



FOR PRESIDENT  
GEN. JAMES A. GARFIELD,  
of Ohio.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT  
GEN. CHESTER A. ARTHUR,  
of New York.

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT.  
HENRY GREENE, of Northampton Co.  
FOR AUDITOR GENERAL.  
JOHN A. LEMON, of Blair County.

COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS  
HON. HORATIO G. FISHER,  
of Huntingdon.

FOR SENATOR  
HON. JOHN B. PACKER,  
of Northumberland.  
(Subject to action of Senatorial District Con-  
ference.)

FOR ASSEMBLY  
L. N. MYERS, of Middleburg.

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR  
GEORGE B. BENFER, of Jackson.

A "harsh candidate" may answer  
first-rate for a month, but is not  
much for war.

The Republicans of Indiana are  
confident of carrying that state  
in October as well as in November.

The New York Sun has endeav-  
ored to ruin many reputations but  
has never succeeded in a single in-  
stance.

General Garfield had numerous  
engagements to deliver addresses  
during the summer, all of which he  
is canceling.

Alderman McMillen says he is  
getting ready to take a Randall club  
to the inauguration on the 4th of  
March next.

The loyal people of the North will  
support no man for President whose  
position with reference to States  
Rights is unknown.

Gen. Garfield is a candidate who  
improves rapidly on acquaintance.  
The longer he is before the people  
the stronger he will be.

General Hancock has served con-  
tinuously in the army for thirty-six  
years, and has not paid any atten-  
tion to the study of civil affairs.

An important canonism just  
now among Democrats is: To what  
extent is the millionaire candidate  
for Vice President willing to draw  
on his bar?

Some of the more generous Demo-  
cratic organs are kindly conceding  
Rhode Island, Vermont and Iowa to  
the Republicans in the ensuing Pres-  
idential election.

Now that the Presidency is off his  
mind, Mr. Tilden thinks he will be  
quite well again in six months. He  
has very much to be thankful for—  
more, indeed, than has General Han-  
cock.

General Hancock has been pre-  
sented a locomotive made of flowers,  
and labeled "On to Washington." Next  
November he will have more use  
for a boat labeled "Up Salt  
River."

Ex-Governor Curtin thinks he  
will not run for Congress any more  
in the Clearfield district, but he will  
support the Democratic ticket, just  
to show that he is not of a spiteful  
disposition.

Charles A. Dana of the New York  
Sun was on the burning steamer in  
the East river, and jumping over-  
board swam to a place of safety.  
Mr. Dana was evidently "not born  
to be drowned."

"It is a great thing to have Wade  
Hampton's guns thundering for  
Hancock."—Louisville Courier-  
Journal.

Has this reference to the South  
Carolina shot-guns?

The real issue now before the  
American people is not whether  
General Garfield or General Han-  
cock shall be our next President,  
but whether the party that saved the  
nation, or the party that attempted  
its life shall control the government  
for the next four years.

Ex-Senator Scott, of this state,  
who has been in Washington for  
several days, says that he has no  
doubt of Republican success in Pen-  
sylvania, and that he has found the  
nomination of General Garfield very  
acceptable, and it will receive the  
united Republican support.

General Hancock is a very tall  
man, and twenty years ago had a  
most commanding and martial pre-  
sence, but since the war he has  
grown stout, and bids fair to become  
as unwieldy as General Scott in his  
later years. He is not a public  
speaker, has no acquaintance with  
the people, and will be wholly in the  
hands of Wallace and other astute  
demagogues.

Democratic Inconsistencies.

