
FRIDAY MORNING, OCT. 23 ,1868. Catechism for the People, by a Demcratic Bondholder.

Question-Why are the masses of the people so dissatisfied and disconten-

Answer. Because.

The taxes are burdensome. The price of living is high

3. The earnings of labor are small Why are the taxes burdensome A. Because we have a heavy interest

to pay upon a heavy | uhlic debt. Q. Why is the price of living high! A. Because the farmers and the man

who produces the means of living must was to the Government.

Why, are the earnings of labor

A. Because the workingman out of his earnings must make good to the produqer the taxes he pays to the Government.

Who then pays the taxes which to pay the interest on the public A. The workingman. It is upon the

labor of the country that the burden rests Q Does the workingmen who owns no property pay takes for the support of

the Covernment? A Yes He pays to the manufacturer the tax which he, in his turn, pays to the Government for the article manufac-He'is taxed for what the merchant pays to the Government as import duty on the sugar, coffee, tea and other necessaries of life that he uses. He is

taxed to pay back to the tanner the Internal Revenue tax which he in turn pays to the Government, for the shoes he wears. He is taxed to pay the reve nue tax upon the dress his wife wears the ribbon his daughter wears, the books his children use at rebool

Q What class of persons pay State and County tax, City tax, Road tax, and

Q What follows?

A The have great difficulty in bet-tering their conditions. After providing for their recessary wants, they have little or nothing let Q' How much has been raised in this

way from the people during the last three years of people $\Lambda = \frac{1}{5} \frac{1}{7} \frac{1}{7} \frac{1}{100} \frac{1}{100} \frac{1}{100} \frac{1}{100}$

O How has it been extended !

In paying the expenses of the Gov-

O What then will become of the threw!

 $\Lambda_{\mathbf{a}}$ As the National delitinereases the of their payment will grow less, once ! until finally, as in the cive of individually, the Government will become Dani it and these bondholders lose | Give a the peace and protection for those who told | Democrats delin 1860 for the all their money or by willing to take a prespectly unfor the laws we are entired to by the leavest left or both leavest left or by the leavest left or by th

for your without any diminution, and bave beaten thousands of their majority lebor end toil and spin, when they see down. If our cause was just in the past that there is no reduction of the public it is just now, and while the Republic debt, but an increase thereif, and no cans are drunk with victory let us, who hebtening of the burden of life. And as saith is generally destered in the hands of a few, and poverty, or emoderat coronnetances, are the common lot of the majority of mankind; they will continually grow more restless they finally rise up against the bond-

.0

Q Cannot the Government prevent

A Yes. By the power of the army, but that would be by establishing a Military Despotism in a free country
Q. Will not the establishment of Ne-

gro Suffrage in the Southern States redeem the public credit, and ensure the payment of the bonds.

A No. They will be less disposed

and less able to work for the taxes than the white man of the North.

Q. Is there no hone then for the pub-

lic creditor and the Bondholder?
A. Yes. If the Standing Army, the Freedman's Bureau, the long session of Congress, and the thousands of Federal offices now established in the land were abolished, the mil ions of money neces-sary to maintain them might be approprinted to the reduction of the public Every dollar paid upon the prinat the same time lighten the burdens of taxation, and make the people more con-

paid the money out for the Government

and for how long A. The Radical party, and for nearly

eight years

O Will they do any better in the fu A Not, judging by the past. business man could continue in his em-

management of his fluancial affairs than the Radical party has done.

Q. What then is the interest and duty of the Bondbolders!

A. To go for a change of rulers To turn out the unfaithful and extravagant public servants. To vote for the Demo-oratic National ticket. To vote for Sey-mour and Blair — Exchange.

On With the Fight.

Pentayleania Republican

Ohio Republican " What shall we do now ?" asks a Dem

crat, to day. Go right on with the contest till the people recover their senses—till the rights of States be restored—till taxa-tion be made equal—till the working man and, producer have protection under support idleness, for ours is a contest for principle, for the rights of the peo-rie, and for that liberty which cank bleeding to the earth when Lincoln first set his foot in Washington-for that lib-erly which will suffer still more at the hands of the gnorant Grant, should be be elected.

What shall we do now ?"

Fight on for the Right! We stood as about the door of every defender of Dem ocracy -we have seen the money of Releaves at the feet of voters, inviting them to rest to their death on these treacher but with us it ever has been, and it ever

life to us prove it as never before igno. the charges that are being all cowardly policy, warring only against them by the people

r the great principe We shall fight it out on this line if a

A In paying the exponence of the Government and the interest of the National debt.

