

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

NATIONAL TICKET. For President of the United States, JAMES A. GARFIELD, of Ohio. For Vice President of the United States, CHESTER A. ARTHUR, of New York. JUDICIAL TICKET. For Prosecuting Attorney, JOHN C. WATSON, of Otsego County. COUNTY TICKET. For State Senator, WILLIAM DALL, of Otsego County. For Representative in the Legislature, CURTIS BROWN, of Otsego County. For County Commissioner, 1st Dist. JOHN H. SHOOK, of Otsego County. Ouray, the old Ute chief, is dead.

Gen. Gonzales has been elected President of Mexico, but the usual insurance will probably follow.

Secretary Devans will speak in Indiana, at several points during this month and then in Minnesota.

Henry M. Spofford, who has been so long contesting Kellogg's seat in the U. S. Senate, died at Supphen Springs last week.

Miss Neilson's estate is estimated at \$200,000. She willed most of her property to Rear Admiral Henry Carr Glynn, C. B.

The York Tribune has changed proprietors, going into the hands of a Democratic firm, and will hereafter be run as that kind of a paper.

In northern Wisconsin ore has been discovered in large quantities, which assay 64 per cent of pure lead and over 40 ounces of silver to the ton.

The Tammany Democrats have called a State convention to nominate a candidate for judge of the court of appeals. They declare they will not submit to being the fifth wheel of the Democratic coach.

The Democrats of Alabama have hung up their shotguns and adopted another plan which is to deliberately steal the election by stealing the Republican tickets from the ballot box and substituting, thereon, Democratic tickets. That is the way they obtained their late victory.

Recently at the State Democratic convention of Texas, Mr. Stewart in his speech presenting the name of Lieut. Governor Sayer for Governor, said, "I have heard no charge against him, except that he is a young man. Let me say, young as he is, he is old enough to have shed his blood in defense of his country." The truth was he shed his blood fighting against his country, as a confederate soldier. But the old confederacy is all the country a Southern Democrat knows, and the wounds received in its defense are the best recommendations for preferment. If Hancock is elected the confederacy will be the country, and confederate soldiers will be the patriots.

Judge J. S. Black, one of the leading Democrats of the United States, wrote a letter, addressed to J. G. Blaine, dated Feb. 15, 1873, regarding Gen. Garfield's connection with Oakes Ames and Credit Mobilier. We call attention to the following closing paragraph of his letter:

"Now couple this with Mr. Ames admission that he gave no explanation whatever of the matter to General Garfield, then reflect 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."

"Now couple this" opinion of an eminent Democratic jurist and statesman, who gave the matter the most careful investigation before venturing an opinion—now couple this opinion, we say with that of the g. e. and others of like calibre and honesty, and what shall be the verdict of candid honest men?

Morton, chairman Nebraska State Democratic Committee is running his campaign by proclamations issued regularly through the Omaha Herald. The last is relating to the payment of Southern war claims, pensions, and for loss of slave property. He cites existing constitutional amendments, and claims under those, such claims cannot be paid. Does not Mr. Morton, and all others know that the Democratic party as an organization, claim that the constitutional amendments to which he refers and quotes, were not constitutionally adopted? Does he not know that a bill is pending in Congress to increase the United States Supreme court bench with twelve additional Judges? That if Hancock is elected he will have the appointment of these Judges? That they will all be in favor of declaring the constitutional amendments in question, null and void? Does he not know that already \$2,523,000,000 Southern claims of the character we name, are on file at Washington waiting the political power to allow them? Does he not know that a large proportion of this vast sum is really for slaves lost by the war, only presented under another name? These are facts the people, regardless of political affiliations, will do well to think of before voting to turn this government into the hands of the Democracy.

Unequal Political Representation in Nebraska.

The Omaha Republican preaches a lengthy political sermon from the above text, in which it attempts to show its readers that nearly, or quite all the counties in the State are not represented in Republican State convention in proportion to population, and urges that hereafter, representation in convention, should be based on population, and not on Republican votes cast, as now, and heretofore. The article is rather ingeniously constructed, and evidently for the purpose, in reality, of centering political power in the city of Omaha.

