The Easton Star.

Devoted to Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Foreign and Domestic News.

NEW SERIES. EASTON, MD., TUESDAY, MAY 7, 1878. VOL. XIII.--NO. 37.

THE EASTON STAR.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING, AT EASTON, MD.

T. K. ROBSON, Editor & Proprietor.

TERMS:

Two Dollars cash in advance, or *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents* if not paid in advance. Clubs of Twenty, *Thirty Dollars* in advance.

☞ No paper will be discontinued, except at the discretion of the proprietor, until arrearages are paid. No subscription will be taken for a shorter period than six months.

☞ Books received will be promptly noticed under editorial head.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One square—8 lines—one insertion, $1; and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion. A liberal deduction made to those who advertise by the year or for six months.

Advertisements sent to the office not marked the number of times to be inserted, will be marked 3 M. and continued till ordered out, and charged according to regular rates.

Special Notices in Local column, 20 cents per line for each insertion.

To Travellers.

MARYLAND STEAMBOAT CO.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

DAILY LINE FOR CHOPTANK ROUTE.

On and After Saturday, March 23, 1878, the steamers HIGHLAND LIGHT and KENT will leave pier 2, Light street, foot of Camden, as follows:

The Steamer Highland at 9 P. M. every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, for Easton, Double Mills, Oxford, Clara's Point, Wallace's, Cambridge, Chancellor's Point, Jamaica Point, Cabin Creek, (Tater's on the Choptank,) and Neford's wharf.

The Steamer Kent leaves as at every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, for all the above landings, touching for trips to Dover, stopping at Bon Island, Dover Bridge, Kingston, Gilpin's Point and Hog Island.

On the return trips the steamer Highland Light will leave Neford's wharf every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 2, Cambridge at 5, and Easton at 9 P. M.; and the Steamer Kent will leave Denton every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday at 12 noon, Cambridge at 5 and Easton at 9 P. M.

The Steamer CHARLESTON will leave same pier every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock for St. Michaels and Miles River Ferry (Easton); returning same day, leaving Miles River Ferry at 12 noon and stopping at Annapolis both ways. Fare $1.

Freight is collected as low rates and carefully handled.

EDWARD E. ENSION, President.

apr6

Resumption of Route.

THE STEAMER

OLIVE,

CAPT. E. N. DODSON.

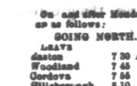
On and after aturday, Feb. 9th, 1878, leave Baltimore every Tuesda , Thursday and Saturday, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Claiborne, St. Michaels and Tunis' Wharf.

Returning, leave Tunis' Wharf 9 A. M., St. Michaels 10, A. M., Claiborne 10:45 A. M., every Monday, Wed esday and Friday.

R. S DODSON, Proprietor.

St. Michaels, Mar. 12, 1878.

Maryland & Delaware



RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Monday, Nov. 26th, 1877, Trains will go as follows:

GOING NORTH.			GOING SOUTH.		
LEAVE			LEAVE		
Easton	7 30	A. M	New York	8 25	P. M
Woodland	7 45	"	Baltimore	6 50	A. M.
Cordova	7 55	"	Philadelphia	8 00	"
Hillsborough	8 10	"	Wilmington	9 30	"
Queen's	8 21	"	Clayton	11 20	"
Greensborough	8 45	"	Easton	12 35	"
Hobbs's	9 00	"	Slaughters	12 50	"
Tuckahoe	9 15	"	Hillsboro	1 10	P. M.
Harpdel	9 35	"	Henderson	12 15	
Slaughters	9 40	"	Goldsborough	12 30	"
Easton	9 55	"	Greensborough	12 40	"
ARRIVE AT			Ridgely	1 05	"
Clayton	10 10	"	Hillsborough	1 20	"
Wilmington	12 10 P. M.		Cordova	7 25	"
Philadelphia	1 45	"	Woodland	7 45	"
Baltimore	3 35	"	ARRIVE AT		
New York	5 10	"	Easton	8 00	"

☞ Freights must be at the various stations at least ... before the time of departure of Trains, and will ... only on every Monday from Easton.

J. L. CALDWELL, Superintendent.

To Farmers and Merchants

On Choptank River.

Steamer Ruggles.

Choptank River and Baltimore.

WE beg to announce that we have placed the good Steamer *RUGGLES*, Capt. Townsend, upon the Choptank River as a Freight Boat, and that Baltimore, and solicit the patronage of farmers and others to sustain the enterprise. This is exclusively a Freight Line for transportation of Grain, Fruit, Truck, Merchandise, &c., at reasonable rates. A good wharf has been secured in Baltimore, foot of Commerce street, for delivery and receipt of cargo. The *RUGGLES* will leave Choptank River on *MONDAYS* and *FRIDAYS*, leaving Coward's Point at 10 A. M., and stopping at Reese's Landing, Gilpin's Point, Kingston, Dover Bridge, Hog Island, Lloyd's Landing, Medford's Wharf, Cliff, Cabin Creek, Jamaica Point.

