# The Centre Reporter.

FRED KURTZ ..... EDITOR.

CENTRE HALL, PA., July 13. 1882


## Democratic State Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,
ROBERT E. PATTISON, of Philad.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.
CHAUNCY F. BLACK, of York.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE.
SILAS M. CLARK, of Indiana county.

FOR SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
J. SIMPSON AFRICA, of Huntingdon.

FOR CONGRESSMAN-AT-LARGE.
MORTIMER F. ELLIOT, of Tioga.

Hon. L. A. Mackey, of Lock Haven, s a candidate for the State Legislature. His experience as a national legislator, and large acquaintance with the wants of the people of Clinton, as well as his business experience, specially qualify him to fill that position.

An effort will be made to cut down the big charges of Garfield's doctors to about one-half. In the house Mr. Blackburn, of Kentucky, has openly announced his determination to fight the bill to pay the Garfield expenses, and will make Dr. Bliss an especial object of attack. It is understood that Blackburn will vigorously denounce Garfield's medical treatment.

Cooper, the chairman of Beaver's state committee, has called a meeting of the committee, which was to assemble last Tuesday 11, to devise measures to harmonize the party. What compromise can be adopted that will not be dishonorable, or a back-down for one or the other faction, remains to be seen. This move on the part of the stalwarts shows that they are alarmed, and that Beaver's prospects are very doubtful.

Captain Potter, one of the leaders of the Independent movement from Mitchell's county, and the confidential friend and admirer of the Senator, says there can be no fix up that will prevent the success of the Democratic ticket. It is believed that if the Independent ticket were withdrawn more of the Independents would find their way to Pattison than would turn in for Beaver. The expressions on both sides indicate pretty conclusively that compromise is out of the question.

A page-boy in Congress, with an invalid mother to support, was assessed $3.-50 by the Republican committee, and told that he must pay if he expects to retain his place. Shall not such an act in itself condemn the men who would use blood money to buy votes to defeat the will of the people? It is by such assessments that the Republicans expect to secure a half million dollars to carry Pennsylvania for Beaver or some other compromise man. Let every true and honest Republican show his contempt for such methods by voting for Pattison and reform in its purest sense.

Alarmed with the growing discontent of the country with the indefinite postponement of a reduction of the surplus revenue the Republicans in Congress have reconsidered not to meddle with the internal taxes and brought in a bill to diminish them twenty-three million dollars. Thereupon the Democrats united for once upon a great revenue question, have proposed to amend by a diminution of eighty-five millions; and this has the merit not only of superiority in amount but of simplifying the whole system by limiting it to the excise on distilled spirits and reducing the collection expenses from five million to one million dollars.

Gen Beaver has been making speeches since his nomination, yet not in a single one has he touched one of the live issues upon which the people are concerned—simply because he would throw dirt in the eyes of the stalwart bosses who set him up.

He has not denounced the star-route thieves and demanded their speedy trial and conviction.

He has not opened his mouth against the collection of the 150 millions of surplus internal revenue, which is a shameful robbery of the people.

He has not yet had the courage to denounce the Cameron boss system.

Why don't Gen. Beaver face the music? His speeches consist of expressions of disgust of the independents and confidence in his own election, and all that falls flat upon the ears of the voters.

The star-route prosecution has been a mockery up to this time. Any other scoundrel with one-fourth the guilt, would have been in the penitentiary six months ago. But as the star-route thieves are leading republicans who have stolen millions, the trial has been a sham so far. A Washington special of 5 says: The Star routers to-day were very much elated over a rumor which circulated among themselves to the effect that it had been officially learned that Judge Wylie had intimated to counsel for the prosecution that unless they made a case by Thursday of next week, he would throw the whole business out of Court. It is well known Judge Wylie, in his ruling has maintained all along that the prosecution has been weak and frivolous. It is not unlikely that the rumor of to-day is substantially correct, as Judge Wylie is anxious to get off on his summer vacation.

The Texas Greenbackers had a high old time in their state convention as we gather from the following:

Galveston, Tex., July 1.—A delayed special to the *News*, dated Fort Worth June 30, says: "On the reassembling of the Greenback State Convention last night the question of the indorsement of Congressman Jones for Governor arose, when a most disgraceful wrangle ensued. Scores of delegates were on the floor at once, all speaking and gesticulating violently. Members shook their fists in the Chairman's face, declaring he had no right to speak. One member crossed the floor barking like a dog. Another rang a bell, and considerable profanity was indulged in. At 12 o'clock amid great confusion, the convention adjourned.

"This morning, on the question of the nomination, discord again sprang up, but after three hours' debate harmony was restored. General Weaver then made an address. Immediately after the adjournment a ratification meeting was held when speeches of a reckless character were made. One speaker said that before he would work for starvation wages, he would steal. Another said that, it might be necessary to shed blood before the Greenback party would be successful, and he was ready to shed his blood. Al. the speakers favored working for the negro vote. About a dozen speeches were made.