First, three sectional lines, running east and west, are drawn. "South Nebraska," "Central Nebraska," and "North Nebraska." Central Nebraska embraces all the counties bordering on the Platte river—both sides. North Nebraska, north of that, and south Nebraska, south. Then, in the general footing, Central Nebraska and North Nebraska are added together, and set off against South Nebraska, showing 246,423 population for "North and Central Nebraska" to 206,119 for "South Nebraska." Then again the "River Counties" are cut off from the balance of the State, and still again divided by the Platte river, showing "North Platte" 71,771 population, to "South Platte" 57,926. Then on the principle, "2 is a 2 figure, a 2 into 3 one time and 1 over," concludes with the final, that North Platte is entitled to 14 additional delegates, and South Platte 8 additional!

The census just taken, show South Platte population to be 279,337 and North Platte 173,205.

In Omaha parlance, "there are too many holes in that skimmer, to hold water." Another item for consideration, while speaking on the question of representation. The old political axiom used to be: "representation and taxation." That was sound doctrine when originated. It still good. By reference to the assessed valuation of property in the State, for taxable purposes 1880, is, in round numbers, a fraction less than ninety million dollars. Of this the river counties pay, in round numbers, a fraction over twenty-seven million dollars—nearly one-third of the entire State. In the State convention, the river counties have a representation of 85 delegates out of 375—about one-fifth.

Simply cite it as an existing fact. In our conventions, we have decided—and wisely—on the Republican vote cast, as the basis of representation. If any county in the State fails to keep up its basis, be it in South, Central, or North Nebraska, the river counties, or those north, or south of the Platte, let it share the consequences.

Senator Thurman lets up on General Garfield of Ohio, in this amiable fashion. The same thing occurred at Porter's boat, where the vote was about 400 Republican to 50 Democratic, but at that precinct there was not one incumbent which to ground an excuse for not counting. Why they were not counted is not known. We only know that the inspectors, after receiving votes all day, have utterly failed to make any return whatever, and by their arbitrary and unlawful omission have disfranchised about 500 voters. Why the return was varied at this point and the Republican majority only suppressed, instead of being transposed, is perhaps accounted for by the fact that the Republicans, remembering their experience in former elections, had determined to remain at the polls in mass until their votes had been declared. This fact, aided by sundry remarks, which were made during the day and night that the Republicans only wanted a fair count, and that they would have that, appears to have had a salutary effect on the minds of the inspectors, and they did not feel safe to close the building and go away with the ballot-box in the presence of the crowd outside without giving it a pacific assurance. The statements accordingly made to them publicly that the votes, as counted, showed the Republicans to have 350 majority; nevertheless they were suppressed all the same.

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Mark what Senator Allen G. Thurman says—"There is not sufficient evidence to fasten the corruption at his door." The World is was a Democratic paper. Mark the words of its endorsement of Thurman's position—"After considering all the testimony," "These opinions are precisely those of THE ADVERTISER, formed and expressed from the testimony bearing upon the matter, and it is this testimony that Hancock papers refuse to publish, and dare not publish. They impose upon the people their lies and garbled statements, knowing that but few can have the official documents to read so that they may decide according to the truth. Let it also be borne in mind that Thurman and Garfield are politically bitterly opposed to each other and of the same State. Garfield has since been chosen to take Mr. Thurman's place in the Senate, and we cannot conceive of a motive for him to so unequivocally acquit Garfield except that prompted by a spirit of justice.

