The Largest, Cheapest and Best Paper PUBLISHED IN CENTRE COUNTY.

THE CENTRE DEMOCRAT is pub

whole people.

Payments made within three months will be considered in advance.

No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at option of publishers.

Papers going out of the county must be paid for in advance.

Papers going out of the county must be paid for in advance.

Any person procuring us tencash subscribers will be sent a copy free of charge.

Our extensive circulation makes this paper an unsually reliable and profitable medium foranvertising.

We have the most ample facilities for JOB WORK and are prepared to print all kinds of Books, Tracts, Programmes, Posters, Commercial printing, &c., in the finest style and at the lowest possible rates.

All advertisements for a less term than three months 20 cants per line for the first three insertions, and 5 cents a line for each additional insertion. Special notices one-half more.

Locat Notices, in local columns, 10 cents per line.

A liberal discount is made to persons advertising by the quarter, half year, or year, as follows:

SPACE OCCUPIED. One inch (or 12 lines this type)...
Two inches.....

Three inches..... Quarter column (or 5 inches)... Half column (or 10 inches) ... One column (or 20 inches).... Foreign advertisements must be paid for before insertion, except on yearly contracts, when half-yearly payments in advance will be required.
POLITICAL NOTICES, 150 cents per line each insertion Nothing inserted for less than 50 cents.
BUSINESS NOTICES, in the editorial columns, 15 centy per line, each insertion.

Trouble in Camp.

The Philadelphia Press, after stting down and carefully counting the cost, has come to the conclusion mat its party is making a vital mistake in permitting any of its members to boldly rob the beneficiaries—the office holders. The Press can kick up just as much dust as it pleases and yet the "roluntary (!) contributions" will be asked for all the same. But listen:

The second circular sent out by the Congressional Committee at Washington tears the last thin veil from the "voluntary contributions" of which its chairman twaddles, and leaves the exactions of the Committee nothing but compulsory assessments, both in fact and in pame. When the Committee, in its name. When the Committee, in its second dun, notes "with surprise" that the exactions of the first circular have the exactions of the first circular have been overlooked, expresses a hope that the "only reason for such failure" is inattention, and demands by "return of mail a voluntary contribution of 2 per cent. of your annual compensation as a substantial proof of your earnest desire" for Republican success—the plain language of the political highwayman is employed, and the spirit, if not the letter of Federal statute, is violated.

A Republican newspaper might con-

A Republican newspaper might con-template with reasonable equanimity template with reasonable equanimity
the injury which the members of the
Committee do their own personal records by issuing a circular like this,
dead in the face of rising popular opposition; but the harm does not stop
there. The Republican party is injured.
This is much; but it is more that every
such circular adds its share to the popusuch circular adds its share to the popular misconception that office under the Government carries with it special party responsibility; that, while in other employers to demand political service is scandalous, in a Government officer it is to be expected that he shall pay for his footing by partisan services in money or in labor. Reform is impossible until this idea is uprooted, until it is understood that no employer can put an American citizen under any political obligation whatever. The Republican party in this State has set its foot on the theory that public office can be a partisan perquisite. The entire practice of levying assessments has been condemned by both wings of the party, and the practical way to carry out the scandalous, in a Government officer it and the practical way to carry out the party platform is to pay no assessments.

From which we are led to infer that "My Dear Hubbel" is so peculiarly constituted that with profound equanimity he can look complacently upon the contortions of the poor victims now strung upon the political rack, and as he directs his minions to tighten the screws, exclaims involuntarily,

"What fools are mankind And how strangely inclined!"

Owned by the Machine.

Pennsylvania has been cursed long enough with machine rule years a combination of political janiza-ries, as tyrannical as their namesakes which once dominated Turkey, have controlled our State, and all the coun-ties where their power reached. Their rule has been offensive, insolent, cor-rupting. The greater bosses have dic-tated nominations, while their lieu-ternatic part them through at the belief tenants put them through at the ballot box; neither Constitution, nor law, standing in their way when they wish to count the votes for their nominees. They can always figure up the returns to suit their chief; and they snap their fingers at the good-natured voters while they swindle them. For fifteen years they have taught the doctrine that public office is not a public trust, but a per-quisite to reward partisans, and a place where the holder is to make money. Their preaching and practice have rear-ed in our State a race of professional politicians who have grown rich without work; are clothed in purple and fine linen, and fare sumptuously every day.

