THE CENTRE REPORTER,

FRED. KURTZ.....Editor.

Centre Hall, Pa., July 17, 1873.

TERMS.—The REPORTER is published weekly at $2 per year, in advance, or $2.50 when not paid in advance. For six months half these rates.

Advertisements $1.50 per square (ten lines) for three insertion. Advertisements for 3, 6 and 12 months, at reduced rates.

Any person sending us the names of six new subscribers, with the cash will receive the REPORTER one year free.

The heads of the Schuylkill county radicals evidently are level—at all events they show ability to lean strongly on both sides at the same time. At a recent mass meeting these consistant fellows passed the following resolution, after which, we have no doubt, every mother's son of them went to his little bed, smiting his breast and thanking God that he was not like other men, as did the pharisee of old: "We unequivocally condemn "the action of those members of Con-"gress who voted themselves addition-"al pay for services performed, as well "as those members who voted against "the measure, but who have not re-"fused to accept it."

All right, insofar as it leans in that direction, but the same saintly critters also in the strongest terms endorsed Grant and Hartranft, both having accepted the salary increase, and Grant making the measure a law by his signature and doubling his own pay. Now here is the principle of good Lord and good Devil exemplified, and the Centre county radicals, in their next county convention, can dodge around this crocked corner in the same style as their bretheren in Schuylkill dodge it. These radicals have the wonderful faculty of defining their position upon the salary grab as clear as mud. By all means let them be voted a putty medal.

A THIRD TERM.

Grant's office holders and the congressional salary grabbers are now at work cooking up the third term for their chief. The information has gone out that the preliminaries were arranged at Long Branch, several days ago, where Grant and all the other horse racers and racers after the funds in the treasury and those who are in wild chase to fatten at the public crib now congregate. The monied men of the country, of course, are in the movment, a third term for Grant means more fodder for their racks, and the working classes to continue to be their hay-makers on bread and water. In these "monied men" are meant the National Banks, the railroad corporations, and the large, speculating capitalists. These are for giving Grant a third term, because under him their speculations and money making operations will not be interfered with. All Grant office holders in the country—not excepting those in Centre county—will cave in to this movement. The official patronage will be used to give it life and manipulate conventions, and fixing delegates.

The inauguration ball has left a little sore behind. It will be remembered that the late 4th of March was down somewhere near the ice-cream temperature and withal very inclement, and the affair didn't pay, leaving the committee in debt. Parties who have claims threaten to sue. The district legislature voted $15,000 to help the committee out, but still there are lots of big and little "Williams" unsatisfied.

Joseph S. Waream, esq., and J. B. Selheimer, both of Lewistown, are candidates for the democratic nomination for state senator.

Hon. P. Gray Meek, of the Bellefonte Watchman, is being urged for the position of Chairman of the Democratic State Committee. The fact is, he is spoken of for nearly every office that is lying around loose.—Lewistown True Democrat.

Now we want the Lewistown man and some other democratic editors quit shaming our Gray, or the Reporter will be after them. If he were not continually having somebody talking about him for some place, he'd soon get into forgottenness, and then what would become of the party, eh? We go for Gray always.

Wm. C. Duncan, of Union county—formerly of Millheim—was a radical candidate for the nomination of state senator; the primary elections, upon the Crawford county system, came off in Union county the other week and Cook was left behind, his competitor, A. J. Herr, coming out cat-bird in the race. Herr was the choice of Simon Cameron and Cook Duncan didn't belong to that wing, and Simon was up in Union shortly before the primaries, saw some of the Winnebagoes in different parts of the county, and used the greenback argument with others, and thus spoiled the cooking of Cook Duncan's noodle soup.

In last week's Lewisburg Chronicle Mr. Duncan appears in a two column letter, telling how the thing was done. He says he can prove some bad things upon his radical bretheren; he says they cheated and circulated all kinds of lies and slanders against him, and, upon the whole, the canvass was carried on in a foul and disgraceful manner against him, and to the discredit of the radical party.

Indeed we are sorry our whilom neighbor Cook received such shabby treatment at the hands of his party. But what he is telling is nothing new or unexpected to us—it is the way the rads do things, and Mr. Duncan only admits now what he was silent to heretofore. The country has been disgraced by radicalism, and all the successes of that party are mainly the result of cheating, bribery, villification and slander. How infamous was their treatment of Horace Greeley, when he could no longer keep his nostrils open to the nastiness of radicalism. A party that is owned by Cameron must necessarily be devoid of anything that is pure, honest and upright.

