The Centre Reporter.

FRED KURTZ ..... EDITOR.

CENTRE HALL, PA., Sept, 7, 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.

The democrats of Union nominated the following by acclamation: Congress—A. H. Dill; Assembly—S. H. Himmelreich; Sheriff—C. A. Eaton; District Attorney—H. H. Mercer; Jury Commissioner—Christian Dauberman.

Maine can not boast that his prohibition laws are a grand success altho' enacted over thirty years ago. In one of her largest towns, last week, in an attempt to enforce the law against beer, a large riot was the result. Then we see from an exchange that in Stockton, Waldo county, a villiage having a population of 1,545 sixty-seven persons were jailed for drunkness last year. As Stockton casts 319 votes, these figures indicate that twenty-two per cent. of its voters are drunkards—which is really a very flattering proportion, considering that Maine is a no-liquor State.

The subject of shipping dressed meat from Chicago to Eastern cities has been brought into notice through the action taken by the Baltimore butchers to devise means of protection against the loss of their trade through the large introduction into that city of Chicago-killed beef, transported in refrigerator cars and sold there much cheaper than home killed meat. Inquiry was made among the leading shippers of Chicago in reference to this comparatively new branch of trade and its effect upon the price of beef in Eastern cities. It was found that the shipping of beef by the carcass was confined to about three firms, and that together they were shipping to the Eastern cities not less than about forty carloads a day, or about 1,500 dressed cattle. They were all shipped in refrigerator cars—some by express and others by freight—and the meat was being dellivered as fresh and sweet as it was when it came from the slaughter-house. It was found also that the trade was rapidly growing, and the consequence was that the shipping of live cattle and cut meats was falling off accordingly, and the indications were that at some not far distant day all the meat supplied by the West to the Eastern cities would be killed and dressed in Chicago. The principal advantage of shipping the meat dressed over the old custom of shipping it on the hoof, is saving in freight.

We are told that one of the defaulting collectors of Benner township is under arrest for his crime. We are also informed that efforts are being made by bondsmen of defaulting collectors to be released, under some old law. If there is release for one, then let there be release for all. It would be unjust to let some go and hold others. Although we have been "socked," we doubt whether there is any old law to fall back upon, and we counsel the commissioners to look well to the county's interests and see that defalcation is not put under premium. The commissioners will have the thanks of tax payers for rigorous action, as it will have a tendency to put a check upon squandering the public funds by collectors and the consequent suffering of innocent bondsmen. There has been too much looseness and leniency in this regard, and the board of commissioners will deserve and receive credit for any reform they may cause in the matter. But let none escape. These have all along been our sentiments altho' it puts us among the sufferers. It is hard enough for people to pay the taxes, but when they are paid and then see them squandered by persons entrusted with their collection outrage is added to oppression.

We but express the sentiment of the people when we say to the Commissioners: Go ahead and inaugurate reform without fear or favor.

COOPER HUBBELLING THE LADIES.

Hubbell, of the congressional committee, having assessed all the men, women and children in government employ, officers and day laborers, 2 per cent. on wages for a corruption fund to carry the congressional elections, now Cooper, chairman of the Beaver state committee, also comes in with an assessment to help Beaver and the boss campaign in Pennsylvania.

The male and female employes in the departments at Washington, who claim Pennsylvania as their legal residence, received a circular from Chairman Cooper imposing an $18 tax for the Beaver Campaign Fund. This document, dated at the "Headquarters Pennsylvania State Committee, St. Cloud Hotel," and headed by the name of Cooper and his Secretaries, reads as follows:

"To Miss ——: The Republican State Committee desirous to make complete preparations for what must prove a great battle with the Democratic party, it must prepare, print and circulate suitable documents touching the issues involved and to do all things for a success which may be legitimately done. The struggle involves not only the administrative and Legislative control of the State, but that representation in Congress which will determine its political standing. In such a battle we believe that you will esteem it both a privielge and a pleasure to make to its fund a contribution, which, it is hoped, may not be less than $18. The committee is authorized to state that such voluntary contribution from persons employed in the service of the State or of the United States will not be objected to in any official quarter. Please make prompt and favorable response by bank check or draft, or postal money order, payable to the order of the Chairman of the Republican State Committee. Direct as indicated in the heading of this letter.

