The Centre Reporter.

CYRED KURTZ ..... EDITOR.

CENTRE HALL, PA., Dec. 8, 1881.

The election in Pennsylvania next year will be for governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of internal affairs, a justice of the supreme court, 25 state senators for four years, 201 members of assembly for two years, 27 members of congress, and important local officers in every county in the state.

That's the way to fix 'em—in Philadelphia the other day Michael Leonard, convicted of illegal voting, was sentenced to an imprisonment of three months, to pay a fine of $100 and to be absolutely deprived of the right of suffrage for four years.

The Pittsburg *Post*, 29 ult., says, the Methodist preachers yesterday adopted strong resolutions demanding the extirpation of polygamy in Utah, and describing it as "a most threatening moral and political issue." Do they not know there are laws on the statute books, and have been for years, ample to stamp out the monstrous crime, if enforced, and that the Republican party and Republican administration are responsible for their non-enforcement? We suggest to the brethren if a new code is demanded to stop the immorality, that Beecher and Conkling be constituted a special commission for that purpose.

The attention of the country is drawn more and more to the gigantic swindle under the pension arrears act. The more the matter is looked into the greater does the robbery assume proportions. The money worthily spent upon those honestly entitled to pensions would be covered by 50 millions. But the swindlers in it are piling it up fast in the way to 200 millions dollars per year. The *Herald* says it is hoped the President in his Message to Congress will call attention to the stupendous proportions of the pension swindle as it has been developed under the operation of the Pensions Arrears act. The latest estimate is that before we see the end of this measure we shall have to pay two hundred and twenty-five million dollars. It is one of the marvels of our legislation that such a scheme should have passed Congress without intelligent criticism or that, having run the gantlet of the legislative branch of the government, it should have received the sanction of the Executive in the person of Mr. Hayes. The responsibility for this great wrong rests upon him, and the more the question is studied the greater will be the amazement of the public that a Cabinet containing such shrewd men as Mr. Everts and so clear sighted a statesman as Mr. Schurz should have consented to the consumation of so great an outrage. The pension list and fund are sacred to every American. There is no obligation that is more willingly discharged. Our love and sympathy and reverence go with every dollor paid to the widows and orphans of the veterans of the grand army that saved the Union. But this vast sum which has been voted out of the Treasury will go, not to the veterans, widows or orphans, but to a corrupt ring of rascally claim agents and so-called lawyers. It is worse than the star route iniquity. If the President can in any way stop it he will earn the gratitude of the whole people. Congress, it is to be hoped, will take measures to defeat this audacious robbery in the name of law.

When bulldogs drag ministers from the pulpet the millenium can not be near yet—not within a dozen years any way. On Saturday afternoon, 27 ult, at Memphis a large strange bulldog, pure white, bounded into the Mount Olive Church (colored), broke for the pulpit, seized the visiting preacher and dragged him from the platform. The dog only let go when his brains had been beaten out. The congregation thinks the devil sent the dog. In Avery Chapel (colored), at the same time, some heavy brothers broke down a bench and created a panic. The church is built on stilts, over a bayou. The congregation leaped from the windows to the bayou, carrying sash and all. Many were badly hurt, one woman fatally.

Since the swindling in the pension business has reached such enormous proportions, it would be well to have an examiner in every congressional district to ferret out the recipients of fraudulent pensions. It is the opinion of the REPORTER that if the matter were properly looked up, it would be found that nearly every county in the United States would prove to have one or more persons receiving pension upon perjured testimony, with no more claim to the country's generosity than the man whose military career ended with the battle of Jericho. If the frauds were sifted from the genuine pensions, there would be a great addition to our penitentiaries and a saving of a hundred million annually to the treasury.

