THE CENTRE REPORTER

THURSDAY OCT. 2, 1873.

LOCAL ITEMS.

—Wm. A. Curry, of this place raised a fine lot of potatoes last week, which would do to take to the fair. He brought samples to this office—three Chillees weighing 3¼ pounds, the largest 1 lb 9 oz., and four Peach-blows weighing 4¼ pounds.

—A woman down the valley went to the post-office with a letter, and asked the P. M. to send it for two cents, because it was "littler than common."

—Last Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, were hot enough to make hay. Thursday previous rain all day.

—We have a great mind, some time or other, to put our marriage notices under the head of "court proceedings."

—Mr. G. W. Kerlin formerly of Potter twp. this county, who for several years has held a position on the J. C. R. R., in Illinois, has been promoted, and is now a conductor. Glad to know that he has gained the confidence of his employers.

—Farmers are busy cutting off corn. The crop, generally speaking, is an average one.

—We wonder whether the young man who went to Bellefonte one night last week and lost his hat, intends to vote the temperance ticket.

—There still is a demand for good teachers in some of the lower townships of this county. Teachers who have not yet engaged schools should apply immediately.

—The local page of the Tuten Republican of last week, was very interesting, or, at least we think so, because it was so poorly printed that we could not read half of it.

—The students of the Penn Hall academy intend holding an exhibition on Friday evening next. An invitation is extended to all who wish to avail themselves of a literary treat.

—Dr. W. V. Runkle of this place, left on Wednesday, for the Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia. This will be his second term. Success to him.

—The Spring Mills base ball club were at Bellefonte, on Saturday, and came off second best. The score stood 14 to 36. The Springmillers say the Bellefonte chaps cheated by marking 2 for 1. The Spring Mills club will try its hand with the Centre Hall club next Saturday.

—Some chintz-bug down in Haines township, a few days ago, mailed a us letter from the Woodward post-office, containing a bogus marriage notice. We have received half dozen such notices in the last five years, but only bit once. These are intended to annoy other parties besides being an attempted imposition upon the printers, and are a violation of the U. S. postal laws as well as the laws of the State; and all we have to say, is, that if we ever get proof against the perpetrators of that kind of "fun" it will be found a dear joke.

—We direct the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Mr. J. O. Deininger's New Hardware store. This is supplying a want long felt here, and Mr. Deininger really sells cheap, and should be encouraged. Call on him and examine his goods and satisfy yourself that he offers his wares low.

—Mr. Benj. Arney, of near Centre Hall, has the celebrated Late Rose Potatoes for sale, at $1 per bushel. He has 50 which weigh 62½ lbs., and 50 which weigh 52½ lbs. From 1½ bushels of seed, Mr. Arney raised 57 bushels of fine potatoes. They are not excelled for table use. Specimens of these potatoes were left at the Reporter office and at Wolf's store, where orders for the same can be left. 3t.

—A valuable farm in Buffalo Valley, Union co., is advertised in the Reporter at public sale.

The M'Minn farm in Potter twp., is advertised in the Reporter at public sale.

The Nale farm in Pottet twp., is advertised in the Reporter at public sale.

The valuable mill property of J. F. Throne, in Miles twp., is advertised in the Reporter at private sale.

The valuable farm of Sam'l Spangler, dec'd, in Potter twp., is advertised in the Reporter at private sale.

—Mr. Tobias, an aged citizen of this place, on last Tuesday evening, while assisting Mr. Jacob Dinges in hanling in clover seed, fell from the haymow striking the barnfloor with his hip. He had to be carried to the house, and suffered much from pain.

—Read the new price list of Burnside & Thomas—gracious how low they do sell—why it will almost pay a man to break his neck to get there to buy of them.

—Mr. S. S. Pauly, of Lena, Ill., formerly of Potter twp., is in on a visit to his old friends in Centre county, and is looking as though the west agreed with him.

—The work upon our railroad has not been entirely suspended, on account of the trouble in money matters, as was reported, though the force of hands has been reduced.

—We direct the attention of farmers, mechanics, house-keepers, and all, to the announcement of Wilson & Hicks, who have one of the finest hardware establishments in the county.

—Mr. Isreal Grenoble, Recorder of this county, this week moved from Bellefonte back to Gregg township, where he intends starting a new store, a short distance below Spring Mills. Mr. S. T. Shugert will attend to the Recorders office, until the expiration of Mr. Grenoble's term.

—We desire to remind our citizens that Maj. Jerry Shreffler, has opened a Tailor Shop, at the residence of Mr. Rarick, near the Old Fort, and is prepared to make coats, pants and vests, for young and old, on short notice and according to the latest styles. The Major is just the man to give you "fits," and solicits a share of the public patronage.

—Look here shoemakers and farmers. One hundred sides of the best Buenos Ayres sole leather, the best in the market, selling from 30 to 33cts per pound; kips and calf skins of all kinds, selling at low figures, also the largest, and best stock of boots and shoes in the county at Graham & Son, Bellefonte. 2t

For the Reporter.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CELEBRATION.

