The Centre Reporter.

FRED KURTZ .....EDITOR.

CENTRE HALL, PA., Aug. 24, 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.

Democratic County Ticket.

REPRESENTATIVES,
HENRY MEYER,
BENJAMIN F. HUNTER.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
J. H. TOLBERT.
CORONER.
DR. H. K. HOY.

IMPORTANT TO VOTERS.

Last day for being assessed and registered—Thursday, Sep. 7th.

Last day for paying taxes—Saturday, October 7th.

Last day for being naturalized—Saturday, October 7th.

Voters should attend to these important matters or it may cause great trouble.

Gen. Beaver has not yet answered Stewart's challenge. Is the "hero" afraid to meet Stewart on the stump? It doth so look.

Mr. Meyer, democratic nominee for assembly, is a soldier, lost an arm in the service, now how many republican "friends of the soldier" will vote for him on that account? Dont all answer at once.

The regular republican committee of Union county met last week and declared in favor of Stewart, a few of the committee who were for Beaver then withdrew and set up a little Beaver shop of their own—these bolters were about 8 out of some 32 members.

From the endorsement that is bestowed upon Gov. Curtin all over the state, of his course in congress, one may gather the loss that was sustained in his being so foully defeated for congress the previous term, altho' he had given some eight years of effective service to the democratic party. How soon the meanness against him has been put to shame!

In nominating Dr. H. K. Hoy for Coronor the democratic county convention paid a deserved recognition to a worthy young democrat of an old time democratic family. The Hoys are among the earnest democratic workers in the county, and the Doctor besides being a rising young physician, is a chip of the old block politically, and a fitter nomination for Coroner could not have been made.

Let it be remembered by every taxpayer that the republican party is committed against a reduction of taxation and also in favor of the most astounding extravagance in the public expenditures. In the past session of congress the republicans defeated all propositions to reduce taxation in order that millions might be wrung from the people and flow into the treasury to be wasted by the jobs put through congress. Voters remember these facts.

John Bull has scored another great victory—an army of five (5) Colorado beetles was about to land on English soil at Liverpool, but a workman discovered them on the steamer that brought them from New York. A meeting of the town council was at once called, and an order was issued that the bug-gers be killed on the spot and their carcasses sent in triumph to London. Whether the Britishers have got over their scare, the cable has not told, but the potato crop no doubt is safe if the guards keep vigilant.

If Dorsey and Brady can be sent to the penitentiary and there is no executive pardon to free them from a merited punishment for their crimes, a new era of honesty may dawn upon the land, as it will serve as a warning to thieves in high places. Heretofore convicted robbers of the public funds have received endorsement of their crimes by pardon before reaching the prison door, simply because they were party leaders. These rascals have no more right to favor of this sort than the common horse thief or professional burglar.

Already there is talk of a pardon for Brady and Dorsey, the star-route thieves, if found guilty. Just the way these republicans always act, if any of their big rascals get caught, a president or governor is sure to pardon them, and even have the pardon ready before the sentence of the court is pronounced.

A defaulting treasurer of Berks county has come to grief: Ex-County Treasurer, Adam M. Dunmore, charged with the embezzlement of $40,000 of the county and State, against whom twenty-one true bills of indictment had been found, was brought into court for trial on 18. The prisoner saw that further attempts to postpone would be useless, and he instructed his cousel to withdraw the plea of not guilty entered before and plead guilty to the one indictment of embezzling about $19,000 of the State funds The plea of guilty was then entered, and. counsel addressed Judge Albright for a mitigation of the sentence, stating that he Dunmore had taken the money to pay his honest debts and that the theft had not been maliciously committed. Judge Albright commanded the prisoner to stand up. Dunmore, aged fifty-three, pale, nervous and agitated, stood up, and Judge Albright, after a few remarks, sentenced the prisoner to three years in the Berks county jail, at labor; to make restitution of all funds taken from the State, and to pay the costs of the prosecution. The old man was greatly surprised, as he did not expect more than one year, or two years at the most.

The Cumberland miners have gone to work on the company's terms.

In the war department 200 new clerks, were appointed the other day, and this helps the machine on new assessments.

Senator Hill, of Georgia died on Tuesday, 15th.

The only Simon pure out-and-out Cameron paper, we know of, is the McVeytown Journal,—it talks right out for Don all the time, but otherwise it is neutral.

The Massachusetts greenbackers nominated Gen. Butler for governor.

The strike at Pittsburg seems to be dying out.

THE EXTRAVAGANT CONGRESS.

