The Centre Reporter.

REED KURTZ ..... EDITOR

CENTRE HALL, PA., Sept, 28, 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.

Phipps, the radical almshouse robber, was arrested in Canada where he called himself Thomson. Cooper and Hubbell can now bounce himon a second assessment, to help the "grand old party."

The Clearfield county democratic convention was held on 19 and the following ticket nominated: For congress, A. G. Curtin; for senator, James Flynn; for assembly, J. P. Taylor; for sheriff, R. N. Shaw, and for district attorney, J. F. McKenrick.

The Huntingdon county republicans have made two nominations. The regular organization has fallen into the hands of the independents, and now the Beaver-boss wing are bolters and have set up for themselves. In Huntingdon, on 19, there were two republican county conventions held. The stalwarts nominated the following ticket: For assembly, Thos. W. Myton and P. P. Dewees; director of the poor, Jacob Haffley; jury commissioner, Jonathan Evans. A resolution was adopted renominating H. G. Fisher for congress and expressing the hope that he would see his way clear to accept the nomination. A resolution favoring a submission of the prohibitory constitutional amendment to the people was also adopted. The independents nominated J. Irving White, of Huntingdon, for congress; B. F. Ripple and D. F. Tussey, assembly; W. H. Sweet, for director of the poor, and Isaac Taylor, for jury commissioner. Resolutions were adopted endorsing the state nominations made in Philadelphia and denouncing Congressman Fisher, the spoils system, bossrule, etc. A committee of conferance was appointed by each body and they met previous to the nominations, but as no proposition looking to harmony was submitted by either committee, nothing was accomplished.

Gen. Beaver, the matter you are best booked upon, in the opinion of the REPORTER, and one which has been the talk of the people of Pennsylvania for several years, is the management of the State College. You have now spoken in every county in the state, why have you been dumb as an oyster upon the College management about which the people want some light?

To show how beautifully civil service reform is putting honest and competent men in office—as worked up by the party in power, we have this instance; A thousand dollar bond was recently stolen from the Treasury department by one of the officials. It now turns out that the stolen bond was a blank one. Which shows that the official was both a thief and ignoramous.

The republicans of New York, last week, nominated Secretary Folger for governor. This is a Conkling victory and was helped on by Arthur's administration. There is some talk now of a half-breed bolt with a nomination for governor.

Folger's nomination will cause a change in the cabinet.

In Massachusetts the greenbackers nominated Gen. Butler for governor, and the democratic convention also gave him a unanmious nomination.

Gen. Beaver was willing to give $10,000 if he would not need be governor and could remain at Bellefonte with his boys. Now he'd give another $10,000 if there never had been such a thing as a State College.

The strike of the iron workers at Pittsburg has ended. The differences between the manufacturers and iron workers having been settled, a great number of the mills started up with a full complement of men on 21, and the balance went in operation Monday. The best feeling exists between employes and employers, and all sides appear to be glad that the strike is over. In the blooming department of the Bessemer Steel Company at Homestead, where the strike occurred several months ago, the men refused to work because the managers discharged Critchlow, who attacked Fowly during an incipient riot, Fowley, who is a non-union man shot Critchlow, and has since been at work at the mill and was present when the union men went to work. In order to save trouble Fowley resigned and Manager Williams then discharged Critchlow. The decision of the Amalgamated Association in the matter will test the alleged reforms and the rules for the government of the mill committee.

Democrats, organize Pattison clubs in every township, the election is fast approaching. Give the whole state and county ticket a full vote, and we will have a grand victory all along the line.

The independent republicans of Reading have decided to hang out a campaign banner. This will relieve Gen. Beaver of the great trouble he complains of in not being able to find any independents in Berks County.

Herman Conant & Co have sent us an ad. for the Mendelssohn Piano Co. The same firm sent us an ad. of same Co. some two years ago, and gave us the Mend. P. Co's duebill for $35, which has been ten times over due and remains with us as a swindle—hence we can not advertise a piano company that will just as likely swindle others. We wish to say further, for the information of publishers, that we have ascertained that the Mendelssohn Piano Co. means Herman Conant.

We suppose every honest voter is convinced by this time that no public robber, no matter how enormous his stealings, will be punished under a republican administration if he is a member of the party.

Babcock went unpunished, altho' pronounced guilty.

Belknap went clear under the favor of Grant rule.