Q. Has nothing been paid on the principle and why?

A No. Because the money left after paying the interest on the public debt.

We war upon those who by front in the first like period ending in 180s, a positive facility of the same of the Cambridge for the same head were \$15, conforts or pledges, are day after day.

A No. Because the money left after paying to destroy liberty, and rear on the runs of our once peoul lemple and will be found to the public debt unique and accursed despotem.

Replication with the hight. Our armor is girled on a sew of once before or viets the support of the girled on a sew of one before or viets the support of the problem of the problem of the problem.

Replication with the hight. Our armor is girled on a sew of one before or viets the support of the girled on a sew of one before or viets to the war has nothing to do with a kights wasted by a ringle facility. The body is the condition of the left of the principle of the war has nothing to do with a kights wasted by a ringle facility.

Q. What when is the condition of the left of the principle of the

stales by a rrupt should be public. Q When should be public die of should be public die of the greater to day than at the sweetsket win the fill nor in the next classes. It is not to be consistent of the government to be public die of the greater to day than at the sweetsket win the fill nor in the next classes. It is not find the total of ordinary of family use is used, the man who has the article last, of who consumes it, paying the whole take the briden in the whole take the whole take

Give us back the Liberty you over

Give us back the States never out of the Union!

Give us equal taxation, as we

Give us while men to goveru!

O Cannot the debt be redeemed by ed sires, and we are content A Yes But it is feared that the warring for the Right! Ours have been out in the placed them their did now they have a will not suffer and additional a fight for principles—we have wond!

The people do not see any const gether in the past-stand closer now and

Q. What danger (fin is to be feared for it when the post and why?

A. Regulation by the people, because they lith a post and position of 1864; we from its advanced position of 1864; we love liberty, on with the fight

Cowards to the rear

Brave men to the front ! Steady, men -once again, forward

charge Sand by your gras -give not an such, the battle is not last, for there is no victory for those not able to hold their own -N Y Democrat

A LITTLE COSTLY -Gen Grant istar ying at Galena, closely abut up in his ecoluded residence, so that no one gets a night of him. In the meantime some \$400 or \$500 of the people's money is expended daily in sending telegrams to him. All the correspondence in regard to his duties at Washington is conduct-ed by telegraph. It is well that the country should know what the people have to pay to keep the Radical candidate for the Peridency out of sight of the people who are expected to vote for him

-Democrats remember when Republican hullies were sent to your houses compelling you to put out flags, or have your bouses mobbed and yourself and family abused and empetimes knock This will be

Who are Responsible.

Very few, even among the Radicals bemselves, are willing to attempt a ref usation of the charges of corruption and fraud which the Democracy have brought gainst the Radicals, in this campaign It is a fact well known, and one that he been frequently confessed by Raical

During the canvass of 1860 the great charge of the Radicals, who supported Lucoln, was that the people could not ear the extravagance and corruptions of a Democratic administration any longer; that the expenses of the government had reached the enormous sum of eventy five millions of dollars per aunum, and it could not be borne,

With this cry of retrenchment and re-form the Radicals went into power, and from that time to this have had entire outrol of the government, except the Judiciary. Congress is the branch that is solely responsible for the reckless squandering of the people's money that has been raging so tearfully for the past tew years. Congress makes all the apwhich now compel industry to progrations forthis thing and that, and ilso-to fill in the deficiencies, which getting to be somewhat large in the vatous departments. Congress determines the amount necessary to be conlected for is uses and abuses, and then sends the tax gatherer around, and the people have

The Radical Convention which nominated Gen. Grant, and which was made ip mainly by Rump Congressmen, passed. now, in 64, when Demontacy was less a resolution declaring for retrenchment popular than now, and when bayoness and reform and accusing the President opular than now, and when bayonets and reform and accusing the President hone like frost fishes in the winter air of reckless extravagance. This will be laughable to one who understauds how this appropriation business works publicanism, as now, filling like autumn will seem funny to those who know how the Rump Raticals saddled the enormous burlieus of the Freedman's Bureau ous beds we have seen others stop to upon the people and how the President ack the way, or to give up the contest, embeavored to prevent it by his veto And how the Rump Congress hurdened the taxpayer with a large mending army ed for political effect upon the approach but with us it ever has been, and it ever but the large standing army shall be, Fight on for the Right.

