

McPIKE, Editor and Publisher.

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

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LUME X.

EMENT OF SETTLEMENT

AN FIRMMING, Supervisor, DR.

a Supervisors of White Town-

EBENSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1876.

THE CANDIDATES AND THE PLATFORM.

Pen Portraits of the Democratic Nominces, as Drawn by the New York Tribune, a Republican Paper.

SAMUEL J. TILDEN. Gov. Samuel J. Tilden, the Democratic candidate for President, was born at New Lebauon, Columbia county, New York, March 15, 1814, near the close of the last war with England, and is a descendant of the best Puritan stock. One of his ancestors, Nathaniel Tilden, was Mayor of the City of Tenterden, Kent, in 1623. He was succeeded in that office by his cousin John, as he had been preceded by his uncle John in 1585 and 1600. In 1634, with nine other gentlemen of Kent, Nathaniel sailed for America in the ship Ann, and was one of the founders of the town of Scituate, Mass. His wife was Hannah Bourne, one of whose sisters married a brother of Gov.

Winslow, and another a son of Gov. Bradford. His brother Joseph Tilden was one of the consignors of the May Flower, and among his associates was Timothy Hatherby, who afterward married the widow of Nathaniel, and was a leading citizen of Scituate until expelled from public life for refusing to persecute the Quakers. Gov. Tilden's grandfather, John Tilden, came from Connecticut in 1790, and settled in Columbia county, N. Y., since then the residence of this branch of the family. His father was a farmer and merchant of New Lebanon, and a man of great natural ability and sound practical sense. His mother was descended from Wm. Jones, Lieutenant-Governor of the Colony of New Haven. When Samuel was fitted to enter

Yale College his father had already become a prominent man in his county, and was the correspondent and intimate friend of Silas Wright, Martin Van Buren, Michael Hoffman, the Livingstons, Wm. L. Marcy, and other leading politicians of that day. By these associations young Tilden was inspired to become a student of the great

questions of government and political affairs. At the age of 13 he was prepared for college. In the campaign of that year, which resulted in the re-election of President Jackson, there was a coalition between the National Republicans and the Anti-Masons. The success of the Democratic party depended on the breaking of this coalition. Young Tilden, who had even then mastered the leading questions of overnment, quietly wrote an analysis of

During the hight of the power of the Tweed Ring in 1869 an effort was made to | Constitutional Convention. In these days supersede him as the head of the State the question of State banks as opposed to

the contest, and was sustained by nearly advocate of the former, making an elabor-seven-eighths of the Convention. Early in ate speech in its favor. His views prevailed 1870 began the celebrated controversy con- and the system became so popular that its cerning the new charter of the City of New young defender was nominated for Con-Fork. Although standing well nigh alone, Mr. Tilden went to Albany, and on April 15, 1870, made a speech in scathing denun-lowing convention he was renominated ciation of the charter which restored the without opposition, and received an in-Tweed dynasty to power, not by the vote of the people, but by the Legislature. Bribery, however, had been so successfully carried on that the bill passed almost unanimously, and under it the notorious \$6,- souri Compromise of 1820, and virtually 000,000 robbery occurred. In 1871 he led abrogated the Clay Compromise of 1850. the revolt of 40,000 Democrats against the In company with forty-three of the eighty-Ring, and openly announced to the Democratic State Convention that he should oppose the Tweed nominees, and endeavor to In the following Congressional convention crush their power in the legislative bodies he was again nominated by his party, but of the State. He further declared that if the slavery agitation and his attitude tothis were considered irregular he would ward that question had reduced his popuresign his chairmanship of the State Committee and, going among his plundered fellow-citizens, make common cause with them for emancipation. That autumn he was elected to the Assembly for the express purpose of purifying the judiciary. His success in that direction is too well known to be dwelt upon here. By his famous analysis of the accounts of the Broadway Bank, and similar investigations, he furnished all the judicial evidence canvass that followed, he was defeated by by which the suits against the Ring could be maintained. After his arduous labors in this cause, Mr. Tilden made a short visit to Europe in 1873, his only extended vacation for a score of years.