The New York Graphic, the daily illustrated paper and one of the most astounding enterprises in the newspaper line, has shown its spirit of enterprise in a new direction, and one that is calculated to be beneficial to science and settle an important question as to currents in the upper regions of the atmosphere. For this purpose the Graphic publishing company have agreed to furnish the celebrated aeronaut, John Wise, with $10,000 with which to construct a monster balloon and start on an aerial voyage to Europe in August. The Graphic is one of the highest toned journals we know of, admitting nothing in its literature or illustrations that is low and vulgar and is one of the most acceptable journals that visits the Reporter office, and we trust its balloon enterprise will prove as successful as the establishment of a pure toned daily illustrated journal has proven. The reports of Mr. Wise's voyage, with appropriate illustrations, will be given in the Graphic, from time to time.

Prof. John Wise, in a letter to the Graphic, takes the ground that balloons always float east. He says:

First, we know that the earth turns upon its axis from west to east, and that it moves in its orbit in the same direction, and that its equatorial belt is hot, and that its polar areas are cold, and that the earth's revolving axis, although always parallel to itself, has an inclination of twenty-three degrees to the plain of its orbit, and we know that the earth is one-half in shadow and one-half in light all the time, and that the line of shadow moves from east to west. This is the ground-work of the trade-wind currents. In the reduction of these elements to a mathematical precision, we find precisely the conditions and facts that we find by actual experience in the wind currents as observed by scientific aeronauts, and by noted meterologists, foremost among them, Henry, Espy, Redfield and Maury. Any person who has watched the upper clouds for a season in our temperate zone becomes satisfied of the main fact in the matter before us, i. e., that they sail from west to east in their general course; and any one who will take the trouble to note the weather predictions, will find that the condition of the weather in the Mississippi Valley of to-day will be the condition of the weather with us to-morrow, and the weather of the most eastern portion of our country the next day. * * * * * * *

I may repeat again the experience of 446 aerial voyages, in which my balloon traveled eastward 414 times, and to me an ounce of fact is worth more than a pound of theory, as related to one and the same subject. There are a great many foolish things written on this matter. Scientific blunders, and weak-minded pretensions of knowledge concerning it, abound more than sound logical reasoning and experimental facts. I trust that the intelligent student will find enough in what I have stated of the facts to lead him to a fair investigation of its legitimate results. When the voyage is once made the thing will be plain enough, and the subject will be handled in a commercial way, as were the other "wild and visionary schemes" of Columbus, Stephenson, Fulton and Field.

According to the report of a committee raised by the Legislature of Vermont, to investigate the affairs of the Insane Asylum of that State, matters are decidedly in a bad condition. The Committee declare that the Asylum, which is controlled by a private corporation, was greatly overcrowded, four hundred and eighty-five patients being packed in a space intended to accommodate but three hundred at the most. Seventy-five of these unfortunates were found thrust away in subterranean dungeons, dark, damp, foul and pervaded by unendurable stenches. Some were confined in apartments nine feet by four in size, with air and ventilation only through augur holes bored in the doors. At the same time the most inhuman punishments were inflicted upon the patients. Among them was the punishment of the bath, in which the patient, securely bound, is placed in a bathing tub, and a continuous stream of cold water allowed to fall upon his head. This torture was one of the most excruciating known in the dark ages, resulting usually in either insanity or death. It seems almost incredible that such acts should have been perpetrated in a State institution in a State of the American Union and upon men and women suffering under the most terrible providential infliction. But such is the report of a committee chosen by the Legislature, after a full investigation of the whole subject. The same body also declares that some men have been locked up in the cells of the asylum and subjected to all the pains and penalties of their situation through bribery. They were not insane. But it was to the interest of parties they should be considered so, and hence their incarceration. This report, from its startling official revelations and the source from which it proceeds should receive more than usual attention in all parts of the country. Cruelty to the insane is a crime which should be ranked high in the calendar of moral monstrosity, and those practicing it punished in a proper manner. If an example is made of the officers of the Vermont State insane Asylum after a fair hearing of the case, that fact will have great weight in bringing about a better state of affairs in all the insane asylums of the country, whether State or private.

The Constitutional Convention has done well in allowing parties to dispense with a jury trial in civil cases, by mutual agreement; yet most parties who could agree to that could have agreed to waive a jury trial by a case stated, or admissions in the pleadings—modes that have long been in use. We shall be curious to see how many cases there will be, in which parties prefer to submit a real dispute about facts to a Judge without a jury.

A son of Prof. Wise, in company with another aeronaut, is now projecting a balloon trip from Philadelphia to Europe, also to ascend in August.

Alexander H. Stephens says in the Atlanta Constitution: "Whatever difference may have existed among Georgia Democrats as to the proper course in the Presidential election of the last year, I cannot permit myself to believe that any similar differences will hereafter arise on a like occurrence in the future."