So far in 1868, our vote is larger than in October 1864, and the Republican expenses of reconstructing the Scates, in October 1864, and the Republican expenses of reconstructing the Scates, according to the securised whinse of the less. Groat games are seldom played in one day. But the game of Redication Besides this they, have ing army in the South to keep up a forced numerous other loads upon the Freedinen's Bure u with its swarms of the location played in one day. But the game of Edicalism. Besides this they, have ing army in the Sauth to keep up a liberty vs. tyranoy is going on, and liberty restrictions to the forced numerous other loads up in the Freedman's Bure u with its swarms of proaches; his kneek knocking, and the erry shall not be enough of America bound to the taxpayers, which the perty official—to maintain a flect knock slobber of tolacce running down his cas who tollschold not be made shave to President has endeavired to prevent, and about the birbors of Europe with its parallel not but in violation of the Constitution of all officers dancing a tendance upon princes.

13.33

13.34

14. Dy

shall from this day on, while God gives pousible, and they alone must answer handrell and sixty militars of dollars life to us prove it as never before igno-the charges that are being brought per annum

They to be into power after the elec-tions of 1860, upon the cry of retricts life time is consumed in the end aver to occut. the expenses of the government restore Liberty to her throne. Victories must be reduced. During the healy ear might elite but defests never disheser "on fugdane o"; a year univer y on the how?

en, for ours is a contest, for the Right, it administration the expenses in ler the

Every dollar of the debt, if pact at

Every dollar of the debt, if pact at which some ror later must trooned. Thead of rouvil hat "were \$0,077,088 95,

We war up in those who by fruit "on the a tike period cuding in 1805, a

expenditures now, as compared with make him the cars paw of the men those and it Democratic rule? The year to whom we owe all the financial cycl-1804 was a year of peace, and we are peace yet we find the Radicals spending in 1867 almost four times more than the

Democrate did in 1860 for the ordinary prespetity under the laws we are enti-itled to by the legacy left us by honor which, a few years since run into power upon the cry of reform? When the people placed them their did they expect ous kond of reform, and now they are!

The people do not see any consideraof the Co cigo Ridical Convention dedaring for retrenchment, when the pollicians that passed it go directly home and to nominate for Congress the same Radical plunderers who, have so long been roboting the people. In Wisconsti Heldland how the money was expected. every Jicotin who occupied a seat in the so called fortieth Congress, has been renominated for the forty-nrat, snowing conclusively that the professions of economy outlie jart of the Jacob its, are snares to estou those of the people, who

nay not suspect their tricks There can be no reform until a different Congress to elec ed by the people The same man who have plundered and robbed the people for the past seven years will p under and rob them for the next seventy or more, unless the people are true to themselves and return them o that o' scurity in which they belong -La Crosse Democrat.

-During the four years of President Polk's administration, which ing cluded the Mexican war, the expenses of the War Department were \$90 510,788.
The expenses of that same department for the year ending the lat of July, 1868, the third year of peace, are \$128,858,-494, or over \$38,000,000 more during one your of years than they were during four years of Democratic rule, with the Mexican war on their hands. Is there Mexican war on their hands Is there any wonder that the cost of living remains at an oppressive figure to the mechanics and laboring classes of the country.

B. C. declared that Badicalism would triumph "from Dan to Omega!"

The cry of the people is for more greenbacks and fewer bare backs.

Working Men Look at these Figures.

Wilson G. Hunt, three gentlemen of standing in New York city, heavily in terested in the fluancial and commercial presperity of the country, have address Bed a letter to the Hon. Alexander Delleaders, that the Jacobin administra-tions of the past seven years have mar. Director of the Bureau of Statistics been most intambusly corrupt and Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. asking a reply to the following inquiries :

I .- What have been the total receipt and expendatures of the Government, du-

ring the last fi-cal year ?
11-What are the estimated expendi

ures of the current fi-cal year?

