THE CENTRE REPORTER,

FRED. KURTZ..............................Editor.

Centre Hall, Pa., Feb. 13, 1873.

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The License Question.

In a very short time the people of Centre county will be afforded an opportunity to decide upon the question of "license" or "no license." We do not think it advisable to get the people into an undue excitement upon this question, as we think it is one that should be calmly, deliberately, as well as conscientiously acted upon, and if treated in that spirit, the decision, whatever it be, must be accepted as the real sentiment of the people. It is a question upon which none can possibly be ignorant or stand in need of light; all are fully acquainted with the workings of the license system, and have had the amplest opportunity to observe and study the good or evil that may be carried with it; and all know the arguments used by the men who oppose the sale of intoxicating liquors and its attendant baneful results. As we do not presume any possible ignorance on the part of our readers upon these phases of the question, we shall not weary them with a homily upon the same—every man, woman and child has seen the drunkard and the sober man, and knows the abuses of liquor full well, while upon its *uses* many may not be so clear, and upon this tetotalers place little value. Standpoints from which viewed, and *tastes* in particular, must account for these differences. That we have a world of misery that arises from drunkeness, is too patent for any one in this enlightened day to deny—andthat from it spring pauperism, crime and taxation to a fearful extent, is equally true, and that a *party* has built itself up with the ostensible purpose of correcting this evil, and has been making it a hobby for over twenty years, is also a fact. But we must regret that the cause of temperance has, in a measure, been damaged and impeded by politicians using the temperance party as a lift to hoist them into power, and very often working with the whisky ring to elect the same candidates, and this is what has done the temperance movement more injury than any opposition coming from any other source. This was a grave mistake and regretted by all sincere friends of temperance—could the politician and the hypocritical schemer have been kept out of it, the cause of temperance would have gained instead of falling into suspicion with thousands. But, because this is so, and because bad men have foisted themselves upon the temperance movement and have used it, with the connivance of the whisky ring itself, to get into place and power where they have robbed and plundered, is no reason that the principle itself should be abandoned—such a course would wreck every good object and all religion and charity might equally as well be thrown to the dogs.

We alledge that the temperance men—and many of those *per se* temperance apostles—made great mistakes and missed golden opportunities—because, when it came to the test, they could not get over their party prejudices, did not remain true to their professions, and were habitually found guilty of voting for intemperate men in preference to men of known temperate habits because the latter did not belong to their political party. Let us cite a few instances: how many strenuous temperance advocates in Centre county voted for that christian gentleman and model of the true temperance man, Horatio Seymour, for President, in preference to Grant, with whom it was a common thing to get drunk? Chas. R. Buckalew was the author of some of our most whole some temperance laws, among them the Sunday liquor law, yet our ardent temperance men en masse voted against him, and worked for the election of his opponent for whose election the whisky ring spent hundreds of thousands of dollars! Here we find the whisky ring and the professed temperance men working to accomplish the same purpose, and to defeat the author of some of our most wholesome enactments against the whisky traffic. That the whisky ring should oppose Mr. Buckalew was quite natural and expected, but that those who are loud in their advocacy of temperance should work with them, is strange. But so these things have been worked, and it is thus the cause of temperance has been impeded, and really honest men have been forced to view with suspicion any movement by the temperance party.

Now then as to the landlords, and the saloon keepers in particular, they are very much alarmed about their vocation just now, fearing that "no license" will carry, and that the bar will have to be closed. They have good reason to feel alarmed, for where the question has been voted upon, thus far, the licenses have been voted down by large majorities, and, judging by the drift of public opinion, these victories against license will be followed by others. Fifteen years ago, the result would have been just the reverse, in fact, about that long ago, this state voted down a prohibitory liquor law. Now this seeming change in public opinion, we allege, has not been wrought by any strength to the te-total abstinence ranks, but the voting down of licenses now is done by an element that does not preach or even practice total abstinence, it is the vote of a large class who have always favored licensed houses, but who are getting disgusted with the manner and frequency with which so many landlords violate the liquor laws, and sell to every sot and minor who has ten cents to offer for it. We believe that the majority of voters would still favor tavern license if landlords had not been guilty of so many violations of the law and abuse of the privileges that were granted them in selling liquor. That this is true every landlord knows, and to such an extent has this been carried on, in violation of law, that they have turned against them a large element that heretofore stood between them and the temperance fanatic. This is plain truth.

If the laws as they stand upon the statute books were lived up to by landlords—some few may do it—they would prove ample to suppress drunkenness, and the majority of the people would continue to favor licensed houses, as hotels are a necessity and a well-kept one a blessing to the traveller.

The senate and house of this state have passed a local option law for their own immediate premises, according to which all bottles, accept such as contain ink, must keep themselves scarce about the capitol. That's rough on old tangle-foot, his best friends have gone back on him, as many a member owes his election to him.

Cameron county also voted down licenses, a few days ago. All counties voting thus far—Clearfield, Bradford, Tioga, Jefferson and Cameron—have voted "no license."

It is perfectly astonishing to read the flashes of wit and sarcasm that pass between the Williamsport and Bellefonte editors. Those fellows are smart in the full sense of the term. How astonishing that such native wit should be centered in these quill-drivers. Will they ever die? Are they really mortal like the rest of us? 'Tis a pity if they are, for when they "kick the bucket" there will be an end to all ready wit and sarcasm, and a poor world will be left us. Oh, dear!

The House of representatives of this state, on 29th ult., passed a resolution, yeas 92, nays 3, that no vinous or malt liquors shall be kept or drank in the hall of the house or in any of the rooms connected therewith, and the sergeant-at-arms to see to the enforcement of same.

The Legislative Journal reaches us about once in two weeks, and then in bunches of 8 or 10. They should be mailed daily, which is the duty of the pasters and folders, they are paid for it, but manage thus to "lump it," and thus gain time to lounge and loaf around without performing their work properly. We trust some senator or member will look into this matter.

We see from the legistative proceedings that our member, Mr. Orvis, is on the watch for snakes and jobs, and whenever he sees one stick up its head he gives it a chase. He has scotched several small ones already. He don't vote with the ring at all.

