THE CENTRE REPORTER,

EDWARD KURTZ..... Editor.

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Democratic Ticket.

Governor,
CYRUS L. PERSHING,
Schuylkill county.
State Treasurer,
VICTOR E. PIOLLET,
Bradford county.

Sheriff—LEVI MUNSON.
Treasurer—D. A. MUSSER.
Prothonotary—AARON WILLIAMS.
Register—W. E. BURCHFIELD.
Recorder—WM. A. TOBIAS.
Commissioners—H. A. MINGLE,
—J. N. HALL.
Coroner—DR. JOS. ADAMS.
Auditors—JOS. GILLILAND.
—A. J. GREIST.

The split in the republican party of Huntingdon county, has created two factions with thermometer up to about 240. The nominees of the regulars, or Scott wing, are called the mule ticket.

The Republican party gathered its lessons of finance from Jay Cooke, its morality from Morton and its statesmanship from Grant. They also represent addition, division and silence.—*Pittsburg Post.*

The Indians want seventy million dollars for the black hills, houses, churches, horses, bulls, cows, sheep, hogs, dogs, and a thousand other things. The commission to treat with them have started on their return without effecting a purchase. About 700 chiefs were present at the meeting to negotiate. The government agents offered six and a half millions.

The democratic senatorial conference met at Clearfield on 28th ult., and balloted for senator until Saturday without making a nomination. The vote stood 3 for Peale, 3 for Meek, and 3 for Boyer.

Grant's longest speech was made at Des Moines, Iowa, one day last week—it would occupy about half a column in the Reporter. He had it in writing and made a pretty fair stagger in reading it off. The speech was passable and does credit to the man who wrote it for the President. His hobby was the dreadful Catholics which is a bid for a third-term nomination. We print the speech in another column.

Having failed to find any thing against D. A. Musser, our nominee for Treasurer, the Republican plays against him on one string, and that is because Mr. Musser is a miller. The Republican asks "whether any one ever heard of an honest miller." With one sweep of the pen the Republican pronounces all millers rascals. Now that is a left-handed compliment to the numerous respectable millers of this county which they should not forget at the polls in November. We answer, yes, there are honest millers in this county, and among the foremost of them stands Daniel A. Musser, whom the Republican is endeavoring to bring into discredit without the dot of an i to found its insinuations upon. If ever a miller sent out an honest grist, it was Mr. Musser, and we dare say that if the Republican editors were running a gristmill instead of a falsehood mill, they would half the time be found cabbaging flour, bran, chop and all, and leave the wives and little ones of their customers to starve for the want of bread. "Not an honest miller in the land" exclaims the Republican." Had that sheet substituted "radical office holder" for the word "miller," it would have hit the nail on the head—driven the ball right in the bull's eye, but to denounce Mr. Musser as a "dishonest miller," and to add a slander upon all the millers in the country, by a declaration that there are no honest millers, is just about such logic as one would look for from a person who barely knows the difference between a locomotive and a bull-frog, and who would contend that ten and seven make eleven. But these republican organ-grinders must say something—they want to write—hence they may just as well say and write that D. A. Musser is dishonest because he is a miller, and that there are no honest millers living, as to put out any of the other nonsense their heads are stuffed with.

Glenn, the man who wants to beat Munson for Sheriff, is already booking himself in some of the duties that fall to that officer. He is making inquiry about the size of rope used for hanging and makes drawings of scaffolds on slates. About the first week in November Glenny will find himself suspended so high and dry that he won't know whether apple butter is used for greasing watches or tar for spreading his half baked dough. If the criminals of this county don't get hung until Glenn hangs them, then long life is in prospect for them, and they are safe in calling out the fiddler. Let Glenn make his will, and throw away the thought of hanging any body, for his time is short, the 2nd of November is fast approaching when he will be found dangling on the ragged edge of 1,000 minority.

The engineer follows the soldier in Asia, and both carry out portions of the plans of the Czar. The one conquers, the other attaches the land appropriated to the grand empire by works of a trade and commercial character. At the present time several improvements of important bearing have either been commenced or are under contemplation. Khiva is to be brought within easy reach of the Caspian sea by a canal, and a railroad is to be made across the desert which separates the sea of Aral from that of the Caspian. The Oxus and Jaxartes rivers are also to be rendered navigable by vessels to the furthermost possible points, and thus Russia will be able to transport troops from the shores of the Caspian sea to the heart of Central Asia in a short time. These movements, of an expensive and permanent character, all the best proofs that can be offered of the earnestness of the effects now making by Russia to annex the whole of Central Asia to that already vast empire.

