The Republican.

GEORGE B. GOODLANDER, Editor.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 29, 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.

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. Pue.	16.	Abram M. Benton.
3.	John M. Campbell.	17.	John P. Linton.
4.	Gillies Dallett.	18.	John S. Miller.
5.	John M. Moffett.	19.	John O. Saxton.
6.	Edward Walden.	20.	Calvin M. Bower.
7.	Nathan C. James.	21.	Jas. A. J. Buchanan.
8.	George Filbert.	22.	Christopher Magee.
9.	Jas. G. M'Sparren.	23.	Robert M. Gibson.
10.	Alfred J. Martin.	24.	William B. Dunlap.
11.	Adam Geringer.	25.	Harry W. Wilson.
12.	Frank Turner.	26.	Samuel Griffith.
13.	P. J. Birmingham.	27.	J. Ross Thompson.
14.	Henry 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 Ticket!

FOR ASSEMBLY,
JAMES FLYNN,
OF GULICH TWP.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
JAMES KERR,
OF CLEARFIELD BOROUGH.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,
GEORGE M. FERGUSON,
OF LUMBER CITY BOROUGH.

FOR SURVEYOR,
SAMUEL F. McCLOSKEY,
OF CURWENSVILLE BOROUGH.

"THE BAYONET IS NOT A FIT INSTRUMENT FOR COLLECTING THE VOTES OF FREEMEN." —*Hancock.*

TAX! TAX!!—Saturday, October 2d, is the last day to pay your tax, if you propose to vote at the November election. The tax must be paid THIRTY DAYS before the election.

PRESUMPTION.—A Free Trade candidate for President and Tariff stumpers partakes of refined hypocrisy too apparent for even fools to overlook.

STRADDLING WORK.—From the infernal fuss some fellows have been making for the past ten days, and the long faces worn by others—long enough to eat oats out of an upright churn—it is pretty evident that all have heard from Maine. The battle was a severe one. The loss on the Radical side is nearly 16,000 since 1876—four thousand a year! This is enough of a loss to bankrupt any ordinary firm.

A SOILED DOVE.—Credit Mobilier Scofield's speech covered the first page of the *Raftsman's Journal* last week. He is a posey of a statesman. No father would ever want his son to follow in Scofield's tracks. In 1872, while making a speech at Girard, Erie county, some fellow in the crowd inquired of him what his 'swig' amounted to in the Credit Mobilier job. He staggered for a while, and then remarked that the words were too French, he did not know what the words meant. How innocent! yet, the bonds were in his pocket at the time!

CONGRESSIONAL CONFERENCE.—As we go to press (Tuesday afternoon) the Democratic Conferees of the XXth Congressional district are in session at Lock Haven, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress. Clearfield, (peculiarly so,) presents no candidate; neither does Clinton, but Centre presents ex-Governor Curtin; Elk, J. K. P. Hall, Esq.; Mifflin, Hon. Andrew Reed, and Union, ex-Senator Dill. As there are no less than three Andrews—Curtin, Dill and Reed—in the field, we are unable to say which of the candidates are the "dark horse" in this race. However, whoever is nominated will be elected. A former scandal will not be repeated.

TAX! TAX!!—Saturday, October 2d, is the last day to pay your tax, if you propose to vote at the November election. The tax must be paid THIRTY DAYS before the election.

HANCOCK'S LAST LETTER.

The lordly rulers of the Republican party have at last come to grief. Seriously disappointed at the wisdom displayed by the Democratic party in the nomination of General Hancock for President, they at once determined to break him down by the most bitter assaults. They began with the Surratt business and that fell flat upon the country and died of its own weight. Then they tried his soldier record, but General Sherman promptly said "write down anything you please about General Hancock as a soldier and a gentleman, and I will cheerfully sign it." Next they succeeded in bringing to light the Sherman letter written about the time of the Hayes fraud, and that was found to be a most patriotic paper worthy the best days and ablest citizen of the Republic. And last, foiled in every attempt to destroy the character of the Democratic candidate, and turn back the tide of success that is setting in, they raised the cry of general bankruptcy, Southern claims, Rebel pensions and such a condition of universal ruin as would send the country to general smash.

In answer to a letter upon this subject, found elsewhere in this paper, General Hancock puts an effectual quetus upon the whole subject, and we doubt if any one will be so far gone on the way to lunacy as to believe any more of the silly stories of the Republicans after reading this letter. It is the instructive and spontaneous utterance of a patriotic man giving expression to the honest indignation of his soul at the bare thought that he or the Democratic party could prove so false to the principles of patriotism and loyalty to the country.

It will give additional security to the country in the just conclusion that at last a statesman will be called to the front—one who will summon his great abilities for the administration of the Government in the interest of all the people of every section of our beloved country.

To our mind there will be no more inquiries about the opinions of General Hancock on public questions, and his last letter is the brightest gleam of statesmanship that has yet appeared, and will gladden the hearts of millions of our people as it is read all over our land.

A THUNDERING INQUIRY.

August Belmont, the great New York Banker, was made President of the monster Hancock meeting held in that city, on the 23d inst., when and where 40,000 torches were counted, and it took three hours to pass a certain point. Such a procession was never witnessed in America.

Mr. Belmont, on taking the chair, among other things, said: "Why was it that the Federal debt could not be funded at a less rate of interest than six and seven percentum? And just as soon as the Democrats got control of Congress, the interest on the debt came down to FOUR per cent.; and since our friends have got control of the Senate, millions of the debt has been negotiated for THREE AND ONE-HALF. Why was that not done before the Democrats came into in the Legislative branch of the Government, and the burthens of the taxpayers eased up to the amount of millions of dollars annually?"

The conundrum put by Mr. Belmont, is one to which we call the attention of Judge McEnally, Messrs. Murray, Harris, and other Radical orators. The question raised by Mr. Belmont is very simple but highly important to the tax-payers who have had millions of their money stolen by the excessive interest imposed upon them by the Radical leaders in the past eighteen years.

