The Centre Reporter.

FRED KURTZ .....EDITOR.

CENTRE HALL, PA., July 20. 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.

The stalwart trap failed to catch an independent rat.

Gen. Beaver is miserable and Don Cameron is mad. Who cares?

The Cincinnati *Commercial*, republican, says: The Stalwart is the "going-to-the-Lordy" party.

We print the result of the attempt to harmonize the split republicans, in another colum. The independents would not bite at Cameron's bait.

The candidates upon the democratic state ticket have unanimously chosen Wm. U. Henzel, of the Lancaster *Intelligencer*, chairman of the state committee.

The bosses are having a hard time of it this summer, state and county bosses are not wanted any more in any party. Boss tickets will be doomed, and boss dictation will be spit upon by an outraged people. The people find they can get along best without big or little bosses.

Since the four-pronged trap of the stalwarts failed to catch the independents, let the latter now try the stalwarts, and offer the following short and comprehensive proposition to the stalwarts as a basis for harmony, viz: That Don Cameron be entirely exiled to a back seat. If the stalwarts love their party more than the boss, they will agree to this, and peace can be had.

What a howl would have shaken the iron hills of Pennsylvania if the democrats in Congress would have proposed to reduce the tariff on Bessemer steel and on manufacturers of hoop, band and scroll iron! But as the present proposition to make this reduction of the tariff comes from the Republicans it produces only the softest of whispers. The odds make the difference, says the *Patriot*.

A dispatch from Washington says that Cameron is making good his threat to put the screws on the iron interests in regard to the tariff, if he did not get that support. The decision of the Senate Republicans to reduce the tariff on Bessemer rails favors the suggestion. The Pennsylvania barons are up in arms, and Don is acting as though he would say, "Don't make fools of yourselves next time. Kicking against me is costly. I'll teach you."

It is a singular circumstance that the Senate Republican caucus should have done the very thing which Cameron warned the barons might happen as the penalty of their contumacy. When the barons get in line again, may be Don will let up on their Bessemer rails.

The *Sun* speaking of the Pennsylvania democratic convention, utters the universal verdict. It says: No political convention ever sat in the State which by its conduct, the quality of its membership, and the character of its proceedings, made a better impression than was made by the late Democratic Convention. What has any decent Republican to fear from the success of their ticket? The election of Pattison to be Governor would mean only in the State what his election to be Comptroller meant in Philadelphia, a pure administration, the scattering of the Rings, the baffling of the thieves, and an honest and decent State Government for the term of four years. This may be a prospect full of terrors to the bosses, but it has no terrors whatever for the taxpayers of any party.

The *Sun* thinks the Rev. Mr. Hicks, who figured as the spiritual adviser of Guiteau, is evidently a sensationalist of the first water. The fact was indicated by his conduct before the execution, and became fully manifest by his performances on the scaffold; it is now made additionally apparent by the zest with which he enters into the squabbles of the doctors over Guiteau's body eagerly elbowing his way to the front as the central and controlling personage, and fomenting contentions as if for the sake of notoriety, rather than trying to quiet them Attracted by these quarrels, a wretched figure reappears on the scene—Mrs. Scoville, who writes to Hicks that she will sue him for possession of her brother's corpse and for the property he left this spiritual adviser. Such a suit would serve to prolong the attention which the reverend gentleman likes to attract, and in the end it is by no means impossible that besides writing a book and lecturing on Guiteau, he may set up a museum of his relics.

There is quiet in Alexandria.

The death of Senator Hill, of Georgia, is looked for every moment.

General George M. Brisbin, of Osceola, is a candidate for the Democratic Senatorial nomination in the Thirty-fourth district.

Representative Flynn, of Clearfield, is prominently named to succeed Senator Alexander in the Clearfield, Centre and Clinton district.

Hon. C. T. Alexander will be a candidate for re-election to the Senate.

S. W. Caldwell, of Clinton, will be a candidate for Senator in this district.

For Congress, there will be in this district the following candidates: Curtin, of Centre; Hall, of Elk; Dill, of Union; Reed, of Mifflin; and one in Clearfield. Curtin will likely have Centre and Clinton to start with.

A SOCKDOLOGER BELOW THE BELT.

From the Boston Globe, Dem.

O, horrors! It is now asserted that Guiteau received a Republican political assessment circular on the day he died.

Washington county has organized several vigilance committees for the detection and arrest of horse thieves.

The Philadelphia fiend who chopped his mother to pieces with a hatchet hung himself in his prison cell the other night.