Judge Pershing did not seek the nomination for governor; it was tendered him on account of his worth. He never was an office seeker, and is the true friend of the masses.

The Williamsport Sun aptly says, that though "it may be claimed for Hartranft that he fought against traitors, yet Pershing's whole public life has been a battle against thieves, and as the State is in more danger just now from thieves than it is from traitors there is need of an honest stateman at Harrisburg rather than a soldier who is weak in the cabinet."

MANAGEMENT OF THE STATE FINANCES.

In a speech delivered by Senator Wallace, in Clearfield, a few days ago, that gentleman presented the management of our state finances, by the ring, in a manner which will be plain to every taxpayer, and which deserves his thoughtful attention. Mr. Wallace said:

Under the last Democratic State administration, the Constitution was amended by a provision that looked to the gradual but certain payment of the state debt; by the Constitution itself, certain assets and revenues belonging to the State were devoted to that purpose, and it ordered the Legislature of 1858 to select and apply other resources to the same important end; and the Constitution, in Section 4 of Article XI, expressly ordered that none of these resources should be used or applied otherwise than in extinguishment of the public debt, until it was reduced below five millions of dollars. The Legislature of 1858 did designate these resources, and under these provisions of all the money arising from the proceeds of the sale of the public works, their net annual income, the income or proceeds of stocks owned by the State, all license fees, collateral inheritance taxes; taxes on bank charters and dividends, on corporations, on auction commissions and entries, on writs, etc., on public offices, on foreign insurance agencies, on enrollment of laws, on pamphlet laws, on loans or money at interest, on tonnage paid by railroads, all fines and forfeitures, revenues from lands, escheats, accrued interest, refunded cash, and gifts to the State, was to be inviolably applied to payment of the State debt. The Governor and the Treasurer each swears that he will support the Constitution of this Commonwealth. That document requires them to apply all these moneys to the payment of the debt. Have they done so? This can best be settled by examining their own reports and ascertaining what they had received from these resources and what they have paid upon the State debt.

Taking up the ten fiscal years that commenced December 1st, 1865, and ended November 30, 1874, we find that in the year ending November 30, 1866, they received from these sources $8,757,746; in 1867, $3,645,017; in 1868, $3,425,564; in 1869, $3,564,560; in 1870, $3,881,061; in 1871, $4,442,055; in 1872, $4,512,852; in 1873, $3,982,971; and in 1874, $4,315,052. Total received in ten years $35,524,861, every dollar of which should have been applied, to the payment of the State debt.

Has this money been thus applied?

On December 1, 1865, the whole debt was	$37,474,258
On December 1st, 1874, the whole debt was	$24,568,635
Whole debt pd. in ten years..	12,907,623
The interest paid upon the public debt during those years amounted to the sum of	$16,410,362
	29,309,885
The whole assets received by the Treasury with which to pay were	$35,524,871
Leaving a balance of	$6,206,876

which belonged only to the sinking fund and could only be legally appropriated to the payment of the interest or the debt, and which, in violation of law and of the Constitution have been wrested from their legitimate purpose and otherwise disposed of. These facts cannot be benied.

If to these figures we add the $2,149,000 for the one per cent. of interest they added upon the $23,000,000 of six per cent. loan, unnecessarily placed, during the years 1868, '69, '70, '71, '72, '73, and '74, and the cost of placing the same, we find that the State debt should have been reduced by at least eight millions more than it is, if the plain policy of the amendment of 1857 had been carried out.

I set out to prove violation of official duty and misapplication of trust assets, and these facts and figures are the evidence.

The expenses of your State government have increased from $446,000 in 1860 to $1,096,153 in 1874. The control of patronage, power and place is vested in a cabal of men who dictate nominations, prescribe legislation and farm the revenues of your great State. A system of taxation devised in their interest fills your treasury at the expense of your industrial corporations, or is so imposed as to be wrung ultimately from the people. Taxes upon real estate have been repealed to give the excuse for the change of your loans from a five to a six per cent. to the end that a full treasury might be at hand to make earnings for personal gain and political purposes, and the people were made to pay thereby, since 1867, more than two millions of dollars by this act alone.