III-What are the estimated revenues of the current fiscal year; and in what

official figures:

Expenditures for the present Deficiency \$164,339,212,23

Here we have an increase of the publand prevent these ignorant, degraded jeo debt during the current fiscal year of one hundred and sixty four millions three hundred and thirty-nine thousand, two hundred and thirty-nine thousand, two hundred and thirty-nine thousand, two hundred and thirty-nine thousand to hundred and thirty-nine thousand to have the first and the fi hundred and twelve dollars and twenty-

but the official record, furnished by a sworn officer of the Treasury Depart.

expenses of the Government for the curtaxes, during the same period, is caused by the action of Congress in temporarily removing the tax on certain articles of manufacture. That removal was intend A. The man or woman and minor who here the owners of real estate, whether it be much or little

Q. Does the boundholder pay any of these taxes on his bonds.

A. No.

Q. What is the lawful rate of interest in the State of Penneyivanna.

A. Six per cent.

A. Six per cent.

A. Six per cent.

Q. What is the lawful rate of interest in the State of Penneyivanna.

A. Six per cent.

Q. What is the lawful rate of interest bonds to make the shade of the poster. The state of the received in the poster to interfere with their extravagants and purpose of the poster to interfere who are the workers of the taxygant and introduced to provent, and of right, they deprived the their extravagants without such effort are their extravagants and introduced to enable the Radiusl party to clear their extravagants and introduced to enable the Radiusl party to clear their extravagants and introduced to enable the Radiusl party to clear their extravagants and introduced to enable the Radiusl party to clear their extravagants and introduced to enable the Radiusl party to clear their extravagants and introduced to enable the Radiusl party to clear their extravagants and introduced to enable the Radiusl party to clear their extravagants and introduced to enable the Radiusl party to clear their extravagants and introduced to enable the Radiusl party to clear their extravagants and introduced to the power to interfere with their extravagants and introduced to enable the Radiusl party to clear their extravagants and interfere with their extravagants and introduced to enable the Radiusl party to clear their extravagants and interfere with their extravagants and interfere with their extravagants and interfere with their extravagants and introduced to the sourcest and purpose to make the band purpose.

A. They can begreve the without expiral.

A. They can begreve the with the first of the country to the country and the country and the ty botters and min without capital?

A. They can begrow no money from poor of all nations. Ours is a fight for the capitalists upon their real estate, others—a fight for the laboring men of except by paying high rates of interest of the formers of the West—for the from the first countrians, and we capitalists upon their real estate.

O What follows?

A. They can begrow no money from poor of all nations. Ours is a fight for the national countries and useless expenditures that the K. A. cal administration has made, the industry of the nation to fin excess of Ratical thieves is alone real of debt amounting to more than the continual countries of the first call programme as it is a first call prog spending all we receive and mortgiging the industry of the nation for an existen-

cinnot set anide the fict, that labor not only conquers all things, but it pays

If the working man does not pay for shortese expenditure directly he pays indirectly. When every article of family use is taxed, the man who has

Can any one tell us why the enormous | policy-and whose very incapacity must that surround us

Pendleton's Anecdote.

In a speech at Milwaukee, Mr. Pendle ton told the following anecds te-

In 1865, after the surrender or the Confenerate troops, we but an loding war in the West. I do not know wo other you ever heard of it here in bile. and yet it cost you \$45 000,000 - A ... publican member of Congress said I quo e from Republican ent. anti, m, triends -a Republican member at Cou green had occasion to investi, at that subject, and his report is published in He tells us that the death or each La dian cost the people, \$2 000,000 1 4 tells us of an equalition of a certifu valient Colonel from his own State, I believe, who was burning was mituary ardor. He enlisted a thousand men = He obtained from the Government of the United States a thousand horses. He obtained excellent and abundant arms ile loaded his ample train with commissary stores which cost the Government \$6,000,000 He went upon his expect tion; he returned; he made his report. He reported that he had list all his horses; that he had lost all his wagons; but he had expended all his ammuniion; that he had eaten up all his pro

visions, and that he had killed one Indian [Laughter and Cheers]
A rider who was employed by the
Overland Express Company, whose soul
was also fired with martial arder, when

- SCHUYLER COLFAX.

Henry Grinnel, Royal Phelps and Schuyler Colfax's Speech, Made in 1855, After his Return from the Know-Nothing Convention in Phil-

An old Fenian friend of this city has anded us the following from his scrap book for publication. It is an extract from one among the many speeches de livered by Schuyler Colfax, Radical can didate for Vice President, on his return to Indiana from the national Know Noth. ing convention, at Philadelphia, in 1855. Read it:

* * * * "Some tell me that many foreigners are intelligent; yes, intelli-gent. How in the name of the Almighty God can they say it? Look at the Dutchof the current manal year; and he condition will the Treasury be on the last of January, 1869, and 30th of June, see a ray of intelligence in that dirty. lss of January, 1869, and 30th of June, see a ray of intelligence in that dirty, 1869, respectively?

