The Centre Democrat.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

The Largest, Cheapest and Best Paper
PUBLISHED IN CENTRE COUNTY.

From Forney's Progress.

THE HANCOCK RALLY.

BY BARRY ALDEN.

AIR—Star Spangled Banner.

Oh, say, can you see how the stars of the night
Gleam forth, North and South, in one grand constellation?
From the darkness of years all their glories unite,
And presage for the future long life to the nation.
All the fears we have known now like visions have flown,
And all hearts 'neath the flag feel the land as their own.
Then a rally for Hancock, so loud and so long
That each State of our Union shall join in the song.

Oh, say, can you hear how the jubilant strain
Already is swelling the rapturous chorus?
So earnest the voices, can any refrain
To join in a work that true peace shall restore us?
Then up, every man! Let each do what he can
That the leader in war may lead pease in the van.
Oh, a rally for Hancock, so loud and so long
That each State of our Union shall join in the song.

Oh, say, can you feel what a thrill, through the land,
All the hearts and the souls of the people is firing?
Now no longer shall party their suffrage command;
Now no longer they'll yield to false leaders conspiring.
Let us, comrades, then pray—every night, every day—
We again join together the blue and the gray
In a rally for Hancock, so loud and so long
That each State of our Union shall join in the song.

O, Whack Along Your Mule, James.

BY JOAQUIN MILLER.

DEDICATED TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Where now is smiling Schuyler?
And that honest (?) boatman, where?
Both in that boat they could not float,
Credit Mo-bil-i-er?

So hump along your mule, James,
And climb the wild canawl;
Your better boat shall bravely float
Far up Salt Creek next Fall.

And are you really poor, James?
Well, a President should be,
Like Cæsar's wife, not only POOR,
But above suspicion; SEE!

So whack along your mule, James,
And le'st again you fall,
Leave Pavements and Pacific Roads,
And climb the wild canawl.

You crack your whip, call names, abuse—
The wolf accused the lamb;
TRUE men are true, in GREY or BLUE,
And don't scare worth a—CENT.

So thump along your mule, James,
The SOLDIER saved the land;
And will again; God gives the rein
To an untarnished hand.

Ah! Hancock, English and the Right!
And if you raise a row—
This Hancock, he's a fighting-cock!
Don't you forget it now.

So thump along your mule, James,
And le'st again you fall,
Leave Pavements and Pacific Roads,
And stick to your canawl.

You robbed us once, don't rob us twice;
For if you do, by Joe
The honest English of it is
This fighting cock SHALL CROW!

So whack along your mule, James,
And le'st again you fall,
Leave Pavements and Pacific Roads,
And stick to your canawl.

Now and Then.

NOW.

New York Tribune, June 14, 1880.

General Garfield has the most spontaneous boom that the enthusiasm of the Republican party ever set in motion.

THEN.

New York Tribune, Feb. 19, 1873.

Let us gather up the ends from all this snarl of testimony and see, if possible, just where we stand. Read the evidence. With varying degrees of guilt or guilty knowledge, every man of them, with one exception (Mr. Blaine), has been obliged to confess that some time he had held this stock, and at some time—under stress of conscience, let us hope, though that is not fully proven—got rid of it. Now let us go slowly over the list. James A. Garfield, of Ohio, had ten shares; he never paid a dollar; received $329, which, after the investigation began, he was anxious to have considered as a loan from Oakes Ames to himself. * * * These men betrayed the trusts of the people, deceived their constituents and by their evasions and falsehoods confessed the transactions to be disgraceful. Pass no resolution. Drop it where it is. Remand the whole business to the people.

New York Times, February 19, 1873.

Of the members referred to 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 which the committee do not undertake to unravel. The only possible comment on their cases is that if they had taken a perfectly upright course in the matter, and refused to have anything to do with the stock, no occasion for contradiction could have arisen.

Garfield's Record.

He voted to reduce the duty on iron.

He voted to reduce the duty on coal.

He voted to increase the tariff on tea and coffee.

He voted to place Federal officers at the polls to watch honest men vote.

He voted to surround the polls with the Federal army that voters might be overawed as they were in France under Napoleon in 1854.

He voted and advocated a bill appropriating $1,241,000 to pave the streets of Washington with a patent pavement, which brought the contractor $400,000 profit and received a bribe of $5,000 for his influence.

He voted for a bill which took over $1,100,000 from the people's treasury at one swoop to pay the extra back-pay salary of Congressmen, and Garfield took his share (over $4,000) of the steal.