Many of them have jumped up suddenly from the slums to brown stone fronts; from the driver of a garbage cart to a four-in-hand. Plundering the taxpayers is probably the least of their offending. is probably the least of their offending, they have debauched our politics until it fairly stinks with corruption. One would naturally suppose we have had enough of this sort of thing, but the bosses themselves do not think so. They ask the burdened taxpayers to give them a new lease of power, and put forward Beaver to catch the votes.—Doylestown Democrat.

Senator Hill's Career.

OME OF THE ATTRIBUTES OF THE DYD STATESMAN.

Benjamin Harvey Hill was bod in Jasper county, Georgia, Septemt 14, 1823. After receiving preliminty instruction in public and private chools in the neighborhood he entited the University of Georgia, at thens, in 1841, from which institution agraduated with both houses the constitution of graduated with both houses the constitution of the second was also as the second with the second was also as the second was 1841, from which institution of graduated with first honors three ears later. He went into politics very early, being a member of the Georgi Legislature early in the fifties. He is gan his career as a member of the American party. In 1855, when he was 32 ears old, he was beaten for Congress b a majority of 70 votes in a total pol of nearly 14,000. His reputation as a lawyer and as a stump speaker hadmade him very popular throughout Gorgia, and in 1857 he was nominated for governor by the American parts and ran against Joe Brown, his coleague in the Senate in his last days. Brown beat him by some 10,000 votes but Hill gained in popularity, although he lost the election. He was nominated for a presidential elector on the Fillmore ticket in 1856, and agair on the Bell and Everett ticket in 1860.

and against the Bell and Everett ticket in 1860.

Like a good many other prominent men i Georgia, he was bitterly opposed to the secession of that state from the Unian, and voted against it in the convenion, but he, with the others followed the state of the recession had been ed the state after secession had been deided upon. He entered political rether than military life in the consther than military life in the conlederacy, beginning as a member of the
confederate provisional Congress, and
was subsequently one of the senators
from Georgia while the confederacy
lasted. He was in prison for a short
time at Lafayette at the close of the
confederacy, and then returned to
Georgia to practice law. Although he
at once jumped into the largest practice
in Georgia, the fascinations of political
life were so great that he consented to life were so great that he consented to run for representative in the forty-fourth Congress and was elected, and fourth Congress and was elected, and re-elected to the forty-fifth, and while a member was elected to the Senate and resigned from the House. His term as senator would have expired next March. He and Senator Brown were rival can-didates twenty-five years ago for gover-

nor and were always upon opposite sides in Georgia politics up to the time of the secession of that state, and they were finally brought together when Brown was elected to the Senate in place of Gen. Gordon, who had resigned. When they met in the Senate their lifelong political differences seemed only to make more strong the attachment which was visible to all. They chose seats in the Senate side by side. Hill never made a speech to which Brown was not an attentive listener, nor did Brown ever speak unless Hill was present, ex-cepting, indeed, when Hill was kept

away by sickness.

Hill was a man of large brain and of rather quick temper. His personal encounter with a fellow senator in the Confederate Congress was one of the tragic incidents of that body. He had however in his older years heen able to however in his older years been able to control his temper, and had mellowed greatly. There was no man on the Democratic side for whom the Republicans had a higher personal regard, and while he grew day by day seemingly more radical in his Democracy, and came to be recognized as one of the leading men in the Senate of the socalled Bourbon faction, yet his personal relations with senators on the Republi-can fide were so kindly and pleasant that his bitter invectives never left any that his bitter invectives never left any personal sting. He even became pleasantly acquainted and associated with Mahone, a thing that at the time of their encounter on the floor of the Senate in the spring of 1881 would have seemed almost impossible. Hill's sudden discovery of the fatal disease last summer undoubtedly gave him more concern than he ever exhibited. He took his seat in the Senate at the beginning of the session, as Matt Carpenter did a year ago, knowing that he was ter did a year ago, knowing that he was a doomed man. Yet he betrayed no sign of fear or apprehension. His philo-sophy of life seemed to be broad enough to enable him, as it did Carpenter, not only to accept the inevitable without repining, but also with such large show of cheerfulness as to deceive his friends,

They Don't Like It.

