

B. F. SCHWEIER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Republican National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT, GEN. JAS. A. GARFIELD, OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, CHESTER A. ARTHUR, OF NEW YORK.

Republican State Ticket.

SUPREME JUDGE, HENRY GREEN, OF NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

AUDITOR GENERAL, JOHN A. LEMON, OF BLAIR COUNTY.

General Garfield and Credit Mobilier.

When Garfield was approached by the agents of Credit Mobilier he acted like a wise man. He did not understand the nature of the enterprise, and from time to time as occasion presented itself he would talk about it, and learned, in that way, concerning it, and when he received all the information in regard to the objects of the corporation he concluded that it was not best for him to take stock in it. That was acting like a wise man.

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When the Devil Was.

It has been said by a poet, that

"When the Devil was sick, A saint was he; When the Devil was well, The Devil was he."

The Democratic party as an organization in its seasons of fortune and misfortune may be compared to His Satanic Majesty when in the different states of health, as mentioned above.

When the Democratic organization was in powerful health a Devil was he. It was led by Jeff Davis, Stephens, Breckinridge and company, who stole the public property, sent the ships of the navy to distant seas, debauched the army so that many of its officers became traitors, and plunged the country into a state of war through which thousands of lives were lost and a debt of millions accumulated for coming generations to pay.

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DEMOCRATIC WRITERS ARE NOW WRITING AGAINST GARFIELD.

They try to create the belief in the minds of people that while was in Congress he received certain stocks to influence his vote in the interest of legislation that favored a corporation that was called Credit Mobilier. It is no new charge, for at one time, when the transactions of the corporation had got into Congress for an examination on the charge of crooked practices, Garfield was charged with having had to do with it, and the charges against him were laid in 1873. In the year just mentioned Garfield was before a Congressional committee and testified on the point in question as follows:

The first time I ever heard of the Credit Mobilier was some time in 1866 or 1867—I cannot fix the date—when George Francis Train called on me and said he was organizing a company to be known as the Credit Mobilier of America, to be formed on the model of the Credit Mobilier of France; that the object of the company was to purchase lands and build houses along the line of the Pacific Railroad at points where cities and villages were likely to spring up; that he had no doubt that money thus invested would double or treble itself each year; that subscriptions were limited to \$1,000 each, and he wished me to subscribe. He showed me a long list of subscribers, among them Mr. Oakes Ames, to whom he referred me for further information concerning the enterprise. I answered that I had not the money to spare, and I had I would not subscribe without knowing more about the proposed organization. Mr. Train left me, saying he would hold a place open for me, and hoped I would condescend to subscribe. The same day I asked Mr. Ames what he thought of the enterprise. He expressed the opinion that the investment would be safe and profitable. I heard nothing further on the subject for a year or more, and it was almost forgotten, when some time, I should say during the long session of 1868, Mr. Ames spoke of it again, said the company had organized, was doing well, and, he thought, would soon pay large dividends. He said that one of the stocks was left, or was to be left, in his hands to sell, and I could take the amount which Mr. Train had offered me by paying the \$1,000 and accrued interest. He said if I was not able to pay for it he would hold it for me until I could pay or until some of the dividends were payable. I told him I would consider the matter, but would not agree to take any stock until I knew, from an examination of the charter and the conditions of the subscription, the extent to which I would become pecuniarily liable. He said he was not sure, but thought a stockholder would only be liable for the par value of his stock; that he had not the stock and papers with him, but would have them after awhile. From the case as presented I should probably have taken the stock if I had been satisfied in regard to the extent of pecuniary liability. Thus the matter rested. I think, until the following year.

During that interval I understood that there were dividends due amounting to nearly three times the par value of the stock. But in the meantime I had heard that the company was involved in some controversy with the Pacific Railroad and that Mr. Ames' right to sell the stock was denied. When I next saw Mr. Ames I told him I had concluded not to take the stock. There the matter ended so far as I was concerned, and I had no further knowledge of the company's operations until the subject began to be discussed in the newspapers last fall (1872). Nothing was ever said to me by Mr. Train or Mr. Ames to indicate or imply that the Credit Mobilier was or could be in any way connected with the organization of Congress for the Pacific Railroad or any other purpose. Mr. Ames never gave or offered to give me any stock or other valuable thing as a gift. I once asked and obtained from him, and afterwards repaid to him, a loan of \$300; that amount is the only valuable thing I ever received from or delivered to him. I never owned, received or agreed to receive any stock of the Credit Mobilier or of the Union Pacific Railroad, nor any dividends or profits arising from either of them.