It is perfectly safe to say that if  
the Committee on Resolutions of the  
Cincinnati convention had known that  
General Hancock would be the  
nominee, several of the resolutions  
embodied in the platform would read  
differently than they do. If there  
had been time, or more thought  
concerning the platform, after the  
nomination was effected, there is no  
question that some parts of it would  
have been changed. As it is the  
lack of harmony between candidate  
and platform is so glaring that it  
cannot fail to attract the attention of  
even the most casual observer. The  
platform declares, in the most posi-  
tive terms, for the "subordination  
of the military to the civil power." Yet  
in the face of this the convention  
selected for the highest civil office  
in the government a man who has  
worn the uniform and sword of a  
soldier all his life—a man who has  
never performed a civil function ex-  
cept as the subordinate of the War  
Department, and subject to the mili-  
tary power of the government.

Again, the platform declares in  
favor of a free ballot in every part  
of the United States. How does such  
a declaration harmonize with the  
undisputed fact that in three fourths  
of the States controlled by the Demo-  
cratic party to-day they owe their  
supremacy to the suppression of  
the "free ballot." The Democratic  
party secured their majority in the  
Congress by preventing free and fair  
elections in a majority of the South-  
ern States, by disfranchising  
thousands and tens of thousands of  
negro voters in the South, by resort  
to violence, murder and other intimi-  
dating expedients. Here is the only  
political party that was ever ben-  
efited by a suppression of the freedom  
of the ballot, solemnly declaring in  
favor of such freedom!

Next we find in this Democratic  
platform a declaration in favor of a  
tariff for revenue only—which is but  
another term for free-trade—and  
then nominating a Pennsylvanian to  
catch the vote of the Old Keystone  
State. The Protectionists of our  
great commonwealth will not be cap-  
tured by such chaff. In declaring  
against a Protective tariff the con-  
vention has been true to the Demo-  
cratic party, and in this only has  
there been consistency. Pennsylvania,  
it was thought, by the platform  
builders, could be caught with Han-  
cock and New York with the Free-  
trade resolution. The Democratic  
party is thus, in the present cam-  
paign, committed squarely against  
the policy of protecting our Ameri-  
can industries. "A tariff for re-  
venue only" is not quite so grating a  
term as free-trade, but it practically  
means the same thing—it is oppo-  
sition of a tariff for protection. Our  
present tariff laws are for revenue  
and protection combined, but the  
Democratic party, if it had the power,  
would strike down the protective  
feature and expose all our industries  
to merciless competition with the  
cheap labor products of Europe.

There is one other feature of the  
platform where inconsistency stand-  
out with marked prominence. A  
considerable number of the resolu-  
tions are devoted to an elaboration  
of the "fraud issue," which might  
have been pertinent had Mr. Tilden  
been nominated, but when Mr. Til-  
den was thrown overboard the  
"fraud issue" was, to all intents and  
purposes, abandoned.

But there is no need of going fur-  
ther. The platform is either incon-  
sistent with its candidate, false in its  
assumptions, and untrue as compar-  
ed with the facts of history, in every  
particular. It is a Democratic plat-  
form, and that tells the whole story.  
—Wilkesbarre Record of the Times.

Ingersoll's Political Ideas.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Bob Ingers-  
oll has gone to Cape Ann for a few  
weeks. After the campaign opens  
he expects to take the stump for  
Garfield, though he does not yet  
know where. In a conversation on  
the political situation and prospect  
he expressed his ideas in his usual  
vigorous style. "I expect to see the  
New York Legislature convened,"  
he said, "to pass a law to elect the  
Presidential electors by Congressional  
districts." To the suggestion that  
it had been announced that  
Governor Cornell would not take  
this step, he replied: "Then he'll  
show that he's afflicted with what is  
commonly called insanity. It is en-  
tirely constitutional—no question  
about it. Then it will help us beat  
them. If it only gained one vote,  
I'd do it. I want to beat the other  
side; I want to do it fairly, but any-  
thing we can do to help our side  
that is constitutional and don't do  
shows folly. We have a perfect  
right to do anything that's constitu-  
tional to beat a shotgun."