BLAINE EXPLAINS.—The overthrow of the Radicals in Maine, was not only a great surprise, but a crushing blow to Senator Blaine. On Tuesday (the day after the election) Blaine sent the following dispatch from Augusta to General Garfield. How the General enjoyed it has not been reported. Here is the document:

"The net result of yesterday's election as nearly as can be stated at this hour (2 P. M. Tuesday,) is about as follows: The Republicans have carried the First, Second and Third Congressional districts, while the Fusionists have carried the Fourth and Fifth. The Republicans have carried both branches of the Legislature by a strong majority, reaching perhaps two-thirds of each House. On the popular vote for Governor, Davis and Plaisted have each over 72,000 votes, with the probabilities of Plaisted coming out a few hundred, perhaps a thousand ahead. The result is undeniably a surprise to me and equally to see the mass of the Democratic party in Maine. Our canvass was never more accurately taken and it showed on Wednesday a total vote for Davis of a trifle over 76,000, with an assured majority of 6,000 as the minimum. In the four days preceding the election we lost over 3,000 votes by means well known to the managers of the national Democratic campaign, and which do not call for further specification from me. The total vote cast is variously estimated at from 75,000 to 155,000, and the money all came from beyond the State. Such scenes were never before witnessed in Maine. J. G. BLAINE."

The sun-struck Senator has been telegraphing ever since the loss of his State, but it won't straighten out. The loss of 16,000 since 1876 is a severe blow to Blaine, Frye, Hale & Co.

NEARLY FLOPPING.—Col. Bob Ingersoll is nearly converted. He says: "The game now stands four to four, and Hancock has the deal." Bob knows the dealer has two chances to the other fellow's one. Col., you will never have as fine a chance to flop on the right side of human affairs as now.

NO YOU DON'T!—One of the amusing things about the result in Maine is the charge of the Republicans that the Fusionists carried the election by fraud. This does not come with good grace from a party which stole the President and then rewarded the thieves. We wait for a better reason.

Chairman Cessna, in one of his private circulars to his Radical party friends, stated that a large number of persons "voted through their eyes"—lacking all other intelligence. We wonder whether those fellows down in Maine saw it that way?

DEMOCRATIC DOCUMENTS.

THE FOLLOWING IS A LIST OF THE DOCUMENTS PRINTED BY THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE, WHICH ARE NOW READY AND WILL BE FURNISHED ON APPLICATION TO W. H. BARNUM, CHAIRMAN, 138 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK:

NOTE.—*Each Document is known, and may be ordered, by its Number, without reciting the Title.*

No. 1.—Platform—Letters of Acceptance of Hancock and English.—Gen. Hancock's Letter to Gen. Sherman.—Constitutional Amendments. 8 pp.
No. 2.—Civil Records of Gen. Hancock.—Speech of Captain Hancock at Los Angeles, Cal. July 4th, 1861.—Motion on Babcock Court-Martial.—Gen. Hancock's Letter to Gen. Sherman. 24 pp.
No. 3.—Garfield and the Credit Mobilier swindle. 8 pp.
No. 4.—Garfield on the Tariff. 4 pp.
No. 5.—War Claims and Private Claims. 8 pp.
No. 6.—The Democratic Party the Friend of the Soldier. 8 pp.
No. 7.—Chinese Emigration. 4 pp.
No. 8.—History of a Carpet Bag Government. 8 pp.
No. 9.—Gen. Hancock's Letter of Acceptance, and his Letter to Gen. Sherman. 4 pp.
No. 10.—Civilized Bull-Dozing in Rhode Island and Massachusetts. 4 pp.
No. 11.—Garfield denounced by the Republicans of His Own District. 4 pp.
No. 12.—Garfield and the Ship Builders. 4 pp.
No. 13.—Republicans in Judgment on the Republican Candidates. 8 pp.
No. 14.—Electoral Commission. 2 pp.
No. 15.—Venezuela Scandal. 4 pp.
No. 16.—Some Small Steals. 4 pp.
No. 17.—Democratic Economy and Republican Extravagance. 8 pp.
No. 18.—Garfield and the De Golyer Bribe. 8 pp.
No. 19.—Garfield and the Salary Steal. 8 pp.

DOCUMENTS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

GERMAN.

Doc. A.—Same as English No. 1. 16 pp. Leaflet.
Doc. B.—Life of Gen. Hancock. 32 pp.
Doc. C.—Republicans in Judgment upon the Republican Candidates. (Same as English No. 13.) 8 pp.

SWEDISH.

Doc. D.—Same as English No. 1.
Doc. E.—Same as B.
Doc. F.—Same as C.

WELSH.

Doc. G.—Life of General Hancock. 32 pp.
Doc. H.—Same as C.

GEN. SICKLES FOR HANCOCK.

A dispatch from New York, dated September, 25th, says: The declaration of General Daniel E. Sickles, who has hitherto been an active Republican, and was Minister to Spain under Grant, of his intention to support Gen. Hancock, was the subject of much comment in political circles yesterday. At the National Democratic Headquarters General Sickles's accession to the Democracy was considered of great value. The general belief among the Democrats was that the General's declaration would bring to Hancock's support thousands of soldiers who served in the army of the Potomac, and who have hitherto acted with the Republican party. Some Republicans, who are not active politicians, regard General Sickles's withdrawal from the Repulican party as a very damaging blow. They openly express the opinion that his admitted ability as a political manager should not be lost to the Republicans, and they fear his influence with the veteran Union soldiers.

General Sickles said, that he was a candidate for no office. He should vote for General Hancock, because he believed that the country would be entirely safe under an administration of which he was the head. He had not determined whether he would take an active part in the campaign or not.

General Sickles was in command of the Third Corps at Gettysburg, and lost his leg there. On the following day General Hancock also fell desperately wounded just as his corps had repulsed Longstreet—recently appointed by President Hayes as Minister to Turkey—and won the great battle.

IMPUDENT.—Most of those Credit Mobilier statesmen are coming to the surface in the interest of De Golyer Garfield. Even Colfax has the impudence to bark occasionally in the interest of his soiled confederate. The Philadelphia *Record* hits one of those soiled doves this kind of a clip:

Hon. Glenni W. Scofield, who was one of the Pennsylvania statesmen whose light was darkened by the Credit Mobilier eclipse, is again beaming on the horizon. He was last heard from at Emporium, Cameron county, in the edge of the wilderness.

Our ex-Representative was tricked by Oakes Ames's French words, Credit Mobilier. He had the audacity to tell a respectable audience in Erie county that he did not know what those words meant, when at the time the whole audience saw the stock papers sticking out of his pockets.

