

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

EBENSBURG, PA., Friday Morning, - - Oct 2, 1874.

Democratic Nominations.

Supreme Judge: Hon. Warren J. Woodward, Berks. Lieutenant Governor: Hon. John Latta, Westmoreland. Auditor General: Hon. Justus F. Temple, Greencastle. Secretary Internal Affairs: Gen. Wm. McCandless, Philadelphia. Assembly: John Hannan, John Buck, Bernard McColligan, Wilmore. District Attorney: W. Horace Rose, Johnstown. Commissioners: Wm. D. McClelland, Johnstown. Martin F. Campbell, Muncaster Twp. Poor House Director: Charles Flick, Allegheny Twp. Auditor: Michael Sweeney, Cambria Co. Coroners: John Brady, Johnstown. Henry Scanlan, Carroltown.

The editor of the Johnstown Tribune was a delegate to the Republican county convention which met last Monday, and acted a somewhat conspicuous part in its proceedings. We do not, however, regard the Tribune man as much of a success in a county convention. He was a mildly mannered man in that body and no one would suppose that he was the same individual who pears out the vials of his impotent wrath on the heads of the Democratic candidates through the congenial columns of his Tribune. He will sing a very different tune after the November election, and will be fully convinced that his political ways have been dark and his political tricks have been vain.

David C. Wetzel, ex-Burgess of Carroltown, who once claimed to be a good and consistent Democrat, and who was a delegate from the same town to the Republican county convention on last Monday, and also a candidate for nomination for Assembly before the same convention, has no doubt arrived at the sensible conclusion that not only Republicans, but Republicans, are ungrateful. Wetzel was hung on the radical gallow as high as Haman, and we have no doubt is now thoroughly convinced that, however strong may be the love of the Republicans of Cambria county for political treason, they nevertheless hate and despise the traitor.

The New York Tribune of a late date publishes letters from Benjamin F. Butler, Caleb Cushing, and other prominent individuals in Washington City, to Governor Kellogg, of Louisiana, acknowledging the payment to them by Kellogg of certain large sums of money for their services in connection with the contest before the Senate, in 1873, between Pynchback and McMillan, for a seat in that body. The letters are admitted to be genuine, and open up another dark page in the corrupt history of radical politicians. These letters were found in Kellogg's office after he had fled from the State House during the late troubles in New Orleans. There are other letters yet to be published, making startling revelations and implicating at least two Senators.

This Republican county convention which met here last June for the purpose of expressing its preference on the question of a candidate for Congress in this district, and having done so adjourned, re-assembled in the Court House last Monday to nominate a county ticket, reference to the proceedings of which will be found elsewhere in our paper. The candidates composing the ticket are all respectable citizens, so far as we have any knowledge of them. No intelligent and candid Republican, however, from White to Yoder township has the most remote belief that any one man on the ticket has the ghost of a chance of being successful at the November election. He might possibly draw a respectable prize in the Kentucky lottery, but to be elected to office in Democratic Cambria under existing circumstances is a story only fit to be told to the inmate of a lunatic asylum. It is true that some of the over sanguine friends of Captain Lapsley, of Johnstown, who is one of the nominees for Assembly, entertain a faint hope that by some political miracle he may be elected, but their wish is father to the thought, and if Captain Lapsley himself cherishes such a belief he is laboring under a fatal delusion. In no event can he defeat either John Hannan or John Buck except by about four hundred Democrats proving recalcitrant to their duty and casting their votes for him. To suppose for one moment that they will do so is the wildest of political illusions. Three times in succession Samuel Henry has been elected to the Legislature from this county by Democratic votes, but that silly experiment would not be repeated if it were again a candidate at the coming election, and it never can be successfully followed in the case of Captain Lapsley, respectable and worthy a citizen as he is. As for his colleague, Mr. John C. Gates, we infer that he was put on the ticket more for ornament than use. John Buck will attend to the political destinies of John C. Gates in the northern section of the county and will teach him a lesson which he will long remember, and which will effectually and forever squelch his political aspirations. Hannan and Buck are the peers of Lapsley and Gates in every respect—they are both well known Democrats and have both been fairly nominated. They will receive the united and vigorous support of the Democracy of the county and that will be decisive of the contest.

