

The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, J. A. NASH, PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

Office in new Journal Building, Fifth Street.

The HUNTINGDON Journal is published every Wednesday, by J. R. DURBORROW and J. A. NASH, under the firm name of J. R. DURBORROW & CO., at \$1.00 per annum, in advance, or \$2.50 if paid for in six months from date of subscription, and \$5.00 not paid within the year.

No paper discontinued unless at the option of the publishers, until all arrears are paid. No paper, however, will be sent out of the State unless absolutely paid for in advance.

Transient advertisements will be inserted at TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS per line for the first insertion, SEVEN AND A HALF CENTS for the second, and FIVE CENTS per line for all subsequent insertions.

Regular quarterly and yearly business advertisements will be inserted at the following rates:

Table with 4 columns: 3m, 6m, 9m, 1y. Rows for 1 inch, 2 inch, 3 inch, 4 inch, 5 inch, 6 inch, 7 inch, 8 inch, 9 inch, 10 inch.

Local notices will be inserted at FIFTEEN CENTS per line for each and every insertion.

All Resolutions, Communications, or notices of any kind, for any announcements, notices of Marriages and Deaths, exceeding five lines, will be charged TEN CENTS per line.

Legal and other notices will be charged to the party having them inserted.

Advertising Agents must find their commission outside of these figures.

All advertising accounts are due and collectible when the advertisement is inserted.

JOB PRINTING of every kind, in Plain and Fancy Colors, done with neatness and dispatch.

Hand-Bills, Blanks, Cards, Pamphlets, &c., of every variety and style, printed at the shortest notice, and every thing in the Printing line will be executed in the most artistic manner and at the lowest rates.

Professional Cards.

BROWN & BAILEY, Attorneys-at-Law, Office 2d door east of First National Bank.

BUCHANAN & GEORGIN, SURGEON DENTISTS, 228 Penn St., HUNTINGDON, PA.

D. CALDWELL, Attorney-at-Law, Office, No. 111, 3d Street, Office formerly occupied by Messrs. Woods & Williamson.

D. R. A. BRUMBAUGH, offers his professional services to the community. Office, No. 123 Washington street, one door east of the Catholic Parsonage.

EDBURN & COOPER, Civil, Hydraulic and Mining Engineers, Surveyors, Plans and Estimates for the construction of Water Works, Railroads and Bridges.

GEO. B. ORLANDY, Attorney-at-Law, Office, No. 111, 3d Street, Office formerly occupied by Messrs. Woods & Williamson.

J. GREENE, Dentist, Office in S. T. HUNTINGDON, PA.

L. ROBB, Dentist, office in S. T. HUNTINGDON, PA.

HUGH NEAL, ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, Cor. Smithfield, Street and Eighth Avenue, PITTSBURGH, PA.

H. C. MADDEN, Attorney-at-Law, Office, No. 111, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.

J. FRANKLIN SCHOOK, Attorney-at-Law, Office, No. 111, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.

J. SYLVANUS BLAIR, Attorney-at-Law, Office, No. 111, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.

J. R. DURBORROW, Attorney-at-Law, Office, No. 111, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.

J. W. MATTERN, Attorney-at-Law, Office, No. 111, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.

S. GRISINGER, Attorney-at-Law, Office, No. 111, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, J. HALL MOSSER, Attorneys-at-Law, Office, No. 111, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.

L. OVELL & MUSSER, Attorneys-at-Law, Office, No. 111, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.

R. A. ORBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office, No. 111, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.

E. FLEMING, Attorney-at-Law, Office, No. 111, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.

WILLIAM A. FLEMING, Attorney-at-Law, Office, No. 111, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.

Hotels. DICKSON HOUSE, (Formerly Farmer's Hotel), North-east corner of Fourth and Penn Streets, HUNTINGDON, PA.

SAMUEL DICKSON, Proprietor. Having lately taken charge of the Dickson House, (formerly Farmer's Hotel), I am now prepared to entertain strangers and travelers in the most satisfactory manner.

WASHINGTON HOUSE, Corner of Seventh and Penn Streets, HUNTINGDON, PA.

LEWIS RICHTER, - PROPRIETOR. Permanent or transient boarders will be taken at this house on the following terms: Single meals 25 cents; regular boarders \$16 per month.

