The Republican.

GEORGE B. GOODLANDER, Editor.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 14, 1880.

Reader, if you want to know what is going on in the business world, just read our advertising columns, the *Special* column in particular.

MAXIMS FOR THE DAY.

No man worthy the office of President should be willing to hold it if counted in, or placed there by any fraud.
U. S. GRANT.

I could never have been reconciled to the elevation by the smallest aid of mine of a person, however respectable in private life, who must forever carry upon his brow the stamp of fraud first triumphant in American history. No subsequent action, however meritorious, can wash away the letters of that record.
CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

I would rather have the endorsement of a quarter of a million of the American people than that of the Louisiana Returning Board, or of the Commission which excluded the facts and decided the question on a technicality.
THOS. A. HENDRICKS.

Under the forms of law, Rutherford B. Hayes has been declared President of the United States. His title rests upon disfranchisement of lawful voters, the false certificates of the returning officers acting corruptly, and the decision of a commission which has refused to hear evidence of alleged fraud. For the first time are the American people confronted with the fact of a fraudulently-elected President. Let it not be understood that the fraud will be silently acquiesced in by the country. Let no hour pass in which the usurpation is forgotten.
ADDRESS OF DEMOCRATIC M. C.'s.

One hundred years of human depravity accumulated and concentrated into a climax of crime. Never again in five hundred years shall they have an opportunity to repeat the wrong.
DANIEL W. VOORHEES.

Democratic National Ticket!

FOR PRESIDENT:

Gen. Winfield S. Hancock,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

Hon. William H. English,

OF INDIANA.

THE ELECTORAL TICKET.

FOR ELECTORS-AT-LARGE:

Robert E. Monaghan, William H. Playford.

FOR DISTRICT ELECTORS:

Dis.		Dis.	
1.	John Slevin.	15.	George A. Post.
2.	Edwin A. Poe.	16.	A. M. Benton.
3.	John M. Campbell.	17.	J. P. Linton.
4.	Gilles Dallett.	18.	Col. John S. Miller.
5.	John M. Moffitt.	19.	J. O. Saxton.
6.	Edward Waldon.	20.	C. M. Bower.
7.	Nathan C. James.	21.	J. A. J. Buchanan.
8.	George Filbert.	22.	Christopher Magee.
9.	Jas. G. M'Sparren.	23.	Robert M. Gibson.
10.	Dr. A. J. Martin.	24.	Thomas Bradford.
11.	Adam Gerringer.	25.	Harry W. Wilson.
12.	Frank Turner.	26.	Samuel Griffith.
13.	P. J. Birmingham.	27.	J. Ross Thompson.
14.	H. E. Davis.		

Democratic State Ticket!

FOR SUPREME JUDGE:

HON. GEORGE A. JENKS,

OF JEFFERSON COUNTY.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL:

COL. ROBERT P. DECHERT,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY COMMITTEE FOR 1880.

BOR. & TWP.	MEMBERS.	POSTOFFICE.
Burnside B'r.	Charles B. Patrick,	Burnside.
Clearfield	" Smith V. Wilson,	Clearfield.
Curwensv'e	" F. I. Thompson,	Curwensville.
Houtzdale	" Patrick Dunn,	Houtzdale.
Lumber C'y	" David W. Hile,	Lumber City.
Newburg	" Isaac Markle,	Hurd.
N. Wash'n	" Dr. A. D. Bennett,	N. Washington.
Osceola	" R. A. Campbell,	Osceola Mills.
Wallaceton	" Geo. W. Emigh,	Wallaceton.
Beccaria T'p.	David Bear,	Glen Hope.
Bell	" John M. Ross,	Ostend.
Bloom	" William Lines,	Forest.
Boggs	" Isaac Beish,	Wallaceton.
Bradford	" David Hitchings,	Woodland.
Brady	" Charles Schwem,	Luthersburg.
Burnside	" John Weaver,	N. Washington.
Chest	" Joseph H. Breth,	N. Washington.
Covington	" F. G. Coudriet,	Frenchville.
Decatur	" Jacob F. Steiner,	Philipsburg.
Ferguson	" John N. Hile,	Lumber City.
Girard	" John Newcomb,	Gillingham.
Goshen	" John A. L. Flegal,	Lick Run Mills.
Graham	" C. W. Kyler,	Grahamton.
Greenwood	" John A. Rowles,	Marron.
Gulich	" James Flynn,	Smith's Mills.
Huston	" H. L. Horning,	Penfield.
Jordan	" Dr. A. E. Creswell,	Ansonville.
Karthaus	" George Heckendorn,	Salt Lick.
Knox	" Conrad Baker,	New Millport.
Lawrence	" Clark Brown,	Clearfield.
Morris	" D. H. Warning,	Morrisdale Mines.
Penn	" Martin M. Flynn,	Grampian Hills.
Pike	" Samuel Addleman,	Curwensville.
Sandy	" John M. Troxell,	DuBois.
Union	" Reuben H. Laborde,	Rockton.
Woodward	" William Luther,	Madera.

DR. J. P. BURCHFIELD,
Chairman, Clearfield, Pa.
W. E. WALLACE, Secretary, Clearfield.

A CHILDISH INQUIRY.—"Pa, what does the printer live on?" "Why, my child?" "Because I heard you say you hadn't paid him for six years, and you still take the paper."

See the "Unfortunate Garfield" on our fourth page.

READ! READ!!—The patrons of the REPUBLICAN will be decidedly interested in reading the letter of General Pearson, of Pittsburgh, found on our fourth page.

MORE REBELLION.—Colonel John W. Forney has taken off his coat and now strikes out from both shoulders for Gen. Hancock. After this conversion, who can hold out?

"Let Garfield explain." This is the point made by the Philadelphia *Times*. See fourth page for remarks. We second the motion of the editor in question, and call upon the organs in this county to call for a vote.

THE RIGHT MAN.—We notice that a large number of our Democratic exchanges are urging the appointment of Senator Wallace to the Chairmanship of the National Committee. He would be the right man in the right place.

THE TWO OATHS.—We call the attention of the reader to the oaths of Gen. Garfield and Chairman Poland, (Radical too), of the committee on the Credit Mobilier question. See fourth page. Garfield swears no; but Poland, who received no cash, swears yes. Reader, who will you believe—the man with the plunder in his pocket, or the man wholly innocent?

