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osices one-half more. Editorial notices 15 cents per line. Godal Novices, in local columns, 10 cents per line. A liberal discount is made to persons advertising by equator, half year, or year, as follows:

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oreign advertisements must be paid for before in writing an artistments must be paid for before in writins, except on verly contracts, when half-yearly havments in advance will be required. Patrical Nortes, 5cents per line each insertion Nothing inserted for less than 50 cents. Brainass Nortess, in the editorial columns, 15 cents per line, each insertion.

Pennsylvania's Governor.

A Harrisburg correspondent of the New York Sun writes a lengthy letter to that journal in vindication of the administration of Governor Pattison from the unfounded and wanton aspersions of the Republican press. This was hardly necessary as the people of Penn. sylvania are well informed in regard to the honest and intelligent efforts of Governor Pattison to protect their interests and preserve their rights.

The correspondent justly refers to the great saving in the expenditures of the state government during the last fiscal year as compared with the same in 1881, the last year the Republican party had possession of both the executive and legislative departments of the govern. ment. He gives the same facts frequently stated in the Patriot and claims that the expense of conducting the affairs of the commonwealth was \$250,000 less in 1883 than in 1881, notwithstanding the heavy draught upon the treasury on account of the prolonged special session of the legislature. That this saving has been effected has been conclusively shown in these columns from the reports of the Auditor General.

The writer in the Sun also mentions the fact that of the two hundred and forty-nine bills passed by the legislature. fifty-six were vetoed. Of these fifty-six not a single one was passed over the veto. No stronger proof than this of the governor's vigilance and devotion to the public interest could be desired. After alluding to the reform measures passed for the city of Philadelphia, the abolition of useless but expensive offices and the governor's personal inspection of the charitable institutions of the state, the correspondent points with a pride entirely justifiable to this record as that of "the first Democratic governor of Pennsylvania covering a period of more than two decades."-Patriot.

England and the Soudan.

The Soudan, that vast and rather undefined territory over which the Egyp' tian Government, aided by European officers, spread its domination in very recent years, and which seems to have now fallen into the hands of El Mahdi, has been for a long time the centre of hat horrid traffic in human flesh upon the suppression of which England has always prided herself. He who reads the accounts of Baker and other travelers in the fertile regions of the White Nile will read also of large armed bands of Arabs and other Mussulmans whose wie business is to fall suddenly upon the peaceable agricultural villages of the natives and carry away their inhabitants, to be sold as slaves in the mark .ts of Egypt and Western Asia. It is greatly to the credit of the Khedive toat, in spite of the fact that the leadmen among his own subjects were the customers of the slave traders, he did what he could to suppress the slave trade, and to a very great extent suc creded. This grand work is now for while overthrown. El Mahdi, accepted by the Mussulmans as a great prophet, has proved his right to the title by his trowess and leadership, and has become the Mussulman populations and the entire slave trading interests. To give up the Soudan to El Mahdi is to give up the fine native races of the White Nile n o the hands of the fierce fanatics who preach Islamism with fire, sword and slavery. Islamism is spreading throughout the entire width of Northeta Africa, and without doubt the acreptance of a creed by a native tribe marks a great advance. But, unfortunately, the slave tade is in Africa, the invariable accompaniment of the Arab, who looks upon the darker and pagan

races as material with which to stock at once the markets of Islam and his own

England has, therefore, as the actual muster of Egypt, a high and holy duty before her, which if she fulfill will elevate her in the eyes of all civilized nations, but which if she neglect will cause her to be accounted recreant to the principles she loudly professes-A LIVE PAPER-devoted to the interests of the Humanity looks to England to assert its rights ever the bloodthirsty slave traders who have already made desert some of the fairest regions of Central Africa. France, occupied in other directions and no longer aiming at power upon the Nile, calls upon England to fulfill her duties to humanity. Even sordid self-interest dictates the policy of nipping at the outset a fanatical movement which, if left alone, will probably soon spread to Egypt itself and become a foe to which the forces of Arabi Pasha were as nothing.

Presidential Succession.

The Senate on Wednesday last passed a bill regulating the counting of the electoral vote. It is the same measure that was unanimously passed by the last Senate, and it went through on Wednesday without opposition. The bill looks to the settlement of all disputed electoral votes, far as possible by the States in which such contests arise. It provides that no votes from any State from which only one return has been received shall be rejected, except by the affirmative votes of both Houses. If more than one return from a State shall have been received, those votes only shall be counted which shall have been regularly given by the electors who are shown to have been appointed by the State tribunal authorized to decide. In case of conflict between one or more State tribunals, the votes of the electors shall be counted whose title as electors the two Houses, acting separately, shall concurrently decide is supported by the decision of the tribunal of such State so authorized by its laws." If there shall be no determination of disputed electors by the States then the votes are to be counted which shall be approved by both Houses of Congress. Provision is made in the bill for the preservation of order in the joint meeting of the two Houses, and for the seating of the Senators and Representatives and their officers. The bill enacts that the joint meeting shall not be dissolved until the count of the electoral votes is completed and the result declared. No re-cess shall be taken, unless a question shall have arisen in regard to counting any vote, when either House may direct a recess not beyond 10 o'clock of the next calender nay. If the declaration of the count is not made within five days from the first meeting no recess can be taken by either House.