Redick who has recently gone back to the party that disowned him a few years ago, recently made a speech in Omaha, in which he gave as his reason for the political consignment he has turned, that the Republican party, in 1876 swindled Tilden out of the Presidency! Notwithstanding this offense, which so shocked the nerves of John I. he continued to act with the Republican party until very recently. Within the past year, he attended the Nebraska State Republican Convention to aid in securing a Grant Delegation to Chicago. Failing in that, he went to the Chicago convention on the same mission. From there he telegraphed his son Charley, to "bet a half million dollars on Grant's nomination." He returned to Omaha, made a speech at the Garfield ratification meeting that city, in which he said he was "pleased with the nomination of Garfield," and "threw up his hat" on general principles. But still, Hayes swindling Sammy out of the Presidency, was more than John could stand! He'd forget all about that swindle forever, until some one of the "unterrified" whispered in his ear—"United States District Attorney!"

From parties just returned from the Republican Valley, we learn that the grass crop this fall in the valley will be fully a large as ever before. The recent rains have given it another start, and it is coming along nicely. The late corn is also doing well.—State Journal.

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How the Hancock Democrats Gave a "True Ballot and Fair Count" in Alabama.

The Republicans of Alabama have just issued to the people of the United States an address in which is portrayed concisely and convincingly the details of the manners and methods used by the Democrats at the late election to cheat the Republicans and make the State appear to be largely Democratic. The Republicans knowing, by former elections, that the Democrats would not allow a fair count, in one election district, given as an example, had intelligent members of the party posted near the polls who handed the Republican voters their tickets, by an understanding, and saw the tickets deposited by the voters in the hands of the judges of election. By this method the Republicans had positive evidence of the number of Republican votes polled and the names of the voters. The result was that in no instance was there a fair count. For instance, in Lowndes county at one voting place the Republican candidate received 168 votes. In the return he had but 70 and the Democratic candidate 125.

At another poll the Republican received 230 votes; the return, or count showed but 24. At another poll where there were only 25 Democrats, the returns gave him 236. At another poll the Republican received 163 votes, nearly all there were cast at that precinct, as there were but three white men living there; but the return gave him only 77 and the Democrat 89. And similar work was done at every voting place. Alabama is positively known to be Republican by 25,000 majority but by such frauds they count the Republicans out and publish to the world "70,000 majority for Alabama."

This history of the "superb" Hancock's party in Alabama shows it to be wicked and rascally beyond measure and we wish we had space to give it entire to our readers, but will make an extract suffice for the present, in addition to what we give above:

The same thing occurred at Porter's boat, where the vote was about 400 Republican to 50 Democratic, but at that precinct there was not one incumbent which to ground an excuse for not counting. Why they were not counted is not known. We only know that the inspectors, after receiving votes all day, have utterly failed to make any return whatever, and by their arbitrary and unlawful omission have disfranchised about 500 voters. Why the return was varied at this point and the Republican majority only suppressed, instead of being transposed, is perhaps accounted for by the fact that the Republicans, remembering their experience in former elections, had determined to remain at the polls in mass until their votes had been declared. This fact, aided by sundry remarks, which were made during the day and night that the Republicans only wanted a fair count, and that they would have that, appears to have had a salutary effect on the minds of the inspectors, and they did not feel safe to close the building and go away with the ballot-box in the presence of the crowd outside without giving it a pacific assurance. The statements accordingly made to them publicly that the votes, as counted, showed the Republicans to have 350 majority; nevertheless they were suppressed all the same.

Mr. York acknowledged to Mr. Martin, of Labette county, last fall, that nobody had suffered death for the Benders. I think your "vigilante" reads well, but don't correspond with the Benders previously, and also think that the Governor of Kansas ought to thoroughly investigate this matter, to set all parties at rest.

And here is some evidence that would be sufficient in ordinary criminal cases. We copy from the State Journal:

Sheriff Gregg, of Dodge county, the man who captured the so-called Benders, arrived in the city yesterday afternoon, and the Kansas authorities declare that the old couple he arrested and took back to Kansas, the Benders are not the right parties, he insists that they are, and to corroborate his belief has written an affidavit, in which he swears that they are the Benders. Among the number who are positive that they are the right parties is a man who built their house, and who was with them every day for a month. Mr. G. is a man of high standing in the community, and has an object in covering the matter up. The Senator, it seems, offered a reward of \$4,000 for the capture of the murderers, and the sheriff thinks he is not inclined to be satisfied with a reward of \$1,000. The Benders were fresh in the memory of the entire west.