HANCOCK AND ENGLISH.—The Democrats, and all others who favor the election of General Hancock to the Presidency, are requested to meet in the court room on Friday evening next at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of organizing a Hancock Club. All who want to see the old Union restored are requested to attend.

SMITH V. WILSON,
Chair'm Vigilance Com.
CLEARFIELD, PA., July 14, 1880.

BEHOLD HIS RECORD.

There is nothing that so heavily discounts the public career of the Radical nominee for President as the testimony of his own party friends and organs. We call to the witness stand the editors of the New York *Times* and the *Tribune*, the two leading Radical organs, and all that we ask the reader to take in is what they said about the Credit Mobilier fraud at the time the crime was being investigated by Congress, a body composed of two-thirds Republicans. We are particular in giving the dates when the organs in question uttered the naked truth. Of course the editors at that time never dreamed that Garfield would be nominated for President. Read what they then said about their present nominee. The statements below are not Democratic lies, but Radical truths, uttered when the hearts of the writers possessed the facts, and gave impartial utterance:

[From the New York Times, Feb. 19, 1873.]
Messrs. Kelley and Garfield present a most distressing figure. Their participation in the Credit Mobilier affair is complicated by the most unfortunate contradictions of testimony.

[From the New York Times, Feb. 20, 1873.]
The character of the Credit Mobilier was no secret. The source of its profits were very well known at the time 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 which has 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. 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 Tribune, Feb. 26, 1873.]
Mr. Ames establishes very clearly the point that he was not alone in this offense. *If he is to be expelled for bribery, the men who were bribed should go with him.*

Reader, remember the *Times'* remark: "Mr. Garfield presents a most distressing figure." And the *Tribune:* "James A. Garfield, of Ohio, had ten shares; never paid a dollar," and, "If Ames is to be expelled for bribery, the men who were bribed should go with him." Congress did not heed the remarks. Ames was expelled, and it killed him. But Garfield, Kelly & Co. still hold seats in Congress, and the former has the impudence to ask the honest voters of this country to elect him President. Well, that won't happen.

GOOD AUTHORITY.—A few thin-skinned people claim that General Hancock is not lawyer enough to be made President. On this point we refer the reader to the opinion of one of the ablest Senators, who is personally acquainted with both nominees. We allude to Senator Eaton, of Connecticut, who said at a Democratic meeting the other evening: "Gen. Hancock was nominated because he is like Jefferson and Madison and Jackson, a Democrat from the cradle. I tell you here to-night with a good deal of knowledge of the man—of a personal acquaintance with the man—that he is a better constitutional lawyer than the nominee of the Republican party." Those, therefore, who are looking around for a lawyer for President, should give this subject some thought. We know Garfield *is a high-priced lawyer*, having charged De Golyer $5,000 for an opinion, but in a common-sense light he is the CHEAPEST lawyer ever nominated for President, while he is the proprietor of one of the dirtiest records ever offered to the American voter.

WE CANNOT COMPLY.—There seems to be a universal run for "Hancock at Gettysburg," the title of an article we published on the 17th of March last. One writer says: "George, send me ten copies of the REPUBLICAN dated March 17th." Another, "Send me five copies," and a third, "three copies." We cannot comply with either request, our edition being entirely exhausted except our own file. From the inquiry raised about this document we will agree to re-publish it within the next two weeks, so that all may have an opportunity to read it from a standpoint after the nomination of the Patriot, Hero and Statesman to whom it refers. We do not think that we can give our readers any better material to peruse on this occasion than to repeat "Hancock at Gettysburg."

ALIUNDE JOE.—The New York *Sun* in alluding to the miserable figure eight, now occupying a seat in the Supreme Bench by accident, says: "It appears that Joseph P. Bradley, of Electoral Commission notoriety, is still alive. His name figured in the list of hotel arrivals yesterday. Wherever he goes he carries with him the consciousness of his own infamy and the ineffaceable mark that years only wear the deeper.

GONE.—Hon. Joseph R. Chandler, one of Philadelphia's most esteemed and worthy citizens, died on Saturday last, aged 88 years. He was for many years chief editor of the *North American*. He was a grand old noble Roman. So far as we know he leaves no successor. He was "no kin" to the Chandlers of Michigan or New Hampshire. He was a true American Statesman.

A Radical exchange says: "Mr. C. C. Coffin, better known as 'Carleton,' is writing a life of General Garfield. It will be published by James H. Earle, of Boston." We hope the author will not overlook the report of the Poland Committee, and the Congressional *Record*, facts in the lifetime of the aforesaid.

THIEVES.—Reader, remember that Garfield was one of the guilty EIGHT who stole the Presidency from Samuel J. Tilden in 1876. He had a majority of 250,000 on the popular vote, yet the Commission counted him out.

"Around the World with Grant," is not so much of a boom just now as before the Chicago Convention. The author and publisher of that book, we suspect will fall short financially of their aims.

MRS. HANCOCK.

PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE WIFE OF THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE.

MRS. HANCOCK, the wife of the General, is a few years his junior in age, and as a woman, is as imposing in appearance as he is a man. Tall and well proportioned, with the most winsome smile, a manner that puts you at your ease at once, and a pair of eyes that animate every line of a handsome face, she is still a beauty, although her hair is becoming streaked with gray. She was married when the General was but a young lieutenant doing duty in the far West. It was entirely a love match, and neither of them have since regretted it—in fact, their home is one of the happiest imaginable. Mrs. Hancock has always been opposed to her husband becoming a candidate for the Presidency, and she now is even above the weakness of wishing to be the mistress of the White House. She dreads the worry of the canvass, and if her husband is elected she thinks the honor which the position brings will be dearly purchased by the renunciation of all domestic life for four years to come and of his position as senior Major General and his chances of soon becoming chief of the army. While she prefers her home existence, however, there is no one better qualified to play the hostess on a grand scale than she. A society belle, even after her marriage, she has all the self-confidence and resources needed to entertain the most varied company. There is nothing in the range of conversation about which she does not know something. Her greatest charm, however, is—and it is the General's also—the art of making every individual atom feel as if he were the sole object of her attentions.—*N. Y. Graphic.*

QUEER.—Gen. Hancock is in favor of tariff for revenue. Gen. Garfield is a member of the Free Trade League. Yet, his party organ—the *Journal*—last week had the audacity to assail our nominee on the tariff question after this manner: "Hancock is running for President as a Pennsylvania man and in hope of carrying Pennsylvania on a platform of 'a tariff for revenue only.' If he can carry it on that platform, then good bye to protection for ever. Even Dallas, in 1844, could not carry Pennsylvania except by professing (falsely as it turned out) to be in favor of the tariff of '42." Well, since you have sounded the alarm bell on "protection," what would become of our poor Commonwealth if Garfield could be elected? Would not the "good bye" be still longer. More: Six years ago when Garfield was the Radical nominee for Speaker, three Pennsylvania members refused to vote for him because of his Free Trade views. Please tell your readers the truth about your own candidate and quit lying about ours.