Guiteau wants some big fish for witnesses. On Saturday, before the court adjourned he addressed the court, saying: "The following persons I want subpoenad as witnesses: President Arthur, Secretary Blaine, Senator Logan, Senator Conkling, General Grant, Senators Platt, Dorsey and Jones, Gov. Jewell, James Gordon Bennett, W. Reid, Gov. Jones, Charles A. Dana, and W. H. Hurlbut, and files of their papers from May to June; also George C. Gorham, of the Washington *Republican*, and Stilson Hutchins, of the Washington *Post*, and files of their papers for May and June; and W. P. Nixon, of the Chicago *Inter Ocean*, and files of the *Inter Ocean*.

In Kansas they are lynching bank officers for suspending payment. This is a little irregular, but for a bank to suspend and cheat its depositors is a mismanagement, and we think the latter a greater evil than lynching. If it became a rule to lynch presidents and cashiers of suspended banks, we think there would be few suspensions to tell of.

Some women were nearly squeezed to death on Monday in the crowd to listen to Guiteau's trial.

—If you can't get a better, cheaper, nicer, and warmer overcoat at the Philad. Branch than elsewhere within a circle of one hundred miles, then the world must be coming to an end, and other wonderful things are to happen. It pays a man to travel 100 miles to the Philad. Branch for a suit of clothes—enough can be saved to pay fare and hotel bill, and still have a little over, compared with what it would cost you if you purchased of others than Lewins, who is bound to have his goods marked the lowest and so far he kept lower than any dare attempt.

Nobody enjoys the nicest surroundings if in bad health. There are miserable people about to-day to whom a bottle of Parker's Ginger Tonic would bring more solid comfort than all the doctors they have ever tried. See other column.

CONGRESS.

Congress met on Monday. On the republican side there was a bitter contest for speaker. On Saturday Cameron, the Pennsylvania republican boss, assembled the radical delegation from this state and 17 of the 18 did his bidding, and went for Keifer, stalwart, of Ohio, for speaker. The regular republican caucus met afterwards, and the first ballot for speaker resulted thus: Keifer, 52; Hiscock, 44; Kasson, 15; Reed, 13; Burrows, 10; Orth, 8; Dunnell, 4. Total, 146. Necessary to a choice, 74.

Up to the 10th ballot there were a few changes off and on. The republicans have 147 votes, and that is enough to organize, hence they don't need the greenbackers, and their scheme to hold the balance of power and forcing the election of a greenbacker, has fallen, and they will now be left to vote for whom they please. The most of them will go for a republican because they wish to be on the side that has power.

Congress organized on Monday. Mr. Keifer, stalwart, was elected speaker, his vote was 148. The democrats cast 129 votes for Randall, and the greenbackers 8 for Ford. M'Pherson, of Pa, was elected clerk.

REPUBLICAN RASCALITY.

The robbing and rascality in Philadelphia under the republican clerks and their heads is getting uglier the more it is looked into. It is about time the republican bosses of Philadelphia be dealt with as Tweed and Co. in New York. These Philadelphia ringsters have been engaged for years in a regular system of stealing the taxes, and 2 to 3 million dollars have thus found their way into their pockets.

Mr. Hunter's statement of frauds in the tax office has been sent to the city controller. In it he says the city was defrauded by the remission of penalties in violation of city ordinances; presentation of bills to taxpayers in excess of actual assessment; presentation of bills and collection of taxes on property actually exempt from payment; fraudulently raising the allowances of the board of revision; retaining of money from the city treasury for months and years after their payment, and the collection of large amounts of tax on personal property paid by the owners, but not paid into the city treasury.

Mr. Hunter closes his statement by saying: "Other kind of frauds have been discovered, but I have not been able to examine them carefully. Such, for instance as the drawing of warrants for much larger amounts than the sum due for work performed, the signing of fraudulent names to warrants, making out bills to taxpayers without allowing the proper discount, or changing an excess of penalty—in each case pocketing the over-charge so taken from the taxpayers. As this matter concerns the revenue of this city, may I suggest that this communication be referred to the finance committee, and I will then cooperate with them in such further examination as may be necessary to recover the money justly due the city."