The southwestern revenue thieves who stole millions of the revenues were tried, convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary, and then immediately pardoned by Grant.

The Evans embezzlers in this state who stole $300,000, were tried, convicted, and sentenced, and immediately pardoned by governor Hartranft.

The riot bribers, Kemble and Co., who were convicted of their great crime of perjury and fraud, attempting to inflict 4 millions upon the state, were pardoned by Gov. Hoyt.

The Credit Mobilier swindlers were all let off unpunished, and given higher position afterwards.

The star-routers who stole 4 millions, were tried and proven guilty and go free.

This is the manner in which the republican bosses deal with rascals. Will you vote to keep this Cameron gang in power longer?

Or will you vote for the true and tried reformer, Pattison?

Choose ye.

It is time for the democracy of Centre to organize in every district. See that taxes of democratic voters are paid, form clubs and hold meetings. We can give the state and county ticket an increased majority by a little extra effort. We want to elect Pattison and the whole state ticket; we want to elect Meyer and his colleague as well as the district nomiees when made. Organize, Organize!

Eliza Pinkston, who gained notoriety as the witness of John Sherman, in 1876, in the Louisiana returning board case, is now in jail for stealing. She is appealing to the Republicans to help her get clear, urging that her ghastly wounds at that time were of great benefit to them. By all means Senator Sherman, R. B. Hayes and W. R. Chandler should come to her relief.

Squatters on the immense Bingham estate in Potter county signed an agreement last year to move off their farm after harvesting their crops. This season, when the agent went to take possession of the lands, he found that the squatters had complied with the letter of their agreement by exchanging farms. A had moved on to B's farm, B an to C's and C on to A's. The agent, who is a methodical old Scotchman, has not yet found out exactly where the cheat comes in, although he is sure there is fraud somewhere.

A sad picture of life in Ireland is drawn by a correspondent of the Springfield, Mass., *Republican*. He declares that no one can conceive how wretchedly poor and destitute human beings can be and live until he has ridden by cabin and crib and all the nameless shifts for shelter that offend the eye between Glengariff and Killarney. Not one decent home, not one comfortable dwelling, not one cleanly, well fed, neat human being, did he see. Groups of sad, wan, starved children, nearly naked, smeared with dirt and ashes, followed him mile after mile, plaintively wailing, "A penny if ye plaze, sur." Men and women with the dull, dead expression of despair in their eyes waded out to gaze upon him from their cabins and holes in the ground or between the rocks, literally ankle-deep in the mud, and clad in such tattered tatters that Lazarus was attired in princely robes in comparison. Deer stood in the fields, and birds sat upon the trees, fearless of man, for no Irishman is permitted to have a gun, or to touch a bird or beast, even though his family starved before his eyes. In the whole long ride of fifty-four miles he never saw a dog; and he exclaims: "Think of a people too poor to keep a dog!"

The Huntingdon Journal last week took down the stalwart ticket and hoisted the independent candidates. And still Gen. Beaver persists he cannot find the independents.

Keifer, it is said, spent $20,000 to secure his nomination, and will spend $50,000 to be re-elected. There would appear to be more money in the Speakership of a Republican Congress than in blood pools or Star-route juries. His $60,000 will be well invested in a business where there are no losses and the profits are enormous. One of Keiter's decisions at the last session was worth millions to the railroad land grabbers. These people are generous to those who serve them.

A DAY LIGHT COMET NEAR THE SUN.

Rochester, N. Y., Sept. 19.—Dr. Lewis Swift, director of the Warner observatory, has been receiving messages from all parts of America, claiming the discovery of a large comet, visible to the naked eye, near the sun. To set at rest all inquiries states that it is the same comet recently discovered in South America, moving west. It is not the comet of 1812, and it is not identical with any known comet.

Washington, Sept. 19.—The National observatory reports the appearance of an immense daylight comet about five degrees from the sun. The observatory is now making observations.

THE FLOODS IN THE TYROL.

Vienna, Sept. 22.—The floods have almost entirely destroyed the towns of Innechen, Sillien, Tobloch and Welsberg. Houses are falling every hour at those places. The emperor has ordered four detachments of pontoons and engineers to be sent to the distressed province to repair the damages caused by the floods. The railway in several parts of the province will not be in running order for a month. The rain fall continues.

