

FOR PRESIDENT, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, ANDREW JOHNSON, OF TENNESSEE.

Electoral Ticket.

SENATORIAL.

Morton M. Michael, Philadelphia. Thomas Cunningham, Beaver County, Representative.

- 1. R. P. King, 13 E. W. Hall, 2 G. M. Coates, 14 C. H. Shirner, 3 Henry Buman, 15 John Wister, 4 Wm. H. Kern, 16 David McConaughy, 5 Martin H. Jenks, 17 David W. Woods, 6 Charles M. Runk, 18 Isaac Benson, 7 Robert Parke, 19 John Patton, 8 Aaron Mull, 20 Samuel B. Dick, 9 John A. Hiestand, 21 Everard Bierer, 10 R. H. Corryell, 22 John P. Penney, 11 Edward Holliday, 23 E. M. Junkin, 12 Charles F. Reed, 24 J. W. Blanchard.

The Laurels of Little Mac.

1. McClellan planned and ordered the advance upon Ball's Bluff, and was the cause of that slaughter.

2. McClellan wasted a month in besieging Yorktown, defended by a garrison of 8,000 men, while he had 155,000.

3. McClellan suffered his army to be surprised with heavy loss, at Fair Oaks.

4. McClellan by neglecting to fortify his flanks and rear, allowed his whole position before Richmond to be taken in reverse; and ordered a disastrous retreat before a single corps of the enemy.

5. McClellan ordered a retreat from Malvern Hill without cause or justification, after our men had achieved a glorious victory there.

6. McClellan by that retreat prevented Pope from coming to his aid by the way of Lynchburg, and thus precipitated upon Pope's small force the whole of Lee's army.

7. McClellan neglected for three weeks to obtain an order to move his army northward to effect a junction with Pope, and that time Lee used to move his own army against Pope.

8. McClellan withheld reinforcements and supplies from Pope, which would have enabled the latter to beat back Lee successfully.

9. McClellan opposed all military and naval expeditions against the rebel sea-board, which he knew were essential to render the blockade perfect.

10. McClellan opposed the division of the army of the Potomac into corps, and only did divide it when peremptorily ordered to do so by Secretary Stanton, although he must have known that no army of that size could be managed without such division.

11. McClellan neglected or refused to take the field at the head of the Army of the Potomac and commence a campaign until compelled to do so by the order of the President and War Department.

12. McClellan suffered the Potomac to be blockaded by the enemy for months, when he could have prevented it.

13. McClellan did not participate in the battles fought by his army, but was in every case distant from the battle, leaving his subordinates to manage for themselves.

14. McClellan delayed his part of the operations in West Virginia until the enemy, whose retreat from Rich Mountain he was to stop, had been beaten by Rosecrans, and escaped.

15. McClellan magnified the Quaker guns and scattered pickets of the rebels at Munson's Hill into a formidable fortification defended by a strong garrison, and began a careful campaign against it, until an adventurous Union man went up to the place and discovered the cheat.

16. McClellan suffered himself to be deluded in like manner at Manassas, and was undecieved in precisely the same way.

17. McClellan never seemed to have any accurate knowledge of the rebel forces, as he regularly magnified their strength on the authority of pretended spies.

18. McClellan allowed Buell to keep an army of 120,000 men idle, at bay before a rebel force of less than 50,000, while Halleck's forces under Grant were doing the very work confided to Buell.

19. McClellan kept the whole immense Army of the Potomac lying idle, through a long winter, without ordering the construction of winter quarters to shelter the men from the inclement weather; the only apparent reason for this course being a desire to conceal the intention not to move the army.

20. McClellan sacrificed 12,000 men at Harper's Ferry by withholding Franklin's corps either from succeeding them or reinforcing Burnside at Antietam.

21. McClellan caused the slaughter of the Corn Exchange regiment by the foolish crossing at Shepherdstown, Md., in precisely the same manner as at Ball's Bluff.

22. McClellan refused to move his army against Lee after Antietam on various pretexts that it could be moved, although upon being superseded by Pope the latter moved with great celerity.—Philadelphia North American.

Don't fail to attend the Evening meetings, when they are held near you!

