



H. A. M'PIKE, Editor and Publisher.

HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE, AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE.

TERMS, \$2 per year in advance.

VOLUME 3.

EBENSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1869.

NUMBER 36.

**ALTOONA NOT YET IN RUINS!**  
WOLFE'S MAMMOTH  
**CLOTHING BAZAAR!**  
STILL RIGHT SIDE UP!

**SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING!**  
IN IMMENSE PROFUSION!

ALL WANTS SUPPLIED!  
ALL TASTES SUITED!  
ALL FASHIONS PLEASED!  
SUITS FOR MIDDLE AGED!  
SUITS FOR YOUNG AMERICA!

**CLOTHING! CLOTHING!**  
TO FIT EVERY MAN AND BOY!

**GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS**  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

**BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS,**  
OF ALL STYLES AND SIZES.

Trunks, Valises, Traveling Bags,  
Umbrellas, &c., &c.

**STOCK THE LARGEST!**  
GOODS THE VERY BEST!  
STYLES THE NEATEST!  
PRICES THE LOWEST!

**CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER**  
of any goods or style desired.

CALL AND SEE! CALL AND SEE!  
You will be satisfied.

WE CAN SUIT YOU IN GOODS & PRICES.

STORE ON ANNIE STREET, one  
door north of the Post Office.

Don't mistake the place and there will be no  
mistake about you getting good bargains.

ALTOONA, APRIL 28, 1869-tf.

**THOMAS CARLAND,**

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

**GROCERIES & QUEENSWARE,**

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,

STATIONERY AND NOTIONS,

FRESH, SALT, SUGAR CURED MEATS,

BACON, FLOUR,

MEED AND PROVISIONS,

No. 156 VIRGINIA STREET.

Between Julia and Caroline. - ALT OONA.

All such goods as Spices, Brushes, Wood  
and Willow Ware, Shoe Blacking and Stationery  
will be sold from manufacturing's printed  
price lists, and all other goods in my line at  
Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati and Pitts-  
burgh current prices. To dealers I present the  
special advantage of saving them all freight  
and drayage, as they are not required to pay  
freights from the principal cities and no dray-  
age charges are made. Dealers may rest as-  
sured that my goods are of the best quality and  
prices as moderate as city rates. By doing  
fair, upright business, and by promptly and  
satisfactorily filling all orders, I hope to merit  
the patronage of retail dealers and others in  
this county and elsewhere. Orders re-  
spectfully solicited and satisfaction guaranteed  
in all cases. THOMAS CARLAND,  
Altoona, July 29, 1869-tf.

**AWSON & BAKER,**

FRANKLIN STREET,

the Old POST OFFICE BUILDING,

Johnstown, P. a.

**WHOLESALE GROCERS**

AND DEALERS IN

**WESTERN PRODUCE!**

AWSON & BAKER keep constantly on  
hand a large supply  
of SUGARS, SYRUPS, MOLASSES, TEAS,  
COFFEES, FLOUR, BACON, POTATOES,  
FRUITS AND GREEN FRUITS, TOBACCO,  
CIGARS, &c., &c.

Orders solicited from retail dealers, and satis-  
faction in goods and prices guaranteed.

Johnstown, April 28, 1869.

**M. DREW MOSES,**

**MERCHANT TAILOR,**

NEW BUILDING, CLINTON ST., JOHNSTOWN.

AS just received his fall and winter stock  
of the French, London and American  
FURS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS,  
a full assortment of Gents' FURNISHING  
goods.

Moses has been for eight years cutter at  
Morrell & Co.'s establishment, and now  
desires to inform his friends and the public gen-  
erally that he has commenced business in Sup-  
plying on Clinton street, with a stock  
of goods adapted to the fall and winter, which  
he prepared to make up in the latest styles  
at moderate prices for cash, hoping by his  
modesty to merit a share of public  
patronage, and maintain that success which  
heretofore attended his efforts in producing  
fashionable garments. Give him a call.  
Johnstown, Sept. 2, 1868-tf.