GOING UP.—Last year the Democrats polled 2,853 votes at the primary election. This year it runs up to 3,559 on Assembly; Prothonotary, 3,516; Register & Recorder, 3,515; and on Surveyor, 3,402. This shows that the Democrats are awake to surrounding events. More: The result of last Saturday a week shows another fact. Over one-third of all the voters in the county patronized the primary. The Registry list in the Commissioners' office shows that there are 10,018 voters in the county, about 3,600 of whom were at the primary.

LET US HAVE IT.—Now that Gen. Hancock has gratified the curiosity of the Radical journals with another letter it is in order for those journals, especially those pretentious organs of protection, the Philadelphia *Press* and the Pittsburgh *Dispatch*, to demand of General Garfield that he furnish for publication his correspondence with the British Free Trade Cobden Club at the time of his election as an honorary member of that Association.

THE WEST END.—The "Copperheads" of Brady and Bloom townships gathered at Pennville on last Saturday evening, and there joined hands with Curwensville, Pike, Lumber City and the Greenwoodites, and they had one of the biggest jamborees that the Grampian Hills ever heard of. Mr. Krebs and Col. Barrett did the orating, and one brass and five martial bands furnished the music.

POPULAR VOTE at the Democratic Primary Election, held Saturday, September 18th, 1880.

BOROUGHS AND TOWNSHIPS.	ASSEMBLY.			PROTHONOTARY.							REGISTER AND RECORDER.							CO. SUR.
	James Flynn	W. Potter Read	Abram Humphrey	George H. Hall	George C. Kirk	N. P. Wilson	James Kerr	Alfred W. Walters	Isaac Mays	Wm. R. Dickenson	Adam Breth	Geo. M. Ferguson	William V. Wright	A. F. Bloom	Winfield S. Luther	A. C. Folmer	W. E. Kratzer	Samuel McCloskey
Burnside Borough	6		18				7	17			6	15	7					17
Clearfield "	77	1	149	47	3		66	107	4	1	9	33	141	4	5	3		225
Curwensville "	47	2	19	15	4	1	23	7	4	1	3	28	5	9	22	1		61
Houtzdale "	117		61	1			98	74	1	1	3	71	51	16	4	16		175
Lumber City "	16		16	12		1	14	5				28		7				35
Newburg "	15		13	13			14				19	9						29
New Washington "	34	2	4	19	1		21				29	9	1	1				33
Osceola "	123	3	11	3		18	73	25		7	5	49	57		3	2	3	134
Wallaceton "	18		4	1		3	6	10				13	6	1				30
Beccaria Township	85	1	16	20	2		33	22	2	8	19	47	17	7	1			99
Bell "	66	2	38	35	3		39	16			26	52	5					107
Bloom "	28	2	9	24	3		14	4	1		3	27	1	2	10	1		48
Boggs "	18	2	20	15		11	1	5				13	20	1	1	1		39
Bradford "	42	8	56	14	1	92	3	7			11	57	29	1	5	3		98
Brady "	124	5	149	103	161		8	2			9	21	33		198	5		275
Burnside "	53		8	12	2		40	9			48	18	1					54
Chest "	69		27	41	2		49	3	1		55	15		2				93
Covington "	35	12	52	29	20	17	36	9			10	25	12	1		6	49	99
Decatur "	34	7	24	2		9	43	11				4	60		1			65
Ferguson "	42	1	26	18	6		25	6	2		8	37		22	1			69
Girard "	1	1	29	2		5	9	11				28	2				2	31
Goshen "	2		42	3		20	11				11	22	3		8	1		44
Graham "	15	13	19	7		33	1	7			1	17	25	1	4	5		47
Greenwood "	32	2	22	7	3		27	14		1	16	26	5		4			38
Gulich "	49		1	9	1		4	2	1	32	5	27	15	1	2			49
Huston "	11		68	15	1		7	56				1	51		24			79
Jordan "	51	2	18	16	3	4	4	18	22	2	8	18		23	16	1		67
Karthaus "	31	6	25	3	5	37	5	9		3	19	19	16	1		2	12	62
Knox "	60	1	43	27	1		5	6	65		6	4	5	76	4			96
Lawrence "	46	22	227	165	3	3	58	54	8	1	10	97	138	25	15			295
Morris "	144	18	4	11	1	33	28	91	1		1	13	58		4	79		123
Penn "	20	4	33	24	4		19	13			3	17	15	3	31			71
Pike "	55	14	51	81	7	1	54	4	2			62		78	10			145
Sandy "	192	2	72	42	31		119	65	2	11	11	121	75	2	36	3		266
Union "		6	38	26	14	1	3				1		6	1	31	1		18
Woodward "	164	8	29	34	2	8	113	38		3	34	108	25	11	8			191
Total	1970	149	1446	913	278	201	1096	741	116	71	446	1162	586	297	445	132	57	3402

THE DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

Tuesday, September 21st, 1880, was the day fixed by the rules governing the Democratic party of Clearfield county for the assembling in Convention, in the Court room, of the delegates from the several boroughs and townships, for the purpose of nominating candidates for county offices, as indicated by the proclamation of the County Committee, and to attend to such other party matters as might be legitimately considered by such a body.

The Convention was called to order at about one o'clock P. M., by Dr. J. P. Burchfield, Chairman of the County Committee. The first business in order was a call of the several boroughs and townships, for the purpose of knowing whether there was a quorum of delegates present, and to ascertain the names of the persons elected delegates. The result was as follows:

NAMES OF DELEGATES.