Will leave Baltimore on *TUESDAY* and *SATURDAY* evenings.

Every effort will be made to satisfy the patrons of the Steamer and merit success.

I. M. PARR & SON.

WM. R. TURNER, Agt. on the Choptank.

Baltimore, August 8th, 1877.

Farmers and Merchants

Packet Line

The Schooners

Clara M. Leonard

and

Annie M. Leonard.

THE above boats are making weekly trips between Easton and Baltimore, and will do all kinds of freighting as cheap as any other line. Every effort will be made to give satisfaction. Our boats are NEW and built out of the very best material. Orders left with Messrs. G. W. Boyd & Co., Commission Merchants, corner of Bowley's Wharf and Pratt st., Baltimore, will be promptly attended to. Grain bought or taken at the lowest freight rates. All Grain stored in our Warehouses, in case of fire will be at the owners risk. Agricultural Lime delivered at the lowest cash price. Feeling thankful for past favors, we hope by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

C. R. LEONARD & BRO.

Office in same room with R. B. Dixon on Dover street, Easton.

may6,'77

Easton Livery Stables.

FRANKLIN G. WRIGHT, Proprietor

Office next door to the Easton Star Office.

TRAVELERS will deposit their whips, robes, blankets, &c., at the office. Stable accommodations for 100 horses. Horses received on livery by the day, week, month or year. Horses and carriages for hire at all times. Travelers promptly sent to any part of the county or adjoining counties.

In hiring horses, 12 hours is considered a day (4 hours half day). For extra hours an extra charge will be made.

Hacks run regularly to the steamboat landings, to convey passengers with dispatch.

A daily Stage line to the Railroad. Passengers leaving Easton in the morning arrive in Baltimore and Philadelphia in time for dinner.

The highest market price paid for corn, hay, oats, blades and straw.

dec20,'77

Tinware—

Every description on hand or made to order. Orders for Roofing and Spouting solicited and promptly executed. R. C. Mills.

Fragrant Sozodont—

For cleaning and preserving the Teeth and hardening the Gums, for sale by Henry & Goldsborough.

KINGSFORD'S STARCH.

ASK FOR

KINGSFORD'S NEW STYLE STARCH,

Put up in Handsome 4 lb. Paper Boxes. The Most Attractive and Conceded by all to be the

PUREST AND BEST STARCH MADE!

AWAY WITH POOR WASHING!

USE

KINGSFORD'S STARCH,

And have your Clothes Beautifully and Stiffly done up.

KINGSFORD'S STARCH is Perfectly Sweet. Other Starches have a sour or musty smell, which is easily detected in the Linen, when other Starch than KINGSFORD'S is used.

—:o:—

USE ONLY

KINGSFORD'S STARCH

For the Laundry, and

Kingsford's Oswego Corn Starch for Puddings, Custards, &c.

—:o:—

☞ FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS. ☜

—:o:—

D. T. BUZBY & CO.

Wholesale Agents,

NO 6 EXCHANGE PLACE, BALTIMORE.

mch19-4m

CINCINNATI

OLEINE SOAP.

LIKE ALL ARTICLES OF GENUINE MERIT,

PROCTER & GAMBLE'S

CINCINNATI OLEINE SOAP

HAS MANY COUNTERFEITS.

ASK FOR

PROCTER & GAMBLE'S OLEINE SOAP

AND TAKE NO OTHER.

☞ Your Clothes cost more than *Soap*, so why *Rot Them* by using Cheap, Sticky Stuff.

☞ The injury done to *Clothing* by Poor *Soap* is more than the Actual *Wear*.

ALTHOUGH

Procter & Gamble's Cincinnati Oleine Soap

Is so Superior to all others, it is sold by Grocers everywhere, at SAME PRICE AS ORDINARY SOAPS.

D. T. BUZBY & CO.,

WHOLESALE AGENTS,

No. 6 Exchange Place, BALTIMORE.

mar19-4m

NEW YORK

One Price Clothing House.

THE STERLING REPUTATION

That made such a

Successful Career for this House

From the Day it opened

BUSINESS,

For Fine and Perfect Fitting Clothing.

The same kind may now be had in every Department, filled to its utmost capacity, that men and boys may rely on. A cordial invitation to all.

NEW YORK

Leading One Price Cash Clothing House,

No. 184 West Baltimore Street,

opposite Light, *BALTIMORE.*

Branch of 503 Broadway, New York. *Samples sent on application.*

FAIRBANK'S

STANDARD SCALES

MADE WITH MHE

Latest and Most Valuable Improvements.