## THE COMPLETED TICKET.

*Short Sketches of Candidates Nominated—Chauncy F. Black.*

Chauncy F. Black, the candidate for Lieutenant Governor, is a son of Judge Jeremiah S. Black and in appearance bears marked resemblance to his distinguished father. He was born in 1839, at Somerset, Pennsylvania, and was educated at the Monongheela Academy, in West Virginia, and at Jefferson and Washington College, Pennsylvania. He also attended Hiram College, Ohio, for a short period, forming an acquaintance there with Garfield which was maintained till the death of the latter. Young Black studied law with his father and was admitted to the Somerset bar, but as his tastes were more for literary than legal he has devoted the most of his time in writing for various leading newspapers upon political subjects, being for the last six or seven years a regular contributor to the columns of the New York *Sun*. He has never held any public position, although an active political leader. He has been for years past the author of the platforms generally adopted by the Democratic State Conventions, always attending the conventions with his pocket full of ready-made declarations of political faith. He has become quite prominent of late as the founder of the Jeffersonian revival, which consists in the organization of societies for the study and practice of the Jeffersonian principles. His present residence is at York, where his distinguished father also resides.

SILAS M. CLARK.

Silas M. Clark, of Indiana, the Democratic nominee for Supreme Judge, was born in Armstrong County, January 18, 1834, and is therefore in his forty-ninth year. He is of Scotch-Irish extraction and possesses the keen aggressiveness of that vigorous race. He graduated at Jefferson College in 1852 and studied law being admitted to the bar in 1857. He soon assumed a prominent position as a lawyer, and in 1871 was the candidate for Law Judge of the Tenth Judicial district, coming within 400 votes of an election, although Governor Hartranft's majority in the same district was 2,400. He was elected to the State Constitutional Convention in 1872, and although one of the younger members of that body at once acquired an influential position in its deliberations. He was a candidate for Supreme Judge in 1874, but withdrew before the decisive ballot on which Judge Woodward was nominated. Mr. Clark enjoys an excellent reputation as a citizen and is a good public speaker.

J. SIMPSON AFRICA.

J. Simpson Africa, who was nominated by acclamation for Secretary of Internal Affairs, was born in Huntingdon, and is now in his fiftieth year. His ancestry, the Simpsons, of Bucks, and the Murrays, of Lancaster, figured quite prominent in the Revolutionary conflict. Mr. Africa spent his early days in his native country, having been educated at Huntingdon Academy and afterwards studying the profession of surveyor and civil engineer, which he has since followed, except when engaged in public duties. His first employment as civil engineer was in the location of the Broad Top Railroad. He was elected County Surveyor of his native county and served from 1853 till 1857. He served as one of the clerks in the Senate during the sessions of 1858 and 1859. In 1859 he was elected to the House of Representatives, serving one term. He has also held the position of Burgess of Huntingdon borough several terms. When the office of Secretary of Internal Affairs was created by the Constitution of 1873 General McCandless, who was the first incumbent, appointed Mr. Africa Deputy Secretary and gave into his hands the labor of organizing the new department, which he did in a very able and satisfactory manner. In May, 1878, he was nominated by the Democratic Convention as General McCandless' successor, but was defeated by Aaron K. Dunkle, the Republican nominee, although running largely ahead of his ticket. He served as Supervisor of the Census for the Seventh district of this State, having been appointed to that position by President Hayes. Mr. Africa is a very respectable man, of excellent character, and very well qualified for the position to which he has been nominated.

MORTIMER F. ELLIOTT.

Mortimer F. Elliott was born and has lived the thirty-nine years of his life in Tioga county. He is the son of a farmer. After preparation in local academies he completed his education in Alfred University, New York. He studied law in the office of Judge Wilson, was admitted to the bar in 1864, and has practiced in Tioga county ever since. Like Mr. Clark, he was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1873, but has held no other office. He was a candidate for Judge in 1871, but failed, along with the rest of his ticket, in that strong Republican district. His home is at Wellsboro. In appearance Mr. Elliott is short, sturdy and swarthy. He has an aggressive way with him, and is the kind of a man to fight in the front of a moving cause.

## CONGRESSMAN BAYNE GIVES ARTHUR ANOTHER BROADSIDE.

Washington, July 6.—Between Willis, of Kentucky, and Col. Bayne, "My Dear Hubbell" and "Chet's administration" to-day got a broadside for their prostitution of the civil service of the country to the lowest partisan ends of their blackmailing methods of raising the wind for campaign purposes. Bayne, republican, was even more severe than on the former occasion, when he attacked the administration for using patronage to build up the bosses. He showed how the spoils were used to aid the machine in securing henchmen to carry primaries, control conventions and to nominate candidates in defiance of the will of the people. He arraigned the system of assessments to buy up newspapers and elect unpopular tickets. He alluded to Simon Cameron's expression that he would vote for an ox if he were on the ticket, and described the new order of nobility decorated with brass medals. He contrasted Garfield's policy with that of Arthur, to the great disparagement of the latter. He said there were not enough Stalwarts in any of the Western States, except in Illinois, to fill the offices. In New England there are scarcely any. In New Jersey there were a few. The most of them were in Pennsylvania and New York, but even in those States the Independents outnumbered them. He deplored the manner in which the corporations and the patronage were used, but said the Stalwarts could not retain the power with all these aids.