The record made by the congress which adjourned last week is shamefully extravagant. The interests of the taxpayers were almost entirely ignored. Appropriations were recklessly increased millions of dollars as appears by the following figures: The sum total of appropriations for 1883 is $294,243,097, or $77,532,621 more than for 1882 and over $101,000,000 more than for 1881. The statistics will speak for themselves. The appropriation for pensions is $100,000,000, an excess over 1882 of $31,717,694. The excess for the appropriations for rivers and harbors over that of 1882 is about $7,195,075. For post offices the excess is nearly four millions of dollars, for the legislative, executive and judicial departments over $2,360,000, for sundry civil expenditure about $2,500,000, for army and navy each nearly a million, for miscellaneous matters $23,066,938, for deficiencies $4,565,904.

Such is the record for extravagance made by the Forty-seventh Congress, during a session which lasted nearly eight months. The Republican party is justly responsible for the outrageous appropriations, because that party has a majority in each branch of the present Congress.

A RING IN HIS SNOUT.

If there is any one thing that should make Gov. Curtin deserving a re-election to congress, it was his tactics to prevent the corrupt, unfair and ungentlemanly speaker, Keifer, from getting a vote of thanks at the close of the session, as is usually customary.

Keifer made himself obnoxious to the democrats and a large portion of republicans, by his shamefully unjust rulings, his disregard of proprieties in forming committees, and his alliance with the jobbers, in short, Keifer, as speaker, acted both the scamp and hog, and Gov. Curtin twisted a ring into his snout for it, to the great delight of the country and as a warning in the future, to all speakers—and may there be no more like him who have Keiferian instincts.

One of the most dastardly and cold blooded attempts to wreck a train was made on night of 17, at the first trestle this side of Aliquippa station, on the Pittsburg and Lake Erie Railroad. There was a picnic at Aliquippa which was attended by some thousands of men, women and children, filling some half a dozen coaches. On the return from Alipuipa the train was going at a rapid rate. Just before entering the first trestle the engineer discovered that a large beam lay across the track, and the discovery was made just in time to enable him to stop the train. Had his attention been attracted in another direction but for a minute before he saw the obstruction across the track the train would have been precipitated to the ground below, a distance of forty feet, and caused a terrible loss of life. Who put the obstruction on the track or the motive that impelled him to engage in such an attempt at wholesale murder is unknown. There can be no boubt that the beam was laid across the track for the express purpose of wrecking that particular train.

The excitement produced by the discovery among the passengers was so great that for the remainder of the trip there was little, if any, hilarity indulged in. The railroad authorities have offered a reward of $500 for information which will lead to the detection of the would-be wreckers.

A Congressman from the western portion of Pennsylvania recently left Washington in somewhat of a hurry. His haste was remarked on at the time by a number of associates, but the real reason for his flight was not known, knowing that it must be something urgent to call a Congressman out of Washington before the River and Harbor steal had been completed. Investigation, however, revealed the fact that the Congressman had been living the life of a gay lothario during the past winter, and in consequence of his dissipations he had become seriously involved in debt, from which his gross receipts from a gold mine would not extricate him. As he had not paid any attention to his legislative duties during the session his presence was not seriously missed. The Congressman in question was finally so harrassed by his butcher, baker, etc., that in the quiet of the night he gathered up a few odds and ends, chucked them into a valise and departed without leaving his address. He left behind him his numerous creditors to mourn his loss, and a charming young woman who acted as his breveet during the past two winters.

Who is this congressman? Let's have his name, and then let him be set up for re-election, so the people of his district may have an opportunity to indicate to what degree they appreciate their representative. If the good old Spartan rule were carried out against congressman who have crooked ways there would soon be few of them to disgrace the nation.

Four hundred clerks have been appointed in the departments at Washington recently. Thus the republican party goes quietly on with the multiplication of office holders, heedless of the murmurings of the tax-payers. Sixteen government inspectorships of steamers have just been created to each of which is attached a salary of $2,500—and all of which is a help to the 2 per cent. corruption fund.

Trouble is brewing for the New York republicans, and it looks as if Blaine and Gov. Cornell would join hands against Arthur, who is trying to have Folger nominated for governor and Cornell defeated. This would make a halfbreed of the heretofore stalwart Cornell who owes his present position to Conkling. Bubble, bubble, toil and trouble.

Capt. Tolbert, the democratic nominee for Jury Commissioner, is a veteran in the ranks, and one of Walker township's oldest and most respected citizens. He will make a good jury commissioner, and is fit for higher places.

Gen. Beaver has said he will not accept the challenge from Stewart, to meet him on the stump.

An unforseen consequence of cutting the Suez Canal has been the intrusion of sharks in large numbers into the Mediterranean Sea, with terrible resulting havoc among the smaller edible fish. Formerly a shark was almost a curiosity in that sea, and there was no choicer or better stocked fishing ground in the world. The fishermen of the Provencal coast supplied the cities of France with the best of piscatorial food, and in never-failing abundance; but now they have difficulty in furnishing half the quantity they then obtained with ease.

