THE CENTRE REPORTER,

D. K. KURTZ.....Editor.

Centre Hall, Pa., Oct. 21, 1875.

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Democratic Ticket.

Governor,
CYRUS L. PERSHING,
Schuylkill county.
State Treasurer,
VICTOR E. PIOLLET,
Bradford county.
Senator—T. J. BOYER, of Clearfield.
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.

The Bradford Reporter charges Victor Piollet with having embezzled funds from his mother-in-law! How are the mighty fallen!

This squib has been going the rounds of the radical press. The reply to the slander is short.—This same mother-in-law has come out in a letter denying the charge. Try something else. Say he robbed a hen-roost.

The Centre Reporter occasionally credits articles taken from our paper "*Gazette,*" of course rightly thinking that everybody in Central Pennsylvania must know that the Lewistown Gazette is meant. All right Fred.—*Lewistown Gazette.*

We didn't know that you didn't know that every body did know that when we copied a Mifflin county item, and credited it "Gazette," that it meant the Gazette of that county. But if the "Gazette" is troubled with obscurity, we will help it out by hereafter making our credit read "Lewistown Gazette, Geo. R. Frysinger editor, corner of Main and West Third streets, opposite Town Hall, Lewistown, Pa.," and will advise persons having business to take along a good magnifying glass to aid in search of its office. Now, Frysinger, you can afford to set 'em up.

Senator Wallace is after Wee Kemble, of "addition, division and silence" fame, with a sharp stick. Mr. Wallace made a speech in Philadelphia a few nights ago, in which he answered ex-Treasurer Kemble's letter by saying that the real issue was not a personal one, but one which required at Kemble's hands answers to the following significant questions: First, where are the figures that show what the syndicate made who negotiated this loan? ($23,000,000.) Second, has not the State been made to pay more than $2,000,000 unnecessarily by the action of a Republican Administration which increased the rate of interest? Third, how much is the Treasury of the State justly entitled to out of the profit made in handling this change of loan with an average monthly balance of more than three millions and a half of money in the hands of the Treasurer? What answers are there to these?

SENATORIAL.

The democratic senatorial conference of this district has at length succeeded in making a nomination. On Friday evening, last, the Hon. T. J. Boyer, of Clearfield, received a majority of the votes cast and was declared the nominee. This was effected by the yielding of Mr. Peale, of Clinton. A nomination would have been made two weeks earlier, had the magnanimous proposition of Mr. Peale been accepted, which was to untie the hands of the conferees and leave them free to vote for whomever they pleased, and make a nomination for the best of the party. As this proposition was not accepted the dead-lock went on, and to end it Mr. Peale himself yielded, and this ended the drag.

The nominee, Mr. Boyer, is an energetic, active democrat; a man of intelligence, and large legislative experience, having frequently represented Clearfield county in the lower house, where his course always was satisfactory to his constituents, and rendered him very popular with the people of his county. He is especially strong among the common or laboring classes, with whose interests he has always been found identified. Mr. Boyer has demonstrated that he is proof against bribery. Mr. Cameron made the attempt, by offering him $25,000 for his vote for U. S. Senator. Mr. Boyer told this Satan of Pennsylvania politics to get hence, and exposed the Winnebago in the house. That one vote would have elected Cameron and defeated that honest and pure Pennsylvania statesman, Chas. R. Buckalew. Now let the democracy of Centre and of the district be as true and faithful to Hon. Jeff. Boyer. Rally to his support, democrats, and give him every vote.

We cannot close this article without expressing our admiration of the true democratic, patriotic and disinterested spirit shown by Mr. Peale, of Clinton, one of the candidates for Senator, in evincing his disposition to preserve the harmony of the party and ending the senatorial dead-lock by generously withdrawing from the contest. The democracy will remember his actions and will prize him all the higher as one of its purest and ablest members.