"How have the mighty fallen," will hereafter be rendered, "How has the smiler fallen."

Congressman Kelley has made the largest contribution to the conscience fund.

The Pennsylvania R. R. Comp., intends laying four tracks between Philadelphia and Pittsburg.

Psalm Singers.

For first-class confidence people, give us the men who adopt the moral role. They disarm suspicion almost at once, and lodge upon short acquaintance with the affections of honest, well-meaning people. The N. Y. Herald, speaking of this phase of the Credit Mobilier crimnals, says:

> We cannot dismiss this subject without a glance at the peculiar attitude which these people bear toward morality and religion. Three of the men whose connection with the Credit Mobilier has been definitely fixed were preachers in early life. These are Patterson, Harlan and Garfield. They were liberally educated and trained in all good ways and works, Patterson graduating at Dartmouth College, Harlan at Asbury University, Indiana, and Garfield at Williams College, Massachusetts. They were not men, like Adam of old, ignorant of the knowledge of good and evil, and they not only knew the difference between an investment and a bribe, or, to suit Harlan's case, between legitimate leection expenses and a bribe, but they knew how to make the one look like the other. Besides these, Colfax and Wilson were temperance and reform lecturers and "exhorters" and better men were deceived into applauding their apparently superior excellence and virtue. Even a few nights ago the outgoing Vice President lectured in Baltimore on the temperance issue. It is not possible that the multitude which listened to him would be instructed by his teachings, in view of the cloud that overhangs his reputation. To make the picture a complete one the incoming Vice President should have appeared on the platform with him, and thus the way would have been paved for Harlan and the rest of the clergymen to preach from the same pulpit with Parson Newman. In such effrontery as this there would be nothing out of harmony with their past careers; but, on the other hand, it would have a peculiar fitness not unlike that of the presence of Mephistopheles and Faust while Marguerite was trying to worship. There would be something as wonderfully Satanic in these men simulating their dissimulations that it would add wonderful perfection to their past lives, especially at this time, when all men are deploring their downfall and the effect of their downfall upon the morals of public men.

Vanderbilt and the New York Central Railroad management are considering the expediency of laying another set of tracks along the entire route, making a grand four track road from terminus to terminus. The freight cars can then be run independently of passenger traffic

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

PHILADELPHIA, February, 3.—Mr. Campbell—The undersigned members of the committee on suffrage, elections, and representatives, dissent from that part of the majority report of said committee which limits the right of suffrage to male electors.

We recommend that the question—Shall women exercise the right of suffrage?—be submitted by the convention to the qualified electors of this commonwealth, and also upon the same day therewith, to those women of the commonwealth, who upon the day of voting shall be the age of twenty-one years and upwards, and have been residents of the state one year, and in the district where they offer to vote at least sixty days prior thereto, and that if a majority of all the votes cast at said election should be in the affirmative, the word "male" as a qualification for an elector, contained in section— of article—, on suffrage and elections, shall be stricken out, and women in this state shall thereafter exercise the right of suffrage, subject only to the same restrictions as age placed upon male voters.

JOHN H. CAMPBELL,
LEWIS C. CASSIDY,
LEVI ROOKE.

The convention then went into committee of the whole and took up the report of the committee of suffrage, election and representative, Mr. Lawrence in the chair.

The following section was first under consideration: "Every male citizen in the United States of the age of twenty-one years having resided in in the state for one year and in the election district where he offers to vote two month immediately preceding the election, shall enjoy the rights of an elector; but an elector of the state, who having removed therefrom and returned thereto and who shall have resided in the election district as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after having resided in the state six months, provided that no naturalized citizen shall enjoy the right of an elector until one month shall have elapsed from the time he becomes a citizen."

Mr. Broomall moved to amend the first line by striking out the word "male."

Mr. M'Allister chairman of the committe, took the floor and made a lengthy speech against female suffrage in defense of the report as it came from the committee.

Mr. Mantor would vote hereafter to submit to the people of this state the quertion whether the women of this commonwealth should have the right to vote.

Mr. M'Connell declared his conviction that the question should be given to the people of the state to decide. He would vote for women suffrage if it was submitted to him. The subject must be settled sooner or later.

Mr. Mann would vote for the precise language of the section, although he believed there was no good reason why women should not be allowed to vote.

Mr. Gowen was opposed to the amendment of the delegate from Indiana, well as that of the delegate from Delaware, and favored the section as reported.

Mr. Smith did not want two heads in each family, and believed that female suffrage would create disorder in every household.

Mr. M'Murray would favor submitting the question to the people, believing they will vote it down by a large majority.

Mr. Gibson favored the amendment of the delegate from Indiana.

Mr. Dallas called upon the member from Montgomery to give the convention his views on the subject.

Mr. Boyd thought it was necessary to have inspiration for so important a subject as woman and her rights. He was not under inspiration just now.

Mr. Broomall made some remarks, when, on motion of Judge Walker, the committee rose, with leave to sit again tomorrow.

On motion the convention adjourned until to-morrow morning at eleven o'clock.

Mighty Interesting Reading.

One of the most interesting and entertaining of the gift annuals published by congress is that just issued in paper and without covers by the Hon. George C Gorham, who, having been defeated a few years ago as a republican candidate for governor of California on account of his complicity in various lobby and ring transactions in the state legislature, was taken up by the republicans in the United States senate and made secretary thereof. Mr. Gorham is a member of the Grant republican national committee. He endeared himself to the party last year by writing a letter on civil service reform, ridiculing the whole thing and denouncing the system which President Grant seemed to be in favor of as an impracticable and mischievous humbug. For which the President, strangely enough, seemed to like him all the better.