It will be seen that with all the core

It will be seen that with all the care taken, the decision as to the validity of contested returns really rests with Congress, in cases where the State auchorities are divided. Congress says what tribunals shall decide, and on the concurrent vote of both Houses eject any return, thus disfranchis

ing a State.

The bill will come up for early consideration in the House, it is to be hoped, and all its possibilities thoroughly scrutinized. It was prepared by Edmunds and Hoar, and the howed their skill in devilment in 1876. It was supported by Democratic Sena-tors, but they were overreached that year by Mr. Edmunds' sly "if any." Their judgment should not de conclu sive in the House. A bill of some sort is badly needed, but it should be a just measure, and not nynamite in disguise

Most Astonishing Talk by Captain

Washington in the Tribune to the effect that a systematic Arthur boom was being inaugurated in the South, he said : "Arthur will never be elected President by the people. I have kept quiet on many things, and am not yet ready to speak. It is useless for a private citizen to speak against an official high in office backed by the patronage of a great Nation. But when he becomes a candidate for the nomination then he assumes a new relation, and I shall feel at liberty to speak. I suppose there are people who will be ready to say that I am a sorehead, but I love justice too well to permit Chester A. Arthur, whom I hold responsible for the death of my friend, the late President, to run for the office the latter held without raising my voice in protest. Whoever heard or read of such a proceeding as the departure in 1881 of Vice President Arthur for Albany to conduct a contest against the President? It is no wonder that such proceedings as that turned He told me while in prison that that what decided him to take the life of the President. Arthur and his friends eaw the bearing of all this, and took pains Garfield had been consulted in regard

was greatly annoyed at this proceeding on Arthur's part, as all his intimate friends well know. But I am saying come when I shall speak in full .- Chicago Tribune.

The Treaty with Mexico.

THE SENATE DECIDES TO CONTINUE ITS DIS-CUSSION WITH CLOSED DOORS.

The Senate went into Executive seg. sion yesterday at 1:30 o'clock, and, after confirmation of a number of minor nominations, resumed consideration of the Mexican treaty. The proposition to sit with open doors was defeated upon division by a small majority. The discussion which followed was general in character and not of great interest. The opponents of ratification raised the question of the power of the Senate under the Constitution to take action which would be, in effect, a modification of the revenue laws, and argued that such action would regirue the concurrence of the House. It was also said, in opposition to the treaty, that the Mexicans were a people of simple hab. its and primitive tastes, that the country was thinly inhabited, and that, at best, it would afford but a very limited market for our manufactures.

Friends of the treaty replied at considerable length, meeting the Constitutional objections with precedents, and pointing out in detail the advantages to be reaped from reciprocal trade relations. The cultivation of coffee in Mexico would, it is said, be stimulated, and the price to the American consumer be greatly reduced thereby. Coffee, to be sure, was now upon our free list, but Brazil had placed a heavy export duty upon it, and this would, in time, be taken off in order to compete with the product of Mexico. Then the spread of the Gospel and of the highest form of civilization were among the things not to be disregarded in considering the matter. The doors were opened at 4 o'clock, and the Senate adjourned.'

China Ready for War.

Almost all the Chinese advices point to the determination of the Pekin government for war with France. Since the Marquess Tseng has returned to his residence at Folkestone he has sounded Earl Granville, the British minister of foreign affairs, upon the question of meditation by England, but Earl Granville expressed unwillingness to act as mediator. The Chinese ambassador at Berlin then applied to Prince Bismarck, but he also declined to interfere. The Marquess Tseng states that the Pekin government feels disapointed at the refusal of the powers to interfere. Indeed,, the marquess doubts whether China will now from any quarter.

French advices from Pekin report that a mob is threatening to burn the will halu the swarms of obtrusive pre Catholic churches and mission houses, tenders who would sacrifice Judge and that the feeling of the Chinese populace is all for war. The movements of Chinese military forces are incessant, and it is calculated that over two hundred thousand Chinese troops are now armed with Remington rifles. Strong earth-works and fortifications are being constructed upon the roads leading to Pekin, especially on the road from patriotism, and his excellence as a writer Chang-Hai-Kouan, as the Chinese enroute is impossible.

John Sherman's Meanness.

