Democratic State Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR, ANDREW H. DILL, of Union County. FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, JOHN FERTIG, of Crawford County. FOR SUPREME JUDGE, HENRY P. ROSS, of Montgomery County. SECRETARY INTERNAL AFFAIRS,

J. SIMPSON AFRICA, of Huntingdon. Democratic District Ticket.

FOR CONGRESS. Que. A. H. COFFROTH, of Somersel.

Democratic County Ticket.

ASSEMBLY. JOHN FRALON, Ebensburg. REGISTER AND RECORDER. JOHN G. LAKE, Ehensburg. THRASURER. DR. A. YEAGLEY, Johnstown. COMMISSIONERS.

JOHN CAMPBELL Conemand Borough; GEORGE GURLEY, Ebensburg. POOR DIRECTOR. JESSE PATTERSON, Johnstown. SUBVEYOR. HRNRY SCANLAN, Carrolltown. AUDITORS. PRILIP, D. SKRLLY, Portage Twp.; PATRICK DILLON, Elder Twp.

tion, at the approaching election.

and published elsewhere, in which he dis- it is without a shadow of foundation. And cusses the money question. Mr. Dill thus has this balloon of Lilly's, inflated speaks so plainly and so directly to the with perjury, when pricked with the pin ficulty in comprehending the sound and earth. Of course we do not expect that practical views he enforces.

off r" in its prospectus published else- until the election. He delights in such World, an eight-page paper, from now un- political opponent knows no such word as til January 1, 1879, (three months), for ten fail. But it is now harmless for mischief. sents, postage prepaid. The same edition and having, like spurious coin, been nailed of the paper will be sent for one year for to the counter, there it will remain. one dollar, or for six months for fifty cents,

Missouri has her Harry White just the same as Penusylvania. His name is John T. Crisp, and he too is running for Congress. As White's soul yearns for the Conemaugh and the Kiskiminetas, so Crisu's heart bleeds for the Missouri, and he says to the voters of his district : "Elect me to Congress and I will make a channel in that mighty stream twenty feet deep from the Yellowstone to the mouth, and when it is done I will turn my eyes to heaven and say : 'Look at it. What God intended that great river to be, I, Crisp, have made it." And White says to his constituents: "Elect me to Congress and I will slackwater the Kiskiminetas and the Conemaugh from the month of the one to the headwaters of the other, and when it is done I will turn my eyes to beaven and say: 'Look at it! What God intended these two little streams to be, 1, White, have made them.' "

On Tuesday next the election in Ohio, Indiana and Iowa will take place. Congressmen will be elected in each State. while in the two latter States members of the Legislature will also be elected. As the Greenback party is in the contest fully equipped with its candidates, we will not attempt to express an opinion as to the resalts. At best it would only be a mere guess. Whatever may be the complexion of the Legislature in Indiana, it is admitted that Daniel W. Voorhees has made the most brilliant campaign ever known in that State, and that as a stump speaker he stands unrivalled in the great West, which has produced so many well known men of that type. He has labored both night and day-has addressed over seventy-five mass meetings, as well as numerous township meetings in close counties-and if he does not win success, he has shown that he em-

THE venomous assaults of the Johnstown Tribune in its weekly edition upon Gen. Coffroth are growing small by degrees and beautifully less. It commenced three weeks ago with a broadside of almost eighteen columns but was only able last Friday to furnish an installment of three. If its editor perseveres in repeating his charges, it may be that eventually he will believe in them himself, for some men are so peculiarly constituted as to esteem a lie well stuck to as good as the truth. How many votes the Tribuns will succeed in making for Coffroth is a question which the Republicans in this section of the form, county are just now anxiously discussing. It certainly will not drive any votes away from him, for as an old and knowing negro by hard work and economy had become in Greenville. South Carolina, said to a independent, had a daughter that was young colored brother who was denouncing slowly dying of consumption. As her mother would not even give her child the Wade Hampton when he visited that place necessaries of life, the invalid requested three weeks ago : "Young man, stop-a the authorities to admit her to the poordimmycratic candidate is jist like bar meat
—the more you chaw it, the bigger it swells."

After Coffroih is elected the Tribune man will be amazed at the size of the piece of

Strangers interfered and hired a carrage, signed to the piece of the piece dimmycratic candidate is jist like bar meat house. While she was there the mother will be amazed at the size of the piece of Strangers interfered and hired a carrage, Fo.nerset "bar meat" which for the past but when the poor girl died it was with

Lilly's Lie Nailed and Clinched.

