THE CENTRE REPORTER,

FRED. KURTZ ..... Editor.

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Centre Hall, Pa., Sept. 30, 1875.

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Democratic Ticket.

Governor,
CYRUS L. PERSHING,
Schuylkill county.

State Treasurer,
VICTOR E. PIOLETT,
Bradford county.

Sheriff—LEVI MUNSON.
Treasurer—D. A. MUSSER.
Prothonotary—AARON WILLIAMS.
Register—W. E. BURCHFIELD.
Recorder—WM. A. TOBIAS.
Commissioners—H. A. MINGLE,
—J. N. HALL.
Coroner—DR. JOS. ADAMS.
Auditors—JOS. GILLILAND.
—A. J. GREIST.

Under Hartranft it costs $1,096,153.65 per year to carry on the state government—this is what the bill foots up under radical housekeeping. Under Packer, the last democratic governor, the expenses of the state government for 1859, were $408,097.40—or three times more under present radical rule than the democratic administration of Packer. In 1862, under Curtin, when the state had great expenditures on account of the war, the expenses for carrying on the state government were $449,028.87. Why can we not have the same economy now as we had under Curtin and Packer? There must certainly be gross extravagance somewhere, and some one is squandering the public funds. One item goes into Hartranft's increased salary, which has been doubled at a time too when business is depressed, labor scarce and "hard times" the universal cry. Let us have a change. Let Harteanft the extravagant step out, and a new man, one of undoubted integrity, Mr. Pershing, be tried instead.

The Philadelphia Press ($25,000 Rad.) says that there is a powerful revulsion against Pershing in the vicinity of Chambersburg, "because he was a member of the Harrisburg Democratic State Convention of 1863, that passed the celebrated peace and surrender resolution at the very time that Chambersburg was burning, and Confederate troops were marching up the Cumberland Valley." Which provokes the remark: 1, that the Democratic State Convention of 1863 passed no peace and surrender resolutions: 2, that Chambersburg was only burned July 30, 1864; 3, that no Democratic State Convention was in session at Harrisburg or elsewhere at the time and, 4, that no Confederate troops were then marching up the Cumberland Valley.

Gov. Hartranft approved the Hiding Act of May 9, 1874, which put the sinking fund of the state in the pocket of the state treasurer. The people of the state are denied a knowledge of the custody of their own funds, by virtue of this act, except as a matter of favor. This law was especially intended to make it safe to speculate with the money of the state by making the parties to the transaction unknown, the knowledge being locked up in the breast of a single functionary. A vote for Hartranft and Rawle is a vote to continue this system by endorsing the governor who approved it and by electing a new custodian for the public funds who expects to profit by it.

Mr. Ed. M'Pherson made a speech at a radical gathering at Reading the other day, in which he undertook to falsify the stainless record of Judge Pershing in the legislature. This speech is being published in the Hartranft organs, and we expect the Bellefonte Republican to give it to its readers in this county. We desire to call attention to one glaring, willful falsehood that Mr. M'Pherson is guilty of, and that is the charge he makes that Judge Pershing voted against the bill allowing the soldier to vote in the field. The opposite of the vile slander is true, as the Record itself plainly shows—he voted for and supported the amendment to the Constitution giving the soldier the right to vote in the field. Now then for the proof of it: In House Journal for 1863, p. 908 the vote on the suffrage amendment stands 94 to 0,—Pershing voting for it. On the final passage of the amendments as agreed upon by the conference committee, the vote was 83 to 0, Pershing voting for the amendments—see page 968 of Journal. In House Journal for 1864, page 370,—the amendments being up for passage in the legislature second time—the vote stands 91 to 2—Mr. Pershing voting for the suffrage amendments. A bill was afterwards introduced to submit the ratification of the amendments to a vote of the people at once, so as to enable the soldier to vote at the next October election which was supported by Mr. Pershing, who also voted against an amendment to submit the amendments at the October election, which would have deprived the soldier of a vote for that year. This was voted down by 87 to 7—Judge Pershing voting against the amendment and for the prompt enfranchisement of the soldier—see page 609.