A PICTURE

McClellan says that he would use every means known to diplomacy, to terminate the war peacefully at once, but on no account would acknowledge more than one government in the Union.

The rebels constantly declare that they are determined on independence, and will listen to no terms of peace unless they are based on that.

McClellan says that in case of the failure of such negotiation he would continue the war.

The Administration, having ascertained the condition of things long ago to be precisely as McClellan would find it after wassin months of negotiation, goes on with the war.

McClellan says that the war should be prosecuted solely for the restoration of the Union, and that it should be the only condition of peace.

The rebels saw that that they would sooner surrender their slaves than give up their independent confederacy; hence in trying to change the war to a contest for the union with slavery, McClellan struggles for an impossibility.

McClellan offers to guarantee State rights to the rebel States if they will return to their allegiance.

But the rebel States have less rights under Jeff Davis than they ever had with us, and so oligarchs would have more power than they ask for or ever had.

Thus McClellan offers a negotiation which would be fruitless, to avoid a war which is inevitable and unavoidable; a restoration of the Union on impracticable terms; the preservation of slavery, which even the rebel States have cast off and repudiated; and all merely to enable the Democratic party to regain power.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Information is wanted as to how it happened that McClellan could not remember whether he was on a gunboat during the battle of Malvern, when he recollected other matters at the same time so distinctly.

Also, as to whether Pendleton is running on the Chicago platform or on that of McClellan.

Also, as to where the Democratic party stands—on McClellan's platform or on that of the Chicago Convention.

Also, as to how the Democrats apply the resolution of the Chicago Convention about military interference at elections in Maryland to President Lincoln, and yet run McClellan for President, who initiated the policy.

Also, as to whether the freedom of the press, as laid down in the Chicago platform, means the right to publish anti-slavery sentiments in the slave States.

Also, as to who had control of the quartermaster and commissariat department of the Army of the Potomac before that army divided into corps.

Also, as to whether anybody made any money by keeping the army divided.

Also, as to whether there ever was a time when McClellan did not grumble against somebody, to excuse his own idleness or short comings.

Also, as to whether he ever was ready to move without being compelled to do so.

Also, as to how he managed to become so much of a favorite with the rebels and yet be true to a loyal cause.

Also, as to where he stands just now in the present position of affairs.—North American.

Democracy cries lustily for peace, but offers obstructions to every logical and practical plan to establish a state of affairs. The people declare that the only peace which can be lasting is that which must be conquered. If the South is in earnest for peace let her traitors lay down their arms. Atlanta and not Chicago, point the way to lasting peace.

A Presidential Platform is a Party's soul—a candidate is his Party's body.—Separate the body from the soul and party death ensues or a thundering swindle. Thanks to the People we are going to escape the latter. Thanks to McClellan and Belmont, we are going to obtain the former. They have killed the false Democracy stone dead.

"Secession was not the event of a day," said Rhett of South Carolina; "it has been a matter nursed for thirty years." And the ranting was sent North to Chicago for adoption via Nassau and Halifax, and is now at dry nurse in McClellan's bosom.

"Where's the fire?" asked a copperhead, tearing out of house in Batavia, in alarm at the ringing of the church bells over Sheridan's victory. "In the front flank and rear of the allied Democracy of the South and the North, was a Union neighbor's ready reply.

Brown's Bronchial Troches, for coughs, Colds, and Irritated Throats are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy. They have been thoroughly tested, and maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired. As there are imitations, be sure to obtain the genuine.

Rejoice with us, fellow citizens! for the October Elections have conclusively settled the Presidential question. The Rebellion is doomed, the Union must triumph; Slavery is to die, and Lincoln and Johnson's election next month assured. Let us all rally round the flag, and make their majority on the popular vote, and in Congress overwhelming.—Tribune.

Facts and Questions.

Lee's army cheered when they heard of McClellan's nomination, not when they heard of the fall of Atlanta. What was the cause of the difference?

The copperheads ran up the flags on City Hall, New York, when they heard of McClellan's nomination, not when they heard of the fall of Atlanta. Was the cause of the difference the same?

When news reached London that McClellan's nomination was certain, the rebel loan went up three per-cent. Why was this?

