The Centre Reporter.

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CENTRE HALL, Pa., Sept. 9, 1880.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
WINFIELD SCOTT HANCOCK,
OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.
WILLIAM H. ENGLISH,
OF INDIANA.

STATE TICKET.

SUPREME JUDGE,
GEORGE A. JENKS, Jefferson County.

AUDITOR GENERAL,
ROBERT P. DECHERT, Philadelphia.

IMPORTANT TO VOTERS.

To secure their votes, Voters must have paid a State or County Tax one month before the Election and within the two years immediately preceding the date of one month before the Election. The last day for paying Tax this year is October 2nd.

The army is laboring under disadvantages and has been used unlawfully attimesin the judgment of the people (in mine certainly), and we have losta greatdeal of the kindly feeling which the community at large once felt for us. "It is time to stop and unload." Hancock to Sherman, December, 1876.

DEMOCRATIC DELEGATE ELECTION.

The Democratic voters of Centre county will meet at the regular place of holding the general election for their district, on

Saturday, September 18, 1880,

to elect delegates to the Democratic County Convention. The election will open at 2 o'clock p. m., and close at 6 o'clock p. m.

The Delegates chosen at the above time will meet in the Court House, at Bellefont, on TUESDAY, the 21st day of SEPTEMBER, at 2 o'clock, p. m., te nominate one candidate for Congress, subject to the decision of the Congressional Conferees, two candidates for Assembly, and one candidate for District Attorney, and transact such other business as may be regularly brought before it.

The number of delegates to which each district is entitled under the preseet apportionment, is as follows:

Bellefonte,	N. W.	2	Harris twp.	2
	S. W.	2	Howard "	1
	W. W.	1	Huston "	2
Howard Borough		1	Liberty "	2
Milesburg "		1	Marion "	5
Millheim "		3	Miles "	1
Phillipsburg "		3	Patton "	3
Unionville "		1	Penn "	N. 3
Benner Township		2	Potter "	S. 4
Boggs "		3	Potter "	2
Burnside "		1	Rush "	2
Curtin "		1	Snowshoe "	4
College "		2	Spring "	1
Ferguson "	old	3	Taylor "	1
Ferguson "	new	1	Union "	4
Gregg "		5	Walker "	1
Half Moon "		1	Worth "	1
Haines "				

The above apportionment was made under the authority of the following resolution, adopted August 14, 1866:

Resolved, That hereafter the Democratic County Convention in Centre county shall be composed of one delegate from every fifty Democratic votes polled at each and every Gubernatorial election in said county, which said Delegates shall be allotted to the several boroughs and townships by the Standing Committee of the County in proportion to the Democratic votes polled in the several election districts at the Gubernaterial election next proceding the County Convention.

The delegate election in all cases, will be conducted strictly in accordance with the rules of the party heretofore adopted, except as to the time of opening and closing which is as above stated. The following are the rules.

1st. The election for delegates to represent the different districts in the annual Democratic county convention, shall be held at the usual place of holding the general elections of each district, on the Saturday preceding the third Tuesday in September, in each and every year, beginning at two o'clock p. m., on said day, continuing until six o'clock p. m.

2d. The said delegate elections shall be held by an election board, to consist of the member of County Committee for each district, and two other Democratic voters thereof, who shall be appointed or designated by the County Committee. In case any of the persons so constituting the board shall be absent from the place of holding the election for a quarter of an hour after the time appointed, by Rule First, for the opening of the same, his or their place or places shall be filled by an election, to be conducted, viva voce, by the Democratic voters present at the time.

3d. Every qualified voter of the district who at the late general election voted the Democratic ticket, shall be entitled to a vote at the delegate elections; and any qualified elector of the district who will pledge his word of honor to support the Democratic ticket at the next general election shall be permitted to vote at the delegate elections.