MORRISON HOUSE, OPPOSITE PENNSYLVANIA R. R. DEPOT HUNTINGDON, PA.

J. H. CLOVER, Prop. April 5, 1871-ly.

Miscellaneous.

KINGSFORDS' OSWEGO PURE AND SILVER GLOSS STARCH FOR THE LAUNDRY.

Manufactured by T. KINGSFORD & SON, The Best Starch in the World.

Give a beautiful finish to the linen, and the difference in cost between it and common starch is scarcely half that of an ordinary washing. Ask your Grocer for it.

KINGSFORDS' Oswego Corn Starch.

For puddings, Blanc Mange, Ice Cream, &c.

In its Original—Established in 1848. And preserves its reputation as pure, stronger and more delicate than any other article of the kind offered, either of the same name or with other titles.

Stevenson Macadam, Ph. D., &c., the highest chemical authority, has analyzed this Corn Starch, and says it is the most excellent article of diet and in chemical and feeding properties it is fully equal to the best arrow root.

Directions for making puddings, Custards, &c., accompany each pound package.

For sale by all first-class Grocers. [Signed] T. Kingford & Son.

ESTABLISHED IN 1850.

Sales in the past year over FIVE TONS PER MONTH, in packages of 12 pounds each.

RETAIL FOR 25 cents; FIVE pounds for \$1. This "CATTLE POWDER" has proved a sure preservative and a certain cure for

Chicken Cholera or Gaps. I have received, uncollected, any amount of evidence from FARMERS and others who use and thereby saved their Poultry from the disease and death. All I ask is, TRY IT, save your Stock and be satisfied.

My Powder has always given full satisfaction as a most reliable cure in all diseases of HORSES, CATTLE, HOGS, and all other animals. It is a most valuable and healthy; the Cow will yield 25 per cent more butter and milk; Cattle and Hogs will gain weight with less food.

Ask for this Powder at your nearest Store, or address me for a pamphlet, with full particulars. FREDK. W. MILLER, 120 North Front St., Phila. WANTED: AT ONCE, HERBS, such as Catnip, Tansy, Borage, Pennyroyal, Yarrow, &c., in large lots. Sept. 15-1875.

THE LAKEIDE LIBRARY.

Is published semi-monthly, and each issue contains a COMPLETE NOVEL, by one of the great authors of the world, as Charles Reade, Dickens, Scott, Anthony Trollope, Julia Verne, &c.

The completion of long and important novels in a single issue, is the most unique and valuable feature yet introduced into the periodical literature of the day, and is peculiar to The Lakeside Library.

Each issue of THE LIBRARY contains a COMPLETE NOVEL, that would cost at the book store from \$1.00 to \$2.00. The entire cost of the same in THE LIBRARY is only 10 cents if you buy a single copy from your newsdealer, or only 5 cents if you purchase a year's subscription.

Occasionally we shall issue DOUBLE NUMBERS, to contain unusually long and important works, as "The Two Hunters," by Wilkie Collins, and "Twenty Thousand Leagues under the Sea," by Jules Verne. When this is necessary, we shall issue a DOUBLE NUMBER TOGETHER, so that the complete work will be in the reader's hands at once. In such cases, THE MEMBERS OF THE LIBRARY will be issued in one month.

Hence all Subscribers are received for 21 numbers. Our next issue, Nos. 14 and 15, will be a splendid DOUBLE NUMBER, complete and unabridged, with 1000 characteristic illustrations, containing the famous "Twenty Thousand Leagues under the Sea," by JULES VERNE.

This wonderful book is descriptive of a voyage of 20,000 leagues UNDER the surface of THE SEA! No one acquainted with Verne's peculiar and dramatic style need be told that this (the greatest body of interesting reading) lays bare the mysteries of the mighty deep—its sunken wrecks; submarine forests; the grotesque, hideous and fearful things which dwell in the beautiful coral caves; its treasures of gold, silver and jewels lost in Spanish ships of olden days; and, in those immortal words: "Neither slaves nor involuntary serfs, but men, except as punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States or any place subject to its jurisdiction."