A charter was granted at the state department to the Round Top Railroad Company. The new line will pass over the famous Gettysburg battle field, and will extend from Gettysburg to Round Top, distance of three miles. The capital stock is $25,000, and A. W. Eichelberger, of Hanover, is president. The directors are Wm. Grumbine, Reuben Young, Peter Flickinger, Robert M. Witt, R. B. Eichelberger, H. A. Young, of Hanover, and David Willis, H. D. Scott, of Gettysburg.

The Connecticut State Fair has been given up in consequence of the storm, the association losing $3,000 thereby.

The storm caused great havoc, especially in New Jersey. Bridges and buildings on the banks of streams were swept away and railroads were rendered impassible. In Plainfield the falling of a bridge precipitated a large number of people into the water. Some of them were drowned.

Mansfield, O., September 23.—A fire last night destroyed seventeen buildings in Belleville, Richland county. The loss is estimated at $30,000.

The exhibition building at Sydney, New South Wales, has been totally destroyed by fire, with all its contents. The loss is £500,000.

Frosts are reported in the Northwest, but so far not severe enough to injure the corn crop.

The iron mills at Ironton, Ohio; Ashland, Ky., and Clifton, W. Va., have started up, paying twenty-five cents more per ton than is paid at Pittsburg.

The digestive organs weakened and worn out by using cathartic medicines, restored by using Brown's Iron Bitters.

THE SUPREME COURT ON THE LAW OF COURTSHIP.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has lately expounded, in an elaborate opinion, the law governing courtship. The opinion was rendered in a criminal case which turned on the question whether a valid marriage engagement had been made between the fair complainant and the faithless defendant. This point was left to be determined by circumstantial evidence afforded by the incidents of the courtship. The Judge in the lower court ruled that in order to establish a promise of marriage it was not necessary to show "the making of presents, writing of love letters and all of such things that pass between young people." "We have long passed that day," he said "so far as courtship is concerned. One man may desire to court the girl he wants to make his wife in a secluded place, or he may desire to keep it quiet; another may be in the habit of keeping company with a young lady and appear upon the public highway from time to time so that all may see him. Hence there is no standard; each case must stand upon its four legs as the party built it up.

The Supreme Court thinks that this is altogether too lax a view of the legal essentials of a proper courtship. It viewed with surprise not unmingled with indignation the fact that the jury had found that a promise of marriage had been made when it appeared that the alleged wooer had been in the house of the wooed one only four times, but had "met her out in the evenings, sometimes at church, walked home with her and left her at the gate." The Court then proceeds to define the true legal standard of such a courtship as will warrant the inference of a matrimonial engagement. It says: Circumstantial evidence of an engagement of marriage, is to be found in the proof of such facts as usually accompany that relation. Among them may be mentioned letters, presents, social attentions of various kinds, visiting together in company, preparations for housekeeping and the like. These and similar circumstances, especially when the attentions are exclusive and continued a long time, may well justify a jury in finding a promise of marriage. But the Court below ignored all these matters as being no longer essential, or rather as belonging to a past age, and virtually instructed the jury that attentions paid to a woman in a "secluded place" are quite as satisfactory evidence of such promise. We cannot assent to this proposition.

It is urged this may do very well in a staid community, where the courtship goes on with marked propriety; but how will it work in the case of those unromantic, go-ahead spirits who contract their matrimonial alliances on principles of business rather than sentiment and often on such short notice as puts love letters, "visiting together in company, preparations for housekeeping and the like," out of the question?

NEW YORK DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Harmony Prevails.

Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 22.—The Tammany men filed into the convention hall at 10 a. m., and were greeted with cheers and a few hisses. Temporary Chairman Peckham called the convention to order at 10.20. Committee on contested seats reported that they recognized the county democracy as the regular delegation, but with a view to harmony recommended that New York representations be divided, giving the county democracy 38 members, Tammany 24 and Irving Hall ten. The report was unanimously adopted amid vociferous cheers. Report of committee on permanent organization, naming Lester B. Faulkner for permanent president was then presented and adopted.

No announcement of the third ballot was made, and the roll call on the fourth ballot resulted—Cleveland, 211; Slocum, 159; Flower, 15. The chairman announced amid great enthusiasm that Cleveland was the nominee for governor. The band played and the delegates cheered to the echo. Senator Jacobs then moved that the nomination be made unanimous, which was agreed to, and a recess was then taken until 7 o'clock.