Two years ago last March, William Lilly, before the House Judiciary Committee, then investigating a charge against Charles The Cadelship Story Contradicted Hayes, a member from Alabama, of baving received several bundred dollars for appointing a young man named Beardsler, from New York, to a Cadetship at West Point. One of Lilly's specialities was that organ) in its issue of September 13th : of buying Cade'ships from members of the House, and he was to swear the charge against Hayes through before the committee. In the course of his testimony he stated that about twelve years before that he had paid A. H. Coffroth, then a member, six eight or nine hundred dollars to appoint a young man to the Naval Accademy at Annapolis; that he had received \$1,200 from the young man's friends with which to purchase the appointment; that he never saw the young man; that he could not tell his name, but that he resided in New York, or in its vicinity. The editor of the Johnstown Tribune rolled this story of Lilly's under his tongue as a sweet morsel, and scattered several thoussand copies of his paper containing it throughout this Congressional district, in order to injure Gen. Coffroth and defeat his election. The name of the naval cadet appointed by Gen. Coffroth was Edward J. Berwind, who then resided at Saxton, in Bedford county, and a gentleman named John Fulton, then also living in Saxton, but now a resident of Johnstown, gave In the Sheriff's election proclamation him (Berwind) a letter of introduction to will be found an act of Assembly, passed Gen. Coffroth, urging his appointment, last winter, for the taxation of dogs and and it was made. We now ask any honest the protection of sheep. Every voter man to turn to another part of our paper should read the act, as it will be submitted and read the letters from Edward J. Berto the people for their approval, or rejec- wind and his brother, Charles F. Berwind, to Mr. Fulton, in reference to this matter, and then tell us what they think of Lilly WE direct the attention of our readers and his sponsor, the Johnstown Tribune. to that portion of the speech of Hon. A. H. We knew and said it was a lie at the very Dill, delivered at Greensburg last week outset, and both the Berwinds show that subject, that no one can have the least dif- of truth, collapsed and fallen flat to the the Tribune will retract the libel, its editor Coffroth, I am drawn slightly into this political not being a man of that kind, but look for THE New York World makes a "special him to reaffirm it as it suits him from now where in our paper, to furnish the Weekly low arts, and in the work of defaming a

---with the postage prepaid. Most persons F. P. Dewees, Chairman of the Greenwill be surprised at these remarkably low back State Committee, and Francis W. offers, but as the World never proposes to Hughes, the Gamaliel of the Greenback do anything that it does not perform, it party in this State, both reside in Pottswill make its offer good to any and all per- ville, and both of them having traveled exsons who comply with its terms. Read the tensively over the State since the comprospectus, and accept our pledge that for mencement of the present campaign, ought ten, one hundred, or fifty cents, you can to be able, from what they have seen and read the neatest, most dignified, and in heard, to form a reasonably intelligent every respect the most interesting Demo. opinion of the relative strength of the eratio paper published in the United three candidates for Governor-Dill. Hoyt and Mason. They are as wide apart, however, as the north and south poles. When Dewees returns from the interior of the State to the Girard House, in Philadelphia, he does not hesitate to say that the contest is between Dill and Mason, and that Hoyt is practically out of the race. On the very same day, Mr. Hughes makes the statement to a newspaper reporter in the oil region, that either Hoyt or Mason will be elected, and that Dill will be distanced. coming out the hindmost of the three .-We have here a very remarkable difference of opinion between two Greenback leaders, whose opportunities for obtaining reliable information have been precisely the same. and the conclusion is irresistible that the estimate of neither of them is worth a rew of pins. No two intelligent Democrats, nor any two intelligent Republicans in the State, would express opinions so directly in conflict with each other. Last year, Dewees, who was then as now the official head of his party, predicted a Greenback vote in Philadelphia of at least thirty thousand, whereas it was only a little over fits thousand, while Hughes claimed one hundred and fifty thousand in the State,

Cassandra did at the siege of Troy. THE delegates to the Democratic State Convention of Massachusetts who refused to take part in Ben Butler's political circus at Worcester, met at Faneuil Hall, in Boston, on last Wednesday week, and nominated a full State ticket, headed by Judge Abbott for Governor. They have thus asserted their own integrity and maintained the regular organization of their party, which is far more important and infinitely more honorable than any temporary success they might have achieved under the leadership of a political buccaneer like Butler. mently deserves it. The race, however, We are fully prepared for the development is not always to the swift, nor the battle to of some rich and rare results in several States at the November election, but we will not conclude that the end of all earthly things is about to happen, even if in the boiling of the political cauldron the hero of Fort Fisher should float to the surface as the next Governor of the old Bay State. He seems just now to have under his control some of the most powerful elements of success, and that it is so is one of the greatest wonders of the day. We are aware that the political sins of the people of Massachusetts have been great, and it may be that in obedience to the mysterious ways of Providence they can only be sufficiently atoued for by a visitation of Butlerism in its worst and most aggravated

two months he has been trying to masti- great difficulty that her miser mother could be induced to bury her decently.

Another Lie Nailed. of Washington, was examined as a witness General Coffroth Vindicated and the Liars Exposed!

by the Cadet and his Brother!

The following false and malicious charge

Johnstown Tribune (General Campbell's Prominent among the disreputable acts of the Democratic nominee for Congress, stands the Naval Cadetship sale. We do not originate this charge, nor do we allude to it simply as a charge, but we go further and name it as a fact, substantiated by sworn testimony elicited in the course of a Congaessional investigation, conducted under the anspices of the XLIVth Congress—a Democratic Congress. The history of this case is as follows: William Lilly, a Domocratic attorney-atlaw, then as now a resident of Washington City, purchased of Alexander H. Coffcoth, le the latter was a member of Congress, the nomination to a Naval Cadetship for a young man named BERWIND, who professed to be a resident of Saxton, Bedford county, in Mr. Coffroth's Congressional dis-For this service Mr. Lilly received \$1.200 from Mr. BERWIND'S friends or relatiyes, which he agreed to divide with Mr. Coffroth. When he proceeded to pay Mr. Coffroth the \$600 due to him, Mr. Coffroth borrowed \$200 or \$300 of Mr. Lilly's share and never repaid him the amount so borrowed, thus realizing \$800 or \$900 for his services by a piece of sharp practice. This occurred during the years of 1864 to 1866, and the facts in the case, though often suspected, were not really made public until an nvestigation in 1876 accidentally revealed the injouitous transaction.