The city controller in his report to Mr. Hunter said that no entry of the payment, about $30,000, of money at interest of the Girard Life Insurance and Trust Company is made in the record of his office. In the matter of the state tax $2,148.69 were taken from the city. The allowances of the board of revision were raised $429,000. He further says:

"In order to accomplish these fraudulent entries there must have been collusion between the tax receiver's and controller's departments and a system adopted by which the treasury was annually robbed by thousands of dollars. The falce allowances appear all through from the entry of the payment of taxes to the taking off of the balance sheet. I will continue my examination and will furnish to you copies of the result. Thus far but one ward and its items above given have been inquired into."

At the session of the common council this afternoon Mr. Grim submitted a resolution to the effect that as charges of maladministration and corrupt management of the almshouse had come to the knowledge of the chamber, they required investigation, and be it resolved that a committee of five members of common council be appointed to investigate the matter.

The New York *Sun* says three of the conspicuous Republican candidates for the Speakership are tinted with unwholesome records—one (Dunnell) was a salary grabber, another (Orth) had to be dropped from a State ticket a few years ago, and (Kasson) was "mixed up" in a divorce scandal. But the *Sun* finds precedents. It says:

But the party which has just openly espoused repudiation in Virginia, has accepted Mahone as a leader, and which indorses the Credit Mobilier corruption, is not going to pay much attention to such ordinary objections as these. What the Republicans want is a candidate who can command the necessary votes to secure an election. The cardinal principle of the Republican leaders is that the end justifies the means, and that nothing succeeds like success, no matter how it may be attained.

Chicago is finding its supremacy as a grain market endangered by cheap freights from St. Louis to Liverpool, which enables St. Louis dealers to pay higher prices for grain than those of Chicago. On Tuesday corn was selling in St. Louis at 64 cents and in Chicago at 48½—a difference of 5½ cents a bushel. The secret of this is that at the time corn freights from St. Louis to Liverpool by river were as low as 11 cents a bushel, or about half the rail rates from Chicago. Nor is this all of Chicago's woes. The railroads centering at St. Louis have been compelled by the stress of river competition to run their cars empty or cut on freights to something approximating the rates by the way of the river and New Orleans. If St. Louis can pay five or six cents a bushel more for corn than Chicago, it is easy to see the corn, as well as other grains of the Northwest will go there.

THIS WILL PAY.

We consult the best good of our readers in recommending them to now secure the valuable and important information and most interesting reading matter, including a Thousand or more of pleasing and instructive Engravings and sketches, that can be obtained at trifling expense in the American Agriculturist. This is not merely a farm and garden Journal, but is very useful to every House-keeper and to every household in Village or Country. It has an entertaining and useful department for the Little Ones. It is a journal that pays to take and read. Try it, and, our word for it, you will not be disappointed. Its constant, persistent exposures of Humbugs and swindling schemes are worth far more than the cost of the paper. The 41st Annual Volume begins January 1, but those subscribing now for '882 get the rest of this year free. Terms: $1.50 a year; four copies $5 (English or German edition); single copy, 15c.

N. B.—Those desiring can get an extra or double specimen number post-free for 10 cts., by addressing the Publishers Orange Judd Co., 751 Broadway, New York.

—Whenever you meet a man with a bundle under his arm and a smile in his face, you bet he has come from the Philad. Branch with a suit or two, which Lewins sold him for $10 to $15 less than at other stores. That's enough to make any man smile, and its the secret of saving. Buy where you buy best and cheapest. New stock of clothing just received at the Philad. Branch, and all marked down 25 per cent. lower than elsewhere. Go and see for yourselves.

A CLEAR OUT PLATFORM.