"What effect do you think the  
Democratic nominations will have  
upon the country at large?"  
"The Democratic nominees are not  
good enough to get any Republi-  
can votes, nor bad enough to excite  
great enthusiasm in the Democratic  
party. The ticket is a mixture—I  
call it the indigo and butternut  
combination. There was some  
enthusiasm among the Democrats at  
first, but I can't tell whether it was  
on account of Hancock's nomina-  
tion or an evidence of joy at getting  
rid of Tilden. I think, though, it  
was the latter. The public is not  
apt to get very enthusiastic over  
these professional soldiers, men who  
are educated for war in times of  
peace. Of course, we expect such  
men to do the fighting when there  
is fighting to be done; it's their busi-  
ness. Now, it's different with a  
volunteer. When a man leaves his  
plow and takes his wife and goes  
out to be shot at for a principle,  
that, believed to be, patriotic and  
inspires enthusiasm."

A young man named Wymer while  
bathing in a creek in Venango county,  
was bitten by a copperhead snake,  
and in spite of a number of antidote  
died.

Democratic Ideas.

A government of the many by a  
few, was a Democratic idea.  
Dredging slaves in Virginia for  
the southern market, was a Demo-  
cratic idea.  
Extending the area of slavery  
was a Democratic idea.  
Abrogating compromises and vi-  
olating compacts, was a Democratic  
idea.  
Cheating the Whigs out of their  
President in 1844, was a Democratic  
idea.  
Repealing the tariff of 1842, was a  
Democratic idea.  
Making war against Mexico to  
extend slavery, was a Democratic  
idea.  
The repeal of the Missouri com-  
promise, was a Democratic idea.  
Know-Nothingism was a Democra-  
tic idea.

The assassination of Abraham Lin-  
coln was a Democratic idea.  
And in 1876 an idea struck the  
Democratic leaders (who had grown  
desperate because the people had  
for sixteen years repudiated them)  
that if they could steal two or three  
southern states, or bribe some of the  
electors, they might have a Presi-  
dent without electing him. They  
managed to steal the vote of a state  
but could not get the electors.

Stealing the vote of the state of  
Maine was another Democratic idea.  
A contemporary speaks of General  
Garfield as the embodiment of Re-  
publican idea to deepen its river, to  
make its harbors more secure by  
the erection of breakwaters, to put  
light-houses on the coast, to elevate  
the condition of the masses by pro-  
tecting the laborer against competi-  
tion with the pauper laborer of  
Europe. It was a Republican idea  
to establish free homesteads for free  
men, instead of cursing the soil with  
the unpaid labor of the slave. It  
was a Republican idea to put a force  
in the field to quell a mighty Demo-  
cratic insurrection, to provide for  
the soldiers who fought on the side  
of the country, to pay off the national  
debt, to reduce the rate of interest,  
and to restore the country to peace  
and quietness. The embodiment of  
Republican ideas is a patriot.  
—Gazette & Bulletin.

That man is not living to-day who  
can secure the Electoral votes of  
Pennsylvania on a platform that de-  
clares against a protective tariff.  
That is one of the reasons why Gen-  
eral Hancock could not carry Pen-  
sylvania if he were ten times as popu-  
lar as a soldier and ten times more  
honored as a man than he is. He  
stands upon a platform and is back-  
ed by a party inimical to the inter-  
ests of our great State. Pennsylvania  
is wedded to the doctrine of pro-  
tection to her own and the country's  
manufacturing and productive indus-  
tries, and her Presidential vote will  
not be cast for any man who repre-  
sents the party of free-trade. Sen-  
ator Wallace may boastingly promise  
Hancock and English the twenty-nine  
Pennsylvania Electoral votes, but he  
cannot deliver them, and he is not  
foolish enough to expect to do it. And  
so it will be in other States.