Berks county wants remuneration for damage done to its agricultural fair grounds during the late civil war.

WHY PATTISON IS STRONG.

It is conceded on all sides that Mr. Pattison is a strong democratic candidate for Governor—stronger even than his party. It is known that he will lose some so-called Democratic votes. There are a few ragged-edge Democrats who have the best reason for opposing Pattison. They know that he is inherently and resolutely honest, and honest Governors and Controllers are not to their liking. They are mere tenders to the Republican boss, and can be commanded at any time for the Republican machine ticket when their aid is needed.

But the fact that Mr. Pattison is not the favorite of corrupt Democrats, is one of the chief elements of his popular strength. The open opposition of a few Democratic ex-Republican Bosses to Pattison's re-election in 1880, made him thousands of honest Republican votes, and the Republicans who thus sustained him are more than gratified with their work by the blameless official record made by the Controller. There have been times when a union of Democrats and Republican bosses were omnipotent, but now there could be no surer precursor of defeat than such a combination in favor of any candidate. Pattison and Stewart are not threatened with such a peril, but Beaver is not entirely safe from it.

There is another reason for Pattison's popular strength in the present quickened demand for reform, that has thus far played an important part in the campaign. The Republican State platform congratulates the party on its "honesty and economy in the national and State administration," and this is one of the years in which the people are carefully reading party promises and severely testing them. The Republican party came into power in this state in 1861, and the cost of the State government then was $947,911.83, exclusive of interest and reduction of debt. The Republican administration of Governor Curtin, even with all the enormously increased expenditures of war and the highest inflation of values known in this age, increased the State expenditures to only $1,431,486.67, in 1862. In 1866 the Cameron machine entrenched itself in the Republican citadel and for fifteen years it has been supreme in every channel of Republican power in the state. With it came reckless prodigacy; the creation of offices for favorites the lavish waste of public money to reward partisan henchmen and the absolute subordination of Republican integrity and manhood to the cohesive power of public plunder.

In 1870, after three years of machine rule in the state, the annual expenditures in time of peace had grown to $2,928,970.27, being an increase of 1,281,088.44 over the expense when the party assumed power, and an increase of $797,436.60 over the expenditures under Governor Curtin with extraordinary demands of war to meet. But the profligacy of Boss government was not contented with the expenditure of 1870. The Auditor General's report shows that the State government for 1880, including its share for the Legislature, foots up the enormous amount of $4,962,105.59—the fraction over its millions being more than the entire cost of the government in 1860 when the Republican party first attained power. This expenditure does not embrace either interest or principal of public debt. It is simply the regular annual and presumable legitimate, expenditures of the State government. There is a legitimate increase in school and judiciary, made by the Constitution, but that is a little more than a half a million, and the other expenditures are mainly or wholy the creation of machine legislation.

The people of Pennsylvania have lately been carefully reading and considering the record made by Controller Pattison in Philad. and they have learned that his entry into the Controller's office dated the beginning of the practical reform that has changed the city from a $2.25 tax and three millions annual increase of debt with little or no improvements, to a $1.95 tax rate, and annual surplus of a million and substantial improvments in every department, and that is just the sort of an administration they want in Pennsylvania. They see the state expenditures more than double the first ten years of a Republican administration and then more than double again in the second ten years, swelling the expenditures from $947,911.83 in 1860 to $4,962,105.59 in 1880, and when they study the history of Philadelphia under Controller Pattison they will strongly incline to the opinion that he has just about the qualities for their complaint. As a mere regulation Democratic candidate for Governor Mr. Pattison would have few elements of strength. He has never popularized himself in the regulation machine way; but as the most stubborn and successful representative of honest government the State can boast of he is certain to prove the most formidable Democratic candidate presented by that party for many years, and friends and foes may as well look the fact squarely in the face.—*Philadelphia Times.*

THE SUMMER CROP OF DEGREES.

The peach crops are spoiled by late frosts, cherries are ruined by heavy showers at ripening time, curculio blight the promise of plum trees and the rain storms spoil strawberries; but neither seasons too late or too early, fierce sun or perpetual cloud, or anything else can lessen the quantity of alleged honorary degrees that American colleges yield about this time every year. There was a time when a college conferred degrees only upon its own graduates who had become illustrious, but later the rage for offering men capital letters to put after their names became so great that no institution of learning found its own alumni equal to the demand, so all of them began to scour the country for men vain enough to imagine that people would think more of them if they could add alphabetical puzzles to their signatures. Guiteau died too soon to become an LL. D., but if he had lived there would have been nothing to prevent his obtainig as many degrees as he might have cared for. A few sensible citizens have refused the doubtful honors thrust upon them, and a majority of the men most prominent in the more intellectual departments of human effort have never been offered the modest degree of M. A., even by a woman's college; but still the farce goes on until the only estimable distinction which a college can confer upon a man of self-respect is that of letting him alone. Cannot the degree makers take a hint and so cease to be laughed at, asks the *Herald*?