He bought stock in the Credit Mobilier and shared in the profits, knowing that it was an enterprise upon which he would be called to vote as a member of Congress. And the Republicans want to make this corrupt man, of whom his own constituents said: "In speech and vote he has ever been found on the side of rings and monopolists," President of the Republic; and they expect to do this by getting Democrats to vote for him. There is no other hope of success—a political party which cast nearly 300,000 majority for its candidate in 1876 cannot be defeated in 1880 unless its members forsake its ranks and vote for this man who is the chief of corruptionists by the showing of his own party,

WALLACE IN BERKS AND MONTGOMERY.

HE INAUGURATES HIS CAMPAIGN WORK IN PENNSYLVANIA BY CHARACTERISTIC COUNSEL TO YOUNG DEMOCRATS.

"I am right glad to be with you, fellow-citizens, although I *did* hear an ominous noise awhile ago; but, after all, it's a healthy sign. When I hear such music it indicates that the Democracy are up and doing; that they have something to fight over, and that there is victory ahead. Pennsylvania is to be one of the great battle-grounds of this campaign, and we propose to make a start right here in this Gibraltar of Democracy. In this great canvass we propose to organize at the very bottom. We intend to start with the young men, in the earliest school of politics, and work assiduously during the month of August, so that every voter will be ready by the first day of September. The campaign has been most auspiciously begun. The organization thus far is of the most satisfactory character. It should spur every Democrat on to active work. Don't put too much confidence in brass bands. Count noses! Bring out every vote. Commence at the bottom and work up, so that when election day comes our great vote can be silently and effectively dropped into the ballot box, and our great soldier-statesman candidate—General Hancock—elected."

Senator Wallace then referred at length to the extravagant expenditures by the Republicans in the National Government, saying: "The expenses under Republican rule were nearly 200 per cent. higher than they were under Democratic rule. The average Republican expenditure was three times larger than the Democratic expenditure. The Democratic expenditure per capita was $18.26 and the Republican $39 per capita. Labor must pay for this wholesale robbery. The laborer's family expenses are cut down by the enormous taxation he must pay to keep this prodigal Administration in power. You have to pay more for your clothing, your food and your necessaries of life. It robs you of your hours of rest, and it takes the clothing from the backs of your children. There is extravagance in every department of the Government. In the War department the Republicans spent over four hundred millions more than the Democrats in ten years, leaving out the war period. Our ships are utterly unseaworthy; you cannot fire a big gun without sinking a ship. The Navy Department spent 89 per cent. more than it did under Democratic rule. You have all heard of the infamous Indian ring. That colossal fraud is known all over the land. The next question arises is what has been done by the Democratic party thus far to stop these enormous frauds. Have they done anything to warrant the people in changing all the officials in power? Is the Democratic party entitled to the confidence of the people?"

Senator Wallace then proceeded to give the figures of expenses under Republican and under Democratic rule, showing a decrease of $60,000,000 per annum of appropriations in favor of the Democratic House in the last Congress. "These figures," said he, "speak volumes, and give the people at large a great deal to think about. Then take the expenses at the White House. The Republican expenses were thousands of dollars in excess of the Democratic expenses. Look at this one item: Ushers, $22,000; policemen, $11,000. There were none of these under Democratic rule. No lackeys; no one to impress people that this was a Government to be feared—a strong government."

The Senator rapidly went into the details of public expenses in the various departments, and then into the subject of private rebel claims. In the Forty-second and Forty-third Congresses $2,287,000 of these Southern claims were paid by the Republicans, while the last two Democratic Congresses paid but $1,536,710.

Mr. Wallace then referred to what he termed the great crime in the calendar of American history, the fraud of 1876, saying: "We mean to arraign the Republican party for larceny, for the theft of the Presidency [applause], as we bowed to the outrage to avoid civil war and insurrection, trusting that the time would soon come when the people themselves, through the ballot-box, would right this great wrong."

In the course of his succeeding remarks, Mr. Wallace said: "But what of the two candidates? I went to Cincinnati to lend aid to the nomination of a Pennsylvanian. The dearest wish of my heart was gratified when General Hancock was selected. General Garfield is the nominee of the Republicans. Let us look into the records. General Garfield invariably voted for free trade on the foreign coal bill and on the tea and coffee bill. He voted for reducing the duty on iron from $9 to $7 per ton. Garfield spoke in 1866 in favor of free trade; in the last Congress his vote was against taking off the duty on salt and on printing paper. Therefore it will be seen that in all of General Garfield's voting he strikes the poor man, and against Pennsylvania he strikes a blow by voting for free coal and iron that will reduce the wages of Pennsylvanian workingmen in the mines and in the mills."