On the day when Sheridan's victory over Early was announced, a Union man asked a McClellanite if he had heard the good news! The reply of the latter was: "D—n your news." What makes him feel so?

Rebel prisoners marching through Washington cheered McClellan and groaned for Lincoln. What was the cause of the difference?

When the news of Early's defeat was posted on the N. Y. Journal of Commerce bulletin in Wall street, the crowd that gathered round it cheered for President Lincoln. What made them do it?

When the news of the fall of Atlanta reaches London, the rebel loan will go down, and when the news of Sheridan's victory arrives there will a further fall. Why should there be?

Are you justified in ascribing like effects to like causes? If we find that McClellan's success raises the spirits of rebels at the South, and rebel sympathizers in England, and of the sham Democracy here, while a rebel defeat lowers the hopes of these sympathizers, and that of the sham Democracy, is it not clear that the cause of the rebellion and that of the copperheads are the same?

Are not the words of the Richmond Examiner true, when it says, "Every defeat of Lincoln's forces insures to the advantage of McClellan?"

Are not the words of the Charleston Courier true, when it says that there is "an intimate connection" between the arms of the Confederacy and the McClellanites, and that the victory of the rebels "insures the success of McClellan—their failure insures his defeat?"

Where should a true patriot stand—with those whose prospects of success grow brighter when the flag of their country is trailed in the dust, and fainter when rebellion grows weaker, or with those whose victory keeps even pace with the victorious progress of their country's banner?—with a party between whom and the rebels seeking to destroy their country, there is an estimate connection, or with that one which is hated by every rebel and every rebel's ally at home or abroad.

Pendleton's Record

No war Democrat can vote for McClellan without voting also for Pendleton. He is for peace, against the war, against voting men and money to carry it on.—He would let the rebels go. Here is an extract from a speech made by him in Congress in 1861, as carefully revised by himself and published in the Globe. He said:

My voice to day is for conciliation; my voice is for compromise and it is but the echo of the voice of my constituents. I beg you, gentlemen, who with me represent the Northwest; you who, with me, represent the State of Ohio; you who with me represent the city of Cincinnati, I beg you, gentlemen, to hear that voice. If you will not, if find conciliation impossible, if your differences are so great that you cannot or will not reconcile them, then, gentlemen let the seceding States depart in peace; let them establish their government and empire, and work out their destiny according to the wisdom which God has given them. He stands fair and square on the surrender platform. McClellan is just as squarely on it in fact. He only keeps up a show of gunpowder to humbug those who mean to fight instead of surrender. No man with a shadow of honor could or would take a nomination from a party without carrying out that party's creed as deliberately enunciated in the platform before the nomination was made. Valandigham, Cox, Voorhees, Seymour, Wood and Long understand this and understand him. Hence they will support him and elect him if they can.

The Rebel cheering over McClellan's nomination was not confined to Lee's army. The Providence Journal of the 24th, says: We have just seen a letter from a gallant and accomplished officer serving with Sheridan. He writes that on a recent reconnaissance, when our forces came in sight of the enemy, the Rebels sent up cheer after cheer for McClellan, whose boys answered with thundering shouts for Lincoln. He adds that the cheering of the Rebels for the Chicago nomination, produced a very marked effect upon our men, and strengthened their opposition to the candidate that elicits such support.

The Democrats, acting through George B. McClellan and Fitz John Porter, granted the rebels at Antietam an armistice for twenty four hours. That armistice gave the rebels time to retreat; to organize their beaten forces, and to select new points of offence and defence; it saved Lee's army from capture or annihilation, protracted the war, cost the lives of one hundred thousand loyal men, doubled the national debt, and intensified the strife. The democrats now demand a new armistice, under the lead of McClellan.—The people want none of it. The army will not endure it.

The Last Speech of Douglas.