Judge Kelley's speech at the Tariff Convention, says the Pittsburg *Post*, has the merit of presenting in a clear and concise way, a financial policy which everybody can understand. He holds that the Government bonds, amounting to $750,000,000, falling due within the next twenty-six years, can be retired at par by annual payment of $29,000,000. This would include the redemption of the 4½s bonds falling due in 1904, and would leave $738,000,000 of the debt to be thereafter provided for. In the first place this proposition contemplates the abandonment of the present policy of large payments on account of the National debt, which last year amounted to a hundred million, and for the current year are likely to reach one hundred and thirty million. Judge Kelley would not have the annual payment exceed $29,000,000.

Then he would polish the Internal Revenue system, with its inquisitorial and vexatious methods, and its heavy taxes on domestic products. This would be an immense lopping off of revenues at one stroke. In round numbers, in 1879, the internal revenue taxes amounted to $113,500,000; in 1880 to 124,000,000; in 1881, $135,300,000; and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, the Commissioner estimates the revenue at $157,000,000. Of this amount, in the proportion of past years, about $75,000,000 would be collected from spirits, $45,000,000 from tobacco, and $20,000,000 from beer and other malt liquors.

With this immense revenue abolished, the Tariff would take care of itself. It would necessarily be both protective and revenue. We are now collecting about $150,000,000 taxes annually in excess of the expenses of the Government. The repeal of the Internal Revenue system would leave this money in the hands of the people, and would require an increase from other sources of revenue, to make up the surplus necessary to pay the $29,000,000. Judge Kelley would devote to the payment of the national debt as it matures.

It hardly seems probable that Congress will at once abolish the Internal Revenue system, although the taxes may be reduced. A strong political influence will uphold its continuance because of the "spoils" involved. But if the policy of smaller payments on account of the national debt should be adopted, the taxes on tobacco, beer, the stamp taxes and those on bankers can very well be remitted, and the tax on whisky reduced from ninety cents to fifty cents on the gallon.

We anticipate a formidable opposition to the repeal of the Internal Revenue taxes. A large and influential portion of the people believe in the striking at intoxicating liquors and tobacco any way they can do so. Failing prohibition they believe in extreme taxation. Their logic is not good, for the rate of the taxation has very little to do with the use or abuse of these articles; but it is a sentiment that will make itself felt in Congress.

The magnitude of the taxes from these sources is hardly appreciated, and is best shown by comparison. The tax on the single article of tobacco, estimated for this year at $45,000,000, exceeds the annual expenditures of the Federal Government as late as 1853. Even during the years of the Mexican war, when we were mantaining an army in a foreign land, only one year did the expenses of the Government, civil and military, exceed the tobacco tax of this year, and that was in 1847, when the aggregate expenditures were something over $53,000,000. What we get this year from beer alone, would have more than paid the entire expenses of the Federal Government during several years of Adam's and Jackson's Administrations. The tax on whisky this year is ten or fifteen millions of dollars more than were the annual expenditures of the Government in any one year from its foundation to the time the civil war broke out. So it will be seen what a tremendous revenue bonanza the Government possesses in the unnecessary or evil habits and appetites of the citizens.

At last some of the Philadelphia ballot-stuffers are getting into jail, besides being deprived of their right to vote for a term of four years. Radical ballot-box stuffing has been carried on by wholesale for 20 years in Philadelphia, and the rascals who were elected thereby, it is now being developed, have been robbing the city taxes to the tune of three millions—O, the beauties of radicalism!

So far one good edge can be found on the wholesale system of robbery practiced by the radical officials in the Philadelphia tax office,—they have not yet stolen the public buildings. Perhaps when they can no longer raise a citizen's assessment, they may be ready to raze the public buildings.

Judge Ludlow, of Philadelphia, winds up his sentences on the election officers guilty of ballot-box frauds with these words:

That you undergo an imprisonment of nine months in the County Prison, and that you be disabled for a term of seven years of holding any office of honor, profit, and trust under this Commonwealth, and being disabled for the same time from casting a vote at any general or special election.

"LIES! BIG LIES!"