To crown this amazing subserviency, we find him in the Legislature of 1866 voting against the resolution instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives "to resist the admission into full fellowship as States of any and all the States lately in rebellion until the organic law of the nation shall be so amended as to prevent the credit of the Government; to prevent the payment of any debt incurred by rebellion; to define the paramount authority of the General Government; to protect all persons in all States in their rights before the law; to prevent compensation for emancipated slaves; and to establish an equal basis of representation, and thus secure to the nation the just fruits of the war inaugurated wantonly by treason."

Under these principles the fourteenth amendment was passed. Judge Pershing was not in the Legislature when the formal vote on the ratification was taken, but he has a right to assume that he was as honorable to these conditions when thus formulated as before. So that if the people of Pennsylvania have a pride in the absolute freedom of our whole people as conferred in the thirteenth amendment, or have a sense of security under any of the far-reaching provisions of the fourteenth amendment, no part of their gratitude for these is due to the Democratic nominee for Governor; but all are enjoyed in spite of his influence and his efforts. Having the disposition betrayed by these votes, it was, of course, easy for him to oppose, in the Legislature of 1864, the bill giving the soldiers in the army the right to vote in their own States. Willing to be guilty of so great injustice to men who were actually battling for the preservation of their government, it is not surprising that he should have found a reason in 1863 for voting against an act to prohibit corporations from paying their employes in orders upon stores, and in 1865 for voting for an act to make the employes of railroad corporations responsible for accidents, instead of the corporations themselves.

To state this record is to convict him, during the struggle of the war, of the intensest form of partisanship, and to connect his name with those reactionary efforts which, if successful, would have made the war on our part a useless and a criminal sacrifice of blood and treasure, and would have covered this generation with shame and opened for posterity the floodgates of misery.

In the face of such votes it is impossible to deceive the people of Pennsylvania into believing him a proper man to reward with the highest honor in their gift. Clamor may do much to hoodlum the public judgment, and false claims may for a time mislead, but the stern test of actual fact will dispel every cloud and correct every illusion.

Books of Entry will close September 20. Competition is co-extensive with the United States, and the citizens of the several States are cordially invited to compete for prizes.

For premium lists and other information apply to either of the undersigned.

D. W. SEILER, Recording Secretary. ELDERIDGE M'CONKEY, Corresponding Secretary. [Signed] Sept. 1875.

THE CAMPAIGN OPENED!

A Gallant Charge on the Enemy! Facts and Figures that are Undeniable!

SPEECH OF HON. EDWARD M'PHERSON, ON THURSDAY EVENING, SEPT. 16, 1875.

ON THE ISSUES OF THE CAMPAIGN, AT READING, BERKS COUNTY.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is the first time I have ever met, face to face, the brave Republicans of Berks, who have, for a score of years, shown, in a worthy cause, the noblest devotion to principle.

I am here at the request of the Chairman of the Republican State Committee to address you, as I may, on the political topics of the hour.

The Democrats at Erie, after a fierce struggle of two days, finally agreed upon their ticket and platform. The history of the whole Commonwealth the rent condition of that party, the feuds which distract it, and the absolute want of a common bond of union. The general result must be accepted as a revolt against the further leadership of the newly-made Senator from Pennsylvania, who went down under the assaults of a compact combination among his rivals.

On the surface, the nomination of Judge Pershing appears to have come by one of those audacious movements which frequently sweep through an excited and querulous body. But the secret history, since made known, shows that it was carefully devised in advance, and that the nominee was deliberately selected before the body met, and by one of their number; that the plan of operation, afterwards carried out by able and trusty lieutenants, was the offspring of the fertile brain and skillful management of Colonel McClure, of the Philadelphia Times, who served in the Legislature with Judge Pershing, in memorable days, and who doubtless "knew his man." The veil selected to cover the ground of choice was well chosen, and though flimsy, was the best case afforded. It was because Judge Pershing had sentenced to imprisonment three men who had been convicted before him of a crime. Sir, what else could he have done? Had he done less he would have deserved impeachment. What other Judge in the State would not have likewise "knew his duty?" To make an special merit of this is to insult every man who worthily wears the judicial robe.

JUDGE PERSHING'S LEGISLATIVE RECORD. It is said that Judge Pershing's service in the Legislature was so to commend him to the people, both for his personal integrity and his political rectitude. Of this the people can better judge when the record is examined, as it is no doubt will be. I have no charges to make involving the former. It is of the latter only that I propose to speak. If the people, after considering it, approve it, their basis of judgment will differ from mine.