HERDIC TO THE SURFACE.—We notice by the Williamsport *Sun* that Peter Herdic has invented a new style passenger coach, capable of seating eight persons and to be drawn with one horse. The principal points about this coach, giving it superiority over any other, is in the fact of its having very large wheels, thus passing more easily over the rough pavements and allowing one horse to draw about as much as two with smaller wheels. The axles are in a single piece of casting, with a drop of eighteen inches from the spindles, allowing the coach to set near the ground. There are other points of excellence which commend themselves at once. Mr. Herdic has organized a company, with a capital of $1,000,000 at Philadelphia, where they intend to manufacture these coaches on a large scale and expect to supply every city in the United States.

A GOOD THING.—Puck's campaign pictures are good. Last week General Hancock is represented as standing erect and faultless, while a score or so of Republican editors are hunting through his pockets, trunks, desks, and drawers, searching for something derogatory to him. One fellow went so far as to poke his nose into a spittoon, while another one nearly broke his neck peeping up the chimney. But it was no go; their efforts were fruitless, and despair is pictured on their faces, while their hair stood erect like porcupine quills. Our nominee never engaged in grabs, stocks, big fees, and other disreputable jobs. His life has been exactly the reverse of that of his rival, Garfield, who, it seems, if the *Congressional Record* is true, engaged in every disreputable job that came along.

OFF THE TRACK.—Leonard W. Jerome, a prominent and wealthy Republican of New York city, has come out for Hancock. Mr. Jerome usually contributes $25,000 to a Presidential campaign. This takes an influential man and a nice sum of money away from Garfield.

Hon. Job Stevenson, for many years a Radical Congressman from Cincinnati, says: "In justice to the party, it should be stated that if the candidacy of Garfield had been proclaimed for a week—only a week—before the Convention met, he never would have been nominated." And he throws out a very broad hint that he will not go Garfield in November, because of the notorious shortcomings of the candidate in a moral point of view.

WHY NOT?—The Williamsport *Banner* remarks: "Why not engage Schuyley Colfax, Gen. Belknap, and the rest of the 'soiled characters' that were laid aside by the developments of Congressional peculations a few years ago, to stump the States of the North for Garfield. They are all ready to swear that his *record is as white as snow*, and that he is as innocent as *they were* of any intended crime, when he invested in Credit Mobilier stocks, or took money for political influence in favor of Congressional schemes of a dishonorable character."

RADICAL TROUBLES.—Some of the Republican newspapers which affect great horror at the prospect of the Confederate Brigadiers getting into power, have no answer to make to the startling comparison that, of the two great opposing corps commanders on the field of Gettysburg, the rebel Longstreet has recently been appointed by a Republican administration Minister to Turkey, while the Union General, Hancock, is the Democratic candidate for President.

"SALARY GRAB."

This is the ghost that now disturbs the Garfielders. He has the swig in his pocket, and the West Chester *Record*, the local organ of Judge Butler and the State Treasurer, in alluding to the "grab," goes on in this way:

So far as the Republicans are concerned, it makes little odds what falsehoods, or how many of them, the Democratic newspapers print concerning Gen. Garfield, but even the readers of Democratic newspapers are entitled to have something besides lies. A story which is now persistently adhered to in the sheets designated is that General Garfield is "a salary grabber." We find this untruth in a number of our Democratic exchanges, among them the following:

The *Gazette*, Wilmington, Delaware.
The *Sentinel*, Easton, Penn'a.
The *Democrat*, West Chester, Penn'a.
The REPUBLICAN, (Wallace's organ) Clearfield, Penn'a.

Now it is next to impossible that these newspapers should not be perfectly well aware that the charge of salary grabbing as applied to General Garfield is unjust and untrue. They cannot well be ignorant of this, for the facts have been fully stated in leading journals that he voted against the salary grab in the House, and turned the amount which it gave him into the United States Treasury, in full.

That the newspapers named choose deliberately to enroll themselves in the list of common libelers and falsifiers will clearly appear if they continue printing the falsehood we refer to. Perhaps they may, though it is to be hoped, for the credit of the party to which they belong, that they will prefer not to persist in re-asserting what they know to be false. * * * *

The way to settle the veracity in this case between Garfield and his backers and the United States Treasury, is to get Secretary Sherman's affidavit on this point. Garfield's neighbors—true Ohio Buckeyes—tell us he did take the "grab," and the *Record* man knows that he is lying about it.

"GOVERNMENT" REMARKS.—An exchange remarks: "The very good opinion some individuals hold of themselves usually escapes when they are unexpectedly called on for a speech. The other day in New England, when Mr. Hayes was addressing some students, he made a remark of no consequence, adding, 'I say this with emphasis; it is well to say things with emphasis as it shows you have decision of character.' He could not more clearly have said, 'I, Ruddy Hayes, have decision of character; behold a pattern.' Gen. Grant, usually modest, was not to be outdone by his fraudulent successor. A few days later, speaking at Kansas City, he said, 'I am not aware of having committed an act in my life or saying a word which has injured my own standing one way or the other.' He points his fore-finger at his breast and exclaims, Behold the perfect man. Such remarks as these, coming from such men, show the progress of American impudence under the fostering care of the Republican party."

BEHOLD THE HYPOCRITE.—For boldness, the Reynoldsville *Paper* has few equals. In caps the editor of the same records, viz: "In politics our paper is unbiased." But at the head of the next column we find the following: "Hancock, the man, is not objectionable; but Hancock, the Democrat nominee, is seriously objectionable. Vote for Garfield, because he represents policy, principle, issue. The country is prosperous. A change of Administration would be attended with more or less danger. If you are satisfied with the times, do not meddle or trifle with them. Do not vote for Hancock because he is a good man and a soldier, but vote for Garfield because it is better to let well enough alone." Reader, what do you think of the editor who thus boldly and brazenly prevaricates, and assumes that you are too stupid to see the deception. The Democrat who will dance a jig to that tune is easily fooled.