The stalwart journals are not at all out. pleased with the official record of Conpretend ignorance of the situation. It is troller Pattison. The fact that under so plain that he who runs may read, and his upright and vigilant administration of the important municipal office which he has filled for nearly five years the reduced, the expenditures of the city government largely lessened and the tax rate materially lowered, gives them no pleasure whatever. "He is an honest man," they admit, "but what of that?" they ask. "There are plenty of honest men who cannot be elected governor," they reply. But it often hapernor," they reply. But it often hap-pens that men of sterling integrity in private life are debauched when they become officeholders, they do not hold the public interest as of the same sanc-tity as private right; or in an evil hour they succumb to the arts and importunities of personal and political friends. Robert E. Pattison's public career, how-ever, proves him to be not only an honest man but one who cannot be swerved from his integrity by any influences however powerful. On this very account he is the man whom the people prefer for the highest office in their gift; and most likely for the same reason he does not suit the tastes of the stalwart editors. The latter would have been suited by a Democratic candidate whose public acts did not prove him a man of high moral courage. They don't like Pattison's record, but just what to do about it is their difficulty. It is as unassailable as the character of the man is unimpeachable.—Harrisburg Patriot.

"Do BOLDLY what you do at all" Boldly do we affirm that Kidney-Wort is the great remedy for liver, bowels and ask the burdened taxpayers to give them a new lease of power, and put forward Beaver to catch the votes.—Doylestown Democrat.

Peruna is a sure cure for biliousness and kidney complaints; it has no equal

More Trouble for the Stalwarts.

The Stalwarts of the state are meeting with greater troubles than they an ticipated in securing the endorsement of Cameron and the ring, through the success of their candidate, Beaver. The revolt of the white Independents has produced unexpected fruit, and the colored voter is coming to the front, vigorously demanding the right to vote as he pleases. Ever since the enfran-chisement of the negro as a voter a few of the pretended leaders, who, if they have not more brains have more bras than the average colored voter, have assumed to direct and dictate how the entire colored vote shall be cast, and have gone so far as to demand and re-ceive pay for their influence in controlling that vote. Tiring of being used as the marketable property of W. D. For-ten, W. L. Nesbit and a few others who have captured the organization of the Equal Rights League, to run it for their individual advantage, the colored voters of Pittsburgh last week held a meeting to protest against the actions of these assumed leaders. Mr. Smith. colored assumed leaders. Mr. Smith. colored candidate for jury commissioner, was the principal speaker, and denounced the way in which the State League is operated. The resolutions denounce "Forten, Nesbit and the entire machine," and declare that the "State League has made its last sale of the colored voters of Allegheny City to the bosses of Philadelphia." The colored voters of Wilkesbarre on Saturday last held a similar indignation meeting, and held a similar indignation meeting, and did not stop at denouncing the leaders who were making arrangements to sell their votes, but went farther and de-clared their intention to support the Independent Republican ticket, which they declare is the representative of the underlying principles of the Republi-

can party.

In addition to the revolt among the colored men of Pittsburgh and Wilkes-barre, a colored Pattison club was last week organized in Harrisburg with a membership of twenty-four, and to cap the climax of negro independence, a new paper called the *Spectator*, owned and edited by colored men, has made its appearance in Philadelphia, flying at its mast the entire Independent ticket. The *Spectator* is said to be backed financially by Robert Purvis and James Stills, two of the most influential colored men in the state. It is particularly bitter against Forten, Nesbit, Casey & Co., whom it charges with making money by the sale of the colored vote at every

election. Mr. Cooper will need to be looking closely along his lines, for when there is trouble in the colored ranks there is good cause for uneasiness in the camp of the bosses.—Lancaster Intelligence

The Way To Win.

THE SIMPLE ISSUE IN PENNSYLVANIA.

