

# The Ohio Democrat.

NEW PHILADELPHIA, O., SEPTEMBER 11, 1863.

NUMBER 39.

VOLUME 24.

## ENDORSERS OF THE HELPER BOOK.

### THE FIRST INCITERS TO RIOT, BLOODSHED AND CIVIL WAR.

#### JOHN A. BINGHAM A SIGNER.

In the year 1857, an individual named Hinton Rowan Helper, who had been forced to leave his native State (North Carolina) in disgrace, published a book, of which he was the reputed author, entitled "The Impending Crisis." The book recommended direct warfare on Southern society, "be the consequences what they might." It was so extravagant in tone, and so diabolical in its design, that it was at first generally supposed to be the work of a fool or a madman. No one could believe that any sane or civilized person really entertained any such diabolical purposes as it professed. What, however, was the surprise of the public when the book was actually adopted by the Republican party as a campaign document, and its atrocious principles endorsed by SIXTY-EIGHT Republican members of Congress and all the influential members of the party! Below will be found an abstract of the principles it advocated, taken from the large edition of the work, published by A. B. Burdick, No. 145, Nassau street, N. Y., 1860, and also the names of their endorsers, &c.:

1. We unhesitatingly declare ourselves in favor of the immediate and unconditional abolition of slavery.—Page 26.
2. We cannot be too hasty in carrying out our design.—Page 28.
3. No man can be a true patriot without first becoming an Abolitionist.—Page 116.
4. Against slaveholders, as a body, we (that is, the Republican signers and endorsers) wage an extermination war.—Page 120.
5. Slaveholders are nuisances, and it is our imperative duty to abate nuisances; we propose to exterminate slavery, than which any other vice is less a nuisance.—Page 129.
6. Slaveholders are more criminal than common murderers.—Page 140.
7. All slaveholders are under the shield of a perpetual license to murder.—Page 141.
8. It is our honest conviction that all the pro-slavery slaveholders, who are alone responsible for the continuance of the baneful institution among us, deserve to be at once executed to a parcel with the basest criminals that lie fettered within the cells of our public prisons.—Page 158.
9. Were it possible that the whole number (of slaveholders) could be gathered together and transferred into four equal gangs of licensed robbers, ruffians, thieves and murderers, society, we feel assured, would suffer less from their atrocities than it does now.—Page 158.
10. Once and forever, at least so far as this country is concerned, the infernal question of slavery must be disposed of. A speedy and absolute abolition of the whole system is the true policy of the South, this is the policy which we propose to pursue.—Page 121.
11. Slaveholders, it is for you to decide whether we are to have justice peacefully or by violence, for whatever consequence may follow, we are determined to have it, one way or the other.—Page 128.

#### WE UNFURL OUR BANNER TO THE WORLD.

Inscribed on the banner which we (W. H. SEWARD, JORACE GREELEY, and the endorsers), unfurl to the world, with our full and fixed determination to stand by it, or die by it, unless one of more virtuous citizens be present, are the mottoes which, substantially, embody the principles as we conceive which should govern us.

1. Through organization and independent political action on the part of non-slaveholding whites of the South.
2. Ineligibility of slaveholders; never another vote to the trafficker in human flesh.
3. No co-operation with slaveholders in politics, no fellowship with them in religion, or affiliation with them in society.
4. No patronage to slaveholding merchants; no request to slave-holding physicians; no employ to slaveholding lawyers; no audience to slaveholding parsons.
5. No recognition of pro-slavery men, except as ruffians, outlaws and criminals.
6. Immediate duty to slavery, or if not immediate, unqualified prohibition of its advocacy during the period of its existence.—Pages 155 and 157.
7. Thus, terror-endurers of the South, have we fully and frankly defined our position; we have no modifications to propose, no compromises to offer, nothing to retract. Crown, sir, fet, foam, prepare your weapons, thrust, strike, shoot, stab, bring your civil war, dissolve the Union, may annihilate the solar system, if you will—do all this, more, less, better, worse, anything—do what you will, sir, you can neither follow nor intimidate us; our purpose is as firmly fixed as the eternal pillars of heaven; we have determined to ABOLISH SLAVERY, AND, SO HELP US GOD, ABOLISH IT WE WILL.—Page 157.