This is very mean and small business on the part of Mr. McPherson, who knows that he is telling what is not true. How he can be guilty of such down-right falsification, in the very face of the Record which shows Mr. Pershing to have been the advocate and supporter of the soldier-suffrage amendments, as well as of every other measure that was calculated to befriend the soldier, is what wonders us.

ADMITTED BY THEMSELVES.

Now read how a Republican organ, the Allegheny Mail, admits to it:

Of the thirty-two millions expended for the Indian service during the last five years it is estimated by careful computation that at least fifteen millions have been absolutely stolen and divided among the Indian rings which is just as influential at the White House as it is in the interior department. And that fact some persons are illiberal enough to hint has been the secret of Delano's hold on Grant and defiance of public opinion. What Coulson, Dallas and Evans' share of the spoils was we cannot say with precision, but we know of one transaction where tons of Indian supply goods were stole by them.

CENTS AND REASON.

A radical exchange says "many republicans are conniving at Hartranft's defeat," and then asks, "Is there any sense or reason in this." Why yes, it is *cents* out of the people's pockets in having Hartranft for Governor with a doubled salary, and that furnishes the "reason" why honest republicans will not support him. It was *cents* out of the pockets of the people of this state to the tune of over three hundred thousand dollars when Hartranft as Auditor General permitted the Evans swindle to pass unchallenged through his hands, and that is another "reason" why no honest republican taxpayer should vote for Hartranft. It was *cents* out of the people's pockets when Hartranft vetoed the Philadelphia fee bill, thereby enabling the ring to pocket several hundred thousand dollars a year, and that is the "reason" why no honest radical can support him. It is millions upon millions of "cents" to the people of this plundered and ring ridden commonwealth to have an honest man like Pershing for Governor and that is the "reason" why every honest man should vote against Hartranft.

MR. PERSHING AS VIEWED BY RESPECTABLE JOURNALS.

Pershing is a man of good character, and there is no disguising the fact that he is a fair candidate.—Beaver Argus and Radical (Rep.)

Pershing was one of the best if not the best man, before the convention.—Huntingdon Journal (Rep.)

The Scranton Republican says "We do not claim to belong to the class of journalists who blindly and extravagantly laud and endorse everything that is done by one party, and just as blindly and indiscriminately condemn and denounce everything done by the opposition. When we say that the nomination is creditable we mean that Judge Pershing is a man of acknowledged high character, of personal purity, and a man whose official integrity has never been questioned, at least not in such a way as to attract public attention, if at all."

The Fulton Republican says, Mr. Pershing is a man of fair ability and reputation.

On the morning of Feb. 17, 1846, the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania was electrified by one of its members who arose in his place and, after giving the full particulars of an attempt which had been made to bribe him, walked up to the speaker's desk and laid thereon the package of the identical money which he had received, and which his high sense of honor had not allowed to touch the bare palm of his hand, even in the prosecution of his worthy purpose. The act was so dramatic in its character, so startling and decisive in its effect that partisan malignity first sneered at its motive and expressed doubt of its sincerity. But the sneer vanished and the doubt was silenced when they were met with the fact, judicially established before a select committee, that he who exposed the wrong had fortified himself against such suspicion by taking the wise precaution to summon witnesses to all the stages of the transaction, which he had developed only in order to the more completely expose it. His courage and honesty resulted not only in the defeat of a measure which was, of course wrongfully sought to be put through by such disgraceful means, but were a check against future attempts at bribery, and for years exercised a salutory influence upon the practices of legislators. His act was not forgotten. Returning to the bosom of his constituents they received him with loud plaudits and, unlike many of his successors, the retrospect of his legislative experience has been, during the intervening years, a source of self congratulation and pardonable pride. For thirty years the community in which he has lived cherished him as a respected citizen and has complimented him with social and political honors. During this whole period his life has been the realization of the promise which he gave in the House on that February morning. When his name was mentioned in a convention of his party a few days ago, the calculation of the politicians were set at naught, and in the enthusiasm of the moment he was nominated for, perhaps, the most responsible position in our state government, and the handsome majority by which he will elected will be a fitting recognition by the people of the tried and well proved public honesty of Victor E. Piolette.—*Lancaster Int.*

STATE TREASURER—COL. PIOLETTE.