FAIRBANKS

SCALES.

FOR SALE ALSO,

PATENT ALARM MONEY DRAWERS

COFFEE MILLS, SPICE-MILLS, AND STORE FIXTURES GENERALLY.

THE IMPROVED TYPE WRITER,

OSCILLATING PUMP CO'S PUMPS.

Fairbanks & Co.,

17 Light Street, Baltimore.

311 Broadway, New York.

FOR SALE BY LEADING HARDWARE DEALERS.

mar12-4m

Candies! Candies!!

I am receiving constantly fresh Candies, both plain and fancy, of the very good French mixture for 25 cents per pound.

John M. Mason.

TAILORING.

1878. The Spring Fashions. 1878.

PRICES REDUCED.

THE subscriber informs the public, his old customers, friends, and fellow citizens, that he has received the Spring Fashions for 1878—New York and Paris—and invites all to call and examine them, and leave their measures for a suit. He has REDUCED THE PRICE of making clothes, but still guarantees a perfect fit. All work made by him warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Cutting for men and youths done as usual. The new patterns for boys are very pretty. At the old stand, opposite the Paragon House. Give me a call.

JOHN SATTERFIELD.

Easton, March 4th, 1878.

Thos. J. Dall & Co.,

GRAIN

Commission Merchants

AND

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

No. 27 Cheapside,

BALTIMORE,

Thos. J. Dall,
John L. Hess,
T. Howard Dall,

Personal attention given to the sale of Grain, Provisions and Groceries.

Payment for Grain made the same day as the sale, if the same reaches us before 10 o'clock A. M. Highest market price in cash, or at one-and-a-half cents per bushel. mar19yr

KELLER'S

ROMAN

LINIMENT.

Rheumatism.

Time and money have been wasted in futile endeavors to obtain some embrocation that would prove a cure for this excruciating disease; but all have failed except KELLER'S ROMAN LINIMENT, and that has been successful in almost every instance where it has been employed, whether such has been of the inflammatory or chronic type. In Lumbago and Sciatica it affords instant relief.

Neuralgia.

This excruciatingly painful disease is instantly relieved and rapidly cured by the continued application of this Liniment.

Toothache.

This painful and annoying complaint is instantaneously cured by the application of the Liniment.

Frosted Feet.

The Roman Liniment has proved effectual in all cases where it has been properl used. No instance is known where it has failed in giving immediate relief.

Burns and Scalds.

This Liniment has proved itself to be one of the best remedies ever used for Burns and Scalds. Its quickness in alleviating pain when applied, gives it great superiority over all other preparations.

Ulcerated Sores.

The healing and purifying qualities of KELLER'S LINIMENT render it the best article for the speedy and safe cure of ulcerated sores.

A Stitch in the Back

Is caused by a sudden wrenching of the spine, and produces violent and acute pains, making it very difficult for the person to move. It should not be neglected, as the curvature of the spine is often brought on by neglect of this common complaint.

Sore Throat and Quinsy.

The causes which usually induce Sore Throat are those which give a sudden check to perspiration, and thus obstruct Nature's regular work, quickly producing, in consequence, an inflammatory condition which, involving the tonsils, and rapidly spreading over the whole mucous membrane of the fauces will cause Quinsy.

Inflammation of the Breast.

This distressing complaint may be cured, or entirely prevented by the timely use of this remedy. It has never failed, when applied at the commencement, or before the gathering takes place.

Weakness of the Ankles and Joints.

Strains and chronic pains, cold and external injuries, are the chief causes of this complaint. The muscles are relaxed, in many cases making it difficult to move. By a free use of this Liniment a certain cure will be effected. As a

Horse and Cattle Lotion

it is invaluable to Farmers, Express Companies, Stage Proprietors, well appointed Livery Establishments, and all who own or use Horses and other Stock, immediately relieving and curing

Spavins,	Foot Rot in Sheep,
Ring Bone,	Foundered Feet,
Bruises,	Corns,
Cracked Heels,	Flesh Wounds,
Sprains,	Galls of all Kinds,
Scratches or Grease	Poll Evil,
Sores,	Splint,
Colic,	Fistula,
Lameness,	Sitfast,

And many other Diseases.

KELLER'S

Roman Liniment

Never fails to give satisfaction, and, as a domestic remedy for man and beast, it is incomparably superior to any of the so-called family liniments, salves, etc., as a single trial will convince all.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

Price, Fifty Cents a Bottle.

Farmers and Merchants

ON

Choptank River,

FROM

Kingston to Dividing Creek.

WE have placed our fine Schooner PANDORA on the Choptank for the accommodation of the farmers along the river. We therefore hope the enterprise will be patronized. Orders addressed to us or to Captain JAMES E PRICE at Trappe, will receive prompt attention. Freighting done as low as the lowest. WM. N. CALVERT & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

89 South st., Baltimore

dec25,'77-yr

PROPOSALS FOR LOANS.