Burnside Borough—C. B. Patrick, Rob't Conner.
Clearfield Borough—Daniel W. Moore, W. Ross McPherson, George Weaver.
Curwensville Borough—Robert Mallon, W. C. Helmbold.
Houtzdale Borough—Henry Reibling, John B. McGrath.
Lumber City Borough—Eli Hile, A. F. Wertz.
Newburg Borough—Isaac Markle, Henry McMasters.
New Washington Borough—N. A. Arnold, H. D. Rose.
Osceola Borough—John K. White, E. J. Duffey.
Wallaceton Borough—John Westbrook, M. D. Reidy.
Beccaria Township—Joseph R. Dickey, Lemuel Root.
Bell Township—John M. Ross, James W. McGee.
Bloom Township—William Lines, Frank McBride.
Boggs Township—David Moore, B. McDevitt.
Bradford Township—J. A. Stewart, I. G. Barger.
Brady Township—Lewis Schoch, Dan'l Bishel, J. W. Corp, George Knarr.
Burnside Township—John Gorman, Othello Smead.*
Chest Township—A. Curry, John Heckenbury.
Covington Township—F. L. Coudriet, J. W. Patton.
Decatur Township—Jacob F. Steiner, David Hughes.
Ferguson Township—James Ferguson, John Moore.
Girard Township—George W. Stever, Benjamin Jury.
Goshen Township—W. F. Shaw, Geo. Meeder.
Graham Township—W. H. Hubler, Philip Shimel.
Greenwood Township—J. A. Rowles, Jacob Hess.
Gulich Township—H. H. Hummell, D. C. Flynn.
Huston Township—A. H. Rosencrans, John Haskett.
Jordan Township—Thomas Smith, Reuben Straw.
Karthaus Township—James S. Lucas, H. J. Gilland.
Knox Township—Joseph Erhard, L. C. Bloom.
Lawrence Township—A. G. Kramer, Zack. Ogden, Joseph H. Rowles, Robert Boyd.
Morris Township—J. M. Holt, James L. Stewart, C. C. Hartle.
Penn Township—James McCowan, John H. Rowles.
Pike Township—Arnold Bloom, Sam'l McKenrick.
Sandy Township—John M. Troxel, H. J. Mead Fred. Tracey.
Union Township—S. B. Welty, Thos. Brockbank.
Woodward Township—James Kealty, S. B. Dunlap.

* Sick.

At the conclusion of the roll call it was found that but 78 delegates answered to their names. The absent member of the Convention proved to be Mr. Othello Smead, of Burnside township, who was reported sick by Mr. Gorman, the other delegate.

On motion of Joseph H. Rowles, Mr. Gorman was authorized to cast the two votes of his district, according to instructions, thus making a full Convention of 79 delegates, 40 of whom would be necessary to make a nomination. There were no contested seats nor memorials or protests presented. The Chairman then announced that the next business in order was the election of two tellers to tally the popular vote. Mr. Moore nominated Mr. George Weaver, who declined, and in turn nominated W. C. Helmbold of Curwensville, and A. H. Rosencrans of Huston. The motion was seconded by various parties, and unanimously agreed to. At this point, Mr. Moore introduced some resolutions, but by common consent they went over until the candidates were nominated, and the clerks proceeded to tally the popular vote.

The Chairman stated that the first business in order was the nomination of a candidate for Assembly, and ordered the Convention to proceed to a ballot, resulting as follows:

James Flynn of Gulich township, had 47 votes.
Abram Humphrey of Lawrence twp., had 32 votes.

Mr. Wm. Potter Read was also a candidate, but not having secured the delegates from any district, he was not in the race, and Mr. Flynn, having received a majority of the votes on the first ballot, was declared the nominee for Assembly, and his nomination was at once unanimously ratified by the Convention.

The Chairman then announced as the next business in order, the nomination of a candidate for Prothonotary. The election returns showed that the gentlemen named below had made a canvass for that office, and a ballot was ordered, resulting as follows:

CANDIDATES.	BALLOTS. 1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th
George H. Hall	12	12	14	18	19	dr.
George C. Kirk	4	4	4	dr	—	—
N. P. Wilson	10	10	10	10	dr	—
James Kerr	33	34	34	34	36	47
A. W. Walters	14	15	17	17	24	32
Isaac Mays	4	4	dr	—	—	—
W. R. Dickenson	2	dr	—	—	—	—
Total	79	79	79	79	79	79

After the first ballot was taken, and the Chairman having announced that there was no nomination, Dr. Potter, of Karthaus, moved that the Rule (XIII.) requiring six successive ballots be taken before any candidate could be dropped, be suspended, and proceed to the second ballot. The motion was unanimously agreed to and the Convention proceeded to a second ballot, dropping the name of Mr. Dickenson, who had the lowest vote. This ballot showed that Kirk and Mays were a tie, and Rule XIII. was again brought into requisition, because it requires in case of a tie vote in Convention that the candidate having the lowest popular vote should be dropped. A glance at the returns showed that Mr. Mays was off, and the balloting for Prothonotary proceeded as above tabulated. Mr. Kerr, having received a majority of all the votes on the 6th ballot, was unanimously declared the nominee for that office. The Prothonotaryship having been disposed of, the Chairman announced as the next business in order, the nomination of a candidate for Register and Recorder, and a ballot was ordered, resulting as follows:

CANDIDATES.	BALLOTS. 1st	2d	3d	4th	5th
Adam Breth	10	10	10	12	12
George M. Ferguson	33	33	35	39	44
William V. Wright	17	17	28	20	23
A. F. Bloom	6	6	6	dr	—
W. S. Luther	8	8	8	8	—
A. C. Folmer	3	3	dr	—	—
W. E. Kratzer	2	dr	—	—	—
Total	79	79	79	79	79

The fifth ballot settled the question, and the nomination of Mr. Ferguson was made unanimous.

The next business in order was the nomination of a candidate for County Surveyor. The fact that Samuel F. McCloskey, of Curwensville, had no opposition and polled over 3,400 votes, his nomination was made by acclamation.

The next in order was the election of a Chairman of the County Committee for 1881, and the selection of the members of the Committee. Mr. ——— nominated Dr. Burchfield. The motion having been seconded, and no other nominations having been made, Secretary Wallace put the motion before the Convention, and it was unanimously agreed to. The names of the members of the Committee, together with their postoffice address, are as follows:

COUNTY COMMITTEE FOR 1881.