The Senator then read a vivid description of the battle of Gettysburg, dwelling specially on the part played in that famous fight by General Hancock. He became spirited in the reading, and at the close was emphatic in stating that Hancock was the man equal to the occasion of saving the Union. "Is he not able to govern this country?" he asked. "There will be a response to this question in November that will have no uncertain sound. It will proclaim the mighty verdict of the people—the Union has again been saved."

On the following day Mr. Wallace spoke at Norristown as follows:

It is fitting that here, in the home of General Hancock, the campaign, which we hope and believe is to result in bringing his native State to the Democracy, should be inaugurated. [Applause.] The real and vital issue in this campaign is the question of unionism as against sectionalism; the question is whether the Union is to be restored and perpetuated, or whether sectionalism and disunion is to continue to exist. [Applause.] The Republican party as a party has practically ignored the existence of the Federal Union by its appeals to its own voters of the North to sustain that party in their bitter attacks upon the people of the South; and they have forgotten and ignored that broad spirit of unionism that reaches out and covers the whole country in its grasp. [Applause.] As a people it is time for us to return to questions graver and more important for the whole people than those of hate, of sectionalism and disunion. The questions that really concern us as a people relate to our returning prosperity, to our progress as a nation and to the elevation of our people intellectually and in a business sense. [Applause.]

THE REPUBLICAN IDEA.

The campaign of the Republican organization is inaugurated upon the old sectional issue. Hate is their animating idea. [Applause.] Their party policy commands them to forsake their old party associates South, and they unhesitatingly obey. They would be unable to point to a "solid South," to talk of "Southern outrages," to falsify the record and preach a gospel of hate if they would admit and recognize the fact that it was possible for them to carry a Southern State for the Republican organization. This fact they make the basis of their party policy, and they utterly abandon their party associates South. In Alabama they seek the cover of the Greenbacker and fight beneath his banner. [Applause.] In Virginia they properly cover themselves beneath the banner of repudiation and readjustment, and practically ignore the teachings that belong to a great people—the national credit and State faith. They clamor they have no votes in the South; they do not want them, for if they had them their vocation would be gone and their teachings would be idle. They would no longer be able to appeal to the bitter passions of the North. If the Southern outrages they paint and the inability to vote they preach be true, the responsibility is upon them and not upon us; for they have had entire control of the government for fifteen years and have utterly failed to restore the Union. [Applause.] They have not attempted it. It was not their interest to produce it. Their interest and their policy have run in a different direction and they have pursued the path of hate and sectionalism and not that of peace and harmony.

NOT A NATIONAL PARTY.

The Republican party has ceased to be national, if it ever was such. [Applause.] While the nation progresses, business energy revives and prosperity crowns us in every section, this great giant Polyphemus, with his eye in the back of his head, can see but one section of the country and will not recognize the inevitable march of events.

Hancock forcibly says: "The war for the Union was successfully closed more than fifteen years ago; all classes of our people must share alike the blessings of the Union and are equally concerned in its perpetuity and in the proper administration of public affairs. We are in a state of profound peace; as one people we have common interests." [Applause and cheers for Hancock.] These are the teachings that best fit the situation of this great people now. What good can come from the success of the Republican organization but a continuation of hate, of sectionalism and disunion? What can come of ours but the restoration of the Union, the settlement of all questions of sectionalism and the return in every State to those questions of administration, of internal improvement or tariff or of an economical administration which properly belong to the sphere of government? Their policy is continued disunion, increased hate and the perpetuation of bitterness; ours is unionism, progress and the restoration of business life in every section of the Republic. [Applause.]

CHARGES THAT ARE UNTRUE.

