

FRIDAY, SEPT. 15, 1876.

Democratic National Ticket.

For President—SAMUEL J. TILDEN. For Vice President—THOMAS A. HENDRICKS.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

For Electors of President and Vice President—At Large—GEORGE V. N. LOTHROP, of Wayne. —AUSTIN BLAIR, of Jackson. 1st Dist.—ALFRED E. SAWYER, of Monroe. 2d —JAMES S. TITON, of Calhoun. 3d —MORRIS H. HOWELL, of Cass. 4th —FREDERICK HALL, of Ionia. 5th —HUGH MCCURDY, of Shiawassee. 6th —JAMES R. EDWARDS, of Macomb. 7th —ALBERT MILLER, of Bay. 8th —MICHAEL FINNegan, of Houghton.

STATE TICKET.

For Governor—WILLIAM L. WEBBER, of Saginaw. For Lieutenant Governor—JULIUS HOUSEMAN, of Kent. For Secretary of State—GEORGE H. HOUSE, of Ingham. For State Treasurer—JOHN G. PARKHURST, of Branch. For Auditor-General—FREDERICK M. HOLLOWAY, of Hillsdale. For Attorney-General—MARTIN MORRIS, of Manistee. For Superintendent of Public Instruction—ZELOTES TRUESDELL, of Washtenaw. For Commissioner of the State Land Office—CHAUNCEY W. GREENE, of Oakland. For Member of State Board of Education—CHARLES L. WALKER, of Wayne. For Representative in Congress—JOHN J. ROBISON, of Washtenaw.

LEGISLATIVE TICKET.

For Senator—JOHN L. BURLEIGH, of Ann Arbor. For Representative in the State Legislature—1st Dist.—JOHN S. HENDERSON, of Pittsfield.

COUNTY TICKET.

For Judge of Probate—WILLIAM D. HARRIMAN, of Ann Arbor. For Sheriff—JOSHUA S. CASE, of Manchester. For County Clerk—PETER TUTTE, of Seio. For Register of Deeds—CHARLES H. MANLY, of Ann Arbor. For Prosecuting Attorney—J. WILLARD BABBITT, of Ypsilanti. For County Treasurer—MATTHEW GENSLY, of Freedom. For Circuit Court Commissioners—CHARLES R. WHITMAN, of Ypsilanti. D. OLIPHANT CHURCH, of Saline. For Coroners—MARTIN CLARK, of Ann Arbor. LEWIS C. HISSON, of Ann Arbor. For County Surveyor—SMITH WILBUR, of Ann Arbor.

Democratic Convention—3d District. A Democratic Convention for the Third Representative District of Washtenaw County will be held at Thomas' Hall in the village of Chelsea, on Friday, October 6, 1876, at 11 a. m., to nominate a candidate for representation in the State Legislature.

Each township will be entitled to the same number of delegates as in the County Convention. Dated, Sept. 12, 1876. By order of Committee, P. FLEMING, Chairman.

C. K. CARPENTER declines to accept the nomination for Governor conferred upon him by the Greenbackers. He's no such man.

A CENTENNIAL Reform Club was organized at Walsh's corners on Saturday last, with 30 members, and the following officers: President, George Sutton; Vice-President, E. Clancy; Secretary, E. Gibney; Treasurer, Patrick Wall.

WHEN PATCH (who Jared, we mean) was a Democrat the Republican papers of Detroit didn't think him any "great shakes," and even now that he has written a letter indorsing Hayes, for the purpose of getting a free notice of his silver mine into the Tribune, neither that paper nor the Post make any great boast of his conversion. His reception is decidedly a cool one.

A GOOD HIT: that of Mr. Wells on Tuesday evening when speaking of intimidation and compulsory voting in the South or elsewhere, he said he knew of 60,000 voters who would be compelled to vote the Republican ticket, under penalty of discharge for doing otherwise,—60,000 office-holders. The house "came down" in a way to show that the hit was appreciated.

At a Democratic Convention for the First Representative District, held at Ypsilanti on Thursday last week, John S. Henderson, of Pittsfield, was nominated. Mr. Henderson was formerly a resident of this city, having been engaged in both the hardware and grocery business, but for a number of years has lived on a farm in Pittsfield, earning an honest living as a tiller of the soil. He is a man of good ability and sound judgment, and is elected will make a safe member,—voting intelligently. He runs in a district with the chances against him, but will make a good report in November.