**NEW CHEAP CASH STORE**

**BUCK'S MILLS, Allegheny Township.**  
The subscriber would respectfully announce  
to his friends and the public in general that he  
has just opened at Buck's Mills a large and  
well stocked store of seasonable merchandise, con-  
sisting of all kinds of DRY GOODS, DRESS  
GOODS, NOTIONS, GROCERIES, FUR-  
TURE, HARDWARE, and all other arti-  
cles usually kept in a country store.  
Having paid cash for my goods I am  
desirous to dispose of them either for cash,  
or on country produce at as low prices as  
can be bought from any dealer in  
the county. A liberal patronage is respectfully  
solicited.  
W. M. J. BUCK,  
Buck's Mills, April 22, 1869-tf.

**1869, A NEW THING, 1869.**  
A BIG THING,  
And a GOOD THING in EBENSBURG.

ROYALTY SUPERCEDED!

The "House of Tudor" Surrendered  
TO THE SMALL FRY!

**NEW STORE! NEW GOODS!**  
New Inducements!

High Street! Low Prices!

**A. G. FRY**

Has taken possession of the rooms on High  
Street, (three doors from Centre Street,) re-  
cently occupied by R. H. Tudor, into which he has just introduced  
a mammoth assortment of

**DRY & DRESS GOODS,**  
Groceries, Hardware, &c.,

consisting of everything and much more than  
any dealer in this "neck of timber" has  
ever pretended to keep, and every  
article of which will be

**SOLD VERY CHEAP FOR CASH!**  
OR IN EXCHANGE FOR COUNTRY PRODUCE.

NO DEALER KEEPS BETTER GOODS!  
NO DEALER KEEPS MORE GOODS!  
NO DEALER SELLS CHEAPER!  
NO DEALER SELLS MORE!

**TRY FRY! TRY FRY!! TRY FRY!!!**  
Buy from Fry! Buy from Fry!!

**TRY FRY IF YOU WANT TO BUY**  
the finest Dress Goods at the fairest prices.

**TRY FRY IF YOU WANT TO BUY**  
Muslins, Checks, Gingham, Tickings, Shir-  
tings, Denims, Drills, Jeans, Cloths, Cas-  
simeres, Satinets, Delaines, Lawns,  
Prints, &c., &c., and wish to get  
the full worth of your money.

**TRY FRY IF YOU WANT TO BUY**  
Boots and Shoes for Men's, Ladies' and Chil-  
dren's wear, unequalled in quality and  
nowhere undersold in prices.

**TRY FRY IF YOU WANT TO BUY**  
Hardware, Queensware, Glassware, Carpets,  
Oil Cloths, &c., of the handsomest  
styles at the lowest figures.

**TRY FRY IF YOU WANT TO BUY**  
Hams, Sides, Shoulders, Mess Pork, Fish, Salt,  
Lard, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Coffee, Su-  
gar, Teas, Soaps, Candles, Spices,  
or anything else in that line.

**TRY FRY IF YOU WANT TO BUY**  
anything and everything worth buying, and be  
sure that at all times you will be supplied  
at the LOWEST CASH RATES.

Oh my! my eye! it is no lie  
That at the Dry Goods Store and Grocery  
Just opened by A. G. Fry,  
On the street called High,  
More for your money you can buy  
Than from any one else, far or nigh.

I design to keep a full line of  
DRESS GOODS of the most  
desirable styles and textures,  
and as I am determined to sell as CHEAP AS  
THE CHEAPEST, I respectfully solicit a call  
from all the ladies, and especially from those  
who have been in the habit of visiting other  
places to make their purchases. Whatever  
you want to buy, be sure first to try the store  
of  
A. G. FRY,  
Ebensburg, May 27, 1869.

**WOOD, MORRELL & CO.,**

WASHINGTON STREET,

Near Pa. R. R. Depot, Johnstown, Pa.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

**FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,**

**MILLINERY GOODS,**

**HARDWARE,**

QUEENSWARE,  
BOOTS AND SHOES,  
HATS AND CAPS,  
IRON AND NAILS,  
CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS,  
READY-MADE CLOTHING,  
GLASS WARE, YELLOW WARE,  
WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE,

**PROVISIONS AND FEED, ALL KINDS,**

Together with all manner of Western Produce,  
such as FLOUR, BACON, FISH, SALT,  
CARBON OIL, &c., &c.

Wholesale and retail orders solicited  
and promptly filled on the shortest notice and  
most reasonable terms.

**WOOD, MORRELL & CO.**

Johnstown, April 28, 1869. 1y.