The Democratic State ticket is all that any honest man could wish. There is no stench about the name of any of the nominees, or blemish of character. No bossism, star-routeism or any other "ism" had a hand in the nomination of the democratic state ticket. The democracy in all sections of the state hail the ticket with delight, and republicans are forced to admit that it is the embodiment of excellence from top to bottom.

It behooves democrats in the different counties to place in nomination local tickets which will prove equally satisfactory. Let the office seeking crank step aside; let the men who only cling to a party when it is in majority, to get office, be sat down upon. Take old and tried men who stood in the ranks through thick and thin, and who have a character that is clean and spotless like that of the men on our state ticket. Let the democrats of Centre, and of every county, heed this advice. If we would triumph, let us present county nominees fit to keep company with the worthy men upon the state ticket.

Democrats look to this, it is of the deepest importance—victory is within reach, and certain, if we make no blunders and these can be avoided if proper caution is used.

Even the doctors are now getting into a quarrel over the autopsy on Guiteau's body, and adding to the disgust of this disgusting thing. The last is that his skeleton is being prepared for the museum.

## HOW PROHIBITION WORKS IN KANSAS.

The Topeka (Kansas) correspondent of the New York *World* reports the results of his investigations in Topeka into the working of the temperence amendment to the Constitution of Kansas. This is substantially the amendment which the people of Iowa have just incorporated into their Constitution. The correspondent's experience shows that the devices which were invented in New England to evade the law had been transplanted and are now in successfull operation in Kansas. There was no bar room in the hotel, but the porter, in consideration of a dollar in hand paid, informed how those "who was obleeged to have it," managed to get the desired beverage. The porter introduced him to a grocer, who sold "matches" at twenty-five cents a box, and the match purchaser was informed that there was water in the back room on the table. The correspondent said: "Near the table stood two men who had just 'taken water,' and behind the cooler, labeled 'ice-water,' I discovered a decanter that was not labeled at all." At another grocery he found the Maine device of a water-cooler, which has a simple and honest faucet, and which will only give water to the uninitiated. But under the faucet is a modest button which the wise man who has bought a box of matches pushes before he turns the faucet, and something stronger than water is the result. The trade in "matches" is large enough in Topeka to enrich several grocers. The correspondent has not seen anywhere a crowd of noisy drinkers, and in a week's stay has only seen two drunken men, though he has been looking carefully for such. The closing of saloons has had the effect of increasing the consumption of liquor at home. So far as prohibition is concerned the law is a failure, but it prohibits certain coarse and glaring interruptions of general sobriety that are common elsewhere. In the opinion of the correspondent the result thus far has been the removal of temptations to vice of many kinds that barrooms give to boys. There are on places where they can congregate to drink. He also arrives at this conclusion, which has the merit of being plain common sense: "The prohibitory amendment is nothing more in its effect than a local option law. Those who are 'obleeged to have it' will get it in spite of law, and where there is a unanimously abstemious community there would be no dram shops if they were encouraged by law."

The Iowa amendment adopted last week simply forbids the manufacture and sale, for drinking purposes, of distilled and fermented liquors. It does not forbid giving them away; but that would be an evasion of the laws which the courts could easily dispose of. In Kansas a strict prohibitory law is being fairly well enforced. In Ohio the Pond law has been declared unconstitutional and new legislation is waited for against liquor selling. In Nebraska a law was passed last Winter against treating. In Michigan the license tax has been increased heavily on the manufacture and sale of all liquors. In Wisconsin the courts have declared a law against treating unconstitutional and the temperance people will make a vigorous fight to carry the next legislature, at whatever political risks. In the Illinois legislature stringent bills were defeated last winter, as was a temperance plank in the Republican Convention, last week. In Indiana a prohibitory amendment has passed one legislature and must pass another before it can be submitted to the people. The fight, there will come next and be hot, but with the chances strong in favor of the reform. The new Connecticut law requires that the names of five taxpayers shall be attached to each petition for a license and that no signature can go on two petitions. This promises to reduce considerably the number of saloons. In North Carolina prohibition will be a principal factor in the next election.