#### THE ENDORSERS, ADVERS AND ABSTAINERS OF THIS REVOLUTIONARY AND PEACEABLE SYSTEM.

NEW YORK, March 9, 1859.  
DEAR SIR:—If you have read and critically examined the work, you will probably agree with us that no course of argument so successfully controverting the practices of slavery in the United States, and enforcing a precise and adequate view of its prostrating effects, material and moral, has equalled that of the volume entitled, "The Impending Crisis of the South; How to Meet it," by Hinton Rowan Helper, of North Carolina.

Correspondence or personal interview in relation to this enterprise may be had with any one of the undersigned. New York, directly or through either of the undersigned committees.  
An early response from you is respectfully solicited.

- W. H. ANTHON, Treasurer,  
13 Exchange Place, New York.  
E. SEWALL, Boston, Mass.  
S. PADDETON, Providence.  
W. B. THOMAS, Philadelphia.  
W. McCAULY, Wilmington.  
W. M. GUNNISON, Baltimore.  
J. GLEPHANE, Washington.  
G. CASBY, New York, directly or through either of the undersigned committees.  
Chas. W. Elliott, David Dudley Field,  
C. A. Peabody, James A. Briggs,

## The Two Parties.

There is a wide difference between the two parties:  
The Democratic party relies upon the people at the ballot boxes to redress political grievances.  
The Abolition party resorts to bayonets, and military intimidation at the ballot boxes.  
The Democratic party believe that the Constitution should be adhered to strictly in time of peace or war.  
The Abolition party believe that the Constitution should be disregarded if their party is in power, and the Administration of their choice deems it "necessary" to set it aside.

The Democratic party believe in the great constitutional right of the *habeas corpus*, as a shield to the citizens, against an awful arrest, and that Congress alone can suspend it in time of insurrection or invasion.  
The Abolition party believe that this right should not be regarded if their President sees fit to suppress it.  
The Democratic party believe that the civil law is superior to the military.  
The Abolition party believe that the military power is superior to the civil power.

The Democratic party are opposed to military arrests "without due process of law," where the courts are unobstructed.  
The Abolition party are in favor of all such.

The Democratic party believe that the States are sovereign in all political power which they have not delegated to the Federal Government.  
The Abolitionists centralize power in the Federal Government and sanction acts which subvert the rights of the States and suppress the liberties of the people.

The Democrats believe that the Union can be maintained only upon the principles of the Constitution upon which it was based—but when all the States are not admitted as equals in the Union, the Union itself cannot stand.  
The Abolitionists propose that a portion of the States shall dislocate to another to the State institutions that shall exist within their jurisdiction, and hold that a portion of the States should be dependencies to the more numerous and more powerful States.

The Democrats hold that secession and rebellion are hostile to the Constitution, and wickedly in violation of the pledged faith of the State; and that the Constitution, and the laws in pursuance thereof, shall be maintained in ALL the States of the Union.

The Abolitionists go much further, and hold that the laws under the Constitution—the Fugitive Slave Law and others—shall not be maintained, but destroyed by armed forces—that the President's word or order shall override Constitution and law, and destroy not only provisions of the Constitution, but State laws and State institutions. The Union as it was, they WILL NOT HAVE. No Union with slaveholders is their cry.

The people should judge which set of principles are the best, in peace or in war, and which party is the most likely to save the Union.

## A Good Story from Judge Lang.

Judge Lang, of Seneca county, was among the speakers at the Democratic meeting in Sidney. The Shelby Democrat says:  
"Judge Lang, of Tiffin, followed Mr. Pugh. The Judge said the Republican party came into power by accident, and illustrated the present condition of our distracted country. He told of Yankee brothers who resided in Chesebourn, and who lived on whitening sticks and wood-cut outings. One of them becoming tired of living in this way, and not contented with his lot, concluded to go to Iowa. So he repaired thither, and in time, by industry and economy, succeeded in purchasing forty acres of land, and receiving assistance from his wife, accumulated more land. One day he bethought himself that he would write to his brother, from whom he had not heard for several years. So he went on in his letter to tell how comfortable and independent he was, that he had so much land, a fine house, barn, cattle, horses, &c., everything desirable in this world, and wound up his letter by saying, 'but to-morrow, dear brother, we are going to take father to the poor house.' The Government contractors and swindlers generally, remarked the Judge, are growing rich and fat on greenbacks, while the country is going to the poor house."