BOR. & TWP.	MEMBERS.	POSTOFFICE.
Burnside B'r.	Matt. Irvin,	Burnside.
Clearfield "	John Hollihan,	Clearfield.
Curwensv'e "	John H. Norris,	Curwensville.
Houtzdale "	Patrick Shields,	Houtzdale.
Lumber C'y "	Isaac Hainey,	Lumber City.
Newburg "	John M. Tozer,	Hurd.
N. Wash'n "	Wm. Mahaffey,	N. Washington.
Osceola "	J. H. H. Walters,	Osceola Mills.
Wallaceton "	Michael D. Reidy,	Wallaceton.
Beccaria T'p.	John B. Dillon,	Utahville.
Bell "	James W. McGee,	Chest.
Bloom "	Sidney Smith,	Forest.
Boggs "	G. O. Merritt,	Wallaceton.
Bradford "	Eli Solt,	Woodland.
Brady "	J. W. Corp,	Luthersburg.
Burnside "	John Gorman,	N. Washington.
Chest "	Lawrence Killian,	McPherson.
Covington "	Lawrence Flood,	Frenchville.
Decatur "	Jacob F. Steiner,	Philipsburg.
Ferguson "	George Michaels,	Marron.
Girard "	W. S. Gilliland,	Leconte's Mills.
Goshen "	W. M. Wilson,	Lick Run.
Graham "	John W. Turner,	Wallaceton.
Greenwood "	James Cleary,	Bower.
Gulich "	D. C. Flynn,	Smith's Mills.
Huston "	H. L. Horning,	Penfield.
Jordan "	J. W. Johnson,	Ansonville.
Karthaus "	Martin Kopp,	Salt Lick.
Knox "	Enos Bloom,	New Millport.
Lawrence "	A. M. Bloom,	Clearfield.
Morris "	Peter Meyer,	Kylertown.
Penn "	D. T. Sharp,	Grampian Hills.
Pike "	Samuel Moore,	Curwensville.
Sandy "	John M. Troxell,	DuBois.
Union "	William Welty,	Rockton.
Woodward "	J. C. King,	Madera.

The next business in order was original resolutions and unfinished business. The preamble and resolutions offered by Mr. Moore came up, and after several ballots were had thereon, they were finally adopted. They read as follows:

WHEREAS, in all popular governments it is of the highest importance that, in the selection of candidates for official position, the popular will, fairly expressed, should be clearly ascertained, and

WHEREAS, serious and almost universal dissatisfaction now exists regarding the present rules for making nominations in this county; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Convention, representing the Democracy of Clearfield county, hereby respectfully instructs the County Convention to call a Convention to revise the rules directing the manner of nominating candidates to be voted for at the general election.

Resolved, That said Convention be called and held at a day early enough for its work to be submitted to the party for its ratification or rejection on or before the election in February next.

Mr. Stewart then offered the following:

Resolved, That George H. Hall, of Lawrence township, is hereby appointed Representative delegate to the next Democratic State Convention, with power to substitute if unable to attend himself.

The resolution was agreed to unanimously. Mr. Steiner then offered the following:

Resolved, That Dr. J. W. Potter, of Covington, James L. Leavy, of Clearfield, and John K. White, of Osceola, be selected as Congressional Conferees to meet with the other Conferees of this District, and name a Democratic candidate for Congress in the XXth Congressional District.

Mr. Moore moved to amend the resolution, by adding the name of John F. Weaver for one of the gentlemen named in the original. After some wrangling over it, together with advice from the fear, the amendment was withdrawn and the resolution adopted without debate.

Mr. Flynn then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That A. W. Walters, of Clearfield, Winfield S. Luther, of Brady, and Hiram Woodward, of Huston, are hereby appointed Senatorial Conferees to meet like Conferees from Centre and Clinton, for the purpose of electing a Senatorial delegate to the next Democratic State Convention with power to substitute.

The resolution was adopted. At this point some member moved that Jacob F. Steiner, of Decatur, George Weaver, of Clearfield, and James W. McGhee, of Bell, be appointed a Committee to wait upon the nominees and inform them of what happened, and bring them before the Convention. The motion was agreed to, and it was but a short time until all were on hand. Each nominee was introduced to the Convention by Chairman Steiner, and a common sense speech made by all of them. At the conclusion of the remarks made by the nominees, Chairman Burchfield arose and returned thanks to the Convention for the confidence imposed in him by his re-election.

On motion of John Smith, the Convention adjourned *sine die*, with three hearty cheers for Hancock and the whole ticket.

JOHN'S MISTAKE.—John Sherman said in a recent speech: "There were no Republicans in the Rebel army; no, not one." He forgets his friends Longstreet and Mosby, who are credited with having fought on that side. In the present campaign, they both vote as they shot.

General Grant announces that he is coming East. Why didn't he come before the election in Maine? He should have helped to boom the thing up down there weeks ago.

FINAL RESULT IN MAINE.

From the hour when the first report of the Maine election was flashed over the wire, there has been no time when the result could possibly be viewed in any other light than that of a most disheartening defeat of the Republicans.

Even when it was confidently asserted that Davis had been re-elected by a plurality of a few hundred votes, the Republicans were compelled to confess a loss of about 15,000 votes as compared with the corresponding election of the last Presidential year.

On this melancholy and demoralizing exhibit the Radicals stimulated hilarity which was less creditable to their courage than their sense. Their organs made a stout effort to keep up the failing morale of the Republican masses, and some of their committees hired batteries to fire salutes—thus jubilating over such a loss in Maine as, if matched in other Republican States, will leave the party so far out in the cold of chill November that it will have little hope of ever getting back to its old possessions.

While the result was in doubt, the *Post* did not deem it best to harrow up the Radical mind with frequent allusions to the disaster that had befallen their party. We were willing that the unhappy brethren should gather such scant crumbs of consolation as their gloomy outlook afforded. And even their asinine performance of firing 200 guns over their disaster elicited nothing uncharitable or unkind.

But now that the election of Gen. Plaisted is conceded, we feel that it is quite time to remind the Republicans of their folly, and to say that the full import of the Fusion victory in Maine has never been exaggerated. No one doubts that Hancock is stronger than Plaisted with the voters of the Pine Tree State. No man doubts that Maine is lost to Garfield. It is equally evident to sagacious politicians of all parties that the Radical loss in this preliminary struggle foreshadows the fate of that party in the general engagement on the 2d of November.—*Washington Post.*

DOWN IN MAINE.—The New York *Sun*, in alluding to what happened recently away down East, remarks:

"Because of the delinquencies of the Republican newspapers and orators, the rank and file of that party are likely to miss the real point of the Maine election.