The Egg Hill Union Sunday School met in the church, on Saturday Sept, 20 for the purpose of holding a Sunday School Celebration. After arranging the School in regular procession they all marched to the beautiful grove adjoining the church, where they had erected seats and a beautiful stand, all decorated with evergreen wreaths, flowers, and appropriate mottoes. The exercises commenced with singing by the School (entitled, Come join our Celebration.) The audience was then entertained by Rev. R. Young, with an able and appropriate address which was listened to with the greatest attention. The children were interested in the remark and we may hope good impressions were made which may yield rich fruits in the future. After singing by the School the audience was dismissed when the school was arranged again in procession, and marched to a table 100 feet long, which was loaded with the richest provisions, which I will not here attempt to discribe, as those who were there can best discribe for themselves. Suffice it to say, all were served and abundance remained. After eating, the children and others enjoyed themselves in various ways; two swings were put up for this purpose. At 2 o'clock the audience re-assembled, and after music by the school, the Rev. J. W. Leckie delivered a very appropriate and eloquent address, which was very instructive, both to teachers and scholars. After the address the school sung an appropriate piece of music, and the Benediction was pronounced when the audience was dismissed.

G. L. G.

New York, September 26.—The *Sun* editorially has the following: It is said that the children and other legatees of the late Chief Justice Chase will lose all personal property bequeathed to them by the failure of the Cookes.

LOCAL OPTION CONVENTION.

The following are the interrogatories put by the temperance convention to the candidates for senator and assembly and the replies:

1st. Will you, in case of your election to the office for which you are a candidate, vote against and oppose by every honorable means in your power, the repeal of the Act of the 27th of March 1872, generally known as the "Local Option Law," or any amendment or modification thereof, calculated to impair its efficiency and usefulness?

2d. Will you, in case of your election, vote against and oppose by every honorable means in your power, any attempt to repeal or reduce the punishment now prescribed by law for selling intoxicating liquors without license, selling the same on Sunday, or furnishing it by gift, sale or otherwise, to minors, to the insane, to persons intoxicated at the time, or to men of known intemperate habits.

The following communicatinos were read and entered on the minutes:

BELLEFONTE, Sept. 17th; 1873.

Rev. W. O. Wright, Prest., Rev. J. Zeigler Secretary, "Open Temperance Union"

GENTS:—Your communication of the 15th inst. on behalf of the "Open Temperance Union," and in pursuance of the resolutions adopted at a meeting of the same held Sept. 12th 1873, received, contents noted. In reply, will state that I have always deemed it impolitic to make the cause of temperance a political one, and do not consider it an issue in the present campaign. Being the nominee of the Republican *Party* for the State Senate, I feel bound to be the representative of the *entire* party, and hence regard it as unwise, and inexpedient to make any special or particular pledge in relation to any special or particular question which involves conflicting interests, and think that any legislator to be efficient, should be free and *unframmelled* to act at all times in accordance with the will of his constituency. As to the laws referred to in your communication if I be elected and they come before the Legislature for its action, I shall be governed in my action concerning them, as I deem wisest and best, and that will be in accord with the best interests and representation of those whom I serve.

If my past life and record be not a sufficient guarantee of what my course would be on any question relating to the well-being of the District, or the Commonwealth, then no pledge I could make would give any greater assurance or indicate my action as a public servant.

Very Respectfully

JNO. IRWIN JR.

LEWISTOWN, PA. SEPT 17th, 1873

Rev. W. O. Wright. Rev. J. Zeigler, Prest, & Sect. of the "Open Temperance Union" of Centre County, Milesburg, Pa.

SIRS:—Your communication of the 13th inst. advising me of the passage of certain resolutions by the "Open Temperance Union,, of Centre county, and propounding certain questions as to what shall be my course of action as a Senator in the event of my election is before me. And in reply thereto I have only this to say, through the kindness asd partiality of my fellow Democrats I have been placed in nomination as a candidate for State Senate. Pledges given by candidates before election as past experience has shown, are generally simply traps to catch votes, and are rarely held binding under the changing circumstances which a few months usually produce. I consider it to be right, therefore, if not indeed a bounden duty, to make no pledges to any one upon any subject; if elected as I hope to be, I desire to go into the Senate a free man—free to speak, act and vote upon every question that may come before that body, as at the time I shall conscientiously beleive to be right, and to the best interests of my constituents and State. My character and history are proper subjects for inquiry, and upon these I expect to stand, or fall.

I have the honor gentlemen to remain

Your Obedient Servt.

JOS. S. WARHAM.

To the President and Members of the "Open Temperance Union" of Centre County.