4th. The voting at all delegate elections shall be by ballot; upon which ballot shall be written or printed the name or names of the delegate or delegates voted for, together with any instructions which the voter may desire to give the delegate or delegates. Each ballot shall be received from the person voting the same, by a member of the election board, and by him deposited in a box or other receptacle provided for that purpose, to which box or other receptacle no person but members of the election borad have access.

5th. No instructions shall be received or recognized unless the same be voted upon the ballot as provided in Rule Fourth, nor shall such instructions if voted upon the ballot, be binding upon the delegates, unless one-half or more of the ballots shall contain instructions concerning the same office. Whenever half or more of the ballots shall contain instructions concerning any office, the delegates elected at such elections shall be held to be instructed to support the candidate having the highest number of votes for such office.

6th. Each election board shall keep an accurate list of the names of all persons voting at such elections; when the list of voters together with a full and complete return of such election containing an accurate statement of the persons elected delegates and all instructions voted shall be certified by said board, to the County Convention, upon printed blanks to be furnished by the County Convention.

7th. Whenever from any district qualified Democratic voters, in numbers equal to five times the delegates which such district has in the County Convention, shall complain in writing of an undue election or false return of delegates or of instructions, in which complaints the alleged facts shall be specifically set forth and verified by an affidavit of one or more persons, such complainants shall have the right to contest the seat of such delegates or the validity of such instructions. Such complaint shall be heard by a committee of five delegates to be appointed by the President of the Convention; which said committee shall proceed to hear the parties, their proofs and allegations, and as soon as may be report to the Convention what delegates are entitled to seats therein, and what instructions are binding upon such delegates. Whereupon the Convention shall proceed immediately upon the calls of yeas and nays to adopt or reject the report of the contesting parties. In which call of yeas and nays, the names of the delegates whose seats are contested or whose instructions are disputed shall be omitted.

8th. All delegates must reside in the district they represent. In case of absence or inability to attend, substitutions may be made from citizens of the district.

9th. Delegates must obey the instructions given them by their respective districts, and if violated, it shall be the duty of the President of the convention to cast the vote of such delegate or delegates in accordance with the instructions; and the delegate or delegates so offending shall be forthwith expelled from the convention and shall not be eligible to any office or place of trust in the party for a period of two years.

10th. In a convention a majority of all voters shall be necessary to a nomination; and no person's name shall be excluded from the list of candidates until after the third ballot or vote, when the persons receiving the least number of votes shall be omitted and struck from the roll, and so on at each successive vote until a nomination be made.

11th. If any person who is a candidate for any nomination before a county convention, shall be proven to have offered or paid any money, or other valuable thing, or made any promise of a consideration or reward to any person for his vote or influence, to secure the delegate from any district, or shall have offered or paid any money or valuable thing, or promised any consideration or reward, to any delegate for his vote or to any person with a view of inducing or securing the votes of delegates, or if the same shall be done by any other person with the knowledge and consent of such candidate, the name of such candidate shall be immediately stricken from the list of candidates; or if such fact be ascertained after his nomination to any office and before the final adjournment the nomination shall be struck from the ticket and the vacancy supplied by a new nomination, and in either case, such person shall be ineligible to any nomination of the convention, or to an election as a delegate thereafter. And in case it shall be alleged after the adjournment of the convention that any candidate put in nomination has been guilty of such acts or of any other fraudulent practices to obtian such nomination, the charge shall be investigated by the County Committee, and such steps taken as the good of the party may require.

12th. If any delegate shall receive any money or other valuable thing, or accept the promise of any consideration or reward to be paid, delivered or secured to him or to any person for such candidate, as an inducement for his vote, upon proof of the fact to the satisfaction of the convention, such delegate shall be forthwith expelled and shall not be received as a delegate to any further convention and shall be ineligible to any party nomination.

13th. Cases arising under the 7th, 11th and 12th rules, shall have precedence over all other business in convention until determined.

14th. That the term of the chairman of the county committee shall begin on the first day of January of each and every year.

