BELLEFONTE, PA.

ISAAC BUYS A POOL!

BY FRANK CLIVE.

Hannah My homeward journey was delayed at Buffalo, Whose people were profoundly stirred con-cerning a Horse-thow, And being, as thee knows, a great admirer of good breeds. I went to the concourse of their valuable steeds.

The first lot of ten horses was brought forth The first fot or ten houses was many to the when I got there,
In giga,—so frail each seemed like a delusion and a snare—
Bestrode by drivers—most foolhardy, as it seemed to me,—
Whe drove like Jehn son of Nimshi, even furiously!

I picked the best among them, in the twink-ling of an eye.

And—wishing that I could afford that noble mare to buy—

I turned, and lo! before me I beheld a noisy Thronging a tent, where one was selling horses at vendue

He mentioned several horses sold already, "In the pool"—
I did not ask what "pools" were, lest I might
be deemed a fool,
Much ignorance a silent tongue will frequently disguise.
And even "a fool that holdeth his peace is

The favorite being yet unsold, I thought I would be smart.

And bid a hundred dollers 'ere some other got the start.

It was not near her value, yet the words were scarcely cold.

Before that rapid auctioneer vociferated 'sold!"

"What horse?" asked he said I "and here's thy pay."

He took it and returned to me a bill of sale straightway.

My soul was swelled with rapture, yea, ex alted was my horn.

At thought of shrewd horse-dealers so egregiously shorn

I thought how friend John Dean would cover my new sorrel mare, As our old carry-all slipped by him, on the thoroughfare And verily I chuckled Inwardly, enough to With thinking how some world's people would have to take our dust!

My musings were disturbed by cries of "There" They're coming! There".

And the whole drove rushed by, pell mell, led by my sorrel mare,
Away they went, and when I asked "Where fore this reckless pace."

'Why, Shad!" replied a bystander, "Tis the three-minute rate.

"And is this race for money?" queried I "It is," said he
"Nay then, as for the sorrel mare 'said I, 'It shall not he!"
And burning with impatience, when they came around sgain,
I strode up to the sorrel mare and seized her by the rein.

They fiercely cursed, and pushed me violently to and fro,
Which quickly caused the vials of my wrath
to overflow.
And, girlshing up my loins with my suspenders,
I went in
To get the sorrel mare or else chastise those
men of sin!

Up rushed two myrmidons, with clubs, and each one served me by a Shoulder, and invited me to visit Black Maria! colored female named Maria," I hey pressed me with an urgency that would not be denied

Yet after all I did not see that female, dark and fickle Although they kept me all the afternoon in her vehicle Tis now too late to find my mare, but at to morrow w who we my mare, but at to morrow w who w my wolemn purpose, now, to seek her high and low.

My bill of sale turns out to be a "winning piol" so called, Worth in a two hundred dollars? Verily 1 am appalled". Is it a special Providence? Yes, so it seems

wh' Be silent and discreet, and fill di-vide with thee! -- Buffelo Courser

SPEECH OF

HON. WILLIAM A. WALLACE.

The Iniquities of Radicalism.

STATE FINANCES DISCUSSED.

EVANSS LITTLE JOB. The Infamous Registry Law.

THE CONGRESSIONAL GERRYMANDER.

CITIZENS OF CAMBRIA I Come to you to night with my heartiest thanks not only for your present ratification of my candidacy, and the hence in pared endorsement of my public career, but also for the unity and vigor of your support at my entrance into po-lition life nine years ago, and I shall be butbless to myself and to all that men hold dear and sacred, it I shall ever betray the trust and confidence these things evince. You and the proper of Clearfield have many interests in common; many of the streams that find their source here, traverse in greater strength the county of my home, and in their annual freshets bear to market the products of your torests and of ours. Side by side the sturdy lumbermen of both navigate their crafts with skill among the natural impediments and artificial obstructions that a mistaken state policy has allowed to remain and has to accumulate and render hazardous the conduct of a business the annual value whereof far exceeds the much boasted iron wealth of the State; the slopes of the Alleghenies and their toothills, both in your county and in ours, teem with buried wealth, and hundreds of busy miners grapple with rugged nature in the recesses of the mine, exposed to danger and to death, in the effort to bring it to the light. In the pursuit of their laborious callours suffer common deprivations, endure common dangers and eke out a like precarious existence. The raw material bedded beneath the surface is valueless without their aid, and an enlightened public policy, as well as the interests of the employer, demand that the business shall be fostered and finances. danger and from death. In advancing ter the finances of the state and audit public opinion may be blunted and

fort to advance every material interest in the district, I trust ever to be found vigilant and faithful. The first duty of a representative is to his own constituents, to advance their good, to protect them from ill. I now turn to

the business of the hour.