The forerunner of approaching autumn is Harper's Monthly for September. A Sunday morning in Surrey; a summer at New York; "The Weibertreue;" The Visit to the Vikings; Spanish Vistas, &c., constitute the leading pictorial articles. Beautiful, interesting and instructive.

FRIGHTFUL FIGURES.

It is well to have the exact figures for the appropriations made at the first session of this profligate Congress, so that they cannot be successfully disputed. To be entirely on the safe side and to prevent controversy hereafter, we will take the statement made by Mr. Allison, Chairman of the Appropriations in the Senate, rather than our own summary, even when both rest on the same data. After making a comparison between the bills of 1883 with those of 1882, Mr. Allison sums up in these words:

"Net *increase* of appropriations for 1883 over 1882, is $77,532,621.34." He declares his party guilty of wild extravagance, while he attempts to excuse these unprecedented grants of the public money for questionable objects.

No lame explanation, no weak invention, will satisfy the people who have been victimized by a plundering Congress. From the first hour to the last, one supreme purpose dominated the councils of the Republican party, led by Secor Robeson in the House of Representatives. That was to get the most money out of the Treasury, without regard to the nature of the appropriation.

The Democrats carried the House of Representatives in the tidal wave of 1874 by a majority of seventy, ousting a Republican majority of one hundred. That revolution was mainly caused by the excesses of Grantism. The people rose up and rebuked the corruption of Grant's first term. They compelled the Washington Ring, the Whisky Ring, the Indian Ring, the Postal Ring, the Army Ring, the Navy Ring, the Land Ring, and other organized Rings to suspend operations. They broke up much of the stealing that had been common in all the departments, and they forced the Republicans to abandon venal practices that had disgraced the Administration.

The Democrats came in pledged to retrenchment and reform, and they kept faith with all their obligations. The record of the Forty-fourth Congress is an honorable witness of the fidelity and of the zeal with which every pledge was redeemed. They reduced the appropriations many millions the first year, against bitter opposition of the Republican Senate, and against the false cry that the reductions would cripple the public service. That good work was continued, though perhaps with less vigor than should have been exhibited. During the six years of Democratic ascendancy in the House, jobbery found no favor, and the lobby became impecunious. The old brokers in legislation withdrew from active business and gave up Washington as their headquarters. The rules with which the Democrats began their career shut the lobbyists out and excluded the multitude of "riders" that were mounted on the appropriation bills prior to their advent of power.

The Republicans obtained a narrow majority in the present House, which they have augmented by coalition with Greenbackers, and by turning out six Democrats who were fairly elected. The transition from one party to the other revived instantly the scenes, the methods, and the lobby that were familiar before the tidal wave of 1874.

This session of Congress has brought together the jobbers, the traders, the thieves, and the speculators, who were accustomed to flourish and to dictate legislation under Republican rule. The election of Keifer, and the leadership of Secor Robeson, announced to the country that prodigality was to be the law, and that corruption was to be the practice of this Congress. The result shows that the announcement was true. At the end of eight months this Congress dispersed, leaving the foulest record in our legislative history, surpassing the worst days of Grantism in reckless expenditure, and defying public opinion by outrages that are likely to receive condign punishment at the ballot box. Heedless of the lesson of 1874, the Republican leaders have exceeded their own worst extravagance, and neglected the duties which the people demanded at their hands. Senator Allison's reluctant concession of *seventy-eight millions* excess over the last appropriation will stand in judgment against them at the fall election.

LEGAL INFORMATION FOR LOCAL CONSUMPTION.

We clip the following from a recent issue of the Williamsport *Bulletin*:

"In the case of A. C. Moore vs. Charles Rawle, the judgment was reversed upon the ground that the Alderman had no jurisdiction. This case decides that the dockets of an Alderman, whose term of office has expired, must go to his successor in office, and no other Alderman has any right to entertain jurisdiction thereon. As the case is of more than usual interest, we will give the opinion and decree of the Court entire:

"A judgment was regularly obtained in favor of A. C. Moore and against Charles Rawle before Alderman A. R. Moore, of the Fifth ward of Williamsport, after the expiration of the term of office of Alderman Moore and before his successor was elected, his documents were delivered to Alderman H. H. Blair, of the Third ward of Williamsport. A *Sci. Fa.* was issued by Alderman Blair to revive judgment above stated. The defendant did not appear at the hearing and judgment was entered against him on the *Sci. Fa.* Subsequently this *certiorari* was taken out and on the coming in of the second exceptions they were filed, and were asked to reverse the judgement on the *Sci. Fa.* on the ground that Alderman Blair had no jurisdiction.

On the argument it was admitted that at the time the *Sci. Fa.* was issued there was no Alderman in commission in the Fifth ward, but that since that time a successor to Alderman Moore had been elected and qualified. It was so admitted that Alderman Blair is not the nearest Alderman Moore: Koons vs. Headly, 18 Ur., 168.