Bloomsburg Columbian.

That Col. Piolette is eminently qualified for the position of state treasurer we presume none will dispute. That when he enters upon the duties of the office he will take particular pains to ferret out and expose all the frauds that have in the past been committed upon the people, and that he has ample qualifications for the task, will no doubt be admitted by all. In fact, in these respects, he probably has no superior and few equals in the state. That the people would be immensely benefited, therefore, by his election, is apparent. Can any democrat, then, hesitate as to his duty in the case? If a mad dog was approaching any one in dangerous proximity he would not stop to choose among his friends who should knock the dog down, or care whether it was a friend or enemy who did it. The treasury ring is now in that attitude. It is the mad dog in the path—the enemy to be destroyed. That can and will be done by Col. Piolette's election. His defeat would continue the ring and increase its powers and usurpations. Can any honest man of good sense hesitate in his choice? Shall private resentment or patriotic emotion prevail? But one answer is tolerable.

Col. Piolette has been a life long democrat. And though recently very prominent among the Grangers of the state, it was his democratic instincts that led him there. A Frenchman by blood he has no doubt, as alleged, been too impulsive to be always discreet—he may at times of excitement have uttered what his cooler judgment would condemn—but under and over all that is the admitted and most important fact that when elected *he will root out the corruptions of the treasury,* expose them to the people, recover back a great part of the sums lost, and put a complete stop to all the dishonest practices that have characterised the treasury management of the radicals. He is therefore a proper man for the times—just the kind of candidate that is needed, and one who as an officer will fill the demands of the people. Rally, therefore, for the reform nominees—for the men who will do what you want done in state affairs.

But, he is a granger shout the radical leaders. Well, let him be a granger! That does not hurt anybody and does not constitute a reason nor will it have the effect to induce any democrat or reformer to vote against him. If there were more grangers among the office holders it would be far better for the people. A granger in the state treasury just now will fill the office of the cross dog under the wagon—the pilferers and thieves will stay away there? Rally for treasury reform—that's the point to be reached!

Gov. Hartranft, when he stepped into the executive office, had either to be false to the people or to the ring which secured his nomination and election. He deliberately made his choice, and has been a ring servant. In no act of his administration has he failed in what the ring demanded of him. He opposed the new constitution of the state, which was overwhelmingly endorsed by the people, and has been applauded and imitated in other states of the Union. He has approved of every law devised to enlarge the cost of state government and to increase the number of state officials. Every department is overrun with supernumeraries. He has done nothing to purify the financial management of the state, which was a scandal when he obtained office, and has been rendered more scandalous by objectionable legislation. He has refused to relieve the people of overburdened municipalities from the intolerable exactions of the fee system, thus proving more inflexible in resisting the will of the people than a republican legislature dared to be. The chief of the ring in Philadelphia, who has been repudiated by the people of that republican stronghold, is the chief friend, adviser and supporter of Gov. Hartranft. He is the ring incarnate. His defeat is its defeat, and the end of a long and uninterrupted public spoliation. His election is equivalent to a continuance of ring rule, expensive government, financial mismanagement, and obstinate opposition to constitutional reform.—*Patriot.*

HOW THE "RAVEN" WAS WRITTEN.

In a discussion of the mental condition of Edgar A. Poe, in Scribner for October, under the title of "A mad Man of Letters," Mr. F. G. Fairfield gives the following conflicting accounts of the composition of "The Raven."