SENATOR SHERMAN, of Ohio, chairman of the Finance Committee, made a campaign speech at Columbia City, Ind., on the 5th inst., in which he congratulated himself on being the author of the sham resumption act of 1875, and expressed his conviction that specie payment could be resumed before the date fixed by the act. But if found impracticable Congress had plenty of time for other legislation before 1879,—an astounding piece of information most assuredly. He arraigned the St. Louis Convention and charged the Democratic party with hypocrisy, with "nominating one hard money and one soft money man and placing them on a platform which can be construed in different ways," and then "warned the greenback men not to be deluded into believing that Tilden sympathized with them." When Sherman goes to New York to speak he will probably warn the hard money men not to be deluded into believing that Hendricks sympathizes with them. Hadn't he better tell the great public how his sham resumption act is to bring about resumption in the absence of legislation or in face of the administrative extravagance of which the Republican Senate is an exponent.

THE COUNTY TICKET. The proceedings of the Democratic County Convention which was held on Tuesday last, and which convention nominated a candidate for Senator and candidates for County officers, will be found in another column; and by reference thereto, as well as to the ticket in its appropriate place, the ARGUS readers will learn who are the men presented for the suffrages of the electors at the ensuing election.

We cannot give space at this time for comments at length upon the individual candidates, but we may say that with scarcely an exception the men placed in nomination are generally known to the citizens of the county, nearly all of them having served the county, or the cities and towns in which they reside, in an official capacity. Hereafter we shall take occasion to speak of the merits of each candidate, but for this week must content ourselves with saying that the ticket is a good one, that the candidates are each and all qualified for the positions in connection with which they have been named, and that the Democracy should rally as one man and elect them.

—Of course there were more candidates than offices to fill, and it is well to recognize the fact that the friends of some of the unsuccessful candidates are dissatisfied. But these men should remember that had their favorites been successful they would have claimed for them the generous and hearty support of the party as a whole, including their unsuccessful competitors. This same remark will apply equally to localities as well as candidates.

—One thing we regretted to hear in the convention, and cannot pass it by without notice: We refer to the personal attacks made upon Hon. Chauncey Joslin, one of the candidates for Judge of Probate. They were uncalculated and out of place. Twenty-two years we have lived in Washtenaw County and been familiar with its candidates. Judge Joslin within that time has not been a candidate upon a county ticket or in convention, so that the party has not been burdened with carrying him politically. Private grievances should not have been brought into the convention. We are assured that the Judge takes his defeat in better spirit than some of his friends, and that he proposes to buckle to and work for the cause of Democracy during the campaign as zealously as if he had been nominated. A good example for other candidates who failed to connect.

HON. WM. P. WELLS, of Detroit, addressed a large and enthusiastic Democratic meeting on Tuesday evening, at the Opera House. For nearly two hours he discussed the issues of the campaign, arraigned the Republican party for its maladministration of national affairs, the extravagance and corruption of its agents high and low, for the opposition of its Senate to economical legislation, for its attempts to perpetuate the war spirit and bayonet rule, and for its foul slanders both upon Mr. Tilden and the Democratic party. He protested, and impressively, the loyalty of the Democracy of the North during the war, and of the South to-day, and indignantly scorned to defend Gov. Tilden, whose whole business life of forty years, whose reputation among his neighbors and in the great city where his every act was seen and known, was a refutation of the vile slanders heaped upon him. We wish that every voter in the county could have heard him.

—Proceeding the meeting there was a fine torch-light procession, in which a large delegation of Ypsilanti lamp-bearers participated. —A part of the Ypsilanti Democratic Campaign Glee Club, led by Prof. Pease, opened the meeting with a spirited song. —The DEMOCRATS of Ypsilanti had a right lively time on Saturday afternoon and evening last. In the afternoon a tall straight, and beautiful hickory was raised—158 feet above ground—as hands—a pole as ever erected the eyes. After the raising Hon. Chas. S. May, of Detroit, made a speech which was able and exhaustive. We heard it complimented in the warmest terms by Republicans as well as Democrats. In the evening Hon. Geo. V. N. Lothrop addressed a large audience as could be packed in the Light Guard Hall, leaving a much larger gathering outside to be addressed by D. Cramer. Mr. Lothrop's arraignment of the National Administration was masterly and convincing, and his definition and proof of Grantism such as to leave no loophole of escape. Mr. Lothrop has set out to do effective work in the campaign.