I find that in the Legislature of 1863, his party being in the majority, he was guilty of the inhumanity of voting for a bill to prohibit colored persons from coming into the State to make it their temporary or permanent residence. In the same Legislature he voted for a resolution, deprecating President Lincoln's emancipation proclamation as unconstitutional, and his other acts under the war power as arbitrary and unjust. As if to give emphasis to his love for slavery, we find him in the Legislature of 1865, resisting the ratification of the thirteenth amendment, and voting against the first and greatest compromise of the war, in those immortal words: "Neither slaves nor involuntary serfs, but men, except as punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States or any place subject to its jurisdiction."

To crown this amazing subserviency, we find him in the Legislature of 1866 voting against the resolution instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives "to resist the admission into full fellowship as States of any and all the States lately in rebellion until the organic law of the nation shall be so amended as to prevent the credit of the Government; to prevent the payment of any debt incurred by rebellion; to define the paramount authority of the General Government; to protect all persons in all States in their rights before the law; to prevent compensation for emancipated slaves; and to establish an equal basis of representation, and thus secure to the nation the just fruits of the war inaugurated wantonly by treason."

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To state this record is to convict him, during the struggle of the war, of the intensest form of partisanship, and to connect his name with those reactionary efforts which, if successful, would have made the war on our part a useless and a criminal sacrifice of blood and treasure, and would have covered this generation with shame and opened for posterity the floodgates of misery.

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GOV. HARTRAN'S MILITARY AND CIVIL RECORD.

In striking contrast with all this childish toying with treason, its causes and results, is the career of Gov. Hartran. While Judge Pershing was seeking to fasten the chains already upon the slaves General Hartran was faithfully making a fight for emancipation, and he faithfully and intelligently accepted the logic of the case.

While Judge Pershing, in the Legislature, was seeking to deprive the soldiers in the army of the dearest right of the citizen, and thereby weaken the cause of loyalty and strengthen the hands of disloyalty, Hartran was baring his breast to the foe and extorting praises, from all men for gallantry in the field. A grateful people upon the advent of peace called them into his civil service, where he has been known and read of all men from that day to this.

For the last three years he has discharged the most difficult and delicate duties which they can impose upon any citizen; and yet a convention of his opponents, as able a body as ever assembled under that banner, were unable to find a fault in his record.

Let us see by the record what the nominee has besides the two I have named elsewhere.

NATIONAL ISSUES—LEGAL TENDER NOTES AND THE CONTRACTION OF THEM. The burden of the complaints in the Democratic platform, however, is of national politics, and at an election too, when only state officers are to be chosen. It charges contraction of the currency as the cause of the panic and of the present depression in business, and holds the Republican party responsible for these results.

Let us see by the record what the contractor has been, and who made it. In 1862 the Government of the United States commenced the issue of legal-tender notes. The first issue was of one hundred and fifty millions of dollars (\$150,000,000). This was in February, 1862. Four months thereafter Congress authorized one hundred and fifty millions (\$150,000,000) more. Eight months thereafter it authorized one hundred and fifty millions (\$150,000,000) more, making four hundred and fifty millions (\$450,000,000) in all, of which fifty millions (\$50,000,000) were to be used as temporarily required for the redemption of temporary loans. Their issue was proposed, advocated, and defended solely as a "war measure" by both houses of Congress, and was justified by its friends by the overwhelming necessity then upon the country, which is the ground upon which the Supreme Court of the United States, in their last decision, sustained their use as a legal tender to quiet anxiety as to the extent of this issue, which had already trebled the amount fixed for in the beginning, and to aid in placing the large volume of bonds created, Congress, during the war, on the 30th of June, 1864, declared, in the act for the issue of four hundred millions (\$400,000,000) of six per cent. bonds and of fifty millions (\$50,000,000) of fractional currency, that "the total amount of United States notes issued or to be issued shall never exceed four hundred millions of dollars, and such additional amount of notes, not exceeding fifty millions (\$50,000,000) of dollars as may be temporarily required for the redemption of temporary loans." This pledge remains unrecalled and inviolate.

