

FRIDAY, MAY 16, 1879.

Read article on first page entitled  
the Bayonet party, and reflect.

In the first veto message the Fraud asserts that 'the troops could not be used at voting places, under the laws.' In the second veto goes back on his first statement and says that 'the Government might be overthrown if the military could not be used on election days. What a can-  
did smart Fraud he is!

Rebel brigadiers in the House, rebel brigadiers in the Senate, rebel brigadier postmaster general Key holding the bread and butter of our consul in the hollow of his hand, rebel brigadier guerilla minister to China Mosby, rebel brigadiers everywhere. How the thought narrows the average radical soul!

The preamble to the bill which called forth Hayes' last veto declares:

The presence of troops at the polls is contrary to the spirit of our institutions and the traditions of our people, and tends to destroy the freedom of elections.

In the face of this Hayes declares that he will use the troops at any place at any time he pleases. But if Congress refuse appropriations for that purpose, we guess he won't.

The Rensselaer Dramatic Company will give another entertainment at Starr's Hall, Saturday evening, May 24th, and promise the funniest plays of the season. The programme consists of the drama of Robert Macaire and the laughable and indescribable of *Simple Simon's Mis-  
happ*. Written for the occasion, and introduced for the first time in Rensselaer, the laughable optical illusion of *The Mechanical Head*. Don't fail to go and laugh.

Hayes refers to the action of President Jefferson in the case of Burr's conspiracy, but, like a fraud that he is, omitted to state what the New York Sun says is a notorious fact, that in his instructions to his confidential agent, directed him first to call upon the governors of the States to exert their power, and, in the event of their failure to do so, or their inability to cope with the persons engaged in the conspiracy, then the regulars and the militia of other States were to be called upon and employed. Jefferson believed in obeying the constitution, and section four of article of the constitution was his guide in this emergency.

**FESTIVAL THANKS!**  
The Festival held at the Presbyterian Church, Friday evening, May 9th, 1879, realized the net sum of \$26 53, which has been paid on the organ. The committee tender thanks to the public for their liberal patronage and wish especially to acknowledge the favors of Messrs. R. S. Goddard, F. W. Bedford, Louis Kern, Frank Sims, Samuel Baudach Riley Nowels, A. S. LaRue, A. Leopold, N. Warner, Eliz. Phillips, and James W. McEwen; Mrs. Harvey Wood, Mrs. M. L. Spitzer, Mrs. Chasie Price, Mrs. Zimri Dwiggin, Mrs. F. J. Sears, Mrs. Peter Rhoads, Mrs. James W. McEwen, Mrs. Henry A. Barkley, Mrs. Dr. Loughridge, Mrs. Jas. S. Wigmore, Miss Lila Duvall, Mrs. Ezra L. Clark, Miss C. Chidler, Messrs. Spencer & Legg, Mrs. Dr. Washburn, Mrs. Jos. D. Cowdin, Mrs. Cotton, Mrs. G. W. Spitzer, and Miss Julia Smith, for contributions and assistance. Encouraged by past success the teachers of the Sabbath School will give a Strawberry Festival on Thursday, 22d of May. Proceeds to be applied on organ. By order of  
COMMITTEE.

On Tuesday last, in the Senate, Mr. Davis of West Virginia, chairman of the committee on appropriations said that the question of increasing the bonded debt was not in this bill (legislative, executive and judicial appropriation). The question involved was whether they should take a backward step in resumption which he was not willing to do, although he did not approve of all the secretary of the treasury had done in the way of resumption. He thought the Senate ought not to interfere with the law for the redemption of fractional currency, but that they might pay the arrears of pensions with the \$23,000,000 of silver dollars now in the treasury.