15th. That the delegates from the several boroughs and townships be authorized in conjunction with the chairman of the county committee to appoint the members of the committee for the various boroughs and townships.

COMMITTEES TO HOLD DELEGATE ELECTIONS.

1. Bellefonte Borough, North ward—William Galbraith, Chairman; Frank P. Blair, W. F. Reber.
2. Bellefonte Borough, South ward—W. C. Heinle, Chairman, Dr. Jas. H. Dobbins, John McDermot.
3. Bellefonte Borough, West ward—William Harper, Chairman; W. A. Morrison, S. A. McQuistion.
4. Milesburg Borough—Frank E. Bible, Chairman; C. K. Essington, O. P. Kreamer.
5. Howard Borough—A. J. Gardner, Chairman; Howard Brickley, Alexander Henderson.
6. Millheim Borough—J. H. Reifsnyder, Chairman; J. C. Smith, J. H. Breon.
7. Philipsburg Borough—C. G. Herlinger, Chairman; J. J. Lingle, Albert Owen.
8. Unionville Borough—Patrick J. McDonnel, Chairman; A. J. Griest, Dr. Constans Cambridge.
9. Benner Township—Uriah Stover, Chairman; John Rishel, John Knox.
10. Boggs Township—James A. McClain, Chairman; Col. Jas. F. Weaver, John A. Whitehill.
11. Burnside Township—William Hipple, Chairman; B. Veideffer, John Mulholland.
12. College Township—Hon. Samuel Gilliland, Chairman; Frank Taylor, Jacob Botorf.
13. Curtin Township—David Delong, Chairman; David Brickley, Mitchell Leathers.
14. Ferguson Township, old precinct—R. G. Brett, Chairman; W. H. Fry, Peter Fry.
15. Ferguson Township, new precinct—O. M. Sheets, Chairman; Miles W. Walker, Simon Ward.
16. Gregg Township—M. L. Rishel, Chairman; S. J. Herring, T. B. Jemison.
17. Haines Township—George Keister, Chairman; H. A. Mingle, Solomon Ettinger.
18. Half Moon Township—John Ward, Chairman; J. H. Griffin, Charles Lynn.
19. Harris Township—Saml. Ishler, Chairman; Thomas Riley, Philip Myers.
20. Howard Township—David Tanyer, Chairman; J. N. Hall, Michael Confer.
21. Huston Township—Henry G. Chronister, Chairman; Daniel Irvin, John I. Miles.
22. Liberty Township—W. H. Gardner, Chairman; David Confer, Alfred Bitner.
23. Marion Township—John Hoy, Jr., Chairman; Daniel Miller, Joseph Heberling
24. Miles Township—Samuel J. Faust, Chairman; George Royer, John Wolf.
25. Patton Township—Dr. J. M. Bush, Chairman; Agnew Sellers, George Pottsgrove.
56. Penn Township—W. F. Smith, Chairman; Samuel Ard, J. S. Meyer.
27. Potter Township, north precinct—D. F. Luse, Chairman; William Swab, John Shannon.
28. Potter Township, south precinct—Geo. W. Spangler, Chairman; William From, Samuel Slack.
29. Rush Township—William Cullen, Chairman; Barney Coyle, J. W. Collins.
30. Snow Shoe—John G Uzzle, Chairman; J. H. Holt, A. C. Hinton.
31. Spring Township—E. C. Wood, Chairman; David Noll, N. A. Lucas.
32. Taylor Township—Samuel Hoover, Chairman; George Calderwood, Christian Sharer.
33. Union Township—J. S. Fredericks, Chairman; S. K. Emerick, D. C. Ammerman.
34. Walker Township—Samuel Decker, Chairman; John Brown, J. H. Beck.
35. Worth Township—G. R. Williams, Chairman; Ebenezer Records, Owen McCann.

By order of the committee.

J. L. SPANGLER, *Chairman.*

The democracy of Elk county, in this district, have made James P. Hall their choice for congress.