When ex-Attorney General Lear, of Pennsylvania, an Independent from con-Pennsylvania, an Independent from conviction, but in practice a Stalwart, said to a newspaper correspondent that "General Beaver can only be elected by the aid of Democratic votes" he spoke the language of truth and soberness, as he well-knew. The difference in numbers between the Democratic and Republican parties in that state at the last presidential election was something over 37,000 votes, and no Pennsylvania politician would to-day hazard his reputation by the prediction that Stewart's vote will fall below these figures. On the will fall below these figures. On the contrary, the Independent candidate is more likely to poll over than under twice that number rendering it impossible for Beaver to succeed, unless by the aid of Democratic votes cast openly for him, or thrown upon a Labor candidate so as not to count against him. That efforts in both these directions are being made by the Stalwart leaders is known to everybody. Cameron's henchmen are straining every nerve to turn the Labor convention, soon to assemble in Philadelpdia, into a Republican side show, which shall nominate a new candidate, to be a Democrat, in order to secure Democratic votes. In pursuance of this line of action Mr. Cameron selected all his pension clerks lately appointed from Democratic counties, locating them where he thought they would do the most good. No secret is made of his political scheme nor is there any attempt to disguise the fact that the election of Reaver depends entirely uncertainty. tion of Beaver depends entirely upon the ability of the Stalwarts to carry it out. No Democratic leader or voter can whoever of his own accord walks into the tray, or allows himself to be persuaded by any man for any reason, does so with his eyes wide open. All the Pennsylvania Democrats have to do to win a great victory in this fight is to attend to their own business and leave the Republican factions alone, organize thoroughly in every voting precinct, and bring out a full Democratic vote. The excellence of the Democratic nominations will secure the votes of many who never before supported the party's ticket, as well as of others who rarely aid its election; but even such assistance, welcome as it is, will not be necessary if the Democrats do their duty. Surely, for the good name of the Democratic party —for the reputation of all parties—there for the reputation of all parties—there is but one John Kelley. So far he has had no imitators.

Take Warning. Our entire stock of Fall and Winter goods, in the line of Clothing Boot and Shoes, is all in now at the Boston Clothing House, just opened in Reynolds' Block opposite Brockerhoff House Belle-fonte, Pa. Remember the stock of overcoats, business and dress suits, boots and shoes, is the largest and most elegant ever seen in this section, and made up expressly for this branch in our wholesale establishment in Boston, by the most skillful mechanics, and better made up then any Rochester clothing, as claimed by some parties, and at prices which will be pretty near half they used to have to pay for them. All we have to say, call before you buy in any other place, for your own benefit at the Boston Clothing House just opened in Reynolds' Block, Bellefonte, Pa. 34-4t. coats, business and dress suits, boots and

I PAID \$150 to my doctor and was no better. I then took a few bottles of PERUNA which cured me.

A Thorough Overhauling.

The Philadelphia Press said the other day that at the next Congress "the tariff will receive the most thorough overhaul-ing it has had since 1864." The coolness with which papers like the *Press* make such utterances is remarkable, as is also the coolness with which, when made, they are received by the Republicans.

If a Democratic paper were to promise, speaking for a Democratic Congress, "the most thorough overhauling of the tariff that it has had since 1864," such a howl of indignant dissent would go up, not only from Republican editors and stumper, but from their rank and file, as would set the whole state, if not the entire country, in a ferment.

Garfield by his votes and speeches in Congress had shown himself a From

Congress had shown himself a Free Trader. Hancock, on the other hand, could not be quoted as having ever said a word to indicate that he was antagon istic to the protective theory. He is, besides, a Pennsnlvanian, and as such naturally a tariff man. Yet papers like the Press daily urged the workingmen that in voting for Hancock they would be voting to "thoroughly overhaul" and overturn the tariff, while in in voting for Garfield they would be voting to retain it in its present. "honest and effective it in its present "honest and effective shape.' In this way—by this grossly dishonorable misrepresentation, thousands were influenced to withhold their support from the man of their choice. Winfield Scott Hancock, and accord it to Garfield. With what result? With the result of victory for Garfield, and the acknowledgment from the *Press*, now not only that the tariff is unfair, unwiedly, burdensome and sadly in need of revision, but that it is the distinct pur pose of their party at the next session of Congress to give it the "most thorough overhauling it has had since 1864." Workingmen were asked to yote for Garfield in 1880 to prevent the tariff from being interfered with. They asked in 1882 to vote for Beaver to make sure of its being modified. The party which two years ago represented the tariff to be the bulwark of labor's safety, a thing it would be almost sacrilege to touch, is glad enough now to beg support on the ground that, if they receive support, and are victorious, then Congress will make amends for the crimes of the late session by giving the tayiff (the post session, by giving the tariff "the most overhauling it has had since

thorough overhauling it has had since 1864" at the next.

