The Centre Reporter.

FRED KURTZ ..... EDITOR.

CENTRE HALL, PA., Aug. 3, 1882

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,
ROBERT E. PATTISON, of Phil'ad.
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.

CLINTON CO. FOR CURTIN.

It will no doubt be agreeable to every reader of the REPORTER to learn that Clinton county has unanimously instructed her delegates for the re-nomination of Andrew G. Curtin for congress. This same unanimity we expect to see seconded by our own county next Tuesday.

Beaver to Stewart: Where will we meet again for a compromise?
Stewart: Up Salt River, Nov. 8.

Gov. Curtin is taking rank as one of the foremost members of congress. His speeches are able and his views sound upon public questions. Our district may well feel proud of its representative.

Wisconsin Prohibitionists are arranging to nominate congressmen in each of the districts, which will considerably complicate matters. The hostile acts of the brewers have aroused them to action.

The Virginia straight out republicans have nominated a negro for congressman-at-large and passed a resolution cursuing the administration for going with Mahone instead of with the straight republicans.

We furnish a lengthy extract of the able speech of Gov. Curtin, upon our oppressive internal tax laws, which is worthy a perusal, as it shows what an able representative the producer has in congress, and that Mr. Curtin is a champion of the interests of the laboring classes of the land.

Under Pattison's administration as Controller of Philadelphia the expenditures of that recently ring-ridden city have been reduced several million dollars, its debt has been reduced, and the tax levy reduced from $2.25 to $1.90. Here are facts for tax-payers. Here is the work of a tried reformer. If you honestly favor reform and economy, you must prove it by voting for Pattison for Governor. We want the state debt reduced, less taxation, and economy in the public expenditures instead of waste and extravagance.

Beaver, in all his speeches in this campaign, has not yet in a single sentence adverted to the real issues of the day. Come, General, face the music. How about civil service reform and the assessment of laborers in the government employ—men, women and children—to raise a corruption fund to aid in your election? Can you go before your Sunday school in Bellefonte and say that is right? Why dodge it before the people? How about the sham trial of the star-route robbers? How about the loathsome Cameron boss system—by which that "little man" bosses the entire state? Say?

The Mormons intend to contest the constitutionality of the anti-polygamy act. If the decision be adverse, the Mormons have nevertheless determined not to submit at any cost. The polygamyists, from President John Taylor down to the apostles, bishops and elders in the most extreme part of the domain, have separated from their wives and are living openly with only one. All polygamists have, under orders, resigned from all municipal offices, and monogamists, as strong in the faith as those deposed, have been selected and commissioned in their places. Every effort will be made to beat the Government on all the sections of the Edmunds act.

What do honest republicans say of the sham trial of the star-route robbers?

One of these robbers is Dorsey, a late republican United States Senator, and present head of the republican national committee.

Another of these robbers is Brady, assistant Post Master General under fraudulent Hayes.

A half dozen more of these robbers are leading republican lights.

They stole some three million dollars on fraudulent mail routes, and their guilt is undeniable.

The trial—or mockery of a trial—has has, been going on for nearly a year, when it could have ended in two weeks, long ago. But the administration is fooling around with it so as to finally have it end by the rascals going unpunished.

How do you like this way of dealing with notorious thieves, honest republicans?

This is the way the republican authorities proceed with the public robbers.

When the southwestern revenue thieves were convicted and found guilty of stealing millions of the revenues, Grant left them all out of the penitentiary by a pardon—this you know is true.

When the Evans embezzlement lead to the conviction of the guilty one in Pennsylvania, in the times of "addition division and silence," Hartranft left the foul bird out of the penitentiary by a pardon. You know this is a fact.

When the infamous riot bribers, Kemble and Co., only quite recently got into the penitentiary for their attempt to bribe a four million steal through the legislature, the present governor, Hoyt pardoned them. You all know this too.

Now the present sham trial and judicial fooling with the infamous star-route thieves is for the purpose of having them escape the punishment they deserve.

Do honest republicans think it consistent to keep on voting for such a party?

PATTISON'S ACCEPTANCE.

Robert E. Pattison has addressed the following letter to the committee of the Democratic State convention appointed to notify him of his nomination for the office of Governor:

DEPARTMENT CITY CONTROLLER,
Phila., July 24, 1882.

GENTLEMEN:—I have just received your letter of July 21, advising me of the action of the Democratic State Convention. I accept the nomination for Governor, and if chosen for the office by the people I will try to perform its duties to their satisfaction.

Respectfully YOURS,
ROBERT E. PATTISON.

CURTIN ON OPPRESSIVE TAX LAWS.

Extracts from Gov. Curtin's speech in the House on June 27.