Gentlemen:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of certain interrogations purporting to emanate from your organization. I have noticed in the newspapers a call for a Convention for the enforcement of the Local Option Act, to be held on the 19th inst., at Milesburg. It seemed a little singular that such a Convention should been called on the eve of our annual election, and as it was freely spoken of here as having been gotten up by certain Democratic politicians in the interest of my competitor, Mr. Orvis. I gave it a careful examination. Appended to this call I found the name of Prof. Thomas who has for some months been resting in an honored grave; and upon inquiry of other gentlemen whose names appeared there I found that they were used for this purpose without their knowledge or consent. And they freely expressed the opinion that the movement was illimed, and gotten up by a party well known to us all, for political effect. Further inquiry satisfied me beyond a reasonable doubt, that these interrogatories were framed by Genl. Wm. H. Blair, a vicient Democratic partisan, and an intimate friend and supporter of Mr. Orvis. Having commenced the investigation I determined to inquire some what into the record of this eminently virtuousman, and learned that he was a candidate for the Legislature in Centre Co., in 1851, and that he had pleged himself to the Temperance Cause, and that after he was elected he had violated these pledges, alleging that he had only been in "fun" when he made them. Gentlemen, I have always been a temperate man, but I entirely disapprove of making temperance a party issue, as all past experience has proven that this course has been disastrous to the cause. I am also opposed to pledging candidates as experience proves that the life and record of a man is a better guarantee of fidelity, than any written pledge. I have been placed in nomination by the Republican party, and if elected will endeavor faithfully to represent the people of Centre County, and in this as all other questions will be governed by their wishes.

In conclusion gentlemen, permit me to say that the time when these questions are propounded and the accredited mover in this affair fully convince me that you have been deceived by a political trickster. And while I invite your careful scrutiny of my past life and record, you must excuse me if I decline to be catechised by Genl. Blair for the benefit of his special friend Mr. Orvis, in particular, and the Democratic party in general.

With the highest consideration and respect I am very respectfully &c.

LEVI A. MILLER.

(Mr. Blair arose and showed that Mr. Miller was in error in his charges. We have not space, this week, for Mr. Blair's remarks.)

BELLEFONTE, PA., Sept, 15, 1873.

Gentlemen:—On my return on Saturday the 13th, inst., from attending Court at Lock Haven, I received your communication of the same day, enclosing the Preamble and Resolutions adopted "at a meeting of the Open Temperance Union" of Centre County, held in Milesburg, on Friday evening, the 12th, inst., and also a request that I should answer on or before the 18th, inst., the two Interrogatories which your Association propounds As I am compelled to leave on this mornings train for Lock Haven where I shall be engaged in Court until after the Eighteenth, I must, in order to comply with your request, give a somewhat hurried and brief reply. Intending that my answer shall be intelligible I merely make this apology for the absence of any elaboration. I most heartily concur in your proposition that "it is an undoubted right of the people before casting their ballots to be informed of the position on all important questions of those who aspire to represent them in either Branch of the Legislature" I cannot however, give a categorical answer, to your *first* question, but will endeavor to make my position sufficiently plain, that no voter need vote for or against me under any misapprehension on that point. The Supreme Court of the State having declared the Act of March 27th, 1872, commonly called the "Local Option Law" to be constitutional, it follows that the elections held last winter and spring under the Provisions of the Act, were constitutional and legal expressions of the will of the people of the several counties and cities of the Commonwealth at the time.

I believe it the imperative duty of every Representative to faithfully represent the will of a majority of his constituents when known, as long as he can conscientsously do so, and when ever he cannot conscientiously do so, to resign his position and permit the majority to elect a representative who the people. I have hitherto endeavored to represent the people of this county faithfully and if re-elected shall can and will carry out the wishes of continue to do so. As long as a majority of the qualified voters of Centre County, shall desire the Local Option Law to remain in force, I, as the Representative of the county, will vote against its repeal or any such modification of it as would destroy its efficiency. Whenever it is shown by the result of a legal election or by the exercise of the Constitutional right of petition, that a majority of qualified voters of the county desire that Law to be repealed or modified I shall vote in favor of such repeal, or modification in obedience to the mandates of my constituents. To your second interrogatory, I answer that I am opposed to the sale of intoxicating liquors, without license and on Sunday, to furnishing it by gift sale, or otherwise to minors, to the insane, to persons intoxicated at the time, or to men of known intemperate habits; and being well assured in this regard that I entertain the same opnoins held by a very large majority of the people of this County, I shall oppose any legislative action calculated to render inefficent the penalties now provided by the law for these offences.

I remain, gentlemen Yours, &c.

JOHN H. ORVIS.

THE CONTSITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Philadelphia, September 25, 1873.