Another fact that seems to witness to his epileptic condition is constituted by the habitual lying that marked the later and best known part of his career. One instance must illustrate the many. I shall take it for granted that the general reader is familiar with that remarkable analytic paper in which he describes the composition of "The Raven," and the plan upon which it was constructed. American literature contains nothing cleverer in its way, and its cleverness is manifold enchanced when it is understood that it is simply and unequivocally fiction, as the actual circumstances under which the poem was written conclusively show.

Poe then occupied a cottage at Fordham—a kind of poet's nook just out of hearing of the busy hum of the city. He had walked all the way from New York that afternoon, and, having taken a cup of tea, went out in the evening and wandered about for an hour or more. His beloved Virginia was sick almost unto death; he was without money to procure the necessary medicines. He was out until about ten o'clock. When he went in he sat down at his writing table and dashed off "The Raven." He submitted it to Mrs. Clemm for her consideration on the same night, and it was printed substantially as it was written.

This account of the origin of the poem was communicated to me in the fall of 1865 by a gentleman who professed to be indebted to Mrs. Clemm for the facts as she stated them; and in the course of a saunter in the South in the summer of 1867, I took occason to verify his story by an interview with that aged lady. Let me now drop Mrs. Clemm's version for a paragraph to consider another, resting upon the testimony of Colonel du Solle, who was intimate with Poe at this period, and concurred in by other literary cotemporaries who used to meet him of a midday for a budget of gossip and a glass of ale at Sandy Welsh's cellar in Ann street.

Du Solle says that the poem was produced stanza by stanza at small intervals, and submitted by Poe piecemeal to the criticism and emendation of his intimates, who suggested alterations and substitutions. Poe adopted many of them. Du Solle quotes particular instances of phrase that were incorporated at his suggestion, and thus "The Raven" was a kind of joint-stock affair in which many minds held small shares of intellectual capital. At length, when the last stone had been placed in position and passed upon, the structure was voted complete.

The reconciliation of these conflicting versions lies, possibly, in the hypothesis that he wrote the poem substantially, as stated by Mrs. Clemm, and afterward, the shrewd idea of stimulating expectation a little, or by way of subtle and delicate flattery, submitted it to his friends stanza by stanza, adopting such emendations and substitutions of phrase as tickled his ear or suited his fancy. Such alterations would scarcely effect the general tenor of the text, as Mrs. Clemm first heard it, and, considering the length of the poem, appear to have been very few and of small importance, granting all that Colonel du Solle claims. Besides, it was like him to amuse himself in this way, hoaxing his friends, and then laughing in his sleeve at them.

STATE ELECTIONS.

We give below the dates of the State elections to be held this fall, with the majorities at the last election in the respective State.

Maine, September 13; 11,397 rep.
Iowa, Oct. 12; 28,202 rep.
Ohio, October 12; 813 dem. for Allen '73; 17,202 dem. for Secretary of State, '74.
Virginia, Oct. 2, 22,239 dem.
Kansas, Nov. 2; 13,203 rep.
Maryland, Nov. 2; 14,120 dem.
Massachusetts, Nov. 2; 8,032 dem. for Governor.
Mississippi Nov. 2; 21,403 rep.
Minnesota, Nov. 2; 9,800 rep.
Missouri, Nov. 2; 37,462 dem.
New York, Nov. 2; 50,317 dem.
New Jersey, Nov. 3; 13,223 dem.
Pennsylvania, Nov. 2; 4,679 dem. for Lieutenant Governor.
Wisconsin, Nov. 2; 387 dem. for Governor, '73; rep. Congressmen '74.
Texas, December 7; 47,631 for Governor, '73.

—Mr. Glenn, the republican nominee for Sheriff has paid this side a visit, and all that he made over here he can carry in his eye without the least pricking sensation. To run against a hardfisted workingman like Levi Munson is not child's play, and there are a good many other difficult things much easier to accomplish than the defeat of Mr. Munson. Philipsburg and that section, where our nominee is so well known, will speak in a manner that will be flattering to Mr. Munson. As a citizen he has always stood high in his home, and the people of the lumber region intend to give him a big vote. Hoopla!