## OUR VOTING POPULATION.

The *Herald*: A census bulletin just issued enables us to get approximately at the total number of voters in the United States. It shows that the number of males of twenty-one years of age and over in the United States in 1880 was 12,-830,349. Of these 11,343,005 where white and 1,487,344 were colored, including Chinese, Japanese and Indians. Of the white, 8,270,518 were native and 3,072,487 foreign born. Turning to the census of 1870 we find that there were then returned 9,439,206 males twenty-one years old and upward. Included in this total were 8,353,718 whites and 1,085,487 colored. The whites were divided into 6,896,623 native and 2,542,583 foreign born. A comparison of these figures shows an increase during the decade of 3,391,143 in all males of voting age, 2,989,286 in the white, 401,857 in the colored, 1,373,895 in those of native and 529,904 in those of foreign birth.

The total—12,830,349—gives the males of voting age in the United States, but it need hardly be said that it does not represent the number of voters. The total includes unnaturalized foreigners, the insane, paupers, convicts and others who do not hold the elective franchise. The aggregate of this non-voting class is not given, and what it is can now only be estimated or guessed at. We think, however, that it is safe to say that of the nearly thirteen millions of voting age from eleven to eleven and a half millions are voters. The total number of votes cast at the Presidential election of 1880 was 9,218,550. This would indicate that from eighty to eighty-five per cent of those entitled to vote cast their ballots at the last national election. That this estimate is not far out of the way is shown by the fact that in Massachusetts, according to the recent official statistics, the number of votes cast for the Presidential candidates in 1881 was seventy-seven per cent of the whole number of voters, which, it is fair to assume, is less than the corresponding percentage for the entire country.

The experts for the prosecution in the Malley trial testified that Jennie Cramer was not drowned, but died from the effects of poison. The experts for the defence declare that she was not poisoned, but drowned. The leading expert on the part of the State was a Yale professor. The chief expert called in behalf of the prisoners is connected with Harvard University, and is medical examiner of Suffolk county a position which requires him to examine all cases of death by violence in Boston. This irreconcilable conflict of expert testimony is not peculiar to this case. It is seen in every trial where experts are called as witnesses. No matter what the question to be determined may be or how many distinguished experts may give their opinions on one side, the same number of equal distinction and experience is always obtainable to give the opposite opinion for the other side. With the requisite means for fees no theory need go without support from the witness stand. In view of these facts it may well be asked, What does expert testimony amount to?

The Courts of Australia have a queer case to decide. A Roman Catholic merchant left in his will a bequest of $7,000 to be used to deliver his soul from purgatory. The executor demands legal proof from the priests that the conditions of the bequest have been complied with before he will pay over the money. The priests are now puzzling their brains over the unexpected problem thus presented to them. Inasmuch as they cannot prove the man's soul delivered from purgatory, without first proving that there is such a place as purgatory, and that prayers have power to release men's soul's from it, their task is not an easy one—there being no Biblical, to say nothing of legal, proof of either alleged fact. The case is a very curious one.

## EX-GOVERNOR CURTIN ON PATTISON'S NOMINATION.

Some one started a falsehood that Gov. Curtin disapproved of Pattison's nomination, when in fact he urged it at Harrisburg. The following denial is telegraphed from Washington:

Washington, July 7.—Ex Governor Curtin of Pennsylvania, when shown the item in a New York paper this morning in which he is quoted as deprecating the nomination of Pattison for Governor of his State, declared it to be a mistake and unjust to the candidate as well as to himself. He believes the nomination of Pattison to be in harmony with the general wish of the party, and that Pattison will receive a full party vote, with large Republican accessions, which will insure his election.

## THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The recent democratic state convention did its work nobly and well. Never was a better state ticket placed in nomination, which is even admitted by the leading republican papers. It was not bossed by any body.

Malcolm Hay was made temporary chairman, followed by Geo. M. Dallas as permanent chairman.

THE PLATFORM.

The democratic party of Pennsylvania, holding fast to the faith that all power not delegated by the constitution is reserved to the states and the people:

Upholding the sanctity of personal liberty, the security of personal property and the rights of local self government; demanding honesty and economy in the administration of government and the enforcement of all the provisions of the constitution by the legislature and the courts of this commonwealth; declaring against monopolies and in sympathy with labor seeking its protection, and in favor of the protection of the industrial interests of Pennsylvania, at this time do solemnly protest against evils which the policy and practices of the republican party, and the insolence of its long possession of office have thus brought upon the country; therefore,

First. We do protest against what is called boss system and the plundering of office holders by assessments of money for political purposes; public offices are the property of no party but are open to every citizen honest, capable, and faithful to the constitution, qualifications which Jefferson declared were requisites for officers.

Second. We protest against the spoils system; it is a prostitution of the offices of the people, so that they become the mere perquisites of the politician.

Third. We denounce all repudiation, state and federal, because it is dishonest and destructive of that public morality upon which are founded the existence and perpetuity of our free institutions; it should be made odious, and the political party that aids it with alliance and abets it with office deserves public condemnation.