Dr. Earley, of Elk, proposes to dispute the congressional nomination with Curtin, says an exchange. Well, Dr. Early wasn't early enough, for Elk has gone for Hall, and that is favorable to Curtin. And besides, Dr. Early is a friend of Curtin and favors his nomination.

When a republican talks about paying southern claims and appointing rebel brigadiers, just stop his mouth by telling him that the official documents prove that their congress reported in favor of paying $6,000,000 of these claims against only $215,000 by the democrats; and that they have set a very liberal example of appointing rebel brigadiers.

It is a co-incidence that General James Longstreet, who commanded the Confederate forces at Gettysburg, and General Hancock, who was Longstreet's chief opponent in the same battle, should each be drawing a like salary from the same Government. General Longstreet, as Minister to Turkey, receives $7,500, and Hancock, as Major-General receives $7,500.

Chester is the Yazoo of Pennsylvania. A colored democratic orator was stoned there not long since; a colored democratic voter was assaulted there the other day by a half dozen republican roughs; and now comes the intelligence that a white democratic youth was shot and killed in the same place by a republican assassin. If these things had happened down south and the victims had been republicans what a howl the republican journals would have raised. But as they occurred in a republican stronghold in Pennsylvania they are not even mentioned in those virtuous sheets.

Our regular army has little hold upon the affections of the people of to-day, and its superior officers should certainly, as far as lies in their power, legally and with righteous intent aim to defend the right, which to us is THE LAW, and the institution which they represent. It is a well-meaning institution, and it would be well if it should have an opportunity to be recognized as a bulwark in support of the rights of the people and of THE LAW.—Hancock to Sherman, December, 1876.

Ex-Treasurer Spinner is the last Republican who has declared for Hancock.

Major Wm. Williams, of Hollidaysburg, who served in the Mexican and late war, a leading republican, has come out for Hancock.

What They Did.

The reasons why there should be a change in the administration are the corruptions practiced by the republican officials who have become bold by their long lease of power. No sins like the ones mentioned here, can be ascribed to the democrats in the whole history of the party. The republicans have given us the salary grab bills with the back pay attachments. They have doubled the pay of governor and president when every thing else was falling in price and business stagnant. They have permitted the revenue officers to pocket many millions of the whiskey tax, and pardoned the guilty ones.

They have pardoned the Pennsylvania bribers, Kemble & Co. They have paid millions of southern claims. They have voted away 128 million acres of the public lands to railroad monopolies. They have given us the iniquitous Credit Mobilier scandal. They have voted millions for subsidies and fattened the lobby with the people's money. They allowed Robeson to squander millions on rotten ships. They have created and maintained the plundering District of Columbia ring. They have shielded rogues when pursued by the arm of justice. They have swindled the poor negro out of his earnings by the Freedman's sayings bank. They have fattened a swindling Indian ring, and thus we might go on until another half column of the REPORTER were filled with their plunder schemes.

In all these jobs Garfield lent a hand in congress.

When the democrats got control of congress they at once put a stop to these jobs and saved over 100 millions of the public funds.

All we ask the Lewistown *Gazette*, and other rotten pavement organs, to publish is from the Poland report, page 129, where Garfield swears he did not receive any stock, or have any dividends or profit arising from the Credit Mobilier.

In all three lines—that is one side.

Then from pages 357 and 358, about dozen lines, wherein Oakes Ames swears Garfield did get dividends and profits, and shows the figuring in Garfields own hand writing. Then from page VII, where the Poland committee, composed of 3 distinguished republicans, Poland McCrary and Gen. Banks, and two distinguished democrats, *unanimously* report that they find that Garfield did agree to take ten shares and that he did get the dividends and profits.

Now these are the two sides, and it is this we are asking our esteemed neighbor, the *Gazette*, to publish.

