The Centre Reporter.

FRED KURTZ ..... EDITOR.

CENTRE HALL, PA., Aug. 10, 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 freight handlers' strike in New York has ended, their money supply having failed.

Gen. Beaver is out bobbing around at county fairs and camp meetings. Pattison is at his desk in Philadelphia attending to his duties and saving money for the people.

The circus of Don Cameron and James A. Beaver is not a success—it split into two tents and advertises all under its one canvas like some of the other humbug shows.

The president vetoed the river and harbor bill on account of its being unconstitutional. As congress passed it over the veto is it not unconstitutional still will he refuse to enforce it?

In the house, on 2, Gov. Curtin, from the committee on pensions, bounty and back pay, reported a bill granting a pension of thirty-seven dollars a month to soldiers who have lost an arm at the shoulder. The bill was passed.

Clearfield county had a bull fight, one day last week at Dubois, in imitation of the Spanish bull fights. This relic of barbarism should not be tolerated in America, and we trust all who engaged in it will have a chance to be tackled and gored by the law.

The last case of curing a case of consumption by prayer, is in Berks county. The girl was given up by the doctors, and a Boston preacher, who had cured other cases by prayer, was applied to, and the girl has lost all symtoms of her disease. There will soon be no use for medical colleges and doctors, and the quack's occupation too will be gone, if these cures by prayer keep on increasing.

The business failures reported to New York during the past seven days numbered 104, against 111 last week. The Eastern States furnished 16, the Western 30, the Southern 17, the middle 24, the Pacific coast and Territories 13, New York and Brooklyn 4—total 104. The only New York failures of any consequence are Bennett & Foulke, cotton brokers, and M. Hirshchkind & Co., clothing. In neither case are the liabilities heavy.

A western journal says of the crops in the northwest that reports from every county in Northwestern Iowa, Northern Nebraska and Southeastern Dakota: These reports, without exception, show small grain crops are immense. Oats is especially a big crop, and good one. Wheat, a big average and in good condition. Reports in regard to barley, rye and flax are not so favorable, many localities having given but little attention to these grains. Flax is being mostly sown on low wet ground and on new breaking, but where these crops have received proper attention they are reported excellent. Interest in this immediate locality centers in the corn crop, which comprises ninety per cent. of the grain crop. This crop, though late, is coming rapidly forward under the influence of favorable weather, and nothing but unusual and heavy frosts will prevent a good yield in nearly every quarter from which reports were received. Potatoes will be a heavy crop.

There is prospect for cheaper beef, at which all will rejoice. A Chicago daily says: Advices from the plains are all to the effect that the cattle were never in better condition at this stage of the year, and that the number to be marketed is much larger than ever before. Estimates of the increase vary from 15 to 30 per cent., and it is safe to place it at fully 20 per cent. During the season, which ends about November 1, Chicago will probably receive not less than 175,000 head of the plains cattle, and as the receipts of native grass cattle also bid fair to be larger than ever before, there would seem to be substantial reasons for anticipating comparatively low-priced beef during the next hundred days. Choice stall-fed cattle must continue scarce, but the price of such cannot but feel the effect of the abundant supply and cheap prices of the more common grades. Within the past ten days prices of common to good qualities have declined from fifty cents to a dollar.

THE WHITE HOUSE ROBBERY.

The public were induced to assent to the increase of the salary of the president from $25,000 to $50,000 per year in view of the increased expenses of living and entertainment, and this has been the invariable apology made for it. But as the *Sun* points out, the appropiations made for the White House are on such a scale that even the most extravagant style of keeping it up can hardly suffice to expend the large sums of money voted for its incidental expenses. Besides the President's salary the following amounts are appropriated this year to the executive department: For refurnishing the Executive Mansion, $25,000, for care and repair of the Executive Mansion, &c., $2,500; for care and repair of the conservatories, &c., $5,500; for lighting the Executive Mansion, $15,000, private secretary, $3,250, assitant secretary, $2,250; two executive clerks, $2,000 each, $4,000; stenographer, $1,800: one clerk, class four, $1,800: two clerks, class three, $1,600 each, $3,200; two clerks, class two, $1,400 each, $2,800: one clerk, class one, $1,200; steward, $1,800; one day usher, $1,200; five messengers, at $1,200 each, $6,000; two door keepers, at $1,200 each, $2,400; one night usher, $900; one fireman, $864; contingent expenses of the executive office, $8,000. Such appropriations are made annually and inasmuch as it takes $20,000 every year for "refurnishing" the president's house, it would be interesting to know what becomes of the furniture bought and worn out yearly. $20,000 is a big pile of money to be expended annually on new furniture, even in a president's mansion.

Collector Robertson said that the amount of duties collected on imports on 1st inst., amounted to $1,075,000, this being the heaviest day since he entered upon the duties of his office.