The convention re-assembled at 7 o'clock in Shakespeare hall, which Kelly and his bolting democrats occupied in 1879. The chair announced the first business the completion of the state ticket for lieutenant governor. The name of Mayor David B. Hill, of Elmira, was the only one presented. Gen. Henry W. Slocum, of Brooklyn, was nominated for congressman-at-large.

A COMET LIKE A FLYING BIRD.

Appearance of One of the Most Extraordinary Celestial Visitors of Modern Times.

Washington, September 19.—The great comet reported in this morning's papers as having been discovered by persons in Colorado, was observed at the Naval Observatory this afternoon. It was found in right ascension 11h. 19m. 32s., and declination north, no degrees and 10m. The comet was easily seen with the naked eye, and exhibited a short tail with a bright head of considerable extent. In the telescope the nucleus showed as a confused mass of bright light, indicating a large comet, with plenty of loose material. Extending on both sides were seen bright arcs of light presenting the appearance of a bird with outstretched wings. This afternoon a despatch was received from the observatory of Paris, to the following effect: "Thollen's comet observed at Nice about noon September 18, 3 degrees west of the sun. The nucleus gives a continuous spectrum, very brilliant and very much extended towards the violet. Both tail and nucleus give the sodium lines extremely brilliant, very sharply divided and characteristic. They seem displaced towards the red." The spectroscopic observations reported in this despatch are of extraordinary interest. They indicate that this is the second comet that has shown a sodium spectrum. The first was that discovered this year Wells at the Dudley Observatory, and observed at that institution in full daylight.

The reported displacement of the two sodium lines towards the red end of the spectrum is of the highest interest, since it indicates that the comet is now moving towards the earth with planetary velocity. Such an observation has never before been made in the case of any comet. From the position given in the despatch the cometis moving westward from the sun at the rate of five or six degrees daily. It is now almost certain that the comet has now passed its perihelion, or point where it is nearest the sun. Astronomers will now be anxious to learn if this comet is identical with the one recently discovered in South America. If this identity is proved, it will follow that it has approached very near the sun—probably as close as did the great comet of 1880, the comet which had the smallest perihelion distance on record. Several days must elapse before the particulars of the orbit can be calculated by astronomers and this question be definitely settled.

The comet to-day at 3 o'clock was 9 degrees west of the sun and it will probably have increased this distance by sunrise on the 20th to 12 or 13 degrees. It will therefore rise somewhat before the sun, but owing to the fact that it is also farther south than the sun it will not be readily seen before sunrise. In a few days, however, with its present rate and direction of motion, it should become a brilliant object in the morning sky.

On the whole this may be regarded as one of the most extraordinary comets of modern times. The only one which resembles it in its special features of interest is the great comet of 1843, which, like this one, was visible to the naked eye in full sunlight. Barnard's comet was also observed at the Naval Observatory this morning at 4 o'clock by Professor Frisble. Its right ascension was 7h. 27m. and declination 12 deg. 41m. north. It presented the usual appearance of a telescopic comet with slight central condensation.

Glaveston, Tex., Sept. 13.—A special dispatch from Houston says: Intelligence reached here last night of the shooting of three negroes at Patterson; on the Western Narrow Gauge Road, last Sunday. A white man named Frank Harkins was gambling with the negroes, and they won. He accused them of cheating and a row began. One negro was shot through the body, another through the mouth, cutting out the teeth and tongue, and the third was shot through the thigh. The first negro shot was mortally wounded, but the others will recover. Harkins escaped.

AS AN EXECUTIVE OFFICER.

HOW GEN. BEAVER MANAGED THE STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

A Record of Extravagance and Incapacity For Farmers.

The "Farmers' High School of Pennsylvania," afterwards the "Agricultural College of Pennsylvania," and now the "Pennsylvania State College," was organized under act of incorporation, July 13, 1854. The farm upon which the college is built is located in Centre county, and was a free gift for the purpose by General James Irvin. One year after the first meeting of the board of trustees the State Agricultural Society gave its fund to the Farm School—$10,000. This was followed by a donation of equal amount from the citizens of Centre county, and by one from friends of the institution throughout the state of $25,000.

1857 the first application for State aid to the school was made and an appropriation of $50,000 was secured. In 1861 an additional appropriation was made by the Legislature of $49,000, making in all to this date, exclusive of the farm property, the sum of $49,900.