General Hancock, as an individ-  
ual, is unobjectionable. He is a gen-  
tleman of intelligence and ability,  
and yet entirely lacking in states-  
manship and without any experience  
in positions of civil trust. He will  
be a popular candidate in the North  
particularly among members of the  
Democratic party who were loyal  
during the war; but, unfortunately,  
this is a small class. In the South  
the party will hardly endorse over  
Hancock. The men who fought in  
the gray will be a little slow in for-  
getting and forgiving the man who  
beat them in the blue, but for the  
sake of "controlling" the Govern-  
ment, and having in view the prob-  
ability that, if elected, they could  
"control" him, they will accept him  
without murmuring and go in to  
win, if possible, shutting their eyes  
to the inconsistency of their posi-  
tion.

The commission of Governor  
Hartshorn as collector of the port of  
Philadelphia, was received by com-  
missioner of customs on Saturday,  
and Governor Hartshorn was at once  
notified to prepare and file his bond.  
The post office department has not  
yet been apprised of the appoint-  
ment, if any, of a successor to Gov-  
ernor Hartshorn as postmaster at  
Philadelphia. Until such appoint-  
ment is made the assistant post-  
master will take charge of the office.

For years the Democratic party  
has persistently demanded the  
abolition of the national banks on  
the ground that the men who own  
and control these institutions are  
blood suckers of the thirteenth sort.  
At Cincinnati, however, the Demo-  
crats nominated a national banker  
of the hard money stripe for Vice  
President, because he was reported to be  
wealthy, and they hoped that he  
would put a large sum of money in  
the canvass. Democracy is nothing  
if not inconsistent.

Within the last two weeks the  
Pennsylvania railroad company has  
paid into the State Treasury over  
\$140,000, the amount won by the  
Commonwealth in the suits brought  
against the company for the collec-  
tion of taxes on capital stock. The  
cases were decided in favor of the  
Commonwealth by Judge Pearson  
and this decision was sustained by  
the Supreme Court.

The Democratic platform declares  
that the Democratic party loves  
and cherishes the noble working  
man. That is why the second place  
on the ticket was given to English,  
of Indiana, a bloated capitalist,  
who earns his bread by the sweat of  
his government bonds.

Paper barrels are now turned out  
at the rate of

The new jail at Waynesburg is to  
cost \$20,150.

A new post-office in Berks county  
has been named Garfield.

Porcupines are frequently killed  
on the streets of Clearfield.

The barley crop in the northern  
part of the State will be large.

Lock Haven is grieved to discover  
that she is shrinking in popula-  
tion.

Reading's fireworks law is very  
stringent. It costs \$6.25 to shoot a  
cracker or light any explosives in the  
streets.

A valuable run of copper ore has  
been discovered on the farm of J. J.  
Hoffies, near Hartston, Crawford  
county.

A railroad brakeman some days  
ago fell from a railroad bridge at  
Pittsburg, a distance of fifty feet, to  
a stone pile and, singular to relate,  
was but slightly injured.

Elmer Brown, a son of Henry  
Brown of Millheim, committed suicide  
some time ago on account of a  
difficulty about \$5 which he had  
taken from his father without per-  
mission.

The Philadelphia Item intimates  
that the subject of the removal of  
the capital from Harrisburg to Phil-  
adelphia will occupy the attention of  
the next Legislature.

The fear of infection caused some  
persons at Memphis to burn all their  
clothing, and even the prayer book  
of a deceased cholera patient was  
consigned to the flames; but six \$10  
bills found on his person were relig-  
iously preserved.

The public debt statement issued  
July 1st, shows a decrease for the  
month of June of \$19,214,424,  
which includes \$437,931 of fractional  
currency, estimated to be lost or  
destroyed, and applied to the pay-  
ment of arrears of pensions per act  
of June 21, 1873.

At Omaha a curious freak was  
performed recently by the wind.  
Florence and Willow lakes, north of  
the city, were blown nearly dry, the  
wind scooping out the water. The  
ground in the vicinity of the lakes  
was covered with dead fish, which  
were blown out of the water.

The Cheapest and Best  
& air Separator  
in the Market.

This Machine renders entire satisfaction  
back to back.

THRESHING & CLEANING.  
Manufactured by O. A. HARVEY, Lock  
Haven, Pa. For further in-  
formation call on the Lock Haven  
agent.