An exchange says: As the professional forgery done in England for years past has been the work of Americans. The banks have lost so heavily by the operations of these knaves that they have formed a protective association, and the loss sustained by any bank, as well as the expenses of conviction of the operator, are paid out of the fund raised by this association for the purpose. The courts do their utmost to aid in bringing up the gang of forgers, by sentencing convicted members thereof to about four times the length of imprisonment which would be inflicted on an English forger. In other words, they discriminate against American talent in that line. But reputable Americans will complain of this.

From the Cleveland Herald. Major Swain related the following interesting and unexplainable incident when he was in the next session: "A day or two since," said he, "General Garfield received a letter from the gentleman now staying in his Washington residence, in which it was stated that exactly at the hour Garfield was accorded the nomination in Chicago, and while the enthusiasm was at its height, a large American eagle flew from some source and nestled upon the Washington home, where it remained for several moments and then flitted away. Several persons noticed the bird, and it has been commented upon to no small extent by those who have heard of the incident."

"The Campbellites, to which sect Gen. Garfield belongs, are numerous in West Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee, and they have indicated their intention to vote for him on general principles."

JOHN H. SNOEDRAGER, of Pittsburgh, was married to Miss Alice Taylor, of New York, last week. The only remarkable feature of the wedding is found in the fact that the groom gave the bride a check for a million dollars as a wedding gift.

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"A COMPLETE ANSWER."

Judge Black's Vindication of General Garfield.

The Credit Mobilier Charge Exploded—Ames' Testimony—Garfield's Answer and His Subsequent Address to the People of His Own State—Judge Black Explodes the Charge—&c., &c.

It seems almost an insult to public intelligence to make a defense of Gen. James A. Garfield against the virulent abuse of Democratic sheets, based as it is upon the most insubstantial and unsubstantiated facts. The gravamen and only stem in the charges are that Gen. Garfield received \$329 some years ago as a dividend on Credit Mobilier stock. It is not claimed that he ever had possession of the stock, and it is not proved that he ever agreed to subscribe for the stock. His accuser, Oakes Ames, who was a corrupt lobbyist, never went further in the charge than to swear that in a private conversation years before Garfield had agreed to take some stock. Ames flatly declared that Garfield never received the stock or even asked for it, but asserts that the stock was left with him (Ames) and drew the dividends and applied them to the payment of the stock. When the accumulated dividends exceeded the cost of the stock by \$329, Ames declared he gave a check for that amount to Gen. Garfield, but when asked to exhibit the check he presented this paper, which it will be noticed, bears no suggestion that it was intended for any other than the drawer himself, Oakes Ames:

June 22, 1868.—Pay O. A. or bearer three hundred and twenty-nine dollars and charge to my account. OAKES AMES.

To this miserable tale of Ames, Garfield entered a solemn denial, averring that though Ames had requested him to purchase the stock he never consented to take it and never did; that the only money transaction he ever had with Ames was when he borrowed \$300, which he repaid. On this denial Gen. Garfield went before his people for re-election to Congress. His enemies resorted to every means in their power to accomplish his defeat, distorting the credit mobilier charges until they assumed horrible shape. Notwithstanding this, Gen. Garfield was elected by a handsome majority, and his subsequent re-elections have been made by largely increased majorities. Last fall he presented himself to the people of Ohio as a candidate for United States Senator; his canvass was thorough and against determined opposition. But the people again expressed their confidence in our standard-bearer by electing a Republican Legislature, which unanimously selected Gen. Garfield for United States Senator for six years from March 4, 1881. With a man so constantly before his own people for their suffrages and so frequently endorsed by the popular vote in his own district and State, can it be possible that the people of the United States ask any further vindication than that thus presented?