The charges they make as to the condition of the South are not true. Gen. Grant, in his speech at Little Rock on the 15th of April last, said: "Citizens, on first landing on the soil of your State and at every stopping place on the road, in the crowds of people I met and the greeting I received, I saw that the feelings of the past were gone. Nothing will advance your prospects so much as an entire absence of sectionalism. I have noticed in my travels that sectionalism is passing away." [Applause and cheering.] In his speech at Cairo on the 16th he said: "To stand divided we are too nearly equal, man to man, to be a great and prosperous people. Let us hope that there may be a genuine union of sentiment, a generous rivalry in the building up of our several States." [Applause.] We must live together, and this great people, in their march of progress, cannot stop for bickerings and quarrels. The genius of our people is progress, business and energetic life; and the party that stands in their road will go down before the march of events. General Hancock is a representative of this unionism; the Republican party and its policy are the exponents of the reverse. Their policy destroys our control of the manufacturing interests of the Republic; takes from the North that peculiar control which has heretofore belonged to us, and places factories, furnaces, rolling-mills and workshops by every river in the South. The South has been agricultural. That is its natural sphere. Its enormous products from the soil have been, and ought to continue to be, the most important element in her progress and prosperity. Disunion, hate and persecution force them to depend upon themselves and thus deprive us of what is and ought to continue to be our natural market. [Applause.]

GARFIELD THEN AND NOW.

Another thought—the plain issue is between a strong government and the government of the people—between the teachings of Jefferson and those of Hamilton—is involved in this campaign. General Garfield in his place in the House on the 26th of January, 1865, said: "I believe that the fame of Jefferson is waning and the fame of Hamilton waxing in the estimation of the American people, and that we are gravitating toward a stronger government. I am glad that we are." At the Fifth Avenue Hotel on Friday last he paid a tribute to Alexander Hamilton as the leader of American thought. The conflict is here again shaped between the rights of man as such and of power and paternal government. That was the issue the people of Eastern Pennsylvania met in 1860 here in this locality, and they turned from power those who followed and believed in the teachings of Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Adams, and placed in power those who followed and believed in the doctrines of Mr. Jefferson. [Applause.] With us the individual is the unit; we govern by individuality. All rights belong to the individual, save those which are vital to the conduct of the government, and when those pass from the individual the extent of the grant is to be measured with jealousy, and its abuse curbed whenever it occurs. We want no strong government; we want a government of the people, by the people and for the people. [Applause.] Our candidate voices this when he says: "This Union, comprising a general government with general powers, and State governments with State powers for purposes local to the States, is a polity the foundations of which were laid in the profoundest wisdom. This is the Union which our fathers made, and which has been so respected abroad and so beneficent at home." [Applause.]

TENDENCY OF THEIR SYSTEM.

Gen. Garfield and his party would centralize the government. The tendency of their system is to ignore the individual as a unit and to govern the people from the top. Federal election laws are but one of the evidences of this tendency. They apply now to cities alone; but concede the power and it grows upon what it grasps and ultimately finds full play in the control of elections in the rural districts. "In a republic all men are equal—in a centralized despotism they are also all equal—in the former because they are everything; in the latter because they are nothing." We want neither sectional hate, disunion nor paternal government. [Applause and cheering.]

Let us trace the record of the candidate of the Republican party. He it is who has solemnly asserted that the man who "attempts to get up a political excitement in this country on the old sectional issues will find himself without a party and without support;" yet he is the man who is now presenting himself to the people as the champion of sectionalism, of hate and disunion. [Applause.] In this he is about to verify his own prediction, and find himself without party and without support. He has eulogized British free-trade policy, and voted for high duties in one session and he has advocated protection and voted for free-trade in another. In 1866 he spoke against reducing the duty on tea and coffee and in 1872 he voted against placing them on the free list. In 1866 he replied to Mr. Stevens by saying: "Against the abstract doctrine of the free trade as such very little can be said, but it never can be applied to values except in time of peace." Yet to-day he is paraded as the advocate of protection, while in 1870 he voted to reduce the duty on pig iron from $9 to $7 per ton; and in 1872 he voted for the bill to reduce the duties on wools, iron and steel ten per centum.

MORE OF GARFIELD'S RECORD.