By his bold acts against the Ring, Mr. Tilden made himself prominent in the work of Reform, and in 1874 was strongly urged opposing the war policy of the Administrato accept the Democratic nomination for | tion, and in the legislation looking to the Governor. Feeling that whatever might reconstruction of the Southern States he be the result of his administration, the moral effect of his election would be advantageous to the State and country, he ington, his diguified and genial manners consented to become a candidate. He was gaining him many friends; and, though in elected over Gov. John A. Dix (Rep.) and strong sympathy with the spirit of his party, Morgan H. Clark (Temp.) by a majority of 38,549, out of a total vote of 794,233. In 1868 Mr. Hendricks' name was presented His first message distinctly foreshadowed the controlling features of his administra- for President of the United States, and tion-Administrative Reform, and the res- | though warmly supported it was afterward toration of the financial principles which triumphed in the election of Jackson and him for Governor, and in the campaign he

relations of both cauals and railroads to the elected to the State Legislature : soon af- of the people and the non-payment of which is a disregard of the plighted faith of the na- selves. But their reformers are voted down 1850 he served as a member of the State Committee, to which he had succeeded on the free banking system came into promi-the death of Dean Richmond. He accepted nence, and Mr. Hendricks appeared 'as an

gress on the fifty-third ballot, and elected lowing convention he was renominated creased majority at the election. During this term of service, Stephen A. Douglas introduced his famous Kansas-Nebraska bill, which called for a repeal of the Missouri Compromise of 1820, and virtually eight Northern Democrats then in the House, Mr. Hendricks voted for the bill. larity, and gave the election to the Whig

candidate by a large majority. Mr. Hendricks, however, was high in the esteem of President Pierce, who, in 1855, a few weeks after his defeat, appointed him Commissioner of the General Land Office, a position which he continued to hold until 1859, being retained by Mr. Buchanan, when he resigned it to accept a nomination for Governor of his State. In the exciting a majority of 10,000 votes, and resumed the practice of his profession. Oliver P. Morton became Governor, and in 1862 Mr. Hendricks was elected United States Senator, where he at once took a distinguished position as a leader, and made a national opposed the measures of the party in power. Personally he was much esteemed in Washto the New York Convention as a candidate

tion. We denounce the improvidence which in eleven years of peace has taken from the people in the federal States thirteen times the whole amount of the legal-tender notes and squandered four times this sum in use-only be had by penceful civil revolution. less expenses without accumulating any re-

serve for their redemption. We denounce the financial imbecility and immorality of that party which during eleven years of peace has made no advance toward resumption-that instead has obstructed resumption by wasting our resources and exhausting all our surplus income, and while annually professing a return to specie payment has annually invented fresh hindrances thereto. As such a hindrance we denounce the resumption clause of the act of 1875 and we here demand its repeal. We demand a judicieus system of preparation by public economies, by official retrenchments and by wise finance, which shall enable the nation soon to assure the whole world of its perfect ability and its perfect readiness to meet any of its promises at the call of the creditors entitled to payment. We believe such a sys tem well devised and above all entrusted to competent hands for execution, creating at no time an artificial scarcity of currency and at no time alarming the people into a withdrawal of that vaster machinery of credit by which ninety-five per cent. of all business transactions are performed-a system open, public and inspiring general confidencewould from the day of its adoption bring

healing on its wings to all our harassed industrics and set in motion the wheels of commerce, manufactures and the mechanical arts, restore employment to labor and reuder in all its national sources the prosperity of the people,

Reform is necessary in the form and mode of federal taxation, to the end that capital may be set free from distrust and labor lightly burdened. We denounce the present tariff futies upon nearly four thousand articles as masterpiece of injustice, inequality and false pretence. It yields a dwindling not a yearly rising revenue. It has impoverished many industries to subsidize a few. It prohibits imports that might purchase the pro-ducts of American labor. It has degraded American commerce from the first to an inferior rank upon the high seas. It has cut down the sales of American manufactures at home and abroad, and depleted the re- I was arrested and fined \$20 for violating turns of American agriculture, an industry followed by half our people. It costs the people five times more than its products to the treasury, obstructs the processes of pro-duction and wastes the fruits of labor. It promotes fraud and fosters smuggling; enriches dishonest officials and bankrupts hon- I couldn't get into any more scrapes, and I est merchants, We demand that all custom sort o' hung on to the two dollars. An'