ARBITRARY AND OPPRESSIVE TAX LAWS.

Early in this session, the gentleman from Missouri, [Mr. Hatch], introduced a bill to relieve the onerous taxation from which the tobacco interests of his constituents suffered. He represented that law as it then existed resting oppressively upon a large portion of his constituency, and his presentation was so clear and the justice of his demand so impressed the House that he came within a few votes of the two-thirds necessary to have the bill taken up out of order and passed; and yet the number of amendments offered to this bill, directed to the relief of that interest by that gentleman and others not one of them was accepted by the majority.

Gentlemen had changed their views and political considerations had affected their judgment and conscience and the force of dicipline made the majority solid in the House with rare exceptions. I voted for every amendment offered to the bill to give relief from this oppressive tax and the manner of its collection, and I cannot be but of the opinion that this bill when passed will offer no relief to that industry without that provision in it.

I will not pretend to offer to this House the various acts of Congress on the taxation of tobacco and its means of collection that have been reiterated over and over again and are well understood, but will confine myself to a presentation of the various laws and their oppressive features as briefly as possible.

The dealer in tobacco who is licensed pays an annual fee of $25. The farmer who produces the tobacco can sell to him, but only by the bale or hogshead. There is a fictitious retail dealer in leaf-tobacco, so called, but there is none in fact, and the proviso of the statute is a delusion, for the very conclusive reason that the law which pretends to license him to deal in leaf-tobacco by retail fixes the tax and license he is required to pay so high that it is impossible for any one to follow the business. For example, he is to pay a license of $500, and for every dollar's worth of tobacco he deals in over $1,000 he is required to pay fifty cents to the Government. Of course no one can afford to follow a business in which he is required to pay one-half of its proceeds as a tax, and it follows as a logical consequence that there are no retail dealers in leaf-tobacco; and therefore no one of that class fixed by law to whom the producer can sell in quantities less than a hogshead.

This must necessarily prove oppressive to small farmers who do not raise a hogshead of tobacco. There is a pretense in the bill now in consideration that the small producer may be relieved by a reduction of the licence of the dealer in leaf-tobacco to $250, and requiring him to pay thirty cents on every dollar's worth of tobacco he sells over $1,000; but this of course is quite as much a prohibition to retail dealers as the provision in the law it is intended to repeal, for no one can afford to pay a licence of $250 and then pay thirty cents on each dollar of the proceeds of his business for all he sells over $1,000 worth. So in this respect this bill is simply a deception, unworthy of our Government, and was drawn in ignorance of the law or was designed for the continued oppression of that class of people of the United States who are producers of tobacco in small quantities.

THE TAX GATHERER AND THE TOBACCO TAX.

I notice that in June, 1880, Congress passed a law permitting parties who paid a licence of $5 to buy leaf-tobacco by retail to the amount of 25,000 pounds per annum, to such licensed dealers the farmer was allowed to sell his tobacco in any quantity provided he raised it on his farm or received it as rent from tenants, but even this trifling boon—intended for small farmers and producers is taken away by the bill under consideration.

Mr. Speaker, I will present a case which might readily occur, and it shall not be located in the South, where the production of tobacco is one of the great staple industries, nor will I draw this question geographically. I will suppose that a farmer in Lancaster county, Pa., where the tobacco crop this year is estimated at $4,000,000, may wish to cultivate four acres of ground which he owns and where he lives. From one acre he may produce potatoes, from another turnips, from a third corn, and from the fourth tobacco. The sweat of his face falls on all alike from the time he puts the seed in the ground until his crop is matured and mother earth renders back to him the reward of his labor. The crop raised by this man, except that upon one acre, is as free as the air he breathes.

Beneficent Providence gives to all alike the earlier and the later rains, with the warmth necessary to give productive earth all the stimulants which will reward his labor. All the employments of nature, the appliances, care, attention, and work, come to all that he has placed in the earth in full confidence of return. The man is no doubt a good citizen—for the people of Lancaster county are generally law-abiding and industrious—and pays all his dues to the Government and honestly discharges all other personal and relative obligations. He takes the product of the three acres in corn, potatoes and turnips and sells them where he can get the best market, and applies the proceeds to the support of himself and his dependants, but the product of the acre of tobacco he dare not sell except to the licensed agent of this Government.