"We have looked into half-a-dozen leading Republican journals in as many Western States, and we find that on the morning of the election in Maine they predicted a majority for Davis for Governor of from 12,000 to 15,000. It is evident from the tone of the newspapers that they had received their impressions from Blaine. At the East the Republicans near the close of the contest became more moderate in their anticipations. But even here and in New England the leaders of opinion in the party claimed a majority of between 6,000 and 9,000. Just before the election that gorgeous blower, Major-General Judson J. Kilpatrick, fresh from the stump in Maine, assured the New Jersey Republicans that Davis would get a majority of 12,000.

"These glowing prophecies have come to naught. The tide sets strongly in the opposite direction. The terrible disaster in Maine at the September contest will be followed by the defeat of the Garfield electoral ticket in November. New Hampshire feels the shock; and the granite ribs of the party in that State are likely to yield to the pressure. Connecticut did not need the inspiration of a victory in Maine to make it sure for Hancock.

"So much for New England. But it is at the West that the results in Maine will produce the greatest effect. They will certainly give Indiana to the Democrats in October, and they will probably cause a Republican defeat on the same day in Ohio; while Pennsylvania on the East and Illinois on the West will be apt to follow the example of their neighbors in November."

CABINET MAKING.—The Washington *Post* puts it in this way: "The first important duty devolving upon President Hancock after his inauguration will be the formation of a Cabinet. Considerable interest will attach to his selections, which, we feel authorized to announce, Gen. Hancock will make *himself*. The General will be the recipient of advice upon this subject from many sources and quarters. We propose to content ourselves with simply suggesting what we consider would be an ideal Democratic Cabinet:

Secretary of State—Jeremiah S. Black, of Pennsylvania.
Secretary of the Treasury—Samuel J. Tilden, of New York.
Secretary of War—George B. McClellan of New Jersey.
Secretary of the Navy—Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana.
Secretary of the Interior—Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio.
Postmaster-General—John B. Gordon, of Georgia.
Attorney-General—Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachusetts.

GREENBACK "FLOPPERS."—Out in the State of Indiana a revolution has broken out among the Greenbackers. The chief "flopper" is Hon. J. B. Yeagley, their nominee for Secretary of State. He has openly declared for Hancock, and has declined the Greenback nomination for the office mentioned, and invites every Greenbacker to follow suit.

HONEST AND WISE.—The editor of the *Globe*, the Radical organ in Huntingdon county, in alluding to the misfortune that befell his party down east says: "Don't let the reverse in Maine cast you down." That's nice advice to the vanquished.

The floppers meeting in Pittsburgh, last week was the biggest thing ever witnessed in Western Pennsylvania—Hancock, all.

TAX! TAX!!—Saturday, October 2d, is the last day to pay your tax, if you propose to vote at the November election. The tax must be paid THIRTY DAYS before the election.

RADICAL EXTRAVAGANCE.

No record shows plainer the extravagance of the Republicans than their course in this State for the twenty years they have been in power. The official figures prove, that in this time, the ordinary expenses of the State government have been increased from $579,074, the last year the Democrats were in power, to $1,332,383, the last year of Hartranft's administration. In this time the salaries of the State officers, of every description, have been increased—from Governor down to tide-water. We name a few of the offices, below, to show the increase; and for purposes of comparison will take the year 1859, the last of Governor Packer, and 1879, the last of Governor Hartranft. In this time not only have salaries of all kinds been raised, sometimes as much as two or three hundred per cent., but all expenses, incidental to the conduct of the State government, have been correspondingly increased. Let the taxpayers look at these figures:

	1859.	1878.
Salary of Governor	$ 4,000	$10,000
Secretary of Commonwealth	1,700	4,000
Deputy Commonwealth	1,300	2,500
Auditor General	1,700	3,000
Surveyor General	1,600	3,500
Attorney General	3,000	4,000
Adjutant General	600	2,500
State Treasurer	1,700	5,000
Governor's Private Secretary	600	3,000
Clerk and Messenger hire in State and Executive Departments	5,400	20,000
Clerk and Messenger hire in Auditor General's Office	8,700	22,400
Clerk hire in Adjutant Gen'l's Office		11,000
Clerk and Messenger hire in School Department	3,000	8,700
Legislative Expenses	150,000	551,700
Public Printing	30,000	80,000
Salaries of Judges	125,000	480,000
Printing Legislative Record	3,976	28,384

These figures are a sample of the increase in salaries and expenses of all kinds since the Republicans came into power. The State government has become a very expensive affair instead of the inexpensive thing of 1859, in Democratic hands. These officials render no more, nor better, service than when their salaries were much lower. The money, every cent of it, comes from the pockets of the people, in some shape. Has the wages of the laboring man, mechanic, or the return of the farmer for his toil, been increased in proportion to the pay of office-holders? They have not. Thus it has always been with the Republican party. When they get into power they consider offices places of money-making, instead of public trust, hence increase the salaries, as well as create new offices. All parties should unite and turn out of power the party which thus violates their faith with the people.—*Doylestown Democrat.*

RESULT IN FOUR STATES.—The local elections in four States indicate their choice for President, as follows:

Democratic.		*Republican.*	
Alabama	10	Vermont	5
Arkansas	5		
Maine	8		
Total	23	Total	5

Vermont looks lonesome, all alone by itself.

But then it was one of the four States in 1852 that voted against the Democrats. More: That State voted against Jefferson, Monroe, Jackson—all the old patriots. It is Vermont, and there is no community it like on this Continent. The Radical leaders in that State are as anti-Democratic as the Lords of England.

A POLITICAL ROCKET BY A CELEBRATED GREENBACKER.—PHIL'A, Sept. 26.—Frank W. Hughes, of Pottsville, the recognized leader of the Greenbackers in Pennsylvania, will to-morrow send the following dispatch to Gen. Weaver, the Greenback candidate for President:

POTTSVILLE, September 27, 1880.—*General J. B. Weaver, National Greenback-Labor Candidate for President:* Your published congratulations to Solon Chase encouraging by approving his disorganization tending to the defeat of four electors for Weaver and Chambers in Maine and to ensure the election of seven Garfield electors instead, forfeits your claims to the support of the organization. It simply means that you desire our friends there as well as elsewhere to be defeated by the success of Garfield. The National Greenback-Labor men are such from principle and therefore not marketable by any leaders.
FRANK W. HUGHES.