opense, federal, state and municipal. Our on Sunday; an' I hope I may die if I federal taxation has swollen from \$60,000,000 knowed it was Sunday. An' I had to sell in gold in 1860 to \$450,000,000 in currency in 1870. Our aggregate taxation from \$154,-000,000 in gold in 1860 to \$730,000,000 in 1870; or, in one decade, from less than \$5 than what I found next day it was worth to more than \$18 per head. Since the peace in the market ; then I lost two of the best cows you ever saw and they was took up debt and more than twice that sum for the and advertised and advertised, and all the federal government alone. We demand a time I was huntin' the whole country over frugality in every department and from ev- for 'em, and when I found them at last, the ry officer of the government, cosis was more than the cows were worth. Reform is necessary to put a stop to the The taxes came due and I didn't know it, profligate waste of public lambs and their diand the farm was sold and I had big costs version from actual settlers by the party in power, which has squandered two hundred to pay before I knowed a thing about it. Then I lost \$5 on a bet that Pendleton had millious of acres upon railroads alone, and a dead shure thing on the Democratic nomination, and another \$5 on a bet that out of thrice that number has disposed of less than a sixth directly to tillers of the soil. Belknap was Secretary of War, and I don't Reform is necessary to correct the omisknow anything about Beecher, Babcock, sions of Republican congresses and the ernor Blaine, nor anybody ; and every week rors of our treaties and our diplomacy, which have stripped our fellow-citizens of foreign since I stopped the paper I've paid out more money to get out of trouble than birth and kindred race recrossing the Atlanwould keep me in newspapers all my days. tic of the shield of American citizenship, Put my name on the list."-Burlington

NUMBER 25. in their conventions and displaced from the

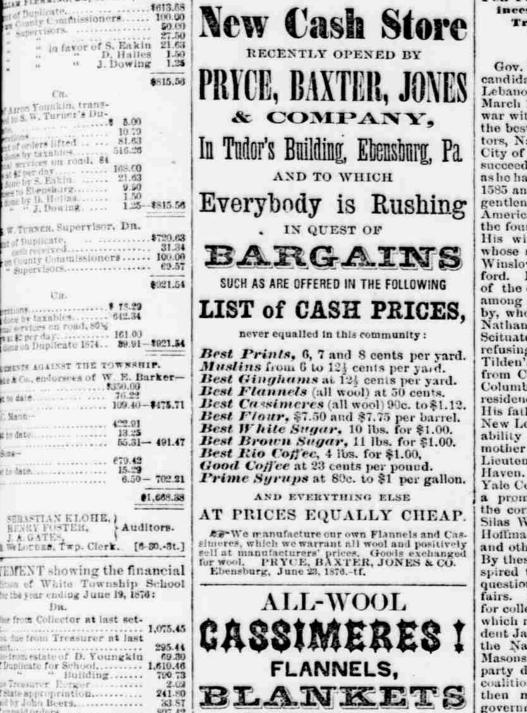
cabinet. The party's mass of honest voters are powerless to resist the 80,000 office-hold-We demand a change of system, a change of administration, a change of party, so we may have a change of measures and of men.

THE OLD SUBSCRIBER.

He came wearily up the sanctum steps esterday afternoon, and turned the waste asket upsido down and sat down on it with a sigh that might have been cut up into tornadoes and whirlwinds enough to go around half a dozen agricultural counties. He had a weary look about him, as though he had been trying to die, but could not find a doctor. His coat was ragged, and patched here and there with prosperous and clanish communities of cockleburs. His boots were of water-proof variety so arranged that if you stuck them in the river, the water would run out faster than it came in, We asked how he fared. and he glated savagely at a Kansas paper among our exchanges before he answered

sadly "Well, pretty miserable, thank ye. Ye see, times come on pretty hard, and it was pretty hard sleddin' to get along. I either had to sell the six dogs or cut down expenses some why else, and so I stopped the paper. I missed it powerful bad for the first few weeks, and then I kind o' got used to it. Borrowed it once an' a while here and there, but folks did not somehow appear to like to lend their newspapers, and so I finally lost sight of it altogether. Then trouble begun right off. First thing I knew I was arrested and fined \$20 for violating the game law. See, the thing had been changed a little, an' I didn't know nothing about it, but the judge said as how ignorance wasn't no excuse in these days when the State was so full of papers that you couldn't fire a stone out of the winder without hitting an editor. Then in a week the fishery law, and when I begged off and remitted two dollars of the fine for me to take a paper with. But I kind o' thought house taxation shall be only for revenue. • about two days after I was took up agin Reform is necessary in the scale of public and fined four dollars and costs for hunting

Hawkeye.