THE Board of Directors of the W. P. B. L. A. of Talbot county give notice that APPLICATIONS FOR LOANS from the Association may be made *in writing* to the Secretary, or other officer, at any time, and will be acted upon at their regular meetings on every alternate Tuesday night. By order of Board,

O. O. BYERLY, Secretary.

Crude Carbolic Acid—

An excellent disinfectant, kills Vermin &c. For sale by

HENRY & GOLDSBOROUGH.

Miscellaneous.

THE FRAUD LAID BARE

The Monstrous Iniquity of the Great Crime Confessed.

THE STOLEN PRESIDENCY.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The confessions of the men who were parties to and concerned in the frauds by which Florida was made to return the Hayes electors as elected are as follows:

JUDGE M'LIN'S CONFESSION.

As a member of the late State Board of Canvassers of the State of Florida, I feel impelled, by a sense of duty to myself and justice to others, to make the following statement.

At the time the canvass was made I was not at any time conscious of acting otherwise than right and proper. I entered upon the canvass with the conviction that it was my privilege and duty, in a political sense, to give the benefit of every doubt in favor of the Republican party. I felt that when a question could be decided either way without doing violence to a public sense of justice, it was fairly allowable in politics that I should always lean to my own party, and give my decision in its favor, even at the hazard of straining a point. At no time did I feel that I occupied the position of a Judge, charged with the duty of a strict and nice weighing and balancing of all the evidence presented.—Looking back now to that time I feel that there was a combination of influences that must have operated most powerfully in blinding my judgment and swaying my action. I had been for many years, and was at the time of the canvass, a very active partisan. I sincerely thought that our State and the nation would suffer irreparable injury if the Democratic party were to obtain the Presidency, and the policy of hatred to the negro and those who had been the friends of the negro should obtain control at Washington. It was the common and unanimous talk, also, that the very existence of the men who in the South had upheld the Republican party depended upon the election of Mr. Hayes. Mr. Hayes would sustain them throughout the South, while Mr. Tilden would crush them. I was shown numerous telegrams addressed to Gov. Stearns and others from the trusted leaders of the Republican party in the North, insisting that the salvation of the country depended upon the vote of Florida being cast for Hayes. Those telegrams came from those to whom I had been accustomed to defer—the Chairman of the National Committee, and the man who as the nearest personal friend of Mr. Hayes had conducted the canvass. These telegrams also gave assurance of the forthcoming of money, and troops if necessary, in securing the victory for Mr. Hayes.

Following these telegrams, trusted Northern Republicans, party leaders, and personal friends of Mr. Hayes, arrived in Florida as rapidly as the railroads could bring them. I was surrounded by these men, who were ardent Republicans, and especially by friends of Gov. Hayes. One gentlemen particularly, Gov. Noyes of Ohio, was understood to represent him and speak with the authority of a warm personal friend, commissioned with power to act in his behalf. These men referred to the general destruction of the country should Mr. Tilden be elected, the intense anxiety of the Republican party of the North, and their full sympathy with us. I cannot say how far my action may have been influenced by the intense excitement that prevailed around me, or how far my partisan zeal may have led me into error; neither can I say how far my course was influenced by the promise made by Noyes that if Mr. Hayes became President I should be rewarded. Certainly, these influences must have had a strong control over my judgment and action.