Mr Delmar in his reply, dated Sepme! Look at that dr.nken, blonted me! Look at the prince of the bottle. tember 26, 1868, gives us the following Irishman, with his rotgut whisky bottle in his pocket, and he drunk, swearing and reeling, and show me in that pollu-\$175,959,212,24 led face any spark of morality, intellection. 311,620,000,00 or education. The idea is perfectly abaurd; it is preposterous!

"We must change the laws of the land in and around our large cities and villages, and live by stealing and begging These are not electioneering figures, from the Americane. Some tell me they aworn officer of the Treasury Department—one whose position makes him the most reliable authority on all questions cans, and infellect and infelligence to the Americannected with the affairs of the United States Treasury. Sintes Treasury.

The disparity between the estimated point of the bayonet and with powder and lend. There is no use of talking min rent fi-cal year, and the geceipts from eingly, or of fearing results in regard to true in mary respects. Would you have the American citizen stand back, and the American citizen stand back, and innistrators of said estate, to and among let a bloated, red visaged, drunken brute of an Irishman zote instead of parties intrested at his office on Tuc day, himself? See the wretch was he ap-

stand back

"Again. You see a lop eared, wide mouthed, multer headed Dutchman coming up just from some hut in the Limb of Kraut; with the foam of beer atill sticking in his horse tail whiskers, and has breath smellings for the unions smooth to kill a waite man three hundred varies, and before he can say any any street of common Pleas of Cutte and Common Pleas of Cutte and Common Pleas of Cutte and Cutte dred yards, and before he can say any thing in the world but 'Democrat,' he public a leattie Court boxse in K. he remocrate and that voice courts as much on Monday the 23d may it Nivomber 150s. All the extravagance all this waste of the freeignty of the notion—whether expended under the color of law or stolen bodily by the thieses who court flairs at Washington my-Coeke, who take for the Boutholies of the theories of all the Joyan Cookes, who take for the Boutholies cannot set asole the fict, that labor not the same of the test asole the fict, that labor not the same of the test asole the fict, that labor not the same actualities of the field and the first and the first and the first and the first and showing the first and about make the first of the decisions to decisions to five the first and about make the first and shown the first and shown the first and shown the first of the decisions to the first and shown the first of the decisions to the first and shown the first of the decisions the first and shown the first to vice than the first and shown the first of the decisions to the first and shown the first to the first and shown the first to the first and shown the first title and interest of the decisions to first and shown the first title and interest of the decisions to first the first title and interest of the decisions. They have no more right to vice than the first will be first and shown the first to the first and shown the first title and interest of the decisions to first the first title and interest of the decisions to first with the first title and interest of the decisions to first title and interest of the decis (Ind.) Sun

By way of answer to all each Radicals who are either too ignorant to know or street in central City in said to do not consider a stable on rear energy and on venil to tell the unit and and said. conversal to tell the right (s) had not a first a configuration of the social and produced in the configuration of the tree and to drop in Config Cop and a social accordance to the following list of invitely of every darks the property of boson Malleran I. b. mency of the Givernment.

A meaning as that of any individual all the all the

	014	Pres	
	Prices	Tages	1.
Matches per gross.	24		\$1
Teaper 16 .	33	87	1
Coffee per lli	1 >	15	
Motasser catisp	≠ 20	₹0	
Sugar per 16,	7	y	
Salt per bus	3.3	42	
Tubarno per 16	26	66	
oup per lo	. 5	7	
Pepper per lle	25	25	
Chicago per 16	30	20	
Gunger per Îb 🔠 🧠	8	3.2	
Caseina per 16 .	39	70	1
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Figs per ib	10	20	
Orenges per box	2 00	6 00	8
Lorenna do	2 00	6 00	, 8
Canzles jerib		8	
Rice per 1b	. 5	7	
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Nails per 15	. 4	2	
Cardage per lo	10	12	
Alcohol, per gal		3 00	•

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	300 203 200 60 100 100 100 100 500	100 per 300 per 200 per 200 per 100 per 100 per 100 per 100 per 100 per 500 per 300 per

Regal Notices.

EXAMINATION OF TRACHERS.

Spring & Bellefonte, at Valentine's S. II Friday, Oct, 23d at 9 o'clock a. m.

No special examination, for the students will be held at the close of the Nermal Institute. Applicants should, as far as practicable, attend the examination in the dijectory of the students.

treable, attend the examination in the district where they expect to teach.