This subject is one that is worthy the consideration of the gentleman who opened the campaign at Reading, and as its results are upon us yet and daily affect the finances of the State, it is pertinent to inquire how it was done? what has been done and why it was done? The act of Febuary 2, 1867, originated in the treasury. Its specious pretext was the lifting of our overdue debt and funding it so as to meet it at maturity. It increased the interest upon twenty-three millions of the State debt from five to six per cent. See its first effect upon the taxpayers:

On December 1, 1866, the debt was	$35,622,052
On this we paid an annual interest of	1,807,136
On December 1, 1867, the whole debt was	34,766,431
On this we paid an annual interest of	$ 2,257,033

So that after paying $855,621 of the public debt, we were required to pay 449,897 more interest than we did the year before. For the seven years that have passed from December, 1867, to December, 1874, one per cent. upon the whole twenty-three millions has been annually paid by the people; 230,000 per year for seven years makes an aggregate of 1,610,000; add to this the cost of placing the loan 89,606; interest paid in 1867 more than in 1866, $449,897; total cost of new loan to the people 1, 1874, $2,149,503.

What was the ulterior purpose of this change of loan? It was to increase the balance in the Treasury, it was to fill up the vaults for use by those who controlled the finances.

See its result. By the report of the State Treasurer for 1867 we find that he had in his hands an average monthly balance of $3,582,214. By the same report for 1868 the average monthly balance is shown to be $2,309,000. These are grand totals, glorious picking for skillful financiers, rich placers for political use.

The glorification over the reduction in the total of the debt prompts me to give it a glance in passing. It is to be remembered that the sinking fund policy and its results belong to the Democracy for they originated it and without their active aid its efforts would have been utterly destroyed. Official records fully prove this fact. From 1860 to 1874, inclusive, the treasury has received from the people the sum of $86,923,898

The public debt Dec. 1860, was	$37,967,847
The public debt, Dec. 1874, is	24,568,635
Whole cash paid on debt	13,399,412
Interest paid on public debt	26,960,883
	42,350,105
Money to be accounted for	$44,573,793

Thirteen millions of debt have been paid and forty-four and a half millions of money have still to be accounted for. Where are they?

They can only be accounted for by reckless expenditure, extravagance in administration and misappropriation of assets. A full treasury to produce interest for those who rule at Harrisburg has been the policy for years, and in the attempt to expose it you and your representatives have been turned from its doors and denied the right to know how and where their money is kept.

Says the Times of 28 ult: There is a melancholy interest in the report elsewhere printed of the sale of the personal effects of Mr. Jay Cooke, at his former residence yesterday. The failure of the banker was so complete and far-reaching, that even the smallest articles of his property, like the great wealth he earned during the war, are being scattered to the winds or seized by strangers. To-day and to-morrow the sale will go on, and the auctioneer's hammer will make music in the halls of the palace of Ogontz.

On last Thursday, in the Court of General Sessions, New York city, C. H. Madden, aged 20 years, was sentenced to the state prison for 20 years, because he broke into his parent's apartments and stole therefrom $8 in money. This is rather steep for the offence mentioned, and to say the least, a cruel sentence. There are a mighty site bigger thieves who were found guilty of stealing thousands, yet did not have half the penalty of Madden. "Kline Diebe haengt man, und grosze laesst man laufen," is a true German saying.

The noble red man is no longer the guiltless, unsophisticated son of nature he was when our fathers bought his land with beads. The white men of the country, who are shrewder and sharper in the low tricks of trade, are confined to the Interior Department, and owe their superior cunning to the contact with the aboriginal. The Sioux, with his savage but overreaching shrewdness, have just baffled the Black Hills Commission, and that Eldorado in embryo will for a time, at least, remain barred to the would-be Argonauts of the East, and all its auriferous riches he fallow. The negotiations for the purchase of the Hills came to an end on the 28th ult., the chiefs and the commissioners amicably acquiescing in the disagreement, and the conference dissolving in the utmost good humor. The propositions of the government, which have been rejected, were liberal enough, and would doubtless have been accepted had not the cunning savages known the anxious feeling for the acquisition of the Hills, and taken advantage of it. $400,000 per annum was offered for the occupancy of the Hills, the United States reserving to itself the right to terminate the lease by giving two years' or $6,250,000 for the full title and perpetual possession, the sum to be paid in fifteen equal annual installments. Both of these offers were refused by the savages, who submitted a number of impracticable terms, coupled with the most extravagant demands. They knew they had a good thing and they wanted to make the most of it. But here their cunning ended and their unwisdom began. They wanted 70,000,000 dollars for the Hills, and, in addition, yoke cattle, cows, sheep, horses, hogs, fowls, guns, ammunition, clothing, and for Spotted Tail a subscription to the New York Herald. With a view, perhaps, to conciliate the Christian element, they also wanted churches, schools and civilized furniture.