Reviewing my action at this distance of time, with all calmness, with my ardor cooled and my partisan zeal chilled by the President, who has baselessly betrayed and mercilessly destroyed the Republican party of the South, and crushed the very men who did so much for his election, I am persuaded that the Florida canvass was not conducted with that cool, calm judgment and honest, unbiased decision that should have characterized a proceeding involving such vast and important interests. Instead of this, I now see that the whole proceedings went through upon the highest wave of political excitement; that partisan feelings, stimulated to the utmost by the most powerful agencies, usurped the place of reason and sound judgment, and political expediency ruled the hour. A large number of precincts were either contested by the Democratic or Republican party. Voluminous testimony was filed, and the lawyers of both sides argued, each for their side of the issue, that it was the duty of the board to throw out and not include in the count, or retain and count precincts, on the ground of illegality in the conduct of the election or fraud that was charged to exist. The Attorney-General of the State and a member of the board had decided that the board has quasi judicial power, and had the right to exclude precincts from the count if the returns were shown to be so irregular, false or fraudulent as to prevent the board from ascertaining from them the true vote. With this view of its duties, the board entered upon the work of the canvass, with the conviction that they were invested with large discretionary powers, which were of a mixed character, political and judicial, the political largely preponderating. Partisan zeal and strong political ties had a powerful influence in the exercise of these powers, and the Republicans having a majority of the board, the canvass was largely in their favor, as the result proved. *If the board had acted in accordance with the decision of the Supreme Court of the State, defining the powers and duties of the board in reference to throwing out precincts, since rendered, there is no question of the fact that Mr. Tilden would have been entitled to the vote of Florida.* Excluding the return from Baker county, which was counted, and which I have since learned from the parties who made it was a falsely manufactured return, and including the true return, which corresponded with the precinct returns of that county, would certainly have given the State to Mr. Tilden. Archer precinct, No. 2, Alachua county, was included in the count. The fraud committed in this precinct was not shown to the board by the Democratic lawyers, although a contest was made and much attention given to this precinct; but I have recently learned from the Republican leader of that county that after the returns had been brought to Gainesville, the county seat, 219 votes were added to the returns by the inspectors and clerk of said precinct. In Leon county 74 small Republican ballots were stuffed in the ballot box at Precinct No. 9, yet it was made to appear, even to the satisfaction of the Democratic members of the board, that these were true ballots. Subsequent confession shows that they were stuffed into the box; I had seen Joseph Bowes, one of the inspectors, have tickets similar to them a few days before the election, and cautioned him against their use, unless they were generally adopted, and I afterward learned he had given them up. In Jefferson county, in a certain precinct, at which Mr. J. Bell was inspector, 100 votes were surreptitiously added to the ballots and counted. No charge was made as to this fact before the board. The confession of J. Bell, since made to me, discloses the fact that had the 219 votes fraudulently added to the Archer return, and the 74 votes stuffed in the box in Leon county, and the 100 votes surreptitiously added in Jefferson county, aggregating 393 votes, been rejected, and the Democratic rejected precincts, which were excluded for irregularity and illegality, contrary to the decision of the Supreme Court, been retained and counted, Mr. Tilden would have carried the State. The conclusion is therefore irresistible that Mr. Tilden was entitled to the electoral vote of Florida, and not Mr. Hayes.

In making this statement my motives will doubtless be questioned by many, but the facts will stand alone as the truth, without any mere motives to sustain them. I am free to admit that viewing things as I now do, and remembering that Mr. Hayes was surrounded by his personal friends and trusted agents by every means in his power to secure for him the electoral vote of Florida and Louisiana, and believing it to have been a conscious wrong on his part, done with knowledge that he had not been elected, as his subsequent repudiation of Gov. Packard, whose title was bound up in his own, and his wilful and cowardly desertion of the very men who contributed so largely to his election, have shown, my contempt for the pitiable littleness of the man is beyond my power of expression. Mr. Hayes has denied the validity of his own title in denying Gov. Packard's. He has ignored his Florida friends, showing he believed them unworthy and tainted with a fraud; yet he holds on to the Presidency, which in his own opinion, was secured by this very fraud. He has cowardly abandoned and betrayed his Southern Republican friends through fear of being ousted from an office that he believed he never was elected to by the people. Whatever may be the opinion of men in regard to my motives, I give them facts, and leave my motives to a higher tribunal.

S. B. McLIN.

State of Georgia, Thomas County,—Before me James W. Groover, Clerk of the Superior Court in and for said county, the same being a court of record, and the said James W. Groover being the custodian of the records and seal of said court, and duly authorized to administer oaths, personally came Sam'l B. McLin, who, being duly sworn, on oath says the above statement made and signed by him is correct and true to the best of his knowledge and belief, so help him God.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this the 23d of March, 1878.

[SEAL.] JAMES W GROOVER,

Clerk Superior Court Thomas county, Ga.

The following affidavits from the sheriff, A. A. Allen, and the Justice of the Peace, William Green, and the Clerk, M. I. Coxe, explain in detail the fraud of Baker county:

THE CASE OF BAKER COUNTY.

State of Florida, Baker county, ss.: A. A. Allen, being duly sworn, says that he is a citizen of the county aforesaid, and is 30 years of age. That he was Sheriff of said county during the year 1876, and participated in the Presidential election of that year as a Republican. That after the election, and when it became the duty of the proper county officers to canvass the precinct returns and make a county return to the State officers, deponent knew that M. I. Coxe wanted E. W. Driggers, County Judge of said county, to join him, the said Coxe, and one John Dorman, a Justice of the Peace, and make a legal canvass and return. Deponent knew that Driggers refused to do this, and that such being the case, the law provided that this deponent was the only other of the county legally authorized to take the place of said Driggers and make a legal canvass.

The said Coxe, Clerk, desired this deponent to act in place of said Driggers, but deponent declined to do so, and said Coxe and Dorman then proceeded to make a canvass and return, and sent the same to the State officers. This canvass and return was correct. One Paul B. Canova, father of George P. Canova, who was a candidate on the Republican ticket for the Legislature, approached deponent before the said Coxe and Dorman made their canvass, and said if deponent would not join them, this deponent could have the benefit of his (the said Conova's) open pocketbook and his influence for the best office in the State.