CONGRESS.—We notice by the returns that eleven districts voted on Congressman at our Primary, polling 406 votes, as follows: 374 for Dill 31 for Curtin, and 1 for Test. The voters in Karthaus scattered well on that issue. Dill had 20, Curtin 16, and Test 1. Girard cast 21 for Dill, and 11 for Curtin. Wallaceton, 18 for Dill and 2 for Curtin. Bloom, Boggs, the two Burnsides, Ferguson, Graham and Union, all straight for Dill.

ORTHODOX VIEWS.—Charles Francis Adams wrote a letter to the Democratic meeting in New York on Thursday, and expressed the hope "that proper means may be resorted to for the purpose of securing an honest election, free from the corruption and interference of intriguing volunteers with suasion in their pockets. A repetition of the events of last election would, in my belief, seriously shake our Government to its foundation."

A DECIDED MIXTURE.—An exchange says: "Bob Ingersoll preached at McVicker's theatre, Chicago, Sunday afternoon, from the text: 'What shall we do to be saved?' Every person in the congregation was presented at the door with a card, issued by the Young Men's Christian Association, on which was printed: 'Believe in the Lord Jesus Christ and thou shalt be saved.'"

GO IN!—If the pictorial column of last week's *Journal*, will restore to its beloved Blaine his 16,000 loss in Maine, let him have it. The Democrats have no use for that Commonwealth. Like Zachariah McNaul's cow, it is "partly so" now; and by another year will roll up 10,000 for "the old Union Savers."

DEAD.—Rev. Dr. J. P. Rosenmiller, of Lancaster, one of the eminent clergymen belonging to the Lutheran denomination, died at Allentown, Pa., on the 26th inst., from congestion of the brain, caused by overwork during the session of the East Pennsylvania Synod at the latter place.

NO JOKE!—It is safe to say that when Cameron, Conkling and Logan heard the news from Maine they just smiled, privately.

HANCOCK ON WAR CLAIMS.

HE DEMOLISHES ANOTHER REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN CRY.

THE DEMOCRATIC CANIDATE FOR PRESIDENT EXPRESSES HIMSELF AS EMPHATICALLY OPPOSED TO THE PAYMENT OF WHAT ARE KNOWN AS "REBEL CLAIMS"—RANTING RADICALS READ!

New York, September 24.—General Hancock has written a letter on the subject of war claims in reply to a letter from Theodore Cook, of Cincinnati. The correspondence is as follows:

CINCINNATI, September 20—*Gen. W. S. Hancock, Governor's Island, N. Y.*—DEAR SIR: I inclose slips cut from the *Gazette* and *Commercial*, of this city, both of them newspapers of large circulation and influence in Ohio and Indiana, referring, as you will see, to the much harped upon subject in our politics, of the rebel claims. These newspapers and Republican stump speakers are constantly asserting that if you are elected President the claims of the disloyal people of the South for losses sustained in the war will be allowed, and paid by the United States. They further direct special attention to the fact that this charge has been made against the Democratic party and that you, its candidate for President, have not denied it. This warfare is made in all seriousness and maintained with great earnestness and repeated day after day in the press and in speeches. You are known to the country as a frank, honest soldier, now the representative of the Democratic party and having a right to speak for it. Whatever you may say the people will hear and believe. I submit the matter to your good judgment as to what you should say or whether you should make any public utterance at all.

Very respectfully yours,
(Signed) THEODORE COOK.

General Hancock replies as follows:

Governor's Island, N. Y. Sept. 23.—*To Theodore Cook, Esq., Cincinnati, Ohio*—DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 20th inst. has been received. I regret that you are disturbed about that bugbear, Southern war claims. The people cannot be mislead by it. To suppose that rebel claims or claims in the interest of persons who were in the Rebellion can in any way or in any degree be countenanced, is an imputation of disloyalty such as used to be made against Democrats, even when they were in arms defending the country. So far as it touches me, I denounce it. The Government can never pay a debt or grant pension, or reward of any sort for waging war upon its own existence, nor could I be induced to approve or encourage the payment of such debt, pension or reward. Nobody expects or wants such unnatural action. To propose it would be an insult to the intelligence and honor of our people. When the Rebellion was crushed the heresy of secession in every form and in every incident went down forever. It is a thing of the past. We move forward, not backward. If I were President, I would veto all legislation which might come before me providing for the consideration or payment of claims of any kind for losses or damages by persons who were in the Rebellion, whether pardoned or not. In relation to Union war claims the Government's obligations to its defenders come first. They are lasting and sacred. The public laws of civilized nations do not, in general, recognize claims for injuries to property resulting from the operations of war. Nevertheless our Government has treated with great indulgence the claims for losses and damages suffered by Union men from military operations of the war of the Union. But as hostilities were closed more than fifteen years ago, claims of that nature, now mostly in the hands of persons other than the original sufferers, are becoming stale and in my judgment might fairly be considered as barred by the lapse of time and if hereafter entertained at all should be subjected to the strictest scrutiny.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) WINFIELD S. HANCOCK.

IN FULL.—This issue of the REPUBLICAN contains a complete report of the proceedings of the Democratic County Convention. The editor of the other organ took our old place at the desk, and worked away like a beaver, handling the papers and recording facts, as we supposed, and would give us a full report in his journal, so that we would have nothing to do but to copy a talented and detailed report of the proceedings from the new organ. But we were fooled. We had to go and hunt up all the papers and prepare a report three days after the Convention had adjourned. It is so hard for some people to keep in place.

BUY NOW.—The Philadelphia *Times*, says: "Persons in want of canal boats, tow-paths, mules and boys with rolled up trousers for next year's navigation, can get bargains by applying to Chairman Cessna. The articles have never been used, but they got terribly battered and bruised by recent squalls on the Maine coast, and will be sold cheap and on indefinite credit."

THAT "BLOODY REBEL."—A contemporary says: "Hayes' last official act before starting out on his six weeks' journey, was to sign General Longstreet's Commission as Minister to Turkey. We beg the organs not to grow too indignant at this advance of Lee's Lieutenant to possess the Federal Government."

TRUE, IS IT?—Some time before the election, Logan said to a correspondent of the Albany *Argus*: "If Main should choose a Republican Governor by 10,000 majority, the election of Garfield would be assured. In any other event the result in November would be very doubtful." What does he think about it now?