—A special train carried over 200 Ann Arbor voters to Ypsilanti on Saturday evening last. One hundred of them were dressed in their new and showy uniform—received that day—and equipped with their new flash torch lights. Paraded in line with the Ypsilantians they made a fine show.

THE LIST of Democratic candidates for Congress in this State has been completed by the renomination of Gen. A. S. Williams in the First District, George H. Durand in the Sixth, and Anson E. Chadwick in the Seventh. Messrs. Williams and Durand made during the recent session an unassailable record, and proved themselves worthy, faithful, and able representatives of their constituents. It will puzzle their most ingenious opponents to point out any wrong votes they gave. Of course they will receive a full Democratic vote—Mr. Chadwick is a lawyer of prominence and ability and ought to beat Conger.

At the second Democratic State Convention of New York, held at Saratoga on the 13th, Hon. Lucius Robinson, now Comptroller of the State, the man who beat Ex-United States Treasurer Spinner in 1875, was nominated for Governor. He is one of the ablest and purest men in the State, and will gallantly assist Gov. Tilden in leading the Democratic hosts to victory in November.

Democratic County Convention. Pursuant to call the Democratic County Convention was held at the Court House in this city on Tuesday, at 11 o'clock a. m. The Convention was called to order by Chas. H. Richmond, chairman of the County Convention, and on motion of L. C. Risdon, C. H. Richmond was made temporary chairman. A. E. Hewett, of Manchester, was appointed temporary secretary.

On motion, the following committee was appointed on Credentials, Permanent Organization, and Order of Business: D. M. Finley, E. M. Cole, E. P. Harper, L. C. Risdon, and H. Borch. Convention adjourned to 1 1/2 o'clock p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION. Convention met at 1 1/2 o'clock p. m., when the Committee reported the following list of delegates: An Arbor City—1st ward, C. H. Richmond, D. Cramer, Martin Clark; 2d ward, Wm. H. Lewis, John G. Crossman, Henry Matthews; 3d ward, Theo. Kearns, Geo. W. Eimer, A. S. Johnson; 4th ward, L. C. Risdon, John Chaney, Anton Eisele; 5th ward, H. W. Kellogg, Wm. O'Hara; 6th ward, James J. Parrish, C. C. Church.

Ann Arbor Town—John O'Hara, R. P. Cole, Nathan Nixon. Augustus—Anton Childs, W. H. Loudon, T. S. Buck, Charles Rogers. Bridgewater—Christian Saley, George Lutz, Philip Blum, James Short. Dexter—Wm. H. Arnold, Patrick Fleming, James Reid. Freedom—Wm. Benerie, F. Breitenwisher, Fred Vogel, Thomas Flynn. Lyndon—Orman Clark, John Clark, P. W. Watts. Lodi—Jas. Sage, E. P. Harper, Jas. Clough, Philip Blum. Lima—W. H. Dancer, L. L. Warner, Samson Parker.

Manchester—Horatio Burch, Henry Kirshoffer, Cyrus T. Stevens, Marcus D. Case, A. E. Hewett, James Kelly. Northfield—Geo. Sutton, P. S. Purcell, Wm. Otto, Thomas Kearney. Pleasanton—John S. Henderson, F. E. Mills, John Rose. Schoon—Chas. S. Gregory, P. Tuomy, H. E. Peters, D. M. Finley, John Croarkin, John F. Brown. Superior—T. V. Quakenbush, Lauren Sanford, A. J. Murray, E. M. Cole. Salem—P. C. Murray, D. N. Smith, P. H. Murray, Thomas Shankland. Shawnee—Albert H. Perry, Ashley Parks, Jr., G. Edwin Stator. Saline—E. A. Reynolds, E. M. LeBaron, W. J. Jackson, J. Manly Young, J. G. Gross, Byron Forbes.