A new town called Garfield, has sprung up within the last month in the oil regions of this state. It is now the most important place in the oil regions—the scene of busy life and bustling activity, and the centre of a population of more than three thousand persons. The town is located in the heart of a mountaneous district, and is surrounded by impenetrable forests, which are owned by wealthy firms engaged in the lumbering trade and operating large tanneries. Most of these lands were purchased by the present owners at tax sales, for a few cents per acre, their object being to utilize the hemlock bark in tanning leather, and sell the lumber for such prices as they could get for it. The recent discovery of oil, however, has given the lands of that section a value which the owners never dreamed of. In a ravine a few rods in the rear of Garfield there are wells from each of which oil is flowing at the rate of from one thousand to two thousand barrels a day. The land in the vicinity of these wells is now selling for $1,000 per acre, and one quarter royalty on the oil found. Various kinds of business establishments are being erected, and millions of dollars are being invested or squandered by oil dealers and speculators. It is wonderful to contemplate the mushroom growth of the oil towns of this state, but we must remember that their downfall is frequently almost as sudden as their rise.

The REPORTER from August 1st to end of campaign, only 35 cents cash.

On Thursday night an insane man named Closs was discovered attempting to set fire to a house in Tobyone twp., Perry county, Pa., but was driven from the premises. Later in the night a barn in the same neighborhood was destroyed by fire, and the charred remains of the lunatic Closs were found in the ruins.

DEATH OF MRS. LINCOLN.

The widow of ex-president Abraham Lincoln, died at Springfield, Ill., at 8:20 on the evening of 16. Her death was the result of a paralytic stroke received the night before.

ASSESSING THE INDIAN SCHOOL.

The collossal impudence of "My dear Hubbell" of the republican congressional committee has never been questioned, but it has assumed a form recently that will bring down upon him and the iniquitous methods he employs the condemnation of every decent man in either party. Hubbell in his desperate and unscrupulous efforts to raise money to aid in the election of republican candidates has descended to a depth of meanness unprecedented in the history of politics. It has leaked out that the teacher and employes of the Carlisle training school for Indian children from the principal, Captain Pratt, down to the hostler, have each received one of Hubbell's circulars, assessing them two per cent. of their salaries for campaign purposes. The following list shows the names of the persons assessed and the amount each is expected to contribute:

Captain R. H. Pratt, superintendent, $20; Mr. Norman assistant to superintendent, $12.50; Mr. Campbell, marshall and disciplinarian, $12.50; Etadhleuh Doanmore (Indian), assistant $8; Mr. Harris, blacksmith, $12.50; Reighter, tailor, $12.50. Walker, timer, $12.20; Cook, shoemaker, $9; Chapman, saddler, $12.50; Hummel, carpenter, $12.50; Baird, assistant, $8; Miss Semple, principal, $18; Miss Hyde, matron, $15.66; Mrs. Sheverick, in charge of small boys; $8; S. Jordan, colored laborer, $8; Miss Morton, teacher, $10; Miss Patterson, teacher $10; Missel Cutter, Booth, Fisher, Eley, Burgess, Philips, teachers, $10 each; Mrs. Worthington, superintendent of industrial room, $8; Gould, chief clerk, $20; Miss Robertson, clerk, $15; Mrs. Spain, laundrees, $15; Mrs. Platt, mistress of dining room, $9; Dr. Stewart, post surgeon, $12.50; Miss Wilson, hospital nurse, $12.50; G. Foulk, hostler, $6. Total, $388.50.

To say that this assessment is an outrage upon decency is to put it mildly indeed. The Carlisle training school is not a political institution in any sense of the term, and the persons connected with it do not owe their positions to partisan influence.

KANSAS TORNADO.

Details of the Storm—At Least Twenty Persons Killed.

