

The Elizabethtown Post and Gazette.

AND GAZETTE.

VOL. 29.

ELIZABETHTOWN, ESSEX COUNTY, N. Y., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1880.

NO. 5.

TERMS:
To Office and Mail Subscribers, payable in advance, \$1.50
To Village Subscribers, served by Carrier, per year, \$1.00

JOB PRINTING.
We do all kinds of printing, including
Business Cards, Letter Heads, etc.

Business Cards.
WALDO & GROVER,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
FOR HENRY, ESSEX COUNTY, N. Y.

ROBERT G. SEAW,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Oneida, Essex County, N. Y.

HAND & PERRY,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, ELIZABETHTOWN, ESSEX COUNTY, N. Y.

AROD K. DUDLEY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, ELIZABETHTOWN, ESSEX COUNTY, N. Y.

C. R. PATTERSON,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, ELIZABETHTOWN, ESSEX COUNTY, N. Y.

JAMES W. SHERBY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, PORT HENRY, ESSEX COUNTY, N. Y.

HOLLENBAEK & WHEELER,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, ELIZABETHTOWN, ESSEX COUNTY, N. Y.

BYRON FOND,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, ELIZABETHTOWN, ESSEX COUNTY, N. Y.

BOVETT & BISHOP,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, ELIZABETHTOWN, ESSEX COUNTY, N. Y.

JOHN C. FENTON,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, ELIZABETHTOWN, ESSEX COUNTY, N. Y.

DEWITT STAFFORD,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, ELIZABETHTOWN, ESSEX COUNTY, N. Y.

HALE & ROBERTS,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, 71 FREDERICK ST., ELIZABETHTOWN, N. Y.

WILLIAM R. KELLOGG,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, ELIZABETHTOWN, ESSEX COUNTY, N. Y.

ROWLAND C. KELLOGG,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, (Office in Post Building), Elizabethtown, Essex Co., N. Y.

HARRY HALE,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, ELIZABETHTOWN, ESSEX CO., N. Y.

Edgar M. Barnes,
Herby gives notice, that he is ready, at all times, to set up, to put into operation, and to repair, all kinds of

MANSION HOUSE,
WILLIAM SIMONDS, - - Proprietor,
Elizabethtown, N. Y.

GEORGE B. FRASE, - - Proprietor,
PORT HENRY, N. Y.

AMERICAN HOUSE,
LEVE BULLARD, - - Proprietor,
Elizabethtown, N. Y.

VALLEY HOUSE,
H. H. BIERBURN, - - Proprietor,
ELIZABETHTOWN, N. Y.

MONTEFORD WEED, - - Proprietor,
WESTPORT, N. Y.

THE "BERKLEY,"
R. E. WOODRUFF, - - Proprietor,
Saratoga Village, Essex Co., N. Y.

RAY BROOK HOUSE,
DUNOAN CAMERON, Pro. V.

PHOTOGRAPHER,
Crown Point, Essex County, New York.

LOOK HERE!
FRIENDS & STRANGERS

INTERESTING TO THE LADIES.
JOHN LIBERTY,
Elizabethtown, N. Y.

Billiard Table
FOR SALE

Wheat Bitters
Food for the blood
and Brain

Wheat Bitters
Food for the blood
and Brain

Wheat Bitters
Food for the blood
and Brain

Wheat Bitters
Food for the blood
and Brain

Wheat Bitters
Food for the blood
and Brain

Wheat Bitters
Food for the blood
and Brain

Miscellaneous
GOULDING WILLIAMS,
BY ORDN. JAS. S. BRADLEY, N. S. A.

The Yellowstone River is one of the largest and finest streams in the West. It rises in the Rocky Mountains of Montana, flows northeast and empties into the Missouri River a thousand miles west of Omaha.

The Yellowstone, from its source to its mouth, is six hundred and fifty miles long. Its waters are clear, cold, and filled with trout, some of which weigh from four to five pounds. The stream descends a beautiful valley, and is navigable for steamboats more than half its length.

Along the banks of this noble river, thousands of wild geese build their nests and hatch their young. They come in May from the south, and depart again in the same direction, about the month of October.