An editorial article of unsurpassed magnificence which appeared in the Johnstown Tribune of last Friday, in reference to the candidates on the Democratic county ticket, has created a general feeling of disgust throughout the county. We had hoped that the present political campaign would be conducted by the press of both parties in the county without indulging in any personal attacks on the candidates, and that crimiination, which usually begets recrimination, would not form one of its prominent features. Such was our own settled and determined purpose; but the article in the Tribune referred to has sadly disappointed all our expectations. What political advantage does the editor of the Tribune expect to accomplish by his wholesale and indiscriminate abuse of the Democratic ticket? Does he imagine that all reason and common sense have fled from the minds of the Democratic voters. The county and "taken refuge in savage breast?" It would seem so, but we warn him now, at the very beginning of the contest, that he is hugging a fatal delusion to his soul. Are the Democrats of Cambria county all, or any portion of them, either such fools or knaves as to be seduced from their sense of duty and be driven from their political propriety by the base calumnies and personal insinuations of the Johnstown Tribune against the Democratic candidates? Such a mode of political warfare is a disgrace and will only react with tremendous and fatal effect against the party whose organ indulges in it. It is uncalculated for and beneath contempt.

Is it anything against the fair name and reputation of John Hannan that he has heretofore been defeated for Assembly by Samuel Henry? We are very sure that Mr. Henry is too much of a gentleman to say so. When Henry Clay, on a certain occasion, was defeated for Congress in his district, he told his constituents "to pick their flints and try it once more," and the "brave hunters of Kentucky," did try it once more, and the gallant Clay was triumphantly elected. So will it be with John Hannan. If John Buck was appointed post-master of the small village of Carroltown, with the approval of all its citizens, is that any valid reason why he is not fit to be nominated by his party as a candidate for Assembly? Because Wm. H. Rose was defeated for Assembly in 1871, no man will say that he is not now a fit candidate for District Attorney. If John G. Lake, who was defeated in convention for District Attorney, dresses after the manner and style of the editor of the Tribune, ought the former to be stigmatized as the Beau Hickman of Ebsenburg or the latter as the Beau Brummel of Johnstown? Forbid it decency and common sense.

George Myers, who is one of the Republican nominees for County Commissioner, and a highly respectable citizen of his own township, was defeated at the election two years ago for the same office, but do we therefore presume to say that he has no right to be again a candidate in 1874? Whenever we make that unwarranted assertion "may our right arm forget its cunning and our tongue cleave to the roof of our mouth." How often has Edwin A. Vickroy, an honored citizen of Southern Cambria, been defeated by Henry Scanlan, the Democratic candidate for County Surveyor? So often indeed that it may be said that the memory of man runneth not to the contrary." And yet Mr. Vickroy is again the Republican nominee, and if elected, as he will not be, against Henry Scanlan, would make a most competent officer.

In reference to the venomous attack against the County Commissioners, we have only this to say. Assuming that the County Auditors were correct in their report, the Commissioners promptly submitted the decision of the question as a matter of law to the Court, and the Court, after hearing the evidence, rejected all charges for daily pay while in the discharge of duties outside of their office, but allowed them all fair expenses, which Judge Dean fixed at a reasonable rate, and judgment was accordingly entered for the amounts thus ascertained against Anthony Anna and Wm. D. McClelland, two of the Commissioners—Edward Glass, deceased, the other Commissioner, not being charged by the Auditors in their report with owing anything to the county. They peaceably submitted and are abundantly able to pay the amounts found against them, and either have done so or will promptly do so at an early day. There was nothing whatever fraudulent in their conduct.

We will refer to this portion of the Tribune attack hereafter, and in the meantime we leave Martin F. Campbell, the successor of Edward Glass, and who has only held the office by appointment since the last June Court, to take whatever remedy he and his counsel may deem best to protect his reputation against the foul libel contained in the Tribune against him.

This has been "answered a fool according to his folly." HENRY HOPPLE, of Carrol township, who once claimed to be a Democrat of the first water, and acted with his party consistently at that time, is now the Republican candidate for Poor House Director. In 1860, this same Henry Hopple was the Democratic candidate for the same office and was defeated by Wm. Douglas, an old line Whig, of the same township, by a majority of 210. We do not say anything against him as a man and a citizen, for his personal character is without blemish, but it is none the less true that he has been in diligent and constant pursuit of the office for which he has just been nominated for fourteen years; and the question now presents itself to Democrats and Republicans alike, will you vote Henry Hopple, a chronic office-seeker on both sides of the political fence, who left the Democratic party because his ambition was not gratified, or will you vote for Charles Flick, an honest man and an unflinching Democrat, who is fully competent to discharge the duties of the office with honor to himself and credit to the county?