"THOMAS V. COOPER, Chairman."

LOOK OUT FOR PICKPOCKETS!

Facts for Voters.

Since General Beaver will not—dare not—take up and discuss the planks in the platform of the convention that placed him in nomination, because one plank favors civil service reform, another denounces political assessments, and another reads in favor of economy—all of which are abuses which his own bosses are guilty of, hence he dare not discuss them—the REPORTER will give the voters a few plain items from the record to prove how much less it costs to carry on our government when in democratic hands than under republican rule.

In the years 1879-80 81 the democrats were in ascendency and their average appropriations were $179,000,000 to carry on the national government. The congress which has just adjourned was republican and has votod $294,293,097 for the same purposes!

What say you tax-payers to this outrageous increase? These republicans in congress only laughed at the democratic members when they suggested economy—how do you voters feel about it? It is the most damnable extravagance yet purpetrated. It comes nigh being two times the amount appropriated by democratic congresses!

Why thus? we answer, it goes for thieves like the star-routers, new court-house and custom-house jobs, and jobs of a hundred other names that are a legalized robbery of hundreds of millions that you readers pay as taxes.

That this kind of robbery may continue, the congressional committee have assessed every one employed under the government 2 per cent. to raise a fund for carrying the elections.

Now we will take the reader of the REPORTER a little nearer home, to our own state. During the last three years of Democratic administration, 1858-59-60, when Packer was governor, the total expenses were $1,209,849,17—as cost per capita of 42 cents.

During the three years of Curtin's administration when we had extraordinary war expenses and all else was enormously high in price, 1864-65-66, the expenses were $188,157.69, or 59 cents per capita.

Under Gov. Geary's first three years, and several years after peace, 1866-68-69, the expenditures ran up to $2,458,148 64, or 72 cents per capita.

The second term of republican governor Geary, 1870-71-72, were still worse; we find the expenditures $2,808,305.07, or 78 cents per capita.

The republican administration of Hartranft follows and is still worse; it expended, 1873-74-75, $3,279,215.27, or 87 cents per capita.

The above furnishes a true and fair sample of the difference it makes in expenditures in the national and state governments, between democratic and republican rule; economy being found entirely with the democrats and extragance with the republicans, and this difference running into hundreds of millions, as the official reports show, from which we have gathered them for the information of honest voters.

Now let us go to the home of Pattison, Philadelphia, plundered for thirty years by republican rings and as all know, taxed to death under boss rule. We wish to show the good effect of Pattison's work there, and that democratic rule has proven beneficial to that great city.

Pattison as controller has power over the expenditures, and an honest man in that place, as Pattison has proven to be, can do much to stop fraud and stealing.

Under republican management Philadelphia's debt and tax-rate has been increased each year. In 1860 the debt was $21,826,759.86, this the republicans ran up to the enormous sum of $73,574,146 92 in 1877. The cost of the departments, in the same period kept creeping up from $2,682,548.13 in 1860 to 8 and 10 millions since. The tax-rate they ran up to 2.25.

In 1879 Mr. Pattison was elected controller, and on account of his good management, he has been continued in the position to this day, altho' the city is largely republican. Now from 1873 to 1882 Pattison has already reduced the debt from $73,615,351 79 to $68,629,403.72. What a handsome showing, and no wonder the tax-ridden citizens have re-elected Pattison. The tax-rate in the same time has been reduced from 2.25 to 1.90, and Pattison still keeps on in the good work.

Four millions saved per year, under Pattison, to the people of Philadelphia, is a big thing, and no such showing can be made for the Agricultural College under Beaver's management.