Good News from Maine.

Augusta Letter to New York Times. The one thing that has astonished the bourbon democrats more than anything else, except the cooling of the greenback zeal, is the cordiality with which the republicans of all classes take the Republican campaign. They began in July with very plaintive humbles about the disappointment of Main republicans at Garfield's nomination and sharp remarks about the bitter animosities of the different factions. But within a few weeks they have felt the quick, sharp, crushing blows which Senator Blaine has dealt with astonishing effect. It is agreed that the Senator has never conducted a canvass so effectively as he is conducting this, and his speeches are models in spirit and in matter. The democrats have also witnessed, and are destined to see many times, the rather discouraging spectacle of the Grant and Blaine and Sherman "factions" on the same platform, measuring the hideous skeleton of democratic election methods. They observe no "coldness toward Garfield," no pulling apart, no differences that effect republican harmony or confidence. They give to find in the Republican ranks, in the persons of Kilpatrick, Ramm, and other chiefs of clans loyal with provoking good-will under the same banner. They are astounded and chagrined, but they may entertain one consoling thought: they can but be prepared for an overwhelming defeat that awaits them.

The Somerville (Al) Critic talks very frankly in its last issue. It contains the following card:

To General James B. Weaver, Iowa: You are correct about the "stuffing of the ballot-boxes in Alabama." We are "stuffed" them, and we mean to do so again in November for Hancock, as we did in our recent election. When we left Alabama you thought you had her in your breeches pocket. This compares favorably with your erroneous ideas about finance.

ONE OF THE NINETY THOUSAND MAJORITY. The people knew, when Gen. Arthur was nominated vice-president on the republican ticket, that he was a man of no mean caliber, but every step that he has taken in the canvass has shown him in a more favorable light. He has developed unexpected strength among all shades of republicans in New York, and popular everywhere among the stalwarts. His letter of acceptance showed the rank and mettle of the man, and even democrats have treated him with respect.—Inter Ocean.

At South Bend, Ind., 23d ult., Ephraim Dice was beaten to death in a saloon fight.

Messrs. Daily and Howe met, fought and—compromised. The republicans of Nemaha are to be congratulated.—Omaha Republican.

THE BENDERS.

The Old McGregor Man and Wife Still Thought to be the Kansas Out-Throats. A correspondent signing himself "Not a Vigilante," sends the following from Beatson station, Nebraska, to the Chicago Times: In your issue of August 12th, over the signature of "Vigilantes," in regard to the Bender outfit, I find nothing surprising in reading that they had been following in the footsteps of the shot-insanct that another vigilante has it that they never left Labette county, but were captured and hanged. We will hear next that they were driven into a river and drowned. Bender has never been seen, and the governor, in a letter, congratulates the capturer on his capture. In a hearing before a court the Captured Benders were identified as the true parties. Nobody swore that they were not, but they were willing to swear to them. Whether the Kansas or interested parties are trying to avoid paying the reward offered will be shown at some future time; also, whether the captured Benders will be found anywhere after a few days, or whether the vigilantes will provide for them sure this time.

One thing was surely neglected, namely, that on the evidence adduced they were not held for trial and thus either proved guilty or not. Why did your "vigilante" not come into court and swear those captured at this time were not the Benders, or why did he not let it be known early that the Benders were killed, instead of letting the vigilante get on for over two weeks, and save the trouble to the Kansas government and the expense of getting them on a requisition from Nebraska?

The whole Bender family were alive in Schuyler, Colfax county, Neb., on the 1st of August, 1880, and likely if "Vigilante" killed any body it may have been some horse thieves who infested that part of the country at the time and were frequenters of Bender's hotel. The old man said that Bender was being sought by the vigilantes, but he was caught yet, but acknowledged the corn this time. He acknowledged to have moved from Independence to the Bender farm, and assumed the name of Bender. Mr. Matt Miller would not swear that it was Bender.