THE GREAT STEAL A LAW.

The great congressional steal of the present session was the river and harbor bill appropriating 19 millions for the improvements for river and harbors. Of this enormous sum about 11 millions are clear steal in jobs for the fortunate ones getting contracts upon streams that are only of local account. The President vetoed the bill, but congress passed it over the veto. A Washington special of the Pittsburg *Post* speaks thus of it:

The River and Harbor steal went through both Houses of Congress to-day, 2, with a whirl over President Arthur's head. There is great rejoicing among the jobbing Congressmen and confederates in the lobby, and the day is one of general jubilee in Washington. Such exultation has seldom been seen about the capital. It is not every day that a round nineteen millions of money can be taken from the treasury at one scoop, and that over a President's veto, Consequently the big, red, round face of the stage driver Page, who drove this bill through the House, and tried to bulldoze the President into signing it, shines like the sun in midday. Even the narrow, funeral face of McMillan, who had charge of it in the Senate, was radiant with joy. Every man who had a finger in the pile is happy over the plum he has pulled out.

This River and Harbor bill, excepting the salary grab, is the greatest steal that ever passed Congress, and the Republican party in this as in that is responsible.

It is said that President Arthur waited until he was certain of the fact that the bill could get the requisite two-thirds to pass it before he sent in his veto. It, at least, took him a week to send in a message of six pages of manuscript full of contradictions and absurdities, which are the subject of ridicule by every third rate lobyist in Washington. Whether or not there was an understanding, Page made assurance doubly sure last night by using all the means in his power, and during the session of the House Committee five carriages were employed in carrying dispatches and to communicate with members. Page's own conveyance was kept going all night. Ben Butterworth told Senator Sherman to-day that this work was so thoroughly done that fifteen more votes could have been obtained for the bill in the House if necessary.

THE REPUBLICAN CONGRESS OBJECTS TO REDUCTION OF TAXES.

It is known to every reader of the REPORTER that 150 millions of internal taxes are collected above what is actually needed to carry on the government. This is squandered upon jobs of all kinds and is unjustly wrung from the consumers of articles upon which there is an internal revenue. The attitude of the republicans in congress is set forth by the Worlds special of 26 ult, who says:

Mr. Hale in the Senate to-day antagonized the Tax bill with the Naval Appropriation bill and after some discussion succeeded in getting it before the Senate, displacing the Tax bill, it is generally believed, for this session. Mr. Morrill pronounced what seemed to be a funeral oration over the grave of this mockery of a bill for reduction of taxation. The behavior of the Republican Senators and their private remarks indicate that they have abandoned the bill for this session. This has hastened the day of adjournment, put the Republican party in a most awkard and defenseless position for the fall campaigns, and has given the Democrats a vantage-ground of the highest political consequence. As the Government has been living nearly a month on credit, or on resolutions extending appropriations for the last fiscal year to so much of this fiscal year as has passed, the Democrats did not oppose the consideration of the Naval Appropiation bill, but they will be ready and eager to resume the consideration of the Tax bill so soon as the appropriation bills are disposed of and if the Republicans then manifest no desire to return to the consideration of this bill some Democrat will make the motion to resume its consideration with the cordial support of his party colleagues. The Democrats are willing to remain as long as necessary, even till December, when the next session of Congress begins, for the purpose of lessening the burdens of taxation. The *World* has already explained that the Democrats are in favor of real reduction—not of sham reduction—of real benefit to the masses of the people, and are not in favor, under the pretense of reducing taxation, of still further enriching the few without relief to the many. In accordance with this policy, the Democrats have offered in the Senate useful and beneficial amendments to the Tax bill as it came from Republican hands and thereby have much enraged the Republican jugglers of taxation. A day or two ago John Sherman threatened that if the Democrats did not cease to offer such amendments the Republicans would abandon the bill, a threat which indicated and manifested the Republican chargin at the condition of the Republican party in relation to taxation. Mr. Morrill, who has charge of the bill, plaintively protested against the introduction of Democratic amendments, as though the Democrats of the Senate had no rights on the floor, and were bound to humbly accept the Republican fraud labelled "a bill for the reduction of taxation." This gave Mr. Beck an opportunity to say that all wisdom was not wrapped up in the brains of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. Morrill) or the Senator from Ohio (Mr. Sherman), and that very little of the virtue and sincerity in the matter of reducing taxation was discoverable in the action of those gentlemen.

Whether the Republicans conclude to abandon the bill for this session in its present shape or to consent to further discussion and action upon it matters little in any event. The Republican party upon the great question of taxes will enter the fall campaign on the defensive, and will be compelled deservedly to confront the universal indignation of the people.

PROHIBITION IN OHIO.