Deponent further says that after said Coxe and Dorman had made their return as aforesaid, this deponent was approached by said Driggers, who said, "Allen, unless we do something they (meaning the Democrats) will beat us." Deponent replied, "Well, let it rip." He then said, "*We* can make a canvass." He then asked him how we could have a canvass when we had no Justice of the Peace, as Dorman had acted with Coxe. Driggers replied, "Bill Green has been appointed." Deponent then consented, and said Driggers and this deponent then arranged to canvass as soon as we could get possession of the Clerk's office. We got possession of the Clerk's office after dark that night, and in company with Green looked over the precinct returns. We found that by throwing out the returns from Jolinsville and Darbyville precincts, which both gave Democratic majorities, it would give the county to the Republican Presidential electors by forty-one majority, and this would change the county from ninety five Democratic majority, which was the true and lawful vote. After determining to throw out these two precincts we obtained a blank from the Clerk's office and then proceeded to the residence of George P. Canova, and there filled out the return according to our determination, signed it, and handed it to said Driggers. After the count was over in Tallahassee, said Driggers informed this deponent that "our return was recognized all right by the State Board of Canvassers."

These two Democratic precincts were thrown out arbitrarily, without law or evidences or shadow of right, and was done to throw the county Republican and give the State to the Hayes electors. This action changed the vote of the State about the same in relative majorities as it did the county of Baker. By giving the true return, which would include the two Democratic precincts, the Democratic majority in the State would be about ninety-five. By excluding these precincts and by taking the false return signed by Driggers, Green, and this deponent, the Republican majority in the State would be about forty-three on the face of the returns.

Deponent cannot state the fact from personal knowledge, but he believes, and the truth was understood to be at the time that this fictitious count and return and the illegal rejection of the returns from the Darbyville and Johnsville precincts, was concocted and carried out through the investigation and management of one John W. Howell, E. W. Driggers, and George P. Conova, and further this deponent saith not.

A. A. ALLEN.

State of Florida, Baker county, ss.: Before the subscriber, Clerk of the Circuit Court in and for the State and county aforesaid, appeared A. A. Allen, who deposes and says on oath that the above statement is just and true.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 10th of April A. D. 1878. F. J. PONS,

[Seal] Clerk Circuit Court, Baker co.

State of Florida, Baker county, ss.: William Green, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is a resident of the county aforesaid. That he was one of the Canvassing Board that canvassed and sent in a return from the county of Baker aforesaid on the 13th day of November, 1876—the same purporting to be a canvass and return of the election held in said county in November, 1876, for electors of President and Vice-President.

That he became one of the members of said Board of Canvassers in the following manner: On Sunday, the 12th day of November, 1876, one E. W. Driggers, then County Judge of said county, came to the house of this deponent, who lived some three miles from Sanderson, and asked this deponent that if he (this deponent) would accept the appointment of Justice of the Peace. This was the first intimation that deponent had of any such appointment. Deponent replied to said Driggers, after some hesitation, that he (this deponent) would accept the appointment. Said Driggers then pulled a commission out of his pocket and handed it to this deponent, who accepted it, but paid no fees for the issuing of the same. Said Driggers then told this deponent that he wanted deponent to go to Sanderson on the next day (Monday, the 13th day of November, 1876), and assist in canvassing the vote of Baker county. This deponent consented and went to Sanderson on Monday, and arrived there about noon. That on his arrival there deponent met said Driggers, at which meeting said Driggers informed deponent that the Clerk, one M. I. Coxe, and John Dorman had made one canvass, and that "we were beaten;" and that we must "turn a leaf." Deponent asked him, "How?" He replied, "If you will help us make a canvass I will make it all right." Deponent then consented. We waited until we could get possession of the Clerk's office, which was about dark. Said Driggers, A. A. Allen, and this deponent then met at the Clerk's office and looked over the precinct returns. Said Driggers did the talking and looking at the returns, and deponent merely glanced at them, but took Driggers's word for what was contained in the precinct returns. Said Driggers said to throw out Johnsonville and Darbyville precincts it would give the county to the Republicans. It was then consented that these two precincts should be thrown out, and we procured a blank return from the Clerk's office, and then proceeded to the house of George P. Canova, where the return was filled out by said Allen according to our determination, and signed by all three and handed to said Driggers.

These two precincts were thrown out arbitrarily, without law or evidence, and done simply to give the county to the Republicans. Deponent further says that he is still Justice of the Peace, but has performed no official act since said time, except to marry one couple.