Little Rock, Ark., July 13.—A special from Texarkana has the following details of the storm yesterday:

The storm began about 6:30 in the evening, with heavy wind, rain and lightning. At about 7 p. m. Gries' new building, a large three-story brick, almost completed, was struck by lightning and fell in a mass on top of a frame building known as the Paragon saloon, burying everything beneath the ruins. It was raining in torrents at the time, and there were heavy showers until 10 p. m. The lamps in the Paragon set fire to the ruins from underneath and burned slowly upwards. Every man and water bucket was brought into use, and water was thrown on the fire, but it finally brake out beyond control and destroyed two frame buildings next to the Paragon, and now, at midnight, is burning inside the ruins. There have been two persons taken out, and it is impossible to give the exact number buried in the ruins. The report says it is between twenty and thirty. Two or three parties who came out of the Paragon only a few minutes before the accident say there were at least thirty men in the building. The names of those known to be in the ruins are Mayfield and Russell and Col. Mercer Harper. Terrible excitement prevails. The loss to property is estimated at about $20,000, and the loss of life cannot be estimated, but will reach twenty persons. The remains of Mayfield, one of the proprietors, has been taken out. The boy and man attending the lunch counter have been taken out dead. The fire is now supposed to be under control. Three men have been taken out, who are still living.

THE LABOR MEN TO PLACE A SIXTH STATE TICKET IN THE FIELD.

Philadelphia, July 9.—The trade and labor council last evening accepted the report of the committee calling a convention of all trade and labor organizations in the state, to be held in Philadelphia on Monday, August 28, at 9 a. m. The question of nominating a labor ticket will be considered. The greenback ticket, it is thought, will not be endorsed. The convention will demand the repeal of what the trade and labor council call "the odious conspiracy act;" the legalization of trades' unions, and other questions relating to labor legislation. Arrangements will doubtless be made to secure the election representatives this fall who will work for labor interests in the legislature. The committee have issued a circular to all trade and labor organizations, inviting them to send two delegates each. No credentials will be received unless bearing the seal of such an organization.

THE CLEARFIELD STRIKE BROKEN.

Tyrone, July 15.—The strike in the Clearfield region is broken. By Monday all miners will go in. Those belonging to the organization have been discharged and will not be permitted to go to work. On Wendesday McPadden, the labor agitator, with two hundred men, assembled at Moshannon mine, where new men were at work, and attempted to create a riot. Captian Clark, an officer of the law, quelled all excitement. He caused the arrest of McPadden by Special Officer Barnes and conveyed him to Clearfield. He was there, through the organization, released on bail in the amount of $500 for his appearance at Court. Four men were also arrested by special police at the Victor mine for whipping some working men. They are confined in the Clearfield county jail, no bail being admitted. One hundred and seventy-five men went to the Clearfield region yesterday. By Monday all the mines will be at work in full. No advance will be paid.

POISONED BOQUET FOR GUITEAU.

Washington, July 12.—It will be remembered that just before the execution of Guiteau on June 30 a large boquet was sent to him and subsequently removed by the jail officials on the suspision that the flowers contained poison. It was reported that the boquet was sent by the prisoner's sister, Mrs. Scoville. An evening paper says that Dr. McWilliams, the assistant physician of the jail, took charge of the flowers and handed a rose from the centre of the boquet and an other flower to Dr. W. G. Tilden for analysis. Dr. Tilden, at the laboratory of the Army Medical Museum, made an examination and found plain traces of arsenic in the rose—a sufficient quantity to have killed several men had they taken it. The result of the experiment will be carefully kept for future reference.

AROUND THE WORLD FOR NOTHING.

Our vivacious Parisian cotemporary, *Le Figoro*, has hit upon an ingenious expedient for effecting a journey around the world without any expense whatsoever to the traveler, which expedient it fervently recommends to enterprising but impecunious tourists for their adoption. The first thing the wanderer does is to become a Jew. Having performed this preliminary feat, he must contrive to effect a lodgment upon some portion of the Czar's territory. Thence he will be immediately expelled, and conveyed gratis to Lemberg, in Galicia. At Galicia he will be received by Mr. Lawrence Oliphant, who will forward him to the United States at the cost of the Jewish Relief Fund. Arrived in America, the traveler puts on the raiment and demeanor of a Chinese. He will then be conveyed to the flowery realm free of charge by a philanthropic company bent upon eliminating the Celestial element from the United States. Immediately on being set ashore in a Chinese port he should give out that he is a born Russian, intrusted with a secret political mission, and therefore traveling in disguise. The Chinese authorities will at once cause him to be transported to their northwestern frontier, where they will hand him over to the Russians. These, as soon as they find that the stranger is a Jew, will pass him on to the capital of Austrian Poland, and when, for the second time he arrives in Lemberg, he will have "put a girdle around about the earth" quite as inexpensively, if not altogether as expeditiously, as ever Puck did in his best days.