"Did Alderman Blair have legal custody of the docket and papers of Alderman Moore? This is not a case of death, resignation or removal of an Alderman, and hence the station relating to such a case is not applicable. Alderman Moore's term of office having expired, the Act of Assembly provides for such cases in these words: "Every Justice or Alderman elected under this Act shall, on the expiration of his term of office, deliverover his docket and like papers to the person who shall be elected and commissioned to succeed him in said ward, borough or township:' Purd. dig., p. 869 pl. 130.

"It follows from this that the docket and papers of an Alderman whose term of office has expired must go to his successor and no other Alderman can have such custody of it as it will enable him to take further proceeding thereon as the original Alderman might have done.

"Alderman Blair is not the successor of Alderman Moore, and hence had no jurisdiction in this case. Judgment reversed.

By the Court,
HUGH H. CUMMIN,
July 6, 1882. President Judge."

NEW RAILROAD MYSTERY.

Some excitement and much speculation has been indulged in by our people for the past few days over the sudden and energetic steps of some railroad company, looking to the construction of a railroad up Beech Creek. All the available men and teams in this city have been employed; the noon train on Tuesday of last week brought fifty Hungarians; a force of colored laborers came up from near Sunbury, and many other hands have been procured from elsewhere and have been put to work at various points along the line:

This is a move on the part of the Pennsylvania and Western company to hold certain difficult points on Beech Creek for the building of a railroad against the Cato and Beech Creek railroad company, which has been recently organized under the consolidation acts and is now known as the Williamsport and Clearfield Railroad Company. The laborers are at work at several points with a view of holding the fort, with no definite idea as to its ultimate object. The result, however, will be the construction of a railroad up Beech Creek, and in all probability through Lock Haven to connect with the Jersey Shore and Pine Creek road.—Lock Haven *Democrat.*

COUP'S BIG SHOW WRECKED ON THE RAIL.

Cairo, Ill., August 20.—W. C. Coup's circus train arrived here at 4 o'clock this morning in two sections. When between Tunnel Hill and New Burnside, about forty-seven miles north of this city, the engine of the second section ran into the passenger coach on the rear of the first train, completely demolishing the coach and killing three wagon drivers and wounding about twenty-five or thirty others.

DORSEY'S LETTER.

As so many express a desire to read Dorsey's letter to Gen. Garfield, that is now the topic of conversation in political circles, we give it prominence, believing it will serve a good purpose, by coupling the Stalwart element with an influence that was so pernicious in its operations in 1880:

NO. 241 FIFTH AVENUE,
NEW YORK, Feb. 7, 1881.

MY DEAR GENERAL: Col. George Bliss called on me recently and introduced a Mr. Knox, who said he was a classmate of yours at Williams College, and further stated that he was about leaving for Mentor to visit you at your request to discuss the question of the proper person to place in your Cabinet from New York. It cannot be possible that you would call upon George Bliss, much less upon Mr. Knox, to give advice respecting so important a question to you and to the people of this State. Both of these gentlemen may be honest, true and respectable. So far as I know, they are. But Messrs. Bliss and Knox do not represent the people or the leaders of the people of New York, no more than I represent the King of Siam. All such advice as this is pretentious idiocy, and if you are occupying your time in listening to men like these I wish to express, in the most emphatic way, that you and your Administration will prove a lamentable failure. You should take the bits in your teeth and decide for yourself who you want in your cabinet. What do you want the advice of men for every one of whom has an axe to grind or a scheme to push? If you want advice in New York why don't you send to Conkling or Arthur, the two men who elected you, with the aid of Grant? Why don't you consult with somebody who has a status, a name, and a following in New York?

Now, I tell you, and I tell you without a grain of selfishness, that you cannot afford to have any friction arise between yourself and Mr. Conkling and Gen. Arthur. Whenever you determine to assail these men you drive the last nail in your political coffin. You can't ignore them to make peace with Mr. Curtis, Wayne MacVeagh, and others of that class. You can't disband an army to get recruits. We now have a great, well-organized, active and aggressive army. If you want to muster out that army in order to pick up sneaks, bummers and deserters in the rear, go ahead, and I predict that you will land in a surrounded camp. I am tired of this blathering talk about MacVeagh to go into the Cabinet from Pennsylvania and James from New York. Such destable rot should be smoked out at once, and you ought to do it in some public way. As I have repeatedly urged upon you, there is but one appointment that you should make from New York, and that is Chief Judge Folger to be Secretary of the Treasury. You don't need any Bliss or Knox to ascertain or prove his character, capacity and standing in New York. Running for Chief Judge on the same ticket with you, he received more than double the majority you did. Now take my advice about this, and I ask you to do this because you know I have no earthly interest except to see a successful and honorable Administration, and my advice is this: When you get ready to select a citizen of New York for your Cabinet, send for Senator Conkling, Gen. Arthur, Gov. Cornell, J. D. Warren, of Buffalo, ex-Gov. Morgan, Thomas C. Platt, and men of that class, and get their best judgment. Bliss and Knox! What nonsense.