Now lets have Pattison's management introduced in Harrisburg. Let the political pick-pockets be put out, and Pattison put in. Clean out the Augean stables, and have our state expenditures reduced.

Let the cry be, Pattison and Reform, and no more pick pocket rule!

Voter, ponder over these facts, is our advice.

THE LIFE OF GENERAL BEAVER.

A stranger, in reading the life of Gen. Beaver, would think that he was the greatest military officer that this State sent to the war during the great rebellion. It is wo highly colored, so offensively egotistical that the General would have done himself credit to have suppressed it, or at least stated that it was issued without his consent or approval. He is counted the central figure, the leading military character, Gen. Hancock, Gen. Reynolds, Geary, Heintzleman, and a score of others are mere cyphers compared with the Republican candidate for Governor. Such a work is hard to sell. The Harrisburg *Patriot* states that "one dollar was all that was asked for a copy of Beaver's life, substantially bound in cloth, a few weeks ago. Colporteurs were sent out to sell it to Stalwart admirers and Stalwart newspapers appealed to the public to buy it. But it was no go. A cheaper edition for twenty-five cents and no postage was published, but still the voters did not want it, and now the Stalwart State committee is offering it to all who may desire it without money and without price. Next week, it is said, a fine chromo will be presented to all who will take a copy of the book, and as the campaign progresses no doubt other and greater inducements will be offered. The trouble, however, lies in the subject and not in the style of the work or the manner in which it is presented to the public."

According to the London *Times* the English wheat crop of this season will fall below the average of the past five years, both in quantity and quality. This statement becomes still more significant in view of the fact that the yield of recent seasons has been inferior to that of former years. The number of acres planted in wheat was nearly a million less in 1881 than in 1874. The condition of the present crop must be discouraging to the English farmer, and the crop reports bad news to the English consumer. But let the latter have no fear of any famine in breadstuffs. The American yield this year will be unusually abundant. According to the latest report of the Department of Agriculture it will exceed five hundred million bushels, and some estimates put it nearly six hundred millions. Our producers will be glad to let England have all it wants, and also France, whose wheat crop is reported to be only a medium one.

WHAT THE GRAND OLD PARTY NEEDS.

New York *Herald*, Ind.: Recent reports from Washington seemed to indicate that Mr. Hubbell's assessments had been so successfully pushed that there was money enough on hand to take care of all the doubtful districts. But some new demand seems to have dropped upon the Republican Congressional Committee, for a new circular, headed with the names of Senators Allison, Hale and Aldrich, Representatives Hubbell, Hiscock, Robeson, McKinley, Davis, Fisher, Page, Calkins, Ryan, Washburn, Hoar, Van Horn and Tubbs, and signed by Secretary D. B. Henderson, reads as follows:—

Washington, D. C., August 15, 1882.

SIR—Your failure to respond to the circular of May 15, 1882, sent to you by this committee, is noted with surprise. It is hoped that the only reason for such failure is that the matter escaped your attention owing to press of other cares.

Great political battles cannot be won in this way. This committee cannot hope to succeed in the pending struggle if those most directly benefitted by success are unwilling or neglect to aid in a substantial manner.

We are on the skirmish line of 1884, with a conflict before us, this fall, of great moment to the Republic, and you must know that a repulse now is full of danger to the next Presidential campaign.

Unless you think that our grand old party ought not to succeed, help it now in its struggle to build up a new South, in which there shall be, as in the North, a free ballot and a fair count, and to maintain such hold in the North as shall insure good government to the country.

It is hoped that by return mail you will send a voluntary contribution equal to two per cent. of your annual compensation, as a substantial proof of your earnest desire for the success of the Republican party this fall, transmitting by draft or postal money order, payable to the order of Jay A. Hubbell, Acting Treasurer, Post office lock box 589, Washington, D. C.