—We never had an officer in this county to give such general satisfaction in the honest and faithful discharge of his duties, as the present Prothonotary, Aaron Williams. It is admitted by men of all parties, who have had business in that office during the last three years, that he was obliging and accomodating, and always did every thing possible to render satisfaction. Let Mr. Williams be continued in the office then—the interests of the people and the court demand it. It takes a long time to become acquainted with the duties of the office and to put a new hand there is fraught with inconvenience, and causes frequent errors in matters of the greatest importance. Mr. Williams during his present term has applied himself closely to his duties and hence has everything at his fingers' ends when you have business in his office. It would entail loss, delay, errors, aggravation upon our people for the next two years to have a change of Prothonotary. When we have so good an officer as Aaron Williams is admitted to be, let him be retained by all means.

Judge Pershing has ever been the consistent and straightforward friend of laboring men. While in the legislature he voted for a bill which prohibited the practice of paying wages with store orders. The bill was introduced by Hon. Bernard Reilly, a democratic senator from Schuylkill county, and passed the legislature, but was vetoed by a republican governor, thus failing to become a law.

Hon. Sam'l Calvin addressed a democratic meeting in the court house on last Thursday evening. Although the meeting was only gotten up on short notice by the Chairman of the Co. Com., Mr. Bower, yet the house was filled. Mr. Calvin was always a staunch and leading republican, of honest motives, but he can not go Cameron ring rule any longer, and knowing the honesty and integrity of Mr. Pershing, there is no other course left him, to preserve his self-respect, but in supporting the democratic nominee.

The following contains some figures interesting to those who are not fond of being taxed to support extravagance:

The friends of Hartranft say he has made a "good Governor." If dear things are good then we admit it, for certainly he has been the most expensive individual that ever occupied the Executive chair of the State. We prove it thus: In 1859 the salaries of the Governor, the Secretary of the Commonwealth, the Deputy Secretary, clerks, messengers and contingent expenses, footed up only $16,176. In 1874 the people paid $28,018.26 alone for the clerks, messengers and contingent expenses. Add the Governor's salary of $10,000 and we have the gross sum of $38,017.26, or $21,843.26 more for the honor of having John F. Hartranft at Harrisburg, than it cost to have a gentleman like Wm. F. Packer.

"Four hundred executions for the disposal of property at sheriff's sale in Indiana county, and about nine hundred to the present term in Westmoreland county, makes a terrible showing for unfortunate debtors, but it is a good thing for the sheriff's in the respective bailiwicks."

This same state of things is found in every county in the state, Sheriff's sales are counted by the hundred, and accumulations of years of busines anxiety and toil are daily being swept away under the hammer. The ring has millions of the people's money in their possession, the interest on which they stick in their pockets. Out of this immense steal they can well afford to pay venal papers and speakers to lie about Pershing and Piolette. What does the ring care for sheriff sales? Down with the business of the country? Up with the ring!

The democracy could not have placed in nomination two gentlemen for Commissioners, who sustain better characters for honesty and integrity than Henry A. Mingle and J. Newlin Hall. They add strength to the ticket and will receive the entire support of the party and carry off votes from the opposition.

President Grant and wife, accompanied by ex-Secretary Borie and wife, General Babcock and Col. Fred Grant and wife arrived in St. Louis about noon on 24, and are quartered at the Lindell Hotel. The President will visit his farm to-day, arrange for the sale of his stock and leave for Des Moines, Iowa, Monday evening to be present at the soldier's reunion there. The party will then start for Denver via Omaha and Cheyenne.

JUDGE PERSHING ACCEPTS THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.

Pottsville, Pa., September 23, 1875.—*Gentlemen:* I am in receipt of your communication of the 13th inst., informing me of my nomination for the office of governor, by the democratic state convention, which met at Erie on the 8th inst. I avail myself of the earliest time of relief from judicial duties to reply.