In 1880, as a member of the committee of ways and means, he voted against the bill reducing the duties on salt, printing paper and wood pulp. He has acknowledged in emphatic terms in his place in the Federal House the gross partiality and injustice of the Federal election laws, and amid the derisive laughter of his associates has voted against his own proposition to amend them in the interest of justice and fair play. He has vigorously and uniformly declared against extravagance and waste in the bills for internal improvements for river and harbors, and has uniformly voted for the laws to increase and create them. He has spoken for general amnesty, but when the party lash was applied he has voted against it. [Applause.] With the broadest theoretical views of union, peace and harmony in his public utterances, his practical application of his own doctrines has been to perpetuate sectionalism and disunion. He voted in Congress against the bill for the Electoral Commission, because it authorized that commission to go behind the returns of a State, and as one of the commission he voted and decided that the law gave no such power in the cases of Louisiana and Florida, while it did in the case of Oregon. He earnestly denounced the abuses of the civil service, declaring that Congressmen had become the distributors and brokers of public patronage, while in his letter of acceptance he gives his unqualified assent to the continuation of the abuses he before assailed. He has assumed to be the friend of legislation for preventing discrimination in freight charges and has given like assurances to its enemies. His personal record in matters that are now so public I shall not attempt to deal with. They are before the public, and they must judge him by the record in regard thereto. We present a candidate born on your soil (applause and cheers)—a candidate to whose support every feeling of local and State pride prompt us to rally. [Renewed cheering.] A Union General, who was found at the supreme crisis of the nation's peril equal to the occasion, who repelled the advancing foe from his native State and saved both it and the Republic. One with a stainless personal record, a magnificent military record, is the candidate of the Democracy in this issue. [Applause.[He is the representative of Unionism against sectionalism—of the rights of the people against those of power and centralization.

Mr. Wallace threw all his fiery force into his concluding words—the quotation from Tennyson:

O, God! for a man with head, heart and hand
Like one of the strong ones long gone by!
Aristocrat, Democrat, Autocrat—
Whatever they call him—what care I?
One who can rule and dare not lie!

"No form of government however carefully devised, no principles however sound, will protect the rights of the people unless the admisistration is faithful and efficient."—*Hancock's Letter of Acceptance.*

THE watermelon is like a book. It isn't red until it is opened.

Samuel F. Cary, Ex-Candidate for Vice President, Out for Hancock.

Samuel F. Cary, the well-known soft-money advocate, of Ohio, who ran on the Greenback National ticket in 1876 with the venerable Peter Cooper, of New York, is a convert to Hancock.

Speaking of the Ohio election in October he said: "I think it will be very close. When the full vote is given the State is Republican, but there is a fair fighting chance for the Democrats. The Greenbackers will poll an insignificant vote for their State ticket. The organization is in the hands of Socialists and the larger portion of the more intelligent Greenbackers have no sympathy with the extreme views entertained by those who control the organization. The effect will be the disintegration of the party and the conservative element will go back to the old parties. The larger portion of these will vote the Democratic ticket at the State election and a still larger number will vote for Hancock in November. The highest Greenback vote ever polled in Ohio was 38,000. The disintegration will probably leave 8,000 or 10,000 for the Greenback State ticket, and in the national election I think Hancock will get two-thirds of the whole. The national election in the State will depend on October. If the majority for the Republican ticket be small—conceding the State election to the Republicans—it will inspire the friends of Hancock to more desperate efforts, and the indications are that it will be small in October. The nomination of Hancock," said Mr. Cary, "is universally indorsed by the Democrats of our State—I have never seen more perfect unanimity among them—and it is favored more than ever before by conservative men who have previously voted the Republican ticket. I think on whole, Hancock stands an excellent chance of carrying Ohio in November.

"My reason for supporting Hancock is that I don't believe we will have financial or other reforms until the Republican administration is overthrown. You are aware that the Democratic party preserved the greenback and passed laws that it should not be destroyed and remonetized silver, and these were specially advocated by the Greenback party. And I believe the Democratic party is always ready to carry out the expressed will of the people rather than of classes or monopolies. Hancock's military record is without a blemish, and he has shown in various orders and letters that he is perfectly familiar with the Constitution and comprehends fully the genius of our free institutions—a man who seems eminently fitted in all respects for the position. As far as I can see, I think Hancock will carry Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Connecticut, with a fair and reasonable chance of Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin and California."

Referring to General Weaver, the Greenback Presidential candidate, Mr. Cary said: "There is not the slightest probability that Weaver will get a single electoral vote anywhere, unless by fusion with one of the old parties."

The Variations of Organs.

New York Tribune, February 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.

New York Tribune, February 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

New York Tribune, August 7, 1880.

The magnificent demonstration at the serenade to General Garfield last evening, was only one proof the more added to the many which the events of the past few days have developed of the earnestness, zeal and fidelity to principle of the Republican masses. Democratic newspapers that have imagined their campaign of calumny was producing some effect on the solidity of the Republican phalanx must be undeceived by this time. They can go on with their mud-throwing as long as they have stomach for the dirty business, but meanwhile the party which saved the Union and made it free, honest and prosperous is forming its ranks anew and marching to victory, determined that the country shall not fall under the rule of Rebels and repudiators.