The Pittsburg Telegraph, a republican paper, is honest enough to deny that Wade Hampton's Virginia speech contained the utterance "that the democratic party is now contending for the principles for which Lee and Jackson fought." The whole thing was a forgery yet the republican papers parade the lie notwithstanding. The Telegraph says:

Senator Wade Hampton has seen fit to publish his own report of the speech he made at Staunton, Virginia, on the 26 of last month, and so severely criticised because it was said to contain a declaration that the Democratic party is now contending for the principles for which Lee and Jackson fought. In his report the offensive words do not occur and evidently were not uttered by him at all.

GARFIELD AND FREE TRADE.

General Garfield delivered a speech in the House on the 7th of July, 1866, in favor of taxing tea and coffee, when the Protectionists desired to make tea and coffee, free, so as to impose the duties necessary to raise revenue, upon articles manufactured in the United States, and maintain the Protective policy. His speech in which he indorsed the tariff policy of Great Britain, is in the Congressional Globe, Thirty-ninth Congress part 4, pages 3,657-8.

In 1872, the friends of Protection again made the effort to place tea and coffee on the free list, and force the levy of duties for revenue upon articles manufactured at home. Speaker Randall, then on the floor of the House, introduced a bill repealing the duties on tea and coffee. Judge Kelley, General J. K. Moorhead, and all the members of both parties from Pennsylvania, voted for Randall's bill. Gen. Garfield voted against it. The vote is recorded in the Congressional Globe, Second Session, Forty-second Congress, part 2, page 1,118.

On the 13th of March, 1871, General Garfield voted against all the Pennsylvania members, in favor of removing all tariff duties on foreign coal. In a speech delivered in favor of free coal, on the 10th of March, 1871, he said. "I think it unwise to continue this duty on coal, and I am, therefore in favor of its repeal." His vote is recorded in the Congressional Globe, part 1, Forty-second Congress, page 82.

In 1864 there was a general revision of the Tariff on the basis of a thorough Protection to American industries. The tariff on pig iron was raised from $6 to $9 per ton. We find General Garfield voting to reduce the proposed tariff on railroad iron from eighty to sixty cents per hundred pounds, in opposition to the protests and votes of Thaddeus Stevens, General J. K. Moorhead, Judge Kelley and all of the Pennsylvanians. His vote is recorded in the Congressional Globe of 1864, part 4, nage 3,312. On the final vote on passing the tariff bill of 1864, which restored the duties in a great measure, of the celebrated Protective tariff of 1842, General Garfield's name is not recorded. He evaded a vote—in other words he *dodged*!

In 1870, the duty on pig iron was reduced from $9 to $7 per ton. General Garfield voted for the reduction in opposition to every Protectionist, Republican or Democrat, in the House.

In 1872. a bill making a sweeping reduction of ten per cent. on all duties on iron, steel, wools, etc., passed Congress. This bill provided:

"That on and after the 1st of August, 1872, in lieu of duties imposed by law on the articles in this section enumerated, there shall be levied, collected and paid on the goods, wares and merchandise in this section enumerated and provided for imported from foreign countries, ninety per centum of the several duties and rates of duty now imposed by law upon said articles severally, *it being the intent of this section to reduce existing duties on said articles ten per centum of such duties*, that is to say:

* * * * * * *
* * * * * * * * *

"On all wools.

"On all iron and steel, and on all manufactures of iron and steel, of which metals, or either of them, shall be the component part of chief value, excepting cotton machinery."

The vote of General Garfield on this tariff bill on June 6th, 1872, will be found in the Congressional Globe, Part V, 2d session 42nd Congress, p. 3652. It is recorded *yea*.

General Garfield has voted in favor of every reduction of the tariff on foreign iron and steel, during the last sixteen years!

But aside from General Garfield's votes in Congress his spoken views on the principle of Free Trade are of interest.