In 1862 the act of Congress giving certain government lands to agricultural institutions was passed, during the session of 1863 the Legislature accepted the land granted by Congress in behalf of the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania. This land after being sold netted the college $439,168.80, an income from which it first received in 1868. From 1868 to 1871 interests received by the college from its land scrip bonds amounted annually to $26,351.40. The number of students in attendance from the time of the opening of the college in 1859 to the 1st of January, 1872, as shown by the college catalogues, averaged yearly 112—the average cost to each student for college expenses was $120 annually, so that the statement of receipts up to 1872, from the various sources, by the college would be as follows:

From citizens of Centre Co.	$10,000
" State Agricultural Society	10,000
" Citizens of the State	25,000
" Legislature of the State	99,000
" Interest from land scrip	105,440
" Students	164,720
Total	$425,060

The above total is exclusive of the income derived from the college farms, the figures of which we have not been able to obtain.

Out of this amount was paid for College buildings & equipments	$100,000
Experimental farms and "	65,000
Total	$165,000

Leaving for school purposes alone the sum of $260,060. With this sum the college succeeded in graduating sixty six young men, at an average cost for each graduate, as shown by the figures, of $3,937 27.

WORSE AND WORSE,

This showing looks bad enough, and it is not to be wondered at, that at the time those who knew of the facts complained of the mismanagement of the institution and frightful amount of money that was being used to accomplish such a small amount of good. But bad as it was, it was nothing compared to what was to follow.

In 1872, H. N. Allister, Esq., the godfather of the college, and a gentleman who spent time, money and talient to establish it, died. He was succeeded by his son-in-law, General James A. Beaver, who has since that date been the home trustee, and, as such, the controling power in the management of the college. His word has been law and his influence omnipotent in its management. At the time he became connected with the college he knew its weakness, he understood the prejudices there were against it and the causes of those prejudices, and was aware of its financial failures and mismanagement. As an honest, faithful officer he should have set about correcting the abuses and reforming the mangement.

How did he do it?

Not by attempting to cut down useless extravagances at the college; not by trying to build it and return to the tax-payers of the State some equivalent for the moneys expended, but by appealing to the Legislature for further aid, which was granted, in the shape of an addition to the land scrip endowment of $60,813.20, making the entire endowment fund of the college $500,000, the interest on which at 6 per cent. or $30,000 per annum, the State obligated itself and pays regularly to the college. It is but fair to General Beaver, in this connection, to state at the time he succeeded to his father-in-law's place as the managing power of the college it had an indebtedness upon it of $80,000.

EACH GRADUATE COSTS $6,848 26.

During the ten years he has had control of its management the average number of students per year, according to its annual catalogues, has been 144. The average income from each student has been $59, making a total income to the college in the past ten years of $72,000. To this is to be added the interest arrising from the endowment fund $30,000 per year, making the total income, exclusive of profits arrising from four farms and individual donations, as follows:

From students	$72,000
" endowment fund	300,000
Total	$372,000

In 1878 the Legislature generously appropriated $80,000 to lift the indebtedness of the college heretofore referred to. Up to that time annual interest of that indebtedness amounts to $5,600, while from 1878 to 1878 would foot up in the aggregate to $28,000. This sum, together with the cost of building water works and a house for one of the professors, would be as follows:

For five years interest on debt	$28,000
" Professor's house	4,000
" Water works	25,000
Total	$57,000

With this fund General Beaver managed to have graduated in ten years forty-six students at an average cost for each graduate of $6,848 27.

These figures, startling as they are, are taken from the college records and given to the public, not to disparage the aims, objects or intents for which the institution was originally organized; not to decry the good it may do; not to cripple its usefulness, but to show how faithless its chief executive has been to the trust reposed in him in this matter. For ten years he has been the trusted head of its management and during all these ten years he has been receiving the State's money without any effort to return an equivalent for it or any idea of stopping the leak that has brought such repute to an institution that otherwise would command the respect and good wishes of all.

Neither do we refer to these figures to reflect upon the personal honesty of Gen Beaver, who being the principal adviser and executive head of the college, must bear the principal part of the the responsibility of its frightful mismanagement and shameless squandering of the public moneys, but to show the executive ability of the man whom Cameron and his ring of state bosses would force upon tax-payers as the chief executive of the commonwealth.