In June and July the eggs of the wild geese can be found in large numbers, and they are then gathered and eaten by the Indians.

The setting geese are not disturbed by the Indians. They desire them to hatch the goslings for future food.

One day old Good Heart, a friendly chief of the Crow Tribe, came to me and said the geese were fit for killing, and desired me to go and witness a gosling hunt.

I had often heard of the killing of the geese by the Indians, and was curious to see how they did it.

It was nearly dark when we left our camp, and the next day brought us to the river where the Indians had their village. Hundreds of wild geese, with their young, were swimming in the water—the old geese teaching the young ones how to swim.

At daylight, a hundred warriors with canoes started down the river, carrying the boats on their shoulders and keeping well away from the stream, so as not to alarm the geese. After the warriors had gone about six miles they embarked and formed in line across the stream.

They now began to row up the river, driving geese and goslings before them. Meaning a hundred more warriors with canoes had embarked on the river opposite our camp, and began driving the geese and geese down stream.

They were soon inclosed between the two lines of advancing canoes, and became bewildered as to what they should do. The outcry was tremendous, the old geese rising in the air and quacking at the top of their voices.

The old ones encouraged the goslings to try and fly, and the poor little fellows would rise a few feet in the air and then fall helplessly back into the water, their weak pinions refusing to sustain them. Their cries were pitiful to hear, and the distress of the old ones at the situation of their young was both amusing and touching.

An army completely surrounded could not have been more helpless nor exhibited more confusion, than the quacking multitude of geese.

One old gander, who seemed to be a sort of grandfather and general, croaked incessantly, and was continually (as he thought) discovering some new method of escape from the threatening danger. No general could have done better in resorting to expedients.

He would rise in the air, sail about, calmly observing everything below, then descend, would hop lightly with a course voice for a while, and immediately the geese would attempt to get out of the trap.

Once, while flying about, he saw a break in the lower line of canoes, caused by a stranded tree, when he suddenly pivoted about, screamed, stopped his wings, dived over on his back, and seemed crazy, but his conduct was soon explained, as he struck out like a schooner under full canvas for the break in the line of canoes, and actually succeeded in getting through with about a hundred geese and goslings.

Miscellaneous
Garfield Denounced by the Republicans of his own District.

On the 7th of September, 1870, the Republicans of the Nineteenth Congressional District of Ohio opposed to the return of James A. Garfield to Congress met in convention at Warren, Ohio, and organized. A committee on resolutions was appointed, which, after mature consideration, submitted the following, which was adopted:

Be it by this independent convention of Republicans of the Nineteenth Congressional District of Ohio.

First Resolved, That dishonesty, fraud and corruption have become so common, notorious and obvious in the administration of our national government, as to be not only humiliating and disgraceful in the estimation of every honest and intelligent citizen, but to imperil the prosperity of the people, if not the stability of the government itself.

Second Resolved, That this deplorable condition of the administration of our national government is largely due to the election to office and continuance therein of corrupt, dishonest and venal men.

Third Resolved, That it is useless and hypocritical for any political party to declare for reform in its platforms, papers and public addresses, while it insists on returning to high official place and power men who have been notoriously connected with the very schemes of fraud which render reform necessary and urgent; that to send those to enact reform who themselves need reform to make them honest, is worse than setting the blind to lead the blind.

Fourth Resolved, That there is no man to-day officially connected with the administration of our national government against whom are justly preferred more or graver charges of corruption than are publicly made and abundantly sustained against James A. Garfield, the present representative of this Congressional District and the nominee of the Republican Convention for re-election.

Fifth Resolved, That since he first entered Congress to the day, there is scarcely an instance in which rings and monopolies have been arrayed against the interests of the people, that he has been found active in speech and vote upon the side of the latter, but in almost every case he has been the ready champion of rings and monopolies.

Sixth Resolved, That we especially charge him with venality and cowardice in permitting Benjamin F. Butler to attach to the Appropriation Bill of 1878 that ever-to-be-remembered infamy, the salary steal, and in speaking and voting for that measure upon its final passage; and charge him with corrupt disregard of the clearly expressed demand by voting for the Hutchinson amendment.