From all parts of the county the news is encouraging for the democracy. Pershing and Piollet and the county ticket will have an increased vote. Our people are not at all in a mood to give encouragement to ring rule—Cameronism, Kemble's "addition, division and silence," and Hartranft's complicity with the Evans embezzlement, have put our people to thinking about having a change.

Trial of Siney and Parks, leaders of the striking rioters, commenced at Clearfield last week. Judge Orvis is on the bench. The trial is attracting great attention all over the country. Ex-Senator Carpenter, Frank Hughes, and Linn Bartholomew are counsel for Siney and Parks, and Wm. A. Wallace is attorney for the prosecution. The testimoney is very strong against Siney.

Good-bye, Governor Gaston. Lightning never strikes twice in the same place.—*Rochester Democrat.* Governor Gaston wasn't elected by lightning. He was elected, by thunder!—*Boston Post.*

There is prospect for a war between England and China. The cause, treatment of Englishmen by the Celestials. If John Bull gets into a fight with the wearers of the pig-tail, the result may be imagined. China has a population of $400,000,000—but then John Bull knows how to fight and the Chinese will find themselves in a bad fix, and that a handfull of Europeans, trained in the science of war will be more than a match for a brigade of Chinamen, with their rude military training and lack of the improved implements of warfare.

The small boy has long been recognized as one of the most formidable of wild beasts, but no handsomer compliment has ever been paid to his capacity for making life a burden to his fellow-creatures than this, which we find in our latest files from Mexico: A father in Guadalajara, during the earthquake season, sent his two boys to a distant freind's until the peril was supposed to be over. A few weeks after, the father received this letter from his friends: "Please take your boys home and send down the earthquake."

They captured the other day 12 out of 18 bandits who had robbed a freight train on the Mexican Railway near Cordoba, and with exemplary promptness condemned the whole 12 to death, and executed them. This produced such an effect throughout the country that a band of robbers who had plundered a house near Jaliscor returned the owner's watch to him with a note explaining that their intentions had been entirely honorable, as they only wanted weapons to begin a revolution with.

The Times' Paris dispatch says special information received there confirms the impression that the Carlists gained a considerable success near San Sebastian on Tuesday. D'Univers reports that 100 Alfonsists were killed and 1,000 wounded.

JEFFERSON DAVIS EXONERATED—THE ANDERSONVILLE DENS

Columbus, Oct. 1.—The Times publishes a letter from General Chilton and Guild, fully exonerating Jeff Davis from any knowledge of the ill treatment of Andersonville prisoners.

ADDRESS OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE.

To the Electors of Pennsylvania:

The time has not come for the resumption of specie payments; nor has the time come to *fix a time* for that purpose. No voice has proceeded from the mills or manufactories; from the mines or the furnaces; nor from the farmers or working men demanding either. Governments are established for the benefit of the governed; and until the people who represent the industrial pursuits of the State ask for a change, it is worse than folly to agitate the question. The people, therefore, of this Commonwealth, who are engaged in mining and manufacturing; in agricultural and the other branches of industry, and especially labor, which is at the foundation of the prosperity of the State, should be consulted upon a question of so momentous a character, as a change in the currency, or in the enlargement or contraction of its volume.

How forcibly does this question present itself, at a time when the industrial pursuits of the people of the State are so fearfully depressed. She is rich in her mines and her manufactories and in the products of her soil. Her great staples have been made available in a liberal allowance to labor, but causes have arisen which have retarded the march of her prosperity. What has produced this is not the subject of inquiry now, but such is undeniably the fact.

The country has now, and has had for the last twelve years, a paper currency, irredeemable in gold and silver. This has been adopted as the basis of values. The system was not the offspring of Democratic legislation. It is claimed by those who introduced it, as one of the necessities caused by the Rebellion. Right or wrong, the country accepted it, and since the close of the war, to the present moment, all our business transactions have been regulated by it.