When the Credit Mobilier charge was first made against Gen. Garfield, he prepared a review of the subject for his immediate constituents, in which he claims the following conclusions from the evidence:

"That I neither purchased nor agreed to purchase the Credit Mobilier stock which Mr. Ames offered to sell me, nor did I receive any dividend arising from it. This appears not only from my own testimony, but from that first given by Mr. Ames, which is not overborne by his subsequent statements, and is strongly confirmed by the fact that in the case of each of those who did purchase the stock there was produced as evidence the sale either a certificate of stock, receipt of payment, a check drawn in the name of the payee or credit marked adjusted and closed, but that no one of these evidences existed in reference to me. This position is further confirmed by the subsequent testimony of Mr. Ames, who, though he claimed that I did receive \$329 from him on account of stock, yet he repeatedly testified that beyond that amount I never received or demanded any dividend, that none was ever offered to me, nor was the subject alluded to in conversation. Mr. Ames admitted in his testimony that after December, 1867, the various stock and bond dividends amounted to an aggregate of more than 800 per cent., and that between January, 1868, and May, 1871, all these dividends were paid to several of those who purchased stock. My conduct was wholly inconsistent with the supposition that I had received any dividend on such stock, which is not overborne by the fact that in the winter of 1869 I was borrowing money to build a house in Washington, and securing my creditors by mortgages on my property; and all this time it is admitted that I received no dividends and claimed none. The attempt to prove a sale of the stock to me is wholly inconclusive, for it rests first on a check payable to Mr. Ames himself, concerning which he said several times in his testimony he did not know to whom it was paid, and second, upon loose uncorroborated evidence of Gen. Garfield, which reflects that not a particle of proof exists to show that he learned anything about it previous to his conversation with me, and I think you will say that it is altogether unjust to put him on the list of those who knowingly and willfully joined the fraudulent association in question."

J. S. BLACK, Hon. J. G. Blaine, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

In looking up General Garfield's pedigree an Ohio paper writes: "What is General Garfield, any way? The Welshman says he is Welsh—Garfield; an Irishman up in Massachusetts says he is Irish, and a western German newspaper publishes a communication saying that the General's grandfather, Johann Jakob Garfield, was the son of a grocer established in Gross-Zimmern, Hesse Darmstadt. After serving in the dragoons for some years, he became a peddler, married, and finally sailed for America, where he landed on the 23d of March, 1797."

The following is a scrap of plain talk from a city exchange: "It is hardly worth while at this late day to try to discover who ordered Jeff Davis to be put in irons at Fortress Monroe. It doesn't matter whether it was Edwin M. Stanton or Charles A. Dana. It would have saved a great deal of trouble and been a simple act of justice if rope had been substituted for irons in that order."

THE FORGERIES OF WAITE, PRESIDENT OF THE BRATTLEBORO, VT. FIRST NATIONAL BANK, AMOUNTS TO ABOUT \$250,000.

An investigation reveals that he has been very crooked during the past ten years.

If the Republicans work together, Garfield's majority in Pennsylvania will be 30,000, and New York State will give him no less than 50,000.

CHOLERA manifests itself early this season. Cincinnati has had several cases.

GENERAL ITEMS. Paterson, N. J., has fixed the license fee for circuses at \$1,000, because she had some trouble with one of those institutions last season.

The army worm is marching westward at a rapid rate of speed. The advance guard has reached West Virginia, in some parts of which State the pest is doing serious damage to the growing crops.

A large number of Messiahs and Quakers were turned loose in Ohio and Indiana last week by a game protective association, and a much larger number of the same birds will be liberated in the State of Maine. They are perfectly hardy, and are easily acclimated. Had the people of the two States first named husbanded their native game they would not now be reduced to the necessity of importing and acclimating foreign birds.

The Yuma, Cal., Sentinel tells of a novel manure plan, as follows: Mr. David Balz, who counts his cattle by the thousands, has adopted a novel method to provide for the future of his two children. He has selected thirty head of two-year-old heifers from his different bands all of pure blood and well bred, and given them to his children, and has charged himself with the maintenance of the same and their increase until the children are of age. We have made a careful estimate of the probable number of cattle his children will have on their becoming of age, and find it enormous. Reckoning an increase of 33 1/3 per cent, and the fact that in fifteen years, it amounts to 2,059 heads, worth we will say, \$30 per head, and will aggregate the sum of \$61,770.

A man who had imbibed rather freely in the morning was driving his cow to pasture, when a fellow came along and extolled the cow. "Yes, sir," said the owner, "everybody is praising that cow." "I wish I owned her," said No. 2. "Just then a couple of toads jumped in front of the cow. 'Look here,' exclaimed the owner, 'if you'll eat those two toads I'll give you the cow.'" "Well, sir," said the man. He seized a toad and soon ate him up. It was too much for his stomach, and he stopped to consider while the owner of the cow began to fear that he had lost her. There was a pause when a happy thought hit the toad eater. "If you will eat the other toad I'll let you up on your offer." "Done," said the owner, and he gobbled the second toad in a jiffy. They were both somewhat the worse for their meal, and it is still a disputed point which came out ahead.