In a debate on the Tariff question in the House of Representatives, on July 10, 1866, 39th Congress, General Garfield said:

"I am willing as a compromise to favor the reduction of the proposed duty on railroad iron, and I presume the committee on railroads will agree with me on this. I think we should also reduce the proposed duty on salt and I have no doubt in several other particulars we will reduce the rate of duty."

Mr. Thaddeus Stevens replied with this question:

"Why not come out honestly and accept the proposition of the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. Wilson, who favored a tariff for revenue only] which is a much more ingenious one?"

To which General Garfield responded that

"Against the abstract doctrine of free trade as such very little can be said. As a theory there is much to commend it. But it can never be applied to values *except in time of peace.*"

On April 1, 1877, the following debate took place in the House of Representatives between General Garfield and Hon. W. D. Kelley of Philadelphia.

"Mr. Garfield: As an abstract theory of political economy free trade has many advocates and much can be said in its favor; nor will it be denied that the scholarship of modern times is largely on that side; that a large majority of the great thinkers of the present day are leading in the direction of what is called free trade.

"Mr. Kelley: The gentleman says that no man will deny the tendency of opinion among scholars is toward free trade. I beg leave to deny it, and do most positively. The tendency of opinion among the scholars of the continent is very decided toward protection. This is strikingly illustrated by the recent publication in six of the different languages of the continent of the voluminous writings of Henry C. Carey, and their adoption as text books in the schools of Prussia. I think the gentleman's proposition is true of the English speaking people of the world, but the preponderance is the other way"—*See Appendix to Congressional Globe, 2d session, A 1st Congress, p. 268.*

From what we have printed from the official records, it will be seen that there was ample justification for the Pittsburgh Gazette denouncing General Garfield as "THE FREE TRADER" less than three years ago.

Four republican congressmen, of Penn'a, tariff men, Killinger, Kelley, Errett, and Bayne, would not vote for Garfield for speaker, in 1873, because he was a free-trader. Here is Killinger's letter.

To the Editor of the Philadelphia Times:

In reply to the inquiry, I will say that in the vote for speaker we chose the lesser of two evils. We could not elect the speaker and the only significance our action had was its indication or expression of confidence in the nominee on the great and vital question of protection to our industries and employment for laborers. In my judgement all other questions are subordinate to this. When, therefore, the caucus determined to compliment Mr. Garfield in this way I had to choose between sanctioning by my vote such an action or to express my dissent by withholding it. Mr. Garfield's record on this question is well known to the country, and some of it has come under by own observation. I could not, therefore, pass it by as insignificant or unimportant. Without meaning any disrespect to him I am compelled to say that his status has been equivocal, if not actually hostile, to the opinions we hold in Pennsylvania. I have never found him to stand squarely for protection. He would not be accepted by the Republicans of my district as an exponent of their views. I could not compliment him with their vote for the speakership without manifest inconsistency and doing violence to all my convictions of duty and principle. No friend of our American system of revenue and finance has ever been complimented with honorary membership in the British free trade leagues. The object of these leagues is well known to be the strengthening of British influence in foreign countries. They aim to secure markets here for British manufactures, and to that extent are hostile to our home industries. In common with William C Bryant, Samuel S. Cox and D. A. Wells, notorious free traders, Mr. Garfield stands in connection with such a league. So long as he retains such connection and does not disavow its pernicious heresies, I do not see how to acquit him of holding the opinions of his British co-laborers. It needed some resolution to express our dissent from the conclusion reached by the caucus. The Republican organization should be maintained by the party's representatives, especially at this juncture, when we are threatened with disintegration in high quarters. But unless we can at the same time maintain the principles which gave value and vitality to the organization party ties will weaken and our early dissolution is certain. So I chose the lesser of the two evils in withholding the vote of the 14th district from a nominee who fails to be in accord with its people on the greatest question before the country.

J. W. KILLINGER.

WASHINGTON, October 17, 1877.

"The great Principles of American Liberty are still the lawful Inheritance of this People, and ever should be.