The prohibitionists met in Columbus on 3, and adopted resolutions declaring that the manufacture and sale of liquors is a crime demanding total prohibition, and denouncing as wrong any license or taxation, and declaring that the policy of taxation is a perversion of the principles of our Government. The resolutions also repeated and affirmed the principles of this party, namely, prohibition of gambling in every form, prohibition of all speculation, prohibition of class legislation, prison contracts, labor and Star Route swindles; demanded the reduction of salaries of Government officials, ask for frequent investigations of Government affairs, oppose adopting candidates from other parties, favor women suffrage, approve the Women's State Temperance Union, congratulate the people of Iowa on the adoption of prohibition, approve the Smith law as a step in the right direction, and promise to assist its enforcement.

The following ticket was nominated: For Secretary of State, Ferdinand Schumacher, of Akron; for Supreme Judge, John N. Rosenborough, of Fulton county; for Member of the Board of Public Works, Carmi Aldermen, of Lawrence county.

The firm of W. J. Wilcox & Co., the well-known lard refiners who became temporarily embarrassed ten days ago, are effecting a setelement with their creditors. The firm offered to pay 80 per cent. cash and 20 per cent. in promissory notes to run a short time. The terms have been accepted by all the creditors who have been seen up to the present time. The firm will continue in business.

FUNDAMENTAL DIFFERENCES.

The history of the political parties in the United States is full of interest for the calm reflection of every citizen. When the union of the States was formed by the adoption of the federal constitution, the powers of the government conferred upon the National Legislature, by that instrument, and those reserved to the States and people, naturally awakened inquiry, and the question of a loose or strict construction of the Constitution immediately divided the political opinions and sentiments of the Nation. Those who believed in a loose, or as it was termed, a liberal construction of the Constitution, were denominated Federalists, and the friends of a strict construction of the Constitution were known as Republicans, and afterwards as Democrats. Upon the first election of President after the adoption of the Constitution, no issue had yet arisen to divide the public sentiment of the country—no principle of free government, nor any measure of governmental policy, entered into the first Presidential election. General Washington, alone of all the great men which the Revolution had developed, was before the people for the first office in their gift, and he was elected. He was again re-elected in 1792 without a rival. But during the eight years of Washington's administration numerous questions of Constitutional government arose, as they were brought to the view of the people two great parties sprang up, and from that day to the present they have divided the political sentiments of the people and will naturally divide them so long as the Constitution of the country remains the supreme law of the land. The Democratic party, as the party of constitutional government, and founded on the largest liberty of the citizens, opposed to aggrandizement of the few at the expense of the many, opposed to the special privileges, and demanding the equality of every citizen in the advantage which our unique system of the government confers upon him, has withstood the shock of nearly one hundred years, and the principles are to-day as deeply rooted in the hearts of the people as they were when first proclaimed by Thomas Jefferson in his opinions as a member of Washington's cabinet and christalized in his first inaugural address. Its name has never been changed. It has never had occasion to pander to popular prejudice, or to that fanaticism which is too often engendered by religious or moral zeal. But the party which first opposed the Democracy, the Federal party, saw both its principles and professed measures of policy melt away before the genial warmth which the principles of the Democracy had fused into the great body politic, until there was scarcely an organized body of Federalism left in any State in the Union. The alien and sedition laws of the elder Adams, and the disunionism of the Hartford convention, rendered the Federal party so odious that it could no longer maintain itself under that name. It abandoned its name, but its principles survived, and rallying at successive times under the names of anti-Masons, Whigs, Native Americans, Know-Nothings, Abolitionists, and last Republicans, it finally succeeded in again getting into power. When it had attained power, it was its boast that the "Democratic party was dead—dead for ever." But how vain the boast. The Democratic party can never die. It may for a brief time, while sentiment is stronger than reason, lose its hold upon the people and as a safeguard of the rights of man. Nor is it strange that in the order of things it should not be subject to change. The sun may for a time be obscured by the transit by a cloud across its disk, but the great recuperative power with which the Creator of all things has impressed upon his creation in time dispels the gloom that may enshroud the great luminary of the day, and it shines forth again with its accustomed splendor. So, too, with moral laws by which the world is governed. The principles of human freedom and the equality of right are coeval and coextensive with mankind and so strongly impressed upon the human heart that they will ever assert themselves. These principles being the fundamental basis of the Democratic party, it is impossible for this party ever to become disintegrated, but, on the contrary, it must ever move on and, gathering increased power with its onward motion, lead the country to a higher and nobler destiny. But how different it is with disintegration of the Federal party, with its successive names, embodying the principles of Federalism! Who can look back upon the old Masonic party without wonder and astonishment that intelligent men could for a moment suppose that the principles of that party could be adapted to the Government of a free people? It is the same with all the succeeding representatives of the old Federal party, under the various names they assumed. They were all dissolved and disintegrated in the presence of the greater influence which the Democratic party wielded over the mass of mankind. The Republican party, the latest phase of the Federalistic development is, at the present time, in the throes of dissolution. In the great States of Maine, New York and Pennsylvania the disintegration of the Republican party is so plainly visible, that none but those of limited and stupid capacity can fail to observe it.