MAKE WAY

-FOR THE-

Tra. issied to Teachers., 1.240.00 for purchas-30.00 such for Budjinng. 745.0 " " Repairing 192.84 125.85 neued for salary of \$5.00 laded for John 23.87 it other expenses. 12.00 is to Collector ... 148.70 Commissionera 59.58 rensurer paid ... 20 00 522 89 " S. Eakens... " State of D. \$55.55 29.30-\$1.996.49 RESOURCES. from Joel A. Gates, \$ 947.34 Sam'l Eakins, \$35.85 "estate of D. 28.30-81.861.40 LIADIETTERS. Treasurer Berger ... 2.02 00 uopaid orders..... 577.42- 879.44 SERASTIAN KLOHB,) HENRY FOSTER, J.A. GATES, Auditors. DER, Twp. Clerk. [5-30.-31.] EIPTS & EXPENDITURES School District of Ebensburg for the year ending June 1st, 1876 : 128. min hands of Treasurer at last .\$1,189 79 huplinate for 1875-school pur-1,950.81 I Duplicate for 1874-building Ustate appropriation. from Cambria Twp. for \$3,978.49 CR.

807.42

424-42

271.56

123.90

\$1.996.49

Treasurer Bei Teachers Serretary, salary rut and repairs fiel and contingen-1 612 59 29.5.87 250.80 Centennial school

ETAXS, Secretary, "indersigned Auditors of the Borough angle report that we have examined ats and vouchers of the receipts and res of the School District of said Boryear ending June 1st, 1876, and JNO. E. SCANLAN, JOHN GETTINGS, JOHN GETTINGS,

TEMENT of the accounts of ector of Taxes, Treasurer of Bor-caurer of the School Board of Gallitor the year 1875 : Binnin GUTWALT, Collector, DR. \$530.84 Ca. 10.60 thed to Commissioners 6.45 24.74 80.05-4530 84 Canary, Borough Treasurer, DR. Hate Treasurer... 9.00 7.58 \$425.58 CR. but on orders cancelled 4 21.91

e la Treasurer's hands Ginson, School Treasurer, DR, Sitted from County Ca.

\$ 1.23 stamined the above accounts and find T. S. FLEMING. M. MEAGHER, M. F. KELLEY, Auditors. [23.-31.]

the political situation, showing that there could be no houest alliance. It was pub-YARNS, Etc. W E take pleasure in announcing to the public that the WOOLEN MILL recently owned by Messrs, T. M. Jones & Son, and lately bought lished in the Albauy Argus, and at once attributed to the pen of Martin Van Buren. the Democratic candidate for Vice Presiby us, has been thoroughly refitted throughout by adding dent. This was of course denied in self-

NEW MACHINERY AND STEAM POWER. covered, it brought him at once into full and by enlarging our buildings. We have spared fellowship with all his father's distinguishno expense to fit up our Mill with the best of ma-chinery, and can confidently recommend our Cas-simeres, Flaunels, Blankets, &c., as being equal ed friends. In gave him high rank among the seniors of the party, which he held for in style and finish to any brought from the East-ers markets. Our goods are guaranteed a period of twenty years, until the death of Dean Richmond, when he became its ALL WOOL, and No Shoddy or Cotton leader.

Two years later he entered Yale College, a year in advance of the noted class in

25 Per Cent. Lower Waite, Judge Pierrepont, and Profs. Lyman and Silliman. Here he became proficient CUSTOM WORK in all branches, but continued his studies with such close application that he was entrusted to us will receive special attention, and at prices to suit the times. 43° Ask your merchant for Ebensburg Cassi-mercs, and if he has none send to us for samples obliged to leave college before completing his course. His health seemed irretrievably gone, and he was taken home by his father, without any idea of returning. After

ing fame as a public debator.