## Twenty-Seven Boys in a Well.

Friday afternoon at the House of Refuge a well was being sunk near the river, and had attained the depth of twenty-one feet. The curb or lining was being put up, but sitting rather tightly. Hugh Mulligan, assistant engineer of the house, who had charge of the work, laid a few boards across the top, and calling a number of the boys to his aid, they got on the platform thus formed for the purpose of pressing it down to its place, the engineer occupying a position about the center of the boards, and the boys to the number of thirty-two, standing on the edge of the curb. A moment or so after they commenced to force the curb down the boards gave way beneath the pressure, and the engineer and twenty-seven boys were precipitated to the bottom of the well. The engineer was taken out dead, but of the twenty-seven boys who fell in, not one was severely injured.—*Pellissippi Chronical.*

Nothing is wholly good or bad.—There are dark spots in the sun, and bright ones in a coal mine.

## From the Memphis Morning Argus.

### PASSING AWAY.

[The following is one of the most exquisite, touching little poetic gems we have perused for a long time. Its author is a printer-soldier, now in the Adams' Hospital.—Ed. Argus.]  
'Tis often I dream of the days that are past—  
Sweet moments of bliss I can never recall—  
As on to the grave I am hurrying fast,  
To the click, click, click, of the clock on the wall.  
A lad I have been, and as merry at play;  
But, like other boys that have grown to be men,  
I feel that, alas, I am passing away.  
Whenever I think of the swing in the glen,  
The little school house at the foot of the hill,  
To which I have wandered my way in the snow,  
Echoes only the clasp of the lone whipper-will.  
And chirp of the cricket so plaintively low,  
The dew over which I have bent in my day.  
To rain is gone, and the floor is decay'd;  
It seems that, alas, I am passing away.  
Very soon with the rest in the grave to be laid.  
MEMPHIS, Aug. 14.

## Language of the American Flag.

The following explanation of the colors and symbolic meaning of the "Stars and Stripes," was written by a member of the old Continental Congress to whom with others, was committed the duty of selecting a flag for the infant confederacy:

"The stars of the new flag represent the new constellation of States rising in the West. The idea was taken from the constellation Lyra, which in the hand of Orpheus signifies harmony. The blue in the field was taken from the edges of the Covenanters' banner in Scotland, significant of the league covenant of the United Colonies against oppression, invoking the virtues of vigilance, perseverance and justice. The stars were in a circle, symbolizing the perpetuity of the Union, the ring like the circling serpent of the Egyptians, signifying eternity. The thirteen stripes showed, with the stars, the number of the United Colonies, and denoted the subordination of the States to the Union, as well as equality among themselves. The whole was the blending of the various flags previous to the Union flag, viz: the red flag of the armies and the white of floating batteries. The red color, which in the Roman day, was the signal of defiance, denoted daring, the blue, fidelity and the white purity."

## Armies of the Dead.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Press writes from New Brandy Station, Va., under date of Aug. 6th:

Last night I slept upon historic ground. The white bones of those who had been slain before gave forth a gasty gleam when the soft moonlight illumined down upon them through the heavy foliage. But a short distance from here can be seen the perfect skeleton of a large sized man. The bare skull, with its great, hollow, eyeless sockets, was there; the long finger bones of each particular rib was in its place. All was bare, white and gasty. No; I forgot to mention that a well preserved pair of boots still encased what were the soldier's feet, but in whose friendly cover now rattled the skin bones of the deceased. The wayward winds played through the cavity of the chest, and sighed through the empty skull, which gave forth a long, melancholy wail—the only dirge that has there been played, save the requiem which the song birds twitter from the neighboring trees. The bones of the horse bleached close by the side of his master.

When the last great tramp of the mighty Archangel summons forth the quick and the dead, whose armies will start from the banks of the Rappahannock. Every ford is memorable for some deadly fight, from Kelley's to Beverly's, and in one trial of Pope's army the bones of the foe bleached and mouldered, and mingled their ashes together.

## The Public Debt.

From an official statement of the public debt on the 1st day of July, 1861, furnished by the Treasury Department, the following recapitulation is taken:  
Whole debt at 4 per cent. interest \$28,059,255  
Whole debt at 5 per cent. interest 101,297,639  
Whole debt at 6 per cent. interest 438,275,575  
Whole debt at 7 1/2 per cent. interest 139,929,509  
Whole debt without interest, 3,057,192  
This makes a total of one thousand and ninety-seven millions, two hundred and seventy-four thousand, three hundred and sixty-five dollars.