DAVID WEIZEL,  
Agent for Snyder Co.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.  
I, the undersigned, administrator of the  
estate of Anna Schaefer late of Middleburg  
township, Snyder Co., Pa., do hereby  
advise all persons having claims against  
said estate to present them to me for  
payment, and all persons indebted to  
said estate to pay the same to me, on or  
before the 15th day of August next.

PERRY REYNOLDS,  
Administrator.

Stray Cattle.  
Two head of young cattle, one a  
black, yearling bull with white spots  
on his face and legs, and one a  
black, yearling cow, with white spots  
on her face and legs, were strayed from  
the undersigned's place, and are now  
in the hands of the undersigned. Any  
person finding them, or any other  
stray cattle, will be rewarded on ac-  
count of the same.

JOHN THOMAS,  
July 15, 1880.

ASSIGNMENT NOTICE.  
ALL persons interested are hereby  
notified that Thomas Mitchell, of  
Snyder Co., Pa., has made an assign-  
ment of all his effects, real and personal, to  
the undersigned, for the purpose of  
settling his debts. All persons having  
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JOHN THOMAS,  
July 15, 1880.

Attorneys-At-Law.

H. G. DETRICH,  
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.  
Market St., Selinsgrove, Pa.  
All professional business promptly at-  
tended to. Consultations in English and  
German. Feb. 12, '80.

I. B. WUNDERLY,  
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.  
Middleburg, Snyder Co., Pa.  
Can be consulted in English or German.  
Prosecutes claims for Pensions, &c. &c.  
Jan. 15, '80.

L. N. MYERS,  
Attorney-At-Law,  
Middleburg, Penna.  
All professional business entrusted to his  
care will receive prompt attention.  
Consultations in English and German.  
Oct. 10, '79.

JACOB GILBERT,  
Attorney-At-Law,  
Middleburg, Pa.  
All business entrusted to his care will receive  
prompt attention.  
Jan. 15, '79.

F. E. BOWER,  
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,  
Middleburg, Pa.  
Collections made. Consultations in English  
and German. Jan. 15, '79.

M. L. SCHUCH,  
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,  
New Berlin, Union Co. Pa.  
Professional business entrusted to his care  
will receive prompt attention. June 20, '78.

CHAS. P. ULICH,  
Attorney & Counsellor-At-Law,  
Office at App. Building one door North of  
Keyser's Hotel.  
Selinsgrove, Penna.  
Collections and all other professional busi-  
ness is collected and will receive prompt  
attention. April, '79.

J. P. CROMMILLER,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
Middleburg, Pa.  
Offers his professional services to the pub-  
lic. Collections and all other professional  
business entrusted to his care will receive  
prompt attention. Jan. 3, '80.

T. J. SMITH,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
MIDDLEBURG, SNYDER CO., PA.  
Offers his Professional Services to the public.  
Consultations in English and German.

F. J. R. ZELLER,  
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW  
Middleburg, Union County, Pa.  
All business entrusted to his care will  
be faithfully attended to. Will practice  
at the several courts of Snyder and adjoining  
counties. Can be consulted in the English or  
German language. Oct. 31, '79.

CHARLES HOWER,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
Selinsgrove, Pa.  
Offers his professional services to the pub-  
lic. Collections and all other professional  
business entrusted to his care will re-  
ceive prompt attention. Office two doors  
south of the Normal School. Jan 5, '80.

J. M. LINN, A. H. DILL,  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, LEWISBURG, PA.  
Offers their professional services to the  
public. Collections and all other profes-  
sional business entrusted to their care  
will receive prompt attention. Jan. 3, '80.

A. W. POTTER,  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
Selinsgrove, Pa.  
Offer their professional services to the  
public. All legal business entrusted to their  
care will receive prompt attention. Office  
at his home on Main Street.  
July 15, '79.

AMUEL ALLEMAN