PAITHLESS ADMINISTRATION. We charge upon the republican or-ganization repeated violations of its plighted faith, wanton disregard of the official oaths of its rulers, abuse of power in deflance of the constitution, destruction of the elementary princi-ples of republican government in the enactment of oppressive laws and in practical administration; invasion of the rights of the state and the people; unnecessary oppression in the imposttion of the public burdens; reckless extravagance in governmental expendi ture and nepotism, negroisen, immor-ality and corruption in the daily routine of civil administration. All of the surplus earnings of the people are wrung from them by the annual expenditure of over \$400,000,000, when the sum of \$250,000,000 is sufficient to conduct the government, pay all its pensions and interest and reduce the debt annually at least \$30,000,000. In this enormous expenditure and in the high rate of interest paid upon the public debt is found. "the fruitful source of hard times, individual in debtedness and personal bankruptcy. Hordes of unnecessary officials and rings of corrupt and reckless men in feet every department of the federal government and awarm at all its seats of power, and these gangs of plunder-ers are made rich by the enormous sums of money taken annually from the hand of labor.

SHALL FREE INSTITUTIONS BE OVER-THROWN.

At the entrance into this campaign these great questions of governmental policy might well receive calm considand close acruting, but far overshadowing these, and above and beyond every question of mere administration, If THE VITAL ISSUE OF THE LIFE OR DEATH OF REPUBLICAN INSTITUTIONS. This important and essential proposi-tion is now formally presented to the American people in the deliberate en-actment of the ku klux and bayonet bills. By them a government of law is destroyed and a tyranny is enthroned; a government of force is substituted for the reign of the people, dictatorial power is vested in one man and the civil power is subordinated to that of the bayonet. These infamous laws are practically the destruction of local self government, and their mis-chievous tendencies and dangerous powers are themes that should arouse the a-dor and mapire the eloquence of every lover of free institutions. If the people endorse them, they sound the death knell of their own liberties.

The ultimate design and present purpose of these outrageous laws is election of Grant in 1872 Force and traud under the forms of unconstitutional enactments, and the unscrupulous use of the bayonet, if need be, are the means to be employed in the coming contest, and if the people of the north in these elections shall not emphatically repudiate these iniquitous statutes the presider tial contest of 1872. will be settled by blood shed and car

of the people.

WHERE IS THE BOXES?

Within the ten vermending Doconber 1, 1870 more than fifty millions of do lars have gone into the treasury of the state, much of it wrong by taxa. tion from the earnings of the people, whilst the state debt which, on December 1, 1860 was less than thirty eight millions, stood on December 1, 1870, at over thirty one millions. Seven millions of debt has been paid and

been foutbless

VIOLATION OF OATHS, MISAPPLICATION OF FUNDS -THE STATE DEBT. TOO LARGE.

This issue directly involves the management of the state finances. your auditor general's office be watch ful, vigilant and pure, it is a check upon every department of the govern-ment, and a perfect safeguard against petty stealing, embezzlement or rob-bery. In its pure administration bery. In its pure administration alone can the people find protection for their treasure and speedy payment of the state debt. If the people place the control of this depart ment in the hands of a weak or cor rupt man, or give the vast revenues of the commonwealth into the keeping of one who from personal interest or political sympathy serves and obeys those who make the treasury a source of profit and of power, they will find the sad lessons of the present hour recur in rapid succession. Stern integrity, watchful vigilance, fidelity of the lofin rapid succession tiest character and implicit obedience to the law ne written should characterize the incumbent of this important place. We charge that some of these ing, this class of your people and of vital qualifications have been found wanting in those who now manage and control our finances. that the republican candidate for this office is connected, by personal interest and political sympathy, with that ring of the republican party that runs at all? Is it that the state may on the state treasury and mismanages its | pel him to take the insolvent laws and