WILLIAM GREEN.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 15th day of April, 1878.

JOHN McIVER,

[Seal.] Justice of the Peace.

State of Florida, county of Duval, ss.: Martin I. Coxe, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he now resides in the city of Jacksonville, in said county of Duval, and is forty-three years of age. That he was the County Clerk of Baker county, Fla., in 1876, and ex-officio clerk of the Circuit Court. That he was at said time, and has always been, a Democrat in politics, and voted the Democratic ticket in 1876. That he well remembers the events of the Presidential campaign of that year and the events that transpired after the election on the 6th of November, 1876, and until the close of the canvass by the State Canvassing Board at Tallahassee in December following the election. That he is well acquainted with E. W. Drigers, County Judge of Baker county in November, 1876; A. A. Allen, Sheriff; and William Green and John Dorman, Justices of the Peace.

Deponent further says that immediately after the election he became aware that the county of Baker had gone Democratic by ninety-five majority. That he became aware of this fact for the reason that, as the Clerk of the county, he was the legal custodian of the returns from the precinct officers, and was informed verbally how the vote was before the returns were opened, on the 10th day of November, 1876. The vote of the county was also known to said Driggers and Allen, and was also known in Tallahassee.

From various sources of information this deponent believed that unless a speedy county canvass was had, that either a surreptitious or fraudulent return would be concocted by said Driggers and his confederates, or that the ballot boxes would be stolen from his office. Deponent was therefore solicitous that a speedy canvass and return should be made, and in that view he applied to A. A. Allen, Sheriff, to join deponent and one John Dorman, Justice, and make a canvass.

Said Allen declined, and this deponent then thought the safest way was to get Dorman and make a return and put the whole thing on record. Said Dorman and this deponent accordingly made a canvass and return on the 10th of November, 1876, and sent the same to the Secretary of State and Governor the same day. Deponent further says that on the 10th day of November he received a notice from Driggers to meet him, said Driggers, and said Dorman, on the following Monday, the 13th day of November, at Deponent's office, in Sanderson, to canvass the county vote and make return thereof to the proper State officers. Accordingly deponent and said Dorman were present at the Clerk's office, ready and willing to make the canvass with said Driggers. During that day, deponent saw said Driggers on two seperate occasions in Sanderson, and solicited him to join said Dorman and deponent in making a canvass in accordance with his notice and in obedience to law. Said Driggers declined on both occasions, and upon the ground that he was satisfied with what had been done by deponent and said Dorman.

Deponent remained around the Clerk's office and in Sanderson until about dark on the said 13th day of November, and then started for his home, which was then about five miles distant. That some time thereafter deponent was informed of the fictitious and fraudlent return made by said Driggers, Allen, and Green, but was not fully informed of the fact until the canvass opened at Tallahassee.

Deponent further says that he testified as a witness before the committees visiting Florida sent by both Houses of Congress immediately after the canvass in Tallahassee; and he refers to the officially printed copies of his testimony, and makes the same a part of this affidavit, except the typographical errors therein contained.

MARTIN I. COXE.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16th day of April, 1878.

J. H. NORTON,

[Seal] Notary Public for Florida.

The affidavit of C. H. Edwards, a Republican County Clerk of Leon county, and ex-officio member of the Canvassing Board, is as follows:

I was the County Clerk of the county of Leon, Florida, during the election of 1876, and up to Jan. 10, 1877. As such clerk I was ex-officio a member of the Board of County Canvassers, and assisted in the canvass of the Leon county vote for Presidential electors and other officers voted for at the election of 1876. I was then and am still well acquainted with Joseph Bowes, who was one of the inspectors of election at Precinct No. 13 in said county. I know that prior to the election Bowes, Purman, and others had gotten up some diminutive ballots, with intent to use them fraudulently in the election, by stuffing boxes, &c., and I protested against it, and urged that the design of using these tickets be dropped. They told me (and I then believed) that they had abandoned the idea of their use. After the election I became aware of the use of seventy-four of these small tickets by Bowes, in Precinct No. 13, where he was inspector.

He told me that he managed to get seventy-four tickets into the box, and fixed the poll list to correspond, by adding names from the registration list. The addition of names was done in such a bungling manner that I afterward, when the Congressional committee was at work in Florida, censured Bowes for it, and told him that he had gotten the party into trouble by his bungling. He replied that he did not care, as his seventy-four votes carried the State for Hayes and made him President. These seventy-four fraudulent votes were canvassed by both the County and State Board of Canvassers, and included in the vote for the Hayes electors for the State.