The Clinton county grangers will hold a "harvest home" early next month.

One hundred foreigners have just been sent to Clearfield to take the place of the striking coal miners there.

THE STALWART CONFERENCE.

Philadelphia, July 12.—The republican state committee met here this morning at the rooms of the Young Men's republican club, Twelfth and Chestnut streets. The representation was almost full, but six members being absent. The meeting was secret, none but members being admitted. After being organized a committee was sent after the stalwart candidates, who appeared at 12:30 and were received with applause. They remained through the meeting, though taking no active part with the exception of presenting a letter in which they declare themselves at the disposal of the committee. Previous to the arrival of the candidates four propositions had been offered by Judge Pettit, of Crawford county, the discussion of which continued until 2 o'clock, and which were as follows:

First. To submit the two tickets to a popular vote of the republicans who voted for President Garfield.

Second. The selection of a ticket by the popular vote of the Garfield republicans, the same to be open to the candidacy of any republican in the state of Pennsylvania, and every man privileged to name his own candidate.

Third. To hold a new convention under the rules adopted by the Continental hotel conference of independents, on or before the fourth Wednesday in August. If the Continental rules are not satisfactory the convention shall be governed by rules to be prepared by ex-Chief Justice Agnew, Hampton, L. Carson and Francis B. Reeves.

Fourth. To hold a new convention under the rules adopted by the republican convention of May 10.

The propositions were favored by General White, Judge Pettit and Colonel Hastings. They were opposed by Gen. Negley, of Pittsburg, and Mr. Gher, of Flankiin. On a vote being taken the propositions were agreed to almost unanimously, after which the convention adjourned. Among the stalwarts the opinion prevails that if the independents decline to accept any of the offers made, they will weaken their cause and drive back to the party a majority of those who have been leaning towards the independents, saying they will accept nothing but Beaver's complete renunciation. Mr. Wolfe says that should they agree to a new convention they would be left powerless, as it would undoubtedly result in Beaver's renomination, and they having given their word, could not oppose him. He did not know what the independents would do, as their committee was not full, but from the expressions of those with whom he had conversed, he knew they were against any compromise, except a complete withdawal of Beaver

Chairman Hensel, of the democratic state committee, says his party is not going to wait to see what the republicans will do, but will push the fight at once, and that on Tuesday, July 25, a meeting of the committee will be held at Harrisburg.

NO COMPROMISE.

The Independent Leaders Say it is Now too Late.

Philadelphia, July 12.—The independent republican candidates and other leaders met again this evening at the residence of Colonel William McMichael, candidate for Congressman-at-large. It was learned to-day that at last night's conference at the same place, Senator Stewart, candidate for governor, proposed that all of the candidates on both tickets should be withdrawn and should be ineligible for nomination by a new convention, constituted in accordance with the independent rules. His proposition did not meet with favor, however, and it was concluded it was new too late to think of withdrawing the independent ticket under the circumstances. To-night the feeling among the independent leaders appears to be the same. They say no provision will satisfy them which would not prevent the renomination of the Cameron ticket. The conference, after a four hours' session, adjourned without arriving at any definite conclusion concerning the propositions submitted to them by the republican state committee.

THE STALWARTS' PROPOSITION REFUSED.

Letter from Chairman McKee Defining the Independents' Position.

Philadelphia, July 13.—Shortly after 1 o'clock to-day the Independent candidates, acting with the Independent committee, concluded the consideration of the plans submitted to them by Chairman Cooper's committee for securing harmony in the party. These plans were rejected and a letter was drawn up as an answer to Cooper's proposition. The letter is as follows:

MCKEE TO COOPER.

HEADQUARTERS INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE, GIRARD HOUSE PHILADELPHIA, July 13, 1882.—*To the Hon. Thomas V. Cooper, Chairman of Republican State Committee.*—DEAR SIR: I beg leave respectfully to acknowledge the receipt of your communication on the 12 inst., and on behalf of the State committee representing the Independent Republicans of Pennsylvania, I would state that the gravity of the matters contained in the communication is obviously so great that it would be improper for me to assume the right or to take the responsibility of making a definite response accepting, rejecting or modifying the suggestions contained in the minutes of the committee's proceedings. As it is plain that the judgment of the citizenship composing the Independent Republican organization must be consulted and obtained before I should be authorized to reply with freedom and candor to your committee's propositions, I shall be under the necessity, of course, of calling together the committee, of which I am chairman, to consider their purport. This will necessarily cause some delay in the preparation of a detailed reply to your letter.