Justus F. Temple.

The Waynesburg Messenger gives the following sketch of the career of the Democratic candidate for Auditor General: Justus F. Temple, Esq., the present nominee for Auditor General, was born at Moredock's Cross Roads, Whiteley (now Greencastle) township, this county, on the 13th day of February, 1824, and is consequently now in his 51st year. His father died when he was but eight years old, leaving him, the eldest child, at that tender age, without means, not only to fight the battle of life for himself, but to support an energetic and devoted mother in raising a family of orphan children. At a very early age Justus went forth to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow, working for half a dollar a week. When a youth of some 18 years he commenced learning the coopering business, at which he continued to work for several years, and until by an accident he almost lost the use of one hand for manual labor. As he had always been remarkably studious, spending his nights and every leisure hour in self-instruction, he had acquired a very creditable English education and now determined to turn his attention to school teaching as the most available means of making a living. In those early days teachers in this section of the county were very moderate pay—Mr. Temple sometimes received only \$10.00 a month. Mr. Temple followed the profession of school teaching for ten or twelve years—working what he could at his trade night and morning and during vacations. He was married in 1852. In 1853, his name was announced by a friend, as a candidate for the office of County Auditor, before the Democratic primary elections. When Mr. Temple saw the announcement of his name in the Messenger, he hastened to the town to withdraw it from the list of candidates, as he did not feel able to undertake the office. He was, however, persuaded by the friends of the party to persevere in his candidature. He did so, and was nominated and elected, and made one of the most efficient Auditors the county has ever known. He was re-elected in 1857, and in 1861, and in 1865, and in 1869. In 1867, Mr. Temple was elected Register and Recorder, in which capacity he gave such universal satisfaction that he was re-nominated and re-elected in 1871, almost without opposition. Before his second term expired, he was again nominated and elected Prothonotary of the county for the term of three years, at the end of which time he was re-elected by a very large majority.

Mr. Temple commenced the study of law with Mr. Ripon in 1867, and in 1871, at the time he entered upon his duties as Register and Recorder, but could not be admitted to the Bar until after he left the Prothonotary's Office in 1869, since which time he has been practicing with much success. Mr. Temple has been most courteous, prompt and efficient in every position he has filled since his boyhood, and being careful and industrious, and with a first rate financier, he has acquired a very handsome estate for this section of the county. True, he has been fortunate in some money investments within the county, but the real basis of his success was his judgment, frugality and close attention to business. It is to such men that the State must look for an honest, economical and able discharge of official duties. Mr. Temple's only fault has been such as peculiarly qualify him for an able and efficient discharge of the duties pertaining to the position of Auditor General; and should the verdict of the people in November next be in his favor, the State will have secured the services of a faithful public servant in one of its most important official positions.

Our neighbor of the Republicans, in his last issue, in closing a creditable article in regard to the serenade given Mr. Temple, says: "It was not until the 19th ult. that Mr. Temple to any other name mentioned in the Convention for that office." In addition to the above extract we might state that we have heard of many Republicans who have been seen at the party and their purpose to vote for Mr. Temple in November.

THE OLDEST INHABITANT.—He has been found. But he comes not as we were wont to recognize him with ruddy cheek, acute nose and twinkling eyes, upon which rests a head venerable with the load of age and erect with the dignity and hearty good fellowship, which are to be found only in the maturity of unaborable experience. He is deaf and blind, feeble and hale, sour of visage and hoarse of voice. He grasps in the twink of the eye the past and in his dotage, builds for the future, plans which totter as his trembling hands construct them. We need not say that we refer to the writer of a double headed editorial in the Philadelphia Press of this morning, the purpose of which is to inform the public that the war has not yet ceased, and that the issues which were supposed to have been buried at Appomattox are still alive, that the hope of peace and reconciliation between conflicting sections has been but a dream, and that there is a spirit abroad in the land which is "outraging human rights and denying the truths we have written in letters of blood upon the statute-books of the Republic." Who is it writes thus? Barnum should secure him; he would be a greater curiosity than was Joyce Ketch, or Joe Jefferson ought to copy him; he is feebler than Rip Van Winkle. Certainly the best of our judgment would not devour children for deciding him as he passes along the street.—Lancaster Intelligencer.