TERMS--CASH. some rest and suitable treatment, however, he so far recovered his health as to be able Goods Exchanged for Wool, to make several speeches in the Fall upon Gen. Jackson's great contest with Ebensburg Woolen Co. Bank of the United States. In 1834 he Ebensburg, June 9, 1876.-tf. entered the University of New York, where FINANCIAL REPORT of Croyle he completed his academic education. He then entered the law office of the late Judge Township School District for the year John W. Edmonds, in this city, where he

ending June, 1876 : enjoyed peculiar facilities for the prosecu-P. M. BROWN, Treasurer, DR. tion of his favorite studies of law and
 To balance at last settlement.
 # 61.77

 " cash rec'd of A. H. Penrod.
 2.00

 " State appropriation.
 182.28

 " cash of A. H. Penrod.
 3.00

 " E. Paul, Collector.
 971450

 " D. Boyle.
 183.30
 politics. The accession of Martin Van Buren to the Presidency in 1837 was followed by the most trying financial revulsion \$1,853.85 University, the President issued a message CR. By am't of orders cancelled.....\$1,251.75 " cash returned to D. Boyle.. 50 " Tinasurer's per cent...... \$7.07-\$1,279 19 calling for a special session of Congress and recommending the separation of the Government from the Treasury, and the creation of a fiscal system known as the Inde-pendent Treasury. This measure provoked a voluminous and acrimonious debate We, the undersigned Auditors of Croyle Township, do report that we have examined the above accounts of the Treasurer of Common Schools and accounts of the Treasurer of Common Schools and find them correct, as above stated. Witness our hands, the 3d day of June, 1873, JAS. A. SKELLEY, JOS. W. PRINGLE, WM. F. MCCONNELL. Attest-N. S. GEORGE, Clerk.

used in any shape. Our prices are

THAN EVER DEFORE OFFERED.

by mail, or call at our Mill.

A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. Estate of JOSEPH HERSCHELL, dec'd Notice is hereby given that letters of adminis

Notice is nereby given that letters of adminis-tration, com issiance in cruczo on the estate of Joseph Herschell, late of Carroll towaship, de-ceased, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are noticed to make assume that the said estate are noticed All persons interests and those he viag claims against it are requested to present the same duly authenticated for sottlement. DECKLA HERSCHELL, JACOB YEAGLEY, Carroll'Twp., June 2, 1876.-6t.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE. Estate of ANTHONY MOHLER, dec'd Letters testamentary on the estate of Anthony Mohler, late of Barr township, Cambria county, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, residing in said township, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make im-mediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settle-ment. JOHN SOISSONG, Sr., Executors, JULIAN MOHLER, Barr Twp., June 2, 1876.-6t.

A GENTS WANTED IN EVERY TOWN AND COUNTY for a neat little volume containing the DECLARATION OF IN DEFENDENCE, with autographs and correct like

DEFENDENCE, with autographs and correct like-nesses of ALL the signers; also the house in which the Declaration was written, the State House in 1776, Carpenter's Hall, and the old Liberty Bell; 20 pp. Sample copy, post-paid, 10 cents. Agents can make \$5 per day easily with this little work. Send for sample copy and circular to HANCOCE PUB, Co., 30 N. 5th st., Philadelphia. 6-16.-3t.

A DMINISTRATION NOTICE. Estate of RICHARD SANDERSON, dec'd. Letters of administration on the estate of Rich-ard Sanderson, late of Consmaugh borough, de-consed, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested 4.22 to make prompt payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly an-980.30 161.82 thenticated for settlement. J. H. HITE, Administrator, June 2, 1876.-61.* 6,00

 Ar a baptizing last week, the cont collar manners were life and gening manners were life and locked with the contagion of misrule, and locked the body politic and least the prosperity of an inflastious people in the States, coming often in competition in fact the and main the manners and no reform. He deal and and the preachis and will be approved by the Cont of Common life and substantial (life scheduler), with Mr. Morton, with whom his change of success were about as those of Caleb beat meters, if no sufficient reason be shown to the contary's Office, Ebenaburg, June 19, 1876.
Prothonotary's Office, Ebenaburg, June 19, 1876. \$1.152.34

defense, and when the real author was dis-Gov. Tilden made every effort to avert it, was perfectly decided and clear. It was to maintain the integrity of our territory and

restoration of the Union was the only possiwhich were Wm. M. Evarts, Chief Justice

North and South. the nut, is now partially silvered by age.