Democrats properly look upon the ne groes as the dupes of Republican tricksters. They see them support that party, year ster year, when not one in twenty of its white members but holds the entire race in hearty contempt, and would almost as lief sit at table and would almost as lief sit at table with an ourang-outang as with one of them. Yet the negroes are no more dupes than are the white workingmen who permit themselves to be inveigled into supporting Republican ringsters, because they are tariff men and want to see the tariff sustained. The tariff has see the tariff sustained. The tariff ha been the excuse for more demagoguery than has been bred in all the other par

ties, or attempts at the organization of parties, the country has ever had. On the desk on which this article is written lies open a copy of the July is sue of the Free Trade Bulletin, a journa published by the New York Free Trade League, and which, as its name indi-cates, is devoted wholly to the advocacy of Free Trade. In it is contained an "address delivered before the New York Free Trade Club, June 13, 1882," by Capt. John Codman, on "the Iniquity of a Protective Tariff." Captain Codman is one of the most positive and outspoken free traders in the country; yet in this address, after calling atten-tion to the fact that the "noisiest dis-ciples of the doctrine of protection are frequently the most ready to excuse the importation of Chinese and other cheap labor," says:

"The advocates of Free Trade cannot be accused of any such duplicity. T doctrine, carried to its finality, as so circumstances will admit with hus ing interests," &c., &c. Here is one of the rankest of the enemies of a protectthe rankest of the enemies of a protective tariff, who don't want to change it until it can be done "with justice to existing interests." The Press, on the other hand, promises that it is to have a "thorough overhauling" right away, which, being in effect an admission that "justice to existing interests" calls for it right away, is fairly construable as emphatic free trade doctrine as Captain Codman's.

to, and probably may, result in fewer of them being lured by empty or dishon-est tariff harangues into giving their countenance and votes to Cameronism and Arthurism, and all their attendant

The Outlook on the Northern Tier.

A Republican writing to the Philadelphia Press says: "I have recently been traveling through the counties of Potter, Tioga and Bradford, and have been taking pains to get the expressions of the Republicans on the present deplora-ble condition of the Republican party in this State. You would be surprised to know how well informed the people are on this subject. I find Independents wherever I have been, and the Republicans who are giving their support to this Independent movement are not disappointed office-seekers, but quite the contrary; they are Republicans who never before knew what it was to oppose their party. They now say they are not responsible for the present break in the party, but claim that Cameron, Quay & Co., are, they having ruled the party in such a manner and by such in this State. You would be surprised party in such a manner and by such methods as to drive them from it. They have been waiting in vain to have the much-desired reform brought about within the party lines, but they say the last regular State Convention showed last regular State Convention showed no signs of reform steps being taken, and consequently feel justifiable in taking the position they have. They hold Hoyt's administration responsible for the pardoning of Kemble and others, and say a vote for General Beaver—standing on the platform which he does —a part of which "heartily approves Governor Hoyt's administration," would be a vindication of the members of the Pardon Board for their action in par-Pardon Board for their action in par doning these men."

Peaches ten cents a bushel in Texas.

Warnings to Workingmen.

We should think existing industrial conditions in Pennsylvania, especially in Allegheny county, would deter Democratic workingmen from giving aid and comfort, either directly or indirectly to the Cameron machine. They have certainly not forgotten the appeals of the manufacturers in 1880, that "Garfield's election means higher wages and steady work; Hancock's election means lower wages or idleness." That is the way it was put by the manufacturers, who were devoted partisans of the Cameron machine. How has this pledge been kept? Let existing labor conditions answer. Thousands of workingmen are idle, and the pinch of want is We should think existing industrial men are idle, and the pinch of want i men are lide, and the pinch of want is beginning to be felt in some quarters. Wages have not kept pace with the in-creased cost of living, although the bountiful harvests give promise these conditions may be improved—in the future.