But, desirous as I am, and as I am sure every true Republican must be, to bring about an honorable and lasting unity of Republican voters in the State of Pennsylvania upon the basis of the principles to which they are attached, and which are embodied in the platform adopted by the convention at Philadelphia, I have pleasure in being able to inform you that I am authorized to forward through you to the candidates whom your committee represents, a proposition of the utmost candor and directness, signed by four out of the five candidates whom this committee represents, which it is hoped by the writers will commend itself to your favorable judgment as a short and sure road to the cordial union of all the Republicans of the State. Confident that you must join with me in the hope that its acceptance on the part of the gentlemen to whom it is addressed, and to whose high patriotism and true party feeling it appeals, may result in the elevation and strengthing of the party organization which in 1880 proved itself to contain a large majority of the people of Pennsylvania, I am, sir, very respectfully yours,

I. D. MCKEE.

This communication was accompanied by two additional letters from the candidates, one of which was signed by all of them excepting Col. William McMichael, who replied to the propositions of the Stalwarts in a letter setting forth his individual views concerning the situation.

THE INDEPENDENTS ULTIMATUM.

Philadelphia, July 13, 1882.—To General James A. Beaver, Hon. William T. Davies, Hon. John M. Greer, William Henry Rawle, Esq., and Marriott Brosius, Esq.—Gentlemen: By a communication received from the Hon. Thomas V. Cooper, addressed to us as candidates of the Independent Republicans, we are advised of the proceedings of the State committee, which assembled in this city yesterday. Without awaiting the action of the Independent State committee, to which we have referred the communication, and attempting no discussion of the existing differences, or the several methods proposed by which to secure party unity, we beg to say that we do not believe that any of the propositions, if accepted, would produce harmony in the party, but, on the contrary, would lead to wider divisions. We therefore suggest that the desired result can be secured by the hearty co-operation of the respective candidates. We have no authority to speak for the great body of voters now giving their support to the Independent Republican ticket, nor can we include them in any action we may take. We are perfectly free, however, to act in our individual capacity, and desire to assure you that we are not only willing but anxious to co-operate with you in the endeavor to retsore peace and harmony to our party. That this can be accomplished beyond all doubt we feel entirely assured if you, gentlemen, are prepared to yield with us all personal considerations, and agree to the following propositions:

First. The withdrawal of both tickets.

Second. The several candidates of these tickets to pledge themselves not to accept any subsequent nomination by the proposed convention.

Under these conditions we will unite with you in urging upon our respective constituencies the adoption of the third proposition submitted by your committee, and conclude the whole controversy by our final withdrawals as candidates. Such withdrawal of both tickets would remove from the canvass all personal as well as political antagonisms and leave the party united and unembarrassed.

We trust, gentlemen, that your judgment will approve the method we have suggested, and that, appreciating the importance of concluding the matter with as little delay as possible, you will give us your reply within a week from this date.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

JOHN STEWART,
LEVI BIRD DUFF,
GEORGE W. HERRICK,
GEORGE JUNKIN.

For the REPORTER.

BAPTISMAL REGENERATION.

St. Paul says: Not by works of righteousness which we have done, but according to his mercy he saved us, by the washing of regeneration, and renewing of the Holy Ghost. Tit. 3:5.

Two things are expressed in the text, viz.: Baptism and regeneration—the sign and the grace signified. Thence the Apostle speaks of the washing of regeneration and the renewing of the Holy Ghost. By the former he means baptism, by the latter the new birth, or new creation of which the Holy Ghost is the author.

The sacraments are signs and means and seals of grace. They are necessary in the sense that Christ commanded them, but not in the sense that no one can be saved without them. Some moderate the sacraments and some, perhaps, emphasize them.

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION.

Does the outward sign always insure and prove the inward grace? When man comes to the ordinances does God invariably come with his spirit and grace? Some affirm that He does. They maintain that the sacraments are the channels of divine grace through which the merits of Christ abundantly flow into our soul, that by baptism we are cleansed from sin, that it implants, imprints an indelible character, or work upon the soul which always remains. All the baptized are by this theory regenerated. Others who are not so radical in their teachings, are, nevertheless, in the same track. They condition the pardon of sin by baptism, and, in case any one dies send him to heaven on the wings of a sublime liturgy. But there is no rule of this kind in the words of God. There may be in the creed and prayer books, but certainly not in the Holy Scriptures. For, according to the Bible, regeneration may take place before, at, or after baptism.