Mr. Gorham's new book is entitled "Receipts and expenditures of the senate;" and is in form of a letter to the Hon. Schuyler Colfax, President of the senate—the gentleman who loaned Oakes Ames $500 to build the Union Pacific railroad and never asked for it back. It is quite statistical and somewhat tabular. It narrates how Gorham bought a Webster's dictionary for the Hon. W. G. Brownlow of Tennessee, piquing the curiosity of the reader as to what use that gentleman made of it; how he bought rose tinted note paper, *aue de Nile* envelopes, mucilage, and maps; how he hung "shades' on committee rooms; how he stainted book cases and picked locks and drilled holes in the wall and put casters on chairs and plugged the wall and hung towel racks and stuffed cushions with the best curled hair and sharpened shears and put a long ash handle on a brush and dovetailed a box for the committee on outrages and put seventy-four large screws into boxes and got a new tongue for a book truck and everything of that sort, and how much it all cost. It's mighty interesting reading. It shows how Mr. Gorham disbursed $492,852.41 during one year.

Among other facts of absorbing interest we gather that between December and May, Gorham bought eight lemon squeezers, four cocoanut dippers, much sugar and lemons, spoons and ladels, and other such raw material for laws. Also, that on the 29th of December he bought for the United States three pounds of mercury and the 31st of the same month half a gallon of castor oil. By the way, who took the half gallon of castor oil? It is well enough known that the senate has been for several years a powerful body but it is not so well established that it takes half a gallon of castor oil at a dose. And for that matter—three pounds of mercury—good gracious! The senate is a sweet scented body. Mr. Gorham's narrative tells how he bought gallons of cologne, gallons of bay rum, and much essential oils, besides cosmetic and Lubin's powders by the dozen, and rappee snuff by packages of bottles. Then there are hair brushes, toilet soap, chamois skins, towels, nail brushes, and Oolong tea in the most gorgeous profusion.

It's a good book, an interesting book, a book for everybody; the interest is sustained throughout; it's more interesting than Mr. Gorham's letter on civil service reform, fuller of information than Oakes Ames on the witness stand, and as exact in its statements as Hon Henry Wilson on credit mobilier investments.

It seems a pity this work cannot have a larger circulation.—New York Sun.

WHAT IS THE CREDIT MOBILIER?

Its Origin, Objects, History, and Promoters—Something About the Congressmen Involved in Its Transactions.

The story of the Credit Mobilier is somewhat complicated, but by attending only to the salient points a sufficiently intelligible comprehension of the great scandal which has involved so many prominent men may be obtained. The facts are about these:

By Act of Congress approved July 1, 1862, a number of persons were incorperated into a company to be known as "The Union Pacific Railroad Company," for the purpose of constructing a railroad and accompanying telegraph line "from a point on the one hundreth meridian of longitude west from Greenwich, between the south margin of the valley of the Republican River and the north margin of the valley of the Platte River, in the Territory [as it was then] of Nebraska"—this point being afterwards settled upon as Omaha—to the Western boundary of Nevada. To assist this enterprise the act gave the Company five alternate sections of the public lands per mile on either side road, and lent the Company six per cent. United States bonds payable in thirty years after date, to the amount of $16,000 per mile for track laid on plain land or prairie, $32,000 per mile for rolling, and 48,000 per mile for mountainous land. These bonds were to be delivered the Company as sections of forty miles were put in operation and approved as properly constructed by Government inspectors, and "the issue of said bonds and delivery to the Company shall ipso facto constitute a first mortgage on the whole line of the railroad and telegraph, together with the rolling stock, fixtures, and property of every kind and description." Furthermore, "all compensation for services rendered for the Government shall be applied to the payment of said bonds and interest until the whole amount is fully paid." Under these provisions the Union Pacific had, of course, no money from the Government to begin operations with. The lands could not be sold until a railroad made them accessible; the United States bonds could not issue until the road was at least in part in practical operation; and, finally, it was difficult, if not impossible, to procure popular subscriptions to the Company's stock as long as the Government had a first mortgage on the Company's property. Under these circumstances an effort was soon made to procure further favors from Congress, and on the 2d of July, 1864, another act was approved by which the Government gave up its first mortgage on the road and accepted a second mortgage as security for the bonds loaned the Company, and consented that only half the compensation for service rendered the Government by the Company should be required to be applied to the payment of the bonds loaned. The Company was therefore enabled to sell its own bonds by giving a first mortgage as security to the purchaser, and anticipated being able to pocket half the compensation for services rendered, though out of this latter matter grew a controversy, of which hereafter. The act of July 2, 1852, not only allowing the Company United States bonds, but permitting it to issue its own first mortgage bonds to an equal amount, the question of constructing the road began to attract attention. Some of the shrewder stockholders determined to get the contracts for building the road themselves, and by virtue of their interest in the Company, to make those contracts as favorable to themselves as possible. The idea may be better understood, perhaps, by supposing that five men, A, B, C, D, and E, are in partnership, and the partnership businesss needs a store. A, B, and C, enter into an outside partnership to build the store in order thereby to reap the profits of the transaction, and then by virtue of their position and influence in the original partnership let the contract in the name of that partnership to the outside partnership they have formed. Thos. C. Durant, originally Vice-President of the Union Pacific, seems to have been at the head of this move. There was in Pennsylvania a sort of speculating company incorporated by the Legislature of that State under the name of "The Pennsylvania Fiscal Agency," and this affair, which had a charter allowing it to do almost anything, Mr. Durant and his associates bought, changing the title to "The Credit Mobilier of America." October 7, 1864, this transformation took place and forthwith Mr. Durant and associates, as stockholders and officers of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, contracted with themselves as the Credit Mobilier, to build the Union Pacific road. As the Union Pacific was receiving millions from the Government in the shape of United States bonds, and millions from the sale of its own first mortgage bonds, and from the proceeds of stock sold, money to pay the Credit Mobilier for its labors was abundant, and Mr. Durant and friends ladled it out from the Union Pacific treasury to the Credit Mobilier treasury, *i. e.*, into their own pockets, in great quantities and with much zeal. Everything coming into the Union Pacific above the bare cost of construction being paid over to the Credit Mobilier, the dividends of that Company were miraculously large. In the fall of 1865, or after the Credit Mobilier had been in business about a year, Mr. Oakes Ames appears as a Credit Mobilier stockholder, and immediately began a war upon Mr. Durant, with a view to ousting that gentleman and becoming the presiding genius of the grab himself. Durant resisted, and a fierce conflict between the Ames faction and the Durant faction ensued. In July, 1867, a compromise was arrived at, and in the September following carried into effect. Oakes Ames was to manage the business in the East, and Mr. Durant was to go out West and watch the interests of the speculation on the line of the road Up to this time the Credit Mobilier had declared dividends aggregating 270 per cent. and had earned an additional dividend of about 100 per cent. equal in money to about $7,900,000. Mr. Oakes Ames having thus settled himself in the saddle lost no time in ousting Mr. Durant and finally reduced that gentleman to the position of a mere uninfluential stockholder Then, this being as will be borne in mind, about the end of the year 1867, or near the time of the annual assembling of Congress Mr. Ames went to work to place Credit Mobilier stock where it would, in his language, "do good," *i. e.*, procure certain legislation which was still deemed desireable on behalf of the Union Pacific, the object being to give that Company more money in order that the Credit Mobilier might suck more out of it. By the act of July 2, 1864, as has been mentioned it was provided that only half of the compensation for services rendered the United States by the Union Pacific should be applied to the payment of the bonds loaned the road by the Government. The act saying noting about the interest on these bonds, the Secretary of the Treasury insisted that the other half of the compensation should go to pay that, whereas for the Union Pacific, *i, e.*, really for the Credit Mobilier, it was contended that one half should go to pay the bonds and the other half should be paid over to the Union Pacific in money. To secure an act putting this beyond question, so that the Secretary of the Treasury should be compelled to pay, was therefore a prime object with Mr. Oakes Ames, and the process of securing the requisite Congressional strength to pass such an act was entered on. This process was to sell Credit Mobilier stock, then enormously valuable to prominent representatives and Senators at par, allowing them the dividends due on the stock as a set-off on the purchase money. Thus twenty shares were sold Vice-President Colfax at par and interest but as a dividend of 80 per cent. in Union Pacific bonds was then due on those shares, Mr. Colfax was only called on to pay the difference between this dividend and the par of the stock, with interest added. This difference was $534.72, and by paying this Mr. Colfax became the owner of the twenty shares. Oakes Ames therefore gave him the difference between $534.72 and $2,000, and accrued interest, but as the stock was worth far more than par, he really gave him much more. Thus the stock was really worth at the lowest figure 260, or $5,200 for the twenty shares, and the net value of the 80 per cent. dividend, which was in bonds worth 97, being $1,552, the twenty shares were really worth in the market $6,752 at the lowest estimate, and yet Mr. Colfax got all this for $534.72, or really paid not more than 8 per cent. for his stock. In like manner Mr. Dawes bought ten shares at par, paying $1,000 therefor, and in three weeks thereafter received a dividend of $350, making the transaction really stand, value paid, $1,000; value received real value of stock, $2,000, dividend, $350; total, $2,950; surplus of value received, $1,950. Mr. Dawes, it should be mentioned, paid all that he had received back with the exception of 10 per cent. on his money for the month he owned the stock. It should also be mentioned that he did not pay back until he heard the Credit Mobilier was threatened with litigation. Senator Patterson also owned stock, swore that he had never owned any, and finally had it proven point-blank upon him that he had, and had furthermore received dividends thereon. Other Senators and Representatives, present or past, as Logan, Wilson, Harlan, Bingham, Kelley, Schofield, Allison and Alley, were likewise tampered with by Oakes Ames in the same general fashion as those whose cases have been more particularly recited, and on the proposition desired by Mr. Ames coming before Congress it was passed forthwith, and is now the much-mentioned ninth section of the Army Appropriation act of March 3rd, 1871. Its sum and substance is to command the Secretary of the Treasury to pay over in money to the Union and Central Pacific roads one-half the compensation for services "heretofore," that is, before March 3, 1871, or hereafter, that is ever since that date, rendered the Government. In other words, half of that security which the people of the United States were under the act incorporating the Union Pacific to have that they would not be called upon to pay the loan to the Union Pacific, so far as the services of that road to the Government could offset it, was surrendered by this section. It was a plain gift to the railroads—and so far as the Union Pacific is concerned to the Credit Mobilier—of from $4,000,000 to $6,000,000.

A Neat Little Procession.

On the 4th of March coming the following talented and high toned procession will proceed down the Capitol steps at Washington, and after appropriate music by the Marine Band, be dispersed to various parts of the country:

The Hon. Schuyler Colfax of South Bend, Ind.

The Hon. James W. Patterson of Dartmouth College, N. H.

The Hon. James Harlan of the Washington Chronicle, newspaper.

The Hon. Samuel C. Pomeroy of Atchison, Kansas.

Old Ames.

The procession will halt at the foot of the avenue and be addressed by Mr. Colfax, with the following remarks, accompanied by a smile:

"Neither Oakes Ames nor any other person ever gave or offered to give me one share, or twenty shares, or two thousand shares, in the Credit Mobilier or any other railroad stock: and unfortunately I have never seen or received the value of a farthing out of the two hundred and seventy per cent. dividends, nor the eight hundred per cent. dividends in cash, stock, and bonds you have read every day for the past month, nor one hundred per cent., nor one per cent, nor the tenth of one per cent."

Mr. Colfax will then repeat the following challenge, uttered and published in the teeth of the whole world at South Bend in September last:

"I have said that I would like to buy twenty shares at par, if attainable, in the Studebaker Wagon Company or the Birdshell Clover Separator Company here; and I challenge either one of the two last companies to give me such an opportunity now or hereafter."

He will be followed by Professor Paterson, who by special request will repeat for positively the last time his touching farewell to public life in the following beautiful language:

"Of the outrage done to the fair fame of men who have lived without reproach for half a century by driving them into the gaze of the public with a scourge of epithets which should be laid upon the lowest criminal with caution; of the torture inflicted upon men sensitive of their good names by subjecting them to legislative inquisition without sufficient reason, I may take occasion to speak elsewhere; but here I close, simply remarking, if such things are to continue, all decent men will leave public life, as I do, with pleasure and not with regret."