In 1840, says the Pittsburgh Post, the Democratic party were put out of power, because of the one chamber "hard times." But the Democratic party did not control the banking interests of the country, which were in the hands of the Whigs, who claimed to represent "all the wealth" of the nation. Will the Democrats be held responsible because they had political control, and out they went? The panic of 1840 was nothing compared to the distress we are now enduring. The Radical party has a vast majority in Congress. It has the President. It has a large majority in the Legislatures of New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio. It has the States where most of the capital and industry of the country is concentrated. It has the Governors of these States. And above all, it exclusively controls from Washington to the mountains of the West. Now, if the Democratic party was made to suffer and to be out of power in 1840, because of the hard times, what can or will save the Radicals from paying the same penalty? Let us see whether a new administration will not better things.

The Baltimore American declares that it has retreated from the field disgusted and resolved to have nothing more to do with party affairs, and that those who worked to build up the republican party in Maryland have no more influence at Washington than a procession of newboys and boot blacks.

Republican Economy.

Among other things the Republican party propose to go before the people with in the approaching canvass is the cry of economy. We copy the resolution of its convention on this subject and the spirited comments of the Allegheny Democrat:

Resolved, That we congratulate the State and country on the economy, integrity and efficiency with which the State and national governments are now administered. "Economy" Where do you find it. Mr. Dech, the leader on the Republican side in Congress, in his speech in the House last winter, declared, and there was no one there to deny it, that the national expenditures had suddenly risen from \$200,000,000 to \$319,000,000 per annum. This increase of \$200,000,000 in a single year is a most extraordinary thing. It is a "wastefulness" spoken of in the above resolution. Nor do we see it in the increase of salaries of officials. President Grant not only signed the act of Congress which increased the salaries of the President, Supreme Judges and members of Congress, but he also actively bore in the Senate and House of Representatives for the passage of the said bill, by which his annual salary was increased from \$25,000, as formerly, to fifty thousand dollars per year. The House, when such men as Sunk, Bigler and Packer were Governors, with a Democratic legislature to assist them, had no such reckless extravagance. Then the Governor's salary was \$3,000. Now \$10,000. Then the Governor's messenger received \$400. Now \$1,200. Then the State Auditor received \$100. Now \$1,800. Then we had no house messengers. Then we had no house messengers performing the duties of the messenger. Then we pay to this new office \$800. Now the deputy secretary of the commonwealth received \$1,200 a year. Now \$2,500. Then we had no pages in the executive department. Now we have 100. Then the public grounds about the capital were cared for by an old man for \$200 a year. Now we pay for the same duty \$800. Then our Governor rented a house to live in and paid the rent out of his \$3,000 salary. Now we pay \$100,000 for the Governor and make a yearly appropriation for furniture amounting to more than the Governor's former salary. Then to inaugurate a Governor it cost some \$300 or \$400. Now \$4,000 or \$5,000. Then when an ex-Governor died he was buried at the expense of the State \$10,000. Now an ex-Governor it costs the people between \$4,000 and \$5,000. [See last Auditor, General's report concerning the funeral of Governor Geary.] Away with such "economy. The people want to know of it. How can it be that the wages of the carpenters and mechanics, who have lately had their wages reduced to less than living rates, relish seeing their hard earned money fleeced from them in the manner above shown, and then on top to read such a deceptive resolution as that at the polls in November.

A PENNSYLVANIA HEIRESS ELOPES WITH A NEGRO.—The said quiet portion of the county known as Warmistown is not greatly noted for a strange elopement. It seems that about a year since a fancy colored man named Joe Palmer came to Warmistown and engaged with Mr. John Thompson, one of the aristocratic citizens, as a man-of-all-work. Palmer's only fault was that he was a little too intimate with Miss Annie Thompson, the beautiful, refined, and accomplished daughter of his employer. Shortly afterward Palmer was taken ill, and Miss Thompson attended to him until his family prevented her by having him moved to the city. But since Miss Thompson's visits were clandestinely continued to him. After his convalescence it is reported that Palmer said he would be even with Thompson for sending him away from their residence during his illness.