These are grave charges. see the proofs. Under the last democratic state administration, the constitution was amended by a provision that looked to the gradual but certain payment of the state debt; by the constitution itself, certain assets and revenues belonging to the state were devoted to that purpose, and it ordered the legislature of 1858 to select and apply other resources to the same im-portant end; and the constitution in section 4 of article XI. expressly ordered that none of these resources should be used or applied otherwise than in extinguishment of the public debt, until it was reduced below five millions of dollars. The legislature of 1858 did designate these resources, and under these provisions all of the money arising from the proceeds of the sale of the public works, their net annual income, the income or proceeds of stocks owned by the state, all license fees, collateral inheritance taxes, taxes on bank charters and dividends, on corporations, on auction commissions and entries, on writs, etc., on public offices, on foreign insurance agencies, on enrollment of laws, on pamphlet laws, on loans of money at interest, on tonnage paid by railroads, all fines and forfeitures, revenues from lands, escheats, accrued interest, refunded cash, and gifts to the state, was to be inviolably applied to payment of the state debt. The auditor general and the state treasurer each whear that he debt. will support the constitution of this of the state, who ad and abet embezcommonwealth. That onth required them to apply all these moneys to the payment of the debt. Have they done val of fraud, an era of corruption, such This can best he settled by ex amining their own reports and ascertaining what they have received from there resources and what they have

paid upon the state debt. Taking up the five fiscal years that commenced December 1, 1865, and ended November 30, 1870, we find. that in the year ending November 30 | ple, controlled elections, by contribu-1866, they received from these sources the sum of \$3,757,746; in 1867, the sum of \$3,645,017; in 1868, the sum of \$3,423.564; in 1869, the sum of \$3, 564,560; in 1870, \$3,881,064. received in five years, \$18,271,911, every dollar of which, under their of ficial oaths, should have been applied

to payment of the state debt, Has this money been applied?

On Dec. 1, 1865, the whole debt was \$37,476 249 On Dec. 1, 1870, it was 31,111,662 Whole debt paid Interest paid on the debt during those years was, In 1865 In 1867 In 1868 Total interest paid Whole debt and interest paid Whole assets rec d to pay with were

Leaving a balance of \$1,017.452 which, in violation of law, of the constitution and of official oaths, have been wrested from their legitimate pur pose and otherwise disposed of These facts cannot be denied, and

they demonstrate the light consideration that a republican official places upon his oath of other. If to these figures we add the \$667,000 they re ceived from the general government in 1866, which should have gone to pay will be settled by blood shed and carring of "Forewarned is forearmed" and a chapter of corrupt men control of the state debt (for the military of the corrupt men control of the finances of the common control the finances of t curs of 1868, 1869 and 1870, and the consider facing the same, we find that the state debt should have been redued by at least three and a halt millions

> ried out I set out to prove violation of official oaths and interpplication of trust assets, and these facts and figures are the evidence

Upon the men who now run the fi-

detailed explanation of the people's money are now and have been for mostly past in the hands of an employer, pet of partner of state of ficials, or in the hands of these officials. Under the dictation of corrupt and desperate men this power has grown to be a most fruitful source of impurification. In this a lifter how, as we also shave differed, with our antago account for or pay it over is equally ty in the elections of Philadelphia clear. That no legal right or claim or Men are appointed as canvassers who shadow of claim exists for this is gen know no law and recognize no system erally admitted. That until within two months neither the state treasurer, the auditor general nor the government attempted to secure the money to the treasury is undentable and is not denied

Can any good reason be given for the absolute silence of the auditor general and the state treasurer, for lour years, in regard to the doings of this man Evans, whom they and their political associates entrusted with power over millions of the money of the peo-Why was he not cited to settle ple? his accounts long since in the office of the auditor general? Why has the state treasurer been so lentent with this large public debtor? Are they in the job, or are they simply incompetent for their places? civil process is is ued, with tardy and leisure like ulacrity, and the debior nances.