## The number of horses used by the war thus far is estimated to be as follows:

- Killed in battle.....4,000
- Used up by fatigue and starvation.....65,000
- Killed and eaten by the rebels.....1,000

This strikes us as being rather a high figure, and still it may be under the mark, after all, rather than over it, as war is a terrible waste of animal as well as of human life.—*Stevensville Union.*

John Brough, the abolition candidate for Governor of Ohio, having miserably failed in getting auditors to hear him, has employed J. E. Murdoch, the dramatic reader to accompany him in his canvass, and recite poetry.—*Aryus.*

Keep it before the people that the State of Louisiana offered to return to the Union, but Lincoln would not let her. John Brough wants to abolish slavery before he will let her come back into the Union.

"Bread and butter" The consolidated railroad plotters, promising to pay John Brough six thousands dollars a year to be Governor of Ohio.

## For the Ohio Democrat.

### DISAPPOINTMENT;

#### OR,

#### The Trials of a Poor Young Man.

BY SYLVANUS CORN COBB.

It was moonlight, and the heavens were gorgeously bespangled with twinkling stars. A young man of twenty-three was leaning over the verandah of the beloved cottage, gazing intently on the beloved object of his adoration, whilst a pair of strange cats were making melody up a dark alley.  
Time rolled on—an hour perhaps—and the young man changed his position from a standing to a sitting posture, and in meditation sweet he gazed upon everything about him.  
Ezekiel, for that was his name, was the only son of poor but dishonest parents. From the humble position of a rag-picker he had risen by perseverance, and was chosen by the people for road supervisor. An example, indeed, was this, to the rising generation.  
"Zeke! is that you?" were the first words that fell upon his ear, and it seemed that at last his mind was in deep trouble, for he saw that he must answer.  
"Yes, it is me," and his lips quivered as he replied.  
"Where have you been?" continued the crinoline being, the music of whose silvery voice had just aroused him from his sober thoughts.  
"To a party, my (hic) dear, where I (hic) have been indulging in—"  
"Great heavens," cried Minerva, and the goddess of wisdom sobbed bitterly over what she considered the inevitable ruin of Ezekiel.  
"Never (hic) mind, Nerva. Time, in his (hic) eventual march, will (hic) make it all (hic) right."

For nearly an hour nothing was said. Ezekiel's intestines were evidently in deep convulsion, and his face red with the anguish of his troubled spirit. The cats up the alley had left, and Nature, in the rapturous glory of her stillness, afforded solace to such as worship at the shrine of Cupid.  
"Ezekiel, you know you are doing wrong, and ruining your prospect—"  
"All but (hic) that. Tell me (hic) that again, (hic) and I'll never (hic) lead thee to the (hic) altar." This he told her more in anger than in sorrow, for his bowels of compassion had not yet operated.  
"Zeke! Zeke! it is possible, that after giving me a two-cent orange as a testimony of your fidelity, we are bound to part forever!" and out of her apron pocket she drew a dilapidated towel, and wiped away her tears.  
"Yes," cried Ezekiel, "for thou art (hic) false to me in adversity. Thou hadst (hic) played the coquette with my affections." He seemed, as he told her this, the very picture of disappointment borne up to the beer."

## How a Frenchman Got Even.

A tall Yankee was riding a diminutive specimen of the donkey tribe through the muddy streets of Gotham; and the animal being very stubborn, Jonathan found it quite difficult to accelerate his pace. He used the persuasive eloquence of a hickory stick, and at each blow he would draw out, "Git up, Boy-part! git up, I say!" A little Frenchman, in passing, heard with rage the name of his illustrious countryman applied to the ugly beast, and commenced heaping a volley of abuse on the head of the offending Yankee. "Sair," shouted the Gaul, "sair, vat for you call that ugly beast Napoleon I Sair, I shall have ze grande satisfaction." "Git up, Boy-part!" was the only response. "Sair, mouisic! I say vat for you call that vagabond horse Napoleon?" "Git up, Boy-part!" Here the Frenchman's rage boiled over, and stamping his feet upon the pavement, he screamed out: "O, by gar! I shall have der revenge. I have one mean little sheepish dog at home! I call him Guillaume Washington, by gar!"

A COLORED servant sweeping out a bachelor's room, found a sixpence on the carpet which he carried to the owner.  
"You may keep it for your honesty," said he.  
A short time after he missed his gold pencil-case, and inquired of his servant if he had seen it.  
"Yes, sir," was the reply.  
"And what did you do with it?"  
"Kept it for my honesty, sir."  
The old bachelor disappeared.

## A Rich Letter.

A young lady of extraordinary capacity, addressed the following letter to her cousin: "We is all well, and man's got the his Terrix; brother Tom is got the Hupin Kaugh and sister Ann's got the babe, and hpe these fa lilies will find you the same Rite sune. Your aphectionate huzzen."