Upon the legal-tender basis the farmer has purchased his land, the manufacturer put in motion his machinery, and the working man bought the lot upon which he erected his home. To change this basis of values suddenly, by the substitution of gold and silver, would depreciate the price of land, and cause alarm and distress in all the avenues of trade. The change will be a work of time, and cannot be effected until the country is in a better condition to receive it. And however much the politicians of the country may interfere, the solid sense and good judgment of the masses will prevail; and they will, by the force and power of the ballot, prevent hasty and illdigested legislation on the question of specie resumption.

However much we may complain of the want of wisdom that prompted the introduction of the present system, there can be no doubt of the folly of attempting now to destroy it. Whatever evils belong to it have already been realized; the business of a whole decade and more has been based upon it, and only those who desire to speculate upon a breaking up of all values, whether of labor or of property, are now advocating a contraction of the currency, and it may not be inappropriate to add here, that in nothing has the confidence of the people in their government been so strikingly illustrated as in the universal acceptance and use of the money issued by it, notwithstanding the bad management of the administration.

We claim that the Democratic party has always been and is now in favor of a sound and stable currency, and we have uniformly opposed the mercenary inflations that have so often disturbed and destroyed the business of the country. Composed as the Democratic party is, in large part, of the labor of the nation, it is essential to its best interests that all needless fluctuations of the currency should be avoided, and it is entirely safe to say that with the government in their hands lies the only hope of reaching the specie standard as the basis of our currency. It is no part of its mission or its destiny to abandon this idea. It will not. But the same party must be governed by reason as to the time, the mode and manner in which the point is to be reached. It cannot afford, even if it had the power, to march on to the objective point over a desolate country and amidst the ruin of its industries. It does not propose to commit any such folly; and, therefore, when in council at Erie, the party determined to put itself in a conservative position and act with deliberation and discretion when they passed a resolve—"demanding that the volume of money be made and kept equal to the wants of trade, leaving the restoration of legal tenders to par in gold to be brought about by promoting the industries of the people and not destroying them"—they but evinced sound judgment, and made no sacrifice of principle.

The effect of this is to make one common currency, save where Congress has made special provisions to the contrary, in the national loan. There is no inflation in this part of the Erie platform; it is but supplying the people with the amount of currency withdrawn by the National Legislature from circulation.

The people of this State cannot be forced into submission to a strictly commercial rule in their business affairs. Commerce clamors for free trade. The people engaged in commerce carry on a traffic with all nations. They obtain and receive large profits. They can well afford to pay the difference in exchange. Our mines, manufactories and agriculture want and can only prosper under protective revenue laws. Pennsylvania has always been a protective State and is so now, and she cannot dispense with this feature but with serious loss.

The commercial interests of Pennsylvania in common with the interest of the Western States, are identical in this particular, and their common destiny lies in the same channel. With the exception of Philadelphia, and which may be classed more as a manufacturing city, with a limited commercial marine, they have no ships upon the sea. Their trade and barter is at home. Their profits are comparatively small, and they are not in condition to meet sudden convulsions in the contraction of currency. The Western States have realized this state of affairs, and they have boldly assumed a position in which the Democratic party of this State has sustained them.

The platform adopted at Erie takes the position that bankers and brokers may not have the control of the currency, that the industries of the State and the great question of labor have, as they should have, a voice in the currency question, and we fearlessly maintain that this is correct. The men who represent these interests are entitled to a voice in the common council of the State. To their efforts we owe its prosperity, and their advice is not to be discarded.

The coal and iron trade to-day in this State is prostrate; it is paralyzed. Tens of thousands of men who are employed in these industries will be discharged if the doctrine of immediate resumption is successful; nor will they be in a much better condition if the currency as contracted by government, with a view of fixing a day for resumption, is maintained.

Fellow-citizens of Pennsylvania, these are important issues, and they claim your serious consideration in the approaching canvass.

The pressure is upon us. If we cannot avoid its evil consequences absolutely, we must mitigate them as far as is in our power. It has not been the work of the Democratic party. "Thou can'st not say we did it."

Therefore in declaring, at Erie, that we would not permit a contraction of the currency, we deserted no Democratic land mark. Our policy, as a party, has ever been to protect and guard the industries of the country. We demand that the legal-tender issues be made receivable for all dues to the government—a policy that will speedily bring them to par with gold and interchangable therewith.

