennessee.
 - Foreign Affairs—Thomas Swann, Maryland.
 - Revolutionary Pensions—Eppa Hunton, Virginia.
 - Railways and Canals—T. L. Jones, Kentucky.
 - Mines and Mining—R. P. Bland, Missouri.
 - Education and Labor—G. C. Walker, Virginia.
 - Coinage, Weight, and Measures—A. H. Stephens, Georgia.
 - Patents—R. B. Vance, North Carolina.
 - Mississippi Levees—E. J. Ellis, Louisiana.
 - Texas Frontiers—G. Schleicher, Texas.
 - Freedman's Bank—Beverly B. Douglas, Virginia.
 - Enrolled Bills—H. R. Harris, Georgia.
- Here are no less than twenty-four of the committees of the House to which the Confederates have been appointed as Chairmen, to the exclusion, of course, of so many Northern Democrats. Northern Democrats were not appointed Chairmen of more than five committees having the least importance or control of public affairs. This, considering that it was the first session for twenty years that the Democrats had a majority in the House, shows that they always exercised when the Democratic party was in a majority. The election of Tilden and the Democratic party to power is to hand over the whole Government to the ex-Confederates.

The Maine Legislature.

PORTLAND, ME., Sept. 15.—The Legislature will stand: House, 129 Republicans, 31 Democrats; Senate, 29 Republicans, 2 Democrats. The Republicans gain 31 in the House and 9 in the Senate.

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

The following is the platform, as adopted by the National Republican Convention that nominated Hayes and Wheeler:

When in the economy of Providence this land was to be purged of human slavery, and when the strength of the Government of the people, by the people, for the people, was demonstrated, the Republican party came into power. Its deeds have passed into history, and we look back to them with pride. Incited by their memories and high aims for the good of our country and mankind, and looking to the future with unflinching courage, hope and purpose, we, the representatives of the party in National Convention assembled make the following declaration of principles:

First. The United States of America as a nation, not a league; by the combined working of the National and State governments under their respective Constitutions, the rights of every citizen are secured at home and protected abroad, and their common welfare promoted.

Second. The Republican party has preserved those governments to the hundredth anniversary of the nation's birth, and they are now emboldened by the great truths spoken at their cradle, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that for the attainment of these ends governments have been instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; until those truths are cheerfully obeyed, if needed to be rigorously enforced, the work of the Republican party is unfinished. The permanent pacification of the Southern section of the Union, the complete protection of all its citizens in the free enjoyment of all their rights are duties to which the Republican party are sacredly pledged. [Applause.] The power to provide for the enforcement of principles embodied in the recent constitutional amendments is vested by the amendments in the Congress of the United States, and we declare it to be the solemn obligation of the legislative and executive departments of the Government to put into immediate and vigorous exercise all their constitutional powers for removing any just cause of discontent on the part of any class, and securing every American citizen complete liberty and exact equality in the exercises of all civil, political and public rights. [Applause.] To this end we imperatively demand a congress, and chief executive whose courage and fidelity to those duties shall not after until these results are placed beyond dispute or recall. [Applause.]

Fourth. In the first act of congress signed by President Grant, the National government assumed to remove any doubts of its purpose to discharge all just obligations to public creditors, and solemnly pledged its faith to make provision at the earliest practicable period for redemption of the United States notes in coin. [cheers.] Commercial prosperity, public morals and national credit demand that this promise be fulfilled by a continuous and steady progress to specie payment. [Loud and long-continued applause and cheers.]

Fifth. Under the constitution the Presidents and heads of departments are to make nominations for office; the Senate is to advise and consent to the appointments, and the House of Representatives is to accuse and prosecute faithless officers. The best interests of the public service demand that this distinctiveness be respected; that Senators and Representatives who may be judges and assessors, should not dictate appointments to office. The inviolable rule for appointments should have reference to the honesty, fidelity and capacity of appointees; giving to the party in power those places where harmony and vigor of administration require its policy to be represented, but permitting all others to be filled by persons selected with sole reference to efficiency of public service, and the right of citizens to share in the honor of rendering faithful service to their country.

Sixth. We rejoice in the quickening conscience of the people concerning political affairs; will hold all public officers to a rigid responsibility, and engage that the prosecution and punishment of all who betray official trusts shall be speedy, thorough and unsparring. [cheers.]

Seventh. The public school system of several States is the bulwark of the American Republic; and with a view to its security and permanence we recommend an amendment to the constitution of the United States, forbidding the application of any public funds or property for the benefit of any schools or institutions under sectarian control. [Great cheering continued several minutes.] In response to repeated calls, Gen. Hawley read the plank a second time, and the delegates and audience repeated the cheers.

The revenue necessary for the current expenditures and the obligations of the public debt must be largely derived from duties upon importations, which so far as possible, should be adjusted to promote the interest of American labor, and advance the prosperity of the whole country.

Ninth. We reaffirm our opposition to further grants of the public lands to corporations and monopolies, and demand that the national domain be devoted to free homes for the people.

Tenth. It is the imperative duty of the government to so modify existing treaties with European governments that the same protection shall be afforded to adopt American citizens that is given to native born, and all necessary laws be passed to protect emigrants in the absence of power in the State for that purpose.

THE IMMEDIATE DUTY OF CONGRESS TO FULLY INVESTIGATE THE EFFECT OF THE EMIGRATION AND IMPORTATION OF MONGOLIANS ON THE MORAL AND MATERIAL INTERESTS OF THE COUNTRY.

Twelfth. The Republican party recognizes with approval the substantial advance recently made toward the establishment of equal rights woman by the many important amendments affected by Republican Legislatures in the laws, which concern the personal and property relations of wives, mothers and widows, and by the appointment and election of women to the superintendence of education, charities and other public trusts. The honest demand of this class of citizens, for additional rights and privileges and immunities should be treated with respectful consideration.

Thirteenth. The constitution confers upon congress sovereign power over the territories of the United States for their government, and in the exercise of this power, it is the right and duty of congress to prohibit and extirpate in the territories that relic of barbarism, polygamy, and we demand such legislation as shall secure this end, and the supremacy of American institutions in all the Territories. [Applause.]

Fourteenth. The pledges which the nation has given to our soldiers and sailors must be fulfilled; the grateful people will always hold those who periled their lives for the country's preservation in the kindest remembrance.

Fifteenth. We sincerely deprecate all sectional feeling and tendencies; we, therefore, note with deep solicitude that the Democratic party counts as its chief hope of success upon the electoral vote of a united South, secured through the efforts of those who were recently arrayed against the nation, and we invoke the earnest attention of the country to the grave truth that a success thus achieved would re-open sectional strife and imperil the national honor and human rights.

Sixteenth. We charge the Democratic party with being the same in character and spirit as when it sympathized with treason, and making it control of the House of Representatives the triumph and opportunity of the nation's recent foes; with reasserting and applauding in the national capitol the sentiments of unrepentant rebellion; with sending Union soldiers to the rear, and with deliberately proposing to repudiate the plighted faith of the Government and obstruction of investigation; with proving itself through the period of its ascendancy in the lower House of Congress utterly incompetent to administer the Government. We warn the country against trusting a party thus alike unworthy, recalcitrant and incapable. [Cheers.]

Seventeenth. The National administration merits commendation for its honorable work in the management of the domestic and foreign affairs, and President Grant deserves the continued and hearty gratitude of the American people for his immense service in war and in peace. [Cheers.]

It is the immediate duty of congress to full investigate the effect of the emigration and importation of Mongolians on the moral and material interests of the country.

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CREED F. BATES,
Attorney at Law,

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