THOMAS A. HENDRICKS.

Thomas Audrews Heudricks, present Governor of Indiana, who was nominated yesterday for Vice-President of the United States by the Democratic party in conventhat had yet occurred in our history. Dur- tion at St. Louis, has been for many years ing Mr. Tilden's summer vacation at the one of the best-known and most popular men in his party in the Western States, He has been long in public life having begun his career as a member of the Indiana State Legislature in 1848; the frequent contestant with Mr. Morton for the honors which his State could bestow, his political life has been marked by defeats as well as throughout the country. In September a successes : once failing of an election to series of papers, signed "Marshall," appeared in the Albany Argus, contesting in winning it : and though a member of the wisdom of the President's recommenda- | Congress for many years, being for a long tions, and inviting resistance to their adop- time the acknowledged leader of the Democracy in the lower House, he was thrice tion. Mr. Tilden defended the President's a defeated candidate-once for Congress policy in a series of articles signed "Crino," and twice for Governer of Indiana. Mr. which were for a long time attributed to Hendricks belongs to a family long devoted the pen of Esek Cowen, then one of the to public life. His grandfather was a mem-Justices of the Supreme Court of the State. ber of the Pennsylvania State Legislature Ilis speech in reply to Senator Talmadge during Washington's administration; his in the fall of 1838 also added to his growfather's house was a home of politicians; and an uncle of his was one of the secretar Upon his admission to the bar, Mr. Tilden opened an office in Pine st., which will | ies of the Indiana State Constitutional Conocratic Governor of the State in 1819, and the leading Democrats. In 1844 he founded, in connection with John L. O'Sullivan, a Senator. The grandfather traced bis denewspaper called the Daily News. The scent to a Huguenot family that escaped to Holland and afterward found its way journal was a success, and had great influence in the Presidential campaign. Afto America. The father and mother of ter the election Mr. Tilden presented his entire interest in the property to his col-league. In 1846 Mr. Tilden was returned from this city as a member of the Assem-Democrat, John Hendricks added to the simplicity and purity of his life a plain and solid intelligence united to a firm independence and great force of will. The mother Tilden bore a conspicuous part. About was of Scotch origin, a native of Chambersburg, Penn., member of a family belonging sulted in Mr. Tilden's partial withdrawal to the Scotch Covenanter school, and possessed in a noteworthy degree the sterling

Of such ancestors and with those antecedents Thomas A. Hendricks was formed to gain the esteem, affection, and trust of his associates. Born in Muskingum counhis professional duties. During this period | ty, Ohio, Sept. 7, 1819; removed at three his was nearly or quite the largest and most lucrative practice in the country conducted by any single lawyer. His name is imperishably associated with some of the 1841, he was admitted to the bar in 1843. has honey-combed the offices of the federal most remarkable forensic struggles of our His success in practice was at once rapid government itself with incapacity, waste and time. His connection with the Bardell- and substantial; his pure life and genial frand, infested States and municipalities

Van Buren. His war upon the Canal Ring became an advocate of the Pendleton and his efforts to secure a reduction in Greenback theory. But he was defeated, State taxes were so successful and so con- and resumed the practice of his profession, sistent with the pledges made during his expressing an earnest desire to remain canvass that in the election of 1875 the can- thereafter a private citizen. The law firm didates identified with his policy were tri- of which he became a member was Henumphantly elected. Till the war came dricks, Horde & Hendricks, which did an immense business, his share of the receipts but when his efforts failed his path of duty from old cases in a single half year after he retired from the firm having been \$11,000. But he did not adhere to his resolution, the supremacy of the constitutional author- though he strongly protested when urged ities. When Mr. Lincoln made his first, as the Democratic candidate for Governor call for 75,000 troops he maintained that in 1872, and being unanimously nominated he should have called out 500,000. In the he was elected by a large majority. The Convention of 1864 he insisted that the term of his office expires on Jan. 1, 1877. Gov. Hendricks is a man of medium