We denounced the system of National Banking. We do so for the reason that the National Government pays the banks, acting merely as her fiscal agents, over twenty millions a year in coin. As the government is responsible for the redemption of the notes they issue to those corporations, why pay them a premium for circulation? Why not let the government issue legal-tenders in their place, and appropriate the twenty millions of coin annually paid as interest upon banking bonds, toward the relief of the people in taxation. And we are sure the producers of the country will be startled to be told, for they are in reality the taxpayers of the nation, that this bank note circulation has in ten years, since the close of the war, cost them over one hundred and fifty million dollars, which has been paid in gold raised by taxation, and which has been constantly sold by the banks for purposes of speculation, affecting by its artificial and gambling quotations the prices, if not the values, of everything consumed in the country.

We condemned, too, the policy of the national government in the increase of officers and the profligate system of salaries.

We resolved "that the undue multiplication of the public offices and the inordinate increase of salaries and emoluments of offices are among the many evils which Radical rule has forced upon the country; and in forming an economical administration of the Federal and State governments, so that the people may be, as speedily as possible, relieved from the burthen of taxation, with which they are now seriously oppressed, we call upon our Federal and State representatives to strive by all proper means to reduce them both to their very lowest practicable number and amount."

This abuse of the Federal power cannot be denied. It is known to the country and the people are untrue to themselves if they do not correct the evil.

And not more glaring and offensive is the conduct of some of our local officials. It is alleged that the large sums of money set apart in the State Treasury, as a sinking fund for the payment of the public debt, have not been appropriated as the laws require, and that no interest on these millions has been accounted for to the State. If this be true it is a crime of great enormity. The resolve of the Erie Convention charges openly: "That the conduct of the present State Treasurer, in the management of the Commonwealth's finances, in his neglecting to appropriate the sinking fund in payment of the public debt as rapidly as required by law; not accounting for the interest received by him on the people's money deposited with the several banks and banking institutions throughout the State, and his insolent refusal to submit the archive of the Treasury Department to a legally constituted committee of the House of Representatives, appointed to investigate the same, is cause for grave suspicion, and is deserving of severe condemnation at the hands of an outraged and already overtatxed people."

There are astounding charges, and the parties accused should put themselves on the defensive. Their silence is ominous.

As the resolves of the convention have gone forth to the people of the State, it may not be proper in this address to go further into detail.

And now as to the candidates we have placed upon the platform—and pledged to a reform of the abuses set forth.

Judge Pershing, the nominee for Governor, has proved himself to be, in his legislative capacity, a statesman; he is an upright and fearless judge, a moral and conscientious man. He is eminently fit for the high place he is put in nomination to fill, and the tax-ridden people of this State cannot afford his defeat.

The candidate we present to you for State Treasurer, in the person of Col. Piollet is worthy of your support. He is a plain, intelligent farmer. He has no purpose to accomplish inconsistent with the honor and credit of the State. His rigid honor is proverbial with the people of Northern Pennsylvania, and if elected, the public moneys, principal and interest, are safe in his hands. He would scorn to appropriate illegally, for private gain a solitary farthing of the people's taxes. Heaven knows, wrung as they are from the hard blows and persevering industry of our people, they ought to be honestly appropriated.

With candidates who are beyond all question properly selected; nominated outside of all political rings and combinations; selected because of their peculiar fitness, they should be triumphantly elected. Our political opponents concede that they are upright and honest men, and we know them to be such. Let us elect them.

The time has come for change in the management of the National and State affairs. And in that change is there any conceivable possibility that our affairs can be placed thereby in a more deplorable condition than they are now? Our credit, our industries, and our moral reputation as a people are demoralized. It is to be hoped that profligacy and mismanagement and embezzlements and official peculations, have reached a point beyond which they may not further advance. The taxpaying and tax-ridden people of this State have it in their power at the approaching election to relieve themselves from the sad condition in which they now are. Will they do it?

The campaign we are entering upon must be aggressive. We have no apologies to make and no bribes to offer. Reason must be our argument, and the people of this Commonwealth, who are deeply interested in a pure and economical administration of their affairs, must come to the rescue.

We charge upon our opponents that they have wasted the public treasure in the bestowal of it upon their political friends and partisans; that through a want of capacity in conducting the public affairs, the trade and business of the country are prostrated; the iron mills are out of blast, the coal trade depressed, the wages of labor reduced, and the products of the farm are at a ruinous price. Gloom and depression in our industries stare us in the face, and the time has come for a change of policy as well as a change of rulers. Let those who hold the political power of the land answer these charges at the great tribunal of the people. They have no right to ask a further continuance in power if they are in the wrong, cannot deny but that they are responsible for that want of prosperity which the people of this State are entitled to and of right ought to have.