Contrast the executive ability of James A. Beaver as shown by the foregoing plain statement of facts with the executive ability of Robert E. Pattison as displayed in the management of the financial affairs of the city of Philadelphia, and then say for yourselves which is the proper person to elect as the chief executive of the State of Pennsylvania.

A REMARKABLE CASE.

DR. HARTMAN—Dear Sir. I am induced by a sense of duty to the suffering to make a brief statement of your remarkable cure of myself. I was a most miserable sufferer from the various annoying and distressing diseases of delicate persons, which caused me to be confined to my bed for a long time, being too weak to even bear my weight upon my feet. I was treated by the most reputable physicians in our city, each and all saying that they could do nothing for me. I had given up all hopes of ever being well. In this condition I began to take your *Manalin* and *Peruna*, and, I am most happy to say, in three months I was perfectly well—entirely cured without any appliances or support of any kind. Yours truly,

MRS. HENRY ELLIS.
No. 500 Scott St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Waterbury, Sept. 15.—It is reported this morning that four persons were killed by the tornado in Winstead last night. Thirteen houses and barns were wrecked.

One thousand one hundred and ten boys are cared for by the Girard college, Philadelphia.

Press Opinions.

The New York *Times*, a staunch Republican paper, has this to say concerning the defalcation of Phipps. The Independent, Stewart and Democratic journals should all copy this paragraph:

"Force is given to the general Independent movement by the break-up in the almshouse ring and the disclosure of the frauds and the thefts with which Phipps, the absconding Superintendent of that institution, is connected. The disclosures have two important effects—first, to convince hesitating voters of the need for reform, and, second, to exhibit the inside workings of the 'machine' system. Phipps was a leading man in the local Republican organization. He wanted to be Receiver of Taxes only a year or two ago, and would have been 'slated' for the nomination on the Republican ticket, and put up for the place under the local 'boss' direction, but for the discovery about that time the growth of independence concerning municipal affairs had made it impossible to elect such candidates. More disclosures and more arrests, it is confidently stated, are to follow, and it is certain that they will be in the same circle of politics; they must seriously reduce the number and efficiency of Mr. Cooper's most valued ward and division 'workers.'"

The *Herald*: The great strike of the iron mill operatives in and about Pittsburg has ended in a defeat for the strikers. Its cost to the men who participated in it has been long idleness, which always is demoralizing; much profanity and rum, which are also detrimental to character and health, and, lastly, they have lost about six million dollars in wages Who is to blame for this? The men struck while the prices of iron were falling. Who advised them to do it? Great strikes are never spontaneous. Somebody begins them and supplies whatever information, aside from the needs of operatives, they are based upon. The Pittsburg strikers, therefore, owe to themselves and their familes to find out who has stricken them into losing all they have lost and expose him, or them to the contempt and ostracism that the results justifiy.

The *Patriot*: The Hon. Charles S. Wolf in a speech at the Horticultural hall, Philadelphia, took the ground that the stalwart party now in power is not the republican party but is that same democratic party which was formerly distinguished form the true democracy by its enunciation of the doctrine that "to the victor belongs the spoils." Mr. Wolf probably had in mind the fact that Simon Cameron, John A. Logan, William Mahone and nearly all the managers of the stalwart organization were democrats in times gone by, that is, when the democrats were in power and dispensed the patronage of government. He believes that they carried their principles with them when they left the democratic party and are therefore democrats in disguise even unto this day. But they never had any principle unless aspiration for any public office and political power may be called by that name. Their efforts to build up a dynasty such as that which was foreshowed by the course of the 306 at Chicago sprang from their own selfishness and not from any doctrine announced or inculcated by the democratic party. Mr. Wolf, however, discriminates the present democratic party from that to which Cameron, Logan and Mahone formerly belonged. He declares that "the party of Trunkey, Coxe and Pattison" is much less to be feared than that of Cameron and his "democratic contingent." Indeed if we understand Mr. Wolf correctly he regards the party "of Trunkey, Coxe and Pattison" as the legitimate successor of that national democratic party which protested against the incipient spoils system that showed a slight growth under one of its own administrations. But Mr. Wolfe's point evidently is that the "independent republican" party is the only true republican organization and that Cameronism is simply the representative of that unprincipled element which the democratic party sloughed off years ago and which grew and flourished in the abnormal condition of politics during the civil war and the period of reconstruction. Mr. Wolfe is quite right in his description of the stalwart faction, but he will find true Jeffersonian republicanism only in "the party of Trunkey, Coxe and Pattison"—in the democratic party as it exists to-day throughout the Union.