In the Convention on Wednesday the Legislative Apportionment plan, as reported from the special committee on the subject, was considered; and after a protracted discussion, passed finally in the following form:

The members of the House of Representatives shall be apportioned among the several counties according to population, on a ratio to be obtained by dividing the whole population of the State, as ascertained by the most recent United States census, by two hundred. Any county, including Philadelphia, having more than one ratio shall be entitled to a member for each full ratio, but each county shall be given at least one member; and counties shall not be joineb to form a disirict. Any county having less than five ratios shall have an additional member for a surplus exceeding one-half a ratio over one or more full ratios. Any county, including Philadelphia, having over one hundred thousand inhabitants, shall be divided into districts, and every city shall be entitled to seperate representation when its population equals the ratio, but no district shall elect more than four members.

The Legislature at its first session after the adoption of this Constitution, and thereafter, immediately after each United States decennial census, shall apportion the State into Senatorial and Representative districts, agreeably to the provisions of the foregoing sections.

THAT'S WHAT'S THE MATTER.

The N. Y. Tribune commenting upon the situation says:

On other details of the crash we do not care here to comment. The end is not yet. Banks well nigh as pretentious as the great house that has gone down are loaded with stocks, besides which Northern Pacifics seem like Five-Twenties or British Consols. It is good time to stand from under. But it is our duty to look further ahead and further back than from the rising to the going down of the sun. There is a strong party in this country who believes that our financial system based as it is on nothing qut the Government's suspended paper, is a safe and salutary one. The events which are now happening from day to day ought to undeceive such people. Experience teaches bnt one lesson on this question of the currency—that no money consisting of paper not convertible on demand into the actual quantities of gold or silver represented on its face can be safe or permanent. France reaped a speedy harvest of ruin from her assignants. England suffered perhaps greater severity of punishment for attempting the same experiment that we are trying—undertaking to make irredeemable paper a permanent standard of value. Her experience extended over forty years, and not until the great panics which culminated in 1837 was the old paper system fully uprooted. Raging with the fever of speculation, prostrated by the inevitable reaction, from the close of the great wars with Napoleon in 1815 to the grand downfall of 1837, she led the life of a gambler. Is our history to furnish a simple repetition of England's blunders? Are we to learn nothing from the experience of our fathers and grand fathers and of every civilized nation that has tried and failed in the same experiment?

Our currency is depreciated. The premium on geld, the incresed cost of living, and the complete withdrawal of coin from circulation, afford sufficient proof of that. It is depreciated because too much has been issued. To add to the volume will only depreciate it more. When greenbacks were made a legal tender and prices began to rise, the debtors of the country found that their debts could be settled for much less value than they originally received from the creditor. Speculations were thus encouraged and an era of reckless borrowing was inaugurated. The furor of gambling spreads on every side. The morals of thousands of men in business became contaminated. We sowed the wind; and we now reap the whirlwind. The insidious disease which for ten years and more has been poisoning the blood of the nation now shows its horrid work to the light of day and the eyes of the world. Faithlessness to their trusts in officers of Government, from the highest to the lowest, and in custodians of private funds: rapacity and unscrupulousness of corporations; cowardice and venality of those who should be the guardians of the honest and simple—these have at last worked out their inevitable result The indignation of the public is roused. The confidence of the public is gone.

Again and again the question is presented to the Courts of this country, does the purchase of a railway ticket entitle the passenger to a seat? The matter was recently decided in favor of the passengers by a Court in Indiana. The plaintiff in the case refused to give up his ticket until provided with a seat, and was removed from the train by the conductor. It was shown on the trial that the cars were crowded, and that there was no seat which the conductor could have furnished the plaintiff; but the Court held that the company, having taken the passenger's fare, was bound to provide him with the usual and proper accommodations, and the jury mulcted the Railroad Company in two thousand dollars damages. The Detroit Free Press, after acquiescing in the general fairness and justice of the verdict, continues: "Almost any railroad company in the country might at times find its accommodations insufficient: and it would seem a harsh rule which should compel them to carry free every person who should enter the cars after the seats were all taken. A company which habitually provides insufficient accommodations, either from a reckless disregard of the convenience of passengers, or for the purpose of forcing them to ride in parlor cars at an additional cost, deserves no sympathy in this regard; but there are railroad lines where the rule laid down in the Indiana Court would work injustice."

BROWN SUGAR TO BE AVOIDED.

A writer to the Herald of Health says "It surprised me to see your correspondent's recommendation to use brown sugar in the preparation of food. I queried whether she had ever seen the process of the manufacture and refining of sugar. Does she know that brown sugar means simply and solely, moist and dirty sugar? Does she comprehend the quality and nature of the dirt which constitutes its brownness? Does she know that pure loaf, crushed or granulated sugar is not only perfectly free from dirt, and is incapable of adulteration, but is much cheaper, pound by pound, even at the slight additional price usually charged for it, than brown sugar of any grade, because you buy no dirt or moisture, but pure saccharine matter? Does she know that the notion that brown sugars are sweeter than white is a pure fancy and that the contrary is true? I suppose we are each and all destined to eat our peck of dirt sooner or later, but there is dirt—and dirt—and to save us from the dirt that makes brown sugar brown."