The following is the last speech of the lamented STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS ever made—in Chicago, a few days previous to his death. We commend its manly spirit and its noble patriotism to all men at the present time:

MR. CHAIRMAN—I thank you for the kind terms with which you have been pleased to welcome me; I thank the committee and I thank the citizens of Chicago for this grand and imposing reception. But I beg you to believe that I do not do you the injustice to consider this ovation a personal one, but rather that I rejoice in the knowledge that it is an expression of your devotion to the Constitution and the laws of our country. I will not conceal my gratification at the incontrovertible testimony which this vast audience presents, that whatever differences of opinion may have heretofore divided us, the conviction now exists in your mind that in danger my loyalty to my country may be relied upon. That danger is imminent none can conceal from themselves, no matter how much they may desire to avert the evil; but if war must be—if the bayonet must crush social order and liberty, then; before God, I feel my conscience clear. I have struggled as long as there was hope, and even after hope had almost disappeared, for a peaceful solution of the trouble. I have not only tendered full satisfaction and ample justice, but proffered conciliation, even to the extent of magnanimity and generosity. The return which we receive is war on our Government, the march of armies on our capital, the obstruction of our trade, the issue of letters of marque authorizing pirates to prey upon our commerce—in short, a concerted movement to blot out the United States from the map of the world. The simple question is whether we are to maintain the Government, or allow it to be stricken out of existence by those who no longer acknowledge its authority, and seek only to destroy it. What excuse can the disunionist give for breaking up the best Government the sun ever shed its light upon? They are dissatisfied with the result of the last Presidential election. Were they never beaten before? Are we to tolerate the idea that the defeated party is to resort to the sword? I understand it to be a fundamental principle that the voice of the people must command obedience. They assume that in the election of a party candidate their rights are not safe. What evidence have we of it? I defy any man to show a fact that will substantiate it, what one act has been committed which they can complain of? So far as the rights of the South are concerned—the rights of slaveholders—no act has been committed of which they can complain. There has never been the day since the hour of Washington's inauguration down to this moment, when the rights of the South have stood firmer under the laws of the land. There never was a time when they had not quite as good cause for disunion as now. What specific grievance can they assign from the day of Washington to this moment? If they refer to the territorial question, it is an extraordinary fact that there is now no act on our statute books limiting slavery in any manner. If to the enforcement of the laws, the only complaint is that too much has been done, that we have been too eager to enforce the fugitive slave law.

Then, I ask, what excuse has the South for the scheme which they have concocted to wind up the Union? The slavery question is a mere excuse. The election of Lincoln is but a pretext. The present secession movement is the result of an enormous conspiracy which was matured a year ago. This conspiracy was framed by the leaders of the secession movements twelve months ago, and they have used every means to urge it on. They have caused a man to be elected by a sectional vote, to demonstrate that the Union was divided; and when the history of the country, from the time of the Leecompton Constitution to the date of Lincoln's election, is written, it will appear, that a scheme was maturing meantime which was for no end except to break it up, and they used the slavery question as a means. They desired to create a purely sectional vote, to demonstrate that the two sections could not live together. The disunion card dictated that the South was to carry its own election, and that the North was to elect Lincoln. Then a united South was to assail a divided North, and gain an easy victory. This scheme was defeated by the overthrow of the disunion candidates in Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia.

Still the grand conspiracy existed, and the disunion movements was the result of it. But I have no time to enter into details. Armies are raised, and war has been levied. There are but two sides to the question, and every man must be on the side of the United States or against it.—There can be none but patriots or traitors. Thank God, Illinois is not to be doubted on this question. They conspired to produce a civil war, among Republicans and Democrats, expecting to step in and accomplish an easy victory. The scheme will involve civil war and bloodshed in the United States, and the calamity is only to be averted by united action. I repeat that, so long as there was a possibility of settling the troubles peacefully, every sacrifice was made and proposed, and now, when the question is to be transferred from the cotton States to the corn-fields of Illinois, I say, the farther off the better. War is a sad thing, but civil war must now be recognized as existing in the United States. We can no longer close our eyes to the solemn

fact. In this exigency the Government must be maintained, and the more stupendous and overwhelming are our preparations, the shorter will be the struggle. But, my countrymen, we must remember that certain restrictions are to be observed. We must not forget that we are Christians, and that war must be waged in a Christian spirit—not against the rights of a people—not against the rights of women and children. Say that you will sanction no war on rights, and say that never will you lay down your arms, until those which you claim as your own are recognized. We were born under the Constitution of the United States, and its provisions are our birthright. Then be prepared to enforce the inalienable rights which it confers.