"I's afraid y'll forgot me, wife, while I'm away," said a brave volunteer.  
"Never fear, my dear—the longer you are away in your country's service the better I shall like you." Ambiguous, rather.

Concerning the sweetening required in gooseberry pies, a lady gives the following infallible rule: "Throw in sugar as long as your conscience will let you, then shut your eyes and throw in one handful more."

## THIRTEENTH ANNUAL FAIR

### OF THE

#### Tuscarawas County Agricultural Society.

#### TO BE HELD

On Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, October 7th, 8th and 9th, 1863.

### PREMIUMS FOR 1863.

#### CLASS A.

##### FIELD CROPS.

- Best crop of Wheat, not less than 3 acres and not less than 30 bushels to the acre.....\$7.00
- 2d best.....4.00
- 3d best.....3.00
- Best crop of Indian Corn not less than 3 acres.....7.00
- 2d best.....5.00
- 3d best.....3.00
- Best crop Oats, not less than 3 acres.....5.00
- 2d best.....3.00
- 3d best.....2.00
- Best crop of Rye, not less than 3 acres.....5.00
- 2d best.....3.00
- 3d best.....2.00
- Best crop Barley, not less than 3 acres.....5.00
- 2d best.....3.00
- 3d best.....2.00
- Best crop Potatoes, not less than 1 acre.....3.00
- 2d best.....1.00
- 3d best......50
- Best crop Flax-seed, not less than 3 acres.....5.00
- 2d best.....3.00
- 3d best.....2.00
- Best 1/2 pound Cotton.....1.50

#### COMMITTEE—Board of Directors.

#### CLASS B.

##### FLOUR, GRAIN, SEEDS, &c.

- Best barrel Flour.....\$1.00
- 2d best......50
- 3d best......25
- Best sample White Wheat, one bushel.....1.00
- 2d best......50
- 3d best......25
- Best sample Red Wheat, one bushel.....1.00
- 2d best......50
- 3d best......25
- Best sample Indian Corn, one bushel.....1.00
- 2d best......50
- 3d best......25
- Best sample Clover-Seed, one bushel.....1.00
- 2d best......50
- 3d best......25
- Best sample Timothy-Seed, one bushel.....1.00
- 2d best......50
- 3d best......25
- Best sample White beans, one bushel.....1.00
- 2d best......50
- 3d best......25
- Best sample Chinese Sugar Cane Seed, one gallon.....1.00
- 2d best......50
- 3d best......25
- Best sample cleaned Broom Corn not less than 25 pounds.....1.00

#### COMMITTEE—Thomas Walter, Capt. Rutter, Henry Mosier.

#### CLASS C.

##### BLOODED & IMPROVED HORSES.

- Best Stallion 4 years old or over.....\$6.00
- 2d best.....4.00
- 3d best.....3.00
- Best Stallion 3 years old or over.....5.00
- 2d best.....3.00
- 3d best.....2.00
- Best Stallion 2 years old or over.....4.00
- 2d best.....2.00
- 3d best.....1.00
- Best Stallion 1 year old or over.....3.00
- 2d best.....1.00
- 3d best......50
- Best Brood Mare with foal by her side.....5.00
- 2d best.....3.00
- 3d best.....2.00
- Best Mare or Gelding 4 years old or over.....5.00
- 2d best.....3.00
- 3d best.....2.00
- Best Mare or Gelding 3 years old or over.....4.00
- 2d best.....2.00
- 3d best.....1.00
- Best Mare or Gelding 1 year old or over.....3.00
- 2d best.....1.00
- 3d best......50
- Best Mare or Gelding 1 year old or over.....3.00
- 2d best.....1.00
- 3d best......50
- Best Spring Colt.....2.00
- 2d best.....1.00
- 3d best......50

#### COMMITTEE—Ira Moore, Jacob Sterling, Lafayette Smiley.

#### HORSES FOR ALL PURPOSES.

Premiums same as for Blooded Horses. Age and condition same as above.

#### COMMITTEE—Jacob Houk, Wm. Adams, John Knous.

#### COMMON HORSES.

Premiums same as for Blooded Horses. Age and condition same as above.