Not so fast, my friend; for if you would see the strong, healthy, blooming men, women and children that have been raised from beds of sickness, suffering and almost death, by the use of Hop Bitters, you would say, "Truth, glorious truth." See "Truths" in another column.

THE IMPRISONED M. P.'S.

The London Correspondent of the Manchester Guardian says: "It is well understood that it is the intention of the Government to release all the imprisoned members of the House of Commons before the commencement of the session of Parliament, provided no treasonable conspiracy exists and tenants are not intimidated from applying to the Land Court."

EDUCATED WOMEN.

Refined and educated women will sometimes suffer in silence for years from kidney diseases, or constipation and piles, which could easily be cured by a package of Kidney-Wort. There is hardly a woman to be found that does not at some time suffer from some of the diseases for which this great remedy is a specific. It is put up in liquid and dry forms, equally efficient.—*Springfield Union.*

Doctor bills are abominable and no needed in kidney and liver affections, as Peruna and Manalin will cure them.

—Congress has met—every senator and member of the house is dressed up in Philad. Branch clothing. Lewin knows how to dress up a congressman a well as other folks. When a congressman or cabinet officer or the presiden wants a stylish suit, he sends to Lewin for it.

—We do not ask $10 for a suit when it is only worth $5; but we mark in plain figures and ask no more. LYON & Co. tf

Scranton, Pa., December 1.—During a fire early this morning Mrs McCarthy, an old lady, and a Mrs. Reed perished in the flames while in bed.

—Going in to Lyon & Co's store the first thing that strikes you is a little army of clerks, which means big business of course. How do you explain it? Why they are doing a ONE PRICE business, that's the secret, and no other store sticks to the ONE PRICE principle so closely as Lyon & Co. tf.

The state of affairs in Ireland can be gleaned from the following recent happenings:

Three tenants on Lord Kenmare's estate in Millstreet, County Cork, were fired at and wounded in the legs by a party of armed men. The tenants had paid their rents.

Three cows belonging to a rent-paying farmer near Fearns, County Cork, were found ripped open. This class of outrages is again increased in frequency.

Lord Doneraile has just discharged all the laborers on his estate because he was unable to find out who battered an entire flock of sheep to death.

Opposition to rent-paying is especially marked in County Limerick. The Sheriff holds three hundred writs of eviction against tenants for rents due.

A new branch of the Ladies' Land League has been established at Boyle, County Roscommon. The police attended the opening meeting and took the names of the participants.

Mr. Henry Egan, Chairman of the Town Commission of Tullamore, Kings county, has been released from Naas Prison.

There is a war cloud in Central America. The question between Guatemala and Mexico has occasioned considerable excitement there. Costa Rica, whose President is known as the enemy of General Barrios, has joined in the general protest against Mexican arrogance. There is no doubt if Mexico persists in invading Guatemala, other States will come to her assistance. They are well armed and Mexico can only beat them by an overwhelming force.

Guiteau was on the stand until Saturday. On Monday the subject took a turn, when the examination of medical experts on insanity was commenced.

I tis rumored that the President will this week send to the Senate the names of ex-Senator Frelinghuysen for Secretary of State, and Chauncy I. Filley for Postmaster General; also that other members of the Cabinet will remain in their respective positions until after the Christmas holidays.

A DARING BANK ROBBERY.

Cleveland, O., Dec 3.—A most daring bank robbery was effected at noon to-day, the victim being President D. P. Kelly, of the Commercial national bank. Mr. Kelly was cutting off coupons from some railway and bridge bonds, and while so engaged was talking to J. N. Glidden, a friend. After finishing he replaced the bonds in a pasteboard box and resumed the conversation with Mr. Glidden. In the meantime an unknown man, who had been sitting in the president's office for some time, softly approached the table, picked up the box, and colly walked away. The box was not missed for nearly half an hour. The thief is described as short and stout, with short cropped whiskers. The bonds are all negotiable, and consist of a $5,000 Milwaukee & St. Paul sinking fund second mortgage, $6,000 first mortgage, $20,000 do. sinking fund, $1,000 do consolidated, $11,000 Chicago & Milwaukee first mortgage, $19,000 gold bonds, and $23,000 Chicago & Atchison Bridge company—total, $117,000.