Fourth. We denounce spoliation of the state treasury and immunity by pardon of those convicted of crimes whose acts are flagrant subversions of official trusts and wrongs done the people.

Fifth. We believe the republican party, as now organized and controlled, is based on fraud, force and corruption, and there can be no hope for true reform except by the ballot box excluding it from place and power.

Sixth. The democratic party demands of the legislature an honest, just and true apportionment.

Seventh. Upon these declarations we invite the co-operation of all honest citizens who, with us, desire the re-establishment of honest government.

The sub-committee on rules submitted the following rules for the government of the party, which were adopted:

The state central committee shall consist of one member from each county, and in addition any county that is entitled to more than one state senator shall have one additional member for each senator—the member of the committee to be appointed in such manner as the local regulations of the respective county organizations may determine.

The committee shall meet annually in the city of Harrisburg on the third Monday of January at such place as may be designated by the chairman of the state central committee and shall at this annual meeting elect a chairman and permanent secretary (from within or without its own membership), and state executive committee, (from within or without its membership), and transact such other business as the committee may determine. It may at this or at a subsequent meeting fix the time for the state convention and arrange therefore.

Members of the committee unable to attend may, for any meeting, deputize substitutes to act pro tem. for them, but they must be voters in the county and senatorial districts which their principals represent.

The chairman of the state central committee, its permanent secretary and seven democrats (from within or without the state central committee and no two to be elected from the same county) to be elected annually at the January meeting, and the committee shall constitute the state executive committee to conduct the state campaign subject to the control of the state committee and the officers of the state central committee shall be the officers of the executive committee.

The representation in the state convention shall consist of representative delegates, one for each 1,000 democratic votes cast at the last preceding gubernatorial election, or for a fraction of 1 000 such votes amounting to 500 or more in the respective representative districts: Provided that each representative district shall have at least one delegate.

These rules may be amended, altered or abrogated at any time upon the recommendation of the state central committee, or a state convention, and by the approval of the subsequent state convention.

Schedule—These rules shall take effect on the third Monday of January, A. D. 1883.

GOVERNOR.

Six ballots were taken as follows:

| Ballots. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| James H. Hopkins, | 87 | 88 | 90 | 96 | 101½ | 119½ |
| Robt E. Pattison, | 61½ | 65½ | 76½ | 81½ | 98½ | 129½ |
| Eckley B. Coxe, | 27½ | 33½ | 37½ | 44½ | 40 | |
| W. H. H. Davis, | 10 | 9 | 4 | 2 | | |
| R. E. Monaghan, | 21 | 19 | 14 | 6 | 5 | |
| S. P. Wolverton, | 20 | 13 | 10 | 4 | 4 | |
| John G. Hall, | 14 | 8 | 9 | 3 | | |
| Wm. M. Nelson, | 10 | 10 | 8 | 6 | | |

Mr. Pattison was nominated on the 6th ballot and his nomination was made unanimous.

After the nomination for Governor the convention adjourned until 9 o'clock next morning.

On reassembling on Wednesday morning, the convention at once proceeded to finish the ticket.

The following were named for Lieutenant Governor: Chauncy F. Black, York county, and George A. Irwin, Dauphin. Black was nominated on the first ballot, as follows: Black 175½, Irwin 73½.

The following nominations were made for Supreme Judge: Silas M. Clark, Indiana county; Oliver P. Bechtel, Schuylkill; Mortimer F. Elliott, Tioga; James R. Ludlow, Philadelphia, Arcus M'Dermott, Mercer; James Breden, Butler; Judge Cumming, Lycoming; Christopher Huydrick, Venango, and Ebert Harvey, Lehigh.

The first ballot resulted as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Clark, | 51 |
| Ludlow, | 50½ |
| Bechtel, | 27½ |
| Elliott, | 30 |
| Breden, | 11 |
| M'Dermott, | 34 |
| Cummin, | 13 |
| Huydrick, | 9 |

Clark was nominated on the second ballot.

J. Simpson Africa, of Huntingdon county was nominated for Secretary of Internal Affairs by acclamation.

Mortimer F. Elliott, of Tioga county, was nominated on the 1st ballot for Congressman-at-large.

The nominees and the president of the convention were instructed to choose the chairman of the State committee.

After a number of speeches, the convention adjourned *sine die*.