HE WHO VOTED FOR "CONTRACTION IN 1865." One of the first financial steps taken after the war was for the contraction of the currency, the Secretary of the Treasury, at the first session of Congress, having strongly urged the necessity of it. Within two weeks the House of Representatives responded to that recommendation by the adoption of a resolution, cordially concurring in the views of the Secretary, and pledging co-operative action to that end as speedily as practicable. That resolution was adopted by the enormous vote of one hundred and forty-four to six, but one Democratic voting against it—among the affirmatives so well-known names as Sycamore, E. Ancona, Benjamin M. Boyer, John I. Dawson, Charles Denton, Philip Johnson, Samuel J. Randall, and Myer Strouse. In four months Congress made and passed—April 12, 1866—the act authorizing a retirement and cancellation of ten millions (\$10,000,000) within six months, and four millions (\$4,000,000) in any month thereafter. Upon this bill there was not one Democratic vote in opposition. In the Senate the negative vote was exclusively Republican, both our Pennsylvania Senators (Buckalew and Cowan) voting in favor of it, with the Democratic Senators generally. Under this law, this passed, forty-four millions (\$44,000,000) were retired in the next two years, up to 1868, leaving the amount in circulation at the time of the panic in 1873, three hundred and fifty-six millions (\$356,000,000). After that event the Secretary of the Treasury, claiming the lawful power, reissued twenty-six millions (\$26,000,000) bringing the amount up to three hundred and eighty-two millions (\$382,000,000) in July, 1874, or by eighteen millions (\$18,000,000) less than the maximum amount. One would hardly suppose, from the violence with which the contraction of the currency was urged, that the entire force of the Democratic party in Congress was arrayed in favor of this measure.

SUSPENSION OF "CONTRACTION." But this is not all. Early in 1863 Congress intervened to suspend contraction, and by law so directed February 4th. Upon this bill, which passed the House largely, I see the Democracy of Pennsylvania arrayed themselves in opposition, not one of them voting to stop contraction. The names of Getz, Glossbrenner, Randall, and Woodward have, every one of them, the ring of hard money.

There is no further legislation on this subject until after the panic of 1873.

THE VETTED CURRENCY BILL. A large part of the session of Congress of 1874 was spent upon it. After long discussion an act finally passed both houses fixing the maximum amount of United States notes at \$450,000,000, which would have involved an authority to reissue \$18,000,000 more than were then out, and authorizing the issue of \$46,000,000 to national banking associations under the Whig administration of Governor William F. Johnston, which, upon its accession to power, unshrinkingly addressed itself to the devising of a plan for the maintenance of the credit of the Commonwealth, and which boldly levied new taxes for that purpose. This was done amid the opposition and the derision of the Democratic leaders of the day, who, faithless themselves to their duty, were jealous of the efforts of others to perform it. Through the operation of that Sinking Fund, and by wise management of the State finances, the public debt has been reduced from

forty odd millions of dollars, which the Bigler-Hughes dynasty bequeathed to us in 1855, to the nominal sum of twenty-three millions of dollars, and to the actual sum of fifteen millions of dollars net in 1875— all within a period of twenty years. During all this time the great measures which built up the Sinking Fund were enacted without the aid of the Democracy; and in this I include the first great effort of this people to rid itself of a paralyzing incubus by the sale of the main line of the public works. It is pleasant to know that if the Democracy never helped us to put anything into the Sinking Fund they now propose to help us to keep anything from going out. Let me add, for the benefit of those who wish to know the Legislative record of their candidate, that when the bill was passed pending on the tax on real estate and transferring to corporations the burthen thereby taken from the people, Mr. Pershing, though a member of the Legislature, failed to record his vote upon that bill, as if thereby to show his fidelity to the corporations rather than to the people.

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forty odd millions of dollars, which the Bigler-Hughes dynasty bequeathed to us in 1855, to the nominal sum of twenty-three millions of dollars, and to the actual sum of fifteen millions of dollars net in 1875— all within a period of twenty years. During all this time the great measures which built up the Sinking Fund were enacted without the aid of the Democracy; and in this I include the first great effort of this people to rid itself of a paralyzing incubus by the sale of the main line of the public works. It is pleasant to know that if the Democracy never helped us to put anything into the Sinking Fund they now propose to help us to keep anything from going out. Let me add, for the benefit of those who wish to know the Legislative record of their candidate, that when the bill was passed pending on the tax on real estate and transferring to corporations the burthen thereby taken from the people, Mr. Pershing, though a member of the Legislature, failed to record his vote upon that bill, as if thereby to show his fidelity to the corporations rather than to the people.