The following letters, which came into Gen. Coffroth's possession on Friday last, show how utterly false and malicious the above infamous attack of the Tribune is : JOHNSTOWN, PA., Sept. 26, 1878.

Hon, A. H. Coffront, Somerset, Pa.:

Dear Sir-I enclose letters from the Messrs.

Berwind bearing on the charges made in the Johnstown Weekly Tribune of the 13th Inst. I have made inquiries from a sense of duty, I was mainly instrumental in sending Mr. E. J. Berwind to you for his appointment.

The letters are full and emphatic in the total annihilation of the Lilly assertions.

From a long acquaintance with these gentle-ien, I beg to assure you that you can place the allest confidence in them. What they have ullest confidence in them. What they have tated in these letters will be, if necessary, sup-demented in any legal shape that may be demanded. They are high-toned, moral gentle-men. Very respectfully, John Fulton.

JOHNSTOWN, PA., Sept. 20, 1878. E. J. BERWIND, Esq.:

Dear Sir—I enclose you a copy of the Johnstown Weekly Tribune. In it you will see some very serious charges made against Hon, A. H. firsth on account of your appointment to the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

storm circle. I write you, therefore, to inquire if these charges are true or untrue. Did your parents reside in New York State? Did you pay or eside in New York State? Did you pay or cause to be puld to Gen. Coffroth \$1,200 for your Did you or your agents, by Wil appointment? iam Lilly, pay for your appointment in cash, in any other way? Please look over Lilly's sworn statement and

let me know the truth or faisity of it. I feel that we should vindicate Gen. Coffroth if innocent in this matter. JOHN FULTON.

42 WEST 20TH ST., NEW YORK,) Sir-My attention having been called to a copy money was paid to Hon, A. H. Coffroth, Reprentutive of the 16th Pennsylvania District in the Congress of the United States, for my nomination as a Cadet to the Naval Academy at Anpolis, in 1865. I beg to say, as an act of simple istice and right, that such charge is utterly

oundless. The circumstances connected with when my nomination to the Cadetship was made I resided at Saxion, Bedford county, at and in the immediate vicinity of which place my home had been for a period of two years and everal months. My parents then resided and till reside in Philadelphia, never having been esidents of any other State than Pennsylvania I made the application of my own volition, without the knowledge of my parents or rela-

My first application was for an appointment at large from President Lincoln, and was en-dorsed by Senator Cowan, Coi. John W. Forney, Congressman Hale, and others. President Lin-coln received me very kindly, but stated that at the time he feared he could not give me an my application to the representative of the triet, being in this endorsed by Mr. John nd Mining Engineer of the Hunting don'and Broad Top Railroad Company, residen at Saxton, and by other citizens of that iplace passed through the regular course at the Acamy, graduated in 1869, served nine Years i be navy, and was retired in 1875 for injuries rethe performance of dury at sea. In ring all this service, covering thirteen years, I never heard any charge of irregularity made or intimated against my nomination and ap-

made no promise of money or any other compensation for securing my nomination; never myself paid any one for such nomina-tion, and never heard of money being paid or promised by my relatives or friends, or expectd by those who had aided me in any way to seed by those who had aided me in any way to secure the position. To the best of my knowledge, I never saw Mr. Lilly, upon whose evidence the charge against Mr. Coffroth is based, and certainly never had any communication with him, personal or otherwise, in reference to my nomination. My immediate relatives, to the control of my application. is I have said, being ignorant of my application. could not of course have aided me in any way, much less in the manner detailed by Litiy. In brief, I pronounce the charge, in essential and in detail, entirely faise. With esteem,

Your ob't servant, Edward J. Berwind, U.S. Navy. To Jone Felicos, Esq., Johnstown, Pa

Chas. Berwind, Esq., 104 Walnut St., Philad a: Dear Sir-When your brother, Mr. E. J. Ber-wind, resided in Saxton, I gave him a letter to and only got one-third of it. As prophets they labor under the same disability that Gen Gen. Coffroth, the member of Congress from that district. As you know, your brother was appointed as a Cade to the Naval Academy at Coffroth has recently been nominated

r Congress, and a charge is brought against m of receiving direct, or by an agent, \$1,200 r the appointment of your brother. I send for the appointment of your brother. I send you a copy of the Johnstown Tribune in which what do you know about them? Is there any roth in them? Please give me your trother's ddress in New York city, as I want to hear Very truly. JOHN FULTON.

104 WALNUT ST., PHILAD'A, Sept. 17, 1878. Jso. Furros, Esq., Johnstown, Pa.: Dear Sir-Your favor of the 18th, with an is-sue of the Johnstown Tribune of the 18th, were aly received. I am astonished at the state-cents of Mr. Wm. Lilly regarding the appoint-cent fof my brother by Mr. Coffroth to the avai Academy.