The Holy Scriptures are the grand instrumentality by which the Holy Spirit operates in making us new creatures.

John says the Spirit is the word. Peter says: We are born again not of corruptible seed, but of incorruptible, by the word of God. James says: Of his own will begat He us, with the word of truth. Baptism is always coupled with repentance and faith, which alone give baptism value. Mk 16:16. The condition of the covenant must be fulfilled. Philip said to the eunuch: If thou believest, thou mayest be baptized. Peter said: Repent and be baptized. Ac. 2:38: The jailor was baptized because of his faith. If baptism secured or insured regeneration, Paul would never have said in I. Cor. 14:17: I thank God that I baptized none of you, but Crispus and Gaius. Without the qualifications of repentance and faith, the sacrament of baptism is worthless. If Christ had considered the simple rite of baptism effectual to salvation, He would have baptized every christian. In the Scriptures justification is conditioned by faith and not by baptism. Rom. 5:1. The redeemed are known by the Savior's rule. Math. 7:12, and not by the church books. Many have given the Holy Scriptures a meaning which was not intended to be given them. When Christ said: This is my body, we know He meant: This represents my body, &c. When Moses said: This is the Lord's Passover, we know He meant this represents the Lord's Passover. When Christ calls himself a door, vine, shepherd, &c., we know He has reference to the attitude in which He stands to his people. Common sense tells us that the sign and thing signified are very different things, and that the sign is but for the thing signified. Water is the universal mode of cleansing the body from impurity. It is once or twice spoken of as cleansing us from sin; but in every such place, it is adopted as a figure, e. g. Is. 44:3. I will pour water upon him that is thirsty. This is the symbol. The thing symbolized comes out in the next verse: I will pour out my spirit upon thy seed, &c. So in I. Pet. 3:21. The thing meant is not the outward form but the inward change of heart. i. e. Be not deceived, says Peter, I have called the inward thing by the outward name, i. e. I have used a metaphor. Washing in the text is a figure of regeneration.

SOME FACTS.

The Christian is a continuation of the Jewish church. It is a fuller development. Baptism in the N. T. Church took the place of circumcision in the O. T. Church. Now we may expect a parallel between them. Was, then, the inward change always associated with the outward from among the Jews? Were all the circumcised regenerated? The facts show that salvation was not necessary to an outward rite.

1. Circumcision was first instituted in the days of Abraham. Noah, Enoch, &c., must, therefore, have gone to heaven without it. They were regenerated, but neither circumcised nor baptized. They lived before Abraham was born.

2. When the Lord instituted baptism, he had all Christians baptized, both Jews and Gentiles, circumcised and uncircumcised. What necessity for two spiritual new births—of regenerating them twice? Regeneration by circumcision as a doctrine was opposed both by the prophets and the apostles. Jeremiah 9:27, Ac. 7:51 and Rom. 2:28. Now if circumcision of the heart was not necessarily tied to circumcision of the flesh, neither is baptism of the heart tied to baptism of the flesh.

3. There are some examples of persons mentioned in the Scriptures who were regenerated before baptism. And some in whom it took place afterwards: e. g. 1st. The dying thief. Jesus said: To-day thou shalt be with me in Paradise—but he was not baptized. 2nd. Cornelius was regenerated before baptism. He was a devout man, Ac. 10, and had received baptism by the Holy Ghost before the baptism of water. 3rd. Simon Magus was baptized, but not regenerated. He proposed to buy the Holy Ghost with money. 4th. Hymeneus, Phygellus, Hermogenes and the transgressors so severely censured in the Seven Churches of Asia Minor, were all baptized. It is not pretended that these men were all regenerated. Regeneration may take place without baptism and baptism without regeneration. Every one who is baptized, is certified of his right to all the blessings of the Christian Church, but he must fulfill the conditions of the covenant, viz: Repentance towards God and faith in Christ.

CONCLUSION.

1. There is reason to dread the doctrine that all the baptized are regenerated. The transmission of saving grace is one of the fearful errors of the times. There is but one fountain to which we can go for the washing of the soul.

2. We should carefully discriminate between effective and instrumental causes of salvation—between the blood of Christ, the Holy Ghost and the word of God, faith and prayer. J. T.

ACCIDENT TO CIRCUS MEN.