The issues which so long divided the people of the state and nation have lost much of their former importance. Many of them have been permanently settled by constitutional amendments. Of those who were politically opposed to each other during the war thousands have formed new political relations. In the south the republican party is a powerful organization, and constitutes the majority in some of the states. Among its membership are found those who were conspicuous leaders in the confederate armies, who are now in the possession of lucrative offices conferred upon them by the national executive.

New issues are now presented for the consideration of the people. The question of the currency is attracting the attention of the thoughtful men of all parties. Its final settlement rests with congress and the President. The legal tender issue has become incorporated into the business of the country, and its constitutionality has been affirmed by the supreme court of the United States. I am opposed to inflation in its true sense, and inflation is not demanded by the Erie platform. It opposes any further contraction of currency at this time of financial distress, when our workshops, mills and manufactories are closed, and thousands of men, willing to work, are out of employment. To expand the volume of the currency when the people are incurring debts, and to rapidly contract it when the time for payment has come, will prove ruinous to every business enterprise. The attempt to force the country to a resumption of specie payments under the provisions of the act passed by the last Congress, will only intensify the distress which now everywhere prevails. We must cease exporting gold to pay interest on our indebtedness abroad, before specie payments can safely be resumed. I favor such a volume of currency as the legitimate demands of business, and the revival of the industries of the country may require. Experience will best determine this, and it is to be hoped that an adequate standard or test for regulating the amount of currency may be established by our representatives in congress. I will only add, that I adhere to the doctrine always held by the democratic party, that gold and silver constitute the true basis for a bank note circulation. The question as to this is not the same as that of a paper currency that is of itself made by the sovereign power a legal tender, and therefore money.

I will regard it as my highest duty, should the action at Erie to be ratified by the people, to meet the demand for reform in our state government. The taxes paid into the sinking fund have steadily decreased the state debt. It is well known, however, that for years past large amounts belonging to the sinking fund have been diverted from it, and applied to other purposes than the payment of the debt of the state. The effect of this is to leave a large indebtedness, the payment of which, with the accruing interest, has to be provided for by taxation, which, in many cases, operates oppressively on the mining and other industries of the state. The faithful appropriation of the public moneys to the purposes for which they were paid into the treasury by the people, would have lessened the amount of taxation now required, when business interests are so generally prostrated. Not only should the taxes paid into the sinking fund be promptly and honestly applied to the payment of the state debt, but the condition of the treasury should be open to the people's representatives. The monthly balances in the treasury, frequently very large, should be used for the benefit of the people, and not converted into a source of private gain to the state treasurer. To distribute the funds of the treasury over the state banks on such terms as will most advantage, not the taxpayers, but the officer having them in charge, is to establish a system at once corrupt and dangerous.

Reform, by holding all public officers to a strict accountability; by dispensing with supernumerary officers, and reducing expenses to the lowest practicable amount, thus relieving the people as much as is possible from the burdens of taxation, should be regarded as objects of chief importance on the part of the executive. Labor, the foundation of our prosperity, should be amply rewarded, and to this end such legislation as is just to the laborer as well as the employer, should be enacted. Abiding by the action of the convention in its nominations and declaration of principles, I accept the nomination tendered me, with a due sense of the responsibilities involved in an election to the gubernatorial chair. The nomination has come to me unsought. It found me busily engaged in the discharge of the judicial duties entrusted to me by the people of the twenty-first judicial district. Yielding to what appears to be their unanimous expression of opinion, I do not propose to tender my resignation to the governor, and solicit votes from the stump. The issues are well understood, and I have faith in the intelligence of the people to decide them. Should they see proper to call me from my present position to a higher one, I will endeavor to serve them faithfully. I will leave to them the decision of the contest believing that He who rules over the destinies of states, will guide to that conclusion which in the end will be for the best.

I am, gentlemen, yours very respectfully,
CYRUS L. PERSHING.

To Dallas Sanderson, E. B. Hawley, S. E. Ancona, Wm. Patton and B. C. Sawyer.