## CAMERON AND HIS HENCHMEN MEET IN PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, July 6.—Senator Cameron came here to-day, but remained only a few hours. He had a talk with candidates Beaver and Brossius, Chairman Cooper, Secretary of the Commonwealth Quay, Collector Quay, Collector Hartranft, Frederick Magee, of Pittsburg, and others, in reference to the project of uniting the Republican factions. General Beaver said, after the conference, that no decision had been reached with a view of effecting harmony. He thought that divers views would be expressed at this meeting of the State committee next Wednesday. If the other candidates attend this meeting he will also; otherwise he will not. He does not know whether or not the committee will favor the resignation of the candidates. Upon the question that the Independent nominees should resign and let the people send delegates to a new convention, he will abide by the decision of the committee. He emphatically expresses the belief, however, that the regular ticket will be elected, whether the union shall be attained or not. It is understood that Chairman Cooper's proposition to let the people decide at the primaries which ticket shall stand was regarded with favor. The Independent leaders, however, have already declined the proposition. It is said that the question of selecting successors to Collector Hartranft and Postmaster Huidekoper was also dicussed to-day.

The freight handlers strike still continues in New York.

The strike of the Clearfield coal miners is considered at an end.

There did not seem to be any prospect for harmony by the Wednesday meeting of Cameron's committee, as the independents won't bite at the bait offered.

## GUITEAU.

*Incidents of His Execution.*

Dropping the piece of paper which had been placed in his pinioned hand at his own request for the purpose he exclaimed, "Glory, ready!" The drop fell, his neck was broken and he died without a struggle almost instantly.

Guiteau's last night upon earth was one of interest. He awoke repeatedly and conversed with his guard, the subjects of the talks being as usual about his own case, his inspiration, "God's man," etc. Rev. Hicks remained in the jail all night and passed much of his time with the prisoner praying and exorting. The morning sun ushered in a cloudy day, though a refreshing breeze tempered down any disposition to sultriness. At 8 o'clock in the morning Dr. Hicks saw him again, when he made a request to have a bath and asked the reverend gentleman to go out and see the scaffold. Guiteau desired him to arrange with the warden to have the trap sprung as soon after 12 o'clock as possible. He also expressed considerable anxiety lest some accident should occur and insisted that Dr. Hicks should see that the scaffold and its appurtenances were in proper condition.

Dr. Hicks made an invocation in these words:

Father, out of the depths we cry to Thee. Hear Thou our supplication, for the sake of Jesus Christ the Savior, who made full reparation for us. Behold this, Thy servant. We humbly pray that Thou wilt deliver him at this supreme moment of his life. Let Thy light descend upon him. Liberate his soul from prison. May he appear before You, absolved by Thy great mercy. From blood-guiltiness deliver us. God have mercy on us; Christ have mercy on us; Lamb of God, that takest away the sins of the world, have mercy on us. Amen and Amen.

During prayer Guiteau stood with bowed head. At its conclusion Dr. Hicks opened the Bible and Guiteau, in firm tones said: "I will read a selection from the tenth chapter of Matthew from the 25th to the 41st verse inclusive." He then read in a clear steady voice and with good intonation, showing little if any nervousness. Dr. Hicks then produced the manuscript that was prepared by the prisoner in the morning, and held it before him while Guiteau read. While Dr. Hicks was arranging the manuscript Guiteau exhibited a slight nervousness, and moved several times from one foot to the other. He soon recovered his composure, looked over the sea of upturned faces and said: "I am now going to read to you my last dying prayer." He then read with a loud tone and with distinct and deliberate emphasis, the following:

*Dying Prayer on the Gallows.*

Father, now I go to Thee and the Savior. I have finished the work Thou gavest me to do, and I am only too happy to go to Thee. The world does not yet appreciate my mission, but Thou knowest it. Thou knowest Thou didst inspire Garfield's removal and only good has come from it. This is the best evidence that the inspiration came from Thee, and I have set it forth in my book that all men may read and know that Thou, Father, didst inspire the act for which I am now murdered. The government and nation by this act, I know, will incur Thy eternal enmity, as did the Jews by killing Thy man, my Savior. Retribution in that case came quick and sharp, and I know Thy divine law of retribution will strike this nation and my murderers in the same way. The diabolical spirit of this nation, its government and its newspapers toward me will justify Thee in cursing them, and I know Thy divine law of retribution is inexorable. I, therefore, predict that this nation will go down in blood, and that my murderers, from the executive to the hangman, will go to hell. Thy laws are inexorable, Oh, Thou Supreme Judge! Woe unto the men that violate Thy laws! Only weeping and gnashing of teeth await them. The American press has a large bill to settle with the Righteous Father for their vindictiveness in this matter. Nothing but blood will satisfy them, and now my blood be on them and this nation and its officials. Arthur, the president, is a coward and an ingrate. His ingratitude to the man that made him and saved his party and land from overthrow, has no parallel in history; but Thou, Righteous Father, will judge him. Father, Thou knowest me, but the world hath not known me, and now I go to Thee and the Savior without the slightest ill will toward a human being. Farewell, ye men of earth.

When he had finished reading his prayer he again surveyed the crowd and said, still with a firm voice: I am now going to read some verses which are intended to indicate my feelings at the moment of leaving this world. If set to music they may be rendered effective. The idea that of a child babbling to its mamma and papa. I wrote it this morning about 10 o'clock.