The right of trial by Jury, the Habeas Corpus, the Liberty of the Press, the Freedom of Speech, the Natural Rights of Persons, and the Rights of Property, must be preserved."

[Extract from Order of Gen'l Hancock, of Nov. 29, 1867.]

Where Hancock Fought.

In the Mexican War—at Natural Bridge, San Antonio, Contreras, Cherubusco, Molino del Rey, and at the capture of the city of Mexico.

In several Indian campaigns.

In the late civil war—at Warwick court house, Williamsburg, Golding farm, Garnett's Hill, Savage Station, White Oak Swamp, South Mountain, Antietam, Mayres Height's, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, battles of the Wilderness, Alesops house, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Deep Bottom, Reams station, Boydtown road, &c., &., &c.

Garfields record—two years as a staff officer, around headquarters, then resigned to run for congress.

A Nut To Crack.

There is another question which the REPORTER respectfully submits to its republican exchanges:

If Longstreet, Moseby, and other "rebel brigadiers" are worthy the confidence of republicans and to be entrusted with high offices, why is not Gen. Hancock who fought all thro' the war on the Union side worthy your confidence and to be entrusted with high office?

Ex-State Treasurer Amos C. Noyes, whose death took place at Westport, Pa., at midnight of Friday from a paralytic stroke, was born in New Hampshire in September, 1818, and began life by splitting staves at $13 a month. In 1847 he removed to McKean county, Pa., and engaged in lumbering, going to Clinton county two years later. In 1862 he was elected to the Legislature and served two years. He was also elected in 1870 and was subsequently twice re-elected, becoming also a member of the Board of Public Charities. He was nominated for State Treasurer by the Democrats in 1877 and elected by nearly 10,000 plurality over Hart, Rep. Mr. Noyes acquired the popular sobriquet of "Old Square Timber," a testimony to his honesty as well as a reminder of his life-long calling.

Assembly.

MADISONBURG, SEPT. 6, 1880.

MR. KURTZ:—Your correspondent who suggests the name of John Shannon, esq., as a candidate for Legislature, made a wise choice. Mr. Shannon has legislative ability, is strictly honest in every sense of the word, and if nominated would add strength to our national and state nominations, and when elected, would make a first class member. In choosing Mr. Shannon our present members would have no reason to complain for passing them by, they have had an unusually long session and received almost four thousand dollars for their compensation. Surely well paid for the service rendered—if the pay is all that is in the office (as some people suppose) then we should hand it round and divide the loaves and fishes. Let us rally to the support of Mr. Shannon and give him a unanimous nomination.

MILES.

A Challenge.

Any republican who wishes a vote for Garfield from the REPORTER office, can have it by the following arrangement:

If we can not prove, by an official document, published by a republican congress, that Garfield swore he had no dividends or profit from the Credit Mobilier swindle, and that the evidence proves that he had, and that the Credit Mobilier committee, a majority of whom were and still are, leading republicans, did not report that they find he did agree to take stock and received profits,—if we do not prove this,—we will vote for Garfield. If we do prove it as above, then any republican accepting this proposition to vote for Hancock. If we prove it, then Garfield is clearly guilty of perjury; if we do not prove it, as above, then the REPORTER for the first time, lies.

Now what republicans have the honesty to walk in and accept this challenge?

Gregg Hancock Club.

For the REPORTER:—The Gregg Hancock Club had a grand rally at the Farmer's Mills School house, on evening of 2. A good delegation from Spring Mills was present with torches. The crowd was organized in line a short distance from the place of meeting and headed by the band marched to the school house, where it was found that the gathering was too large for an inside meeting, consequently the chairman, Mr. Kerlin, called the meeting to order outside, and introduced Wm. C. Heinle, esq., as the first speaker. Mr. Heinle in a speech of about half an hour ably defined the principles of the two parties and the duties of the honest voter in this campaign. His speech left a good impression among the audience which listened to him with great attention.