The Federal power of this great people, having its seat in this Capital, with all its appliances and appointments, watches that tobacco as it grows and unfolds its leaves and is prepared for the harvest of maturity, and through its agencies, its collectors, its licensed dealers, its privileged class declares that as to the production he is no free man, and that he shall sell and sell only where this central Government directs, and by and through the agents it has licensed. I can conceive of no reason why the iron hand of this Government should be laid upon that acre and its production while it does not rest upon the other three nor why, according to our great living policy of right and equality he should not be at liberty to cultivate and sell the product of the soil where he pleases. As our Government, which is an emanation from the people, should be parental we disturb this harmony and that generous quality by an espionage searching as are the laws to which I have alluded, and the citizens who discharge the duties imposed by such laws become as distasteful and odious as was the tithe-gatherer in England, the gauger, excise man, and agent in Ireland, and the oppressive exactions made by the farmers of the revenue from the Christian peoples of the provinces of Europe dominated by the Turk.

IS VICE LEGALIZED IN PUBLIC REVENUE?

It is said that tobacco is a luxury. That is no reason for discrimination and for an unjust and odious tax. There are thousands of luxuries that are not taxed. The cereals and meat maintain life, and that is about all that is given to labor. Wealth can purchase luxuries, and most of the luxuries can only be enjoyed by the wealthy who can purchase them. There can certainly be no serious objections to the purchase or the use of the luxuries of life in addition to the necessaries which sustain it, provided you do not interfere with the growth and progress of the country; and the man who raises his acre of tobacco and the man who toils from morning till evening has a right to solace himself at the close of the day with the use of tobacco as those who have the right to the enjoyment of the luxuries which they purchase where they please, produce at their pleasure, and buy and sell without the interposition by this Government of a middleman, or being subjected to imposition of licensed agencies of the Government. Many productions of the earth may be considered luxuries quite as much if not more than tobacco, and all of these remain without taxation or the intervention of the Government or its agencies.

Mr. Cox, of New York. Perfumery.

Mr. Curtin. Ah, yes; I believe the tax is taken off perfumery in this bill. I do not know whether the Committee of Ways and Means, that incubated so long before proposing this bill, composed of so many of the leading and experienced members of this body, would consider perfumery a luxury, and I would therefore leave that to the credit of the Committee; but, sir, suppose tobacco should be considered a luxury and not a necessity of life, and for the present we will take whisky and malt beverages as luxuries. If their use is a vice and immoral and tending to corrupt and debase all who use them, is it any reason why this Government should relieve such immorality or cure such vices by the imposition of an unjust and discriminating taxation, and thus raise money to defray the expenses of the Government and afford opportunities or lavish appropriations from a plethoric Treasury, and fail to tax other vices quite as common and more injurious and demoralizing in their practices?

The Egyptian trouble summed up short, stands about as follows:

The Porte has announced its readiness to send troops to Egypt. Arabi Bey has informed the Sultan if troops are sent he will oppose them by force. The motion for a war credit was passed in the House of Commons. The greater part of the Egyptian troops are said to have retired from Alexandria to Damanhour. Another large fire has broken out in Alexandria. Arabi has announced his intention of defending Egypt to the last extremity, he continues to receive marks of confidence from the people, and that he receives the support of the best class of Musselmans, including the princess of the Khedive's family at Cairo. Lord Dufferin says that the Sultan should declare Arabi a rebel before sending troops to Egypt. Admiral Seymore has sent a letter to the Khedive saying that the object of the English intervention is to restore order.

The Egyptian Government at Cairo reaches the rest of mankind, in an official telegram dated on Wednesday. It announces the defeat of the British in two engagements, and that Arabi's army is rapidly increasing, and his cause is supported by the Khedive's family at Cairo. It is stated in this dispatch that Italians, Swiss, Germans and French remain in the public administration of affairs, which is a good answer to British stories of the massacre of Christians. From British sources there are statements of renewed activity within Arabi's lines outside of Alexandria, which may mean an attempt to drive the British outposts back to the city or possibly compel its evacuation by the land forces. Every thing goes to show that England in this Egyptian matter has one of the biggest undertakings of late years. In August the overflow of the Nile takes place and the sickly season sets in, which is death to the Europeans. The Egyptians other means failing, will fight the English as the Dutch did the Spaniards, by cutting the canals and dykes flooding the country.

Another Cairo dispatch says: It has been nearly impossible to get any news from Alexandria this morning. The only report received which has any good authority is that in this morning's engagement Arabi's forces carried everything before them, driving the British from the field and back of Ramleh, where they took refuge in a strong entrenchment erected under cover of the guns of their ships, leaving forty killed on the field, besides a great number wounded. This report says the native troops fairly overpowered the English, notwithstanding the most stubborn resistance.

Reports have been received at London from Cairo that in the morning's attack by Arabi upon the English forces between Ramleh and Aboukir, the English were defeated and driven back of Ramleh, losing forty killed. The report is believed to be true.