A REAL NECESSITY.

We presume there is hardly a lady to be found in our broad land who, if she does not already possess a sewing machine, expects some day to become the owner of one.

The household of a young wife is now considered incomplete without a sewing machine.

Next to her lover the thought uppermost in the mind of the maiden just blooming into womanhood is a sewing machine.

When asked by her parents or affianced what her Christmas or birthday present shall be, the answer in a majority of cases is, "A sewing machine."

But after the mind has been fully made up to purchase one of these indispensable articles, the question arises as to what kind of a machine to buy.

It should be so simply constructed that the most inexperienced can successfully operate it.

The other points mainly to be considered, and which are the most desirable, are durability, rapidity, capacity for work, ease of operation, regularity of motion, uniformity of tension, and silence while in operation.

Of all the various machines now upon the market, the "Light Running New Home" fills the above requirements most satisfactorily.

It is said to combine the good points of all other sewing machines, and, in addition, has many new improvements and labor-saving devices.

The price is no higher than that of other machines, and every lady who is the happy possessor of one may rest assured she has indeed a treasure.

All who send for the company's new illustrated catalogue and enclose their advertisement (printed on another page) will receive a set of fancy advertising novelties, of value to those collecting cards, &c. Their address is, JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., 30 Union Square, New York.

The president and two of the directors of the defunct Mechanics' and Laborers' bank of Jersey City were sentenced on Friday. The president goes to the penitentiary for eighteen months, and the directors pay $500 each.

—The rush for clothing at the Philad. Branch is one of the remarkable things of Bellefonte; never before was there any thing like it, persons come from adjoining counties to buy. The quality of the goods, the guarantee, and very low price asked by Lewins, are what bring the Philad. Branch its immense trade.

—Heavy cloakings and coatings, light colored, very low, at Lyon & Co's. tf.

A sure, positive cure for costiveness, Manalin.

—Lewins just got back from the city the other day, where he selected a lot of ready-made clothing for men and boys. Go and see it, and examine his prices. All plainly marked and one price. This is the fifth or sixth lot of clothing received at the Philad. Branch this fall, showing that there is a rush there—low prices does it all.

—There is a great fatality prevailing among the children of Sunbury, resulting from scarlet fever and diphtheria.

1882.

Harper's Magazine.

ILLUSTRATED.

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TWO MURDERERS TAKEN FROM JAIL AND HANGED BY MASKED MEN.

Oxford, N. C., December 1.—The bodies of the two negroes, John Brodie and Shadrack Hester, who have been incarcerated since the day after the Lynch murder, were this morning found hanging from the limbs of a large oak tree near the western outskirts of the town. The spot is within a few hundred yards of where Mr. Lynch was murdered last week. The jailer states that between three and four o'clock a m. he was awakened by about one hundred men, who were armed and masked. The leader entered his house and demanded the keys to the jail. He told him that he did not have them, that they were down town. The man then told him to dress and go with them, at the same time assuring the jailer's wife that they would do him no harm. He also said that they wanted the murderers of Tom Lynch and they intended to have them. Two of the number took each an arm of the jailer and they all marched to the jail and demanded to be shown to the cells of Brodie and Hester. When they got to the cell of the latter he called to Brodie and told him their time had come and they might as well confess all they knew about the murdering of Mr. Lynch. Hester began to confess, but he talked so slowly that the leader of the masked band commanded him to be carried out, remarking, "You know what to do with him." Hester was then taken out of the jail. About one-half of the lynchers are said to have been colored men. Hester and Brodie, since their incarceration, have had but little sympathy from any source. There was a settled conviction that they were guilty of the most atrocious crime ever committed in that section. All is quiet and no apprehension is felt of any trouble about the lynching matter.