**ZAHM & SON,**

DEALERS IN

**DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,**

**HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE,**

**BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS,**

**AND ALL OTHER ARTICLES**

Usually Kept in a Country Store.

**WOOL AND COUNTRY PRODUCE**

TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR GOODS!

**STORE ON MAIN STREET,**

Next Door to the Post Office,

June 10, 1869. EBENSBURG, PA.

**Original Poetry.**

**ONLY A SUNBEAM.**

BY G. L. H. EBENSBURG.

Only a sunbeam! yet how bright  
The daisy looks in its golden light;  
And the tender grass lifts up its head,  
As if by an unseen fairy led.

Only a sunbeam! melting the snow,  
Supplying with moisture the earth below,  
Yet how it makes the flowers to bloom  
And yield to us their sweetest perfume.

Only a sunbeam!—a bright little thing  
That ushers in the beautiful Spring,  
All mantled in blossoms of every hue,  
Which glitter like gems with evening dew.

Only a sunbeam! how 't thrills the heart  
And bids every care from us depart:  
And gladly we turn our thoughts above,  
To a God full of mercy and love.

**Tales, Sketches, Anecdotes, &c.**

**A CENTURY OLD AND UPWARD.**

Is there any person more than a hun-  
dred years old? The very statement of  
such a question seems absurd; for we are  
no more in the habit of doubting this fact  
than that Daniel Lambert was very fat,  
or General Tom Thumb very short. And  
yet this question has been propounded,  
in connection with a doubt whether there  
is any conclusive evidence of a person having  
overtaken one hundred years.

A book was published about the begin-  
ning of the present century, containing no-  
tices of more than seventeen hundred per-  
sons reputed to have lived to the age of a  
hundred or upwards; but the author was  
so indisposed to cautious inquiry, that he  
will dismiss him altogether. We will  
gather a few instances from chronicles,  
obituaries, and registers of various kinds,  
sufficient to show the general nature of the  
belief on this subject. Leaving untouched  
the decade between 100 and 110, we will  
start from the last named date, and so  
travel onwards.

Popular statements assign the age of  
110 to John Locke, who was baptized in  
1716, when three years old, and buried  
at Ludlow, in Norfolk, in 1824; to an  
old woman at Enniskillen, who was born  
in 1754, and was alive in 1864, and to  
Mary Ralphson, who followed her soldier-  
husband to the wars in the time of George  
II., fought by his side in the uniform of a  
wounded dragoon who had fallen close to  
her, and died in 1808, at Liverpool.—  
Then there was Betty Roberts, who was  
born at Northrop, in Flintshire, in 1749,  
and was living at Liverpool in 1859, with  
a brisk young fellow of 80 as her son.—  
The age of 111 has been claimed for John  
Craig, who fought at Sheriffmuir in 1715,  
and died at Kilmarnock in 1793; and for  
Rev. Richard Lufkin, who died at Ufford,  
in Suffolk, in 1676, and who preached a  
sermon the very Sunday before his death.

Concerning the age of 112, there was  
Toney Proctor, who was negro servant to  
an English officer at Quebec so far back  
as 1759, and yet lived to see the year  
1861. But a more curious instance was  
that which was connected with a convivial  
meeting held at a tavern in London, in  
1788, to celebrate the centenary of the  
Revolution of 1688. An old man said he  
was 112 years old, and remembered the  
Revolution as having occurred when he  
was a lad. Of course his convives chaired  
him in triumph. The age of 113 is  
claimed for Michael Boyne, who died at  
Armagh, in 1776; Mrs. Gillam, who  
died in Aldersgate Street, in 1761; a man  
in whose memory a tombstone was put  
up in Roche Abbey Church in 1734, and  
whose son lived to be 109; and the Rev.  
Patrick Macbell Vivian, Vicar of Lesbury,  
near Aynwick, who was born in 1546,  
and wrote a letter in 1657 (when 111  
years old), in which he said, "I was never  
of a fat, but a slender, mean habit of  
body." If we want evidence of the age  
of 114, we are referred to a tombstone in  
Mucross Abbey, Killarney, which bears  
the epitaph, "Erected by Daniel Shine,  
in memory of his father, Owen Shine,  
who departed this life April 6th, 1847,  
aged 114 years."