The press of the country may be said to be unanimous in its condemnation of the salary-steal. The St. Joseph (Mo.) Gazette expresses the general feeling thus: "This salary-steal was one of those bold villainies which bring their own punishment. No carpenter, or tinker, or cobbler can amend a character so rent and rotten as that of the salary grabbers."

The New Orleans Duel.

[From the Albany Journal.]

"There, we thought and said so! We fancied some of the opposition papers would be charging that New Orleans duel to the Administration. And here, for all the world, comes the Chicago Tribune, exclaiming, 'The recent duel in New Orleans is but another bloody result of the political usurpation begun last November by Kellogg, Durell, and Hawkins, and forcibly maintained by the President.' And now why not charge the hot weather or the Walworth tragedy to the Administration? There would be just as much sense in it."

To this the World remarks: The flipancy of Grant's parasites cannot divert public attention from the facts. There can be no question that this unfortunate duel was the consequence of Grant's setting up the Kellogg government, which nobody pretends received a majority of the votes of the people of Louisianna. The libel suit against the Picayune grew out of its faithful exposure of the shameless frauds of the Lynch Returning Board; frauds which were made possible only by Grant's support of the infamous decision of his tool and creature Durell. When the trial of the libel suit came on before a State judge who owed his seat on the bench to this same scandalous usurpation, the defence offered the truth in evidence. But this judicial miscreant refused to admit it, although the law of the State permits it to be given to the jury. The Picayune, as was its right and its duty, exposed the unfairness of the trial and the chicanery of the prosecuting lawyers. Called to account by one of them, who added gross insults to flagrant injury, the editor, not choosing to expose himself to further libel suits in which he could expect no justice, resorted to a mode of redress which has long been sanctioned by the practice and the social opinion of the Southwest. The propriety of duelling is not the question here at all. In a community where gentlemen recognize their amendability to that code, and often appeal to it on slight provocations, it is not individual duellist but the community that must be held answerable for whatever wrong there is in the practice. Both parties to the late affair alike accepted this "law of honor." In such a state of society, the individual must be judged by the sufficiency of his provocation. And in this particular case no impartial mird can doubt that Mr. Rhett was fully justified in sending the challenge, if any provocation can ever justify a duel. He might have fallen as his opponent fell; his facing that risk was the indispensable conditon of his seeking that method of redress. Fortune happened, in this instance, to be on the side of justice; but it was as likely to be the other way. Mr. Rhett incurred no more guilt than if the shot of his antagonist had proved fatal, instead of his own. No amount of outcry against the sin or the folly of duelling can smother the public sense of the injustice and insults for which he sought redress.

The sin of this bloody and regretable affair must rest at the door of General Grant, who was the prime instigator and has been the steady, unscrupulous abettor of the monstrous usurpation of which this is one of the many evil fruits.

The writer of an article in the Cornhill Magazine upon the negro race, under the designation of "The Sons of Ham," gives some reasons for thinking that that race is not derived from Ham, at least not through Canaan, as the popular theory goes. His reasoning on that point is the following:

"To justify the position of those who yet believe in the degrading influence of the curse of Noah upon the Africans—and their name is legion—it is necessary to prove that they are the descendants of Canaan, at whom alone the curse was launched, and that slavery has been specially associated with them. But there is abundant evidence, sacred and profane, to show that, of all the sons of Ham, Canaan was the only one who never entered Africa. His descendants occupied, without exception, Asiatic localities. We are told in Gen. x, 19: "The border of the Canaanites was from Sidon, as thou goeth unto Sodom and Gomorra, and Adman, and Zeboim, even unto Lasha." Whereby Palenstine is unmistakably indicated. And Josephus also says: 'Canaan, the fourth son of Ham, inhabited the country now called Judea, and called it from his own name.' From which it is evident that the Africans are not the descendants of Canaan, and that there is no foundation, therefore, for the assertion that they are of some mysterious spiritual necessity doomed to be the 'servants of servants,' inasmuch as Noah's malediction, which is gravely supposed to entail this degrdaation, cannot be shown to apply to them. That it was ever thought to do so, is but another proof of the power of self-interest and prejudice to stultify the mind and pervert the conscience."

Steam towage is about to be introduced on the canals of New York on cable principle. The motive basis of the system is the same as that of running a train of cars, except that the wheels of the cars run over a stationary rail, while the canal cable, corresponding to the rail, runs over the steamer's wheel. But a train of canal boats is dragged along on the same principle as a train of cars; and, as the cable lies at the bottom of the canal and is lifted over the steamer's wheel only as it is used, it in nowise interferes with the navigation of the canal by other boats. The Buffalo Advertiser estimates that six boats can be taken from Buffalo to Troy by this system at cost of $240, while the cost of towing the same number by mules is $735. This system of steam towing by cable is in successful operation in several European countries, very largely in Belgium, and on the river Seine in France, for towing boats between Havre and Paris. If successful in New York, it will no doubt be introduced upon all the main canals of this country. Horse or mule power is behind the age. It is too slow, too expensive. If canals are to keep their places as means of transporting the products of a country from one location to another, they must find some means to insure at all times cheap and speedy transportation. Perhaps steam-towing by cable is just the thing required.