Seventh Resolved, That we further arraign and denounce him for his corrupt connection with the Credit Mobilier, for his false denials thereof before his constituents, for his perjured denial thereof before a committee of his peers in Congress, for fraud upon them a pamphlet purporting to set forth the findings of said committee and the evidence against him, in fact, portions thereof were omitted and garbled.

Eighth Resolved, That we further arraign and charge him with corrupt bribery in selling his official influence as Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations to the De Golyer Pavement Rings, to aid them in securing a contract from the Board of Public Works of the District of Columbia; selling his influence to aid said ring in imposing upon the people of said District a pavement which is almost worthless at a price three times its cost, as set forth by one of the contractors; selling his influence to aid said ring in procuring a contract to procure which it corruptly paid \$37,000 for influence; selling his influence in a matter that involved no question of law upon the shallow pretext that he was acting as a lawyer; selling his influence in a manner so palpable and clear as to be so found and declared by an impartial and competent Court, upon an issue solemnly tried.

Ninth Resolved, That we arraign him for the fraudulent manner in which he attempted, in his speech delivered at Warren, on the 10th day of September, 1874, to shield himself from just censure in receiving the before named \$5,000, by falsely representing in said speech that the Congress of the United States was not responsible for the acts of said board, and that the United States liable for the said amount thereby, when in truth and in fact, as he then well knew, the said Board of Public Works and the officers of said District, who had the agents and instruments of Congress, and the United States was responsible for the indebtedness by them created.

Tenth Resolved, That we arraign him for gross dereliction of duty as a member of Congress in failing to bring to light and expose the corruption and abuse in the sale of post-offices, for which the late Secretary Bolnap was impeached, when the same was brought to his knowledge by Gen. Hazen in 1872, and can only account for it upon the supposition that his manhood was debauched by the corruption funds then by him just received and in his own purse.

Eleventh Resolved, That the law of 1873, known as the so-called silver law, was enacted in the interest of gold rings, bondholders and capitalists and against the interest of the taxpayers and without their advice or knowledge. That this act, by a single blow, has seriously crippled our power to resume specie payments or pay our national debt in coin. That no sufficient reason has yet been given for this legislation, so dishonest and palpable in its discrimination in favor of the small creditor class and capitalists and against the great debtor class and the industrial interests of the country. That James A. Garfield, during the last session of Congress, was the conspicuous defender of this crazy attempt to sacrifice the interests of the people to bondholders and foreign capitalists. That when it was proposed to restore the old silver dollar to the place it had held during our history as a nation as a legal tender for all debts, public and private, he denounced the attempt as "a swindle on so grand a scale as to make the achievement illustrious" and as a "scheme of vast, rascally and colossal swindling."

Twelfth Resolved, That neither great ability and experience or eloquent partisan discussion or eloquent partisan discussion of the dead issues of the late war will excuse or justify past dishonesty or corruption or answer as a guaranty of integrity and purity for the future.

Thirteenth Resolved, That believing the statements in the foregoing resolutions set forth, we cannot, without stultifying our manhood and debasing our self-respect, support at the polls the nominee of the Republican Convention of this District for re-election, nor can we, without surrendering our rights as electors and citizens, sit silently and see a man so unworthy again sent to represent us in the national legislature. That strong in the conviction of right, we call upon the electors of the District, irrespective of former or present party attachment, who desire honest government, to unite with us in an earnest, faithful effort to defeat the re-election of Gen. Garfield, and elect in his stead an honest and reliable man.

The result of this exposure was a majority for Mr. Garfield of twenty-nine hundred and ninety-one votes less than the head of the Republican state ticket received in the Nineteenth district. Garfield's majority was 3,669 less in his Congressional district in 1876 than Hayes received in it for President.

thereby, when in truth and in fact, as he then well knew, the said Board of Public Works and the officers of said District, who had the agents and instruments of Congress, and the United States was responsible for the indebtedness by them created.

for this state of ruin and we look not far nor long. Corruption in office and want of wisdom in legislation were up before us. We review with pride our party history and achievements, but we now see fraud in high places eating at his vitals. Its revenue officers are found stealing and dividing with whisky rings. Its secretaries sell post-traderships. Its Congressmen raise their own salaries and make them retroactive; take great fees for argument on payment jobs before boards of their own creation and pocket the dividends of great frauds like the Credit Mobilier. Corruption rides to \$1,000 landnotes, purchased at government expense, and Congressmen build palaces at the Capitol while the people toil and sweat under their burdens—they forget that they are but the servants of the nation and act as if they were its owners seeking to wring from it the greatest possible number of dollars for their own purposes.