That settles it. The "grand old party" cannot win battles "in this way"—that is, without money. The idea that the grand old party does business exclusively on principle is too antiquated to be endurable. It is money that makes the party go, and as no one who is not interested in a job cares to contribute to the maintenance of a lot of other jobbers "this committee cannot hope to succeed if those most directly benefited by success are unwilling or neglect to aid in a substantial manner." It is pretty hard on a grand old party to get down to where it cannot live without robbing the families of underpaid office-holders; still, facts are facts, so Assessor Hubbell's committee says to each office-holder, "It is hoped that by return mail you will send a voluntary contribution equal to two per cent. of your annual compensation." What the grand old party needs and cannot do without is at least two dollars and a half from every office-holder.

But, as the Hubbell Committee has been saying that everybody had responded, to whom is the new circular being sent, unless to Miss (or Madame) Sallie Binns, the Philadelphia Post Office cat, who probably is still in a quandary as to how to meet the views of the grand old party without transmitting objectionable matter through the mails?

Thomas Smith, a prominent mulatto resident of New Orleans, who was buried a few days ago, had ten wives at one time. Nine of them survive him. Seven of his widows attended the funeral services and wept freely. Four of them rode to the cemetery, and after the interment returned to the late residence of the dead man, where, with the other widows, they engaged in a free fight about the property. The furniture was demolished and all the women more or less injured. Smith was married by a Baptist minister every time he chose a wife.

The last Republican Congress created fifteen hundred and ninety new offices. This is a big grist in the opposite direction of reform, and gives Beaver an excellent thread to harp on.

The people for years have clamored for the abolishing of offices and a saving of salaries. For bread they are given the roughest of stones; it is the kind of reform that will increase our taxes and squander the money among a useless horde of office holders.

A temperance lecture: At Niagara Falls on the night of August 30, James Crumley, a tinsmith, from Hamilton, and his wife while intoxicated, laid down on the bank of the river. The next morning the woman was found caught in a tree ten feet over the edge of the bank, and the man's mangled remains were found on the rocks 150 feet beneath.

The Republicans of Huntingdon will have two county conventions—Stalwart and Independent. The Independents are on top, having the regular organization, same as in Union county.

The Reading *News* editor thinks that the Republican bosses must have corns on their feet or they would not dance a French horn pipe so often when reference is made to the successful movement favoring a democratic victory in November, with Pattison's reform record as the basis of action. No man, be he boss or otherwise, likes to have his corns pinched. How they worry. When they read the reform record of Mr. Pattison they become almost as furious as a bull when a red flag is flaunted at him. They can't stand it. It would not be half so bad, did it not carry with it a stern rebuke, because after an unobstructed and unquestioned control of public administration for twenty years, they have not a single reform to present to the people.

The success of Robert E. Pattison, as practical reformer, is the shoe that pinches the feet of the Bosses. From the way it hurts them they must have corns. They did not enter the campaign provided with a defense against an assault of this kind. No man, be he boss or otherwise, likes to have his corns pinched. How they worry over this line of Democratic attack. When they read the reform record of Mr. Pattison, they become almost as furious as a bull when a red flag is flaunted at him. They can't stand it. It would not be half so bad, did it not carry with it a stern rebuke. After an unobstructed, and almost unquestioned, control of public administration for twenty years, they have not a single reform to present to the people. It is too much to bear, when they realize that the great reformer of the day is a Democrat, and a young man at that. Let us look at his record; it is the nicest kind of reading for tax payers. Since Mr. Pattison has been in the Controller's office—and put there by the joint votes of Democrats and Republicans, mind that, ye bosses and political machinists—his efficient services have promoted the cause of municipal reform and effected:

GUITEAU'S SKELETON.

Washington, August 31, 1882.—Guiteau's skeleton is now at the National Army Medical Museum in this city, but will not be exhibited to the public. The final disposition of the bones of the assassin has not yet been determined upon and cannot be until Judge Hagner decides as to the validity of Guiteau's will, in which he bequeathed his body to Dr. Hicks. The experts who were engaged in the microscopical examination of Guiteau's brain have completed their work. It is understood that they already disagree in their conclusions respecting his sanity and that there will probably be two reports rendered.