The two opposing elements of the Republican party could move on in harmony, so long as there was any great question of governmental regulation before the country; but as soon as the leading questions growing out of our civil war became settled, the principles of constitutional self-government began to exercise their influence upon the elements of the Republican party, and the antagonism of Federalism and Democracy are daily widening the breach, and must go on until the party becomes entirely disintegrated, when Federalism will again assume some new name and again appeal to the support of the people under the influence of some *sentiment* that may spring up, and which, for the time being, may have a greater influence than the silent power of *reason*, and then will again attain power only to be disintegrated as soon as reason asumes universal sway over the minds of the people. There is an irrepressible conflict between the principles of Federalism and Democracy that must continue as long as our form of Government lasts. These are the only parties that can divide the political opinions of the people—Federalism springing out of the federative form of our National Government, arrogating to itself unlimited powers of legislation, in imitation of monarchy; and Democracy springing out of the powers of government as limited by the express grant in the Constitution of the United States and reserved to the several States forming a Union, and to the people thereof, all powers of social regulation and of self-government not expressly granted when the bond of a National union between the States was formed.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

The Republicans in Congress are endeavoring with hypocritical industry to save the Republican party from the record it has made at this session of Congress in opposition to a reduction of taxation. When a quorum of the House cannot be gathered together, or in a day cannot; when the House has adopted a resolution for adjournment at noon on Saturday, the Republicans of the House and Senate, like Pharisees on the street corners, for a pretense make long prayers of taxation, and they do this with tears in their voices, to use the apt remark of a distinguished Democratic Senator. The real endeavor was to put the Democrats in the Senate, where the tax bill now rests, in the attitude of resisting a reduction of taxation. The attempt has been and will continue to be a failure. The Democratic Senators will cheerfully remain there till the summer passes into autumn and autumn into winter if thereby the people could be relieved from the excessive burdens of taxation. This was made manifest the other day when the Democrats of the Senate gladly accepted the proposition of the Republican majority to take up the Tax bill for consideration, and the speeches of Senator Beck, Bayard and Vance have not increased the Republican desire to continue the consideration of that bill. Senator Bayard made an excellent point upon the gentlemen who were anxious to consider the Knit Goods bill. "Is it impossible," was his inquiry, "that Senators on the other side can vote to take up a bill for the increase of taxation, as the Knit Goods bill certainly is, and gave it precedence over the bill for the alleged reduction of taxation for which the Republican side of the Senate profess such devotion, and which was only laid aside to give the necessary appropriation bills the right of way?" This argument, though in few words, was conclusive. The Republican effort to extricate the controlling party from the net in which it is entangled in the public belief, specially in the estimation of the taxpayers, will be unavailing. The Republican party will be compelled to face its record upon this dominant subject at the polls. The Republican trick in the Senate will at once be abandoned, and in the House with its vanishing voters the device is conspicuous mockery.

A COMPARISON.

When the last democratic congress appropriated some $26,000,000 more for the ordinary expenses of government than had been appropriated for the same purpose by its democratic predecessors a great outcry was raised by the republicans over what they professed to regard as extravagance and profligacy. It was in vain that the democrats explained that the increased appropriations were almost entirely due to the requirements of the Arrears of Pensions act and that no greater sums than usual had been voted for other expenditures. The republicans would not accept any such explanation and kept up their criticism and denunciation of the democratic congress because of the alleged excessive appropriations. The democrats are now enabled to turn the tables upon their critics with a vengeance. The fourteen regular appropriation bills reported and passed by the present congress show an excess of nearly sixty-eight millions of dollars over the sum of the appropriations under the same heads passed by the last democratic congress. The following comparative tables hows the difference in the amounts appropriated in the several bills in 1882 and 1883:

	1883.	1882.
Legislative, executive and judicial..	$20,209,209	$18,132,897
Sundry civil (as reported by senate comm.	25,764,000	23,701,008
Army	27,298,000	26,637,800
Navy (as it passed house)	15,351,000	14,566,037
Indians	5,217,000	4,587,866
River and harbor..	18,743,875	11,451,300
Fortifications	380,000	575,000
Military academy	335,000	323,432
Post office	44,643,900	40,957,435
Pensions	100,000,000	68,262,306
Consular and diplomatic	1,256,655	1,191,435
Miscellaneous	4,600,000	11,208,006
Deficiencies (including $16,000,000 for pensions	29,000,000	5,110 862
District of Columbia	1,695,000	.....
Totals	$294,513,369	$226,755,423