She pay the costs? Is it that, in the pulous men upon one side and of in Competent or corruptible men upon the danger and from death. In advancing the manners of the state and addit printed opinion may be bilinted and and maintaining the good of these two its accounts have broken their oaths dulled by lapse of time and the debtor of our scope, I have been and shall lated a plain statute and have misape its it that the 'short, sharp and deci-

ment for the palpable crime would disclose to the wronged people the names and places of those who have shared the plunder and who planned the rot hery? Why is the man who has told the people of the wrong done them re-moved from the place that earns a livelihood for himself and family? his statement be false, confront him with the criminal and prove him what your cowardly attack upon him as serts him to be. The truth is patent the job complete; the ring has robbed The truth is patent: the treasury, and four year's silence and tardy and meffectual action when pressed to the wall, demonstrate that the financial officers of the state are either deep in the plot, neglectful of their plain duties, or incompetent for their places. They will be equally comfortable in either horn of the di-

unlemma. Are these the men possessed of stern integrity, watchful vigilance, faithful to their trust and obedient to law, to whom we have entrusted the finances of the state? Can it be that the people design to place in the de-partment that passes and finally ad-judicates their own financial transactions, the pet, protege and nominee of these men? Who does not know, who so blind as not to see the gross out rages upon the people that such a combination can, and; judging by the past, will perpetrate? Stanton is the nominee of the ring that runs the treasury, of the men who misapply the assets

as this commonwealth has never seen. The control of vast financial resources, without direct accountability, places your seats of honor and of trust within the grasp of the very men who have already dishonored our state, dictated the nominations of governors and senators, and, with the money of the peoting to wholesale fraud therein, by de-bauching and manipulating election officers and by the foulest means main taining and perpetuating their own

WHAT DO WE GAIN?
In the success of the democracy we find the solution of two quantities of grave importance; the repeal of that practical denial of the capacity of the people of Philadelphia for self govern ment, embodied in the registry law to \$6,364 197 that city, and the settlement of a congressional apportionment just to both parties and equitable in all its details. Besides these, we win the vantage ground for the great battle of 1872, in which we choose a governor and a President. Victorious now, we are in spired with courage and with hope; \$16.254.489 the battle will be easily won agains a despondent and demoralized foe, de feated now, we face an uphill contest with the prestige of success against us. I speak plainly, for all thinking men recognize the truth of these practical propositions, and I seek to arouse you to excuestness, to energy, to determin ed work to win this fight

CAN WE GOVERN OURSELVES? -THE DE NINL OF THE AMERICAN PRINCIPLE THE INFAMOUS REGISTRY LAW The registry law under which you

numbers to the minority upon the board. This has come to be recognimore than it is, if the plane policy of Zed as a fundamental privilege among the anneolment of 1857 had been car as a fundament property of the State would us, and the project too. State would submit to no lew mer, would take from them the region to choose these others, and their inherent sense of justice grants to the amounty their plain right of representation upon these boards. This is not the law in millions of debt has been paid and more than forty three millions remain to be accounted for. Reckless expenditure, extravagance in administration and misappropriation of assetts are the roposition be just, they are unit to show clean hands to the people, or vacate their places.

In this contest it is our business to closely scan the doings of the men in power. Let us see in what they have

The proposition of the proposition of assetts are the roposition of assetts are the roposition be just, they are unit to show clean hands to the people, for vacate their places.

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The proposition of assetts are their power is vested in a board of aldermene elected for an embedded of the proposition of assetts are their power is vested in a chiscal, and their power is vested in a board of aldermene elected for an embedded by an outraged of their official divisions of the dem or chiscal, and their power is vested in a board of aldermene elected for an embedded by an outraged of their power is vested in a board of aldermene elected for an embedded by an outraged of their power is vested in a board of aldermene elected for an embedded by an outraged of their power is vested in a chiscal, and their power is vested in a board of aldermene elected for an embedded in their own rathed distractions and divisions, of the distractions and divisions of the dem or critical minute of the state of their own rathed for an the great city of Philadelphia. The Democrat. Hoe the democratic elect ment of principle. Then alleged her there is a point beyond which is a democratic assessor in a democratic. The Evans job is too recent and too dain in its glaring deprayity to need lendled explanation. That \$291,000 district. There the board appoint two fittle people's money are now and have been for months past in the hands of in employer, pet of partner of state of the majority controls of the majority of the and the attainment of their own selfi-t ends and those of their designing lead doctrine, that the control of the questers. They without hesitation strike tion of suffrage within the States oughly from the registry lists the names of voters who are duly qualified, and add thereto the names of those who have no shadow of right to vote.