There seems to be a certainty of Gov. Curtin's re-nomination for congress on 2nd, probably on the 1st ballot. The conference will meet shortly after the Clearfield Democratic county convention is held.

The British general in Egypt will not take his dinner at home in England on the 15th of September, as he telegraphed last week. This was as foolish as the boast the abolitionists made, that they would lick the South before breakfast.

Won't you vote for Beaver because he was a soldier? asks a Republican. No, is the reply. Beaver would not vote for Hancock, who was the nation's bravest soldier in two wars.

Will you vote for Beaver, asks a Republican, because he was in the army? Democratic reply: Will any one vote for Meyer because he was in the army?

This dries up the Republican.

It is not likely Gen. Beaver will get his full party vote in this county. We know of quite a number of Independents in this county; then there are some Republicans who will not vote for the General for other reasons. These losses he cannot near balance by votes from Democrats on personal friendship.

Notice to Beaver: There will be a band picnic at the cave, on 16. Don't miss it.

The time has come when the people must become boss-killers by the use of the ballot. The big and the little bosses must be put safely out of the way, and purity established in the administration of public affairs. Such a rule of waste and extravagance as the people have smarted under for the last two decades, should be endured no longer. The bosses nominated Beaver as the sweet plum to gull the people into another four years lease of power. Any one, tho' three-quarters blind, can see this.

Press Opinions.

The *Patriot*—The free trade scare which the Cameron's are attempting to get up will have its run through the organs which the bosses control, but it is useless to try to frighten voters with the same bugaboo every year. The Cameron's are evidently running out of campaign material.

The Carbon *Democrat*:—The most stupendous folly in Pennsylvania politics in which workingmen can engage is the inaugurated strikes for better wages, every now and then lose three months in consequence and suffers want, then politically organize in the interest of labor and finally vote so as to perpetuate the Cameron boss power and the enormity of twenty-five per cent. tax on the food and clothing which every workingman must eat and wear! This is the way thousands of workingmen have done for years past—demanded just reward for their labor by striking and in the end using their own ballots to keep up the wholesale system of public plunder and having themselves taxed from twenty to fifty per cent. on the necessaries of life and consequently so much toll on their own earnings! Will they do it?

The Wm'sport *Banner*:—Every Christian minister in the State should discourage the men who use the pulpit as a political leaver to help secure the election of Gen. Beaver. If Robert G. Ingersoll was seeking a position and openely proclaiming his infidel sentiments there might be occasion to warn the people; but the case is different. Robert E. Pattison is as true a man as Gen. Beaver, and just as much entitled to the votes of Christian men. He will not, however, make such a plea. He relies upon his reputation and avowed political sentiments, and will not belittle himself by using such a method to secure an election.

The Doylestown *Democrat*, in commenting upon the fact that Beaver is the candidate of the machine managers, says: "Why do these men make Beaver their candidate for Governor? He does not possess superior abilities; he has never held a political office and is without experience in statecraft. Why do they want him, then? This is the reason: If elected he will administer the office and run the State government in their interest. In our expenditure of six millions annually several hundred thousand dollars will go into the pockets of the bosses, which Pattison would save to the tax-payers. With Beaver in the executive chair, the history of our State will repeat itself; the State government will run along in the same old rut; we shall have another machine administration; there will be nobody to lift it upon the higher plane of reform. How can we expect anything else? for every political boss, dead-beat and buzzard supports Beaver. They are never mistaken in their man; the Pennsylvania bosses never support a candidate who will not do their bidding. Besides, Beaver carries a "306" medal, gained at Chicago by a betrayal of his constituents. Will he hesitate to betray the people of Pennsylvania to serve the bosses? We say he will not."

Lancaster *New Era*, Rep.:—The reason General Beaver is not allowed to accept the challenge of Senator Stewart for a joint discussion is apparent to those who understand the situation. The latter is thoroughly posted on the relations existing between Cameron and Beaver, and the latter would not dare to deny them in the presence of Stewart and the proofs he can bring to support his allegations.