Mr. Voorhees said that he was going to vote for the appropriation of the \$10,000,000 lying idle in the treasury to the payment of the arrears of pension. The senator from West Virginia (Davis) informed this body that he would take no step backward in resumption. He (Voorhees) would take a thousand steps backward, if he could, to restore the interests of the people, wrecked by bankruptcy thrust upon the country. The machinery of the secretary of the treasury had withdrawn the benefits of circulation from business channels and placed them in the hands of capitalists resting on the shoulders of labor. There was no specific resumption, but only an inflation of the currency. If an act had been passed declaring that the Government would receive its own money for what was due to it greenbacks could have been put ten years ago where they now are. The boast was made of \$150,000,000 of bonds being taken in one day by a National bank or two. When so much money was drawn from the channels of circulation the country became a dead sea instead of a running stream, carrying fructifying water over the land. It business were prosperous money would not be found seeking investment at 4 per cent. In the time of peace the spirit of avarice seeks an opportunity to hold more of the pub-

lic debt, while the people are hungry, owing to the withdrawal of capital from trade, and unable to obtain the labor which they seek.

**Voorhees on Cowboy Sherman:** In the Senate, on Wednesday, Mr. Voorhees said that he this morning saw the secretary of the treasury circulating in this chamber. If this cloak room and back door influence was to prevail, the sooner the bill of the Senator from Ohio was passed the better. This surreptitious way of coming in was beneath contempt. If a member of the cabinet was not willing to take the full measure of responsibility let him keep away. They did not want him to come and go in this manner. When he (Voorhees) was a member of the House he saw the secretary of the treasury (Fessenden) conversing with members on public business, but who left the hall when it was proposed that he give to the House what he was peddling over the floor, and now the senate should resent the offense of the secretary of the treasury who sought to exert back-door influence. Yesterday the Senate had voted to apply idle money to the payment of pensions, and to do the soft velvet step of the secretary was heard while he passed drumming up recruits.

Seems Sherman don't want the idle money applied to the payment of pensions.

On Wednesday, in the House, while referring to the demonetization of silver, Gen. Ewing, of Ohio, was asked by a radical: "Was it not more an accident than a mistake?" The old hero replied that "he believed that it was an ingenious, well devised and secretly executed fraud upon the American people. The people of Europe and the United States were laboring under a heavy weight of public and private debts and taxation. There must come some relief. There must come some revival of prices from the enforced gold level, and it could only come by restoring silver and gold to an equal free unlimited coinage."

Whatever tended to degrade and impoverish laboring masses of the country tended, inevitably and swiftly, to the establishment of class rule, which had always and everywhere only one humanity. In conclusion, he said, Shall we use silver? Shall we open our mint to its unlimited coinage? Shall we use it to get out of discharge the enormous burden of the public and private debt, under which the energies of our people are sinking, to lighten the tremendous debts which so oppress the people; shall we use it to bind through all artis of our industries a throng of renewed and vigorous life? Statesmanship, honesty, patriotism—all demand that we should discharge the enormous burden of the public and private debt, under which the energies of our people are sinking, to lighten the tremendous debts which so oppress the people; shall we use it to bind through all artis of our industries a throng of renewed and vigorous life?

The postmaster general has issued the following order: Owing to the rapid increase in mails and the establishment of many new post offices throughout the country, this department finds it necessary, in order to secure a speedy transmission of the heavy mails now passing, particularly over the trunk lines of railroads, to request the public that in all cases the name of the county, as well as the postoffice and the state, be inscribed upon the letters, newspapers and other matter forwarded by mail."

**Antidote to Arsenic.**

Dr. James B. McCaw, according to the Canadian Journal of Medical Science, remarks that diazoyl iron (which has recently been recommended as an antidote to arsenic) is simply a p. oxide of iron, and exceedingly sensitive to oxygen. Hence, on slight exposure to the atmosphere, it unites with the oxygen of the latter, forming a soluble compound, which is known for an antidote to arsenic, and claims for it precedence over all others; first because it forms the surest antidote; and second, because the ingredients are always readily accessible, even to the country physician who carries a salve bag: Tincture of chloride of iron, one drachm; bicarbonate of soda (or potash), one drachm; tepid water, a teacupful. Mix. The arseniooxide of iron is immediately formed in solution of chloride of sodium. Give this mixture almost ad libitum. It is a perfect antidote to arsenic.

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