Cameron's Chairman, Tom Cooper, is assessing every office-holder in the State he can lay hands on, men, women and children; rich Federal, State and municipal officials down to day laborers and boys working at odd jobs. This induces these remarks by the New York *Herald*:

The dirty business of assessing the office-holders and government employes in Pennsylvania by the managers of Boss Cameron's canvass there goes on simultaneously with Boss Jim Nelson's Republican Congressional Committee assessments. The combination amounts to a levy of seven per cent. on the victims' salary or wages—two per cent. for Hubbell and five per cent. for Cameron. This is almost up to the Mormon tithing system. That takes one dollar in ten out of the victims' yearly earnings. This takes one dollar in thirteen. That is to say, Hubbell and Cameron together are within three per cent. as exacting as Brigham Young was * * * The Cameron State Convention, for the assistance of whose nominations Mr. Thomas V. Cooper collected these sixteen dollars from Mr. Joseph Bell, was held at Harrisburg on the 10th of last May, and then and there passed the following resolution:

Resolved That we condemn compulsory assessments for political purposes.

The press reports the next morning remarked that "there was ironcal laughter in the Convention when this virtuous resolution was read."

GOOD REPRESENTATIVES NEEDED.

The following from one of our subscribers and untiring and sincere democratic workers, we can heartily endorse:

The importance of nominating good, strong, intelligent men as candidates for the Legislature can not be over estimated. The coming session will be of great moment to the Democrats of this county. We are now in a Democratic congressionals, senatorial and judicial district; we can be kept in democratic districts if we send men to the legislature who have capacity, and intelligence. Some people have come to think that most any kind of a man will do for a representative, so they will if you you do not care how you are represented, but this sending any kind of a man to the legislature is what brings the office as well as the whole legislature in disrepute among the people. If we desire good legislators we must send good men of strong characters, and sound integrity to the legislature.

The importance of the coming session of the legislature to us is recognized to be so strong that Senator Alexander's renomination in the district is about conceded. This being the case the representatives should be the most active, intelligent and able men the people can positively secure.

Strange as it may seem the list of candidates is not very large. The whole side of the county north of Nittany mountain presents only two candidates. This can only be accounted for by the fact that one of these candidates, John A. Woodward, is conceded, by all who know him, to be the very man the people need. Mr. Woodward is well educated, in ability he is very strong, of large experience and information. He comes from the best of democratic stock in Pennsylvania, being a descendant of the family of Woodwards that has given their members, at least, to the Judiciary of the state, and supplied honorable men to almost every walk of life. If the democracy of Centre county shall nominate John A. Woodward for the Legislature they will make no mistake. No more honorable, honest or competent man has ever asked office at the hands of the people of the county.

Maine politics are to be still further complicated by an Independent Republican convention. After Pennsylvania, Maine is about the worst boss-ridden State in the Union.

EGYPT.

A Powder Magazine Blown Up and A Fort Destroyed.

Alexandria, July 29.—The British this morning blew up a large powder magazine at Makherroni, from which it was said Arabi Pasha had recently taken stores. The fort at Gabari was also destroyed this morning. There appear to be some doubts as to whether a bombardment of the forts will take place, it being supposed that the prisoners held by the Egyptians are confined therein.

——The REPORTER for the campaign only 35 cts. Reader, send at least one or two names, and help the cause of right against bosses and corruption.

DEMOCRATIC DELEGATE ELECTION AND COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Democratic voters of Centre county will meet at the regular place of holding the general election for their district, on SATURDAY, August 5, 1882, to elect delegates to the Democratic County Convention. The election will open at two o'clock, p. m., and close at six o'clock, p. m.

The delegates chosen at the above time will meet in the Court House, at Bellefonte, on Tuesday, the 8th day of August, at two o'clock, p. m., to nominate one candidate for Congress, subject to the decision of the Congressional Conference, one candidate for State Senator, subject to the decision of the Senatorial Conference, two candidates for the Legislature, one candidate for Jury Commissioner, one candidate for Coroner, and to transact such other business, as the interests of the party may require.

The number of delegates to which each district is entitled is as follows:

Bellefonte, W. W.	1	Haines	5
" N. W.	2	Harris	3
" S. W.	3	Howard	2
Milesburg	1	Huston	1
Milheim	2	Liberty	2
Unionville	1	Marion	2
Howard boro	1	Miles	6
Philipsburg	5	Patton	1
Benner	4	Penn	3
Boggs	4	Potter, north	3
Burnside	1	" south	4
Curtin	2	Rush	4
College	2	Snow Shoe	3
Ferguson, old	3	Spring	4
" new	1	Taylor	1
Gregg, South	5	Union	1
" North	2	Walker	5
Half Moon	1	Worth	1
Total			92

The delegate election must be conducted strictly in accordance with the following rules:

The said delegate elections shall be held by an election board, to consist of the members of the county committee for each district and two other Democratic voters thereof, who shall be appointed or designated by the County Committee. In case of any of the persons constituting the board shall be absent from the place of holding the election for a quarter of an hour after the time appointed by Rule First for the opening of the same, his or their place or places shall be filled by an election, to be conducted viva voce, by the Democratic voters present at the time.