I was told by leading Republicans, before the election, that a system of repeating was organized, and would be operated on the day of election; and that a colored man by the name of W. A. Saunders, who I now learn is in Baltimore, Md., had charge of it. As Clerk of the county it became said was my duty to attend to the registration of voters before the election. I attended to this duty, and know that there was what appeared to me to be an unusually large registration. There was no means in my power, as an individual, to prevent fraudulent registration, and the negroes who registered numbered over three thousand. Many were unknown to me; and in the course of a long registration, consuming some two months, a great many negroes could easily have registered several times, and under different names. From information given me since the election, I should think that between one and two hundred fraudulent votes were polled for the Republican party in Leon county.

(Signed) C. H. EDWARDS.

Subscribed and sworn to, &c.

The following is the statement made by L. G. Dennis about the fraud in Alachua county. It will be supplemented by a more detailed statement.

A. A. HOWELL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 22, 1878.

I have resided in Alachua county, Florida, since January, 1866, and was elected to the State Assembly in 1872, at the same time of the late Presidential election. I was at that time a member of the State Central Committee of the Republican party of Florida, and also Chairman of the Republican Committee of Alachua county. I was also President of the Board of County Commissioners of Alachua county from 1873 to 1877, and was familiar with the manner of registration and manner of voting, the location of the polls, and all other election machinery. As President of said board, and with the consent of said board, I located all the polling places, appointed all the inspectors who conducted the election, received and counted the ballots, and made and certified to the returns. I appointed as inspector at Archer precinct, box No. 2, Green R. Moore, Floyd Duke, and Richard H. Black. Thomas D. Vance went at my request to Archer precinct on the day previous to the election, and was appointed by the inspectors clerk of the election at Box No. 2 and served as such. I was at Gainesville on the day of election, and on that night and the day following my residence was the headquarters of the Republican party, and during the night preceding the election all information was brought to me there.

Some time after midnight of that night Inspector Black came to me and reported to me that the return of the election at Box No. 2 for Presidential Electors was as follows: For the Hayes electors, 180; for the Tilden electors, 126. A little later Mr. Vance, the clerk at said Box No. 2, came and made the same report. Subsequently both Black and Vance came to me and said that they had the returns from Archer precinct Box No. 2 signed in blank by the inspectors, and they would make out the returns so as to meet the expectations of their own party. They retired to a private room, where they remained two or three hours, and then informed me that they had added about 200 names to the poll list as having voted and had increased the Republican vote to that extent, and I afterward learned that they had added 219 names to the poll list.

I entered the room while they were employed there, and saw them copying names from the county registration list upon which those who had actually voted at Archer precinct, Box No. 2, were checked off, and the new names were selected from the names of Republican voters who had not already voted at that precinct. After completing the returns in this manner, they filled them, with the ballot box, with the County Clerk.

The County Commissioners met a few days after the election, the board consisting of I. E. Webster, Clerk of the Court; W. H. Belton, Justice of the Peace; and Louis A. Barnes, the Sheriff, all of whom were Republicans. During the canvass Inspector Moore appeared before the board and submitted an affidavit to the effect that the returns from Archer precinct No. 2 were false, and that the true returns should be for the Hayes electors 180 votes, and the Tilden electors 126 votes, but the board decided they could not hear evidence as to the truth or falsity of the returns, and upon the face of the returns the vote of the county was as follows: For the Hayes electors, 1,084; for the Tilden electors, 1,267. The result included the 219 votes for the Hayes electors which were added to the vote cast at Archer precinct, Box No. 2, by Black and Vance. These returns were sent to the Governor and Secretary of State. After these returns were filed with the Secretary of State, an effort was made to invalidate them so far as Archer precinct, box No. 2, was concerned. Affidavits signed by Floyd Duke and Greene R. Moore, and an official statement from M. Webster, clerk, were filed with the State Canvassing Board, for the purpose of showing that the returns from Archer Precinct, Box No. 2, were false and fraudulent. It also appeared that Mr. Belton, the Justice of the Peace, had not signed the return filed with the Secretary of State and Governor. One or the duplicate returns were sent back to Alachua county, and Belton's signature was obtained. Moore also was induced to make a counter affidavit denying the truth of his former affidavit. A counter affidavit was also obtained from Floyd Duke, denying his former affidavit.

The Grand Jury of Alachua county investigated the Archer precinct matter but failed to find any fraud, and passed a resolution to that effect. Whereupon Mr. Webster was induced to withdraw his statement and make another to the effect that he was satisfied that the return was all right. Then affidavit and statements were laid before the State Canvassing Board and the returns were counted. This result gave the Hayes electors 219 votes more than were cast for them.

I have never heretofore made any written statement or given any evidence regarding this election in Alachua county.

L. G. DENNIS.

The above was sworn to in Florida before a Justice of the Peace, and is certified to by the Secretary of State.

An entirely new development is made in regard to the frauds committed in Columbia county. Neither before the Returning Board nor the House investigating committee was it alleged that there was anything crooked in Columbia county. And y