THE FITNESS OF THINGS.—The Bridgeport (Conn.) *Farmer*, published at the home of Marshal Jewell, the Chairman of the Radical National Committee, says: The managers of the Republican Presidential campaign seem to have been very appropriately chosen. Messrs. Jewell and Dorsey, as Chairman and Secretary of the National Committee, respectively, are not likely to be troubled by any scruples in working for Garfield and Arthur. The former has achieved an unpleasant notoriety in this State through his skill in dirty, underground political work, and ex-Senator Dorsey has been connected with pavement frauds in Washington and has a very unsavory record in other matters. The two men, with Garfield and Arthur, make a picture upon which the popular eye is likely to linger long but not lovingly.

A FAMILY FUSS.—There is a teapot tempest raging in the bosom of Hon. H. H. McCormick, of Allegheny county. He was United States District Attorney for the Western district of Pennsylvania, and he is not. His term having expired, Hayes named in his stead William A. Stone, Esq. Mr. McCormick was a Grant Republican, and he declares that the Administration is trying to defeat Garfield in Pennsylvania by snubbing the Grant men. It is probable that the whole trouble finds its solution in the fact that the authorities at Washington have not so high an opinion of McCormick as McCormick has of himself.

A CHEAP CANDIDATE.—The New York *Sun* plugs the Radical nominee for President in this matter of fact way: "The fee of $5,000 which Mr. James A. Garfield, Chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, received from De Golyer & McClellan for 'casually speaking to Gov. Shepherd' in favor of a quick-rotting wooden pavement, equalled Mr. Garfield's salary as Congressman for a whole year. It was just fifteen times as much as the bribe by which Oakes Ames bought him for the Credit Mobilier."

A JOBBER STILL.—"Men are known by the company they keep, and parties by the men to whose hands they confide their interests," says the New York *Tribune*, and straightway endorses the Republican National Committee for selecting Dorsey for Secretary, whom it denounced some years ago as a jobber. Garfield being a notorious jobber and swagger, it is but proper that Dorsey should be a member of the same family. "Birds of a feather will always flock together," is an old saying.

AFFLICTED PEOPLE.—This seems to be a very sickly period for our Radical friends. Senator Don Cameron was too sick to take the Chairmanship of the National Committee. Conkling is suffering with nausea, Logan is in bad health, Arthur's legs are rheumatic and he will run very poorly, while Garfield feels every hour as if he ought to throw up. Poor fellows!

HOW THEY VOTED.

Many persons, in our hearing, have expressed a desire to know how the Pennsylvania Delegation voted on the Presidential question in the Cincinnati Convention, and we have taken the trouble to ascertain the vote and annex it. It will be noticed that our delegates, Messrs. Bigler and Casanova, split on the first ballot, but went solid for Hancock on the second:

THE FIRST BALLOT.

For Hancock—Messrs. Lewis C. Cassidy, R. Milton Speer, Geo. McGowan, Thomas J. Barger, E. H. Flood, J. L. Forwood, Herman Yerkes, J. Wright Apple, Thomas D. Fister, Henry W. Scott, Charles B. Staples, R. Bruce Ricketts, F. J. Fitzsimmons, James B. Reilly, Grant Weidman, B. F. Meyers, John J. Metzgar, Henry Sherwood, A. S. Landis, W. J. Baer, D. M. Crawford, C. M. Duncan, Wm. McSherry, J. N. Casanova, Edgar Cowan, C. E. Boyle, C. F. McKenna, J. B. Knox—28.

For Tilden—Messrs. W. L. Scott, W. S. Stenger, Dallas Sanders, John R. Read, Henry S. Donahue, Daniel Ermentrout, E. A. Wood, John B. Larkin, Malcolm Hay, George W. Miller, William Gordon, J. P. Gillespie, L. M'Quiston, George A. Allen, H. B. Plummer—15.

For Bayard—Messrs. W. M. Singerly, Samuel Josephs, Frederick Gerker, Joseph B. Baker, James Ellis, T. Grambs, E. A. Bigler—7.

For Seymour—Messrs. W. U. Hensel, W. H. Sowden, B. J. M'Grann—3.

For Randall—David Lowenberg.

For Field—C. F. Black.

For Hendricks—J. B. Brawley.

For Jewett—Robert A. Packer.

SECOND BALLOT.

The above ballot was cast on Wednesday. On Thursday the delegates votes on the first call of the roll as follows:

For Hancock — Messrs. Cassidy, Speer, McCowan, Singerly, Barger, Josephs, Flood, Yerks, Apple, Fister, Hensel, McGrann, Sowden, H. W. Scott, Staples, Ricketts, Fitzimmons, Weidman, Meyers, Metzgar, Sherwood, Landis, Baer, Crawford, Duncan, Black, McSherry, Bigler, Casanova, Cowan, Boyle, McKenna—32.

For Randall—W. L. Scott, Stenger, Sanders, Read, Mullen, Donahue, Gerker, Forwood, Ermentrout, Lowenberg, Ellis, Reilly, Packer, Grambs, Wood, Larkin, Hay, Miller, Gordon, Knox, Gillespie, Brawley, McQuiston, Allen, Plummer—25.

For Bayard—Baker.

THE DIFFERENCE.—Garfield went to the army in 1861 as Colonel of an Ohio regiment. He quickly sought and obtained a position as staff officer and at once became a candidate for a Congressional nomination, which he obtained in a strong abolition district in Ohio. He was elected in 1862, and that was the last of his record as a warrior. While Hancock was fighting at Fredericksburg, Second Bull Run, Gettysburg, Williamsburg, in the great battles of the Wilderness, in front of Richmond, &c., to the end of the war, winning victory by his great ability, energy and bravery on a hundred battle fields, Garfield was lolling in his cushioned Congressional chair, and smirching his record with heavy fees from contractors, stock speculations and salary grabs!