Among the gigantic projects of the age is one in relation to reclaiming the so-called great Colorado desert. The plan proposed is to convert the waterless basin into an inland sea, by turning into it the Colorado river at or near Fort Yuma, the same to be used for the purposes of irrigation and navigation and a party of engineers are already on their way there, backed by San Francisco capitalists, to make the preliminary surveys. The San Francisco Bulletin says: "It is generally, but erroneously, believed that the Colorado desert is an unproductive, sandy waste. The greater portion of the basin possesses an excellent soil, is covered with a stunted growth of massquit and other tress, and is capable of producing anything the climate will permit, providing it is well watered. The feasibility of introducing an abundance of water for its irrigation from the Colorado river was demonstrated by the surveys made by the original projectors of the scheme of reclamation, and more recently by the surveys of the Texas and Pacific Railway.

MIXED SCHOOLS.

A Washington despatch says:

The colored people here have been agitating the question of mixed schools; but it seems they are all divided among themselves, and a few nights ago a colored member of the Legislative Council made a speech in which he opposed the whole system and insisted that the proposition was wrong. It is admitted by the most intelligent colored people that mixed schools would do no more harm to their own race than to the whites. This is really taking issue with Senator Sumner, who in a recent letter declared that the schools should be conducted without distinction of color.

THE CHIEF JUSTICESHIP.

Washington, July 12.—It is conceded by parties claiming to have the secrets of the White House that the President will tender the vacant chief justiceship to Senator Conkling. Some friends of the latter say he will not accept, while others argue that as Conkling is ambitious to secure a reputation as a great lawyer, he would have a better opportunity in the chief justice's chair than in the Senate to achieve that reputation. Others believe that in the changes in political parties likely to occur during the next few years it is not certain Conkling would be re-elected to the senate six years hence, and for this and other reasons he will probably accept the chief justiceship, which is a life office. Still others, who assert that Conkling has an eye on the Presidency, say should Grant decline to run for a third term he would be able to name his own successor and would probably name Conkling.

REINTERMENT OF CONFEDERATE DEAD IN RICHMOND, VA.

Richmond, Va., July 10.—The remains of 230 Confederate officers and soldiers who were killed at Gettysburg and buried on the field, and which were recently disinterred under the auspices of the Ladies' Hollywood Memorial Association, were to-day carried to Hollywood cemetery, and were there reinterred with appropriate ceremonies. The remains were placed in boxes, and were conveyed on four wagons draped in mourning. A funeral cortege composed of details from the First Regiment, many ex-confederate soldiers, citizens, and the ladies of the Association escorted the remains to the cemetery. Many business houses on Main street closed as the procession moved up the street.

It is rumored that the Pennsylvania Central will soon create a general mortgage of $100,000,000 on its whole estate and dependencies, to cover all existing obligations of the company and such additional sums as may be borrowed for the further extension and improvement of the various properties in ownership of or under perpetual lease to this corporation.

LA MOUNTAIN'S DEATH.

The Baloon Collapses at the Height of Fifteen Hundred Feet—The Fearful Descent—Condition of the Body.

Mail reports give some interesting details of the fatal accident to the æronaut La Mountain, at Ionia, Mich., last Friday. His ballon was what is known as a hot air one, and not gas. The canvas had somewhat of a worn appearance, as if the worse for being filled with heated air too often. At the summit, where the canvas was sewn together, a block of ten or twelve inches in diameter was fastened, and through a hole in this six guy ropes were secured, hanging down over the sides of the balloon, being at the bottom some seventeen feet apart, and these were tied to the basket by the Professor himself. There were no ropes running around the balloon horizontally to keep the guy ropes from slipping, or to prevent the whole thing from sliding out between the ropes with a gust of wind. At 3:35 p. m. the professor stepped into the baskest, and the balloon took a shoot up almost perpendicularly, with the professor swinging his hat to the crowd, all apparently enjoying the sight. In a few moments more, however, the mouth of the baloon was observed to wave about two or three times, then to pass between the ropes, careening over on the side; when the ropes broke out from their fastening at the top, and the fall commenced. La Mountain was noticed to be apparently making some effort to get the basket above him, and if possible to break the fall, but after the first struggle he fell so rapidly that nothing could be distinguished but the falling body, his hat coming after him about one hundred feet or more behind, the old canvas, nearly collapsed, falling down gradually. The body struck the ground half a dozen feet from the northwest corner of the jail building. It struck with such a terrible thud that it jarred the ground for fifty rods around, and made an indention in the solid ground eight inches in depth. There was scarcely a bone in the whole body not broken to fragments. It was as limp as a rag. There were very few fractures of the skin, except the right foot, the bones of the right leg being driven through the bottom of the foot.