They are untrue from the beginning to the end-insunfactured out of the whole-cloth-and as the editor's comments are based on this man's testimony, not on facts, they also are not To have no misunderstanding, I would re-

pectfully state that no money or other con ideration was ever paid to Mr. Coffroth, direct brother's appointment to the Academy. Mr. Lilly states what he knows to be untrue when e testifies that \$1,200 was paid to him by my platices or anybody else for his appointment. I beg also to endorse your letter concerning by brother's residence in Bedford county; but must again contradict Mr. Lilly's statement

that my brother LIVED in New York or vicinity any time prior to the appointment, I doubt whether the young man has ever seen New York before he went to Annapolis. He was born and raised in this State. The editor's emarks that the boy's parents live in the State of New York are also incore ect. Neither of his parents, to my certain knowledge, ever lived

there, or ever remained there twenty-four ours at time.
You are at liberty to use this letter as you please, every word of which can be corroborated and proven if necessary to vindicate Mr. Coffroth, as well as my family, in the matter of

well as my racing the ment referred to.
CHAS. F. BERWIND. the appointment rel Yours truly,

NEW YORK, Sept. 21, 1878. Dear Sir-You may fancy that I was astound--A woman of South Bend, Ind., who ed at the infamous statement in regard to my naval appointment some thirteen years since, made in the journal sent by you and to which I enclose herewith a brief refutal of the entire charges, which please have published over

my signature. Exclusive of the severe reflections upon myself and upon my relatives, it is but due Gen. Coffroth, to whom I feel under such deep oblisigned for no other purpose than his injury.
Please send me a copy of the journal in which
my letter may by published. With esteem
Very sincerely.

F. J. BERWIND.

To JOHN PELTON, Johnstown.

Dill on the Currency.

HONEST MONEY AND PLENTY OF IT-BUSI-NESS TO REGULATE THE VOLUME OF CUR-RENCY-BANKING TO BE SIMPLIFIED AND FREE-EVILS OF ENFORCED RESUMPTION -ARRAIGNMENT OF REPUBLICANISM.

At Greensburg, Wednesday evening of last week, Senator Dill spoke to a large and was made against General Coffroth by the enthusiastic audience on the financial issue. and discussed it with a degree of ability and candor that commanded the hearty approval of his friends. His bold declaration in favor of the honest payment of all debts, public and private; his denunciation of repudiation in every form, even under color of law, and his masterly defense of the constitutional standard of money as the only rock of safety for government and people, elicited the most enthusiastic responses from his hearers; and his protest against the arbitrary regulation of the volume of currency by Presidents or Cabinet officers or by the capricious views of Congress was received with universal favor, His review of the resumption policy of Secretary Sherman gave the clearest comprehension of the question to all, and when he exposed the needless enlargement of the debt and the contraction of currency to compel resumption, when the whole business energies of the country are prostrated, he startled his audience with the conclusiveness of his reasoning on the subject. The speech throughout was listened to with the most profound interest, and did more to settle the views of this community on the money question than anything that has been presented to them. The following is an abstract of the financial part of his speech : He had no glittering and flexible platitudes

to offer about honest money and the honest payments of private debts and the honest intenance of the national faith-platitudes which could be as plausibly interpreted allk-to the hard money and the soft money voters The solvent citizen, or the government, he said. that does not pay debts, according to the terms of the contract, must be dishonest and no technical plending, no cunning sophistry, can even excuse, much less justify it. The credit of the government is its very life, and he who would destroy it by repudiation, however indirect, is as much its foe as he who levies war against it; and the private citizen, who has the ability to pay, can in no way within the lines of integrity epudiate his debts or any part of them, even f it were possible to do it under color of law. Ours is a government of law, and justice and equity are the leading attributes of our laws. The constitution, to which the Democracy has ever bowed with reverence, has fixed gold and silver as the standard money of the Union, and it is in accord with the accepted theory of the d governments of the world. From that there can be no departure without violence to law and destruction to public faith never will be the chief circulating medium of country so varied in its pursuits as is ours Paper currency is indispensable in all countries, and more indispensable here than in any other nation because of the greater individual energy and thrift of our people. In no other national ity do the people so generally possess and so freely use money in their ordinary ways of life as in the United States, and in no other nation ality is wealth so widely diffused and so fickle in its smiles as here, where intelligence is limited to no class and honor and fortune are one to population is, therefore, needed in this country more than in any other, and it should be lim ed solely by the wants of legitimate business, and not by the arbitrary decree of a presiden or a secretary of the treasury or by the cbbs and flows of political ildes in Congress. All such regulations of the volume of currency stamp uncertainty upon our financial policy and par-alyze industry by ceaseless distrust. We have · issue of millions of currency when a financial panic threatened the defeat of the party that happened to rule at the time; and wh one executive can do so without accountability, what may not a future president or minister prosperity of the nation as cupidity or ambition

nav dictate? my judgment there is but one sound rule to regulate the currency of the country. It is to maintain it as equal in value with gold and silver, the constitutional standard of money; to maintain the simplest and cheapest channels through which it can reach legitimate trade, and limit it solely by the legitimate demands of the business interests of the country. rredcemable paper is a lie upon its face, for ill money contains on its face the promise to pay, and it is as poison to healthy industry; but redeemable currency, maintained at equal valpe with the constitutional standard of the pavarying wants of trade require. currency should be beyond-the control of comblers and speculators, such as have depre ed all values in a day by locking up money, and beyond the power of partisan officials to em-ploy it as a factor in political campaigns, at the cost of the stability and trust of business.