It will be observed that there is an increase for 1883 in every item except "fortifications" and "miscellaneous." The appropriations for pensions is incressed nearly $33,000,000. Allowing for this last as necessary and proper (although it is claimed that much of the appropriations for pensions will go to fraudulent claimants) there still remains an excess of thirty-six millions of dollars for 1883 over 1882. When the appropriations made by the present congress are compared with those of 1880 the contrast is still more striking. For the latter year the total under the heads given in the above table was only $190,000,000, or $100,000,000 less than for 1883. When it is considered that after all the necessary payments at the treasury there was a surplus of revenue amounting to $150,000,000, at the close of the last fiscal year and that by the practice of a little prudence and decent economy on the part of congress this surplus would be more than maintained the enormity of the useless burden imposed upon the people by eccessive tax becomes apparent. Even the reckless extravagance of the present most reckless congress will not diminish the surplus in the treasury in any considerable degree. At any rate there is no escape for the republicans from the fact that they have increased the appropriations for the ordinary expenditures of the government sixty million dollars over the same appropriations for 1882 and $100,000,000 over 1880. They will have some difficulty in reconciling their criticisms and denunciations of the alleged extravagance of the democrats with the wasteful and profligate conduct of the present congress.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

Washington July 20.—The news of the death of Mrs. Abraham Lincoln created perhaps no stir anywhere except in Washington, where many persons remembered her, and the extraordinary regime over which she presided. It is no slur upon her memory to say that probably no woman ever presided over the White House who was so little fitted for her position. Her friends protest that she had one of the best and kindest hearts in the world, but the system under which the White House and the official world were governed during the Lincoln Administration has become a painful tradition in Washington. Even Mr. Lincoln's rugged good sense could not carry it through, and the vulgarization of Washington society reached a pitch from which it was fifteen years in recovery. The horrors from the first Lincoln reception are vivid still in the memories of many people. Mrs. Lincoln began her reign with the idea that there was great extravagance in the domestic affairs of the White House, and she determined to run it on an economic scale. The steward of the house, who had held his place for many decades, and was thought to be the one official whose tenure of office was fixed without regard to the mutations of parties; was summarily dismissed, and Mrs. Lincoln undertook to "keep house" herself. On the night of the first reception, when the guests began to arrive, half the house was in darkness. Mrs. Lincoln had put off having the gas lighted until the last moment, and had to scratch her orders over, the balusters for the benefit of the company. A large party of army and navy officers who had called in a body afronted by Mr. Lincoln inviting them to sit up stairs and let him "show the soldiers" to Mrs. Lincoln, who evidently regarded them as objects of natural curiosity. It was the most wretched, undignified scramble ever seen within the walls of the White House, except the subsequent receptions. Gradually the self-respecting part of the society eliminated itself, and uproar ruled supreme. Mrs. Lincoln declined to give any state dinners, but received every evening, dressed in a gorgeous custom. Her wardrobe was simply astounding. This manner of running the White House was kept up until the death of her son Willie, which occurred in the room which President Arthur now uses as a bed-room. After that day Mrs. Lincoln never entered that room or the Green Parlor, where he was laid out. It was commonly thought that the murder of her husband was the cause of the unsettling of her mind, but it is more likely that it started from the death of her favorite son. The form of eccentricity into which she finally drifted, fancying herself in the depths of poverty, accounts readily for her conduct when she left the White House, which has been harshly criticized, but for which the poor woman could scarcely be held responsible. Wagon loads after wagon loads of furniture were sent away during the few weeks which she remained there after Mr. Lincoln's death. When at last the mansion was given over to the workmen to prepare it for President Johnson it presented a scene worse than had been imagined. It was stripped not only of every ornament but almost every portable. Especially had all the curtains disappeared, and it was observed some years afterwards, when Mrs. Lincoln's mind was known to be unbalanced, that she had a mania for collecting curtains, having ordered on one occasion in Chicago no less than sixty pairs. The White House bore evidences of neglect and abuse almost incredible. Since those days the regime at the White House has been steadily improving: and the household management under Hayes was incomparably better than in the Grant period, when the upstart relations of the President and his wife, decorated with official positions, swarmed over it and assumed the general superintendence of affairs.

In the conference at Constantinople Lord Dufferin explained that England's sole object was to restore peace and authority of the Khedive and secure free navigation of the canal. England required that Arabi be declared a rebel, otherwise the landing of Turkish troops could not take place. The Turkish representatives replied that action by the Sultan would be more efficacious than acton by England, and that the Porte hopes that the interference will approve of a proclamation being issued simultaneously with the presence of Ottoman troops in Egypt. The Italian Ambassador is to bring forward Italy's proposal for collective action in regard to the Suez Canal.

South Bend, Ind., August 1.—Two freight trains came in collision on the Lake Shore Railroad, just west of this city, this morning. The cars, to the number of sixty, were piled upon the engine, and, taking fire, burned up. The engineers were buried under the wreck, but were rescued just before the flames reached them. There were tramps on the train, and four of them insisted that seven of their comrades are in the burning mass. The loss is estimated at $150,000.