No legal power exists to prevent

these infamous wrongs. Here, in a democratic district, you elect the judge and one of the inspectors, and the republicans elect the other. There, the hoard of aldermen select the election officers in every district, and invariably choose the men who do the bidding and suit the purposes of the republican majority of the boards, and in the selection of officerthe board of aldermen take especia care to choose astute and unscrupulous republicans who will do the bidding of their party friends and almost invariably select illiterate, weak or corrupts ble men as democratic election officers. By the election of shrewd and unserncompetent or corruptible men upon the other the door to fraud and wrong iwidely opened and the purity of too ballot is utterly de troy i. Such his

ple is stifled by the wiles and machinations of lawless men, acting under the forms of an unjust statute. Canvass lists are doctored; ballot boxes are stuffed; returns are altered, forged and manipulated, and fraud and violence in their worst forms are resorted to in order to maintain the political supremady of desperate and evil men.

The true remedy for these wrongs consists in restoring to the people the rights taken from them and in making general law applicable to the city of Philadelphia. In the recent session of the legisla-

ture we sought to amend this law by oy. allowing the votes to be counted in the presence of the judges of the courts, by giving the courts the power to put names left off the registry by mistake or fraud and by giving the minority of the board of aldermen the right to select their due proportion of election officers for each election district. Un der the dictation of the men who are now upon the ticket in Philadelphia, this was refused by the republican house of representatives, and come to the people to demand the repeni of this unjust law. Its gross in-justice is so patent that nearly every republican paper in Philadelphia has condemned it, but it serves their purposes of fraud and talse counting reckless and bold have these men become that they condemn public opta-ion and openly proclaim their inten-tion to count themselves in. They reckon without their host if so daring a game be attempted. The democracy of Philadelphia are aroused and deter mined, and with public sentiment upon their side, they will do what is neces-sary to secure a fair count. We have the votes and we have the physical power of the city, as well as its moral support and popular voice, and we would be worse than fools to permit a gang of desperate knaves to count us out. Fraud, false counting, forgery of returns, riot, bloodshed and murder, all and each in turn, have been perpetra-ted at the common lof the lawless men who run the republican organization in that city, but public patience is at last exhausted and those who respect order and love law are upon our side and will give us their support and encour ment in their preservation. In the performance of a just not or in the prevention of a gross wrong, public opinion sanctifies the means employed. To repeal this vile law, and give those people the rights that you pos-RESS, will be one of the first fruits of the victory to which we invite you. To re endorse this fundamental principle and to vindicate the right of the people to govern themselves in every

locality, will be an achievement that will reflect honor upon all who aid in its accomplishment THE CONGRESSIONAL GERRYMANDER.

The struggle of last session for a just legislative apportionment warns hat we will be mercilessly treated by our antagomete in the event of their success, in the matter of a condession al appointment, and to those pire to congressional honors, or love fair play, this adds an additional argument for zeal in the contest

Under the infumous gerrynounder of 1862, we have been distranchised and outraged. Its practical workings dur ing the last four years, when reduced to an average demonstrates that it required 35,805 votes to elect a democrat ic congressman, whilst 17,800 votes were enough to elect a republican The difference between the parties in elections, the party that preponderates the whole vote polled at these elections in that to the imajority, the fewer in that to the imajority, the fewer in yet during these four terms sixty four republicans have been sent to Congress whilst but thirty one demograts have filled the place.

Can I adduce may more potent argu-

ment for the necessity for work than these figures show?

Our enemy plames himself upon our nists; we obey law; they nullify their obligations and preach a higher law. We have an le no departure from our acceived and recognized tion of suffrage within the States ought to belong to the States and the people; to belong to the source and the people; nor does either our practice or our theory warrant the charge that we would indust our end ment by fraud or violence. The principles we advo cate are those upon wanth the government grew to greatness and to power, and which the democracy has always enunciated and maintained; obediences to law, the right of local well government, the sound practice of constitu tional government, economy in public expenditure, and the just rights of States and of the people. The democ racy of Pennsylvania linve closed up their ranks and will come to the pollwith unbroken front, buoyant with hope and in-pired with confidence, proud of their candidates, who belong to no ring and have no affiliation with corrupt cliques, whose personal, civil and military record are above reproach. whose gallantry has been tested on many battle fields, where they were trusted leaders in a fighting corps that has been and will be the pride of every of our people, I have been and shall lated a plain statute and have misapper and watchful, and in the of plied the assets of the commonwealth lated a plain statute and have misapper and deciphos, and the voice of her people at the cuty of will be at the poils an harmonious, united and determined party, ready to