Sharon—Frank Staffing, James M. Congdon, James H. Miller, D. H. Fuller, E. McNamara. Webster—Philip Duffy, John Coyle, Henry Warren. York—Naham A. Waugh, Jesse Warner, D. A. Woodard, Albert Hanson, A. Davenport. Ypsilanti Town—Jas. L. Lowden, Jr., John H. Chi, D. M. Chi, Charles Alban. Ypsilanti City—1st ward, F. P. Bogardus, Edward Batwell; 2d ward, Fred H. Pease, W. H. Hawkins; 3d ward, Bernard Kirk, S. H. Dodge, Walter B. Hewitt, James E. Davis; 4th ward, F. J. Swain, Thomas Withers; 5th ward, Jacob Turner, Byron Hutchinson, Christopher Goodwin, Calvin Simmons. Report accepted and adopted.

Also as permanent officers: President—Charles H. Richmond. Secretary—P. S. Purcell. Also adopted. And an order of business, which was adopted and carried out in making nominations. Mr. Richmond, in thanking the convention for presiding over him as its permanent presiding officer, said that the hour was so late and so much business was to be done that he would make no speech, but would counsel harmony, discretion, and the selection of the best men.

The convention then proceeded to the nomination of candidates, as follows: The first ballot for Senator resulted: For John L. Burleigh, 69. For Dennis Cramer, 19. For C. S. Gregory, 12. For E. C. Seaman, 4. Aaron Childs, 1. F. H. Pease, 1. —108. Mr. Burleigh, of Ann Arbor, having a majority of all the votes was, on motion, unanimously declared nominated. For Judge of Probate several ballots were taken as follows: 1st 2nd 4th 6th 7th. For C. Joslin, 60 50 40 41 41. For W. Turnbull, 18 22 27 22 22. For G. W. Harris, 37 35 44 47 53. J. Willard Babbitt, 7 3 Blank 1. —112 110 111 110 107.

On motion, William D. Harriman, of Ann Arbor, was declared unanimously nominated. The name of Geo. W. Turnbull was withdrawn while the last ballot was in progress. In explanation of omitted ballots, as shown by numbers, it may be said that more votes were cast than there were delegates, and that by order of the chair the result of such ballots was not announced. There was an excess on first ballot which was not discovered until after second ballot was ordered. Three ballots were taken for Sheriff resulting: 1st 2nd 3d. For Josiah S. Case, 41 42 37. For Wm. H. McLavary, 22 29 29. For James M. Forsyth, 23 25 11. For Frank Whiting, 13 5 —109 111 107.

34, and D. Oliphant Church, of Saline, was nominated. Smith Wilbur, of this city, was then nominated for County Surveyor, and Lewis C. Risdon and Martin Clark for Coroners. And after that the convention adjourned sine die.

If ANYBODY has any serious doubt that the first term of Hayes will be a third term of Grantism, let him meditate on the "coming Cabinet" as constituted for President Hayes by a "very intimate friend" of his residing at Columbus, and given to the public through a correspondent of the Inter-Ocean. Blaine is to be offered "the choice of Cabinet positions" and it is elected to the Senate for a full term of six years, in which event he might "hesitate," he will probably "choose the place of Secretary of State." And wouldn't that be an improvement on Fish! Blaine the enriched tool of railroad rings, the peddler out of legislative influence in exchange for bonds and stocks, selected as the chief adviser of civil service reformer Hayes. In case Blaine declines to go into the Cabinet, "Morrill may continue, though it is not improbable that the place will be offered to Conkling,"—the candidate of Grant for President. If Conkling should decline, the money chests may be offered to Bristow, "though this is by no means certain,"—but "Hayes is very generous, and he will follow the example of Lincoln in calling about him as advisers his chief competitors in the convention." Blaine and Conkling provided for, "Morton can be an improvement on Belknap, Cameron or poker playing Schenck! If Morton don't want the War office it may be offered to Logan, that is if he isn't re-elected to the Senate. Another indication of reform. As to the Navy Department our oracle exposes Gov. Hayes' innermost thoughts in this wise: "In my opinion the Governor will depart from the usual custom in selecting a man for naval affairs. He will not unlikely choose a gentleman at present residing in New York, familiar with naval matters and not unknown to the public, though he is by no means profane as a politician. I do not care to mention his name for various reasons."