We have peculiar reasons why we cannot recognize the right to secede and break up the Union. Once recognize it, and you not only destroy the Government, but annihilate order, and inaugurate anarchy such as disgraced the history of the worst days of the French revolution. My friends, you have a solemn duty to perform. Use all your power to maintain the Constitution and the Government which our fathers gave us. The greater the unanimity, the less the loss of life and property, and the sooner the establishment of peace. I am aware that we have some prejudice to encounter, but that does not surprise me. It is but a few short months since we passed a stormy election, and it takes some little time to drive out the party contentions and substitute patriotism; and yet he who would not sacrifice political difference does not deserve the support of his country.

How then are we to present a united front? Cease to discuss, cease to criminate and recriminate. Indulge in no taunts as to who caused the troubles, but unite manfully now, and when the flag waves over every inch of the country argue the point of authorship. When we shall have a government for our children to live under, it will be time enough to discuss its difficulties, but now let him be marked an untrue patriot who distrusts our cause and sows dissension. I have said more than I intended. It is a sad task, but sad as it is, bloody as it will be, I believe in the justice of our cause, and earnestly hope to see every patriot rally around the flag of his country in the hour of its peril. I renew to my grateful acknowledgement for the imposing reception you have given me. I acknowledge it on behalf of the Government and the flag of our country. You have demonstrated that you prefer to lay aside party feelings, and unite to a man in the councils of the nation, in the field, and everywhere that men can make themselves useful and patriotic. Illinois occupies a proud position before the nation, and let her sons unite in the determined resolve never to permit this Government to be dissolved.

Woke up the Wrong Customer.

J. H. Woodward, a young man resident of Indiana, and at one time Adjutant of an Indiana regiment was called out at a recent peace meeting, and responded as follows:

Gentlemen:—The great cry that I have heard here to-day has been peace, peace. I tell you that there is no man in the nation who desires peace more than I do—a permanent, lasting peace. [Cheers.] And, gentlemen, I will tell you how we will get it. Fight this war out. Take every negro in the rebel States, and exterminate every d— rebel, no matter where you find him. [Hisses.] Gentlemen, you need not try to hiss me down, for I am an old soldier, and I have faced almost as mean a looking crowd as is now before me. I mean the thieves and bushwhackers of Tennessee. I know I was called upon to make a speech out of decision, and I intend to tell you what I think of you. When God said he would save Sodom if ten righteous men could be found there, I have no doubt he would have done it, and to-day if you all stood upon the brink of hell, and he were to say he would save you if one loyal man could be found amongst you, I have not the least doubt but there would be a great many strange faces in hell for supper. Gentlemen, when you wish to hear from me again, you have only to call upon me. I am always at home.

"HOBSON'S CHOICE."—This is a very common expression, implying "that one has no choice, or that he must 'take this or none.'" The origin of the expression will interest our readers. Tobias Hobson kept the first livery stable in England, near Cambridge University. He had forty horses kept for hire, some of them very fine, but he made it an invariable rule that every successive customer should take the horse standing nearest the door or none. He so arranged the animals that each horse should come in order for a share of the work.

GOOD.—The Detroit Advertiser relates the following: "We were amused the other night at the attempts of one of the unwashed, whose tongue had become a little thick from the effects of his favorite beverage, to pronounce the names of the Democratic candidates. 'Hurrah for McClellan and Pen'ton! I mean for McKellan and Plenton! No, that ain't it; hurrah, I say, for McKennel and Fel'ton!' The poor fellow got further from the mark at every attempt, until he finally gave it up in despair, exclaiming: 'Oh! d—n such a mixed up mess! Hurrah for Jeff. Davis!'"

Election Proclamation.

PURSUANT to an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act relating to the Elections of this Commonwealth," approved the second day of July, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, I, D. C. LARRABEE, Sheriff of the county of Potter, Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that a Presidential Election will be held in said county of Potter on the First Tuesday after the first Monday in November, being the Eighth day of the said month, at which time twenty-six persons will be elected as electors of President and Vice President to represent the State of Pennsylvania in the Electoral College.