There are times in the history of all nations which sorely try the people and severely test fixed laws of public safety, and such calamitons ples are readily seized upon by the reckless and cace of the reigh of law; but, however ex banstively the extreme powers of governments must be employed to preserve government as the foundation of order and prosperity, the rendered without teaching universal contempt of law. The suspension of specie payments has become a supreme necessity at one period or another in the history of every nation, but the laws and the people have adjusted themselve to it until the restoration of prosperous indus try and healthy trace restored resumption ins as a body prestrated by disease is restored to patiently aiding nature to effect a cure. En-land suspended specie payments for nearly quarter of a century to recover from the haustion of her war for the overthrow of ? There were Secretary Shermans i those days also, who believed that they could by a resumption law, nasten and enforce re sumption; but they had to recede from their own folly, repeal their own statutes, and finally when they did force resumption but a little in advance of its attainment by the natural laws trade, they gave England her bitterest cup misfortune. There, as here, resumption was embarrassed and delayed by the efforts of am bitious leaders to win the laureis of specie pay ments, and there, as here, the increased distress of the people was the result. We have in obe dience to supreme necessity, suspended specipayments and accepted irredeemable paper to sixteen years as the price of saving the Union from dismemberment. In the meantime the legal tender currency of the government has law all must bow. The necessities of war gave us the national greenback currency; it no commands the unqualified favor of the people and its validity is no longer within the bounds of dispute. It is confesselly the best currency the nation and the states have ever had, and i is now one of the ineffaceable features of our

When war ceased, leaving us with a large volume of irredeemable currency among the people, it became the duty of the government to do as England did - bring about resumption by the natural laws of trade, and await its com-ing in such manner as would bring no needless shock to business or disturbance in the chan-nels of industry. With the boundless resources of the country, with the exceptional energy of our people, with the most fruitful crops year to year, with every element necessary to bring about resumption without serious de-pression of business, we have had the most sweeping embarrassment and bankruptcy as the logical fruits of financial tinkers and litical brokers who speculated on the woes of the people. Enforced contraction of the cur rency and now enforced resumption bave mad-bruken fortunes, widespread idioness in placof requited labor, terrible want in the midst of plenty and given the country the disorder that s the growth of despair. These evils, which now afflict the nation more profoundly than even war itself, are not the offspring of neces-sity. If they were the legitimate price of the preservation of our free institutions they could be endured; but they are the causeless sorrows which come from abused authority and from the most profligate administration of municipal, state and national government the country has ever witnessed. To enforce the contraction of the currency was needless. It served no good purpose; made the national faith no better; gave no more healthy impetus to trade. To enfore resumption in advance of its natural coming through revived industry and general prosperity, was madness—worse, it was sufel-dal. In city, village and valley; in all sections, all classes and all pursuits, the fearful monuments of this national suicide are visible to all. Here in the mountains it is felt as keenly as in the marts of commerce, and wherever the hum of industry should be heard, and wherever the sails of commerce should be spread, there may be seen the caim of death that has settled on our once prosperous people. And who must answer for this suffering and prostration of a great nation? Republican misrule is unques-tionably its author, and Democratic rule is the only means for its correction.

The Republican financial policy holds the

word of promise to the ear only to break it to the hope. We are told that money is abundant. So it is where it is not needed. We are told that banking is free to all. So it is to those who are willing to lose by banking. Money is a drug in the great money centres. Motions can there be borrowed at low interest on government bonds—the securities held only by those who have no need to borrow; but your forms, your stock of goods, your forests of boundless wealth, your individual energy and integrity, none of these are foundations of eredit, and you can borrow only from the usu- ing machine agent.

cause of the universal distrust that prevails in all channels of enterprise. We are told that all channels of enterprise. We are told the contraction has not been the policy of the preent administration. The statement is false, is not only false as to the record, but the record is essentially false as to the record, but the resolu-lic. On the 1st of January, 1875, the paper cur-rency of the country was \$785,591,185, on the 1st of January, 1878, it was officially given at \$857,200, 097—a contraction of \$95,201.88; but the contraction that is now in progress is not visible in the official statements of the treasury. Mr Sherman is determined to resume specie ments, whether the country is ready for it of not. The debtor must pay whether he is so yent or insolvent, and the resumption policy the Republican party is the great source of th idleness and prostration that prevails in business circles to-day. While we are regard with treasury builetins, telling of the refunding of the debt and of the strong condition of the treasury, it is not told that Wr. Hayes and Sec retary Sherman have increased the funded debt \$129,97,2070 since they came into power, and the annual interest paid to day, notwithstanding the reduced issue *xhibits an annual increase of \$1,516,918 over the annual interest paid when the present Republican administration armed itself with fraud and forced its way into power in definince of the solemn verdict of the nation. These are the figures from the record, and I challenge contradiction. Mr. Hayes found the debt \$1.007.097.530 when he came into office: to-day it is \$1.818.670.500. I do not charge that this money has been profligately wasted and that the increased exhibits the excess of government expenditures over receipts; but I do charge that the debt has been needlessly increased that the money received for the new bonds and applicable to the redemption of the old bonds is locked up in the treasury, withdrawn from the channels of business, to enable Scarctary Sherman to force resumption in January nex regardless of the bankrupter be gives to th ducing classes or the cost to the taxpayers. It is simply multiplying the already intolera sufferings of the people to enable a politi trimmer to win the empty bauble of resun tion by a forced policy that deals destructed on every side. When resumption can come the gift of a prosperous people by natural laws and the logic of requited industry, it can come as a national blessing; but until it can so come they who attempt to enforce it must be hop