BE HONEST FOR ONCE.—Not the least of the ludicrous absurdities of the Republican campaign is the cry which the organs and orators keep up in relation to the election laws, and the alleged necessity of their maintenance. The ready and sufficient answer to all this is the fact that the Radical candidate, Gen. James A. Garfield, put on record his emphatic condemnation of these laws, and frankly conceded, in a speech in Congress, that the Democracy had just cause of complaint against the partisan character of those enactments. If the Republicans were not hard pressed for campaign capital they would not directly and positively antagonise the recent and solemn utterances of their standard bearer.

VOTES THE RIGHT TICKET.—When General Jerome, a leading Republican politician of New York, announced his determination to support Hancock, he said all his family (a large connection) would follow. The Radical papers of New York city soon published a letter from Thomas Jerome, a brother, declaring continued adhesion to the Republicans. Gen. Jerome replies that his brother Thomas is a very old man who years ago lost his mind and that he would not know the meaning of the letter bearing his signature if read to him, and that therefore he could neither have written nor authorized it. It is quite probable, however, that a crazy man might express a purpose to adhere to the Republican party!

BAD BRAINS.—The Washington *Post* chimes in on the Radical nominee in this way: The claim that Garfield will be elected because he is "a man of brains" is not solidly founded. The use to which brains are put, not the mere fact of their possession, is the main thing in a matter of this sort. We look for Garfield's defeat for these reasons, among others: 1st. The Democracy have a majority of votes to pile up against him. 2d. He has made a bad use of his admitted brain-power. Had he been less strong in intellectual resources he would be more excusable for the slips and crooks in his record—as that record exists in the archives of the Capitol.

A THUNDERING TRUTH.—The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*, an organ of "the loyal millions" of the Plymouth Rock persuasion, in alluding to the Presidential question, remarks: "Republican papers, which are working themselves up for fear the Democratic party will seize the Presidency this time, may as well remember that the only party which ever gave up the Presidency when all its own members and many of the opposition thought its candidate elected was the Democratic party, which is now charged by its opponents with intending to seize the Government, whatever the result may be." How is that for truth and veracity.

ONE AFTER ANOTHER.—The venerable Peter Cooper, who was the Greenback candidate for President in 1876, called on General Hancock on Monday a week with the Hon. Samuel Cary. In tendering him their congratulations they expressed the utmost confidence of his election.

A POLITICAL STRAW.—Very significant, indeed, is the indorsement of Gen. Hancock by the society of the Cincinnati at the meeting in New York recently, at the same time that Hon. Hamilton Fish is re-elected President of the Association. Fish was Grant's Secretary of State.

"OLD CHICKAMAUGA."

Our opponents base all their hopes, in a military sense, on the part Garfield took in the battle of Chicamauga. One of the chief heroes of that bloody field is General Steedman, of Toledo, Ohio, he is a brother-in-law of Judge Barrett's, and during the war delivered a speech in this borough, and is therefore personally known to those of our citizens who were present, and we suspect that he will make another speech in our town before November, familiarly known as "Old Chickamauga," it is well known is the real hero of that bloody battle. At a Democratic meeting in Toledo the other evening, Gen. Steedman made a speech from which we extract the following:

It was evident from the first that Hancock was the choice of the people. From the moment his name was mentioned the enthusiasm grew in his favor. It was in response to the demand of the people that he was nominated. General Hancock was a heroic soldier, and, like Andrew Jackson, when the war ended he showed himself to be a great statesman. He upheld the law and acknowledged the sovereignty of the people. From that time he has been regarded as one eminently qualified to administer the affairs of this great nation. Hancock, like Andrew Jackson, was a great soldier, and like Jackson he is also a great statesman, and if elected he will give to the country such an administration as that of Jackson.

As to General Garfield, the General said he had not a word to say against him. He was a good volunteer soldier, though early resigning his command in the field to take a seat in Congress. But as a soldier compared with Hancock, he compared about like a tom-tit compared with the American eagle. When Garfield was at Chicago they called him "Chickamauga," and its hero. Up to that time General Steedman said he had had some idea—he himself was at that skirmish. So far as he know Garfield at that battle commanded just two men—himself and an orderly. General Garfield was, he said, a brave man, an honest man and a gallant soldier; but to compare him as a soldier to Hancock was too ridiculous. On every field upon which Hancock fought he won imperishable renown. Through his whole life he never did a thing for which a friend should blush.

"JUDGE BLACK'S LETTER."

As this was the caption two weeks ago in every Radical organ while alluding to the Judge's letter certifying to the innocence and verdancy of his client, James Abraham Garfield, we hope the same organs will now print the Judge's letter to General Hancock, after his famous "order No. 40" which reads as follows:

WASHINGTON, November 30, 1867.—My Dear General: This moment I read your admirable order. I am much engaged, but I cannot resist the temptation to steal time enough from my clients to tell you how grateful you have made me by your patriotic and noble behavior.

Yours is the first, most distinct and most emphatic recognition which the principle of American liberty has received at the hands of any high officer in a southern command. It has the very ring of the revolutionary metal. Washington never said a thing in better taste or better time. It will prove to all men that "Peace hath her victories not less renowned than those of war." I congratulate you, not because it will make you the most popular man in America, for I dare say you care nothing about that, and because it will give you through all time the solid reputation of a true patriot and a sincere lover of your country, its laws, and its government. This, added to your brilliant achievements as a soldier, will leave you without a rival in the affections of all whose good will is worth having, and give you a place in history which your children will be proud of.

This acknowledgement from me does not amount to much, but I am only expressing the feelings of millions and expressing them feebly at that.
Yours, etc.,
J. S. BLACK.

As the Judge is first class authority we hope the Radicals will continue to quote him. Radicals! how is that for your recommendor of Garfield? Is the Judge aforesaid as true to his country as to his client. If so, what of the client—Garfield? Is he still innocent, verdant and easily imposed upon? If he, the said Garfield, is that kind of a man, why should he be elected President? If he should succeed will not somebody waylay him as Mrs. Pinkston did John Sherman?