PRESS OPINIONS.

The *Times*: Christian hero Beaver is quietly taking in all the campmeetings. A boss candidate will need the consolation of religion to sustain him this year.

The *World*: So far as the Democrats are concerned the situation for 1884 is clearing up. The current session of Congress has killed off about a half a dozen Presidential aspirants, and the process is going on steadily. Not a few Democrats have been unconsciously voting an appropriation to improve the navigation of Salt Creek for their personal accommodation when they next go before their constituents.

Indianapolis *Journal*: A party of masked women at Westfield raided a saloon of Shaw & Williams, demolished the glass, burst the heads of beer kegs and liquor casks, and tore down the building. This is the first saloon ever opened in Westfield, and the people are greatly incensed by it.

Cincinnati *Enquirer*: Evidence is piling up mountain high that Jay Hubbell takes the prize banner. He has sent his 2 per cent. circular to a few Democratic employes at Washington, and a circular was also mailed to a little page boy who has been dead for some weeks, and consequently beyond the reach of Jay Hubbell, either now or at any future time. This is where the grave hath its victory, but it will be seen that the margin on either side was narrow.

Philadelphia *Times*: The President's veto message upon the River and Harbor bill came near being an excellent State paper. The veto part of it is admirable. Unfortunately he goes on to suggest a way by which his objections can be met by a resolution leaving it to his discretion which appopriations to expend and which to nullify. Surely it cannot be supposed that Congress will thus abdicate its own functions. Such a resolution as is here proposed would be a virtual surrender of the legislative power to the Executive—of the constitutional power imposed in the popular representatives to the despotic and arbitrary will of man. The suggestion robs the preceding constitutional argument of all its merit, although the argument itself is not impaired, but furnishes convincing reasons why the suggestion should not be adopted. The demoralizing effect of such an autocratic scheme would be worse than the worst results of mere extravagance.

Boston *Herald, Ind*: Is the Republican party a party of corporations? The manner in which the Northern Pacific land grant measure was managed in the House the other day would afford a basis for suspicion in the affirmative. Mr. Reed, of Maine, who made the report in the interest of the company, was backed by Mr. Willits, of Michigan; Robinson, of Mass.; Humphrey, of Wisconsin; Taylor, of Ohio; McCold, of Iowa, and Norcross, of Mass.—eight of the fifteen members of the Judiciary Committee, all pronounced Republicans. Judge Payson, of Illinois, was the only Republican who dissented, and with him were half a dozen Democrats. When the matter came up in the House, the majority was so emphatically set upon by the speaker, when it was clearly entitled to be heard, that the Democrats feel justified in denouncing the whole party organization of the other side as subservient to the behests of such corporations as can be made to come down liberally for the prosecution of political campaigns.

THE CLINTON DEMOCRACY.

Lock Haven, August 1.—Our Democratic county convention assembled today and nominated the following ticket, to wit:

Congress—Andrew G. Curtin, unanimously.

Senator—S. Woods Caldwell, unanimously.

Representative—Joseph W. Merry, unanimously.

Prothonotary—L. R. McGill.

Register and Recorder—James W. Clark.

Coroner—Dr. John S. Mader.

Jury Commissioner—John Hagan.

Congressional Conferees—Col. Wm. A. Simpson, W. M. Everhart and John Q Welsh.

Senatorial Conferees—R. C. Quigley, James A. Wensel and A. W. Brumgard.

There was no opposition to the renomination of Ex-Governor Curtin for Congress. Mr. Caldwell had an active and spirited competitor of considerable personal strength, but carried all the districts in the county save two, and overwhelming majorities in nearly all casses.

The Bellefonte *Republican*, General Beaver's home organ, flings this political brick into the home camp. The editor says:

Some of the creditors of the Republican Committee of 1880 have placed their claims in the hands of J. M. Keichline, Esq., for collection. John I. Rankin was Chairman that year. The amount of the claims reaches and perhaps exceeds eight hundred dollars, and for nearly two years no particular effort has been made to adjust them. Whether they are collectable by law or not is the question. We have been informed that it is proposed, in case there is a contest, to engage eminent counsel to assist in the prosecution of the suit and some have expressed a determination to push the matter to the Supreme Court, if necessary. It is a shame that the party in this county is compelled to rest under this disgrace. These claims are just and should have been settled long ago.

The *Times* says pointedly: Pattison is an awfully provoking candidate for Governor for the Bosses. He does'nt whirl himself around as the fragment of a circus; he does'nt babble like Beaver; he won't talk to interveiwers; he simply attends to his business and expects the people to attend to theirs.