The body was laid on a couch, a circle was formed, and a procession of all who wished to view the remains passed around. The professor is a brother of the celebrated æronaut who died two or three years ago. This one's name was Edward La Mountain. He was a jewler by trade, and lived at Brooklyn, Michigan. He had said just before he went up that he wished to take the train for home as soon as posible after coming down as his wife was very sick. He himself had not had his clothes off for ten days.

There were from 10,000 to 12,000 people who witnessed this horrible tragedy. He was seen by people four miles from the city at an angle of thirty-five degrees. The best estimates make the height from which he fell from 1,100 to 1,500 feet. Those who were on the hill back of the town said the strangest sight was to witness the people swaying back and forward like a field of wheat moved by the wind.

Through the Rockys—An Enormous Tunnel Projected.

The completion of the Hoosac Tunnel has aroused the energies of the mountaineers, and the Denver Tribune announces that a tunnel, is to be carried through the Rocky mountains, from a point near Black Hawk, and coming out in Middle park. It is known that the project has been fully inaugurated, and that its projector is on the ground, with ample means and labor to prosecute the work to completion. The tunnel will be about twelve miles long. Its greatest depth will be 6,000 feet, at James' Peak. It will make Middle Park readily accessible from the eastern portion of the Territory; will show what is the mineral and geological character of this section, and will tolerably extensively advertise the country as the scheme of an enterprise twice as large and a hundred times as important as the Mount Cenis tunnel. Col. Heaton will use the diamond-pointed drills, and thus not be obliged to keep in operation numerous blacksmith shops. They will be driven by machinery. And it is expected that the tunnel will progress at the rate of five feet per day. Early next year work will commence from Middle Park. Already considerable work has been done. The mountain has been graded down for the face of the tunnel; a flume 1,300 feet long has been built from the creek by which a fall of 25 feet is obtained for the purpose of turning an overshot-wheel, by means of which the tunnel is to be supplied with air; a strong levee has been built to prevent the water of the creek from overflowing and embarrassing operations in the tunnel; a large boarding house, 60x25 feet, and two stories high, has been built; a substantial bridge has also been built over the creek on the road leading to the Lake Gulch country. The objects of the tunnel are to afford a means of working the discovered mines rapidly and cheaply, to discover and open new veins, and to afford a track for a railway. It will strike the Bobtail first of known mines, and 400 feet below the present tunnel. The effects of the success of this enterprise can hardly be estimated. It may cause to pass through our section and under our mountains all, or nearly all, the trans-continental travel. The Company of Colorado, have ample capital, and will push the project rapidly to completion. Though the enterprise is of such magnitude as to dazzle the imagination and to stagger and bewilder the judgement, yet if the mining resources of the country are what we all believe them to be, it is not chimerical, and is sure to be a source of profit to the Company and of incalculable benefit to the Territory.

MERCURY IN THE HUMAN SYSTEM.—Prof Hyatt delivered a lecture on mercury in Vienna recently, when he exhibited the leg bone of a man whose death had undoubtedly been hastened by mercury. On striking the bone heavily upon the table, out fell thousands of little glittering globules of mercury—bright metallic mercury—which rolled about upon the black surface before him, collecting here and there into drops. This mercury had been absorbed during life, and undermined the man's system, and proved fatal to him. The mortality among those who work in mines of quicksilver, or in the works where it is reduced, is known to be frightful. In the celebrated mines of Idria, the men work alternately one month in the mines and one in the smelting-house. But notwithstanding this, it appears that of the hundreds employed there, one-fourth become salivated.

(There being a demand for copies of the Reporter containing the annual report of L. C. & S. C. R., we republish the same.)

Annual Report

OF THE

LEWISBURG, CENTRE & SPRUCE CREEK RAILROAD COMPANY.

To the Stockholders of the L. C. & S. C. RR.