ble basis of an adjustment between the hight and well-formed frame, with large features, florid complexion, and has side-Mr. Tilden is a bachelor, and a man of whiskers. His eyes are large and blue, cultivated literary and artistic tastes. His his face expressive, and when he is speaklaw library is excelled by none in this city, ing, is very animated. His habits are and he also possesses a rare collection of simple. In early life he acquired practooks on political economy and finance and tices of economy, and while living in Washin general literature. He preserves his ington found \$5,000 sufficient to meet his health by frequent out-door exercise, and expenses. Socially he is always found is often seen in the Park on horseback or agreeable, and some one has described him behind his well known roadsters. He is as "a man of strong and generous instincts; now in his 63d year, is five feet ten inches of great simplicity and kindness of heart, in hight and has what is called the purely and of a most charitable and confiding nervous temperament, with its usual ac- temper." Though not a scholarly man, companiment of spare figure, blue eyes, and he has a warm love of books and art, his fair complexion. His hair, originally chest- home in Indianapolis being plentifully supplied with rare works of art and choice books. Though the classic orators have had little attraction for him, the modern masters he greatly admires. Of Webster he has said. "Of all orators that ever lived, I esteem him the greatest and graudest. He admired Clay and Calhoun, but esteemed Jackson and Douglas the greatest of party leaders. In business affairs he acts with the same care and caution that are shown in his public life. He has accumulated a fortune valued at \$150,000, and no suspicion of corruption has ever attached to him. Mr. Hendricks is married, bet has no children. His wife is a woman of

Episcopalian. THE PLATFORM.

adopted by the Democracy at St. Louis : We, the delegates of the Democratic party of the United States in national convention assembled, hereby declare the administration of the federal government to be in arg-ent need of immediate reform, and do hereby enjoin upon the nominees of this convention and for the Democratic party in each State a zealous effort and co-operation to this end, and do bereby appeal to our fellow citizens of every former political connection to undertake with us this first and most presslong be remembered as a favorite resort for | vention which met in 1816, was also Dem- | ing patriotic duty. For the Democracy of the whole country we do here reaffirm our for two terms was chosen United States Senator. The grandfather traced bis de. Union, our devotion to the constitution of the United States, with its amendments, universally accepted as a final settlement of the controversies that engendered civil war, and do here record our steadfast confidence Gov. Hendricks possessed many of the virtues of private life. In religion a stanch ment; in absolute acquiescence in the will Presbyterian, and in politics a life-long of the majority, the vital principle of republics; in the supremacy of the civil over the military authority; in the total separation of Church and State for the safety alike of civil and religious freedom; in the equality of all citizens before just laws of their own enactment; in the liberty of individual conduct unvexed by sumpthary laws; in the faithful education of the rising generation, that they may preserve, enjoy and transmit these best conditions of human happiness and hope, the noblest products of a hundred years of tion becoming her deep religious character, Of such ancestors and with those antecethese our rights, it behooves a free people to practice also that eternal vigilance which is the price of liberty. Reform is necessary to rebuild and establish in the hearts of the whole people of the Union, eleven years ago happily rescued from the danger of a corrupt centralism which, after inflicting on ten being graduated from Hanover College in States the rapacity of carpet-bag tyrannics,

the people have paid to their tax-gatherers more than thrice the sum of the national

and exposed our brethren of the Pacific coast to the incursions of a race not spruag from the same great parent slock and in fact now by law denied citizenship through naturali zation, as being neither accustomed to the fraditions of a progressive civilization nor exercised in liberty under equal laws. denounce the policy which thus discards the liberty-loving German and tolerates the revival of the Coolie trade in Mongolian women, imported for immoral purposes, and Mongolian men hired to perform servile labor contracts, and demand such modification of the treaty with the Chinese empire or such egislation by Congress, within a constitu ional limitation, as to prevent the further mportation or immigration of the Mongolian

Reform is necessary and can never be effected but by making it the controlling issue of elections and lifting it above the two false issues with which the office-holding class and the party in power seek to amother it the false issue with which they would enkindle sectarian strife in respect to public schools, of which the establishment and support belougs exclusively to the several States and which the Democratic party has cherculture and character. In religion he is an ished from their foundation and resolved to maintain without partiality or preference for any class, sect or creed, and without contributing from the treasury to any of the Following is the full text of the platform false issues by which they seek to light anew the dying embers of sectional hate between kindred peoples, once unnaturally estranged, but now re-united in one indivisible republic and a common destiny.