"I would have advised Gen. Ruger not under any circumstances to allow himself or his troops to determine who were the lawful members of a State Legislator."—*Hancock to Sherman.*

"Our system does not provide that one president should inaugurate another. There might be danger in that, and it was studiously left out of the charter."—*Hancock to Sherman.*

JURY LIST OF AUGUST COURT.—The following is a complete list of the Grand and Traverse jurors drawn for the August term of court, beginning on the fourth Monday (23d day) of August:

GRAND JURORS.

Henry Potter, Harris.	William Zerby, Walker.
C. T. Fryberger, Philipsb'g	Henry Sampsel, Benner.
Sam'l Henderson, Marion.	Geo. W. Jackson, Bellef'te.
G. G. Pottsgrove, Philips'g.	Robert J. Craig, Ferguson.
Rob't McKnight, Bellef'te.	J. N. Cassanova, Philipsb'g
S. M. Spangler, Miles.	B. F. Burd, Haines.
George B. Jack, Harris.	W. A. Jacobs, Potter.
John A. Stover, Liberty.	David Keller, Harris.
Robert Kendall, College.	George Gray, Milesburg.
Thomas Edmonds, Haines.	W. L. Steele, Bellefonte.
W. Stewart, Jr., Snow Shoe.	John McCloskey, Curtin.
Jesse Klinger, Bellefonte.	Andrew Fetzer, Boggs.

TRAVERSE JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

A. T. Leathers, Unionville.	G. W. Loneberger, Spring.
Wm. Harper, Bellefonte.	Jno. W. Gardner, Howard.
H. F. Bartley, Spring.	John L. Musser, Ferguson.
William Bair, Miles.	Henry Meyers, Jr., Harris.
Daniel Musser, Miles.	David Ertle, Penn.
G. W. Campbell, Harris.	J. C. Motz, Haines.
John Nestlerode, Liberty.	Orlando C. Beck, Patton.
David Bowersox, Haines.	J. P. Harris, Bellefonte.
Henry Smull, Miles.	Barnabas Shipley, Union.
James Martin, Marion.	A. Y. Wagner, Benner.
David A. Deitrick, Walker.	Andrew Calhoun, Union.
Rob't Gilliland, Snow Shoe.	C. B. Hess, Ferguson.
W. F. Holt, Snow Shoe.	William Close, Benner.
Cyrus Durst, Harris.	David W. Miller, Ferguson.
J. A. Thompson, Snow Sho	Thomas Shearer, Spring.
Jno. Irwin, Jr., Bellefonte.	Chaun'y D. Jones, Milesb'g
Michael Blerly, Miles.	James Carson, Benner.
John B. Leathers Howard.	Joshua Beck, Philipsburg.
Emanuel Harter, Miles.	John A. Eakins, Bellefonte.
Michael Feldler, Haines.	Benj. Kerstetter, Penn.
George Garbrick, Spring.	Daniel P. Shope, Boggs.
Abedinego Stine, ½ Moon.	William McGirk, College.
Geo. Wistar, Howard boro.	Charles Danley, Ferguson.
Dav. Dreibelbis, Ferguson.	Israel Beck, Half Moon.

TRAVERSE JURORS—SECOND WEEK.

Barney Coyle, Rush.	Thomas Erhart, Haines.
Fred Bottorf, Ferguson.	W. H. Yearick, Walker.
Jonathan Krape, Haines.	Daniel Hosterman, Penn.
A. T. Boggs, Milesburg.	Ed. Woods, Spring.
James P. Turner, Huston.	Wm N. Bitner, Liberty.
Jacob Keller, Ferguson.	Jesse Frederick, Union.
J. H. Frank, Penn.	Michael Pletcher, Howard.
George L. Potter, Bellef'te.	A. S. Graham, Philipsburg.
G. W. Woodring, Huston.	S. J. Gates, Ferguson.
John Brachbill, Bellefonte.	David Dennis, Ferguson.
George Noll, Boggs.	James McCormick, Potter.
W. J. Jackson, Rush.	John Zimmerman, Walker.
Jacob F. Homan, Gregg.	Jac. Wagner, Jr., Potter.
L. L. Brown, Bellefonte.	Ira C. Leathers, Howard.
H. A. Krumrine, Gregg.	John Walters, Boggs.
I. J. Grenoble, Gregg.	Wm. S. Gray, Half Moon
F. P. Green, Bellefonte.	David Houser, Benner.
Henry Iddings, Unionville.	Gen. Reichline, Ferguson.

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