WAGNER'S 2,000 VICTIMS.

In Frederick county, Md., about 2,000 of the suits instituted by Dr. Harrison Wagner, the professional litigant, against citizens of the county, were settled, the defendants being compelled to pay various sums, ranging from $50 to $75 in each case. The operations of Wagner are without a parallel in the United States. About two years ago he was generally considered to be harmlessly insane. His actions were calculated to confirm this theory, and his eccentricities were regarded with indifference by every one who knew him. In the fall of 1879 Wagner caused much amusement by going before an obscure county magistrate, and entering several hundred suits for damages against leading citizens, chosen at random in all parts of the county, who had never seen nor had any dealings with him. The amount of damages sued for in each case was between $90 and $100, the limit for which suits can be brought before magistrates in the State. No attention was paid to the supposed lunatic's suits, and the cases were soon forgotten, but were several times called to memory by notices of hundreds of other suits being brought by Wagner, who frequently entered as high as one hundred claims against one person.

Early in 1879 Wagner disappeared from public notice, but in the fall of that year the entire community was thrown into a furor of excitement when it was learned that Wagner had commenced proceedings to enforce judgments in 1 800 of the suits. It was then learned for the first time that the persons sued, having failed to appear before the magistrate to answer, judgments had been entered in each case for the amount named in the complaint. Wagner made no effort to collect the judgments until a year had expired, when by law the power of appeal had elapsed. In November last, therefore, he was possessed of 1,800 judgments, averaging $75 against about 300 county residents and corporations. Each judgment was endorsed, "by default" and "no appeal taken," and of course they amounted to a lien on any property owned by the defendants.

During Wagner's absence several persons against whom he had obtained judgments died, and his first move was to file the judgments in the orphan's court as claims against the estate. Martin Shank, one of his victims, had died and left an estate valued at $8,600 to his wife and three small children. Wagner filed judgments against the estate amounting to $2,600 and the orphans' court was compelled to postpone the hearing of the claims several times in order to avoid the necessity of admitting their validity. At length several citizens employed counsel for Mrs. Shank, who filed an application for the arrest of judgment on the ground of fraud. The same policy was pursued by all the other victims, and since that time the cases have been dragged along in the courts, the indications pointing to Wagner being eventually successful in enforcing all of them. The courts ruled that the failure of the victims to contest the suits was in law a virtual acknowledgement of the justice of the claims, while the further failure to take an appeal from the magistrate within the period prescribed by law placed them beyond remedy.

After he had begun to enforce the judgments Wagner found the county too hot to hold him, and went to New York city, where he now is. The proceeding against his victims have been carried on by counsel there, and the settlement made in nearly all the cases, it is thought, will net him nearly $10 000. He does not pretend that he ever had any legal claim for damages in any of the cases, yet he has succeeded in obtaining considerable portions of the states of several deceased residents of the county, besides mulcting hundreds of farmers of hard-earned money.

It is claimed that a Chester mechanic has invented a new straw binder, which will cut and bind the grain with bands of straw, and thus do away with all wire and twine bands.

—You don't need to dicker and bargain for a whole day when you wish to buy anything, for the lowest prices are marked on the goods in plain figures. tf. LYON & Co.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of J. Monroe Taylor. This house has been established nearly 40 years, and their goods are celebrated for purity and strength. We would recommend a trial of their Gold Medal brands to all who desire superior cookery. 6oct4m.

1882.

Harper's Weekly.

ILLUSTRATED.

Harper's Weekly stands at the head of American illustrated weekly journals. By its unpartisan position in politics, its admirable illustrations, its carefully chosen serials, short stories, sketches and poems contributed by the foremost artists and authors of the day, it carries instruction and entertainment to thousands of American homes.

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