Let us see by the record what the contractor has been, and who made it. In 1862 the Government of the United States commenced the issue of legal-tender notes. The first issue was of one hundred and fifty millions of dollars (\$150,000,000). This was in February, 1862. Four months thereafter Congress authorized one hundred and fifty millions (\$150,000,000) more. Eight months thereafter it authorized one hundred and fifty millions (\$150,000,000) more, making four hundred and fifty millions (\$450,000,000) in all, of which fifty millions (\$50,000,000) were to be used as temporarily required for the redemption of temporary loans. Their issue was proposed, advocated, and defended solely as a "war measure" by both houses of Congress, and was justified by its friends by the overwhelming necessity then upon the country, which is the ground upon which the Supreme Court of the United States, in their last decision, sustained their use as a legal tender to quiet anxiety as to the extent of this issue, which had already trebled the amount fixed for in the beginning, and to aid in placing the large volume of bonds created, Congress, during the war, on the 30th of June, 1864, declared, in the act for the issue of four hundred millions (\$400,000,000) of six per cent. bonds and of fifty millions (\$50,000,000) of fractional currency, that "the total amount of United States notes issued or to be issued shall never exceed four hundred millions of dollars, and such additional amount of notes, not exceeding fifty millions (\$50,000,000) of dollars as may be temporarily required for the redemption of temporary loans." This pledge remains unrecalled and inviolate.

HE WHO VOTED FOR "CONTRACTION IN 1865." One of the first financial steps taken after the war was for the contraction of the currency, the Secretary of the Treasury, at the first session of Congress, having strongly urged the necessity of it. Within two weeks the House of Representatives responded to that recommendation by the adoption of a resolution, cordially concurring in the views of the Secretary, and pledging co-operative action to that end as speedily as practicable. That resolution was adopted by the enormous vote of one hundred and forty-four to six, but one Democratic voting against it—among the affirmatives so well-known names as Sycamore, E. Ancona, Benjamin M. Boyer, John I. Dawson, Charles Denton, Philip Johnson, Samuel J. Randall, and Myer Strouse. In four months Congress made and passed—April 12, 1866—the act authorizing a retirement and cancellation of ten millions (\$10,000,000) within six months, and four millions (\$4,000,000) in any month thereafter. Upon this bill there was not one Democratic vote in opposition. In the Senate the negative vote was exclusively Republican, both our Pennsylvania Senators (Buckalew and Cowan) voting in favor of it, with the Democratic Senators generally. Under this law, this passed, forty-four millions (\$44,000,000) were retired in the next two years, up to 1868, leaving the amount in circulation at the time of the panic in 1873, three hundred and fifty-six millions (\$356,000,000). After that event the Secretary of the Treasury, claiming the lawful power, reissued twenty-six millions (\$26,000,000) bringing the amount up to three hundred and eighty-two millions (\$382,000,000) in July, 1874, or by eighteen millions (\$18,000,000) less than the maximum amount. One would hardly suppose, from the violence with which the contraction of the currency was urged, that the entire force of the Democratic party in Congress was arrayed in favor of this measure.

SUSPENSION OF "CONTRACTION." But this is not all. Early in 1863 Congress intervened to suspend contraction, and by law so directed February 4th. Upon this bill, which passed the House largely, I see the Democracy of Pennsylvania arrayed themselves in opposition, not one of them voting to stop contraction. The names of Getz, Glossbrenner, Randall, and Woodward have, every one of them, the ring of hard money.

There is no further legislation on this subject until after the panic of 1873.

THE VETTED CURRENCY BILL. A large part of the session of Congress of 1874 was spent upon it. After long discussion an act finally passed both houses fixing the maximum amount of United States notes at \$450,000,000, which would have involved an authority to reissue \$18,000,000 more than were then out, and authorizing the issue of \$46,000,000 to national banking associations under the Whig administration of Governor William F. Johnston, which, upon its accession to power, unshrinkingly addressed itself to the devising of a plan for the maintenance of the credit of the Commonwealth, and which boldly levied new taxes for that purpose. This was done amid the opposition and the derision of the Democratic leaders of the day, who, faithless themselves to their duty, were jealous of the efforts of others to perform it. Through the operation of that