The Republican party has done much to purify itself within itself. Its Whisky Ring Revenue officers are convicted and imprisoned, Belnap is deposed and impeached and only escapes conviction by a technicality. Its Salary Stealing, Credit Mobilier, Pavement Jobbing Congressmen are mostly retired. James A. Garfield remains. Richard C. Parsons, his compeer as a great patent pavement lawyer nominated without opposition in a district Republican last year by a 6,000 majority, was buried at the polls by Henry B. Payne, a Democrat, by 2,600 majority. The office holders nominated him, but the brave, honest people rebuked them.

James A. Garfield fell from 10,985 majority in 1874 to 2,526 majority in 1876. "Oh, what a fall was there, my countrymen!" Rebuked, shorn of character for truth and integrity, all that is noble in manhood almost defeated, he stands a sad and blackened monument of avarice and greed.

By the arts of the orator and demagogue, of which he is a consummate master, he is striving and struggling and may postpone the day of his final doom, but he bears upon his front the writing on the wall "mene, mene, tekel upharsin." "Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad."

Forgetting his duty to his country and his constituents, in his haste to serve his bond-holding masters, on the 19th of July, 1876, he committed himself to the defense of that great fraud upon the people, the demoralization of the silver dollar, and denounced its restoration as a "swindle on so vast a scale as to make the achievement illustrious."

That speech, so weak in its logic and so damning in its political heresies, and so ruinous to the high pretensions of statesmanship of its author, is suppressed by the Republican editors of his district and is only to be found in the Congressional Record. Holding post-offices and places of emolument at his will, they dare to raise their voices only in his praise.

If the Republican party would survive, it must strike from its rolls the last dishonest name and select only honest, true and brave men to fill its high places.

Flaming oratory upon the horrors of Andersonville and Libby, and the disordered condition of the South, are a poor compensation for want of integrity. The fools who believe that another great rebellion of payment of the rebel debt are imminent, are only found in the post-offices and lunatic asylums. The people know better, and that cry of the demagogue to arouse their fears, that he may get their votes, ought to be of no avail.

C. N. TUTTLE,
P. BOWDREN,
H. H. HINE, of Lake county,
J. A. CHAMBERLAIN, of Ashland,
(son of Joshua A. Chamberlain),
D. E. DUNN, of Caledonia,
L. D. BROWN, of Portage,
A. YOUNG, of Trumbull.

Farming Under the Sea.
The fact is not generally known that within three hours' ride of Boston's large and profitable business has been carried on since 1848 along the seashore, and is nothing more or less than "forming under the sea." Everywhere upon the coasts of eastern New England we are found, ten feet below the water mark, the haken known as carriage-moss or less than "forming under the sea." It is a moss of the genus Sphagnum, and is found in the most fertile soil of the country where it is gathered and cured. This village is the great center of the moss business in the country, and the entire union draws

its supplies from these beaches. Long rakes are used in tilling this marine fern, and it does not take long to fill the many dories that await the haken, torn from its sally, rock bed. The husbands and fathers gather the moss from the sea, and the wives and daughters prepare it for the market. Soak it in water, and it will melt away to a jelly. Boil it in milk, and a delicious white and creamy blancmange is the result. The annual product is from ten to fifteen thousand barrels, and it brings \$50,000 into the town, which sum is shared by one hundred and fifty families. Its consumption in the manufacture of lager beer is very large, and the entire beer of the country draws its supplies from Salsate beaches, as the importation from Ireland has almost ceased. It is not generally known that the moss, as an article of food, is called "sea-moss farina."

