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A LIVE PAPER—devoted to the interests of the whole people.

Payments made within three months will be considered in advance.

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

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

Editorial notices 15 cents per line. Local 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)..... \$5 00

Two inches..... 7 00

Three inches..... 9 00

Quarter column (or 5 inches)..... 12 00

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POLITICAL NOTICES, 15 cents per line each insertion. Nothing inserted for less than 10 cents.

BUSINESS NOTICES, in the editorial columns, 15 cents per line, each insertion.

Trouble in Camp.

The Philadelphia Press, after stinging down and carefully counting the cost, has come to the conclusion that its party is making a vital mistake in permitting any of its members to boldly rob the beneficiaries—the office holders.

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 name.

When the Committee, in its second run, notes "with surprise" that 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 contemplate 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 popular misconception that office under the Government carries with it special party responsibility; that, while in other employments 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 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. For fifteen years a combination of political janizaries, as tyrannical as their namesakes which once dominated Turkey, have controlled our State, and all the counties where their power reached. Their rule has been offensive, insolent, corrupting. The greater bosses have dictated nominations, while their lieutenants 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 perquisite to reward partisans, and a place where the holder is to make money. Their preaching and practice have reared 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; 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.

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

Senator Hill's Career.

SOME OF THE ATTRIBUTES OF THE D'D STATESMAN.

Benjamin Harvey Hill was born in Jasper county, Georgia, September 14, 1823. After receiving preliminary instruction in public and private schools in the neighborhood he entered the University of Georgia, at Athens, in 1841, from which institution he graduated with first honors three years later. He went into politics very early, being a member of the Georgia Legislature early in the fifties. He began his career as a member of the American party. In 1855, when he was 32 years old, he was beaten for Congress by a majority of 70 votes in a total pool of nearly 14,000.

His reputation as a lawyer and as a stump speaker had made him very popular throughout Georgia, and in 1857 he was nominated for governor by the American party, and ran against Joe Brown, his colleague 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 again on the Bell and Everett ticket in 1860.

Like a good many other prominent men in Georgia, he was bitterly opposed to the secession of that state from the Union, and voted against it in the convention, but he, with the others followed the state after secession had been decided upon. He entered political life after military life in 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 run for representative in the forty-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 candidates twenty-five years ago for governor 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, excepting, 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 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 gray by day seemingly more radical in his Democracy, and came to be recognized as one of the leading men in the Senate of the so-called Bourbon faction, yet his personal relations with senators on the Republican side were so kindly and pleasant 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 a doomed man. Yet he betrayed no sign of fear or apprehension. His philosophy 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, even his family.

More Trouble for the Stalwarts.

A Thorough Overhauling.

The Philadelphia Press said the other day that at the next Congress "the tariff will receive the most thorough overhauling 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 stumpers, 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 Free Trader. Hancock, on the other hand, could not be quoted as having ever said a word to indicate that he was antagonistic to the protective theory. He is, besides, a Pennsylvanian, and as such naturally a tariff man. Yet papers like the Press daily urged the workmen that in voting for Hancock they would be voting to "thoroughly overhaul" and overturn the tariff, while in voting for Garfield they would be voting to retain 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, unwieldy, burdensome and sadly in need of revision, but that it is the distinct purpose 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 vote 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 tariff "the most thorough overhauling it has had since 1864" at the next.

Democrats properly look upon the negroes as the dupes of Republican tricksters. They see them support that party, year after 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 with an orang-outang as with one of them. Yet the negroes are no more dupes than are the white workmen 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 been the excuse for more demagoguery than has been bred in all the other parties, 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 issue of the Free Trade Bulletin, a journal published by the New York Free Trade League, and which, as its name indicates, 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 attention to the fact that the "noisiest disciples 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. Their doctrine, carried to its finality, as soon as circumstances will admit with justice to existing interests," &c., &c. Here is one of the 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.

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 probably may, result in fewer of them being lured by empty or dishonest tariff harangues into giving their countenance and votes to Cameronism and Arthurism, and all their attendant curses.—Union Leader.

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 deplorable 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 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 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 pardoning these men."

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

Take Warning.

Our entire stock of Fall and Winter goods, in the line of Clothing, Boots and Shoes, is all in now at the Boston Clothing House, just opened in Reynolds' Block opposite Brockerhoff House Bellefonte, 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 than 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. 34-4.

They Don't Like It.

The stalwart journals are not at all pleased with the official record of Controller Pattison. The fact that under his upright and vigilant administration of the important municipal office which he has filled for nearly five years the debt of Philadelphia has been greatly 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 happens 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 sanctity 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, however, proves him to be not only an honest man but one who cannot be swayed from his integrity by any influences however powerful. On this very account he is the man whom the people prefer to 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.

Hold the Republican Party Responsible.

From 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 extravagant expenditure, and we have not hesitated to find fault with them for doing so; but the Democratic party cannot be held accountable for the action of Congress. There is a working Republican majority in the House of Representatives 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 oust the Democratic Congressman 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 reckoning 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 disaffected Republicans

Warnings to Workingmen.

We should think existing industrial conditions in Pennsylvania, especially in Allegheny county, would deter Democratic workmen 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 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 workmen are idle, and the pinch of want is beginning to be felt in some quarters. Wages have not kept pace with the increased 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 workmen can be induced to come to the relief of the Cameron machine. It is undoubtedly in distress because people will no longer submit to its corrupt and tyrannical rule; but it should look for relief only to those who have profited by its long possession of power. Certainly not to the workmen, who have been deluded by promises and whose present idleness is a 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 workmen against a repetition of the same sort of trickery and falsehood by which they were defrauded of the honest expression of their sentiments at the elections of 1878 and 1880.

Cooper's Bluff.

Harrisburg Patriot.

Mr. Cooper's assertion that Beaver "has 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 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 chestnuts out of the fire than they have of using their arms to establish a monarchical form of government. Col. H. N. Guthrie, of Beaver's brigade, voiced the sentiment of the democratic soldiers of the National 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 lie and insult."

As for the labor element, Mr. Cooper's faith in its credulity and gullibility is likely to be shaken before the ideas of November shall have come. The working people hate boss rule with a perfect 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 as much indignation as the democratic soldiers of the National Guard.

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