If the people elect him Governor, as they are more than likly to do, he will lay down his pen in the Controller's office, shut up his books, take a run up to Harrisburg and begin there as he began in Philadelphia five years ago, and thenceforth the atmosphere about the Capitol will be very cold for legislative jobbers, Treasury plunderers, pardon advocates for ballot-thieves and Bosses generally. It is trying on the machine leaders to find a candidate for Governor who attends to his own business and says nothing to nobody; but they will have to stand the grief until their greater grief shall be clearly, foreshadowed in the inaugural address of the youngest Governor the State ever had.

RAILROAD SMASHUP.

Six Men Killed and Over Twenty Persons Injured.

Oil City, Pa., August 4.—A train of seventeen cars heavily loaded with coal became unmanageable while coming down a heavy grade on the Cranberry road and ran away. The wreck was strewn promiscuosly along the road for two miles, and at the end of that distance the locomotive plunged into a train of standing cars, creating sad havoc. The killed are: Albert Valler, Robt. McGinley, George Merring, David Morgan, conductor, and Chas. McGinley and John Costello.

Thirteen others were injured, several of whom will die. The track was torn up and debris was scattered about two miles. Cranberry road is a branch of the B. W. & P., extending from this city to Cranberry mines, a distance of about seven miles.

THE C. K. VANDERBILT-YOSEMITE COLLISION.

The Steamboat Inspectors began an investigation yesterday into the circumstances attending the collision between the Charlotte K. Vanderbilt and the steamyatch Yosemite, owned by Mr. W. Belden This collision occurred on July 17 near the Æopus light. The examination was conducted in private and the evidence which was given by a number of witnesses was not made public. When the investigation is concluded the Inspectors will make known their findings.

FOUR ELEPHANTS AT LARGE.

Cleaning Out a Rolling Mill, Burning His Feet—Many Persons Injured, and $4,000 Damage,

Troy, August 3.—Barnum's show exhibited here yesterday, and about midnight many of the residents of the city were treated to an entertainment not put down in the bills. The evening performance closed at 10 o'clock, and immediately arrangements were made to transfer the menagerie to Gloversville. The elephants and large animals were driven down River street to the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad bridge, with a view of crossing the latter to take cars on Green Island for Gloversville. The camels, Jumbo, and several other elephants filed into the bridge all right, but one of the large elephants, known as Emperor, became unruly, and manifested a disposition to continue down the street. The attendants sought to coax him over, but the more he was coaxed the more obstinate he became, and he finally made a bolt down River street. Three other elephants followed his example. The trouble had already attracted a large crowd of men and boys, whose mingled cries at the beasts only infuriated them, and they started down through the centre of the city in full speed. At Adams street Emperor fell, and was soon surrounded. Raising himself suddenly he espied the bright lights burning in the Hon. Erastus Corning's Rensselaer Rail Mill, and he made that his objective point. The other elephants followed. Emperor entered the mill, causing a stampede of the employees: In his anxiety to escape his pursuers he stepped into the hot blooms, and his forefeet were terribly burned.

Goaded to madness with pain the elephant rushed from the mill to the Hudson River Railroad track, and reaching Jefferson street, taking the sidewalk, people were so surprised at the strange sight of an elephant running at large that they lost their presence of mind. As a result, Casey was knocked down and badly hurt, Turning into First street, Emperor met Patrick Maher, who was returning from work, and threw him with great force down an embankment. The elephant next encountered Edward Burke, and injured him very seriously by a blow with his trunk. Emperor then took the sidewalk, but, owing to the lateness of the hour, did not meet any one until he reached Van Buren street, where he seized Patrick Burnes and threw him about twenty feet. In Tyler steet Emperor hurled Michael Minahan against a fence breaking three of his ribs. Minahan is 65 years old, and it is probable that he will die. Before reached the Fourth street junction several other people were hurt. Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Moulton were seated on the stoop of their residence as Emperor hove in sight and they remain there to see what was the matter. As Emperor approached the house Moulton seized a pail and struck the brute. Whereupon Emperor turned and seizing Mrs. Moulton, threw her with great force against the wall in the house, seriously injuring her. Mr. Moulton was knocked senseless by a blow from the animal's trunk and his collar bone was broken, John Roarke, who was drunk enough to suppose he could quiet the elephant, and as a result his foot was crushed by Emperor treading upon it.

The elephant then turned into Fourth street, where he knocked Jeremiah Barlow insensible, threw W. H. Burke down a steep bank, sent John O'Marra about fifteen feet in the air. Then he made for the Bessimer Steel Works, being attracted thither by the electric light. Remembering his experience at the Rensselaer Mill, Emperor did not seek an intimate acquaintance with red hot steel blooms. In fact the sight of them caused him to turn, and so frantic was he that he ran against a fence, knocking it to pieces. Turning into the street again, a peddler wagon was in his way, and this the angry brute reduced into kindling wood. Emperor then made for the farm lands adjoining, doing great damage to vegetables and fences on the places of the Hon. Erastus Corning, T. Dickson, C. E. Defrees, and others.