Reform is necessary in the civil service. Experience proves that the efficient economical conduct of the governmental business is not possible if its civil service be subject to change at every election, to be a prize fought for at the bailot-box, to be a brief reward of party zeal instead of posts of honor assigned for proved competency and held for Edelity in the public employ; that the dispensing of patronage should neither be a tax upon the time of all public men nor the instrument of their ambition. Bere, again, professions falsified in the performance attest that the party in power can work out no practical or salutary reform.

Reform is necessary even more in the high-er grades of public service. The President, Vice President, Judges, Senators, Represent atives, Cabinet officers, and all others in authority, are the public servants. The offices are not a private perquisite, they are a public trust. When the annals of this re-public show the disgrace and censure of a Vice President; a late Speaker of the House of Representatives marketing his rulings as a presiding officer ; three Senators profiting secretly by their votes as law-makers; five chairmen of leading committees of the House of Representatives exposed in jobbery; a late Secretary of the Treasury forcing balances in the public accounts; a late Attorney General misappropriating public funds; a Secretary of the Navy enriched or enrich-ing friends by percentages levied off the profits of contracts with his department; an ambassador to England censured in a dishonorable speculation; the Fresident's priupon the revenue; a Secretary of War impeached for high crimes and confessed misemeanors, the demonstration is complete

and a second of a second build

A PRINTER'S DREAM. - A printer sat in is office chair, his boots were patched and his coat threadbare, and his face looked weary and worn with care, while sadly thinking of business debt, old Morpheus slowly around him crept, and before he knew it he soundly slept; and, sleeping, he dreamed that he was dead, from trouble and toil his spirit had fled, and that not even a cow bell tolled for the penceful rest of his cow hide sole. As he wandered among the shades that smoke and scorch

in lower Hades, he shortly observed an iron door, that creakingly swung on hinges ajar, but the entrance was closed by a red hot bar, and Satan himself stood peeping out, and watching for travelers thereabout, and thus to the passing printer spoke, and with growling voice that echoes woke: "Come in, my dear, it shall cost you nothing, and never fear; this is the place where I cook the ones who never pay their subscription sums, for though in life they may escape, they will find when dead it is too late ; I will show the place where I melt them thin, with red-hot chains and scraps of tin, and also where I comb each head with broken glass and melted lead; and if of refreshments they only think, there's boiling water for them to drink ;

there's the red hot grindstone to grind down each nose, and red hot rings to wear on their toes, and if they mention they don't like fire, I'll sew up their mouths with red-hot wire ; and then, dear sir, you should see them squirm while I roll them over and cook to a turn." With these last words the printer awoke, and thought it all a practical joke ; but still at times so real did it seem that he cannot believe it was a dream ; and he often thinks with a chuckle and grin, of the fate of those who save their tin, and never pay the printer.

A DACOTAH man got mad at the editor and stopped his paper. The next week he sold all his old corn four cents below the market price ; his place was sold for taxes because he didn't know that they were due; he lost the nomination for supervisor because he only heard of it three days before the convention adjourned ; he lost ten dollars by betting on Columbia two days after Cornell had won both races ; he was arrested and fined eight dollars for going hunting on Sanday, and he paid \$300 for a lot of forged notes that had been advertised. and the public cautioned not to negotiate them, two weeks, Then he paid a great big Irishman \$3 to kick him all the way to the newspaper office, where he paid four years' subscription in advance, and made the editor swear to a written agreement to wate secretary harely escaping conviction knock him down and rob him if he ever upon trial for guilty complicity in frands ordered his paper stopped again.-Exchange.

Ar a baptizing last week, the cont collar

bly and also as a member of the Constitutional Convention. In all the more important discussions in the two revisions of the State Constitution of 1846 and 1867 Mr. this time (1847) various circumstances refrom politics. He devoted himself to his qualities of good sense and straightforward profession, and it was not many years beprobity united to a mild and gentle disposifore he became as well known at the bar as he had before been known as a politician. He inherited no fortune, and his labors for the State and in his profession had not thus far been incrative. From 1857 until 1869 politics was not allowed to interfere with