But it will relieve the public to know that he is a Republican, and that "no one who is not will be invited into the councils of Gov. Hayes." Three places are left vacant by this mouthpiece of Gov. Hayes—Postmaster-General, Attorney-General, and Secretary of the Interior—and they "may not be decided upon until the inauguration," one and perhaps two of which places will be given to Ohio. Taft may remain, but if not Gov. Noyes will probably be "given charge of the mail bags," though "he may choose to go abroad." Then that blatant demagogue, Bob Ingersoll, the man who proclaims for the admiration of all orthodox and specially pious Republicans—and aren't they all included in the fold—that "an honest God is the noblest work of man," is admired by Gov. Hayes and "will come in for a generous share of Executive favor, the whole party feeling under obligations to him. The Governor reads his speeches with the keenest relish, and regards him as a most remarkable orator."

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THERE was a great deal of foolish talk on the day of the County Convention, and it is heard since, about an "Ann Arbor Ring" controlling the nominations and gobbling up the better half of the ticket. Now as an evidence that no such "Ring" existed, it is only necessary to say that Ann Arbor had but 16 delegates in a convention of 111 members; that the delegates held no meeting for consultation and did not act in concert; and that, besides, the delegation was divided in sentiment and did not vote as a unit for a single candidate—nor Senator to Coroner. However unfortunate the location or selection of any candidate or candidates may be no "Ann Arbor Ring" is responsible. The country delegations had the thing in their own hands and the combinations, if any, were located elsewhere than in this city.

A WEEK or two ago—more or less—a prominent Republican gave us notice that "Tilden must get off the ticket." His bill of complaint was that income return. Has this ardent politician, this guardian of Democratic honor, this reformer of a Democratic ticket, served notice on Hayes to withdraw or on the National Republican Committee to remove him? We suspect not, and yet that tax list down in Fremont, Ohio, has a more ugly look than Tilden's income return.

CAPT. E. P. ALLEN is the Republican candidate for Representative in the First district of this county. He received 18 votes on the first two ballots, and 24 on the third,—just three more than the necessary number. His opponents were Hon. E. D. Lay, present member, (who was compensated for the refusal to renominate him by a vote of thanks "for the able and satisfactory manner in which he has discharged his duties"); Supervisor Oloott, of Augusta; A. Milton Clark, of Saline; and Robert Campbell. The lawyer laid out the four farmers, and is compensated for the refusal of the district to send him as a delegate to the late Congressional Convention. Capt. Allen is a full-blooded Republican, will wage high the "bloody shirt" during the campaign, and has the advantage of a large Republican majority.