"We are informed," says the Blackshear, Ga., News, "though of course we know nothing of the facts in our own knowledge, that there is considerable excitement existing in the community of Strickland's ferry, on the Big Satilla river. It seems that the ferryman, Levy Strickland, a primitive Baptist preacher, was putting one Mr. Highsmith across the river in a flat, which sunk before reaching the opposite shore, where the water was known to be twenty feet deep. Mr. H. could not swim, consequently leaving him in a perilous condition and praying for help to save him from a watery grave. The third time he rose up he exclaimed: 'Save me,' and Mr. Strickland, who could not swim, was yet upon the wreck, cried out: 'Have faith and rise and walk out,' which was obeyed, and the drowning man reached the bank with safety and was not even 'strangled.'"

LEGAL NOTICES.

Orphans' Court Sale of VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of sale issued out of the Orphans' Court of Juniata County, Pa., the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of Holmes Parvin, 1st of the borough of Patterson, deceased, will expose to sale by public vendue, at 1 o'clock P. M., on

SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1880, on the premises, the following valuable real estate, to wit:

A LOT OF GROUND, fronting on Main street in the borough of Patterson twenty five feet, and extending northward one hundred and ten feet to an alley, and being bounded on the north by alley, south by Main street, east by lot of Kingley's heirs, and west by lot of W. C. Laird, being the more westerly half of lot No. 14 in the general plan of said borough, and having thereon erected a fine

FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, and outbuildings. CONDITIONS OF SALE.—Fifteen per cent. of the price for which the property is sold to be paid when the property is struck down; twenty-five per cent. additional to be paid when the sale is confirmed by the Court; sixty per cent. (the balance) to be paid in two equal payments, the first whereof to be due January 1, 1881; the last on the 1st day of April, 1881. The two last payments to be secured by mortgage on the premises and to bear interest from date of confirmation.

W. C. LAIRD, Administrator of Holmes Parvin, dec'd. June 22, 1880.

THE partnership heretofore existing between A. S. Wright and John S. Graybill, under the firm name of A. S. Wright & Co., has this day (June 22, 1880) been dissolved by mutual consent; all accounts due said firm to be paid to John S. Graybill, and all debts due by said firm to be paid by the said John S. Graybill, who will continue the business at the same place.

JOHN S. GRAYBILL, Administrator of Holmes Parvin, dec'd. June 22, 1880.

THE undersigned, appointed Auditor at an Orphans' Court held at Millfloodtown, June 15, 1880, to distribute the balance in the hands of Ezra D. Parker, Esq., Executor of the estate of John W. Leitch, deceased, on the second part of said balance, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the borough of Millfloodtown, on

THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1880, at 10 o'clock P. M., when and where all parties interested may attend, or be forever debarred from coming in upon said fund.

TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. TIME-TABLE.

THROUGH AND LOCAL PASSENGER TRAINS BETWEEN HARRISBURG AND ALTOONA.

Table with columns: LEAVE WESTWARD, LEAVE EASTWARD, STATIONS, and times for various routes.

WESTWARD TRAINS. Philadelphia 11:55 p.m.; Harrisburg 4:20 a.m.; Duncannon 4:50 a.m.; Newport 5:14 a.m.; Millin 5:29 a.m.; Lewistown 5:45 a.m.; McVeytown 6:41 a.m.; Mt. Union 7:06 a.m.; Huntingdon 7:28 a.m.; Petersburg 7:44 a.m.; Spruce Creek 7:55 a.m.; Tyrone 8:11 a.m.; Bell's Mills 8:23 a.m.; Altoona 8:50 a.m.; Pittsburg 1:45 p.m.

Pittsburg Express leaves Philadelphia at 6:25 p.m.; Harrisburg 10:25 p.m.; McVeytown 10:41 p.m.; Huntingdon 10:52 p.m.; Lewistown 11:09 p.m.; Altoona 11:23 p.m.; Tyrone 1:58 a.m.; Altoona 2:25 a.m.; Pittsburg 7:00 a.m.