Every qualified voter of the district, who at the late general election voted the Democratic ticket, shall be entitled to a vote at the delegate election; and any qualified elector of the district who will pledge his word of honor to support the Democratic ticket at the next general election shall be permitted to vote at the delegate elections.

The voting at all delegate elections shall be by ballot, upon which ballot shall be written or printed the name or names of the delegate or delegates voted for, together with any instructions which the voter may desire to give the delegate or delegates. Each ballot shall be received from the person voting the same by a member of the election board, and by him deposited in a box or other receptacle provided for that purpose, to which box or other receptacle no person but members of the board shall have access.

No instructions shall be received or recognized unless the same be voted upon the ballot as provided in Rule Fifth, nor shall such instructions if voted upon the ballot, be binding upon the delegate, unless one-half or more of the ballots shall contain instructions concerning the same office. Whenever one-half or more of the ballots shall contain instructions concerning any office, the delegates elected at such elections shall be held to be instructed to support the candidate having the highest number of votes for such office.

Each election board shall keep an accurate list of the names of all persons voting at such elections, when the list of voters together with a full and complete return of such election, containing an accurate statement of such persons elected delegates and all instructions voted, shall be certified by said board to the county convention, upon printed blanks to be furnished by the county convention.

Whenever from any district qualified Democratic voters, in numbers equal to five times the delegates which such district has in the county convention, shall complain in writing of an undue election or false return of delegates or of the instructions, in which complaint the alleged facts shall be specifically set forth and verified by the affidavit of one or more persons, such complainants shall have the right to contest the seat of such delegates or the validity of such instructions. Such complaint shall be heard by a committee of five delegates to be appointed by the president of the convention; which said committee shall proceed to hear the parties, their proofs and allegations, and as soon as may be reported to the convention what delegates are entitled to seats therein, and what instructions are binding upon such delegates. Whereupon the convention shall proceed immediately upon the call of the yeas and nays to adopt or reject the report of the contesting parties; in which call of the yeas and nays the names of the delegates whose seats are contested or whose instructions are disputed shall be omitted.

All delegates must reside in the district they represent. In the case of absence or inability to attend, substitutions may be made from citizens of the district.

Delegates must obey the instructions given them by their respective districts, and, if violated, it shall be the duty of the president of the convention to cast the vote of such delegate or delegates in accordance with the instructions, and the delegate or delegates so offending shall be forswith expelled from the convention, and shall not be eligible to any office or place of trust in the party for a period of two years.

In the convention, a majority of all voters shall be necessary to be a nomination and no person's name shall be excluded from the list of candidates until after the third ballot or vote, when the person receiving the least number of votes shall be omitted and struck from the roll, and so on at each successive vote until a nomination be made.

If any person who is a candidate for any nomination before a county convention shall be proven to have offered any money, or any valuable thing, or made any promise of a consideration or reward to any delegate for his vote, or to any person with a view of including or securing the votes of delegates, or if the same shall be done by any other person with the knowledge and consent of such candidate, the name of such candidate shall be immediately stricken from the list of candidates; or if such fact be ascertained after his nomination, shall be struck from the ticket and the vacancy supplied by a new nomination, and, if in either case, such person shall be ineligible to any nomination by the convention, or to an election as a delegate thereafter. And in case it shall be alleged after the adjournment of the convention that any candidate put in nomination has been guilty of such acts or of any other fraudulent practices to obtain such nomination, the charges shall be investigated by the county committee, and such steps taken as the good of the party may require.

If any delegate shall receive any money or any other valuable thing, or accept the promise of any consideration or reward to be paid, delivered or secured to him or to any person for such candidate, as an inducement for his vote, upon proof of the fact to the satisfaction of the convention, such delegate shall be forthwith expelled, and shall not be received as a delegate to any further convention, and shall be ineligible to any party nomination.

Cases arising under the 8th, 12th and 13th rules shall have precedence over all other business in convention until determined.

That the term of the chairman of the county committee shall begin on the first day of January of each and every year.

At a meeting of the Democratic County Committee held at Bellefonte, Friday, July 14, 1882 the following committees were appointed to hold the delegate elections on the 5th of August:

Bellefonte, N. W.—W F Reber, S T Shugert, D Z Kline.