less incompetents or the deliberate authors of I regard the remedies for these long contin-ned Republican wrongs as simple and certain We must find some means to revive our indus-tries and restore general prosperity to the country, and then resumption will come itse and come to stay. Until then, it cannot come but with fresh cycle in its train. No law can force it, unless Mr. Sherman's fatal policy be sustained, by which the treasury can gath all the money by increased loans, and then keep it in the treasury vaults, so that no further redemption shall be necessary. The government can thus resume and the industries of the nation perish as the Banking must be made free in fact as it is no only in name. Our present national banking system offers an illimitable volume of curre cy, but it practically forbids the increase money by the operous exactions imposed banks. The banks now pay some \$18,000,000 of taxes, national, state and municipal, and nearly \$7.000,000 a year in national taxes alone, ali which the borrower must pay in addition to the legitimate value of loans, and the only chains which money can reach the people is sly and complicated that borrowers outsi the great money centres find no money nd, and capitalists decline to invest in nati al banks. Our banking should be free from all faxes, except such as other like property pays; it should be relieved of its combrous complications which make dead capital and expensimachinery, and it then should be inexprably limited to a just rate of interest. The govern-ment should furnish a uniform currency for banks and for all its own direct uses, and ever dollar issued to banks for circuia suspend interest on a dollar of the national debt. This would be simple justice—more, it would be statesmanship, and it would be com-mon serse. Under such a system, no shock would come to the banks; no loss would come to any class; banking would be free in fact; currency would regulate itself by the variable necessities of trade; and the channels for reaching legitimate business with government money would be cheapened and extended into every centre of industry where capital could be

We want the increase of the national debt marriage ceremony is to be performed. of enforced resumption, to stop; want the onerous taxes now imposed upon the only channels through which the people can obtain money, to be repealed; we want banking to be free; we want a uniform current issued by the government and to be redeeme by the government; we want the volume of money to be controlled solely by the wants of the legitimate business of the country; want the government to cease discrediting its economy in every department of authorities prosperity, and restored prosperity means re-sumption that will last. These views I regard as a just interpretation of the deliverance of

Return of Brazilian Pioneers.

ENCOURAGING ACCOUNTS FROM THE WRIGHT WA AND MANORE BALLROAD

Among the arrivals at the Washington Hotel on Saturday last, says the Philadel phia Record, are the names of J. Howard Hiestand, Harry B. Kinport, J. B. Brown. Eli Stifer, Jr., and R. B. Evans, who have just returned from San Antonio, Brazil, where they have been engaged since February last in the construction of the Madeira and Mamore Railroad.

These gentlemen left San Antonio on the 31st day of August, on the tug Brazil proceeding to Para, where they re-embarked on the City of Para, and arrived in New York on Friday last, making the entire trip in twenty eight days. They report the enterprise of the Messrs. Collins as being at the present time in a flourishing condition. For some time past the work of constructing has been somewhat impeded through the inability of the men to endure the tion in that district is equivalent to an climate, aggravated by a want of proper kind of food to subsist on. Recently five be congratulated upon the fact that they hundred natives, have been engaged as laborers on the road, and these, with the | their Congressional delegation in the next men who have become acclimated, form as Congress. large a force as is required. In the supply

of materials there is no lack. Referring to the complaints that have been published through private and public sources of the hardships to which the men have been exposed, these gentlemen say that there has been no needless suffering among them. That the men have had hardships to endure they say is not to be returns after next Tuesday. denied, but they have been only such as might have been expected on going into a torrid country, unused to the climate and shut out from all civilization. Everybody was inexperienced and as ignorant of the proper articles of diet as they were of the quence a large share of the sickness has discovered by her husband, who had been been attributable to a want of proper kind | called from work by his little boy, Canned fruits, vegetables and meats are

regularly distributed among the men. There are some, they say, who will never be able to endure the climate and these are coming back to the States. About ten miles of the road have been

graded and three miles of this distance are now completed. The engineer corps have surveyed about seventy miles of the road and are pushing rapidly forward. These gentlemen speak confidently of the com. der date of the 27th instant, thus indulges : pletion of the road at the expiration of three years from the date of the contract squatting in a hen's nest covering five kitand say that the most difficult part of the tens which were born during the night, work has been completed.

The completion of the road will open up a valuable trade with Bolivia, particularly in the article of india rubber. Even now this product of the country is brought in paddle boats down the Mamore river to the Madeira, thence down the latter until they reach the first falls, when it becomes necessary to unload the boats and haul are thus passed, the last one bringing them have some of them in Memphis to-day. to the Falls of St. Antonio, where the natives are met by traders from Para.

Yankee enterprise is not alone represent into this far off country, and, according to the statement of these gentlemen, in eight

News and Other Notings.

-A family of seven persons at Wilmington, O., ate last year 1,165 pies. -Four men now living at Castleton, have had between them twenty wives. -An eighty-year-old woman at Sharon, Vt., is suffering from her second attack of whooping cough. -The widow of Daniel Webster, now quite aged and in feeble health, is living

at New Rochelle, N. Y. -An Episcopal minister, aged 149 years, is said to have been discovered in Baltimore. His preaching days are pretty much stantly.