GENTLEMEN: Your Directors take pleasure in submitting, for your information, the following Report:

That since the last annual meeting, by order of your Board of Directors, a third letting was had of the graduation, masonry and bridging of 42.194 miles more of your railroad line, and placed under contract—that is, from Mifflinburg to Forks of Penns Creek, being sections No. 12 to 35, making 24.04 miles, and from Penn'a Railroad near Tyrone, being sections No. 70 to 86, both inclusive, a distance of 18.155 miles. On this western division, contractors have done work up till May 1, 1873, to the amount of $191,174 19, on which there has been paid 164,400, the balance being per centage retained as security for the proper completion of the work. There was also paid on this end of the work, to Keystone Bridge Company,

On iron	$2,000 00
Weiser & Bender, on timber	1,500 00
A. J. Hawes, for cement	910 00
Stewart Greek, on ties	5,508 00
R. W. Snook, for cement	238 00

making the whole amount paid on western end, up till May 1, 1873, for work and materials, $174,556 00. The Engineer estimates the graduation, masonry and bridging at $284,100, and all other cost making it ready for the locomotive and cars, $265,600, which two sums show the entire cost of these 18.154 miles to be $549,700.

On this Division, part of the work is heavy, and in places material for filling and embankments is difficult to get; the work, however, has been pressed as rapidly as adverse weather would allow.—Much expense has been caused, and also delay, by the necessity of making common roads anew, considerable portions of this section of country being such as to make the location of the railroad necessarly interfere with public roads heretofore used for travel, and especially is such the case in Logan Runs Valley, which is generally very narrow and in many places bordered by limestone bluffs. The stone work of the bridge over the Juniata river is finished, and the superstructure thereon progressing satisfactotily. This Division will be progressed to final completion ready for traffic as fast as possible.

On the Division from Mnifflburg to the Forks, or Beaver Dam tunnel, the contractors have done work to the amount of $113,149 09, on which they have paid $99,400, the amount of work done less the percentage retained. The Engineer estimates the graduation, masonry and bridging of this portion of the road at $306,200, and the ballasting, ties, rails, sidings and all other expenses at $348,900 making the total cost of these 24 04 miles in running order, $655,00.

From Mnifflburg to Laurelton, sections 12 to 20, distance of about 9 miles, the graduation, masory and bridging are about finished and ready for the ballast, ties and rails, which by the estimate, may cost about $12,464 per mile. This being done, would bring our road through a fine section of country, to near lumber regions and a short distance from iron ore beds. Considerable lumber at this point is waiting transportation. This piece of road put in running order would add to the traffic, giving us a continued completed line of 20 miles, connecting with the P. & E. Railroad, which could be operated by the same motive power and hands, and would be of great advantage to the public and to the interest of the stockholders; therefore, the immediate laying of the track on the 9 additional miles is recommended. The balance of the work on this Division, that is, from Laurelton, sections No 21 to 35, considerable progress has been made, although the great depth of snow throughout that region during the past winter retarded the work. At Paddy's Mountain tunnel, which is on section No. 32, rock in stratification has been encountered, yet the strata are generally parted by small seams of sands, and where this is found, an arch will be required, and may necessitate the arching one-half of the length, that is to say, 160 feet, the whole through being about 320 feet.

Under the second letting, which was from the Forks of Penns Creek, in Centre county, to Linden Hall, sections No. 36 to 53, distance of 17.89 miles, work has been done to an amount of $91,694 65, and payments made thereon of $83,000 (the difference being per centage retained as security for finishing of the work by the contractors). There was also paid Benjamin Kerstetter, for removing his dwelling house, &c., off the line of road $800 00, and $75 00 to George Woods for damage done to his house, making the whole sum paid up till May 1, 1873, on this Division, $83,875 00, all which was raised from local subscriptions. The entire estimate made by Engineer of the grading, masonry and bridging of this Divison, is $128,300 and ballast, ties, rails, and all other work, including sidings, to make the road in running order, $263,650 00 making the whole cost $390,900. Very little work has been done on this part of the road since Dec. 1, 1872, as it was deemed unnecessary to press it until the outlet was further advanced, and the force was allowed to be placed on other parts of the road especially the western end. The work of this Division, is so far advanced that the whole could be made ready for the track as soon as expediency required.

There are about 16 miles, extending from Linden Hall to Penn'a Furnace not yet definitely located. There was a committee appointed to examine the different routes between these points, and report to the Board, but they have not yet made the examination, the delay being caused in a great measure by the inclemency of weather and bad traveling during the past winter and spring; and also in consequence of illness of one of the members. It is expected, however, that they will soon perform the duties assigned them, and that that point of the road will speedily be put under contract, and the work not being heavy will take but a short time to finish it. The whole cost of this piece of road, including the grading, masonry and bridging is estimated at $348,800, and the graduation, masonry and bridging alone at $114,2000.