The Rev. Mr. Harlan, before pronouncing the benediction, will hold up to public scorn and reprobation two checks of Dr. Durant for $5,000 each, with the following pertinent discourse:

"The expenditure of money at elections is a growing evil. The apology for doing it on one side is that it is done on the other, the peril grows out of the fact that it is often handled by unscrupulous agents, who make a use of it not contemplated by those who furnish it. A public sentiment that will make it perilous to a candidate to allow the expenditure of money to influence elections without restricting its uses within clearly prescribed limits is one that needs strengthing by all the arguments our best men and purest journals can adduce."

The Hon. Samuel C. Pomeroy, known to the general public of "The Christian statesman" and to the lobby as "Subsidy Pom," will follow Brother Harlan, bearing on his manly shoulders a transparency having one side inscribed with the following certificate of character, eulogy, and obituary from the pen of the eminent saint who preceeds him:

"We are utterly at a loss to account for such a representation of Mr. Pomeroy. Those who know him intimately and well believe him to be one of the truest and purest of our public men, as they know him to be one of the most generous. His benefactions have made hundreds of worthy families rejoice. Those who ought to know him thoroughly regard him as singularly unselfish, caring only for money as he can use it, not to aggrandize himself, but to accomplish some good."

On the opposite side of the transparency a representation of the "truest and purest and most generous of our public men" offering in his "singularly unselfish way" $8,000 in greenbacks to State Senator York of Kansas, "not to aggrandize himself, but to accomplish some good," and make "hundreds of worthy families rejoice." The dastardly conduct of York in turning over the whole sum to the Speaker of the Kansas Legislature and thus obstructing and defeating a benefaction which might have made hundreds of worthy families rejoice will be only remotely referred to in the inscription. "Man's inhumanity to man makes countless thousands mourn."

Old Ames may or may not make some remarks He is a man of intermittent memory and spasmodic utterance. He will be accompanied by an army wagon containing vouchers and momoranda.

Jim Nye would like to accompany the procession, but being a man of profane discourse and having threatened to lead Prof. Patterson over to the Patent Office and deposit him as a "model of a damned fool," he has been barred out.

Aside from the gentlemen named, no wind instruments will be allowed in the line. Senator Pomeroy, being an earnest advocate of liquor prohibition, insists that no one even in the band shall take a horn on the occasion.

The flags on the Capitol would be placed at half staff on the occasion of the departure of so much virtue and frugality, were it not that, with Caldwell, Clayton, Cameron, and Chandler already in the Senate, and Patterson of South Carolina, Jones of Nevada, and Allison of Iowa coming in, the out-going saints will not be missed much.

A GIGANTIC RAID ON THE TREASURY.

There is a scheme on foot to plunder the Treasury, which for magnitude and audacity outstrips everything of the kind that has been devised of late. It is nothing less than the assumption by the General Government of the debts of the Southern States to the extent of $125,000,000. The scheme originates with certain bankers in New-York, who are large holders of bonds issued by the carpet-bag governments in the South. They have employed lobby agents to quietly broach the project to Congressmen, and these lobbyists have been engaged for several days in this work. They have endeavored to keep the movement as secret as possible until they see what strength they can count upon, for fear of the hostile criticism of the press. They have been disappointed in getting the support among Democratic members which they looked for. Their expectation was that the Democrats would vote in a body for the scheme, together with all the Southern Republicans The argument in favor of this monstrous raid on the Treasury is that the Southern States have suffered greatly by the war and by the bad civil governments forced upon them since, and that it would be an act of noble geherosity for the United States to relieve them of a burden of debt incurred without the consent of their citizens who hold property, and which is a serious burden upon them, hindering their growth and development. The real motive of the men who have looked up this job is, of course, no consideration for the impoverished South, but a desire for a heavy profit on the bonds they hold. These bonds were bought at prices ranging from 20 to 80 cents on a dollar. Large quantities cost the holders nothing, for they were stolen outright by connivance with thievish State officials. The profit that would accrue by their conversion into United States bonds would be enormous—probably not less than $50,000,000. There is, of course, no prospect that the job can be got through Congress at this session, and it is probable that its advocates will not feel sufficiently encouraged to put it in the form of a bill. The existence of the scheme shows, however, that Credit Mobilier developments have not had the effect to seriously demoralize the lobby.

INDIA.

The Town of Lehree Laid in Ruins by a Terrible Earthquake.

Calcutta, February 4.—A town called Lehree, in the Tearitory of Scinde, is nearly in ruins in consequence of a terrible earthquake. The calamity came with such suddenness that escape was impossible. On the first alarm the inhabitants rushed from their houses into the streets, where many were killed by the falling buildings. Upwards of five hundred persons are supposed to have perished. The earthquake was felt many miles away. The inhabitants of Lehree, after the first convulsion was over, fled with their goods to the mountains.

SPAIN.

Another Battle with the Carlists—Two Hundred Insurgents Killed.

Madrid, February 5.—The government has received intelligence of another battle between the Carlists and the forces of royal troops, in which the former were completely defeated, suffering great loss in both men and stores. The engagement took place at a small village called Aya, in the north. It is officially announced from the ministry of war that 200 insurgents were killed, and that 1,100 rifles, including 800 of the Remington patent, a large quantity of ammunition and stores and 200 prisoners were captured. Eighty of the captured insurgents have begged for amnesty.

Frightful Torpedo Explosion at Tidioute, Pennsylvania.

Tidioute, February 5.—Andrew Dalrymple, while engaged in filling a torpedo at seven o'clock this morning, on Dennis' Run, was blown up with his wife and child. The house was blown to atoms, and the man literally torn to pieces, the head and shoulders only being found. The child is still living. A keg of powder in an adjoining room was found to be not exploded, and two packages of dualine were also found in the building not exploded. A number of articles for firing torpedoes were also found.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

Reassembling of Parliament—England at Peace Everywhere.

London, Feb. 6, 6 a. m.—Parliament reassembles to-day.