—Thomas Love, miner at Hecla mines was struck by a stone from the hands of one Mr. Zimmerman, on last Sunday aweek, the result of which may cause death. The particulars as near as we can discover are as follows: One of Mr. Love's hogs happened to be in one of the fields on the McMullen farm, and was being driven therefrom by the above parties, when some words ensued, after which Mr. Zimmerman struck his antagonist with a stone, which it appears, he held in his hand for that purpose, inflicting a severe gash on the forehead. The injured man is under the treatment of Dr. Fisher, and we trust, will recover.—*Repub.*

NO GROUND FOR ALARM.

The Chicago Times alludes in a few sensible remarks to the present condition of affairs:

There are a number of very good reasons for supposing that the panic will not become general, as in 1857, or even extend far beyond its present limits. In the first place, merchants generally have of late conducted their business with gaeat caution, having been admonished by the severe stringency of last fall to practice conservatism. In the next place, the past season has been a prosperous one. The crops are abundant, and the foreign demand bids fair to be greater than usual, and at better prices. Nearly all branches of manufacture are in a very flourishing condition. Products of almost all kinds are abundant, and find ready sale. In the third place, there is a good reason to believe that the banks, except those that are intimately connected with stock gambling operations, are as strong as they ever have been, and fully able to meet all reasonable demands upon them.

In the fourth place, and most important of all, there is even less reason for distrust of the currency than has existed for the past eleven years. In 1857 the banks made a pretence of redeeming their notes in specie. But their issues were excessive and depreciated, and had driven coin almost entirely out of circulation. When the panic began, there was a general run on the banks by bill-holders as well as depositors. They were unable to redeem because they had not sufficient specie, and could not find it in the country. It was not here to any great extent, and what was here was carefully hoarded the moment the storm burst. The consequence was that the banks were forced to suspend nearly everywhere, their notes became worthless as a general thing, and there was almost no currency in the country with which to do business. Under such circumstances it was natural that the panic should become universal, and that dire distress should follow. At present the case is altogether different. Nobody distrusts the currency. There is no run on the banks for greenbacks, and there is not going to be. There is circulation enough out to transact all legitimate business, and it is very much more likely to appreciate than the reverse. There is, therefore, no sort of occasion for general alarm, and no possibility of an old-fashioned monetary panic. The Wall street gamblers and the banks that have lent them money will perhaps continue to tumble for some days more, but legitimate business will go on without interruption, and with very little inconvenience, unless people not connected with the gambling fraternity get frightened without cause. Meantime rotten banking institutions will disappear, and those which survive will be stronger and more deserving of confidence than ever. It is altogether likely that within a week all excitement will die out, and business will become more active and healthy than it has been for a long time.

The Tribune says: "The wild talk about the right of the government to lend money to brokers or banks on collateral, with or without law, in order to relieve the panic, was the talk of reckless men, maddened by the results of their own insane speculations. To hold that the President had the right to violate law in the interest of operators in stocks is well nigh as crazy a theory as was ever advanced by the wildest Reds in the stormiest days of Paris."

The world says: "The main evil now is only the alarm which has seized so many imaginations. It has proceeded so far that something which will strike the imagination is necessary for curing it. This is no time for reasoning the community out of its rooted financial prejudices. A physician who administers bread pills to a hysterical patient is under no delusion himself, though he allays a nervous malady by humoring a delusion of his patient. As Bonamy Price said, a vial of clear water from the shop of a famous apothecary may perform wonderful cures."

EVERYTHINC IS LOVELY

Senator Morton was making great headway in his buncombe speeches through Ohio lately, by constantly reminding the people that the unparalelled prosperity of the country was due to the Republican party which must be maintained in power so that the great blessings of paper money should continue evermore. He has come to a sudden panic and is to be found around Wall street and in constant communication with Grant endeavoring to allay the storm. The World mentions his visit as follows:

Perhaps the busiest and most anxious man in New York during the financial excitement of last Saturday was Senator Morton of Indiana. Telegrams frequently passed and repassed between the Senator, the President, and the Secretary of the Treasury. The Senator was seen nervously appearing and disappearing from the corridors of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and was often conspicuous among the excited crowd in Wall street. The devil-upon two sticks in Le Sage's humorous sketch was not half so busy unroofing the houses of Madrid as was the Indiana Senator in smothering down the fiery foutcroppings of the financial panic. The zeal of this sinister politician in behalf of Wall street is easily accounted for. Only a few days before Senator Morton had declared in his speech at Dayton Ohio, that the country was never in a better moral, political, or financial condition than it now is. According to Senator Morton confidence in everybody and everything proved the beneficence of Republican rule, and nothing could disturb that confidence except the choice of a Democratic Governor and Legislature in the coming Ohio election. The suspension of Jay Cooke & Co., whose colossal banking business had grown up under Republican patronage and on Republican principles of enterprise, was an unexpected and by no means a welcome contradiction to Mr. Morton's confident assurances. The panic which followed promised to involve in ruin the entire financial structure on the stability of which he had so largely staked the issue of the Ohio election. Hence the activity of Morton; and though he had little or nothing to do with restoring confidence he luckily has a few shreds of his Dayton argument left to shake in the face of Senator Thurman. But Mr. Thurman could hardly find a beter argument against Morton and other Repudlicans in Ohio than is furnished by the collapse of the fictitious schemes inaugurated by Republican lobbyists and Congressmen. The land grab, which has thriven so luxuriantly under Republican nurture, was the direct occasion of the recent panic, and when Morton returns to the Ohio canvass it should be with his confidence in the stability produced by republican measures somewhat abated. We are aware that not even the policy which Morton defends is competent to utterly destroy the prosperity of the country. But the blotches which disfigure our financial system are only too apparent to all. And the spasms to which that system is continually subject are not a cause for self praise to the party which has of late done very much more to promote financial jobbery than financial stability.