What Tilden Pays for Votes. It is the custom of Oriental monarchs on their accession to the sovereignty to distribute lavish gifts among their people. This year the Republican officials estimated that the amount of money needed to carry on the Government for the next year would be \$203,069,098.48. The Democratic House was inclined to allow for this purpose \$138,752,343.42. The Republican Senate demanded \$168,260,598.63. Believing that the sorely burdened tax-payer would prefer half a loaf to no bread, the Democratic House yielded so far as to let the appropriations be \$147,719,074.85. For the year 1876 they had been \$177,663,327.71. This array of figures has little significance to or interest for the average reader; therefore the World will present them in another shape. Taking the population of the United States to be 42,000,000 souls, we find that in 1876 each person in the country had to pay to support the Government, not including interest or redemption of the debt — \$4.23. If Belknap, Chandler and Robeson had had their way, each person would have been taxed to carry on the Government in 1876 — \$4,831.22. If the Democrats had had their way, the cost per head would have been reduced to — \$32.34. Belknap and Robeson's pals in the Senate thereupon remarked: "That's letting off the people too light; let's make each one pay — \$2,777. And the House was compelled, unless it desired to be accused of blocking the wheels of legislation, finally to agree to levy a tax per capita of \$35.1-2. Now, if we take the average laborer who has a family of five, comprising himself, his wife and three children, it is apparent that if the Republican Administration had had its way he would have to pay into the national Treasury \$54 17 1-2, which assuming his wages to be \$1.50 a day, represents about sixteen days of hard labor. Had the Democratic House been able to command, as it will next year, the co-operation of President Tilden and a Democratic Senate, his share of the national taxation would have been \$163 3-4, or eleven and a half days of labor. Even with all the drawbacks we have enumerated the burden on the laborer's family has been actually reduced this year from \$21.15 to \$17.17, or \$3.97 1-2. This amount may seem small, but it represents the labor of twenty-four working hours. To a million families the apparently trifling sum of \$3.50 in cash means how much medicine for the sick, what shoes and clothing for the children, how much meat and potatoes for all? Let the laborer who, mealy clad and poorly fed, digs in the sewers, or delves in the coal mines, or works upon the railroad tracks; the clerk who toils for sixteen hours a day at a salary of \$9 a week; the farmer who puts his life into the stubborn soil and does not wring therefrom a living—let the people ponder this! A Democratic Administration means more money in the pocket; warmer clothes for the back; better food for the belly; shoes for the baby; a new dress for the wife; less work for the husband. Had the Republicans had their way, the taxation per head in 1877 would have been increased over that for 1876 by the sum of 60 1-2 cents, or 14 1-2 per cent. Therefore, elect Hayes and this is the head of the family of five will have to pay for each year of his administration. The Republican expenditure for 1876 was \$21.15. For 1877 it was placed at \$24.17 1-2. With Hayes and a Republican Congress will, therefore, be: For 1878, — \$27.68. For 1879, — \$31.69 1-4. For 1880, — \$36.28 3-4. For 1881, — \$41.54 3-4. Total, — \$137.20 3-4. On the other hand take the Democratic estimate for four years, even if it is not further reduced, and it foots up \$60.65. Let us hear, then, the conclusion of the whole matter. Despite all laws and constitutions against bribery of voters, we say to every head of a family: Vote the Democracy into power and we will pay you directly in four years \$70 55 3-4. How many days' work is that? How many pairs of shoes? How many yards of calico and flannel? How many pounds of meat and loaves of bread? We say nothing here of the indirect saving which will accrue from the triumph of the Democratic principle of Free Trade. These results are not so surely secured by the ballot as they are. We do not say, though we might, that a Democratic victory means that the seamstress' spool of thread shall contain 400 yards, and the laborer's day come down to seven hours, and the farmer's bushel hold five pecks. This is an outer demand. We say it will be so, and adduce good reasons for saying so, but our antagonists deny it, and consider their assertion as good as our demonstration. But about the figures we give to-day there will be no question. They show what the medical men wanted to do, what we would fain have done, what we have done in the face of opposition. This is a "campaign supplement" that tells. Let Democratic papers and speakers circulate it; give it to the laborer, the mechanic and the farmer, and when next November comes, Mr. Hayes, figure-head of blather, bribery and bayonet-rule, will not have the odd 69 votes in the Electoral College.

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A WEEK or two ago—more or less—a prominent Republican gave us notice that "Tilden must get off the ticket." His bill of complaint was that income return. Has this ardent politician, this guardian of Democratic honor, this reformer of a Democratic ticket, served notice on Hayes to withdraw or on the National Republican Committee to remove him? We suspect not, and yet that tax list down in Fremont, Ohio, has a more ugly look than Tilden's income return.

CAPT. E. P. ALLEN is the Republican candidate for Representative in the First district of this county. He received 18 votes on the first two ballots, and 24 on the third,—just three more than the necessary number. His opponents were Hon. E. D. Lay, present member, (who was compensated for the refusal to renominate him by a vote of thanks "for the able and satisfactory manner in which he has discharged his duties"); Supervisor Oloott, of Augusta; A. Milton Clark, of Saline; and Robert Campbell. The lawyer laid out the four farmers, and is compensated for the refusal of the district to send him as a delegate to the late Congressional Convention. Capt. Allen is a full-blooded Republican, will wage high the "bloody shirt" during the campaign, and has the advantage of a large Republican majority.