LETTER FROM THE NEXT PRESIDENT.—Gen. Hancock has received nearly 5,000 letters and telegrams since his nomination. The N. Y. *Sun* publishes a letter from General Hancock, as follows:

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, NEW YORK HARBOR, July 6.—I am late in responding to your kind notes and telegrams. My correspondence, personal and official, at all times heavy, has been immensely increased lately. I am not able at present to respond promptly and fully to all of the welcome greetings extended to me. I hope unavoidable delay will not be mistaken for indifference or neglect. The truth is, I have not heretofore realized how many there are in the land who feel kindly toward me personally and who espouse the cause in which I have been so conspicuously honored. In delay of my acknowledgements I beg the forbearance of my friends, and of my most intimate I venture to ask the most in this regard. Thanking you most heartily for your congratulations and for your kind letters, I am truly your friend,
WINFIELD S. HANCOCK.

THE TRUE INWARDNESS.—The Louisville *Courier-Journal* does not think that the Republican National Committee will undertake a serious canvass in the South. It says: "The reason they carefully refrain from stumping the Southern States is that they know, if they go there and conduct a campaign, they will simply prove to the Northern Republicans that they have been lying about the South. By pretending that they will be shot as soon as they step on Southern soil they can keep up bitterness, and that is the sole aim of the Republican leaders. The *Courier-Journal* is only half right. A superior reason for the neglect shown by the Republican party in nursing its Southern strength is to be found in a hoped-for solidity at the North. This hope is now nearly abandoned, and the Republicans are determined to re-establish their party in the South. It is their true policy. But success there is utterly impossible.

NO GOUGING.—A contemporary remarks: Every word which the Republican newspapers and campaign speakers utter in condemnation of what they term the "Democratic onslaught on the safeguards of the ballot box" is a direct condemnation of Gen. Garfield, who was the author of the alleged "onslaught," twice vetoed by Mr. Hayes. Mr. Garfield's speech on the election laws out to be put into Republican hands by Democratic missionaries, for it is studiously ignored by the Radical press.

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Senator Wallace, as we have already said, does not seek the Chairmanship of the National Democratic Committee. He does not desire a position that would increase his burdens. But at the same time he would not shrink from its responsibilities. He had the cause of the Democratic party too much to heart to decline the performance of any duty that may be required of him in this contest. There is, however, no dispute upon the Chairmanship. The only object is to secure the best Chairman under all the circumstances, and this will be done without regard to personal wishes or predilections. The Cincinnati *Inquirer* exactly defines the situation thus:

The National Democratic Committee will meet one week hence. A Chairman of the Committee will be chosen, and the arrangements for the conduct of the campaign will be begun. It is gratifying to know that there is no contest for the Chairmanship. There is no eagerness to grasp it on the part of anyone. There is no unwillingness to take it on the part of anyone. There is no bitterness. There is no struggle. If Mr. Barnum is chosen Chairman it will be without opposition. If Senator Wallace is chosen Chairman it will be without opposition. What seems to be best for the party will be done harmoniously. Senator Wallace can have the Chairmanship if he wishes it, and his closeness to Gen. Hancock and his political experience and skill point to his election. The Chairmanship would be gracefully conceded to him if he desires it. If he prefers to confine his attention to Pennsylvania, or, for any reason, declines the place, the chairmanship will be readily given to Mr. Barnum.

Whether Mr. Wallace be made Chairman of the National Committee or not the suggestion of this name for the position has evoked testimonials of personal esteem and confidence from some of the best Democrats in the land which are gratifying to his friends in Pennsylvania. Senator Bayard says:

We have a great many men who would fill that position with ability and zeal. I have seen, however, in Senator Wallace, of Pennsylvania, especially while acting as Chairman of the Senate caucus, all those qualities which would make him invaluable in that position. Energetic, zealous, of fine executive ability, he would efficiently aid us, and I should be pleased to see him at the head of that Committee.

In an interview with the New York *World*, the Hon Milton Sayler, a distinguished Democrat of Ohio, pays the following tribute to the ability and fitness of Senator Wallace:

If you will allow me to make a suggestion, while talking about Pennsylvania, there is one thing she can do, and in my judgment ought to do, and that is, furnish the very best man in the United States for Chairman of the National Democratic campaign Committee—I mean Senator Wallace. He is a warm and devoted friend of Gen. Hancock, did much in connection with Gen. Franklin toward his nomination, and I think is the best political organizer we have in the party. I do not mean to disparage others who might have the claims and qualifications for the position. I only give my own individual opinion that among them all Wallace is easily first.

AN IMPREGNABLE CANDIDATE.—The New York *Sun* shines after this fashion:

"General Hancock, as an officer of the army, has always been in public life.

"In person he is comparatively a giant. He cannot move about, or go anywhere, without attracting attention.

"In the avowal of sentiments he is remarkably outspoken.

"And yet, thus early in the campaign, the Republicans seem to have become completely discouraged in their efforts to find anything he has done or said, in all his life, to find fault with.

"So now they fall to like a pack of disappointed and hungry hounds, and are trying to tear him to pieces for something which they say and imagine he might, could, would, or should have done under other and different circumstances!

"They can make out nothing stronger against him.

"What a tribute to the purity and wisdom of his life!"

OUGHT TO BE SCALPED.—When Hayes was nominated for Congress in the Ohio district in 1864, and requested to leave his position as an army officer and come home and make political speeches, he answered very tartly:

Yours received. Thanks. I have other business just now. Any man who would leave the army at this time to electioneer for Congress or any other place ought to be scalped.
Yours respectfully,
R. B. HAYES.

General Garfield, while in the army, was nominated for Congress and got a "leave of absence on account of sickness," and came home, mounted the stump, and made a vigorous campaign, as the old files of the papers in his district will show. According to Hayes he "ought to be scalped." He will be next November.

THE RIGHT THING.—Gen. Chalmers, of Mississippi, who was badly whipped by Hancock, at Gettysburg, in '63, suggests a meeting of the surviving officers of the Federal and Confederate lines on the old contested field. It will not be surprising if the meeting of Union and Confederate veterans at Gettysburg, suggested by Gen. Chalmers should turn out a big thing. "Let us shake hands on Cemetery Heights," says General Chalmers, "on the spot where Hancock fell, after his gallant struggle had turned the tide of battle in favor of the cause he loved." There are a good many old Second Corps men in this region who would enjoy a visit to Gettysburg on such an errand.

"POLITICAL KNAVES."—The editor of the Boston *Advertiser* seems to have a good mad-on, and delivers himself as follows: "The Greenback candidacy is a fraud of the most transparent character. The party is made up of knaves and dupes. The knaves propose to sell out the dupes, if they can, to any other party, no matter what, which will pay them a good price. The time has gone when any man can be a sincere Greenbacker with any pretension to common sense. The party will not carry a single Congressional district in the country without help. It will not have a single electoral vote." The editor is evidently mad at Ben Butler.