Miss Thompson's father and mother did all they could to prevent any further intimacy between their daughter and Palmer, and she seemingly consented completely to their wishes. But neither they nor the father could prevent her from eloping with a stranger elopement. It seems that about a year since a fancy colored man named Joe Palmer came to Warmistown and engaged with Mr. John Thompson, one of the aristocratic citizens, as a man-of-all-work. Palmer's only fault was that he was a little too intimate with Miss Annie Thompson, the beautiful, refined, and accomplished daughter of his employer. Shortly afterward Palmer was taken ill, and Miss Thompson attended to him until his family prevented her by having him moved to the city. But since Miss Thompson's visits were clandestinely continued to him. After his convalescence it is reported that Palmer said he would be even with Thompson for sending him away from their residence during his illness.

As the young lady did not return at the time she informed her mother she would, a search was made for her, but she was found. The terribly distracted parent at once went to Philadelphia, but although a most persistent search was made nothing of the couple could be learned further than that Palmer was seen in the neighborhood of the hay market, Seventh and Columbia avenues, the day subsequent to the elopement. Miss Thompson is a great heiress, and has always been held in the highest esteem by the people of Warmistown. Her parents are heart-broken at her rash act. Further endeavors have been made for her recovery, but she has refused to return. The girl has been discovered. The detective report that she is not in Philadelphia, and are now endeavoring to ascertain whether she is in New York.—Phila. City Item.

A QUEER HEN STORY.—From West Chester, Pa., there comes the following sad story of a well-meaning hen: A man by the name of Lot Fithian, of that place, had been the owner of a hen, that, to all appearance, was just like others of her tribe, except that she had a peculiar habit of forming the functions of a well behaved man-chicken—she didn't lay any eggs. This was all the more singular when it was observed that she did not show a disposition to "cluck." The hen seemed to thrive upon it well, but it was evident she had something on her mind. She seemed weighed down with grief of some undischarged duty. A few days ago Mr. Fithian killed the chicken, and on dissecting her discovered twenty-eight full sized, well shaped eggs, the only difference between them and marketable eggs being that they were minus the hard shell. The cause of the poor hen's despondency was now explained. She had done her duty, had prepared her eggs for delivery, but owing to some obstruction nature refused to perform it. She was the only hen of the kind that had been allowed to live on we are not prepared to say; but it certainly is a strange freak of nature, the similitude of which we have never before heard of.

A SLIGHT MISTAKE.—There is a magistrate in a town in Indiana named Helsler. A clergyman in the same place was called upon by a young couple, not long since wedded, to join them in the holy bonds of matrimony. He asked the bridegroom (a soldier, by the way) for his marriage license. The man in blue responded that he had been engaged to the girl for four years, and thought that would do. The clergyman thought not, and remarked, as the speediest way to obtain a license: "You had better take your girl and go to Helsler." "You go to hell yourself!" rejoined the angry veterans. And seizing the bride by the arm, he dragged her from the house, wondering what manner of profane minister he had met with.—Exchange.

Catholics and Intemperance.

The Catholics of this country have done more, as a distinctive Church organization, toward stemming the tide of intemperance than any other Christian denomination. Perhaps the efficiency of its work in this direction is as much due to its thorough organization, onness of purpose, and the perfect control and discipline of its membership as any other cause. Indeed, we believe that to the implicit faith and reliance of Catholics in the teachings and moral exhortations of its clergy is to be attributed the great success which attends all movements of the Church in the way of moral, social and charitable work. We are led to these suggestions in view of the approaching National Convention of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America, which is to take place at Chicago on Wednesday, October 7th. The societies throughout the country are making early arrangements to be represented. The Metropolitan Union of New York City, comprising fifty societies, sends delegates at large, as well as others; and the Union of the Diocese of Brooklyn, twenty societies, has already sent its delegates. New Jersey, under the lead of its General Donohue, will be largely represented. The Union of America comprises five hundred societies, with a membership of over one hundred thousand. The New York, New Jersey, and New England delegates will leave in a body, and the delegates from the Metropolitan Union of New York City, comprising fifty societies, sends delegates at large, as well as others; and the Union of the Diocese of Brooklyn, twenty societies, has already sent its delegates. New Jersey, under the lead of its General Donohue, will be largely represented. The Union of America comprises five hundred societies, with a membership of over one hundred thousand. 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