To the Citizens of Pennsylvania.

Your attention is specially invited to the fact that the National Banks are now prpeared to receive subscriptions to the Capital Stock of the Centennial Board of Finance. The funds realized from this source are to be employed in the erection of buildings for the International Exhibition, and the expenses connected with the same. It is confidently believed that the Keystone State will be represented by the name of every citizen alive to patriotic commenoration of the one hundreth birth day of the nation. The shares of stock are offered for $10 each, and subscribers will get a handsomely steel engraved Certificate of Stock, suitable for framing and preservation, as a national memorial.

Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will be paid on all payments of Centennial stock from date of payments to January 1, 1876.

Subscribers who are not near a National Bank can remit a check or post office order to the undersigned.

FRED'K FRALEY, Treasurer,
904 Walnut St., Phila.

A BRUTAL EXECUTION.

A Terrible Scene—The Rope Breaks—Eight Minutes for Conversation.

[*From the Liverpool Mercury.*]

James Connor, who was convicted at the last Liverpool assizes of the murder of James Gaffney, in Mifl street, Toxteth Park, in this town on the night of the 11th ult., was executed yesterday morning within the precincts of Kirkdal jail. He mounted the steps bravely, walked straight on to the drop under the cross beam, cast his eyes above at the fatal noose, and then looked straight forward, smiled pleasantly, and nodded to two warders who were standing a short distance off. His coolness never for a moment seemed to forsake him, and there was a bravado about the whole affair which gave an additional horror to the proceedings, the condemned man being apparently the least moved of those present. Calcraft drew the white cap over his face, placed a strap round his legs, bade him farewell by shaking one of his hands, adjusted the rope, and in another moment the drop fell. Unfortunately the rope broke and the strands of the broken end flew in the air. The condemned criminal fell on to a second platform, which was fitted two or three feet lower than the treacherous trap door upon which he had stood. He remained in an upright position, except that, being pinioned, he fell to the edge of the platform. The poor man uttered exclamations of pain, and, on being got to the upper platform of the scaffold, the white cap was drawn above his eyes and he was placed on a chair.

After the first exclamation of pain the condemned man said to the warder who was assisting him from the lower platform, "What do you call this? do you call this murder?" and afterwards he said, "You should let me off after this; this is surely enough." The mark of the rope round the poor fellow's neck was plainly visible. At one part there appeared to be a cut, from which blood was slightly issuing.

A fresh rope having been brought the condemned man viewed it with the utmost concern and remarked, "I stood it like a brick the first time."

Observing that the executioner was ready, he got up from the chair, placed himself on the drop, and, his arms being only pinioned at the elbows, stooped his head so that he might reach the white cap with his hands, pulled the cap over his face himself, and then assisted in placing the rope round his neck. This being accomplished, Calcraft once more drew the bolt, the door fell, the prisoner seemed lifeless for a second or two, and then a few fearful struggles of the body and lower limbs told how much he suffered. He was a lithe, well built man, and he appeared to die hard.

GRAMLEY AS A DAMAGE ASSESSOR.

Samuel Gramley, the radical candidate for commissioner, says the *Watchman*,—the individual whom the ring that has robbed this borough of over one hundred thousand dollars is working so strenuously to elect,—may be a very nice man. We believe he has that reputation, and is doubtless deserving of it. He may be a very correct man; a very upright man, but he is a very queer man, when appointed to do any public work. We give an instance of his queerness as an official, from which our people can judge him generally.