A CASE OF CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.

A party of gentlemen were recently conversing at the Seergeant House, in Rome, Ga. The subject was circumstantial evidence. One gentleman remarked that if he were a juror on a case where life and liberty was at stake no circumstantial evidence, however strong and well connected, could influence him against the accused sufficiently to render a verdict of guilt. He said that he at one time being arraigned and tried for his life, and narrowly escaped an ignominious death. He had a difficulty at night with a young man, and was so exasperated that he threatened to kill him before morning. He went to his room, and his room-mate, observing his excited manner, asked him what was the matter. He replied that he had just had a difficulty with Ben Jones, and that he intended to kill him before he slept. His room-mate tried to quiet him, but he was determined and would listen to nothing.

He seized his pistol, rushed from his room and was soon on Jones' track. Within half an hour from the time he left his room with a pistol in his hand Jones was a dead man, weltering in the blood; a pistol shot had killed him just as the man who was hounding him was about to fire. Annoyed and confounded at seeing his intended victim fall simultaneous with the report of some other man's pistol, he rushed to the spot and bent over Jones' lifeless body, his own pistol still in hand, when a police appeared and arrested him. One barrel of the pistol he had was empty; all the others were loaded. Thus the evidence was conclusive, and after sentence had been passed on the innocent man the real culprit on his dying bed confessed his guilt.

LIFE IN THE EAST.

How the Guicowar of Baroda Enjoyed Himself.

[From the New York Hour.]

Once upon the throne of Baroda, Mulhar Rao seemed determined to make up for his miseries he had endured in jail. Surrounding him with courtiers and parasites, he abandoned himself to a life of appalling licentiousness. The State jewels which lay in the dark stone vaults of his palace were constantly worn by him in public. His person glittered with rubies, emeralds and diamonds, among which was the famous Brazilian stone known as the "Star of the South;" valued at half a million dollars. He filled his zenana with women drawn from all classes, and such was the recklessness he displayed, that he thought nothing of ordering his orderlies to sieze any woman he took a fancy to while driving through the streets. Fathers became afraid to trust their daughters in the streets; husbands kept their wives under lock and key. A short distance from the city there was a race course, in the centre of which stands a circle of tall palms. Mulhar Roa loved to drive outto this circle of palms, accompanied by a bevy of dancing women. At a signal his followers would surround the trees with a silk curtin to the height of a dozen feet from the ground. Then the women were driven into the enclosure, and the screams of laughter, the delighted shrieks of men, the shrill cries of women, told the passers-by that His Highness the Geakwar and his parasites were celebrating a saturnalia compared with which the mysteries of Eleusis must have been "fat, stale and unprofitable."

ABDALLAH PASHA SHOT DOWN.

London, Sept. 20.—The *Times* in its second edition, has a dispatch from Cairo announcing that Abdallah Pasha, the commander of Demietta, has been shot by his own soldiers.

London, Sept. 20.—The *Times*, in its second edition, prints the following:

Cairo, Sept. 20.—The following account of the collapse of Abdallah Pasha's resistance has been received: Abdallah summoned his black regiment and said he expected them to fight till the last. He declared that Arabi had turned traitor and fled, but that Kafr-el-Dwar was making a heroic resistance. The soldiers asked why they should risk their lives for Arabi and Abdallah. The latter replied that they were not fighting for him but for their religion and their country and the caliph. They should be ready, he said, to die, as he was. The soldiers replied, "Then die!" and shot him through the stomach.

PEACE IN EGYPT.

Rebels by the Thousands Surrender to the British.

Alexandria, Sept. 19.—Abdallah Pasha, commander at Damietta, has requested that an officer be sent to inform him of recent events. This is considered as foreshadowing the surrender of Damietta before long.

Alexandria, Sept. 19.—From 10 o'clock Monday morning until late in the afternoon bodies of infantry, cavalry and artillery continued to pour in from Aboukir and surrender their arms. There are many more to come. The ironclads Minotaur, Sultan, Inconstant, and Achilles, and the gunboats Falcon and Condor sailed eastward this morning and are now anchored off Aboukir. The forts there will be occupied by sailors and marines. Altogether 23,000 men from various forts have made submission at Kafr-el-Dwar. The telegraphic censorship has been abolished. Abdallah Pasha telegraphed to-day that he never intended to disobey the orders of the khedive, and intimated his readiness to surrender. He says he awaits the khedive's orders.