Nationalism of the Democratic Party.
The Republicans who continually howl against the South comprise classes invariably marked by two facts: They never went to the war to learn the whipping the South got and the surety of good faith which proved valor showed; they have never been to the South since the war, to learn that on every foot of soil from the Ohio and Potomac to the Gulf, Republicanism and reality are convertible terms. These ignoramus and ranters are ever declaring the South is the main strength of the Democratic party. They will be astounded to learn that the North is. Figures do not lie. Elections reveal them. Here is a table of votes showing the comparative strength of the Democracy North and South in the last national election. Colorado's vote being of 1878, because none was held there in 1876:

	Northern Dem. vote.	Southern Dem. vote.
Alabama	102,202	58,071
Arkansas	76,465	61,934
California	12,008	18,981
Delaware	29,228	180,088
Florida	258,601	218,526
Georgia	112,099	97,902
Illinois	159,000	70,508
Indiana	49,828	91,700
Iowa	108,777	141,099
Kentucky	48,789	113,177
Louisiana	208,077	17,564
Maine	8,908	38,509
Maryland	115,962	621,949
Massachusetts	621,949	122,427
Michigan	928,182	14,149
Minnesota	380,169	10,712
Mississippi	10,712	90,908
Missouri	183,186	104,756
Montana	20,254	13,870
Nebraska	138,670	123,927
Nevada	1,613,923	1,088,708
New Hampshire	1,088,708	2,117,294
New Jersey	2,117,294	1,088,708
New York	1,088,708	2,117,294
North Carolina	1,088,708	2,117,294
Ohio	1,088,708	2,117,294
Oregon	1,088,708	2,117,294
Pennsylvania	1,088,708	2,117,294
Rhode Island	1,088,708	2,117,294
South Carolina	1,088,708	2,117,294
Tennessee	1,088,708	2,117,294
Texas	1,088,708	2,117,294
Vermont	1,088,708	2,117,294
Virginia	1,088,708	2,117,294
West Virginia	1,088,708	2,117,294
Wisconsin	1,088,708	2,117,294

This shows the following totals: Northern Democratic vote, 2,688,688; Southern Democratic vote, 1,613,923.

Excess of Northern vote, 1,088,708. In other words, nearly two-thirds of the Democratic vote, as in the North. The Republican "solid North" thus becomes as much of a fiction as the Radical charge of Democratic reliance on the "solid South" is a fallacy. Moreover, Missouri, Kentucky, West Virginia, Maryland and Delaware never joined the confederacy at all. They were not only for the Union, but they were for it more than many States rated Republican strongholds. The proof of being for the Union was not joining home guards, editing blood-thirsty newspapers, spouting loyalty, advocating bringing Jeff Davis' head home in a bag or unburying with leagues in order to get contracts. It was going to the front to fight the rebels. The five border States raised more Union soldiers than thirteen Republican strongholds we will name.

Of soldiers furnished the Union army, these numbers came from these States: Missouri, 199,111; Maryland, 50,816; Kentucky, 73,895; Delaware, 18,870; West Virginia, 82,063.

Total, 376,095. And these came from these States: Maine, 71,114; California, 15,705; New Hampshire, 30,609; Colorado, 4,908; Vermont, 35,292; Nebraska, 3,158; Rhode Island, 23,039; Oregon, 1,810; Connecticut, 67,870; Nevada, 1,082; Minnesota, 26,829; Iowa, 78,309; Wisconsin, 23,151; Illinois, 279,737.

Total, 978,275. These figures justify placing the five border States in the column of loyal States. Doing so makes the Democratic vote as follows: 2,066,992 in loyal States, 1,088,688 in ex-rebel States.

Excess of Democrats in loyal States, 2,117,294. Not only are the loyalty and nationality of the Democracy proved in this way, but they are shown to be a majority in the great central States of the Union, by the election figures of 1876, as witnessed:

	Democratic	Republican
Connecticut	61,934	59,044
New York	621,949	480,207
New Jersey	115,962	384,817
Pennsylvania	928,182	384,817
Ohio	323,182	380,088
Indiana	313,282	380,088
Illinois	159,000	478,292

Total, 1,801,817. The least said is soonest mended. These figures by Republicans, the better for the reputation of that party for candor and intelligence.

Argus.