The original cost of the road constructed from Junction with the P. & E. Railroad to western boundary of Mifflinburg, say 11 miles, exclusive of some right of way not settled was $202,102 39 which was made up as follows; from Junction with P. & E. RR. to Lewisburg including depots, $80,545 41. The grading, bridging and masonry from Lewisburg to western boundary of Mifflinburg, $39,922 38. Cost of ballast, ties, rails, track laying, sidings &c, of extension from Lewisburg to Mifflinburg, $141,634 50 which was advanced through the P. & E. RR. Co. The cost of the road from P. & E. Junction to Lewisburg was made up and paid as follows:

Principal	$80,546 51
Interest charged thereon	7,254 49
	$87,800 00

Which was paid as follows:

In stock at par	$42,890 00	
" Bonds "	45,000 00	87,800 00

It will be seen that the whole length of the main line of the L. C. & S. C. R. R. from Junction with P. & E. R. R. to the western terminus at Penn'a R. R. near Tyrone is 87 084 miles made up as follows. From Junction with P. & E. RR. to Mifflin 11 miles; from Mifflinburg to Linden Hall 42.93 miles; from Linden Hall to Penn'a Furnace 16 miles; and from Penn'a Furnace to Tyrone 18.155 miles.

Of this road 11 miles, being the first letting, have been completed, and in full operation; that is from Junction with P. & E. RR to Mifflinburg. 60,084 miles more are under contract and in process of construction and 16 miles not yet let. The grading, masonry and bridging of the 76 miles of said road from Mifflinburg to Tyrone is estimated at 8832,000 00, on which has been paid (including $5,508 00 for ties) $355,831 00 and the entire cost including grading, masonry and bridging at $2,945,500 00) an average of about $255 85 per mile) to which being added $202,102 38 cost of the 11 miles from Junction with P. & E. RR. to Mifflinburg shows the entire cost of the main line from Junction with P. & E. RR. to western terminus at Tyrone, a distance of 87.084 miles to be $2,966,602 39. When the Bellefonte branch of about 11 miles, and an extension to Danville of 15 miles authorized by law, are built, we will have a road of 113 miles in length. The subscriptions of stock as returned amount to $346,700 00 and as stated in former report, your board of directors by authority vested in them by an act of Assembly, issued bonds bearing date May 1, 1872 secured by mortgage, to the amount of $2,000,000 00 payable May 1, 1902 bearing an interest of 7 per cent; $1,500,000 00, of which they negotiated to the Penn'a RR. Co. and $45,000 00 paid over to P. & E. RR. Company on indebtedness for money advanced for the construction of the road from Junction with P. & E. RR. to Lewisburg, leaving $455,000 00 of the bonds issued undisposed of.

The earnings and expense of the finished part of this road a distance of 11 miles from the Junction with P. & E. RR. to Mifflinburg for the year ending December 31, 1872 were as follows:

EARNINGS.

On Freight	$13,400 18
" Passengers	10,895 99
" Express Matter	300 00
For Carrying Mail	667 56
	25,263 67

EXPENSES.

Cond'g Passengers	$3,202 51
Trans'n of freight	5,689 72
Motive Power	7,450 31
Maintenance of Cars,	677 07
Maintenance of Way 3,108 27	—21,227 88
	$4,035 79

Which shows the net proceeds of the earnings of the road for that year to be four thousand and thirty-five dollars and seventy-nine cents (4,035 79) which has been paid over to the Treasurer.

The number of passengers carried over this road during the year ending Dec. 31, 1872, was 29,029.

This road ill open up a most important traffic. The valleys through which it runs are very fertile and thickly populated. Valuable timber will be made accessible to market, also valuable iron ore abounds which is attracting the attention of iron masters in different sections of the country, and furnaces which were compelled to blow out for want of sufficient charcoal convenient, and in consequence of expensive hauling, will be changed, so either anthracite or bitumicus coal can be used and the furnaces again put in blast as soon as the road is completed and ready for transportation of freight.

The Hon. J. Edgar Thompson, President, in his annual report to the stock holders of the Penn'a RR. Co., in speaking of our road has well said: "The ores of this region are by this branch made equally accessible to both anthracite and bituminous coal of the best quality for smelting; and in view of these advantages it opens up a most attractive locality for the manufacture of iron, the demand for which in the home market must annually increase with the increasing cost of its production in Great Britain, from whence the larger portion of the iron consumed in this and other countries is at present produced. The analyses of these ores, also show that many of them are well adapted to the manufacture of Bessemer steel."

From the exhibit of the busines done on the small section of your road already in operation it is evident when the line is completed it will be crowded with business, besides developing a section of country to the great advantage of the public, will prove a source of profit to the stockholders and rise above being but a branch and become a part of the great trunk lines.

G. F. MILLER, President.

Send for Catalogues of NOVELLO'S CHEAP MUSIC.