We now go on to another group of five  
years. What say the advocates of 115?  
Nothing that we need dwell upon here;  
but among those for whom have been  
claimed the age of 116 years, we find  
Robert Poles, who died at Tyross, in  
Armagh, in 1742, and John Lyon, whose  
death took place at Bandon, in 1761.  
David Kerrison, a soldier of the Ameri-  
can Revolution, died at Albany, in 1852,  
at the age of 117. John Riva, a stock-  
broker, died in 1771, at the age of 118,  
having been accustomed to walk to his  
office until within a few days of his death;  
and if the Parish register of Irthington,  
in Northumberland, is to be relied upon,  
of similar age was Robert Bowman, when  
he died in 1829. In a hospital at Mos-  
cow, there was an old man, who was wont  
to say that he enlisted in the Russian  
army in the time of Peter the Great; if  
so, he could hardly be less than 119 at  
the time when an American traveler vis-  
ited him, a few years ago. Mr. Sneyd,  
in 1853, saw a gaunt, large-limbed, ex-  
ceedingly wrinkled old woman at Lans-  
borough, in Savoy, who said she was born  
in 1714, and remembered events that  
took place in 1721.

When we come to ages between 120  
and 130, we must not expect the instances  
to be very numerous; but let us join down

a few from various authorities. The age  
of 120 has been claimed for Ursula  
Chickin (what a chicken), who died at  
Holderness in 1722; William Jugally, a  
faithful old servant of the Webster fam-  
ily, at Battle Abbey, in Sussex, who died  
1798, and to whom a monument was  
erected in Battle Churchyard; Mr. Cot-  
trell, who died at Philadelphia in 1761,  
leaving a wife aged 116, to whom he had  
been married ninety-eight years; and a  
Duchess of Buccleugh, who had lived  
"twenty years a maiden, fifty years a  
wife, and fifty years a widow," and died  
in 1728. Blackwood's Magazine spoke  
in 1821 of a Mr. Leyne, who had just  
then died at the age of 121, in the United  
States, having lived there under four  
British sovereigns before the rupture in 1774;  
he left a widow 110 years old. A hon-  
y-headed negro, who was one of the lions  
of New York at the International Exhi-  
bition of 1853, was said to be 124 years  
old. An epitaph in All-Saints Church  
Northampton, celebrates the name of a  
person who died in 1706, at the age of 126.  
A History of Virginia which gives a tough  
list of very aged persons in that State, in-  
cludes the name of Wonder Booker, a  
slave, who received the first of these two  
names because he was a wonder; he  
worked in his master's garden till 117  
years old, and died in 1810, at the age of  
126, having been born in the reign of  
Queen Elizabeth.

Another decade, embracing ages be-  
tween 130 and 140, is not without its re-  
cords. William Beatty, a soldier who  
had fought at the battle of the Boyne, in  
1690, died in 1774, at the age of 130.  
Peter Garden figures in an engraving con-  
tained in the Perth Museum, as having  
died in 1775, at the age of 131. Mrs.  
Keith, who died at Newnham, in 1772, at  
the age of 133, left behind her three  
daughters, one of whom was a fair dam-  
sel of 109. Louis Metel, a free negro in  
St. Lucia, was reputed to be 135 years old  
when he died in 1851; although he mar-  
ried so late in life as 55, he survived that  
event eighty years. Silliman's Journal  
mentions one Henry Francisco in a more  
circumstantial manner than is usual in this  
class of records. He was born in 1686,  
left France in 1691, witnessed the coronation  
of Queen Anne in 1702, fought under Marl-  
borough, then went to America,  
was wounded and taken prisoner during  
the Revolutionary War, and was living  
in Albany in 1822, at the age of 136.

We may well suppose that lives of seven  
score must be few and far between, even  
when credulity comes to our aid. A parish  
register at Everton, Bedfordshire, men-  
tions the Rev. Thomas Rudyard, vicar of  
that parish, as having died at the age of  
140, during the reign of Charles II. But  
the most famous instance was that of the  
Countess of Desmond, of whom the popu-  
lar account is, that she was born in the  
second half of the fifteenth century; that  
she married the Earl of Desmond in Ed-  
ward IV.'s time; that she had three com-  
plete dentitions or sets of natural teeth  
during her long career; that she appeared  
at the court of James I. in 1614, and  
that she was wont to go to market on foot  
almost to the day of her death, at the age  
of 140.