Bellefonte, S. W.—Charles Smith, Jno. Heffer, Edward Brown, Jr.

Bellefonte, W. W.—James Schofield, Olie Meek, Wm. Green.

Howard Borough—Howard Brickley, H A Moore, A J Weber.

Milesburg—C K Essington, Geo. Campbell O P Kreamer.

Milheim—A Walters, Jas. C Smith, W K Alexander.

Philipsburg—D W Holt.

Unionville—J C Smith, B V Brisbin, John Bing.

Benner—Uriah Stover, Jas. Henderson, George Markle.

Boggs—Charles A M'Laughlin, Col J F Weaver, Haste Lyman.

Burnside—Wm. Hipple, Benard Veidert, John Mulholland.

College—Frank Taylor, Jas Gilliland, Wm. M'Girk.

Curtin—Fred. Babb, Michell Leathers, Wm. M'Closkey.

Ferguson, Old—A S Orendorf, J F Krebs, George W Homan.

Ferguson, New—J H Heberling, D H Rustenborder, Levi Walker.

Gregg, South—M L Rishel, E C Krumrine, H B Herring.

Gregg, North—Benj. Limbert, John Rossman, Frank Yearick.

Haines—J W Russel, John J Orndorf, George Bower.

Half Moon—A T Grey, John Ward, Ellis Lytle.

Harris—James Kimport.

Howard—David Tanyer, John Glenn, Frank Confer.

Huston—J Q Miles, Daniel Irvin, Jerry Merrit.

Liberty—W H Gardner, Daniel Bitner, John H Stover.

Marion—J J Hoy, Samuel R Gettig, Lewis S Jackson.

Miles—Geo. Haines, James P Franck, Andrew Ocker.

Patton—D L Meek, P A Sellers, Ephraim Glenn.

Penn—H E Duck, And. Stover, Dan. Geary.

Potter, South—George W Spangler, W A Kerr, Joseph Gilliland.

Potter, North—J Witmer Wolf, Ellis Hosterman, John Grove.

Rush—Wm. Cullen, John O'Neil, John Cole.

Snow Shoe—Wm Haines, Michael Haley, A C Hinton.

Spring—T M Barnhart, John Carbrick, John Noll.

Taylor—Vinton Beckwith, Hiram Blowers, Samuel Hoover.

Union—Christ. Hoover, John H Stover, S K Emerick.

Walker—Andrew Kresmer, Joseph J Dunkle, A A Pletcher.

Worth—W G Morrison, John Reese, H A Williams.

By order of the County Committee.

A. A. McKEE, *Secretary.* R. H. FORSTER, *Chairman.*

For the REPORTER.

TOUCH NOT THE LORD'S ANOINTED.

Deacon Lee, who was a kind, silent, faithful, gracious man, was one day waited upon by a restless, ambitious, worldly church member, who was laboring to create uneasiness in the church, and especially to drive away the minister.

The deacon came in to meet his visitor, who, after the usual greeting, began to lament the low state of religion, and inquired as to the reason why there had been no revival for the last two or three years past.

Now what do you think is the cause of things being so dull here?

The deacon was not ready to give him his opinion, and after a little thought frankly answered, *I don't know.*

Do you think the churches are *alive* to the work before them?

No, I don't.

Do you think the minister fully realizes the solemnity of his work?

No, I don't.

A twinkle was seen in the eye of the troubler in Zion, and taking courage, he asked:

Do you think Mr. B. is a very extraordinary man?

No, I don't.

Do you think his sermons, in the congregation's eyes, are held anything wonderfully great?

No, I don't.

Then don't you think we had better dismiss this man and have another?

The old deacon started as if shot with an arrow, and, in a tone louder than his wont, shouted:

No! don't.

You talk so little, sir, replied the questioner, not a little abashed, that no one can find out what you *do* mean.

"I talked enough once," replied the old man, rising to his feet, "for six praying Christians. Thirty years ago I got my heart so full of love and my tongue broiled; and ever since then I have walked before God. I then made vows solemn as eternity; and don't tempt me to break them."

The troubler was startled at the earnestness of the man, and asked: What happened to you thirty years ago?