In Penn township there is some trouble about a public road from Millheim to the Forks of Penn's Creek, or rather to the intersection of the Lewisburg, Centre and Spruce Creek railroad. After considerable pulling and hauling and working and wireing around, the friends of the road secured an order to have it opened. The viewers were appointed and the road located. Then came the matter of damages, and Mr. Samuel Gramley, whom the borough ring are so anxious to make county commissioner, was appointed by the Court as one of three to value and appraise the damages caused by the location of the road. The three met, performed their duties and made their report to court which report is on file in the Prothonotary's office, and can be seen by any one. It awards seventeen hundred and forty-two dollars to the different parties who have sustained damages. This amount may be all right. The awards may be perfectly fair, for all we know, but the rub on Mr. Gramley, the radical ring candidate for commissioner, comes in here: After agreeing that $1,742 was a fair equivalent for the damages created; after signing a return to the court to that effect; after making the gentlemen to whom these damages were awarded believe he was in favor of paying them their losses, *he deliberately went to one of the commissioners and advised them not to pay the amount assesed, as it was an exorbitant price and more than the losses amounted to.*

Now, we want to know, and about four thousand other democrats want to know, why Mr. Gramley recommended the payment of $1,742 damages; *why, under oath,* he made such a return, if it was more than the actual damages amounted too? If it was not why did he advise one of the commissioners not to pay the amount because *it was* too much.

Did he desire to get the commissioners into trouble and the county into costs, or what was his idea in playing his double-faced game? Here is a little specimen of trickery and deception and double dealing that is necessary to explain, and we demand that the "borough ring" explain this swearing to one thing and saying another by their candidate, or else stop their impudent efforts to get Democratic votes for him.

Grant's postmaster at Pittsburg, is a defaulter to the amount of $38,000. Hundreds of letters were robbed and the funds of the postoffice stolen. He was arrested but let off on $60,000 bail.

DEATHS.

On 27th, in Gregg twp., of apoplexy, John Stover, aged 58 years, and 24 days.

MARRIED.

On Sept, 28th, at Lauvertown, by Rev. R. Young, Jeremiah Hoy, of Brushvalley, to Elizabeth Ludwig of Lauvertown.

THE MOST VALUABLE FARM IN BUFFALO VALLEY,

Known as the *WHITE SPRING FARM,*

Will be offered at PUBLIC SALE!! On Wednesday, Nov. 5, 1873.

This Farm comprises 170 ACRES,

more or less, situated in Limestone twp., Union County, Pa., 2 miles southeast of Mifflinburg—the present terminus of the L. C. & S. C. RR. This road will be completed ere long, when the distance from said Farm to the Railroad will be but one mile.

The land is ALL CLEARED excepting about 12 Acres, and is in an excellent state of cultivation.

The Improvements are a Large Good FRAME HOUSE, known as the

"MANSION HOUSE"

with a Tenant House attached, an extensive Barn with other outbuildings in connection. Not far distant from these buildings is another small structure, used as a tenant house, with a stable close by.

The Farm is well supplied with water a large Spring rising at the Mansion, known far and near as "WHITE SPRINGS" from which the post office near by derived its name. The Spring is very large, of exceedingly fresh Limestone Water, and adds largely to the value as well as the beauty of this excellent farm.

Also, at the same time and place, about 80 ACRES OF TIMBERLAND, in an adjoining township.

Sale to commence at ten o'clock, A. M. of said day, when Terms will be knewn by

JAMES CHAMBERS,
ROBT B. BARBER,
Adm'rs cum testamento annexo.

oct 5t

PUBLIC SALE.—Pursuant to an order of the Orphan's Court of Centre county, the undersigned will offer at public sale on the premises in Potter twp., on

Saturday, October 18th, 1873,

the following described real estate, late of Wm. M'Minn, dec'd, to wit:

A VALUABLE FARM

situate in Potter twp., two miles west of Potters Mills, bounded on the north by land of Jesse Royer and Wm. Boal, on the east by lands of Philip and Glasgow, and John Meyer, on the south by lands of Wm. Farner and John Mersinger, on the west by lands of Robert Lee, containing 112 ACRES more or less, 85 acres cleared and in a good state of cultivation, and a considerable portion of the farm enclosed with a new post-fence. The improvements are a

Two Story Dwelling House,

Bank-barn, wash-house, smoke house, wagon-shed and other outbuildings; a never failing well with a pump in it near the kitchen door. Also a good tenant house, stable and other outbuildings near the main dwelling house;

TWO GOOD ORCHARDS

bearing fruit of the best quality. Also a tract of TIMBERLAND situate in said township, containing 15 acres of good timber within one mile of the farm. Persons desiring to view the premises will please call on either of the undersigned, residing within a short distance of the farm. Sale to commence at 2 o'clock p. m. Conditions made known on day of sale by

A. LUKENBACH,
E. E. M'MINN,
Administrators.

oct2

RETAIL PRICE LIST.

BURNSIDES & THOMAS.

JOBBERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Salt per Barrel	$3 25
Salt per Sack	2 25
Best Rio Coffee per ℔	30
White Sugar per ℔	13
Men's Stoga Boots	3 75
Moose Boots per pair	3 50
Horse Blankets per piece	1 75
Men's Shirts, a piece	1 00
Army Pantaloons	2 75
Best double thick tobacco	35
Best Navy Tobacco	50

We are Wanamakers & Brown's agents and will furnish customers with any kind of clothing you want at Philadelphia prices, and will show you large samples to choose from.