SHERMAN DISCOUNTED.—The people of Maine have evidently come to the conclusion that the large crops this year are due to Providence and not to John Sherman. He said in his Ohio speech that it was his financial policy—borrowing money—that made the country prosperous.

ON THE SWELL.—The Democrats of Clearfield county polled 3,207 votes for Governor in 1878, and on the 18th inst., at the Primary, cast 3,600. In 1875 our vote for Governor was 3,273, and for Tilden in 1876 it was 4,220. This was the largest vote ever cast.

DO SOME WORK!—Why did not the new party organ publish the proclamation of the County Committee, announcing a general mass meeting this week? Less room for Maine and a little more for Clearfield would look better.

THE RIGHT SOUND.—The card of A. W. Walters, Esq., late candidate for Prothonotary, which appears in this issue of the REPUBLICAN, breathes the true spirit of a Democrat from principle.

THE PIOUS DODGE.

A scurrilous communication in the Warren *Mail* last week, reproduced in the *Independent Press*, evidently had its origin in Franklin. The writer, who is perhaps a Credit Mobilier sort of Christian on the pious lay, after some harmless twaddle about Colonel McCalmont, thus states his case in regard to the candidates for the Presidency:

"General Garfield is a praying man—General Hancock a swearing man; General Garfield a tee totaller—General Hancock a wine-bibber and whisky drinker."

In reply to this idiotic scribbler, if any reply to such stuff is needed, we quote the following from a letter written to *The Presbyterian*, of Philadelphia, a prominent religious newspaper, by the late Rev. D. X. Junkin, D. D., in September, 1878. It is the voluntary tribute of that distinguished minister of the Gospel to the personal character of General Hancock. Dr. Junkin says:

"General Hancock, whose guest I am, and at whose desk these lines are penned, is, as you know, a Pennsylvanian of the Pennsylvanians. Born near to your city (at Montgomery Square), he still has a warm love for Pennsylvania. His fame needs no impulse from my pen. But I know the readers of *The Presbyterian* will be happy to be told that, unlike some other distinguished men, his social character and private morals are as pure as his military career has been brilliant and his civil record magnanimous."

Here is the testimony of a Christian gentleman and scholar, uninfluenced by political bias or excitement, against Pecksniffian drivel of a narrow-minded partisan who probably never saw the man he is trying to malign nor the one he is anxious to commend.—*Venango Spectator.*

A LEAK SOMEWHERE.—Col. Bob Ingersoll went stumping through Maine and said he found "the woods just full of Republicans." When he reads the news we rather think he will conclude there is a necessity for the place which preachers threaten sinners with. The Republicans seem to have largely stayed in the woods.

Can anybody tell us the price of Maine now?—*Huntingdon Globe.*

Inquire of John Cessna, Chairman of the Republican State Committee. He undertook to run this Presidential campaign with mules and canal boats, but as the thing turned out so badly for his party in Maine it is probable that he will sell his entire stock at almost any price.—*Huntingdon Monitor.*

That's good on Cessna, mules and boats.

CLUBBING THEM.—President McCullough and S. T. Brockbank, Esq., delivered rattling speeches in the Wigwam last Friday evening. De Golyer Garfield was roughly handled, proven to be an ultra Free Trader; yet, planted on a Tariff platform.

AMY MISSING.—When Blain telegraphed the disastrous result of the Maine election to Garfield, realizing, as he did, that the returns would require doctoring, why in the world didn't he add: "Send on Amy Mitchell!"

NOT A GOOD GUARD.—"The intention of the Republican party is to continue to guard the National Treasury," says an organ. Guard it! Yes, with the same unswerving fidelity a colored man would a watermelon patch.

CASH DOWN.—The Washington *Post* says that the corps of wet nurses attached to the Columbia Hospital are the only Government employes at the capital who have not been subjected to campaign assessments.

DUE NOTICE.—It may be a little unkind, but some one ought to tell Chairman Cessna that it appears, according to the Maine election, as if the workingmen didn't intend to "vote through their eyes."

The Democratic Club will meet in the Wigwam on Friday evening next, and will be addressed by Dr. T. J. Boyer. Let there be a full turnout. The Doctor will give us a stalwart speech.

A GOOD IDEA.—It is said that the reason Secretary John Sherman wants Gen. Arthur to be Vice President is to prevent him from ever getting into another Custom House.

Somebody who has examined the question says: "The sun is an emblem of purity. But Hancock's character is clearer than this model. It hasn't a spot on it."

It looks now as though Blaine would keep on writing and sending telegrams until he would get a stroke from the sun.

New Advertisements.

TIMBER FOR SALE!

All of the white pine, hemlock and oak timber on 275 acres, being part of the George Habaker tract, in Morris township, is for sale. The undersigned will receive proposals for said timber, either by the foot or for the whole amount, with such time to remove it as may be agreed upon.
G. R. & W. BARRETT,
Att'ys for the Owner.
Clearfield, Pa., Sept. 22, 1880-3t.

Is a compound of the virtues of sarsaparilla, stillingia, mandrake, yellow dock, with the iodide of potash and iron, all powerful blood-making, blood-cleansing, and life-sustaining elements. It is the purest, safest, and in every way the most effectual alterative medicine known or available to the public. The sciences of medicine and chemistry have never produced so valuable a remedy, nor one so potent to cure all diseases resulting from impure blood. It cures **Scrofula, and all scrofulous diseases, Erysipelas, Rose, or St. Anthony's Fire, Pimples and Face-grubs, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Tumors, Tetter, Humors, Salt Rheum, Scald-head, Ringworm, Ulcers, Sores, Rheumatism, Mercurial Disease, Neuralgia, Female Weaknesses and Irregularities, Jaundice, Affections of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, and General Debility.**

By its searching and cleansing qualities it purges out the foul corruptions which contaminate the blood, and cause derangement and decay. It stimulates and enlivens the vital functions, promotes energy and strength. It restores and preserves health. It infuses new life and vigor throughout the whole system. No sufferer from any disease which arises from impurity of the blood need despair, who will give AYER'S SARSAPARILLA a fair trial. Remember, the earlier the trial, the speedier the cure.

Its recipe has been furnished to physicians everywhere; and they, recognizing its superior qualities, administer it in their practice.

For nearly forty years AYER'S SARSAPARILLA has been widely used, and it now possesses the confidence of millions of people who have experienced benefits from its marvellous curative virtues.

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