Mr. D. F. Fortney was the next speaker. He delivered an able and solid argument of over 1½ hours length, fortifying all he asserted by figures from the official records, showing the fallacy of republican professions about republicans having put down the rebellion and fighting the battles alone. The majority of generals in the army he named as democrats, the vote for president in 1860 compared with the statistics showing the number of soldiers furnished by each state proved that at least half, if not a majority of the Union soldiers were democrats. His speech was highly instructive upon these points, and furnished fact which he defied any republican to gain (.) say.

The next and last speaker was Mr. F. Kurtz, of the Centre Hall Reporter, who addressed the meeting in a ¾ hours speech upon the services of Gen, Hancock, and the official record of Garfield, proving from the official documents that Garfield was found guilty of swearing falsely in the Credit Mobilier jobs, and that he was besmirched by all the corrupt jobs before congress, voting away the public lands to speculators and corporations, accepting a bribe in the De Golyer pavement job, and numberless other swindles, all of which have been proven against him. At the close of Mr. Kurtz's remarks the meeting adjourned with 3 rousing cheers for Hancock, and to meet again at Penn Hall, Thursday evening 16. During the meeting, the Sec'y, Mr. Ed. Krumrine, obtained 40 additional names to the club. A. J.

Longstreet and Moseby both brag now they are going to vote as they shot, namely: They shot against Hancock during the late war and now they are going to vote against him.

Will the Bellefonte *Republican* and other Garfield organs have the courage to parade this along with the Wade Hampton forgery?

GEN. GARFIELD'S CREDIT MOBILIER RECORD.

From his own Sworn Testimony before the Poland Committee, Jan. 14, 1873.

I never owned, received, or agreed to receive any stock of the Credit Mobilier or of the Union Pacific railroad, nor any dividends or profits arising from either of them.

From Judge Poland's Report, Feb, 18, 1873—Garfield's Testimony Perjured.

The facts in regard to Mr. Garfield, as found by the committee, are that he agreed with Mr. Ames to take ten shares of Credit Mobilier stock, but did not pay for the same. Mr. Ames received the eighty per cent, dividend in bonds and sold them for ninety-seven per cent, and also received the sixty per cent, cash dividend, which, together with the price of the stock and interest, left a balance of $329. This was paid over to Mr. Garfield by a check on the Sergeant-at-Arms, and Mr. Garfield then *understood this sum was the balance of dividends after paying for the stock.*

From the New York Tribune, Feb, 19, 1873.

James A. Garfield of Ohio had ten shares; never paid a dollar; received $329, which, after the investigation began, he was anxious to have considered as a loan from Mr. Oakes Ames to himself.

Well, the wickedness of all of it is that these men betrayed the trust of the people, deceived their constituents, and by evasions and falsehoods confessed the transaction to be disgraceful.

From the New York Times, Feb. 16, 1873

Messrs. Kelley and Garfield present a most distressing figure. Their participation in the Credit Mobilier affair is complicated by the most unfotunate contradictions of testimony.

From the New York Times, Feb. 20, 1873

The character of the Credit Mobilier was no secret. Teh source of its profits was very well known at the time the Congressmen bought it. Though Oakes Ames may have succeeded in concealing his own motive, which was to bribe Congressmen, their acceptance of the stock was not on that account innocent. The dishonor of the act, as a participation in an obvious fraud, still remains.

Some of them have indulged in testimony with reference to the matter whichhas been contradicted. The committee *distinctly rejects the testimony of several of the members. This can only be done on the ground that it is untrue. But untrue testimony given under oath is morally, if not legally, perjury.*

It is the clear duty of Congress to visit with punishment all who took Credit Mobilier stock from Oakes Ames.

From the New York Tribune, Feb. 26, 1873.

Mr. Ames establishes very clearly the point that he was not alone in this offence. *If he is to be expelled for bribery, the men who were brbied should go with him.*

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