What Tilden Pays for Votes. It is the custom of Oriental monarchs on their accession to the sovereignty to distribute lavish gifts among their people. This year the Republican officials estimated that the amount of money needed to carry on the Government for the next year would be \$203,069,098.48. The Democratic House was inclined to allow for this purpose \$138,752,343.42. The Republican Senate demanded \$168,260,598.63. Believing that the sorely burdened tax-payer would prefer half a loaf to no bread, the Democratic House yielded so far as to let the appropriations be \$147,719,074.85. For the year 1876 they had been \$177,663,327.71. This array of figures has little significance to or interest for the average reader; therefore the World will present them in another shape. Taking the population of the United States to be 42,000,000 souls, we find that in 1876 each person in the country had to pay to support the Government, not including interest or redemption of the debt — \$4.23. If Belknap, Chandler and Robeson had had their way, each person would have been taxed to carry on the Government in 1876 — \$4,831.22. If the Democrats had had their way, the cost per head would have been reduced to — \$32.34. Belknap and Robeson's pals in the Senate thereupon remarked: "That's letting off the people too light; let's make each one pay — \$2,777. And the House was compelled, unless it desired to be accused of blocking the wheels of legislation, finally to agree to levy a tax per capita of \$35.1-2. Now, if we take the average laborer who has a family of five, comprising himself, his wife and three children, it is apparent that if the Republican Administration had had its way he would have to pay into the national Treasury \$54 17 1-2, which assuming his wages to be \$1.50 a day, represents about sixteen days of hard labor. Had the Democratic House been able to command, as it will next year, the co-operation of President Tilden and a Democratic Senate, his share of the national taxation would have been \$163 3-4, or eleven and a half days of labor. Even with all the drawbacks we have enumerated the burden on the laborer's family has been actually reduced this year from \$21.15 to \$17.17, or \$3.97 1-2. This amount may seem small, but it represents the labor of twenty-four working hours. To a million families the apparently trifling sum of \$3.50 in cash means how much medicine for the sick, what shoes and clothing for the children, how much meat and potatoes for all? Let the laborer who, mealy clad and poorly fed, digs in the sewers, or delves in the coal mines, or works upon the railroad tracks; the clerk who toils for sixteen hours a day at a salary of \$9 a week; the farmer who puts his life into the stubborn soil and does not wring therefrom a living—let the people ponder this! A Democratic Administration means more money in the pocket; warmer clothes for the back; better food for the belly; shoes for the baby; a new dress for the wife; less work for the husband. Had the Republicans had their way, the taxation per head in 1877 would have been increased over that for 1876 by the sum of 60 1-2 cents, or 14 1-2 per cent. Therefore, elect Hayes and this is the head of the family of five will have to pay for each year of his administration. The Republican expenditure for 1876 was \$21.15. For 1877 it was placed at \$24.17 1-2. With Hayes and a Republican Congress will, therefore, be: For 1878, — \$27.68. For 1879, — \$31.69 1-4. For 1880, — \$36.28 3-4. For 1881, — \$41.54 3-4. Total, — \$137.20 3-4. On the other hand take the Democratic estimate for four years, even if it is not further reduced, and it foots up \$60.65. Let us hear, then, the conclusion of the whole matter. Despite all laws and constitutions against bribery of voters, we say to every head of a family: Vote the Democracy into power and we will pay you directly in four years \$70 55 3-4. How many days' work is that? How many pairs of shoes? How many yards of calico and flannel? How many pounds of meat and loaves of bread? We say nothing here of the indirect saving which will accrue from the triumph of the Democratic principle of Free Trade. These results are not so surely secured by the ballot as they are. We do not say, though we might, that a Democratic victory means that the seamstress' spool of thread shall contain 400 yards, and the laborer's day come down to seven hours, and the farmer's bushel hold five pecks. This is an outer demand. We say it will be so, and adduce good reasons for saying so, but our antagonists deny it, and consider their assertion as good as our demonstration. But about the figures we give to-day there will be no question. They show what the medical men wanted to do, what we would fain have done, what we have done in the face of opposition. This is a "campaign supplement" that tells. Let Democratic papers and speakers circulate it; give it to the laborer, the mechanic and the farmer, and when next November comes, Mr. Hayes, figure-head of blather, bribery and bayonet-rule, will not have the odd 69 votes in the Electoral College.

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