HENDRICK B. WRIGHT,
Chairman Democratic State Committee

Hong Kong, September 2—via Shanghai, September 4.—In a heavy typhoon at Chifu, August 22, three European and many Chinese vessels wrecked and thirty lives lost.

THE CATTLE DISEASE IN ENGLAND.

London, September 29.—The foot and mouth disease has slightly diminished in some counties and has increased in others. The latest returns show that in East Sussex there are 5,292 beasts affected; in Gloucestershire, 12,000; in Warwickshire, 8,000; in Cumberland, 5,700, and in Westmoreland, 400. Yorkshire shows a large increase.

SERMON BY MR. MOODY.

Moonlight services were held at Northfield, Mass., Mr. Moody's home, as the throng was to great too find accommodation in the church. Mr. Moody spoke from Isaiah 53. 1-6.

Mr. Moody's Address.

"Now, my friends, I want to speak to you for a few moments upon the great truth conveyed in this chapter of Isaiah, and will quote my text in these few words: 'Christ died for me.' I wish every one here present would just make that the language of his heart to-night. I wish every one present would repeat to himself: 'Christ died for me,' and then let it sink down deep into your hearts, for that is really the essence of the Gospel. That is, indeed, the best news that ever came down from heaven to us; that is the glad tidings the angels proclaimed to those shepherds upon the plains of Bethlehem: 'Behold, we bring you tidings of great joy, for unto you is born this day, in the City of David, a Saviour.' And the only way that the Saviour could redeem us was to die for us. Why? Because 'all we like sheep had gone astray; we have turned every one to his own way, and the Lord hath laid on Him the iniquity of us all.' We must either die or get some one to die for us. Now, this is the doctrine of substitution as I know it and as I glory in it. If the Bible does not teach that, I don't know what it teaches, and yet I hear more men talk against that doctrine than any other in the Bible. To me it is the sweetest, it is the grandest, it is the most sublime truth in the Word of God. Christ taking the place of sinners, the just dying for the unjust, Christ wounded for our transgressions—He was bruised for our iniquity. Thank God He did not have any of His own, and therefore He became the sinners substitute and died.

"Let me narrate an incident of the wars of Napoleon. Napoleon the First sent out a draft for a certain number of men to go into the army, and there was one man drafted who did not want to go. He had a large family, he did not desire to leave them in poverty and distress, but he had a friend who loved him very much, and his friend volunteered to go in his place. The man went, the battle came, and he was killed and buried on the battle-field. Another draft was sent out by Napoleon, and by some mistake this man who was drafted first was drafted again, and when they went to take him he said: 'You cannot take me.' 'Why not?' they asked. 'Because,' replied he, 'I have been drafted once, sir, and I am dead.' 'Drafted? You drafted and you dead?' exclaimed the soldiers in astonishment. 'Yes,' he answered; 'I was drafted in the last draft, and I went into the army, and I was killed upon such a battle-field.' 'Why, man, you are not dead; you are not killed; you are alive; you are here and well.' But he persisted that he was dead and buried and could not be drafted; and he said: 'Look over your books and you will find that I have been drafted.' They did look over the books, and found his statement correct; but they said: 'You got another man to go in your place, and you must come now.' He said: 'No, he was my substitute, and you cannot take me.' So they brought him before the Emperor, and when they explained the circumstances to the master: 'The man is right; they cannot take him.'