I beg of you not to permit Mr. Knox to run around this State inquiring about men fitted for the Cabinet and pretending to represent you. By acts of this kind you injure yourself, and cast an unpardonable reflection upon the men who can and ought to be the best judges, and who represent the Republicans of this State. I do not wish to be put in a position of being obliged to lecture the President elect, and especially in regard to the formation of his Cabinet. You have repeatedly urged me to tell you whenever I should think you were going wrong. I write when I think you are about to make a mistake, and I have not and shall not mince words in pointing out your errors. You drop all of this stuff about Conkling. He don't want to fight you or any one. He is not prancing around with a chip on his shoulder challenging all mankind to battle. All that Mr. Conkling wants and all that Gen. Arthur desires is a fair show and an honest deal. These two men, with their friends, represent the intelligence, the progressive and aggressive elements of New York Republicanism. They possess the wisdom, force and courage that the people of this country and of all countries always admire. You know my interests and purposes are solely to see a successful consummation of our great work. I have presented to you some frozen facts, and I sincerely hope you will give them your candid and careful attention. Your friend,

S. W. DORSEY.

To Gen. JAMES A. GARFIELD.

THE FAITHFUL WIVES OF WEINSBERG.

Weinsburg is in the northwestern part Wurtemberg, about thirty miles from Stuttgart. It is nearly mentioned as a capital city of the bishorphic of Wurzburg, and later we read that in the year 814 Emperor Louis I. established the Freiherrshaft of Weinsburg. About 1129, Freiherr Wolfram von Weinsberg transferred the castle to the Rhenish Palgravine, Gottfried of Caled. The latter gave it as a marriage gift to his daughter Uta to Duke Welf VI., who regarded it as a part of the allodial estate of his wife, and refused to deliver it to Konrad III. when this emperor claimed it as a reversionary fee. Intense hatred existed between the Hohenstaufens and Welfs. It began in the time of the unfortunate Emperor Henry IV., and culminated when in 1079 Henry sent for Fredric of Hohenstaufen, and, in a solemn speech in which he acknowledged his loyalty, gave him his daughter Agnes in marriage, and the Dukedom of Suabia as dowry. The death of Henry in 1139 brought new complications and feuds, and Konrad welcomed any event that might make Welf feel his power. He accordingly appeared with his army before the castle, having in the meantime defeated the forces of Welf at Esslingen as they were hastening to the help of the besieged Weinsberg. The attack upon the castle was begun. After a determined struggle, Welf fell, wounded, and the surrender now seemed to be inevitable. "Without grace or mercy" were the words of the emperor, and the town was to share the fate of the castle. The greatest terror prevailed. Then the high-born duchesses and the wives of the town officers held a council, and determined to go into procession to the emperor, implore him to let them escape, and also allow them to carry away with them their most precious possessions. The emperor, who had no wish to wage war with the women, received them kindly, gave them permission to leave the besieged town, and to take with them all they could carry upon their shoulders. The women went away, night passed, and the morning came. At an early hour Konrad's army was drawn up in file, the gates were opened at the command of the emperor, when Duke Frederic, the emperor's brother, turning, espied, down in the village street and along the steep path that led from the castle, a long line of women, carrying on their backs, not clothing, jewels and silver, but each her husband; and, behold, Uta, the stately duchess of the castle, leads the procession, the wounded Duke Welf upon her back! Had not the emperor distinctly said, "Take with you all that you can carry upon your shoulders?" When Duke Frederic beheld the sight, the like of which had never before been witnessed since the world began, he cried angrily to the emperor, "That was not in the compact!" but the emperor, whose face showed plainly that he was not displeased by this exhibition of womanly faithfullness, answered, "A king's word is not to be broken;" and while the emperor and his army looked on in mute surprise, the strange procession wended its way, patiently and silently, down the steep hill-side, out into the country road, carrying away the men, and leaving the castle and town to the troops. The emperor generously ordered that all the treasures of the women should at once be collected and carried out to them.

To perpetuate this instance of womanly fidelity, the ruins have ever since borne the name "Weibertreue"—woman's faithfullness.—ELIAS ALLEN, in *Harper's Magazine* for September.

DEATH OF BEN HILL.

Atlanta, Ga., August 16.—About two o'clock this morning Senator Hill was found to be rapidly sinking. He breathed with much difficulty. He continued to sleep, however, and at a few minutes after six o'clock his death occurred without a struggle. He died from exhaustion.

A permanent restoration of exhausted and worn-out functions follow the use of Brown's Iron Bitters.

Press Opinions.