Remembering these facts, we cannot see how Republican and Democratic workingmen can be induced to come to the relief of the Cameron machine. It is undoubtedly in distress because people will be allowed. ple will no longer submit to its corrupt and tyrannical rule; but it should look for relief only to those who have profifor relief only to those who have profited by its long possession of power. Certainly not to the workingmen, who have been deluded by promises and whose present idleness is proof of the way these promises have been wrecked by the very men who are at the head of the Cameron machine in Allegheny county. We make no class appeal for the votes of workingmen. Let them vote as their judgment commands; but it is a duty to warn Democratic workingit is a duty to warn Democratic working men against a repetition of the same sort of trickery and falsehood by which they were defrauded of the honest ex pression of their sentiments at the elections of 1878 and 1880.

Cooper's Bluff.

Harrisburg Patriot

Mr. Cooper's assertion that Beaver that the Grand Army of the Republic with him" is likely to put that society on its mettle. It is an organization which claims to be entirely non-political and it is not at all likely to take any action publicly or secretly which will make it the partisan of any candidate for public office. Such a course would disrupt and destroy the organization. It is therefore plain that Mr. Cooper does not hold that card and it is also equally certain that he miscelle his equally certain that he miscalls his hand so far as the National Guard is concerned. The Democrats in that body have no more idea of assisting Mr. Cameron to pull his chesnuts out of the fire than they have of using their arms to establish a monarchical form arms to establish a monarchical form of government. Col. H. N. Guthrie, of iver's brigade, voiced the sentiment of the democratic soldiers of the Na tional Guard the other day when he declared that he would vote and work for Pattison and that the report that he would support Beaver was "a he and ipsult"

As for the labor element, Mr. Cooper's faith in its credulity and gullibility is likely to be shaken before the ides of November shall have come. The work ing people hate boss rule with a perfect hatred and now that they are told by hatred and now that they are told by the stalwart chairman that by throwing away their votes on a labor candidate they will insure the election of the candidate of the bosses they are fully forewarned of the pitfall into which corrupt and designing men would lead them. They will probably resent the imputation upon their intelligence and fidelity with a many carrier to the fine of the carrier of fidelity with as much indignation as the democratic soldiers of the National Guard.

Holding the Republican Party Responsible.

om the Buffalo Courier. (Dem

Now that the Republican Congress has increased the ordinary appropriations nearly \$78,000,000, the Republican papers are trying to show that the party which has a majority in both Houses is not responsible for legislation. This plea should not be allowed. We are willing to concede that individual Democrats have voted with the Republicans in favor of certain measures of extrava emphatic free trade doctrine as Captain Codman's.

Let workingmen give these facts a little thought. They are worthy of it, for they are facts from the record—facts indisputable. They certainly ought to, and probable may result in tewer of the condensation of the second majority in the House of Representation of the condensation of the condensa tatives where appropriation bills originate, and the whole organization of that body is Republican. The committees that prepare legislation to be submitted to the House are strongly Republican. On every occasion when the Republicans had a strictly partisan point to make they carried it. They did not lack strength in a single contested election case to out the Percentic Contion case to oust the Democratic Con

gressman and put a Republican in his place, when they thought it best to do so. They had presided over the House a Speaker who was a rough and ready partisan, willing at any moment to override parliamentary law to forward the wishes of the Republican leaders. Now that they have had things their own way so long we insist upon it that they shall take to themselves the praise or blame due to their work. They showed no lack of courage when they changed the rules arbitrarily to force a vote on a South Carolina election case; let them not try to sneak meanly out of their responsibility now that the day of reck-oning is at hand. In the face of a Democratic minority they were bullies; we trust they will not prove cowards in the face of the public.

Cameron's Overthrow Must be Complete.

New York Times, Rep.

It is well understood that there is a very widespread irritation among Pennsylvania Republicans at the offensive and selfish dictation of Cameron. The feeling extends far beyond the ranks of those who are now avowedly Independents, and it is among these disaffected but hesitating voters that the Independents should be at work. They will find the minions of their adversaries already in that field, sparing no effort, neglecting no occasion, lavish in promises and everywhere active to hold wavering and discontented Republicans

loyal to their present master. The In dependents should be no less active and zealous to fill these half hearted converts with the full measure of faith and carry them in triumph into their own fold. They will not be true to their great opportunity and the cause of political freedom and reform if they content themselves with merely defeating General Beaver. If Cameron is overmatched by a narrow majority he will live to ronew the fight. His overthrow should be made so disastrous and complete as to leave him among the hears of slain on the field, politically dead beyond all hope of resuscitation.