meet an effete, corrupt and degraded organization, whose chief boast is that they have made the negro their equal whose great power is the corrupt use of the public moneys, whose most grusted leaders are disgusted and recalcitrant, whose present leaders are mainly rederal officers and whose or. ganization, in almost every leading republican county in the State, is broken into fragments, cliques and sections. It is a shell, full of emptiness and rottenness, and it will collapse and stink when punctured and broken by the serried ranks of a victorious democra

A New Reporter.

WHAT KIND OF A WAY 18 THIS TO TREAT A MAN?

There are a great many people coming along here now a days from the East, seeking employment, and representing almost all branches of business. The most of them are hard up for money, and generally speaking look demoralized. This morning one of them came in this office and asked for 'Brick.' We told him that the Chief was out an California, having some fun with the boys, when he said he regretted it very much, as he knew him well. That is, he had seen him once in Beffalo, when he was making a speech. This man acknowledged that he was probably as good a repor ter as there was in the country, and he wanted a job, just to get money enough to take him to St. Paul, where he would take the managing editor ship of the Press, a Republican paper published there. Wishing to take a little recreation sawing wood and bank ing up the house, we engaged this man. He showed letters of recommendation from several places where he had been rom several places where he had been employed, and said he was a Good Templar. We gave him a quarter to buy his breakfast, and told him to go to a certain millinery store, look over the goods and write the lady a good notice, and then go to a grocery just below, look carefully over the and write them a first rate notice. If. went over to the 'Wisconsin Beer Hall' across the street and got his breaklast, and we went home to do our chores. When we returned at noon the follow ing 'puff' for the millinery store and grocer was on the table, and our sauc tum smelled of heer.

'A Democratic reporter was this morning shown through the milinery establishment of Mrs --where there is a mag(hic)ficent splay of early rose bages are just received, and they are ind(hic)eed worthy or the attention of ladies, as they give the bizzest glass of beer for five cents at the W sconsar Be still my s(hic)oul be stoled any place since I left Buffalo. The Gerk showed us a Western Reserve cheese, cut binned, with two rows of edging and velvet trimming on the half shed, got up specially for a lady who a about to bring in some much means from the Sunny Side garden that we just old peaches. The I(hic)adv show ed us a wedding hat erected for one of the first ladies of the city trade at the grocery, where everything is kip. usually found at five cents a g in anywhere. She was trimmed was lace gingham -the hat was with ar ficial flowers from the green house that for high? This hat will cost es dollars a year, invariably in advaand his water melons must have beplugged when they were green, for also do dress making for the he price paid in cash for country prof. He showed us some magnificents a cienes point lace carrots and (2g) (which makes elegant trimming you know how it is yourself. Person in want of anything in the line of m inery goods should avoid picking page noted they are thoroughly ripe, a- to are more apt to set well if made ad-

else. What consolition is it to a b an to hire another to take his place by short time, and come back to 1 1 things so fearfully mixed. | Foothern; taste not, handle not, young men a lawle when you get a situation you can cop This man said he was a tree! Templar. Does the above correlated his statement? You who are took Templars know whether the Park on the part of the writer. In the

WOMEN AS PRINTERS. -- A Job. Print. ing office, conducted entirely by men, is now in full operation in Wich ington, and is in quite a flourishing condition. Four female compositors are employed, and the work introd out by them is pronounced excellent in every respect. There are made things in the art typographical data must interest the art typographical data must interest to be a second or to be a secon must utilize the peculiar tale at women have for contrasts of color and the soft tions of form To be a theorem at complished job printer is to be in Artier

-Gen. Butler has become grandfather, and is trying to persuade possible consitiuents that he is a great grandfather.

-The total amount of currency lost or worn out white in circulation will exceed \$6,500,000, or 15 per cent of the whole issue.