A NEW MAN.—W. A. Stone, Esq., has been appointed U. S. District Attorney for Western Pennsylvania, in place of H. H. McCormick, Esq. Mr. McCormick says "President Hayes is a snivelling hypocrite," and that he is turned out by Hayes and Sherman because he was a Grant man. The great moral party appears to be diseased.

SET THE EXAMPLE.—We notice that some of the Radical organs are calling on Gen. Hancock to resign his position in the army. Since Garfield is a member of the House, and has been elected to the Senate, would it not be well for him to inaugurate the resignating movement. More: Did Grant resign when he was nominated?

WHY NOT PRODUCE IT.—That brilliant essay on wood pavements, for which Chairman Garfield was paid $5,000 by De Golyer & Co., has never been permitted to see the light. This is a great loss to our current political literature.

A WAR CLOUD.

The Philadelphia *Record* remarks: There is a whisper of war in the latest advices from Eastern Europe. Turkey resents the proposed transfer of a large slice of the old Grecian territory from her jurisdiction to the modern Kingdom of Greece, and appears inclined to carry her protest against the recommendation of the Berlin Conference to the extent of armed resistance. The Porte is already making active military preparations, even going so far as to release malefactors from the prisons of Constantinople for service in Thessaly and Epirus. Turkish troops are being concentrated within striking distance of the disputed territory. Greece, on the other hand, is putting herself in a defensive position, and enlistments are actively progressing with a view to the impending struggle.

Taking these two nations by themselves there is an immense disparity in their relative strength and resources. The population of Turkey when last ascertained was 9,573,000, while that of Greece was 1,457,894. The Turkish regular army numbers 157,667 men, but the estimate of her war footing is 618,100. The Kingdom of Greece has a regular army of 12,397, with a war footing of 30,000, less than one-twentieth that of Turkey. Greece has but 21 naval vessels, manned by 652 men, while Turkey has 170 vessels, with about 6,000 men. The war, however, if there is one, will not be confined to the immediate parties to the struggle. All Europe will take a hand in the fight when it comes, and the result is likely to be very different from the issue of the famous war of the Crimea. It will not be this time an alliance of France and Great Britain against Russia for the maintenance of Turkish autonomy. The aspect of the long and vexed Eastern question, which has more or less controlled European diplomacy for the greater part of the present century, has undergone a noteworthy change of late years.

The "sick man of Europe" has been all along more a puppet than anything else in the hands of the great Christian nations seeking to preserve the balance of power as against the presumed ambitious designs of Russia. But for these necessities of state-craft the anomaly of Mussulman absolutism in Europe would have long since disappeared. If the Sultan now fatuously interposes force to defeat the solemnly declared will of the Powers that joined in the programme of the Berlin Conference the days of his power, on this side of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles at least, are numbered. The action of the Conference was a mediation rather than an arbitration, but in this case it is equivalent to a command. The rehabilitation of Greece has been resolved upon, and it will be made good at any cost. The friendly countenance which Christian Europe gave to the Greeks when they rebelled sixty years ago against the Mohammedan slavery of four centuries made their brave effort for freedom to a degree successful in the establishment of modern Greece as an independent kingdom, and Otho, her first King, was chosen by Russia, France and Great Britain as long ago as 1832. Greece has been ever since practically under the protection of those two great nations. The reigning sovereign, George I, son of Christian IX of Denmark, was elected with their approval in 1863; and there is every reason to believe that the proposed additions to his domain, taken as they are from the territory of ancient Greece, and being in fact merely a restoration, will be made effectual by the combined force of Christian Europe.

EFFACING A FAMILY DISGRACE.

A BROTHER SHOOTS HIS SISTER FIVE TIMES.

DANVILLE, VA., July 9.—Last night about midnight Thomas de Jarnette entered a bagnio here inquiring for Mollie de Jarnette, an inmate thereof. She appeared, recognized him as her brother, and at his request went with him to a private room. A few minutes later repeated pistol shots were heard from the room. The police were called in and found the door fastened. They broke it down and discovered the girl lying on the floor weltering in her own blood, her brother standing by her, pistol in hand. He immediately confessed having done it to wash out the disgrace of his family by his sister's conduct. He surrendered himself to the officers and has been committed to jail. He declares his willingness to accept the penalty of the law. Medical examination showed that the girl was shot in five places, two at least necessarily fatal, and that she cannot survive. She protests that her brother was right in taking her life, and begs that he be not punished. On their separation after the tragedy the brother and sister embraced with mutual forgiveness and tears of grief. The girl is only 17 years old and went wrong but a few months since. She is remarkably intelligent and fine-looking. Her brother is about 20 and is a railroad agent and telegraph operator at Brown's Summit, N. C. The mother is the widow of Dr. James de Jarnette, and lives in Caswell county, N. C., near Danville.

HENDRICKS ON INDIANA.—The Republican papers have been very busy the last two weeks telling the country that William H. English was ever so unpopular a man, and that Indiana was sure to go for Garfield. The way it will go for Garfield is thus confessed by no less authority than the man who by right ought now to be vice president of the United States, a position to which he was unquestionably elected in 1876:

INDIANAPOLIS, July—, 1880. *Col. John Ferry*, MY DEAR SIR:—I was very glad to receive your kind letter of the 28th ult. I very sincerely thank you for it. As my friend, I want you to feel assured that I have no grievances growing out of the Cincinnati Convention. The New York delegation assured the delegations from other States that I could not carry that State, and that prevented my support from them. A State that doubted my ability to carry New York did well not to support me. I want you to be assured also that I will most cheerfully and earnestly do my part to secure success, as will all my friends in this State. We will carry the State. The ticket takes very well, and makes some gains from the Republican ranks. We have no special return of hard times, such as you describe as appearing in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, but the impression prevails that we ought to have a change of national administration. I have no doubt of the success of the ticket. With best wishes, truly yours,
T. A. HENDRICKS.

CAN'T SWALLOW HIM.—Although Garfield was Chief of Gen. Rosencrans' staff, he is not for the Ohio man for President. Gen. Rosencrans presided the other evening at a Hancock ratification meeting in San Francisco, and made an eloquent Democratic speech. He intimated that the Buckeye man remained in the army too short a period to realize the true danger a soldier encounters.