It has got to be proverbial to speak of John Sherman's meanness. There bargains at Lewin's is an incident connected therewith that shows his meanness most graphically. CLEVELAND, Jan. 15.-Upon showing On one occasion, when he was Secre-Capt. Henry, late Marshal of the Dis- tary of the Treasury, he concluded to trict of Columbia, the article from given a dinner party. He applied to a small dealer in meats, vegetables, &c., who was a poor man he wished to have a nice saddle of mutton on a certain day. The dealer, thinking that he was providing for a big man-a Secretary -and being much pleased at receiving the patronage of such a man, concluded that he must get for him something very good. Not being able at the time to find anything that he thought good enough for a Secretary's dinner in the market he ordered it from Philadelphia. It came the day before the contemplated dinner party, and a beautiful specimen of mutton it wasfat and tender. He sent it to John Sherman's house. The next morning a servant brought it back to the dealer's place of business with a message that owing to some cause, the dinner party had been abandoned, and, therefore, the mutton would not be wanted. The man protested that he had been at expense and trouble in procuring it; that his ordinary customers were not in the the head of a poor crank like Guiteau. habit of buying such expensive mutton as that; that he could not sell it exmovement on the part of Arthur was cept at a sacrifice, and that, being a poor man, he could not afford to use it on his own table. But the stingy the bearing of all this, and took pains to circulate a ctory to the effect that take it back, he did not want it at any price. The weather was warm, the to Arthur's going to Albany, and had mutton would not keep, and the poor been willing that he should go. Such fellow had to get clear of it the best a statement is simply ridiculous. Ho he could at a loss.

It may, upon a superficial glance, seem grotesque that the Democracy of Massachusetts, with Gen. Butler at the more than I intended. The time will head of the table, were the only representatives of their party in the country who observed the occasion, of universal celebration formerly, of "Jackson's Day," memorializing the character and services of Gen. Jackson, upon the anniversary of his military victory at New Orleans. But there are few more virile party organizations in the country than that of the Massachusetts Democracy. Whatever may be thought of Butler. he has rendered important service to the party with which he now seems to be fully in accord, in bringing its voting strength from 100,000 up to 150,000 and in making the stratght Republican majority in this former citadel of its power no more than 20,000 while the average natural increase of the Democratic population in Massachusetts is so much greater than the Republican that it is intelligently calculated that by 1888 the state will be Democratic Apart from Butler's influence and organizing skill, there are brains and forcable influences behind the Massa chusetts Democracy; and they deserve the hearty sympathy of their brethren in other states when they applaud such sentiments as this, with which Butler concluded his speech at their banquet

yesterday: Let us not inquire who is to be the standard bearer, but inquire where is the standard, that we may rush to it and sustain it in every shock of our battle. That is the duty of every patriot; that is the duty of every Democrat .- Lancaster Intelligencer.

In the preparation of Judge Black's biography, essays, speeches and state papers by his son, Lieutenant Governor Black, the first of the series to be issued will be a volumn of his public addresses, controversial writing, and most famous state papers, which will constitute an enrichment of our political literature the value of which is surpassed by none of its kind, and the popular interest in which will be exceptionally great. For. beyond the rich and unequalled style of Judge Black's literary work, he marshalled facts and demolished ficti tious popular beliefs with matter hand His Galaxy articles and fearless criticisms of Stanton, Seward. and Henry Wilson, his letter to Garfield, his argument in the Milliken case and other memorable orations will together constitute a volumn of history, eloquence and criticism to be set on the upper shelf of American literature. The an nouncement that the memoirs and biography of Judge Black, to follow his own productions will be prepared by a member of his own family will be grateaccept meditation upon the question ful to the public, not only because he ; the only one qualified for the work, but because, as has been observed, "it Black's fame and deform the record of his great life, to gain petty distinction or profit as authors. Governor Black has long been the close companion and confidante of his father, throughly un derstood his sympathies and purposes justly appreciated his private virtues his broad manhood and his exalted completes the circle of qualifications to gineers think that invasion by any other become the biographer and editor of the productions of Jeremiah S. Black."-Lancaster Intelligencer.

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the opinion of the best informed, trembles on the eve of a great war.

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phase of activity in European life. No paper excels it in all the clements which go to make up a broad, full, complete journal.

Besides being a completo newspaper, THE WEEKLY PRESS has several special features which put it at the top. The AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, enriched by constant contributions from the foremost writers in various branches, gives the practical things that people want to know on the farm and in the garden. The HELPING HAND FOR WOKEN OF HOME DEPARTMENT, enriched in the garden. The HELPING HAND FOR WOKEN OF HOME DEPARTMENT, is fall of information, hints and happy thoughts for every wife, mother and head of a honschold.

A great feature of the coming year will be the highly valuable letters of 'Joseph' D. WEEKS on Wages of Working-men, the general conditions of Labor and the Cost of Living in Europe as compared with Americs. Mr. Weeks, who had charge of this subject for the Consus of J880, has made it a life study, and has been abroad this year conducting a special investigation. His letters will give the facts as to earnings in all the various industries, the purchasing power of wages, strikes, trades-unlonism, arbitration, etc.

industries, the purchasing power of wages, strikes, trades-unionism, arbitration, etc.

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