—If ever any one saw the collapse of a soap bubble he may liken it to the collapse of radical hopes to defeat Daniel A. Musser, and elect a radical county treasurer. What a fall there has been! Bayard does not even dream of an election anymore, and his waking hours are given to other pursuits than office of which he was so brimful with high hopes and flatteries shortly after his nomination by the republicans. Inquiry has taught the people that D. A. Musser had been grossly misrepresented, and that he is an honest, competent, and deserving Democrat, and a first class citizen. He has ever been as true to the party as the needle to the pole, why then should a single democrat refuse to vote for him. No reason for it, and we trust not one democrat will be misled into cutting him.

FIFTEEN HUNDRED COSSACKS BANISHED.

London, September 24.—The Times has a special from Berlin containing the following: Fifteen hundred Ural Cossacks have been banished to the penal settlement of Turkestan for having resisted the new military laws. Many more are likely to go as these laws meet with much opposition in the Ural colonies.

At the St. Louis Fair, two weeks hence, will be exhibited a herd of camels reared in Texas by Bethel Copewood.

"Grant's Relative Strength as a Candidate" is the unintentional but excellent heading of an article in the St. Louis Times.

Four hundred lives were lost and 295 houses swept away by the Indianola inundation.

MAN NOT DEGENERATNG.

The Modern Egyptian as Big as the Egyptian of Thousands of Years ago—The Modern Englishman Bigger than his Ancestors.

From the London Spectator.

There was never a delusion with less evidence for it, except a permanent impression among mankind, which is often the result, not of accumulated experience, but of an ever-renewing discontent with the state of things. There is not the slightest evidence anywhere that man was ever bigger, stronger, swifter or more enduring under the same conditions of food and climate than he is now.

As to bigness, the evidence is positive. Modern Egyptians are as big as the mummies who were conquerors in their day, and modern Englishmen are bigger. There are not in existence a thousand coats of armor which an English regiment could put on. Very few moderns can use ancient swords, because the hilts are too small for their hands. Endless wealth and skill were expended in picking gladiators, and there is no evidence that a man among them was as big or as strong a Shaw. No skeleton, no statue, no picture indicates that men in general were ever bigger. The Jews of to-day are as large as they were in Egypt, or larger. The people of the Romagna have all the bearing and more than the size of the Roman soldiery. No feat is recorded as usual with Greek athletes which English acrobats could not perform now.

There is no naked savage tribe which naked Cornishmen or Yorkshiremen could not strangle. No race exists of which a thousand men similarly armed would defeat an English, or German or Russian regiment of equal numbers. Nothing is recorded of our forefathers here in England which Englishmen could not do, unless it be some feats of archery, which were the result of a long training of the eye and the trade at once. God, the highest authority, forbids drunkenness, and no man nor set of men have a right to legislate in favor of it at all. The whiskey men have no right to demand that the law shall protect the trafic in ardent spirits. WHO ARE THE GUILTY? Let the following classification answer the question.

1. The farmer who grows the grain which is converted into a poison for the destruction of human life. 2. Speculators who buy up grain for this same wicked purpose. 3. Temperate drinker. 4 Drunkards. 5 Hotel keepers and druggists. 6. Distillers 7. Legislators, who make laws allowing strong drink to be sold only to sober men and thus ruin and destroy the best men in the nation.

This whole commonwealth—this whole nation—the whole christian church should unite in one hearty prayer, saying: Deliver us from *blood guiltiness,* O God of our Salvation!

J. T.,
Aaronsburg, Pa.

Lebanon, September 23.—The woman registered herself at the Lebanon Valley hotel as Lula Greene, and committed suicide by throwing herself before an approaching freight train, has been recognized by her father and brother as M. A. Showalter, from Spring City, Chester co., and the body was conveyed there this afternoon.

Spring Goods,

At Potter's Mills.

I. B. M'ENTIRE.

Dealer in

Domestic Dry Goods.