It is desirable that there be a full meeting of the Board of Directors on the day of examination. The important duty of selecting teachers should be agrended to at this time.

Directors should make an effort to have a full class of applicants. The secretary should be present at the hour of opening the should be present at the hour of opening the should be present at the hour of opening the should be present at the hour of opening the should be present at the hour of opening the should be present at the hour of opening the should be present at the hour of opening the should be present at the hour of the should be applied to the should be applied to the should be a s (9 a m) to give all needled intermation, and

(va in) to give an ineed of internation, and see that all applicants are present.

All Professional Certificates except those issued or renewed since the first Monday of June, 1866, coased to be valid after the hirst Monday of June, 1868. Special Examinations will be held at

Rebersburg, on Saturday, October 24th. Milheim, on Saturday, October 31st.

or the accommodation of such as were prevented by sickness or other unavoidable circumstances from attending at the proper-time, but all such applicants must come full ly prepared, according to the requirement of the law, as found on page 139. It M. MAGEE,

13 35 St

IN THE COURT OF COMMON Please of Centre county Smith, Seltzer & Co vs D W. Zeigler. The under-symed, an auditor appointed by the Coun-of Common Please of Centre county, to disof Common views or control court arising out tribute the money now in court arising out of the sale of the per onal property of D. W. tribute the money now in court arising out of the sale of the per onal property of D W. Zeigler, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bellefonte, at 10 octock si m, on Tuesday, the 20th day of October, A, D. 1888.

JOHN G. LOVE,

N THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE

distribution of the balance in the hands at ties E. Wasson, and War Thompson, Al-

ALS:

The following described brildings soil to grount of Joseph and Lurice holdors adwelling house two story high, breats five feet it out, and eighteen bedience metas in depth situated on a certain I to repre-t land fronting on the south spaced being street in Central City in sail county a li-

To the four and legal representaof Baniel Bossbore deceased 30 Take notice that, by virtue of a writ of 100 Pertir of esset loat of the Orphap's Court 16 of Court and Court 100 of Co Taken or letthat, by virtue of a writer 16 of Centro or so a load of the Orphagic Content of party or the Apparent of the Appa

D. Z. KLINE Sheef. 13-39-61

were, there would be less c. use for tomplaint. But every man knows they are not.

In connection with the above, we add the following hat of settledes, the prices of which have been increased from fifty to five hundred per cent, by the imposition of tariffs taxes, &c.

Boots, Shoes dc. 100 per cent. Naval stores 200 per cent. Naval stores 200 per cent. Paints and Oils 200 per cent. Books and Stationery 100 per cent. Books and Stationery 100 per cent. In BANKRUPTCY.

In BANKRUPTCY.

In U. S. Dis. Court, Western District of

A rider who was employed by the Overland Express Company, whose soul was also fired with martial ardor, when he came into the settlement, reported that this Colonel lied—under a mistake, is suppose—for he himself had killed that one ludian. [Renewed langhter.]

The war between this express rider and the valiant Colonel waxed warm, until some hunters in the neighborhood come to hear of it, and they brought the content to an natimely end by declaring that they knew the Indian to be still alive. [Boisteagus laughter and cheers]

—Every defaulter in a Federal office is exerting all the influence in his power to elect Grant. His election is the only hope that class has to continue their plundering.

Faints and Oils. 200 per cent. Bry goods ... 500 per cent. Clothing. 160 per cent through the state of content to the action of the settlement, reported that this clothing. 160 per cent through the content of his will be reported to an untimely end by declaring that they knew the Indian to be still alive. [Boisteagus laughter and cheers]

—Every defaulter in a Federal office is exerting all the influence in his power to elect Grant. His election is the only hope that class has to continue their plundering.

Faints and Oils. 200 per cent. Clothing. 160 per cent through the content of the per cent through the content of the his content of the his content of the his content of the wilder of the valiant to long the cent of John Edward, of Miles town the earth of the cast of John Edward, of Miles town through the exitate of John Edward, of the exitate of John Edward, of Miles town through the exitate of John Edward, of Miles town through the exitate of John Edward, of Miles town through the exitate of John Edward, of Miles town through the exitate of John Edward, of Miles town through the exitate of John Edward, of Miles town through the exitate of John Edward, of Miles town through the exitate of John Edward, of Miles town through the exitate of John Edward, of Miles town through the exitate of John Edward, of Miles town thr