"Well, sir, I'll tell you. I was drawn into a scheme just like this of yours, to uproot one of God's servants from the field in which He had planted him. In my blindness I fancied it a little thing to remove one of the stars which Jesus holds in his right hand, if thereby my ear could be tickled by more flowing words, and the pews filled with those who turned away from the simplicity of the Gospel. I and the men that led me—for I admit that I was a dupe and a fool—flattered ourselves that we were doing God's service when we drove that holy man from the pulpit and his work, and said we considered his work done in B., where I then lived. We groaned because there was no revival, while we were gossiping about and criticising and gushing instead of upholding the hands of our pastor by our effort and prayers—the very instrument at whose hands we harshly demanded blessings. Well, sir, he could not drag on the chariot of salvation with half a dozen of us taunting him for his weakness, while we hung as a dead weight to the wheels; he had not the spirit as we thought, and could not convert men; so we hunted him like a deer, till worn and bleeding, he fled into a covert to die.

Scarcely had he gone when God came among us by the Spirit to show that he had blessed the labors of his dear rejected servant. Our own hearts were broken, and our wayward children converted; and I resolved at once at a convenient season to visit my former pastor and confess my sin, and thank him for his faithfulness to my wayward sons, which, like long buried seed had now sprung up. But God denied me that relief, that he might teach me a lesson that every child of His ought to learn—that he who toucheth one of His little ones, toucheth the apple of His eye.

Taking my oldest son with me, I set out on a twenty miles' ride to see him. It was evening when I arrived, and his wife, with the spirit which any woman ought to exhibit toward one who had so wronged her husband, denied me admittance to his chamber. She said—and her words were like arrows to my soul—'He may be dying, and the sight of your face might add to his anguish.' Has it come to this, I said to myself, that the man whose labors had, through Christ, brought me into his fold, who consoled my spirit in a terrible bereavement, and who had, till designing men alienated us, been to me a brother—that this man could die in peace with my face before him? 'God pity me!' I cried, 'What have I done?' I confessed my sins to that meek woman, and implored her, for Christ's sake, to let me kneel before His dying servant and receive his forgiveness.

What did I care whether the pews by the door were seated or not. I would have taken his whole family to my home for ever, as my flesh and blood; but no such happiness was in store for me.

As I entered the room of this blessed warrior, whose armor was falling from his limbs, he opened his languid eyes and said: 'Brother Lee! brother Lee!'. I bent over him and sobbed out, 'My pastor!' Then raising his white hand he said, in a deep impressive voice: Touch not mine anointed, and do my prophets no harm. Ps. 105:15.

I spoke tenderly to him and told him I had come to confess my sins and bring some of his fruit to him. (Calling my son to tell him how he had found Christ.) But he was unconscious of all around him; the sight of my face had brought the last pang of earth to his troubled spirit; I kissed his brow and told him how dear he was to me. I craved his pardon for my unfaithfulness, and I promised him to care for his widow and fatherless little children; but his only reply was: Touch not mine anointed, and do my prophets no harm. At daybreak I closed his eyes. I offered the widow a house to live in the remainder of her days; but like a heroine she said: 'I freely forgive you; but my children, who entered deeply into their father's anguish, shall never see me so regardless of his memory as to take anything from those who caused it. He has left us all with his covenant, God and He will care for us.'

Well, sir, those dying words sounded in my ears from that coffin and from that grave. When I slept Christ stood before me in my dreams, saying, Touch not mine anointed, do my prophets no harm. These words followed me until I fully realized the esteem in which Christ holds those men who have given up all for his sake, and vowed to stand by them evermore for His sake, even if they are not perfect.

And ever since that day, sir, I have talked less than before, and have supported my pastor, even if he is not an extraordinary man. My tongue shall cleave to the roof of my mouth, and my right hand forget its cunning, before I dare put asunder what God has joined together. When a minister's work is done in a place, I believe God will show it to him. I will not join you, sir, in the scheme that brought you here; and, moreover, if I hear another word of this from your lips, I shall ask the brethern to deal with you as with one that causes divisions.

I would give all I own to recall what I did thirty years ago.

Stop where you are, and pray God, if perchance the thought of your heart may be forgiven you." This decided reply put an end to the new comer's efforts to get a minister who could make more of a stir. There is often a great power in the little word 'no,' but sometimes it requires not a little courage to speak it so absolutely as did deacon Lee.—Christian Messenger.

THOSE WHO DO TOUCH THE LORD'S ANOINTED.

1. Those who do not pay the minister's salary according to contract.
2. Those who never encourage him in any good word or work.
3. Those who ever and anon, discourage him by their absence from the sanctuary, faultfinding, want of co-operation and pecuniary support, by witholding sympathy and social visits—in short by employing all their influence against him. But the want of space will allow no elaboration on any of these points.
4. Mischief-makers, complainers and unhallowed cliques.
5. Meddlers—such as infringe upon his rights and invade his legitimate province. 2, 6. Such as abuse confidence and thus involve pastors in prodigious trouble.
7. Those who maliciously insult and abuse ministers of the Gospel. e. g. Jeroboam, I. Kings 13:6.