A man who herded cattle near the Bender farm for two years recognized him. Also the ex-Sheriff of Montgomery county, Kansas, identified him. But none of these parties were summoned, nor any neighbors who might know him were allowed in court to identify him. The general belief still is that these latterly caught parties are the original ones, and that it is only a matter of dollars and cents between the captor and those having offered reward.

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Monday, Sept. 13th—FIRST DAY. Artillery salute, sun rise, 13 guns. Reveille, bugle and drum corps. Breakfast call, bugle. 9 a. m. Meeting of Committee of Arrangements to organize provost guard and police. 1 p. m. dinner call, bugle. 2 p. m. P. M. drum mounting. 7 p. m. dress parade. 8 p. m. camp fire in pavilion. Artillery salute, sundown. 10 p. m. taps, drum corps. TUESDAY, SEPT. 14. Artillery salute, sunrise, 13 guns. Reveille, drum corps. Breakfast call, bugle. 9 a. m. guard mounting. 10 a. m. review of the grand army of the Republic and State militia, followed by their presentation by the governor of Nebraska, Hon. Albinus Nance. 1 p. m. dinner call, bugle. 3 p. m. review of the grand army of the Republic and State militia, followed by their presentation by the governor of Nebraska, Hon. Albinus Nance. 5 p. m. presentation of the G. A. R. prize banner by the ladies of Central City. 7 p. m. dress parade. 8 p. m. camp fire in pavilion. 10 p. m. taps, drum corps. WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 15. 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Wool. 5 p. m. dress parade—all soldiers on the ground in line. 7 p. m. dress parade. 8 p. m. camp fire in pavilion. 10 p. m. taps, drum corps. SATURDAY, SEPT. 18—LAST DAY. Artillery salute, sunrise, 38 guns. Reveille, drum corps. Breakfast call, bugle. 8 a. m. guard mounting. 9 a. m. drill, dress parade, inspection and review of the Mulligan Guards under the command of Gen. F. E. Brown, assisted by brigadiers, Gen. Hirsch and Hammond. Then good-bye for home. In addition to the above there will be addresses by Gen. (Senator) Logan, Gen. Wagner, Gen. Swain and many other patriotic civilians from other states and our own whom will be Judge Wakely, Hon. James Laird, Hon. A. J. Poppleton, Judge Mason, Gen. Montgomery, Hon. J. Sterling Morton, Hon. O. A. Abbott, Hon. F. A. Harney, Hon. J. W. Caldwell, Hon. J. W. Caldwell, Representative Valentine, Judge Thurston and a score of others, who, during the day and at the evening camp fires, will render the speakers' stand of the grand pavilion the most attractive feature of the week's entertainment. A portion of the camp will be assigned to the ladies exclusively, and under the strict soldierly discipline with which it will be guarded, together with the perfect police regulations provided for the order and protection of a picnic gathering is assured. Dining halls on the ground will furnish good board not to exceed 35 cents per meal, while for families and parties forming messes every thing needed will be furnished at the most reasonable rates, and ample tent room free; no fear of extortion need keep any one from attending. The grounds are near the junction of the U. P. and B. & M. railroads, so that those who come by rail will have no expense of carrying their baggage, while those who come in their own conveyances hay, for their horses, will be furnished free. Those who do not feel like "roughing it" in camp can get good accommodations in the village which is but a short distance from the grounds, and at reasonable rates, and the hospitality of private houses will be offered if the hotel accommodations are not sufficient. Parties desiring to engage hotel accommodations in advance of the time, will receive information thereon by addressing either E. Boeckes, Boeckes House, J. S. Gregory, Central City House, or William McEndree, City Hotel. No matter what the matter may be, with the tents provided by the government, with buildings erected and ample material on the ground to form temporary structures, all who come can be provided for; and while the reunion is under the auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic, let it be understood as not at all exclusive—a cordial invitation is extended to every one to come and join with us in our reunion. Reduced fare on all roads, to civilians as well as soldiers. Commanding Gen. Buford Post, 20, Central City, Nebraska. C. HOSSETTER, Adjutant.