The *World*:—Bob Ingersoll, who does not believe in the Bible or in God, has at last found one thing he does believe in—the innocence of the Star routers—and he has to be hired to believe in that.

[*St. Louis Republican, Dem.*]

The people of this country know that this Republican Congress has appropriated a round eighty millions of dollars more than the last Democratic Congress and no waste of figures will belittle or excuse this monumental fact.

Cleveland *Plain Dealer, Dem.*:—The New York Democrats will make no terms with John Kelley this year, and he can bargain with Republican jobbers if he chooses. The New York Democrats know that he will go there any how, he might as well go first as last.

The *Morning Patriot*:—The leaders in in the movement of organizing a "labor party" may as well understand, first as last, that their nomination of state and legislative tickets, or endorsement of the greenback nominations, will be in the interest of the Cameron ring bosses and cannot be intended to have any other effect than the election of Beaver and a stalwart legislature. They might as well openly support the ticket of the bosses.

Kansas City, Mo., *Times, Dem.*:—So far as Congress is concerned the main and important issue before the people is that of tax reduction. The people demand relief of this character, and they have come to a full understanding that it can be legitimately brought about without cramping the Government or injuring any industrial interests of the country. Can this relief be expected from the Republican party? No. The record is against them. The Republican Congress that has just adjourned has done one thing and left undone another, which forbid the entertainment of the belief that the burdens of taxation will be lifted from the people so long as monopoly greedily demands that its bidding be done by the Republican party.

The *Sun*:—It has not been our expectation that the Star route men would be convicted. They are so powerful, their relations are so extensive, their hold upon the grand party is so tenacious, and they possess so much "soap" that their escape is to be expected.

Yet as the trial has proceeded, the case against them has seen to be stronger, and stronger, while the prosecution has been conducted without any mercy toward them. And now as it is nearer its conclusion, it becomes plain that their only hope of escape lies in the corruption of the jury. If there is a venal juryman in the panel, they may buy him; if there is not, how can they avoid the retribution of justice?

Williamsport *Daily Banner*:—General Beaver made special plea last evening for the colored vote. His remarks were so highly complimentary, so flattering and extravagantly egotistical, that the audience he was addressing saw through the thin disguise and gave him no credit for the sincerity in what he said. That he would have made such a speech were he not placed in a position rendering it necessary to receive the colored man's support, no one claims, that is acquainted with the man.

The *Herald*.—There is a well grounded rumor that King Cetewayo, of Zululand, is to be restored to the throne of his father's. As a lion of London society he has proved a failure, preferring a bottle of whiskey in his private appartments to the company of Mrs. Leo Hunter and her aesthetic friends in Kensington. His appetite has made him a heavy burden on the British exchequer, for between Cape Town and Madeira he and his suite consumed eight hundred pounds of old English roast beef, which is growing scarcer daily. Living on this diet his girth has increased to sixty inches around the hips, and his tailor's bills have astonished the British government. Indeed, it is probably the last consideration which will induce them to restore the King to his native land, where trousers can be purchased at exceedingly moderate prices.

Chicago *Times, Ind.*:—Mr. Stephen W. Dorsey is no such person. It has been hinted in unofficial quarters that he ought to resign his position as Secretary of the National Republican Committee, but Mr. Dorsey looks upon the suggestion as an impertinence. He can point with pride to his record of service to the party in Indiana in 1880, when, as the Vice-President afterwards said, he distinguished himself. Who among them did more than he to advance the party's glorious banner and secure its abundant spoils? And if it comes to a mere matter of reputation, is his not as good as Robeson's or Keifer's, one of whom is already honored and indorsed by a renomination, and the other confidently expects to be? Mr. Dorsey will not resign. He considers himself as honest and useful as any of the party patriots, and will he surrender a position in the management of which it is admitted that he won important victories? Never.

WORKMEN'S WAGES.

HOW THE FIGHT FOR THEM IS PROGRESSING.

Layfayette, Ind., August 15.—The boot and shoemakers in three large manufactories struck for an advance of wages, the bosses stubbornly refuse.

Pittsburg, August 15.—A report comes from Mahony valley that Brown, Bonnell, & Co., owners of one of the largest mills in the country, whose pay roll is over $1,000,000 per year, have offered their employes their old wages, and say if the offer is not accepted they will employ non-union men.

Pittsburg, August 15.—The coal miners of the Pittsburg district are holding a convention to-day, but so far nothing is known of their proceedings. It is thought some action will be taken looking to a settlement of the strike.

Cohoes, N. Y., August 15.—At the Harmony mills to-day there is no change. All of the mills are in operation with a limited number of operatives. The company are sanguine of ultimate success, and the strikers are determined to resist to the last. Timely aid in small amounts is being received from the trades union in New York, Albany, Troy and other places.