A BATTLE BETWEEN CATTLE HERDERS.

St. Louis, Sept. 22.—A special from Denver, Col., giving the particulars of a six-sided combat between cowboys has just reached here. George Howard, owner of a herd of 3,000 cattle, and John Keeley, owner of a herd of 4,000, were driving eastward, in company, from Arizona, North of Trinidad, Col., on the plains, the two herds were to separate. Howard was to take the old Santa Fe track to Kansas City, and Keeley was to drive northward to Denver. On the route accidental exchanges of cattle had been made, and Howard insisted on having his stock out, but was unwilling to deliver Keeley's, and it was finally agreed to settle the matter by a battle, in which six picked men from each party participated. At the first fire four men were instantly killed. Geo. Lester, of Keeley's party, was shot through the hip. One of Howard's men fell with a ball through his head, and two others of the same party were shot through the heart. Dismayed the Howard party with the exception of their employer fled to their camp. Keeley then rode up to Howard and proposed that they should fight it out. Howard declined, saying he had understood the matter to have been settled according to the terms of the battle made beforehand. This settles the matter and an equitable exchange of cattle was then made. The dead men were buried by other men from both parties, and the drivers, with their herds in charge, separated for their respectives routes.

RAILROAD DISASTER.

Agram, Sept. 23.—While a mixed passenger and baggage train was crossing the River Drave, near Ezzek, a part of the bridge fell in and the engine and baggage cars were pitched into the river. Fifteen soldiers were drowned and thirty others were injured. The accident is attributed to high water.

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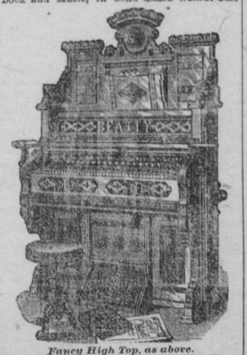

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No matter what your feelings or symptoms are, what the disease or ailment is, use Hop Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick, but if you only feel bad or miserable, use Hop Bitters at once. It may save your life. Hundreds have been saved by so doing. $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 passing through the city are cordially invited to visit the store, and make free use of its conveniences; leaving their luggage under check at any of the doors, or in the Luggage Room in the Department of Public Comfort.

Really we meant to have this important department in full operation before everybody got back from sea and mountain. It is made for strangers; and they seem to enjoy it, so far as it has got. It consists of a free Reading Room for gentlemen, a free Resting Room for ladies, free writing-facilities in both, closets, and other little conveniences; a soda and mineral-water fountain that isn't free; and a lunch-room to be added.

We make the great public welcome there, beyond the wont of any other house, so far as we know. We think it will pay us to look after Public Comfort a little, as a means of advertising. There's nothing sly or crooked about it. We want visitors to Philadelphia to have a good time, *and to connect our store with it.*

New things are coming, and fall trade is already begun. New things do not come all together. They come in a steady stream from now till Christmas. And they go in the same way. They have to. You may easily believe it, when you see our house full all the time, of goods and of people taking them away. It would be hardly worth speaking of so obvious a fact, but for the moral; which is: Buy when you find what you want; for tomorrow somebody else will be after it.

New things will crowd upon us now for mention every day. Only a few can get into the papers, except in the most general way. It will be fair to come for whatever you want, and expect to find it.

New foreign wraps have come. There are jersey coats, jersey ulsterettes, pelisses, and others. The writer of this hasn't even seen them. He has only heard of the flutter they are going to make.

Wonderful silks have come. But we must say more about the least of them than we have time for today.

We have neither time nor knowledge today to go into particulars. This is only an early notice that the store is filling up with goods for fall.

We need to say further to you who live at a distance that you needn't go to the city every time you want anything. We take so much pains to send you what you want, that you risk little in writing for goods. Let us know, as nearly as you can, what you want, and we will send you samples and prices, or take other means of finding out exactly what you do want.

John Wanamaker.

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

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IS ALREADY OPEN for inspection—with much more on the way—which huge stock has been selected with extreme care, under the most favorable circumstances, and is believed to be as choice a collection of THE LATEST NOVELTIES, as well as the best and most reliable STAPLE FABRICS, as can be found in the American market.

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