INQUISITIVE.—The Pittsburgh *Commercial Gazette* is extremely anxious to know "in what particular part of Pennsylvania General Hancock has his residence." On one occasion General Hancock had a temporary residence at Gettysburg. The "particular part" was Round Top. His present residence is in the grateful hearts of the people of Pennsylvania.

PITCH IN.—From the way the Radicals are denouncing General Hancock as a soldier, we would infer that General Garfield's military record was to be ignored, and the record of Congress was to carry him through. One reason assigned for this is, that Hancock's deeds so belittle them of Garfield's that Edison's electric light would hardly bring them out as back-ground surroundings with Hancock's military bearing as a central figure.

HIS GRIEF.—Grier, the fellow who nominated Garfield and who was led to believe that nothing less than a foreign mission or a first place in Garfield's Cabinet would be a reward for his services, has offered to sell out his chances for a pint of peanuts. Dan. Dougherty laid him out colder than a wedge, and he is considering the expediency and propriety of having his name changed from Grier to Grief.

THE CLEAN THING.—Dr. Alexander N. Dougherty, Postmaster under Grant at Newark, New Jersey, proclaims for Hancock, who, he says, will be the next President. He declares that some of his Republican friends have assured him that they would vote for Hancock. Says Dr. Dougherty: "We don't want any President who accepts bribes or perjures himself or who has even the suspicion of taint about him."

New Advertisements.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—An application will be made to the Court of Quarter Sessions of Clearfield county, on the 4th day of August next, for the appointment of viewers, to view the Lumber City bridge, Clearfield creek bridge, at Leonard Station, and the lower bridge, Clearfield, Pa., in order to make them free bridges.
C. W. KYLER,
JOHN NORRIS,
ELAH JOHNSTON,
County Commissioners.

John Irvin & Bros.,

CURWENSVILLE, PA.,

—DEALERS IN—

All Kinds of Merchandise,

—SUCH AS—

Dry Goods, Groceries, Etc.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

SQUARE TIMBER,

AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

SAWED LUMBER CUT TO ORDER.

The Only Manufacturers in Clearfield County of the

NEW PROCESS FLOUR!

FLOUR, CHOP AND FEED ALWAYS ON HAND!

☞ Cash paid for all kinds of Grain—Wheat, Rye, Oats, Etc.

Curwensville, Pa., June 2, 1880-tf.

TOWNSHIP STATEMENT.—Annual statement of the receipts and expenditures of Decatur township for the years 1879–80:

W. A. REAMS, SUPERVISOR.

DR.

To amount of Duplicate	$762 29
To order on Treasurer	50 00
To order on Treasurer	30 00
To order on Treasurer	50 00
To order on Treasurer	[illegible]
Total	$913 29

CR.

By Road tax to collect	$23 97
By exonerations	28 76
By amount of work on roads	649 56
By Supervisor's time (102½ days)	205 00
By balance of special tax, 1877	5 00
Total	$913 29

JOHN KEPHART, SUPERVISOR.

DR.

To amount of Duplicate	$430 63
To Treasurer's order	116 00
Total	$546 63

CR.

By amount of exonerations	$9 68
By G. S. Flegal's tax	4 10
By John Philips' tax	62
By amount of work	415 63
By Supervisor's time (58 days)	116 00
Total	$546 63

LEWIS FULTON, POOR OVERSEER.

DR.

To order of March 25, 1878	$27 00
To cash from Treasurer	160 00
To tax on lot in Osceola	1 20
To balance due at settlement	22 24
Total	$210 44

CR.

By cash for John Johnson	$13 95
By Mrs. McCool	55 15
By Mrs. Wm. Harner	3 00
By Mrs. Wm. Heeman	2 00
By Mrs. Dr. Blandy	5 00
By tax on lot in Osceola	2 93
By order of removal, Mrs. Lathers	1 00
By cash to Benj. Heeman	23 17
By Overseer's time and expenses	44 22
Total	$210 44

WILLIAM KEPHART, POOR OVERSEER.

DR.

To order on Treasurer	$[illegible]

CR.

By services rendered	$[illegible]

DAVID GEARHART, Treasurer, in account with the Poor fund of said township:

DR.

To am't from Adam Kephart, late Treas.	$[illegible]
To am't from W. A. Reams, Collector	89 92
To amount from Levi Goss	40 83
To amount from Levi Goss	46 00
To amount from Levi Goss	24 00
To amount from Levi Goss	26 00
Total	$297 02

CR.

By cash paid Dr. Lytle	$[illegible]
By cash paid Dr. Lytle	21 00
By cash paid Dr. Lytle	25 00
By John Hughes	[illegible]
By Lewis Fulton, Overseer	189 21
By Wm. Kephart	[illegible]
By 2 per cent. on $266.72	5 33
By balance due district	[illegible]
Total	$297 02

DAVID GEARHART, Treasurer, in account with the Road fund:

DR.

To am't rec'd from Kephart, late Treas.	$[illegible]
To balance due Treasurer	[illegible]
Total	$[illegible]

CR.

By orders canceled, John McClafren	$[illegible]
By W. A. Reams	[illegible]
By John Hughes	[illegible]
By W. S. Hull	[illegible]
By Simon Kephart	[illegible]
By Stephen Melcher	[illegible]
By R. D. Showalter	[illegible]
By Jacob Mock	[illegible]
By 2 per cent. for paying out $87.50	1 75
Total	$[illegible]

DAVID GEARHART, Treasurer, in account with the School fund:

DR.

To State appropriation for 1878	$[illegible]
To State appropriation for 1879	[illegible]
To cash from W. A. Reams	[illegible]
To cash from Levi Goss	[illegible]
To balance due Treasurer	[illegible]
Total	$2,504 [illegible]

CR.

By orders canceled	$2,449 [illegible]
By 2 per cent. on $2,449.19	[illegible]
By percentage on appropriation	[illegible]
Total	$2,504 [illegible]

We, the undersigned Auditors, having examined the several accounts of said township, find them as above stated.

R. D. SHOWALTER,
RICHARD HUGHES,
J. F. STEINER,
Auditors.

Attest:
SILAS REECE,
Clerk.
July 14, 1880-3t.