SOLDIERS' REUNION.

Central City, Sept. 13th to 19th. Programme. MONDAY, SEPT. 13th—FIRST DAY. Artillery salute, sun rise, 13 guns. Reveille, bugle and drum corps. Breakfast call, bugle. 9 a. m. Meeting of Committee of Arrangements to organize provost guard and police. 1 p. m. dinner call, bugle. 2 p. m. P. M. drum mounting. 7 p. m. dress parade. 8 p. m. camp fire in pavilion. Artillery salute, sundown. 10 p. m. taps, drum corps. TUESDAY, SEPT. 14. Artillery salute, sunrise, 13 guns. Reveille, drum corps. Breakfast call, bugle. 9 a. m. guard mounting. 10 a. m. review of the grand army of the Republic and State militia, followed by their presentation by the governor of Nebraska, Hon. Albinus Nance. 1 p. m. dinner call, bugle. 3 p. m. review of the grand army of the Republic and State militia, followed by their presentation by the governor of Nebraska, Hon. Albinus Nance. 5 p. m. presentation of the G. A. 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P. and B. & M. railroads, so that those who come by rail will have no expense of carrying their baggage, while those who come in their own conveyances hay, for their horses, will be furnished free. Those who do not feel like "roughing it" in camp can get good accommodations in the village which is but a short distance from the grounds, and at reasonable rates, and the hospitality of private houses will be offered if the hotel accommodations are not sufficient. Parties desiring to engage hotel accommodations in advance of the time, will receive information thereon by addressing either E. Boeckes, Boeckes House, J. S. Gregory, Central City House, or William McEndree, City Hotel. No matter what the matter may be, with the tents provided by the government, with buildings erected and ample material on the ground to form temporary structures, all who come can be provided for; and while the reunion is under the auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic, let it be understood as not at all exclusive—a cordial invitation is extended to every one to come and join with us in our reunion. Reduced fare on all roads, to civilians as well as soldiers. Commanding Gen. Buford Post, 20, Central City, Nebraska. C. HOSSETTER, Adjutant.

What he thinks of the Alabama Frauds. WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—General Weaver the Greenback candidate for the Presidency, passed through this city to-day on his way from Arkansas to Maine. He will return South. Weaver is accumulating a good deal of information in the South which will make him a stalwart Republican after the fitful Greenback fever has run its course. Being asked about the late election in Alabama, he replied as follows: "I have no hesitation in saying that there is no prospect whatever of a fair count and an honest election in Alabama without the intervention of Federal supervisors at the polls. The Democrats down there make no secret of the fact that they counted out the votes in opposition to their candidate. Before the election they made an open boast of doing this and then reported a majority of 60,000, which can't be explained in any other way."

"What is the relative strength of the parties in Alabama?" "The Democrats have not, on the most liberal estimate, more than 70,000 votes, and yet they gave 60,000 majority. The thing is absurd. The total vote is about 170,000 and the combined opposition to the Democratic would have a majority of over 20,000. "While you were in Alabama, did you ever hear it alleged that the presence of supervisors at the polls prevented any Democrats from voting?" "No, they don't pretend to say that, but they have a hundred ways of preventing the colored people from voting and that without resort to actual violence or murder. For instance, when a negro attempts to vote the Republican ticket, he is challenged, and all sorts of questions asked him so as to take time, ten or fifteen minutes. Then, when the hour for closing the polls arrives, there is sure to be a great crowd of the colored men who have been kept waiting for their votes. They will then be allowed to vote the Republican ticket, and the result will be a foregone conclusion that there is liable to be a row at the polls, and will advise the negroes, unless they want to get killed, to stay away."