Fast Line West, on Sundays, will stop at Bell's Mills, Spruce Creek, Petersburg, Altoona and Altoona Junction, when flagged.

Philadelphia Express leaves Pittsburgh at 4:20 p.m.; Altoona 8:35 p.m.; Bell's Mills 9:10 p.m.; Tyrone 9:22 p.m.; Spruce Creek 9:27 p.m.; Huntingdon 10:02 p.m.; Lewistown 11:09 p.m.; Altoona 11:23 p.m.; arrives at Harrisburg at 12:55 a.m., and Philadelphia at 4:15 a.m.

Pacific Express leaves Pittsburgh at 8:15 a.m.; Harrisburg 7:45 a.m.; Tyrone 8:12 a.m.; Huntingdon 8:45 a.m.; Lewistown 9:42 a.m.; Altoona 10:06 a.m.; Duncannon 11:02 a.m.; Harrisburg 11:50 p.m. arrives in Philadelphia at 1:15 p.m.

Pacific Express East on Sundays will stop at Bell's Mills, Spruce Creek, Petersburg, Altoona and Altoona Junction, when flagged.

LEWISTOWN DIVISION. Trains leave Lewistown Junction for Millroy at 7:00 a.m., 11:00 a.m., 4:00 p.m.; for Sunbury at 7:25 a.m., 1:20 p.m.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

ESTATE OF DAVID BISHOP, Sr., deceased. LETTERS Testamentary on the estate of David Bishop, Sr., late of Fernmeath township, Juniata county, deceased, having been granted to me, the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands are requested to make known the same to me.

ANDREW BISHOP, MICHAEL R. BISHOP, Executors. June 2, 1880.

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WARNER'S SAFE REMEDIES.

WARNER'S SAFE KIDNEY AND LIVER CURE. A vegetable preparation and the only safe one for the cure of all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, and Liver, and all other ailments of the Urinary and Biliary Systems.

WARNER'S SAFE BITTERS. A pure and healthful tonic, and the only one for the cure of all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, and Gallbladder, and all other ailments of the Digestive System.

WARNER'S SAFE NERVE. A pure and healthful tonic, and the only one for the cure of all diseases of the Nerves, Head, and Brain, and all other ailments of the Nervous System.

WARNER'S SAFE LUNG. A pure and healthful tonic, and the only one for the cure of all diseases of the Lungs, Throat, and Chest, and all other ailments of the Respiratory System.

WARNER'S SAFE BLOOD. A pure and healthful tonic, and the only one for the cure of all diseases of the Blood, Skin, and Hair, and all other ailments of the Circulatory System.

WARNER'S SAFE STOMACH. A pure and healthful tonic, and the only one for the cure of all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, and Gallbladder, and all other ailments of the Digestive System.

WARNER'S SAFE NERVE. A pure and healthful tonic, and the only one for the cure of all diseases of the Nerves, Head, and Brain, and all other ailments of the Nervous System.

WARNER'S SAFE LUNG. A pure and healthful tonic, and the only one for the cure of all diseases of the Lungs, Throat, and Chest, and all other ailments of the Respiratory System.

WARNER'S SAFE BLOOD. A pure and healthful tonic, and the only one for the cure of all diseases of the Blood, Skin, and Hair, and all other ailments of the Circulatory System.

JACOB G. WINEY.

Has just returned from Philadelphia with a full assortment of

Agate Iron, Granite Iron, BRASS AND COPPER KETTLES, Glass Coal Oil Cans with Tin Covers, WATER COOLERS.

He has also on hand a good assortment of HAND-MADE TINWARE, all of which articles he offers to sell at the lowest prices.

Spouting and Roofing done at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms.

Thankful for past patronage, he hopes to receive the same in the future.

JACOB G. WINEY. May 26, 1880—5m.

Large stock of Ready-made Clothing for sale by HARLEY & CO.

BALDWIN BRANCH. Leave HARRISBURG for Paxton, Lochville and Sunbury, except Saturdays, 6:40, 9:55 a.m., 2:00 p.m.; daily, except Saturdays, 4:45, 6:10, 9:30 p.m.

Returning, leave STEELTON daily, except Sundays, 7:00, 10:00 a.m., 2:20 p.m.; daily, except Saturdays and Sundays, 4:10 p.m., and on Saturdays only, 5:10, 6:30, 9:50 p.m.