Novello's Glees, Part Songs, etc 6 to 12cts
Novello's Church Music .....6 to 12cts
Novello's Octavo Edition of Operas. Price, $1; or $2, bound in cloth, gilt edges.
Novello's Octavo editon of Oratorious. In paper from 60 cents to $1; cloth with gilt edges $1 to $2 each.

NOVELLO'S CHEAP EDITIONS of Piano Forte Classics.

Bach's 48 Preludes & Fugues. Cloth	$5 00
Beethoven's 58 Sonatas. Elegantly bound. Full gilt	3 50
Beethoven's 34 Piano Pieces. Elegantly bound. Full gilt	2 00
Chopin's Valses. Stiff paper cover	1 50
Chopin's Polonaises " "	2 00
Chopin's Nocturnes " "	2 00
Chopin's Mazurkas " "	2 00
Chopin's Ballads " "	2 00
Chopin's Preludes " "	2 00
Chopin's Sonatas " "	2 50
Mendelssohn's Complete Piona Works. Folio Edition. Full gilt. Complete in 4 volumes	26 00
The Same. 8vo. Full gilt. Complete in 4 volumes	14 00
The Same, 8vo. Paper, complete in 4 volumes	10 00
Mendelssohn's Songs without words. Folio Edition, full gilt	6 50
Octavo Edition, full gilt	3 50
Octavo Edition, Paper covers	2 50
Mozart's 18 Sonatas, Elegantly bound, full gilt	3 00
Schubert's 10 Sonatas, Elegantly bound. Full gilt	3 00
Schubert's Dances, complete Elegantly bound, full gilt	2 00
Schubert's Piano Pieces, elegantly bound, full gilt	2 00
Schumann's Forest Scenes. 9 easy pieces. Paper covers	80
Schumann's Piano Forte Album. Elegantly bound. Full gilt	2 50
The Same. Paper covers	1 50

MOTHER GOOSE,
Or National Nursery Rhymes.
Set to Music by J. W. Elliott, with 65 beautiful illustrations engraved by the Brothers Dalziel. Boards, $1 50. Splendidly bound in cloth, gilt edges, $2 50.
ASK FOR NOVELLO'S EDITIONS.
J. L. Peters, 599 Broadway, N. Y,
Agent for Novello's Cheap Music.

NEW GOODS

AND NEW

PRICES.

AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF

BOOTS AND SHOES

at the

BOSTON BOOT & SHOE STORE,

NO. 5, BUSH'S ARCADE.

Prices Less than at any Other Shoe Store in Centre County.

Call and See Us!

No. 5, Bush's Arcade, Bellefonte.
July 19tf.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

A. W GRAFF,

CENTRE HILL, CENTRE CO., PA.,

Has just received a large invoice of

Spring Goods!

Consisting of the best assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING!
DRESS GOODS,
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS & CAPS,
AND FANCY ARTICLES,

ever brought to Potter twp.

Also, a large assortment of

CARPETS!

LOWEST CASH PRICES!

Produce taken in exchange at highest market prices.

my8-1y. A. W. GRAFF.

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.June R. F. RANKIN & CO.

New Clothing Store

A. STERNBERG,

engaged to manage for I. L. Reizens in, 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.

RETAIL PRICE LIST

JOBBING AND COMMISSION HOUSE

OF BURNSIDE & THOMAS,

Bellefonte, Pa.

2 good Cigars for	5cts
White sugars per pound	13cts
Demarara sugar per pound	13cts
Rio coffee	25cts
Arbuckles brown coffee per pound	30cts
Best washing soaps per pound	6, 7 & 8cts
Best starch per pound	10cts
Best bright Navy tobacco per pound	50cts
Best Black Navy tobacco	50cts
" double thick and bright and black	55cts
Fine cut chewing tobacco per pound	80cts
Best sugar-cured Hams per pound	17cts
No. 1 black pepper per pound	30cts
Molasses per gallon	60cts
Large size dairy Salt per sack	15cts
Molasses per gallon	60cts

Coal oil in 5 gal. lots 35cts. per gallon best article.

Mackeral without heads and all kind of mackeral and Herring at city prices.

Double X X white, drips 80cts per gallon, in 5 gallon lots 5cts a gallon less.

1000 other articles too numerous to mention, cheap. Men's stogies, heavy shoes at $1.35 per pair. They have the largest and cheapest stock of goods ever offered to the public. If you want to

SAVE 20 TO 50 PER CENT.

GO TO BURNSIDE & THOMAS

opposite the Bush House. All kinds of whole packages at less prices.

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

MILLHEIM MARBLE WORKS.

New Firm—New Enterprse.

DEININGER & MUSSER,

(Successors to B. O. Deininger)

We would respectfully inform the public that they have taken charge of this old and successful establishment, and propose to