-A woman in Herkimer county, Mo., -A woman in Herkinser country, and her a tree in the park. Soon afterward the glossy black hair turned white in a few

-Generals McClellan, Hancock and Buell will attend the reunion of the Army of the Tennessee at Indianapolis next month. -Twenty-five ministers, including twelve

Catholic priests, have died in the cities of the Southwest since the beginning of the vellow fever epidemic. -At Jamaica, Vt., a town with an almost exclusively American population, there are 112 families that never attend

church, and 14 that have no Bible. -Christopher Mann, of Independence, Mo., has just celebrated his 105th birthday. He has a son only eight years old, and is

the father of twenty eight children. -General James Shields, who is recovering from a severe illness, will take the three of the occupants as well as John M. stump for the democratic ticket in Indiana Namee, the driver, were killed. The carand Ohio before the close of the campaign. riage was attached to the funeral proces-

fair basis for an arrangement. -The wonderful vitality of Loman Griffin, who has lately died in Lodi, O., aged 105, was shown by the fact that he breathed several days after his limbs were lifeless,

although he had not eaten for a week. -Hon. Henry M. Payne, of Cleveland, says the Democrats will carry Ohio by 20,-000 majority and that they will elect thirteen and probably fourteen Congressmen. A Payne-ful picture for radical contempla-

the church where he had to perform the ody, gray, while that of Condon bimself is marriage ceremony a little late, and in his haste ordered a couple of the guests down experiences of these two men the stories of to the altar and bad begun to marry them | ordinary romance are tame. Condensed ere they could explain matters.

to think that the Democratic party can of doubt and uncertainty, immured in sol never be killed. Secession did not kill it; the war has not killed it; fraud has not killed it; it has not killed itself, and it will not die. -A convict in the Joliet (Ill.) prison

hanged himself in the solitary cell in which liles, who now tread the streets of New he had been kept several days for writing letters without permission. He had served several terms of ordinary imprisonment, but utter loneliness drove him crazy. -Elder Stevenson, a Mormon missionary,

incidentally proposed matrimony to a widow and her two daughters in Hickman county, Tenn. They said yes, and are now on their way to Salt Lake City, where the night were Mrs. Boole, wife of the pastor

ton Kauffman, of Oliver township, Mifflin port, Mass., the sister and brother in las county, on the 24th of August fell from a of Mrs. Boole ; Henry Allen Builder of steamer plying between Sioux City, Iowa, Norwalk; Elijah Betts, son of Benjamu and the Black hills country and was drown-ed. His body had not been recovered at lem, N. Y.; C. R. Ford, of Oho; an anlast accounts. -During a quarrel at Allentown, Pa., supposed to belong in New York, Some

on Sunday afternoon, between two farmers, named Jacob Kressley and Elias Lins, living on adjoining farms in Heidelberg township, Kressley struck Lins in the face | wife, from whose mouth the blood spound with a club, causing almost instant death, in streams at every breath. These barned Kressley was taken to Allentown and lodged suffered greatly. Physicians and every-

-Charles Tompkins, a stove mounter, of fering. Pottstown, met his death under peculiar circumstances. He ran a small piece of iron in his eye, and a friend attempted to remove it. Tompkins got a fit and fell out of a second story window, resulting in the breaking of his neck.

-Rev. A. H. Aughe, a well known Lutheran minister of Gettysporg, died suddenly on Saturday on the floor of the Ceptral synod, convened at Mifflintown, Pa .-He had made a few remarks about church papers a few minutes before his death, and try one bottle of Green's August Fireand intended preaching in the evening.

-They must have queer ideas in St. Petersburg, says the Hartford Times, of what manner of man Gen. Grant is, when, in honor of his arrival, they played all the fountains in the city. About two bottles all Druggists on the Western Continent of choice old double-can Russian rum would have cost considerably less, and would have been much more acceptable.

-Ex-Governor Curtin has been nomis nated for Congress by the Democrats of the Twentieth district, and as a nominaelection, the people of Pennsylvania are to will have such a respectable addition to -Letters from Northern Ohio express

the confident belief that the National movement is showing signs of fatigue. It began so early, they say, that its spirit and strength are flagging, and it would poll fewer votes to-day than it might bave done two months ago. Doubtless the best test of these opinions will be the election

-The wife of Stephen Butler, of Wayne, Michigan, a lady of excellent connections and the mother of three young children, procured her husband's razor and, shutting herself up in the house, deliberately cut her throat from ear to ear, falling dead on language of the natives, and as a conse, the floor. In this condition the lady was -Three yellow fever nurses, sent from

Norfolk, Va., to Memphis, attempted to now being sent out in large quantities and return home on Wednesday, but were put off the train some miles from Norfolk, by order of the health authorities. They managed to clude the police and got into the city late at night, but were arrested and taken to the pest house. Their clothes have been burned and they will be strictly quarantined for ten days.

-A veracious correspondent writing from Blue Bell, Montgomery county, un-"I saw in a barn here this morning a cat On the cat's back sat the hen and under the hen was an egg just laid. All parties seemed to be satisfied with their situations and there was no threatening of a strike."