Meanwhile Emperor's companion had been captured, and other circus hands experienced in the treatment of wild animals joined in the attempt to capture Emperor. The latter, however, took possession of St. Joseph's Cemetery, where he tramped on graves and knocked down several headstones. At about 8 o'clock this morning he was captured.

In addition to the persons above named many other persons were injured. Mr. Hutchinson visited the victims to-day and settled all damages. The aggregate amount paid out was nearly $4,000.

A MODERN BULL-FIGHT.

The Sport which Amused 2,000 people in Clearfield County.

Pittsburg, August 5.—Citizens of Dubôise, in Clearfield county, to-day witnessed an unusual spectacle, namely, a bull-fight modeled after Spain's favorite amusement, with a few alterations. The fight was a most desperate one and before the end was reached many of the most tender-hearted of the spectators became disgusted and went home. With the exception that the active participants wore no gaudy uniforms and that pitchforks were used instead of the regular lances by the picadores the fight was the exact imitation of the Spanish one and would have delighted the most exacting Spaniard. John Dubois furnished the cattle. The bulls were first turned out into an open field at the outskirts of the town, and were quickly surrounded by several horsemen with pitchforks. The footmen were not so successful in diverting the attention of the bulls as their Spanish brethern are, as one of the riders was knocked off his horse and badly gored. Bleeding and mostly thought dead he was dragged out of the ring by some of his fellow fighters in time to save him from being torn to pieces by the mad bull. "Fred," who has already participated in nine angagements, was the winner, and almost telescoped his antagonist. The fight lasted twenty-four minutes. Considerable money changed hands. Two thousand persons, including people from all parts of Clearfield county, were present. The great majority were well pleased with the sport, and are arranging for another contest, to come off in a week.

SUEZ CANAL.

De Lesseps Virtually Declares War on England.

Constantinople, August 3.—De Lesseps has telegraphed the following to Paris: I am going to Suez. I have sent the following message to the British Admiral: I learn that a third transport for landing English troops at Suez has passed by the channel of the maritime canal. This is an act of war and a flagrant violation of neutrality obligations, against which I formally protest.

The following has also been telegraphed to Paris by De Lesseps: The English are at war with Egypt and are circulating a report that France has abandoned the protection of the canal, over which England exercises police supervision, acting under authority of the Khedive, who is their prisoner. It is urgent this report be contradicted. We are determined to resist.

DISCLOSURE OF AN IMPRISONED NIHILIST.

Berlin, August 3.—A private telegram received here from Petersburg says: "The imprisoned Nihilist, Kyrillow, has disclosed a long list of newly planned crimes against the Emperor and certain high officials. Immediately after the revelations the Imperial Preceptor accompanied Count Tolstoi, the Minister of the Interior, to the imperial palace of Peterhoff, where a long council was held in the presence of the Czar, in consequence of which the prisoners are better treated."

There was an engagement on Saturday between the Egyptians and English near Ramleh. A large number were evidently killed on both sides, but the dispatches do not state which side had the advantage, though the British claim to have accomplished the purpose for which they brought on the fight.

Six men and a corporal, forming a British outpost near Alexandria, were attacked yesterday by a party of fifty mounted Arabs on a reconnoissance and retired in disorder. Sir Garnet Wolseley has sailed for Egypt. Arabi, it is reported, has ordered the house of obnoxious natives in Cairo to be burned, and has shot seventeen people. British vessels are stationed at three points on the Suez Canal. M. de Lesseps has protested against infractions of the company's regulations committed by two vessels.

—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.

Weak muscles and nerves, sluggishness of thought and inactivity, cured by Brown's Iron Bitters.

Hop Bitters.

Are the Purest and Best Bitters ever made.

They are compounded from Hops, Malt, Buchu, Mandrake and Dandelion,—the oldest, best and most valuable medicines in the world and contain all the best and most curative properties of all other remedies, being the greatest Blood Purifier, Liver Regulator, and Life and Health Restoring Agent on earth. No disease or ill health can possibly long exist where Hop Bitters are used, so varied and perfect their operations.

They give new life and vigor to the aged and infirm. To all whose employments cause irregularity of the bowels or urinary organs, or who require an Appetizer, Tonic and mild Stimulant, Hop Bitters are invaluable, being highly curative, tonic and stimulating, without intoxicating.

No matter what your feelings or symptoms are, what the disease or ailment is, use Hop Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick, but if you only feel bad or miserable, use Hop Bitters at once. It may save your life. Hundreds have been saved by so doing. $500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help.

Remember, Hop Bitters is no vile, drugged, drunken nostrum, but the Purest and Best Medicine ever made; the "Invalid's Friend and hope," and no person or family should be without it. (3)

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