#### COMMITTEE—Thomas Carnahan, Alf. Leister, Paul Bucy.

#### DRAFT HORSES.

- Best Draft Stallion 4 years old or over.....\$6.00
- 2d best.....4.00
- 3d best.....3.00
- Best Draft Stallion 3 years old or over.....5.00
- 2d best.....3.00
- 3d best.....2.00
- Best Draft Mare or Gelding.....5.00
- 2d best.....3.00
- 3d best.....2.00

#### COMMITTEE—Same as for above.

#### JACKS AND MULES.

- Best Jack.....\$4.00
- 2d best.....3.00
- 3d best.....2.00
- Best Mule over 2 years old.....3.00
- 2d best.....2.00
- 3d best.....1.00

#### COMMITTEE—Same as for Common Horses.

#### DRIVING HORSES.

- Best pair matched geldings of mares.....\$6.00
- 2d best.....4.00
- 3d best.....3.00
- Best gelding or mare.....4.00
- 2d best.....3.00
- 3d best.....2.00

#### COMMITTEE—James Wallon, Andrew Forbes, Dr. Smith.

#### FAST HORSES—(Owned in the Co.)

- Fastest trotting gelding or mare.....\$6.00
- 2d fastest.....4.00
- 3d fastest.....3.00
- Fastest racking or pacing gelding or mare.....5.00
- 2d fastest.....4.00
- 3d fastest.....3.00

#### COMMITTEE—Same as above.

#### SWEEPSTAKES.

#### OPEN TO ALL THE WORLD.

- Fastest Horse, Mare or Gelding.....\$25.00
- 2d best.....15.00
- 3d best.....10.00

## HEATS.

### Fastest Horse, Mare or Gelding.....\$15.00

### 2d best.....10.00

### 3d best.....6.00

### BEST TWO IN THREE MILE HEATS.

### Slowest Trotting Mare or Gelding, change of riders by Judges.....\$5.00

### Best Stallion of any breed, size, style and activity, considered by the Judges.....20.00

### 2d best.....10.00

### 3d best.....5.00

### Best Stallion three years old and under.....15.00

### 2d best.....5.00

### Entrance fee in Sweepstakes, 10 per cent. of Premium.

Three entries in each to make a field. Committee—Frank Price, A. T. Raiff, Andrew Brisbane.

## CLASS D—CATTLE.

### THOROUGH BRED.

- Best Bull 3 years old or over.....\$6.00
- 2d best.....4.00
- 3d best.....3.00
- Best Bull two years old or over.....5.00
- 2d best.....3.00
- 3d best.....2.00
- Best Bull one year old or over.....3.00
- 2d best.....2.00
- 3d best.....1.00
- Best Bull Calf.....2.00
- 2d best.....1.00
- 3d best......50
- Best Cow three years old or over.....6.00
- 2d best.....4.00
- 3d best.....3.00
- Best Heifer two years old or over.....4.00
- 2d best.....3.00
- 3d best.....2.00
- Best Heifer one year old or over.....3.00
- 2d best.....2.00
- 3d best.....1.00

### COMMITTEE—Board of Directors.

## CLASS E.

### NATIVE AND IMPROVED.

- Best Bull 3 years old or over.....\$5.00
- 2d best do.....4.00
- 3d best do.....3.00
- Best Bull two years old or over.....4.00
- 2d best do.....3.00
- 3d best do.....2.00
- Best Bull 1 year old or over.....3.00
- 2d best do.....2.00
- 3d best do.....1.00
- Best Bull Calf.....2.00
- 2d best do.....1.00
- 3d best do......50
- Best Cow for milk and butter.....8.00
- 2d best do.....5.00
- 3d best do.....3.00
- Best Cow 3 years old or over.....5.00
- 2d best do.....3.00
- 3d best do.....2.00
- Best Heifer two years old.....4.00
- 2d best do.....3.00
- 3d best do.....2.00
- Best Heifer 1 year old.....3.00
- 2d best do.....2.00
- 3d best do.....1.00
- Best Heifer Calf.....2.00
- 2d best do.....1.00
- 3d best do......50

### "N. B. All persons exhibiting cows for milk and butter must before entry, deliver to the Secretary a written statement, setting forth the kind and amount of food consumed by the cow, and the weight in pounds of milk and butter produced in 14 consecutive days.

### WORKING CATTLE.

- Best yoke of Oxen.....\$6.00
- 2d best do.....4.00
- 3d best do.....3.00
- Committee—Isaac Blickeneder, Philip Getzman, Henry Slick, Sen.

## CLASS F.

### SHEEP AND WOOL.

- Best Buck of any age or breed.....\$5.00
- 2d best do.....4.00
- 3d best do.....3.00
- Best Spanish buck