I also make known and give notice, as in and by the 13th section of the aforesaid Act is directed, that every person exercising judicial functions of the Peace, who holds any office or appointment of profit or trust under the Government of the United States or this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, judiciary, or executive departments of this State or the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the select and common council of any city, or commissioner of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or clerk of any election in this Commonwealth.

Also, that in the fourth section of the Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act relating to elections and for other purposes," approved April 16th, 1860, it is enacted that the aforesaid 13th section shall not be so construed as to prevent any Military Officer or Borough Officer from serving as Judge, Inspector, or Clerk of any general or special election in this Commonwealth. It is further directed that the meeting of the return Judges at the Court House in Coudersport to set out the general returns, shall be the first Friday succeeding the Presidential election, which will be the 11th day of November.

I also here make known and give notice that the places for holding the aforesaid special election in the several townships and boroughs within the county of Potter, are as follows, to wit:

- For the township of Abbott, at the Germania Hotel in said township. For the township of Alleghany, at the school house near the place formerly owned by Chester Anderson, in said township. For the township of Bingham, at the Bingham Centre school house near A. R. Lewis, in said township. For the township of Clara, at the school house near Sala Stevens, in said township. For the township of Eulalia, at the New Court House in the borough of Coudersport. For the township of Genesee, at the house formerly occupied by S. S. Rasco, now N. Blackman, in Ellensburg. For the township of Harrison, at the House recently occupied by Ira Bartholomew, in said township. For the township of Hebron, at the school house No. 5, near Henry Ingraham's, in said township. For the township of Hector, at the Sunderland school house, in said township. For the township of Homer, at the school house near Jacob Peet's, in said township. For the township of Jackson, at the house formerly occupied by B. Barse, now M. Chapin, in said township. For the township of Keating, at the house of Phiny Harris, in said township. For the township of Oswayo, at the Centre school house in said township. For the township of Pike, at the house of Elijah Johnson, in said township. For the township of Pleasant Valley, at the school house No. 2, in said township. For the township of Portage, at the Sizer school house in said township. For the township of Roulet, at the school house near George Weimer's in said township. For the township of Sharon, at the Sharon Centre school house, near John Voorhees, in said township. For the township of Sweden, at the house late of Abner Huggart, in said township. For the township of Stewarson, at the New Norway school house, in said township. For the township of Summit, at the house formerly occupied by Jonathan Redson now M. V. Larrabee, in said township. For the township of Sylvania, at the school house near J. M. Rees, in said township. For the township of Ulisses, at the house of Atlas Bennett, in said township. For the township of West Branch, at the house of S. M. Conable, in said township. For the township of Wharton at the house of Stephen Horton, in said township. For the borough of Coudersport, at the Court House in said borough. Given under my hand, this 30th day of September, A. D. 1864.

D. C. LARRABEE, Sheriff.

ALEXANDER of years have elapsed since the introduction of HOBSTETTER'S CELEBRATED BITTERS to the public. The prejudice existing in the minds of many persons against what are denominated patent medicines at first greatly retarded its sale, but, as its virtues and merits became known, this barrier of prejudice was overthrown, and the demand increased so rapidly that in a few years scarcely a village existed in the United States in which the afflicted had not experienced the benefits arising from the use of the "Bitters," and at the present day there are to be found in ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD vouchers for the great merits of the article. No greater cure for Dyspepsia can be found. See Advertisement.

For sale by Druggists and dealers generally everywhere.

BOOK AGENTS WANTED!

For sale by subscription, with sample, excellent Popular Illustrated Family Works. Among these is a low price HISTORY OF THE REBELLION, of which over forty thousand of Vol. 1 have already been sold. It is a good business for ex-Soldiers, and others' out-of-employment.

Also, for sale to Pedlars, Merchants, and Agents, Sixtiery Packages, Battle Scenes, Portraits and other pictures for "the Times," War Maps, beautiful Album Cards, Currency Holders, etc. For Circulars, with particulars and terms, address: HENRY HOWE, No. 111 Main Street, Cincinnati, O.

SOAP Question Settled! Inquire at STEBBINS'

HOOP-SKIRTS, and

The DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (or double)

STEEL SPRING SKIRT.

The most popular and flexible in use, at

STEBBINS.

Vote the Union Ticket.