The Philad. *Times*, Ind.:—In spite of the boss efforts to make the Labor Convention serve boss purposes, the majority of the delegates seem to have had a better sense of their duties. The indorsement of Armstrong, who is already the Greenback nominee, by a decisive vote, is not only no comfort to the boss managers, but is a positive defeat of their purposes.

The Philad. *Inquirer*, Rep.:—It is terrible to think what the consequences would be to Pennsylvania if J. Donald Cameron should happen to die, or even to get an extra severe and protracted spell of toothache. His father, who is a politician of great experience and extraordinary shrewdness, reiterates the declaration that unless the Stalwart ticket in Pennsylvania is elected this year the principle of protection to American industries is doomed. But the Stalwart ticket represents J. Donald Cameron exclusively, and if the gentleman should happen to die it is to be feared that the Stalwart wing of the party would go to places before election day, and then what would become of the tariff.

Huntingdon is to have a $71,000 court-house.

Perry county had a slight frost last week. Jack should not come in so early.

The Mifflin county republican convention nominated Ira Thompson for assembly and recommended Gen. John B. Taylor for congress.

Women everywhere use Parker's Ginger Tonic, because they have learned by experience that it overcomes despondency, indigestion, weakness in the back and kidneys, and other troubles of the sex.—*Journal.*

That blatherskite Gen. Harry White, has been renominated for congress by the republicans in the Twenty-fifth district.

Congressman Bayne has been renominated by the republicans of his district, defeating B. C. Christy, the Cameron candidate. Evidently the Allegheny manufacturers have not taken fright at General Cameron's scare crow.

Subscribers to the REPORTER who pay their subscription in advance, will receive an extra credit of two months as a premium.

Make yourself happy and strong Make life happy by using Brown's Iron Bitters.

Next Monday Maine elects a Governor, four Congressmen and a Legislature. There are six tickets in the field, and a lively campaign is in progress.

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 $77,532,021.34." 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.

AN EGYPTIAN EXECUTION.

Alexandria, July 28.—As I was driving this morning to the Rasvel-Tin Palace I met Major French, of the Royal marines, and about thirty Egyptian policemen, each with a blue ribbon tied about the left arm as a sign of loyalty to the Khedive. Behind these policemen were three Egyptians handcuffed and being led by ropes tied around their necks. They wore nothing but long blue gowns—the galicich—and the middle Egyptian strongly resembled Barabbas as presented in the Ober-Ammergau Passion Play. Behind the three Egyptians was a carriage containing a physician—Dr. Londinski—and three attendants. I told the driver of my carriage to follow the procession in order to see the Egyptian execution, and also to see how the Arab population of Alexandria would behave when they saw one of their brethern shot by Egyptian soldiers at the dictation of an English subaltern.