Mormon Insane Asylum.

IN ENGLISH GENTLEMAN'S EXPERIENCE AT SALT LAKE CITY.

SALT LAKE CITY, August 23.—This morning Hon, G. A. Tucker, an English gentleman from New South Wales, with letters of introduction to the Governors of States, asking permission to visit the insane asylums and jails, published a letter in the Tribune giving a description of his visit to the Utah Insane Asylum here. Vesterday to the Vesterday to the visit to the Utah Insane Asylum here. here. Yesterday accompanied by United States Marshal Ireland and Mr. Neal, of Louisville, Ky., the father-in-law of Gov. Murray, Mr. Tucker visited this asylum, which is under the charge of Dr. Seymour B. Young, nephew of Brigham Young, and three Mormon Commissioners.

Commissioners.

Mr. Tucker says he found 21 patients
—9 females and 12 males—in the most
filthy condition imaginable. Some were
in iron cages outside the main building,
while others were in irons, bound hand
and foot. Of these patients two were
perfectly sane, and have no idea why
they are confined. One of these sane
persons is a man named Sherman, who
has been confined for ten years. He persons is a man named Sherman, who has been confined for ten years. He was robbed of his wife by a Mormon polygamist and has been confined in this place ever since. He appears to be a gentleman who has seen better days, and is from the East. This man is in one of the cages in the yard, which he has fixed in a tasty manner with crude tools of his own make.

A daughter of John Taylor was for-

A daughter of John Taylor was for-

A daughter of John Taylor was for-merly confined in this asylom, but has been removed to a private house. Her insanity was caused by her father en-deavoring to force her into polygamy. The inmates of the institution are punished with a club and strap—the club for men, the strap for women. Mr. Tucker closes by saying: "I have, dur-ing the last four months, visited four asylums in New South Wales three in asylums in New South Wales three in asylums in New South Wales, three in Victoria, two in Adelaide, two in Tasmania, three in New Zealand, one in Honolulu, three in California, one in Nevada and the one in Utah, and in no interests here. I instance have I seen sights so terrible as those of to-day."

LYDIA E. PINKHAM, whose benevolent ace is shadowed in almost every paper we pick up, appears to have discovered what Addison calls "The grand elixir,

to support the spirits of human nature."
It is quite evident that she has the patent and has secured the contract for making over and improving the invalid corps of American Womanhood.—Globe.

THE thirty-seven Pennsylvania delcgates, who belonged to the "old guard" at Chicago, and who are either holding office, seeking office, or in jail. have not yet received their "306 medals."

New Advertisement.



This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competitation with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER, 106 Wallst., N. Y.

SKIN DISEASES CURED!

By Dr. Frazier's Magic Ointment. Cures as if by magic, Pimples, Black Heads or Grubs, Blotches and Eruptions on the face, leaving the skin clent, healthy and beautiful. Also cures Itch, Barber's Itch, Salt Kheum, Tetter, Kingworm, Seald Head, Chapped Hands, Sore Nipples, sore Lips, old, obstinate Ulcers and Sores, &c.

ever discovered.

Sent by mail on receipt of price, Fifty Cents,
HENRY & Co., Sele Propr's
62 Vessey St., New York,
For Blind, Bleeding, Itching or Ulcerated Piles Dr
William's Innian Onvalues is a sure cure. Price
\$1.00, by mail. For sale by Druggiets.

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KIDNEY-WORT HAS BEEN PROVED
The SUREST CURE for
KIDNEY DISEASES. Does a lame back or disordered urine indi-cate that you are a victin ? THEN DO NOT HESITATE, use Kidney-Wort at once, (drug-gists recommend it) and it will speedily over-come the disease and restors houlthy action. Ladies for compla and weaknesses, Ridney-Worts as it will act promptly and eafely Either Sex. Incontinence, retent KIDNEY-WORT