Harrisburg, Pa., July 16.—Edward McKinley, Thomas King and another man, all employees of a circus company, were riding from Millersburg to Lykens to-day, seated in the door of a box car with their legs hanging out. In passing a siding near Lykens the legs of McKinley came in contact with a car, and he was thrown with great force against his two companions, and all three were knocked from the train. King fell under the car and was instantly killed, McKinley had a heel crushed, and the third man was badly bruised.

GREAT RAILWAY DISASTER.

Moscow, July 13.—A train with 217 persons on board ran off the rails between Tcherny and Bastijeur. One hundred and seventy-eight persons were killed and those who were saved were more or less injured.

Valuable deposits of anthracite coal have been discovered in Huntingdon county.

Many southern negroes are now at work on the new Pennsylvania railroads.

A Lebanon ruralist found a turtle with the date 1802 cut on its shell.

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.

Over one hundred thousand beef cattle are traveling this way, to feed the multitude, provided the speculators keep the price of meat up to the present figures.

A TROPICAL HURRICANE.

Thousands of Houses Destroyed and Many Lives Lost.

San Francisco, July 10.—A terrible hurricane visited the Friendly Island April 25. At Van Van the bark Guillemo, Capt. Johnson, went down at her anchorage. The captain, officers and six seamen were lost with her. Five boys were saved. The hurricane was accompanied by a tidal wave fifteen feet high, which swept over the island and did terrible damage. The store house of Messrs. McArthur (Auckland), which contained over three thousand tons of copra, was destroyed. All the natives' houses and many belonging to the Europeans were carried away. Cocoanut trees were snapped off like pipe stems. The island presents a scene of wide spread desolation. At Tegatea all the churches were destroyed. Two thousand houses were leveled. Stores and houses with their contents and everything near were swept away.

THE KANSAS WHEAT CROP.

Topeka, July 10.—Kansas is now harvesting the largest wheat crop in the history of the State. The crop in the southern part of the State has been cut, and harvesting is progressing rapidly in the northern counties.

A table from the advance sheets of the report of the State Board of Agriculture shows the total number of acres of wheat to be 1,463,063; average yield per acre, 20 69-100 bushels; number of bushels, 30,264,000. This is the best average since 1866, which was placed by the Department of Agriculture, at Washington, at 21 40-100. Although the yield per acre was larger than now the acreage, as compared with the present year, was insignificant. The state had then but 259,163 acres and a product of 6,527,958 bushels. The year 1878, heretofore styled the banner wheat year of Kansas, had an area in winter wheat of 1,297,556 acres and a product of 25,518,955 bushels—an average in yield of 20 5-10.

Not an alcoholic beverage, but a true and reliable family medicine is Brown's Iron Bitters.

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 Diy Goods, Ladies Dress Goods, in all the latest styles,

Ladies fine shoes, Mens and Boys Ready-made Clothing,

CARPETS, OILCLOTH,
Windowshades, Notions, Qneensware
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.

WM. A. SANDO
MERCHANT TAILOR.
Shop oncorner of Church and Main st. Is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line, on short notice, and good fits guaranteed, according to the latest styles. A large lot of samples always on hand. Workmen of long experienced in his employ. 1nov y

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PIMPLES.

I will mail (Free) the receipt for a simple VEGETABLE BALM that will remove FACE PIMPLES, FLESH WORMS, FLESH FLAKES and BLOTCHES, leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful. I also have 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.

32 CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, has 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 recipe and direction for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferer willing to prove 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 25cts. MEAD'S Medicated CORN and BUNION PLASTER.

DISASTROUS EXPLOSION.

Twelve Houses Burned, Twenty Persons Killed and Forty Injured.

Paris, July 12.—An explosion of gas occurred to-day in the Rue Louis Philippe, the result of a fire, nobody having thought at the outbreak of the fire to cut off the gas. Twelve houses were destroyed. Twenty persons were killed and forty injured. One hundred are rendered homeless.

The Cherry Grove field, in Warren county, is becoming defined. The well on lot 643, a most important venture, has turned out dry, having been drilled below the sand level. The well on lot 671 is also put down as low as a "duster." These two failures condemn a vast stretch of territory, and real estate has taken a decided tumble. The mysterious well, which has for some time been producing 2,000 barrels daily, has fallen off to 500 barrels per day. From the present indications the oil pool will soon be exhausted. The effect upon the market was to brace it up opening at 56½; it closed at 58 1-2, the sales, 3,197,000 barrels, being the largest in the history of Exchange. Towards the close 169,000 barrels and bloc