THE CONSEQUENCE OF A VIOLATION OF THESE PRINCIPLES.

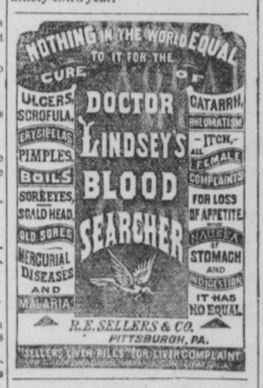
The usefulness of the minister will be defeated.
2. These troublers will not be benefited by his ministrations.
3. Bitter regrets, as in case of deacon Lee.
4. Disappointment, as in case of Abraham. Gen. 20:7.
5. Punishment, as in case of Jeroboam. I. Kings 13:16.
6. Removal of the mischief-makers by emigration or death.
7. Perhaps final ruin in pandemonium.

IMPROVEMENT.

1. All mischief makers should take warning.
2. Psalm 105:15 contains a safe conduct for all ministers of religion.

Lordsburg, N. M., July 26.—A courier from Clifton reports that a large party of Indians attacked a wagon train three miles this side of Clifton yesterday morning, killing two men. The teamsters, seven in number, stood off the Indians for hours, mortally wounding one, whom they dragged into camp in the face of heavy firing, and after the fight was over scalped him and roasted him alive.

Mifflintown, Pa., July 25.—Thomas H. Stevenson, a soldier of the war of 1812, was buried to-day in Church Hill cemetery, Juniata county. He was in his ninety-third year.



SPECIAL NOTICES.

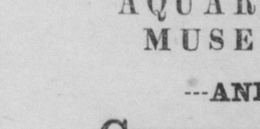
PIMPLES.

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. Vandolf & Co., 12 Barclay st., New York.

72 CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is 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 profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence,
JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar St. N. Y.

Our Record of the Past a Guarantee of the Future.

M. M. HILLIARD'S

GREAT PACIFIC

-EQUESCURRICULUM-

MENAGERIE,
AQUARIUM,
MUSEUM,
---AND---
Gymnasium!

Charles Madden,

America's Own Famous Wit and Jester; his happy Hits and Witticisms, Rollicking Fun and Mirth Provoking Repartees have justly given him the title of Clown of Clowns.

Signor Morenci,

EUROPE'S GREATEST PANTOMIMIST.

B. Stowe

Will introduce his Wonderful TRAINED STALLIONS, "Excelsior" and "White Hawk," at each performance.

One Ticket, One Price to all Advertised Shows,

ADMISSION, . . 25 CENTS.

TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY,

RAIN OR SHINE. Doors open at 1 and 7. Performances commence one hour later. ONE TICKET, ONE PRICE to all advertised Shows.

Admission, only 25 cents

AT CENTRE HALL, ON FRIDAY,
AUGUST 11, 1882.

—The Reporter for the campaign only 35 cents, cash. Send us the names.

Containing all the essentials of a true tonic, and sure to give satisfaction, is Brown's Iron Bitters.

New York, July 25.—John Church Hamilton, son of Alexander Hamilton, died at Long Branch to-day.

Forest fires are raging fearfully in Michigan and extending from Gladstone to within one mile of Tawas City. At Miner's one mile east of Tawas City, farm products are burning. Farmers are driving their cattle to the shore and are sending their children to town. On the east of the Tawas road, many farms and fences and much hay and grain are in flame. The loss is very great.

Invitation.

Strangers are invited to visit our store, when in Philadelphia, to leave packages there, and to make a convenience of it generally. It is a handy place, right by the new City Hall, at the very center of the city. It answers our purpose to welcome you, and to provide for such of your wants as we can.

The store is about twice as large as it was two or three years ago; made so by digging under ground and building overhead, and by extension on Chestnut street. Parts of the store are about as comfortable as any place can be; and one of the most comfortable parts is now being got ready for the rest and refreshment of strangers.

One of the pleasant things about the store always has been the fact that you can walk all over it, either alone or with a guide, without ever being asked to buy a thing. We know very well that most of you come to us for a good share of your supplies; why should we spoil your visit by intruding goods upon your attention, when you come to see the place?

But perhaps you are not coming to Philadelphia just now. Very well; take a cooler time. It's cool enough in the store, when you get here. You can write for any goods that you may happen to want; and get them, probably, just as well as if you were on the spot. Any how, you know, you can return whatever you get that you don't like.

We sell more sorts of things than we can put into an advertisement. So, whatever you want, suppose you drop us a line. We'll help you if we can.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

Chestnut, Thirteenth and Market streets, and City-hall square, PHILADELPHIA.