Maj. Peaman and His "Iajous." The big card of the Otsego county fair, this fall, and one that will draw like a pole cat's plaster, is a scheme gotten up by that great philanthropist, Major J. W. Peaman. He proposes to have twenty-five Indians of the Otsego persuasion—male and female—on the grounds during the entire week of the fair. They will be taken to the grounds, and at stated times during each day favor the multitude with the "green corn dance," "harvest dance," "sun dance," "war dance," and the "Indian out of the big snow." They will be taken to the grounds, and at stated times during each day favor the multitude with the "green corn dance," "harvest dance," "sun dance," "war dance," and the "Indian out of the big snow." They will be taken to the grounds, and at stated times during each day favor the multitude with the "green corn dance," "harvest dance," "sun dance," "war dance," and the "Indian out of the big snow."

The world has been defrauded by the southern states since the close of the late war out some \$120,000,000. Not only has state money been squandered in railroad schemes, but funds designed for school and other purposes have been wasted. Railroads have been built at the expense of confiding subscribers of bonds, and then when finished the bonds have been repudiated and turned over to the states as gift, pure and simple, the profit of misdirected theft and gigantic confidence games managed by democratic governors, courts and officials generally. These are the states that, through King Caucus, rule the democratic party. Shall the nation carry out their policy.—Omaha Republican.

Herefore in Presidential years there has been a large amount of "roughing it" Democratic voters from Kentucky and Missouri in Southern Indiana and Illinois. Republican committees have devised a plan to check this to a great extent. Accurate census lists of all voters in those localities threatened with invasion by the non-resident scoundrels will be made, printed, and publicly posted at the polling places. These will serve as a guide to the challengers when unknown parties present themselves. Other precautions, not necessary to make public at this time, will be taken, and the ballot boxes kept as pure as possible.

READING, Pa., Aug. 23.—A great sensation has been caused throughout Berks County by the discovery of Benjamin Zechler, a fanatic who has been hunted at the expense of Albany Township by his brother, Jacob Zechler, for twenty-seven years. He was chained to the floor in a small house built especially for him and in a room about eight feet square, with only one window for ventilation.

Since Healing remedies have been used by SUFFERING MAN has there been known such absolute Pain-relieving agents as the CENTAUR LINIMENTS. They soothe, heal, and cure. They HEAL—Cuts, Wounds, Galls, Old Sores, Broken-breasts and Sore Nipples; CURE—Pain in the Neck, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Neuralgia, Ear-Ache, Tetter, Pimples, Itch, Salt Rheum, and all Flesh, Bone and Muscle ailments of Animals. SUBDUCE—Inflammation and Swellings; RELIEVE—Bolls, Felons, Ulcers, Sore Throat, Bruises, Cramp and Quinsy; EXTRACT—Pain from Burns, Scalds, Stings, Frost-bites, Sprains and Bruises. The experience of centuries has made the CENTAUR LINIMENTS the most speedy and effective Liniments, the most speedy and effective MAN and BEAST the world has ever known. The Centaur Liniments have relieved more bed-ridden cripples; healed more frightful wounds; and saved more valuable animals than all other liniments, ointments, oils, extracts, plasters and so-called "pain killers" and "skin cures" combined. Physicians and Veterinary Surgeons endorse the Centaur Liniments; millions of men, women and children in all countries use them, and Housekeepers, Farmers, Planters, Travelers, Livermen, Teamsters and Stock-owners are their patrons. They are clean, they are handy, they are cheap, and they are reliable. There is no ache, pain, or swelling which they will not alleviate, subdue, or cure. Sold throughout the world. THE HABITABLE GLOBE FOR 50¢ a box and \$1.00 a bottle. Trial bottles, 25 cts.

General Hancock's letter of acceptance was evidently written for the Fourth of July, but was delayed out of deference to the ghost of the late Mr. Tilden.—N. Y. Mail.

Miraculous Power. The Forest and Stream has it: "To preserve health use Warner's safe remedies. These are almost of miraculous power" in removing disease, which is well recommended. A wonderful curative qualities they are possessed of, vouchsafed for by tens of thousands."

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GENERAL WEAVER.

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