"That may be true, or it may not; but there is one thing that I do know to be true, and that is, that the Great Emperor of heaven, the King of Kings, recognizes the doctrine of substitution. Now, I say that Christ died for me, for if He did not there is no hope for me. All must perish, because 'the soul that sinneth, it shall die;' and therefore death has passed upon all men through disobedience. But by the Gospel there is life for all. Jesus Christ is the great substitute, and that is the Gospel. Now, my friend, Mr. Bliss will leave us to-morrow morning. Mr. Whittle is going to Minnesota to preach the Gospel there, and I expect to remain here a few weeks longer, and while he is away in that country he will preach the same old Gospel, the same old truthful story. Missionaries and messengers of Christ are cressing deserts and seas to take these glad tidings to a perishing world, that Christ died for us sinners, and I wish to God that this truth would ring through the streets of Northfield to-night, until it buried itself in every heart. Christ died for me, and therefore I go free. That is a glorious Gospel, deeply calculated to bring joy to our hearts. When He was about to leave this world, when His work down here was finished, when Calvary with all its horrors was passed, and the gloom of the grave possessed terrors no more; when His work was finished He took His band of disciples with Him, and carried them out to the plains of Bethany, where Martha and Mary lived. And I can well imagine that he took them outside of the city, and under an olive-tree He gave to each one a parting message and a commission; to each one He gives a special trust. And then, with hands uplifted, He breathed upon them another breath from heaven, and He said to them: 'Go ye unto all the world, to every creature; and he that beleiveth and is baptized shall be saved, and he that beleiveth not shall be condemned.' These were the last words of the Son of God. He was ready to ascend into heaven, and while these words are parting from His lips I think I see Him ascending, rising higher and higher, His face growing fainter and fainter, and as it died away in the clouds He went back to resume that seat on the right hand of God which He had changed for a manger that He might save the lost human race. There He sits now at the right hand of His father, telling His disciples as of old to go forth and proclaim the Gospel to every human creature. To every man and every woman and every boy and every girl in this assemblage to night I say 'Preach the gospel to every creature.' Why, when Peter preached on the day of Pentecost—and O, that was a model sermon—the spirit of the Holy Ghost fell on three thousand of his listeners; and would it not be a glorious thing if the Holy Ghost baptized us to-night in the blood of the Lord Jesus Christ, and made us loyal and devoted to him? Yes, this is what Peter preached: 'Christ died for our sins;' and that is what he called the Gospel. Paul, in Corinth, preached the same doctrine when he said: 'I declare unto you the Gospel that Christ died for our sins, according to the Scripture.' This is what the early Christians preached, that Christ died in the place of sinners, and this is the great doctrine of substitution. I can imagine when Christ enjoined upon His disciples to preach the Gospel to every creature;' hearing Peter impulsively say: 'Lord you don't really mean that. Go back to Jerusalem and preach to those men who murdered You! And Jesus replied: 'Yes Peter, preach the Gospel first to the Jerusalem sinners; tarry ye in Jerusalem until endued with power from on high, and proclaim to these Jerusalem sinners the Gospel of salvation" Peter says: Shall we offer salvation to these men that murdered You?' 'Yes,' he replied, 'hunt him up who placed the crown of thorns on My brow, and if he accepts salvation as a gift from Me I will give him a crown in My kingdom, and there will not be any thorns in it. Tell him who spat in My face I forgive him. Tell him who thrust the spear into My side that there is a nearer way to My heart; that my heart is full of love for him; that there is a fountain in the house of David, and that he can be washed clean. Hunt up those Roman soldiers that drove the nails into My hands and feet, and tell them there is salvation for them also!'

"Let me ring out this to-night over the streets of Northfield. Where will you spend eternity? It must be either in the world of light, a city that hath no foundation, whose builder and maker is God, or you must be banished from His sight for eternity. Now young ladies, let this question sink deep into your hearts. Eternity! Where shall I spend it? We are hastening on to another world. A few days, a few months, or at most a few years more, and we will be gone. To-night I beg of you, I plead with you, I urge you now, as our friends from Chicago will be with us no more, let it be the last night you are with the world; let the great question of eternity be permanently settled while I speak, and say to yourselves, 'By the grace of God I will accept of Lord Jesus Christ as my substitute and Saviour.' There will never be a better time for reformation. Christ will never be more able to save you than now. He will never be more willing than now, and remember He has got the power; He possesses all power, for 'all power is given to Me in heaven and on earth.' O, may the power of God come unto us; may the fetters be snapped asunder, and may there be many who shall accept Jesus Christ now. Will there ever be a better or a more beautiful night? Here we are under the canopy of this beautiful, this calm, this lovely night—let it be the night you bid farewell to this world, and set your affections on eternity and eternal things. Make this resolve, my friend, and that moment you have passed from death to life; that moment you have Christ in your heart, and peace and the hope of glory. You would not exchange it for a thousand worlds. I never knew a Christian who would barter his hope of glory for the world.

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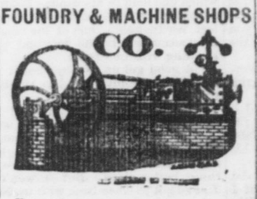

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