But we have now to speak of venerable  
persons who are claimed to have exceeded  
the longevity even of the tough old Coun-  
tess. A slab on the floor of Abbey Dore  
Church, Herefordshire, records the death  
of Elizabeth Lewis, in 1715, at the age of  
141; and the parish register of Frod-  
sham, in Cheshire, contains the name of  
Thomas Hough, who died at the same age.

During a celebrated heraldic contest, in  
1835, between Lord Scrope and Sir Robert  
Grosvenor, it became important to ob-  
tain the oldest available living testimony  
concerning the holding of certain titles  
and insignia; and among the witnesses bro't  
forward were Sir John Sully, aged 105,  
and especially John Thirlwall, an esquire  
of Northumberland, aged 145. Whether  
the judges had any doubt of the correct-  
ness of this age we are not told.

There are, considering the circumstan-  
ces, remarkably full details concerning  
another veteran of 145, named Christian  
Jacob Drachenberg. He was born in  
Sweden, in 1626, lived chiefly as a sailor  
till 1694, and was then made a captive  
by Barbary corsairs. Being kept as a  
slave till 1710, he made his escape, and  
served once again as a seaman till 1717,  
when he was 81 years old. At the age  
of 106, being indignant at incredulity ex-  
pressed concerning his age, he walked a  
long distance on purpose to procure a cer-  
tificate of the year of his birth. In 1735  
he was presented to the King of Denmark;  
and in 1837 he was married,—a brisk  
bridegroom of 109 to a blooming widow  
of 60! He walked about in the town of  
Aarhus in 1759, at the age of 133; but  
thirteen more years were in store for him,  
seeing that he did not die till 1772, when  
he had completed his 145th year. The  
case was considered sufficiently important  
to deserve a place in the English Cyclo-  
pædia, which contains an article on Drach-  
enberg, attributed to one of the most  
trustworthy of literary men.

The number 150 is rather a suspicious  
one in these matters; for, being what is  
called a "round" number, persons are often  
tempted to use it without much regard to  
strict accuracy. Francis Consul, who had  
been a burden to the Parish of Malton  
during a great part of his life, was said to  
be 150 when he died in 1768. Sir Ralph  
Vernon, who was born towards the end

of the thirteenth century, and lived nearly  
to the middle of the fifteenth, had the same  
age imputed to him. If the parish regis-  
ter of Minsbull, in Cheshire, may be re-  
lied upon when it says that one Thomas  
Damme lived to "sevenscore and fourteen  
years," this looks very much like 154.

The most celebrated personage, how-  
ever, who exceeded 150 years was that  
renowned old Parr, who always seems to  
be making and taking "life pills," and  
whose portraits seem intended to show  
how vigorous and venerable we shall all  
become if we will only take the pills in  
question. The testimony as to Thomas  
Parr's age seems to be tolerably complete.

He was born in Shropshire, in 1483, re-  
mained a bachelor till 80 years old, mar-  
ried in 1563, lived with his first wife 32  
years, became a widower in 1595, mar-  
ried again in 1603, when he was 120  
years old, and lived to see the year 1635.

In that year the Earl of Arundel visited  
him, and was so struck by his appear-  
ance as to invite him to come to his town  
mansion. The old man was brought by  
very easy stages in a litter to London, but  
the fatigue, the crowds of visitors who  
came to see him, and the luxuries which  
were pressed upon him, carried him off at  
the wonderful age of 152. He was bur-  
ied on November 15, 1635, at Westmin-  
ster Abbey, where a monument was erect-  
ed to his memory.

Shall we go beyond eight score? Let  
us see. There was one John Hovin, who  
died in 1741, at the alleged age of 172,  
and who left a widow destined to live to  
her 164th year. There was Tairvivo,  
who, according to Martin's "Description  
of the Western Isles," died in the Shet-  
land Islands at the age of 180. There  
was Peter Torton, who gained renown in  
1724 as having survived till 185; and  
there was Jane Britton, who, as we are  
informed by the Parish register of Ever-  
creech, in Somerset, for 1588, "was a  
maiden, as she affirmed, of 200 years."