The following sketch of the Queen's Speech has been obtained in advance of its delivery:

England is at peace everywhere. The great Powers have promised to cooperate effectually for the suppression of Slavery on the east coast of Africa.

Friendly negotations are in progress with Russia. Count Schonyaloff has assured Her Majesty's Government of the friendship of the Czar for England.

The new Treaty of Commerce between Great Brittain and France is calculated to promote the friendship of the two countries.

The President of the French Republic has been appointed to arbitrate the differences between Portugal and England relative to the posessions on the South Coast of Africa.

Copies of the Alabama and San Juan awards will be presented immediately.

It is considered proper to hasten the payment of the Alabama award.

The speech expresses regret at the rapid rise in prices, and the consequent disputes between workwen and employers: and promises that bills will be introduced improving the system of higher education in Ireland; for the reconstruction of the Supreme Appellate Courts, and the prevention of corrupt practices at elections.

* * *

Washington, February 8th.—Whether Senator Pomeroy can disprove the charges made against him or not, it is known that he intends to meet them in the senate on Monday, as soon as the journal is read, and deny each and every allegation made against him in the recent senatorial con test, and demand that a special committee of five be appointed to investigate charges.

It is understood that Pomeroy does not deny that he paid over to Senator York the seven thousand dollars produced in the Kansas legislature, but he affirms that it was given to York to hand to a broker in the town in which York lives, on account of a subscription for stock which he (Pomeroy) had made toward the establishment of a new national bank, and that York made use of the money in the manner already known to the public.

The new national capitol disease—the Credit Mobilibus Cholic.

Scribner's Monthly—Which has for the past two years become very popular, and justly so, with the readers of magazines, has an interesting and instructive table of contents in the February number. Among others are "the Tehuantepec Canal," "In and around Bangkok," "Little Miss Frere," "A Court Ball at the Hague," "The San Rafael Phanastery," "How Men Learned to analyze the Sun," "One Phase of the Marriage Question," "Borrowing as a Social Science," "Art at the Capital," "An Archœological Breakfast." New York: Scribner & Co.

* * *

—"Revue de la Mode" for February, is received. As a fashion journal it is unrivaled. It is imported from Paris and translated in English. It gives yearly 1500 beautiful fashion cuts and some 200 valuable patterns. $3,50 a year—published by S. T. Taylor, New York. "Le Bon Ton," by the same publisher, a most elegant fashion monthly, $6 per year, for February is also at hand.

A PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE.

The Pittsburg Daily Dispatch.

Prospectus for 1873.

Those of our readers who desire a first-class daily paper should by all means subscribe for the Pittsburg Daily Dispatch, one of the largest, liveliest and cheapest papers in the United States. The Dispatch has been established over a quarter of a century; is independent in politics, advo cating always those measures which promise the greatest possible good to the largest possible number; gives daily thirty six columns of matter, embracing the latest news by telegraph, the most reliable market reports, the cable telegrams, the the freshest Legislative news, the latest Congressional reports, the fullest local reports, with all the news by mail, including the most interesting personal and political items, full telegraphic market reports from all points of importance, east and west, and much other matter of an entertaining and instructive character. It is the most widely circulated paper in the State, outside of Philadelphia, its daily edition being now considerably over 13,000, and new subscribers are every day being added to its lists. Terms per year to mail subscribers, $8,00, or it can be ordered through agents in any town or village within one hundred and fifty miles of Pittsburg, at fifteen cents per week.

The Weekly Dispatch.

To those wishing a good and reliable city weekly we would recommend the Pittsburg Weekly Dispatch, one of the handsomest, cheapest and most reliable papers published. The Weekly dispatch gives thirty-six columns of matter, printed in clear large type, and is one of the best, as it has long been one of the cheapest, if not *the* cheapest, weeklies in the country. It contains all the latest news of the day—political, commercial and general—and as an entertaining, instructive and acceptable family journal is not excelled by any paper in the country.

The Weekly Dispatch is furnished to single subscribers at $1,50 a year, or in clubs of ten to one addres at $1,00 each, with a free paper to the party getting up the club. Subscribers may remit by mail either in money or by Postoffice Order, which is the safer mode. Postmasters receiving subscribers for the Dispatch, either Daily or Weekly, are authorized to retain twenty per cent. on published rates for single subscribers, or ten per cent. on our clubs rates. Address, O'NEILL & ROOK, publishers of Daily and Weekly Dispatch (Dispatch Iron Building) 67 and 69 Fifth avenue, Pittsburg, Pa. jan30,3t

THE PEOPLE'S DRUG STORE.

Next door to Wilson & Hicks' Hardware store, Allegheny St.,

BELLEFONTE, PA.,

R. F. Rankin & Co.,

(Successors to Linn & Wilson.)

DEALERS IN

PURE DRUGS
AND MEDICINES,

CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, VARNISHES, BRUSHES, PERFUMERY, NOTIONS, AND FANCY ARTICLES FOR THE TOILET, &c.

PURE WINE & LIQUORS

for medicinal purposes.

SHOULDER BRACES,

TRUSSES & SUPPORTERS in great variety.

Also, Choice

CIGARS AND TOBACCO,

and all other articles usually kept in first class Drug Store.

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.

tf.1june R. F. RANKIN & CO.

BOSTON

Boot & Shoe Store!

A NEW ESTABLISHMENT

With New Goods & New Prices!

Having determined to engage in business at this place, we have opened up in Room

NO. 5 BUSH'S ARCADE,

BELLEFONTE, PA., the largest,

most complete and cheapest stock of

BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, SLIPPERS, &C.,

that has ever been opened up in this part of the State. At our store yon can find in the Boot and Shoe line

Anything You Want,

from the finest boot to the cheapest slipper, and we know if you once call and EXAMINE OUR STOCK AND PRICES.

you will concede that it is to your interest to purchase from us.

WE SELL AT BOSTON RATES.
Repairing Neatly Done.
B. L. BATCHELLER & CO.

July 19tf.

FURNITURE!

Grand Opening

FOR 1872.