-A man, said to be a man, was found resterday by a Howard visitor, says the Memphis Avalanche, suffering almost the last agonies of delirium tremens, who had then and there in his house three children both the boats and their contents overland sick with the yellow fever. At the same around the falls, then launch their barks | time his convalescent wife was just able again and paddle down the river until the to sit up in bed and nurse a new-born innext falls are reached, when the work is fant. It has been said that there are devils again repeated, and so on until ten falls in hell, but they are not all there. We

-A young man went to the scene of the Princess Alice disaster to identify the boed by the Messrs, Collins in South America, engine room of the steamer on which he of said appointment. dies of two drowned relatives, fell into the Already the invincible and ubiquitious had taken passage and was torn to pieces, sewing machine agent has found his way The relative of a girl who escaped has been pestering the Mansion House Committee for compensation, her dress having been shanties out of ten along the coast of the torn by the boat-hook with which she was Madeira and Amazon rivers there stands a bauled out. A tradesman in Tottenham sewing machine as a monument to the in- Court road placed a box outside his shop dustry and intrepidity of the Yankee sew- with an appeal for pennies; in one week there were put in it 3,600 penules.

-Abner Cupp was at the bottom of a well in Rocktown, near Williams, Saturday morning. Before he started down he told his fellow diggers that he felt very queer; "but," said he, "I guess? might as well die to day as any other time The other diggers, two in number, langued at him, and the foreboding was for In about an hour a heavy stone slid from go overloaded bucket that was being sen down, and struck the bottom with a splan and thud. Cupp was in a little while to ken from the well, dead. The stone had fallen upon his bent neck, breaking it is

-Two little boys were put in the Hole oke, Mass., jail, for stripping leaves from jailer heard their voices. Peeping into the cell, he saw both on their knees, please let us out of this place, and we'll never do it again, never, never," prayed one sobbing culprit, while the other was repeating the Lord's prayer. Praybard. er," said one of them, "and speak rom words plain, or the Lord won't undervised "I try to, Jimmy, but I'm crying you. so I can't," said the other, and then both redoubled their prayers. The jailer is: them out.

-A carriage containing the family of Mr. Callaban, a tailor, of Brooklyn, consisting of Mrs. Callahan, her son two daughters and a niece of Mr. Callahan, was struck by an engine at the Long Island railroad crossing at Atlantic and Brooklyn avenues, New York, on Saturday, and -John Sherman's brother-in-law says sion of Patrick Duffy, and, when half way that Honest John is tired of the public over the track, was struck by a train going service. Well, as the public service is at the rate of thirty miles an hour. Mrs tired of Honest John, there ought to be a Collaban was taken to the City Hounts where she died. The driver and niers were killed outright and the two daughters considerably injured. The niece was a Miss Redmond, 20 years of age. The engineer and conductor were arrested.

- Edward O' Meagher Condon, for whom a rope was wove and a coffin prepared on the occasion of the execution of Allen Larkin and O'Brien at Manchester, arrived in this city yesterday, says the New York San of Monday, on the steamer Money Ten years of confinement in British prisons -A priest at Lawrence, Mass., reached bas turned the hair of his companion, Meitouched with the same hue. Beside the to feath, respited on the eve of execution, -Ben. Hill, of Georgia, says : "I begin forced to pass long intervals in the torture itary confinement, driven to the verge of sickness by hardships which promised to be lifelong, only to be suddenly thrust forth into the broad glare of unexpected freedom - such is the retrospect of these ex--The steamer Adelphia, running be-

tween South Norwalk, Conn., and New York, burst her boiler while approaching the dock at Dorlan's Point on Saturday, There were two hundred passengers on board, and many of them were injured. Among the killed reported up to Satarday of the South Norwalk M. E. Chuich -Henry H. Kauffman, a son of Hamil. and Mrs. Charles W. Lord, of Newbury known woman, aged about twenty years, of the most heart-rending scenes occurred One man, whose name could not be learned after the accident recognized his margled thing in their power to alleviate their safe

BW

AN ASTONISHING FACT. - A large proportion of the American people are today dying from the effects of Dyspepsia of disordered liver. The result of these diseases upon the masses of intelligent and valuable people is most alarming, making life schall a burden instead of a pleasant existence of enjoyment and usefulness as it negit to b There is no good reason for this, if you will only throw aside prejudice and skeptions. take the advice of Druggists and your friend er. Your speedy relief is certain. of bottles of this medicine have been given away to try its virtues, with satisfactory to solts in every case. You can buy a sample bottle for 10 cents to try. Three dises at relieve the worst case. Positively sold by

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AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The a ditor by the Orphans' Court of Cami own by his first and partis

notifies all persons interested that he witte duties of said appointment, at his bensburg, on SATURDAY, the 19th TORER, 1878, at 1 o'clock, r. N., when And all parties interested may attend if they per.

ALVIN EVANS, Au Ebensburg, Oct. 4, 1878.-31 A UDITOR'S NOTICE. The dersigned Auditor, app

Orphans' Court of Cambria countribution of the funds in the hand ton, Administrator of Israel Gou Jackson township, dec'd, hereby on MONDAY, the 21st day of attend if they think proper ALVIN EVANS, Audition Ebensburg, Oct. 4, 1878, 34

TOHN MURPHY, M D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Cambria county, Pa. Night calls and is made a the residence of Jas. P. Sturray. [3-22, 45-85]