The procession passed through all the streets of Alexandria, and before we had proceeded a quarter of a mile we were followed by about six hundred Arabs. In the Rue des Soeurs—where the famous massacre of Europeans commenced last month, and where the principal malefactor at the head of our procession was proved by the Mixed Police Tribunal to have murdered at least three Europeans—we made a short halt. Proceeding again to the Palace des Consver, and marching through the Boulevard de Ramleh, we passed through the Eastern Gate, and arrived at Pompey's Pillar, where another short halt was made. We marched through the small Arab village of Carmoos, and arriving at a hollow among the Roman catacombs we found a newly made grave. The principal malefactor—the man who resembled Barabbas—was then blindfolded and forced to stand at the end of the grave that had been dug for him. At the English subaltern's direction five Egyptian gendarmes advanced within ten paces of the man condemned to death. The other two criminals, who had been convicted of stealing, were made to stand facing the grave and so that they could best appreciate the example that was about to be offered them. The five Egyptian gendarmes levelled their Remington rifles at the man sentenced to death. But at the command "Fire!" from their sergeant the hammers of their rifles simply clicked upon the cartridges, which turned out to be damp and useless. After a delay of five minutes—which must have seemed like five hours to the malefactor—new catridges were obtained and the five gendarmes again levelled their rifles—but with the same result. New cartridges were then distributed. The command, "Fire!" was then a third time given. And for the third time there was only a click in the pan, and the wretched malefactor still stood at the head of his grave trembling with suspense. New cartridges were then obtained from the magazine—about a mile distant—and now for the fourth time the five gendarmes advanced, aimed their rifles at the unfortunate devil, and, at the command, "Fire!" a rattling report was heard, and the convict fell into his grave. The doctor stepped forward and found that he had only been hit by two bullets—one tearing through his neck, and the other making a hole in his leg. The man was now pulled out of his grave and propped up so that he could be again shot at. In the meantime he begged and implored for somebody to come and run a bayonet through his heart. The five Egyptian gendarmes, however, again advanced, this time to within about eight paces of their target, and for the fifth time the command was given to fire. The result of this fusillade was that he was riddled with bullets, not one of which, however, had struck him in a vital spot, and the man was still writhing in the dust, covered with streams of blood. The sergeant of gendarmes then came forward, put the muzzle of a rifle to the poor man's ear, pulled the trigger and the cartridge happened to be a good one—the man's head was blown to pieces. Just as the remains of the convict were being buried a man near by me shouted in Arabic, Now is the time to kill more Christians!" Looking around me I found that besides three English officers, a few newspaper correspondents and some dozen European spectators the whole assembly, of perhaps a thousand persons, were all Arabs. There was no English post within the distance of half a mile. A young employe in the Eastern Telegraph Company promptly collared the Arab who had uttered the dangerous cry and the gendarmes took him in charge, and, together with the two thieves who had been brought out to witness the execution, he was handcuffed and marched to the police station in Alexandria.

RECEIPTS FOR THE TABLE.

NEW ENGLAND MUFFINS.—Beat two eggs well, with a tablespoonful of butter; add a pint of milk; take three teacups of flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder and a half teaspoonful of salt; sift into the milk and eggs, beat quickly, and drop into muffin rings or gem pans, leaving room for them to rise; bake immediately in a quick oven.

SALAD DRESSING.—Boil two eggs hard by putting them over the fire into cold water, and allowing them to remain until the water has boiled steadily for ten minutes; when cold rub the yolks to a powder; take a teaspoonful of mixed mustard and the yolk of a raw egg, and mix smooth together; add a tablespoonful of warmed butter, a saltspoonful of salt, half as much white pepper, and a gill of thick sweet cream; then beat in carefully half as much vinegar; keep in the ice box until ready to eat. It is good for chicken salad, lettuce or anything else you please.

ANGEL CAKE.—Take one cup of flour, put into it two teaspoonfuls of sea foam, sift the whole four times; beat the whites of eleven eggs to a stiff froth, and then beat in one and one-half cups of sugar and a teaspoonful of vanilla, pour the whole on the flour, and beat lightly but thoroughly; bake in ungreased pan slowly forty minutes; when done turn over to cool; never cut it out of pan while warm.

THE IDEAL LEMON TARTS.—Take a biscuit cutter and cut from puff paste shells very thinly rolled; around the edge curl a narrow strip of the paste and bake these shells. While they are baking prepare the following filling: Take the lemon and do not roll it, because it grates better when it is firm; after the yellow rind is all grated into a bowl squeeze in the juice, and if any little cells go in do not say them nay; then put in a cup of sugar and the yolk of one egg; stir well together; upon this pour a large cup of cold water (no milk), into which has been stirred a dessertspoonful of corn starch; put all into a saucepan and stir until it is cooked into a rich, clear, straw colored jelly; the shells now being baked, fill them, and from the white of the egg make a meringue to softly cover each; pop them into the oven one brief instant, and then draw them out a rich sunset yellow. The crust being baked separately it never soaks. Pies can be made in the same manner.

Personal.

If you are sick Hop Bitters will surely aid Nature in making you well when all else fails.