Leaving this blushing maiden and her  
compensators, we must observe that the  
only well-authenticated case (if it is an hancie-  
died of eight score and upward was that  
of Henry Jenkins. He was born in the  
year 1501. When a boy, he carried a  
horse-load of arrows to Northallerton, to  
be employed by the English army in re-  
sisting the invasion of James IV., of  
Scotland; and he lived to see the year  
1670, when he died at Ellerton-upon-  
Swale, in Yorkshire, at the age of 169.

Now, what are we to think of all these  
alleged cases of extreme old age? The  
grounds on which skepticism has been  
expressed concerning them are numerous.

It has been pointed out that most of them  
are among the humbler classes, where  
registers and formal entries are but little  
attended to. The middle and upper class-  
es, among whom authentic records are  
more plentiful, take but small part in the  
marvels of longevity. "Can actuaries,"  
it is asked, "refer us to a single instance  
of an assured person living to a hundred  
and forty, thirty, twenty, ten,—to one  
hundred and ten?" The legal evidence  
is almost always deficient. Registers of  
birth were not formally and legally estab-  
lished till after the year 1830; all such  
registers before that date were voluntary,  
and, therefore, uncertain. Even parish  
registers are not always reliable, for many  
of them, giving the year of death, mention  
the age of the deceased, but do not name  
the year of birth, so that there are not  
two dates to correct each other.

Sometimes tombstones are re-erected to  
restore the half-defaced epitaphs; and  
then the village mason, puzzled at some  
of the partially-obliterated figures, makes  
a guess at them, and puts in the date or  
the age which seems to him nearest like  
the original. A tombstone in a church-  
yard at Conway, England, records the  
fact that Lowry Owens Vaughan died in  
1766, at the age of 192, and that her  
husband, William Vaughan, died in 1735,  
at the age of 72. Now, a recent observer  
of the tombstone has remarked that the  
lady must (if this be true) have been nearly  
a hundred years old when Wm. Vaughan  
married her; and as the figures on the  
stone have a rather freshly-cut appearance,  
he prefers the supposition that 192 was an  
incorrect recutting of an earlier incision.  
The Worcester Chronicle, in 1852, drew  
attention to a stone in Cleve Prior church-  
yard, which recorded the death of a per-  
son at the starting age of 300. This is  
supposed to have been an ignorant man's  
way of expressing 39—that is, 30 and 9.

The Times noticed, in 1848, that the re-  
gister of Shoreditch Parish contained an  
entry of Thomas Cam, who died in 1588,  
at the age of 207, having lived in twelve  
reigns. An investigator afterwards point-  
ed out that Sir Henry Ellis, in his "His-  
tory of Shoreditch," put down the age at  
107; and an examination of the register  
elicited the fact that "1" had been altered  
to "2" quite recently, by some mischiev-  
ous person who probably wished to poke  
fun at the antiquaries.

There can be no question that this kind  
of incredulity renders service, in so far as  
it induces more careful examination into  
the testimony for alleged facts of longevi-  
ty. Nevertheless, centenarians in tests are  
too good a basis to be overthrown.—Ed-  
ucational Gazette.

**A LEAKY HOUSE.**—A couple of fellows  
who were pretty thoroughly soaked with  
bad whiskey, got into the gutter. After  
floundering about for a few minutes, one  
of them said, "Jim, let's go to another  
house—this hotel leaks."

**AN ADDRESS.**

**To the Voters of Western Pennsylvania:**

The time is rapidly approaching when  
you must give expression of the manner in  
which your servants, the public officers, have  
discharged the trust reposed in them. Hav-  
ing full confidence in the virtue and integri-  
ty of the masses of the people, and trusting  
that this campaign has been so conducted  
as not to arouse partisan bitterness, we feel  
authorized to make a calm appeal to your  
better judgment. We invite your candid  
and careful examination of a few matters dis-  
closed by the public, official records, in order  
that you may determine whether the same  
men shall continue in office, and perpetuate  
the present practices, so wastefully extrava-  
gant, if not shamefully corrupt.

THE "PASTERS AND FOLDERS" SWINDLE  
is but a mild type of the corruption epi-  
demical. In order to pension idle partisans upon  
the public Treasury, useless officers were cre-  
ated by the Legislature, and out of the peo-  
ple's money a swarm of loafers were sup-  
ported.

In 1868 the number of officials and  
employees, including "pasters and  
folders," of the two Houses was  
ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY, at a  
cost of \$118,36