AT

JOHN CAMP'S

MILROY,

where he has opened with a very large stock of the latest styles, both fancy and common

Parlor, Chamber and Kitchen Furniture.

CHAIRS,
of all kinds.

All kinds of repairing done with neatness and dispatch having four good workmen at the bench. I am prepared to do all kinds of custom work, fine or common.

Thankful for past favors, I hope by strict attention to business you and everybody else will show smiling faces at my new ware rooms.

JOHN CAMP.

jan12.tf.

B. O. DEININGER. A. C. MUSSER.

MILLHEIM MARBLE WORKS.

New Firm—New Enterprse.

DEININGER & MUSSER,

(Successors to B. O. Deininger)

We would most respectfully inform the public, that they have taken charge of this old and successful establishment, and propose to carry on the same under renewed auspices.

They have on hand, and will make to order

MONUMENTS,
COUCHES,
TOMBS &
HEADSTONES,

of any possible design, and price.

We use the best grades of marble—

Italian,
Carara,
American Statuary,
Rutland &c.,

and say with perfect assurance, "Our work is our reference."

Shop, east of Bridge, Millheim.

apr26.1y.

J. ZELLER & SON

DRUGGISTS

No 6 Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte, Pa

Dealers in Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Fancy Goods &c., &c.

Pure Wines and Liquors for medical purposes always kept. may 31. 72.

HARDWARE, PAINTS, OILS, &C. HARDWARE, PAINTS, OILS, &C.!

P. B. WILSON. THOMAS A. HICKS.

HARDWARE STORE!!

WILSON & HICKS,

Bellefonte, Pa.,

(Successors to Lewin & Wilson.)

Respectfully inform the citizens of Centre and other counties, that they have one of the largest and best selected stock of Hardware to be found, consisting of Iron, Steel, Nails, Horse Shoes, Axels, Spring Wagon Skeins and Boxes, Complete stock of carpenter tools and builders hardware, locks, oils, paints, glass, varnishes, brushes, cucumber pumps and tubing. Lamps af all kinds, scales, cutlery,

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE.

Full line of saddlery and coach makers goods, wood work for buggies and wagons, ploughs, harrows, cultivators and grindstones. Looking glasses and mirror plates. Picture frames made to order. They also have the celebrated cook stove,

SUSQUEHANNA,

every one warranted to give perfect satisfaction. All kinds of parlor stoves. We are determined to sell at the lowest prices for cash, or on short credit—not to exceed three months. Call and see us, as we take pleasure in showing our goods.

WILSON & HICKS.

mar15tf. Bellefonte, Pa.

THE PLACE TO BUY CHEAPEST THE PLACE TO BUY CHEAPEST

Gift & Flory's

New Shoe Store!

AT CENTRE HALL.

They have now opened, and will constantly keep on hand, a splendid stock of new SHOES, GAITERS, & SLIPPERS, for men, women and children, from the best manufactories in the country, and now offered at the

Lowest Prices.

BOOTS and SHOES made to order, upon short notice. They invite the people of this vicinity to give them a call, as they will strive to merit a share of their patronage. my10tf

NEW FURNITURE STORE.

1 door below Hoffer's

BELLEFONTE, PA.

GEORGE O'BRYAN,

Dealer in

FURNITURE

OF ALL KINDS,

BEDSTEADS, TABLES, CHAIRS,

Parlor and Chamber Sets,

SOFAS, LOUNGES,

BUREAUS, WASHSTANDS,

WARDROBES, MATTRESSES, &c.

Particular Attention to Ordered Work.

REPAIRING DONE PROMPTLY.

UNDERTAKING,

In All Its Branches,

METALIC, WALNUT, ROSEWOOD, AND COMMON CASKETS,

Always on Hand, and Funerals Attended With an Elegant Hearse. ap5tf.

Stoves! Fire! Stov's!

At Andy Reesman's, Centre Hall, are latest and best stoves out, he has just received a large lot of

Cook Stoves, the Pioneer Cook,
the Eclipse Cook,
the Reliance Cook.

PARLORS—The Radiant Light, self-feeder, Gas Burner, National Egg, Jewell, &c.

He sells stoves as LOW as anywhere in Mifflin or Centre co.

TIN AND SHEETIRON WARE

The undersigned hereby informs the citizens of Pennsvalley that he has purchased the Tinshop heretofore carried on by the C. H. Mf'g Co., and will continue the same, at the old stand, in all its branches, in the manufacture of

STOVE PIPE & SPOUTING.

All kinds of repairing done. He has always on hand

Fruit Cans, of all Sizes,
BUCKETS,
CUPS,
DIPPERS,
DISHES, &C.

All work warranted and charges reasonable. A share of the public patronage solicited. AND. REESMAN,

2sep70y Centre Hall

New Clothing Store

A. STERNBERG,

engaged to manage for I. L. Reizenstein, in the corner building, opposite Hoffer's store, Bellefonte, has established a new Clothing Store. where the best bargains in the county are offered.

$7.50 to $15 for Suits of the finest Cassimere.

HATS, CAPS

and a full and complete assortment of every thing in the line of Clothing.

Gent's Furnishing Goods

all directly from their own manufactory. Also.

Jewelry, Watches, &c.

They have engaged their old clerk, Mr. A. Sternberg, so well known to the people, and who will be pleased to see his old friends. ap5tf.

Piece goods of every discription, sold low to enable everybody to have his clothing made to order.

CENTRE HALL HOTEL.

John Spangler, Proprietor.

Stages arrive and depart daily, for all points, north, south, east and west.

ADAM HILD,

PAINTER, Milroy, Mifflin co., Pa.

offers his services to the citizens of Mifflin Centre and adjoining counties, in

House, Sign and Ornmenatal Painting.

GRAINING

Oak, Walnut, Maple. Ash, Mahogony, &c.

Plain and Fancy Paperhanging. Orders respectfully solicited.

All fine work done for other painters.

June 7y.

NEW DISCOVERY

In Chemical and Medical Science,

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

DR. E. F. GARVIN'S SOLUTION OF TAR

TRADE MARK.

Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES
Cure **Incipient Consumption.**
Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES
Cure **Catarrh.**
Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES
Cure **Asthma.**
Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES
Cure **Heart Disease.**
Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES
Cure **Skin Diseases.**
Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES
Regulate the **Liver.**
Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES
Regulate the **Stomach and Bowels**
Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES
Cure all **Female Weaknesses.**
Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES
Purify the **Blood.**
Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES
Cure **Diseases of the Throat.**
Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES
Cure **Bronchitis.**
Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES
Cure **"Rose Cold," or "Hay Fever"**
Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES
Cure **Lung Diseases.**
Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES
Cure **Constipation.**
Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES
Cure **Salt Rheum.**
Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES
Cure **Kidney Diseases.**
Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES
Prevent **Cholera & Yellow Fever**
Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES
Prevent **Malarious Fevers.**
Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES
Remove **Pain in the Breast.**
Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES
Remove **Pain in the Side or Back.**
Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES
Are a **Superior Tonic.**
Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES
Restore the **Appetite.**
Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES
Cause the **Food to Digest.**
Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES
Restore the **Weak and Debilitated**
Dr. GARVIN'S TAR REMEDIES
Give **Tone to Your System.**

L. F. HYDE & CO.,
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
195 Seventh Ave., New York.
dec19'72y

Chas. H. Held,

Clock, Watchmaker & Jewe

Millheim, Centre co., Penna.

Respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has just opened at his new establishment, above Alexander's Store, and keeps constantly on hand all kinds of Clocks, Watches and Jewelry of the latest styles, as also the Maranville Patent Calender Clocks, provided with a complete index of the month, and day of the month and week on its face, which is warranted as a perfect time-keeper.

Clocks, Watches and Jewelry repaired on short notice and warranted.

sep11'68-1y.

Science on the Advance.

C. H. Gutelius,

Surgeon and Mechanical Dentist

who is permanently located in Aaronsburg in the office formerly occupied by Dr. Neff, and who has been practicing with entire success—having the experience of a number of years in the profession, he would cordially invite all who have as yet not given him a call, to do so, and test the truthfulness of this assertion. Teeth extracted without pain. may22'68tf

Furniture Rooms!

J. O. DEININGER,

respectfully informs the citizens of Centre county, that he has constantly on hand and makes to order, all kinds of

BEDSTEADS,
BUREAUS,
SINKS,
WASHSTANDS,
CORNER CUPBOARDS
TABLES, &c., &c

Home Made Chairs Always on hand

His stock of ready-made Furniture is large and warranted of good workmanship and is all made under his own immediate supervision, and is offered at rates as cheap as elsewhere. Thankful for past favors, he solicits a continuance of the same.

Call and see his stock before purchasing elsewhere. ap24'68'1y

THE undersigned, determined to met the popular demand for Lower Prices, respectfully calls the attention of the public to his stock of

SADDLERY,

now offered at the old stand. Designed especially for the people and the times, the largest and most varied and complete assortment of

Saddles, Harness, Collars, Bridles,

of every description and quality; Whips, and in fact everything complete to a first-class establishment, he now offers at prices which will suit the times.

JACOB DINGES, CentreHall

JOHN F. POTTER, Attorney at Law. Collections promptly made and special attention given to those having lands or property for sale. Will draw up and have acknowledged Deeds, Mortgages, &c. Office in the diamond, north side of the court house, Bellefonte. oct22'69tf

HENRY BROCKERHOFF, President. J. D. SHUGERT, Cashier.

CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO

(Late Milliken, Hoover & Co.)

RECEIVE DEPOSITS.

And Allow Interest,
Discount Notes,
Buy and Sell
Government Securities, Gold and Coupons.

ap10'68tf

JAS. M'MANUS. Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, promptly attends to all business entrusted to him. jul3,68tf

D. F. FORTNEY, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office over Reynold's bank. may14'69tf

H. N. M'ALLISTER, JAMES A. BEAVER

M'ALLISTER & BEAVER

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

Bellefonte, Centre Co., Penn'a. ap68tf

JNO. H. ORVIS. C. T. ALEXANDER

ORVIS & ALEXANDER,

Attorneys-at-law. Office in Conrad House, Bellefonte, Pa.

J. P. GEPHART,

with Orvis & Alexander, attends to collections and practice in the Orphan's Court.

7jan'70tf

MILLER'S HOTEL, Woodward, Pa Stages arrive and depart daily. This favorite hotel is now in every respect one of the most pleasant country hotels in central Pennsylvania. The traveling community will always find the best accommodation. Drovers can at all times be accommodated with stables and pasture for any number of cattle or horses.

july3'68tf GEO. MILLER.

NEW HARDWARE STORE

J. & J. HARRIS.

NO. 5, BROCKERHOFF ROW

A new and complete Hardware Store has been opened by the undersigned in Brockerhoff's new building—where they are prepared to sell all kinds of Building and House Furnishing Hardware, Iron, Steel, Nails.

Buggy wheels in setts, Champion Clothes Wringer, Mill Saws, Circular and Hand Saws, Tennon Saws, Webb Saws, Ice Cream Freezers, Bath Tubs, Clothes Racks, a full assortment of Glass and Mirror Plate of all sizes, Picture Frames, Wheelbarrows, Lamps, Coal Oil Lamps, Belting, Spokes, Felloes, and Hubs, Plows, Cultivators, Corn Plows, Plow Points, Shear Mold Boards and Cultivator Teeth, Table Cutlery, Shovels, Spades and Forks, Locks, Hinges, Screws, Sash Springs, Horse-Shoes, Nails, Norway Rods, Oils, Lard, Lubricating, Coal, Linseed, Tanners, Anvils, Vices, Bellows, Screw Plates, Blacksmiths Tools, Factory Bells, House Bells, Dinner Bells, Gong Bells, Tea Bells, Grindstones, Carpenter Tools, Fruit Jars and Cans, Paints, Oils, [illegible] received and for sale at

[illegible] J. & J. HARRIS.