If you are costive or dyspeptic or suffering from any of the numerous diseases of the stomach or bowels, it is your own fault if you remain ill, for Hop Bitters is a sovereign remedy in all such complaints.

If you are wasting away with any form of Kidney disease, stop tempting Death this moment, and turn for a cure to Hop Bitters.

If you are sick with that terrible sickness Nervousness, you will find a "Balm in Gilead" in the use of Hop Bitters.

If you are a frequenter, or a resident of a miasmatic district, barricade your system against the scourge of all countries—malarial, epidemic, bilious and intermittent fevers—by the use of Hop Bitters.

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In short they cure all Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Nerves, Kidneys, Brights Disease. $500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help. Try Hop Bitters to-day. (10)

Invitation.

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

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

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

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

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

JOHN WANAMAKER.

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

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC.

A Pure Family Medicine that Invigorates without Intoxicating.

If you are a mechanic or farmer, worn out with overwork, or a mother run down by family or household duties try PARKER'S GINGER TONIC.

If you are a lawyer, minister or business man exhausted by mental strain or sleepless cares do not take intoxicating stimulants, but use PARKER'S GINGER TONIC.

If you have Dyspepsia, Kidney or Urinary Complaints, or if you are troubled with any disorder of the lungs, stomach, bowels, blood or nerves you can be cured by PARKER'S GINGER TONIC.

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50c. and $1 sizes. Great saving in buying dollar size.

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Are Superior to all other Plasters.
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They Act Immediately.
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A SURE REMEDY AT LAST. Price 25c. AMERICAN CORN and BUNION PLASTER

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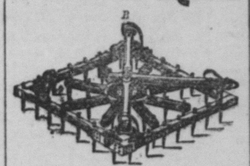

Patented April 18, 1880.

The above cut represents the Penn Harrow complete, with all its combinations of First Harrows and a sled for each Harrow; and each succeeding change is made from the Harrow without the least additional expense. By hooking the team to either point, B or C, the center revolves and gives the ground Two Strokes and Two Crossings in passing over it once, making it the most effective pulverizer in the market.

THIS HARROW HAS ONLY TO BE USED TO BE APPRECIATED.

See it before purchasing and you will buy no other.

The Penn Harrow

CHANGED TO A THREE-CORNER ROTARY HARROW.

Indispensable for Orchards, as the revolving wheel harrows right up to and all around the trees without barking them.

The Penn Harrow

CHANGED TO SINGLE "A" HARROW.

By removing the wing and wheel from the original you have a complete one-horse "A" Harrow.

The Penn Harrow

CHANGED TO DOUBLE "A" HARROW.

Remove the wheel from the original, reverse the wing, and it makes the most complete Double "A" Harrow in the market.

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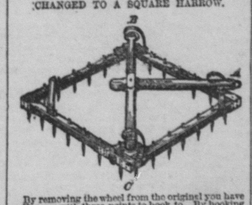

By removing the wheel from the original you have a Harrow with three points to hook to. By hooking to B or C you can harrow it a furrow, and harrow the bottom and both sides, or over a ridge and harrow the top and both sides, or you can fill either point and have three points on the ground—something that cannot be done with any other Harrow.

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It has always been a great inconvenience to get the Harrow to and from the field. The Penn Harrow obviates this, as no matter which Harrow you wish to use in the combination, it has its own sled to haul it on.

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Is made of the best white oak, with steel teeth, well painted, in every way first-class. Formerly a Harrow was the most cumbersome piece of implement on the farm; with our improvement it is the most convenient, will do double the work of any other harrow and save the farmer half his labor, and is warranted to do all we represent or money refunded. ORDER AT ONCE AND BE CONVINCED.

Price of the Right draft Combination Penn Harrow $30. Send for a Catalogue and see what farmers say.

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This is a new house and newly furnished with everything tending to comfort and convenience of guests. The air is invigorating and perfectly free from malaria, and particularly favorable for the restoration