Boston, August 15.—The strike of the Longshoremen's provident union began here this morning. The demand of the men is for forty cents per hour for day work, fifty cents an hour at night and double price on Sunday. These figures are generally regarded as excessive, and the steamship agents are not inclined to pay them.

Wilkesbarre, Aug. 15.—There are no signs to-day for any compromise between the striking driver boys and Messrs. Charles Parrish & Co. The streets are full of idle miners, who are in favor of the action of the boys.

YELLOW FEVER.

The Disease Spreaidng at Matamoras—Its Appearance at Pensacola.

Matamoras, August 15.—The fever is spreading in the suburbs. Six deaths are reported.

Laredo, August 15.—Ending at 8 p. m., the 14 inst., at Brownsville, there were 12 new cases of yellow fever and one death.

Montgomery, Ala., August 15.—Montgomery was quarrantined against Pensacola last night. For several days reports of yellow fever at Pensacola have been too numerous to be longer disregarded, and the State Health Officer has been ordered to that place to investigate.

Brownsville, August 15.—Twenty-eight new cases of yellow fever to-day—twenty-five Mexicans and three Americans. Three Mexicans died. Two light cases of fever at Fort Brown. Both sufferers are doing well. At Matamoras seven new cases, five of which are light, and five deaths have been reported. Manager Butterfield of the Matamoras and Montgomery Railroad is down with the fever.

Buenos Ayres, July 24.—Advices from Chili state that several skirmishes have occurred between the Chillians and Peruvians in all of which the former were victorious, except in one instance, where 75 Chillians were attacked by 2,000 Peruvians, and refusing to surrender all perished.

For the REPORTER.

Quenching the Spirit.

The Apostle in I. Thes. 5:19 evidently refers to fire, and probably to the altar of incense, on which fire was kept continually burning, as an emblem of devotion. Fire is an emblem of the Trinity. Light, heat and color constituting fire—Father, Son and Holy Ghost constitute the Trinity. The combination is a mystery—it is above reason, but not contrary to it. Fire is also an emblem of the Holy Spirit. Fire gives light, moves, warms, melts, purifies, cheers, &c. So does the Holy Ghost operate in the soul. What fire does in naturals, the Holy Spirit does in spirituals. An important distinction should be made in this discussion, viz:

1. That Christians *quench*, dempfen, the Spirit. Paul says, Quench not the Spirit—to *Pneumame SBennute.*

2. That sinners grieve, betrueben, the Spirit of God—*mein Prite to Pneuma.* This distinction has been emphasized by such divines as Drs. Luther, Pfaffen, Sahm, &c.

THE POSSIBILITY OF QUENCHING THE SPIRIT.

The language of St. Paul implies that it is possible. Quench not the Spirit. *SBennute* translated *quench*, from *SBennuo or SBennumi*, means to extinguish, to put out, to stifle, to suffocate, &c. The Holy Spirit exhibits the truth, suggests motives, prompts desires, and a man may refuse to attend to the truth, yea, he may even discourage it. This is certainly possible. Elaboration is, therefore, not necessary.

THE MANNER OF QUENCHING THE SPIRIT

There are two ways of putting out fires, viz.: By smothering or neglecting it, by throwing water or some incombustible substance on it, or by neglecting to supply it with fuel. So of the holy flame of the Spirit of God in the soul, it may be put out, either, by smothering or neglecting it.

1. The Holy Spirit may be quenched by sins of commission—by breaking the Sabbath, lying, stealing, low vulgarisms, slander, anger, revenge, hypocrisy, censoriousness, fault-finding, covetousness, pride, sensuality and resistance of the truth. That professors of religion are guilty of these is manifest from Eph. 4:25 and 31. By the practice of such vices as these the influence of the Spirit may most certainly be quenched.

2. The Spirit of God may also be quenched by sins of omission—by neglect of love to God and man, by neglect of gratitude and praise, by neglect of God's Word, written and preached, by neglect of God's house and sacraments, prayer and all the means of grace, by neglecting to exhort the brethren and warn sinners, by neglecting the cultivation of the Christian graces and the means of salvation, catechisation, Sunday school, prayer meeting, early religious training of children, reading of church papers, &c. The neglect of these things and many more of a similar character, will most effectually quench the Spirit. Quenching the Spirit is altogether a different thing from what many suppose it to be. Many think that to disapprobate fanaticism and extravagance and disorder in church, &c., is quenching the Spirit. But this is a prodigious mistake. For Paul says, Cor. 14:40. Let all things be done decently and in order. Now in

CONCLUSION.

Christians don't quench the Spirit. If you do, you are in danger of final apostasy. For, says Paul, it is impossible for those who were once enlightened, and have tasted of the heavenly gift, and were made partakers of the Holy Ghost, and have tasted the good word of God, and the powers of the world to come, if they shall fall away, to renew them again unto repentance; seeing they crucify to themselves the Son of God afresh, and put Him to an open shame. Whether such a case has ever occurred or not, to say the least, this is an awful potentiality. Let Christains take heed.