We are sharpless' agents of Philadelphia and will furnish customers with any kind of dress goods, shawls, &c., at city prices.

Largest stock of Merchandize ever brought to this town. Cellar, Room and up Stairs all full. Call and see for yourselves and save from 20 to 30 per cent.

The highest Market price paid for butter, eggs, grain, &c.

Fifty different kinds of men's gloves.

BURNSIDES & THOMAS.

STRAY CATTLE.—Three head of cattle came to the premises of the undersigned, at Old Fort, about two months ago, the one a dark red steer, the other a light red heifer, and the third a small white and red spotted heifer. All of them are two years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay costs, and remove the same.

J. H. ODENKIRK.

oct. 2, 3, t

P. B. WILSON. T. A. HICKS.

WISON & HICKS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Hardware and Stove Dealers.

Builders Hardware

CARRIAGE MAKERS GOODS,

SADDLER'S TRIMMINGS,

ALL KINDS OF HARDWARE AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

STOVES.

SPEAR'S ANTI-CLINKER STOVES & DOUBLE HEATERS

which will heat one or two rooms down stairs, and same number above. Cost very little more than single stoves. These are the best parlor stoves made.

SUSQUEHANNA COOK

STOVE.

This stove has large ovens, will burn hard or soft coal and wood, Every one warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

WILSON & HICKS,
Bellefonte, Pa.

mar15 tf

LIVE STOCK at PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned, having been burned out, offers the following live Stock at private sale:

SIX HEAD OF WORK HORSES.
THREE MILK COWS.
ELEVEN HEAD YOUNG CATTLE.

This stock can be seen at the residence of the subscriber, about 1½ miles west of Old Fort.

18aug3t A. KRUMREIN.

CENTRE HALL

Hardware Store.

J. O. DEININGER.

A new, complete Hardware Store has been opened by the undersigned in Centre Hall, where he is prepared to sell all kinds of Building and House Furnishing Hardware, Nails, &c.

Circular and Hand Saws, Tennon Saws, Webb Saws, Clothes Racks, a full assortment of Glass and Mirror Plate Picture Frames, Spokes, Felloes, and Hubs, table Cutlery, Shovels, Spades and Forks, Locks, Hinges, Screws, Sash Springs, Horse-Shoes, Nails, Norway Rods, Oils, Tea Bells, Carpenter Tools, Paint, Varnishes.

Pictures framed in the finest style.

☞ Any thing in the Hardware line ordered upon shortest notice.

Also a full stock of FURNITURE always on hand.

☞ Remember, all goods offered cheaper than elsewhere

aug 25' 73-tf.

MORE FAILURES IN CHICAGO AND THE EFFECT ON THE GRAIN TRADE.

CHICAGO, September 26.—The Cook County and the City National and the National Bank of Commerce have closed their doors. There was a run of an hour on the Corn Exchange Bank, but as everything was paid the run soon stopped. Some who drew have returned and deposited their money again. The bank is considered very strong. the other national bank are paying regularly.

The following is a correct list of the banks which have suspended in this city:

Union National Bank.
Cooke County National Bank.
Second National Bank.
Manufacturers' National Bank.
National Bank of Commerce.

COLLISION AT SEA—TWELVE PERSONS LOST.

Captain Brainer, of the Juniata, reports to the navy department from St. Johns, N. F., September 17, of the loss of the American schooner Addie Osborne, from Provincetown, Mass., by collision with the English steamer Precursor, of Hull, on the night of the 14th of Septemper. The schooner sunk in three or four minutes after the accident. Only three men were saved, twelve being lost.

Constantinople, Sept. 16.—There was a violent storm on the Black Sea last week, which proved very destructive to the shipping. Seventy vessels were wrecked near the mouth Baspharus and nearly all on board perished. At one point on the coast two hundred and sixty-five corpses had been washed ashore.

BELLEFONTE MARKETS.

White Wheat $1,40, Red wheat 1,35....Rye 65.....Corn 50 ....Oats 35.....Barley 60. 70.....Cloverseed 5,00 .....Potatoes 45. Lard per pound 7.....Pork per pound 06 Butter 20.....Eggs 15. .....Plaster per ton $14 Tallow 8.....Bacon 8 .....Ham 12

LEWISTOWN MARKETS

White wheat 1,40....Red wheat 1,35....Rye 65.....Corn 45.....Oats 35.....Barley 60..... Cloverseed 5,00.....Timothyseed, 350..... Salt 2 50 per sack,..... Bacon 10c.....Ham 15.....Butter 27... Eggs 20.....Plaster 9 50

Come to Milroy for Clothing.

Just received a fine new stock of

Mens' and Boys' Fall and Winter Clothing.

GREAT BARGAINS

in suits. New stock of latest style Hats, Boots, shoes, &c. Nice Suits at $10. Fine cassimere suits at from $12 to