Ladie's Dress Goods

of every description, embracing all the New Styles in the market. Also,

NOTIONS, LACES, HOSIERY, GLOVES, CLOTHING, CASIMERES, CARPETS, OILCLOTHS, BOOTS, SHOES, GROCERIES & PROVISIONS of every description, all of which will be sold at very low rates for CASH or its equivalent. Don't forget the place, come and see us anyhow, if you don't buy. No trouble to show goods.

Country Produce Taken in Exchange for Goods. 6may 6m.

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

Established, 1843.

MILLHEIM

MARBLE WORKS

BY

DEININGER & MUSSER.

The old, reliable place, where

Monuments,
Couches,
Headstones,
and other marble

work is made, in the very best style, and upon reasonable terms.

Thankful for past favors, we respectively solicit the patronage of the public.

Shops, East of Bridge, Millheim, Pa. Apr. 8. y.

Ho! for Sussman's!!

Just opened in his new quarters in Bush's Arcade.

A LARGE STOCK OF

Trunks,
Valices,
All kinds of

Leather & Shoe Findings

Shoemakers call and see SUSSMAN for cheap stock.

BUYS AND SELLS

CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED.

dec 8. 1.f.

CENTRE HALL

FOUNDRY & MACHINE SHOPS

CO.

The undersigned having been possession of the above establishment, respectfully inform the public that the same will be carried on by them in all its branches as heretofore.

They manufacture the CELEBRATED TRUE BLUE CORNPLANTER, the best now made.

HORSE POWERS, THESHING MACHINES & SHAKERS, PLOWS, STOVES, OVEN DOORS, KETTLE PLATES, CELLAR GRATES, PLOW SHEARS & MILL GEARING of every description, in short their Foundry is complete in every particular.

We would call particular attention to our EXCELSIOR PLOW, acknowledged to be the best Plow now in use, shifting in the beam for two or three horses.

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We are prepared to do all KINDS OF CASTING from the largest to the smallest, and have facilities for doing all kinds of IRON WORK such as PLANING, TURNING, BORING, &c

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at his establishment at Centre Hall, keeps on hand, and for sale, at the most reasonable rates.

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An offer: Where we have no agents we will allow any one the agent's discount in order to have this wonderful musical producing instrument introduced.

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The undersigned has opened a new establishment, at his new shops, for the manufacture of

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SLEIGHS AND SLEDS,
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of every description.

All vehicles manufactured by him are warranted to render satisfaction, and as equal to any work done elsewhere.

He uses none but the best material, and employs the most skillful workmen. Hence they flatter themselves that their work can not be excelled for durability and finish.

Orders from a distance promptly attended to.

Come and examine my work before contracting elsewhere.

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All kinds of Reparing done.

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HIGH RATES RUBBED OUT

Goods at Old Fashioned Prices.

At the Old Stand of

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Would respectfully inform the World and the rest of mankind, that he has just opened out and is constantly receiving a large stock of

GOODS OF ALL KINDS

which he is offering at the very lowest market price.

DRY GOODS and

Prints, Muslins, Opera Cantons, and Wool Flannels. Ladies' Dress Goods, such as Delains, Alpacas, Poplins, Empress Cloth, Sateens, Tameise, together with a full stock of everything usually kept in the Dry Goods line.

which he has determined to sell very cheap, consisting of

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A full stock, consisting part of Ladies and Children's Merino Hose, Collars, Kid gloves, best quality silk and Lisle thread Gloves, Hoods, Nubias, Breakfast shawls, &c.

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A full assortment of
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Ready made, a choice selection of Men's and Boy's of the newest styles and most serviceable materials.

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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.

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Remember, all goods offered cheaper than elsewhere

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In short a full line of
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COME AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.

5feb. y.

NEW HARDWARE STORE.

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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, Tea Bells, Grindstones, Carpenter Tools, Fruit Jars and Cans, Paint, Oils, Varnishes received and for sale at

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