He then commenced to chant these verses in a sad doleful style:

"I am going to the Lordy, I am so glad.
I am going to the Lordy, I am so glad.
I am going to the Lordy, hallelujah; glory, hallelujah.
I am going to the Lordy.
I love the Lordy with all my soul; glory, hallelujah.
And this is the reason I am going to the Lord.
Glory, hallelujah; glory, hallelujah. I am going to the Lord."

Here Guiteau's voice failed and he bowed his head and broke into sobs. But he rallied a little and went on with his chant:

"I saved my party and my land; glory, hallelujah.
But they have murdered me for it, and that is the reason I am going to the Lordy.
Glory, hallelujah; glory, hallelujah. I am going to the Lordy."

Here again his feelings overcome him, and he leaned his head on the shoulder of Mr. Hicks and sobbed pittifully. Still he went on:

"I wonder what I will do when I get to the Lordy?
I guess that I will weep no more when I get to the Lordy.
Glory hallelujah!"

Here there was another interruption, caused by sobs and emotion, which he was unable to repress. He wept bitterly. With quivering lips, and mournful tones he went on to finish his ditty:

"I wonder what I will see when I get to the Lordy.
"I expect to see most splendid things beyond all earthly conception.
"When I am with the Lordy, glory hallelujah! [raising his voice to the highest pitch that he could command] glory hallelujah! I am with the Lord."

This closed the chant, and then the Rev. Mr. Hicks gave to Guiteau his final benediction and farewell, saying, "God the Father be with thee, and give the peace evermore."

The unofficial majority for the Prohibition amendment in Iowa, with all the counties heard from, is 28,907. There are over 400,000 voters in the State, so the majority is only seven per cent of the whole number of voters. The amendment to the Constitution is in the following language:

No person shall manufacture for sale, or keep for sale as a beverage, any intoxicating liquors whatever, including ale, wine and beer. The general assembly shall, by law, prescribe regulations for the enforcement of the prohibition herein contained, and shall thereby provide suitable penalties for violation of the provisions hereof.


To strengthen and build up the system, a trial will convince you that Brown's Iron Bitters is the best medicine made.


Portland, Or., July 4.—Two horse thieves, named Jack Hite and Mike Chambers, were shot near Oregon City yesterday while attempting to escape from a posse of officers. Hite was instantly killed and Chambers was fatally wounded.


—Reporter until after election 50cts.


Burlington, Vt., July 5.—Four children of Bryan Foley, aged respectively four, five, seven and nine years, have been fatally poisoned, it is supposed by eating green currants with worms on them.


Many wonder how Parker's Ginger Tonic can perform such varied cures, thinking it simply essence of ginger, when in fact it is made of many valuable medicines which act beneficially on every diseased organ. See other column.


The jury in the case of Mary Booth, colored, aged fourteen years, whose trial took place in the Surrey county, Va., Court for the murder of Mrs. R. C. Gray and Travis Jones, rendered a verdict of murder in the first degree. The accused was sentenced to be hanged on the 17th of November next. The case of Virginia Booth, charged with being an accessory to the murder, has been continued to the next term of Court.

Little Rock, Arkansas, July 7.—A woman and two children were found starved to death in a lonely section of Van Buren county in the mountains. It is believed that the woman fell sick, and the children being too young to secure aid for her perished miserably. A third child was still alive and had gnawed a piece of flesh from the arm of one of her dead sisters. It died soon after the discovery was made.

## MISNOMERS.

A Cooper he,
Yet ne'er a keg did make.
A Baker called
But not a loaf can bake.
There's a Fisher too
Yet ne'er a line did bait,
And Wolf that doth
All mutton hate.
You call him Long
And yet how short.
And still the Littles
Are all big.
There's Gardner too
Yet never a seed did sow.
There's Hunter who
No game does know;
And Green here,
Tho' always pale and sear.
And Weaver, though
Does not loom from sawhorse know.
It's strange you call him Lion,
Who'd from his very shadow run,
Or Fish, yet
Doth the waters shun.
Or Smith, he who
Ne'er a hammer swung.
Or Farmer now,
Yet knows nought of soil or plow.
Hailed as Stout,
And yet all slender,
Or Love, who
Has not feeling tender.
Why name him Bright,
When he's all dull,
Or Singer with
No music in his soul.
Or Potter, say,
Yet naught knows of clay.
Or Miller tho' never can
Tell flour from bran.

The Coopers are not keg makers.
The Bakers not bread-bakers.
The Fishers don't fish,
Nor Potters make a dish.
The Gardners don't hoe,
And the Farmers don't sow,
Lions of fear and calm,
Wolfs that won't tear lamb,
Bright, Love, Smith or Long,
All have their lables wrong.