2. Sinners don't grieve the Holy Spirit. If you do, you are in danger of the unpardonable sin. See Lk. 12:10. Whosoever shall speak a word against the Son of Man, it shall be forgiven him: but unto him that blasphemeth against the Holy Ghost, it shall not be forgiven. He who persistently grieves the Holy Spirit will finally bring himself into an unpardonable hate. Some desperate act, of course, will be the last and fill the cup of his iniquity. The writer has a striking example in view to illustrate this point. In 1849 in a protracted meeting a man known to most all present, arose and asked permission to say a few words in regard to his own experience. After giving an account of his early religious privileges and instructions, he referred to the death of his father and also to the death of his mother, and to solemn promises he made to meet them in heaven, and to strivings of the Spirit and vain efforts to quell the agitation of his soul, until in an evil hour, and surrounded by wicked associates in a bar-room, with a glass of ardent spirits in his hand, he deliberately cursed the Holy Spirit and bade him depart forever. He said he could go to the house and room, to the identical spot where he uttered the horrid blasphemy. "And now," said he, with a voice that sent a thrill of horror through the soul, "since that moment I have not felt a solitary pang of conviction, and I know as well as I know that I live, that I am damned, forever damned." Great efforts were made to convince him that mercy was not clearly gone, but all in vain. In 1853 this man died an awful death. During his last illness, his surroundings were made awful by reason of his horrid blasphemies. At length, after gnawing the flesh from his fingers and hands, he died the most appalling of all deaths, saying in his last moments, that if he had the power, he would take Jesus Christ from his throne and tear him in pieces. Thus died one who had resisted all the strivings of the Holy Spirit until he grieved Him away. It seems entirely proper to make a difference between the great transgression or final apostasy and the unpardonable sin. The former is potentiality, the latter an actuality.

3. Christians should follow the Holy Spirit and not run ahead of Him. They should not prescribe for Him nor dictate to him, but follow his influence, directions and guidance.

4. Sinners should yield to the Holy Spirit. There is a controverted point between the Holy Spirit and the sinner. This point should be given up—must be given up in order to be saved. Remember the prayer of David: Lord, open mine eyes that I may behold the wonders of Thy law. Ps 119:18. J. T.

THE WAR IN EGYPT.

London, August 15.—A dispatch to the *Central News* from Alexandria states that the Sultan to-day peremptorily ordered Arabi Pasha to-lay down his arms. If he refuses the sultan will leave him to be dealt with by the English. The regiments of Highlanders, the Derbyshire regiment, and the Horse Guards are just about to march through the city. The steamer Catalonia with the West Kent regiment has arrived here.

The Advance Upon Arabi—Fighting Begun on the Mahmoudieh Canal.

London, August 19.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company, dated Alexandria, six o'clock this afternoon, says: "Fighting commenced this afternoon on the Mahmoudieh canal. The British are using heavy guns, which were brought to the neighborhood of Millaha junction yesterday. The fighting still continues."

A dispatch from Alexandria to the Exchange Telegraph Company, dated 7.30 this evening, says: "The firing heard in the direction of Aboukir this afternoon was the British twelve-guns along the Mahmoudieh canal."

A dispatch o the Central News from Alexandria states that the arrest of the persons mentioned as having been in constant communication with the rebels was made this morning.

Mr. Long, the American consul, was attacked yesterday, inside the Cabarri gate, by about forty natives. Some soldiers arrived and dispersed the crowd. The ringleader of the assaulting party was arrested. It appears that the natives had attempted to stop Mr. Long as he was driving. He became annoyed and urged on his horse, inflicting injuries on some of the party.

The British fleet and troops which left Alexandria on Sunday did not attack the Aboukir forts as was expected, but sailed further eastward and took possession of the town of Port Said. Ismailia was also taken by the British and the Egyptian troops driven away. There was a slight skirmish with the Egyptians near Alexandria on Sunday, and it is said an attack in force will be made this morning, 21. Heavy firing was heard near Ramleh Sunday evening. M. de Lesseps has protested vigorously against the orders of the British prohibiting the entrance of all vessels into the canal, and the canal company at its meeting in Paris passed resolutions declaring the neutrality of the canal, reserving the right to claim compensation from England.

INSURRECTION IN COREA.

The King and Queen Said to Have Been Assassinated.

London, August 17.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* says private telegrams received in London say that the troubles in Corea have culminated in a general insurrection and that the king and queen have been assassinated. The Japenese legation was attacked by natives belonging to the anti-foreign party. Japanese men-of-war have been dispatched to Seaul river.

Liverpool, Aug. 18.—A laborer, while working on board the steamer Wisconsin, which arrived here on 12, from New York, found five Colorado beetles. The Privy Council ordered that they be killed and sent to London.

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