Thus is the world:—
He says he's Honest,
All others say he's Cheat,
Who friend out of all
Goods will beat.
What consternation, if 'twere so,
By right names all must go.
One then we'd name as Thief;
'Nother, playing fine and sleek,
We'd know at once was Mr. Sneak,
And loudest bawler for the right
Would then be labeled Hypocrite,
And then the tattling busy one,
All 'round as Liar would be known;
And the restless gossiper
Be miss or madam Eviltongue.

## EGYPT.

Alexandria, July 7.—Work on the fortifications has been completely stopped. During the reconnoissance yesterday ninety-eight guns were observed bearing on the harbor. The officials remaining at the British consulate and the British subjects in the employ of the Egyptain government will embark to day. All the merchant vessels have gone to the other harbor, leaving the inner harbor to the squadron.

## BOMBARDMENT COMMENCED.

London, July 11. A dispatch from Alexandria in this morning's *Telegraph* says. The Egyptains are still working on the forts and the English vessels are preparing for bombardment. The people in Alexandria are fleeing in every direction and there is a great panic.

London, July 11, 6 a. m.—The correspondent of Reuter's telegram company telegraphs the following: "Alexandria, July 11, 7 a. m.—The bombardment has commenced."

Scobeleff, the great Russian general has died.


PROCLAMATION NO .2

(HEADQUARTERS.)

Sinking Creek Mills, Pa

I am now ready to announce to the people of Pennsvalley that I have returned from the eastern cities with one of the

*LARGEST STOCKS*
—OF—
NEW SPRING AND
SUMMER GOODS,

ever brought to this section of country, consisting of Dry Goods, Ladies Dress Goods, in all the latest styles,

Ladies fine shoes, Mens and Boys Ready-made Clothing,
CARPETS, OILCLOTH,
Windowshades, Notions, Queensware
Glassware, Fresh Fish.

A full line of Groceries.

**COME ONE, COME ALL!**

and see for yourselves that this is the BEST and CHEAPEST

**STORE**
in the Valley.

N. B.—The Highest Prices paid for Produce, such as Eggs, Butter, dried apples, apple butter, Beans and Bacon.

April, 1882. H. STRAUB.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

**PIMPLES.**

I will mail (Free) the receipt for a simple VEGETABLE BALM that will remove TAN, FRECKLES, PIMPLES and BLOTCHES, leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful; also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address, Inclosing 5c., stamp, Ben. Vandell & Co., 12 Barclay st., New York.

**TO CONSUMPTIVES.**

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, feels anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c.

Parties wishing the Prescription will please address Rev. E. A. WILSON, 194 Penn St., Williamsburg N. Y.

**ERRORS OF YOUTH.**

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous DEBILITY, PREMATURE DECAY and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and direction for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers willing to prove by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence.

Vanden JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar St. N. Y.

*Beware* OF *Fraud*

**BENSON'S CAPCINE PLASTERS**

HAVE BEEN IMITATED,

And their excellent reputation injured by worthless imitations. The Public are cautioned against buying Plasters having similar sounding names. See that the word C-A-P-C-I-N-E is correctly spelled.

**Benson's Capcine Porous Plasters**

Are the only improvement ever made in Plasters.

One is worth more than a dozen of any other kind.

Will positively cure where other remedies will not even relieve.

Price 25 cents.

Beware of cheap Plasters made with lead poisons.

SEABURY & JOHNSON,
Manufacturing Chemists, New York.

A SURE REMEDY AT LAST. Price 35cts. MEAD'S Medicated CORN and BUNION PLASTER.


It is believed that hostilities in Egypt may break out at any moment.

The Khedive is completely under the control of English influences.

France is urging Germany to use her influence with the Sultan for the deposition of Arabi from the Minister of War in Egypt.

Arabi Bey is said to be acting under the advice of French communists.

The Egyptians continue sending large stores of ammunition to the forts on the coast.

It is believed that the English army reserves will be called out.

The London *News* estimates the cost of the expected war at four and a half million pounds.

The Bombay papers announce that orders have been given to prepare a force of 1,800 English and 5,000 native troops for Egypt.

The Conference has decided to address a collective note to the Porte dealing with the question of intervention in Egypt.

The King of Belgium has received Mr. Fish, the American Minister.

Alexandria, July 7.—Three thousand Egyptians under General Yusuf have attacked the false prophet and been defeated. They lost 2,000 men, four guns and 7,000 rifles. The false prophet with 7,000 men is marching on Sennoar.


**Wanamaker's.**

We'll try the experiment awhile of giving you a little more specific news about goods. We know well, if we can get such news to you promptly, that it will be acceptable. You can write or come.

White muslin dresses at about three-quarters value. A few are shown in the window of 1301 Chestnut, each one marked with its price. Very many more are within.

The materials are nainsooks, linons d'Inde, mulls and Swisses. Some are very plainly made with little or no trimming beyond some deft handling of the material itself; and some are elaborate enough. The ext