Are the honest tax-payers of Centre county in favor of Reform in the administration of the state government? Shall corruption cease and honest men be put at the head of affairs? If so, then remember the duty that devolves upon you on the 2nd day November. Hartranft is the candidate of the Cameron ring for Governor. He has permitted the state to be plundered out of hundreds of thousands of dollars by the ring thieves. He could have prevented the Evans swindle and saved the state $300,000. He could have vetoed the fee-bill and prevented the Philadelphia ring from pocketing $100,000 annually, which should flow into the public treasury. He has winked at the farming out of from one to three millions of state funds, to the banks, and for which the state treasurer and the ring pocketed the interest every year, which amounts to several hundred thousand dollars, and rightfully should go into the treasury because the principal is taken from there.

Pershing and Piollet are solemnly pledged against these abuses and plunderings, and their past life shows that they are honest men. Let us have a change, tax-payers, and see whether the state under the hands of such pure and and honest men as Pershing and Piollet, will not be rid of the gang of thieves that have been amassing fortunes, at your expense.

Four steamers have recently arrived at Havana with reinforcements for the Spanish.

PIOLLET AND MACKEY.—A GREAT DIFFERENCE.

The nomination of Piollet to be State Treasurer of Pennsylvania is received with small favor by the Ring, now in possession. But Mr. Mackey, the present Treasurer, advances the most remarkable objection to him we have yet seen. He insists in his newspaper—the foul Pittsburg Commercial—that Piollet is not fit to be Treasurer, because he does not know how to take a bribe. About thirty years ago, Piollet, being a member of the Legislature, was offered a sum of money for his vote, and made, according to this modern expert, such a wretched bungle of the affair that Mackey, upon reading the account, was highly scandalized, and berates him soundly "for want of skill." Let us see precisely how these gentlemen differ in their treatment of a tendered bribe, and we may then be able to understand the true reason of Mr. Mackey's disgust.

In the winter of 1846 a petition for the repeal of a certain bank charter was presented to the lower house of the Pennsylvania Legislature, and referred to a committee, of which Mr. Piollet was a member. Three of the seven committee men were in favor of, and four, counting Piollet, were against the bank. The bank agent endeavored to persuade Piollet that it was his duty to vote against repeal; but failing in that, made various attempts to secure his support by offers of money to his friends, and even to his aged father, all of whom indignantly refused the proposals. At length he went directly to Piollet, with an offer of $400 cash, and $100 conditional.

Mr. Piollet took into his confidence three or four of the purest and best men of the day—among them Judge Laporte and the late Jesse Miller—and determined to teach the bribe-giver a lesson. When he called again he told him to put the money in a drawer, from which it was immediately taken by the landlord of the house, counted, done up in a package, and sealed. With this package in his hand, Piollet walked into the House the next morning, and after denouncing in fitting terms the attempted crime and the rotten bank in whose interest it was undertaken, he laid the money on the Speaker's desk, from which it was in due time removed by a resolution to the Court of Quarter Sessions. The exposure was followed not only by a legislative investigation, by which these facts were established, but by a criminal trial, and the conviction of the bank agent, who, unlike the bribe-givers or the bribe-takers of to-day, served his allotted term in prison, and was never nominated for Governor or State Treasurer.

But Mr. Piollet's old fashioned repugnance to bribery, and his summary method of meeting it in his own case, have excited Mr. Mackey's profound contempt. He doubtless regards Mr. Piollet's conduct as an exhibition of brutal integrity, of which no properly educated gentleman could possibly be guilty. If he was too squeamish to put the money in his own pocket, he might at least have refrained from putting it on the Speaker's table, and thus spoiling other people's chances. It is not Mr. Mackey's way. He can take a bribe with a grace which defies criticism, and which no expert from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh would venture to denounce as not being perfectly skillful.

When Richmond L. Jones offered $10,000 in the second mortgage bonds of the South Pennsylvania Iron and Railroad Company to induce Mackey to put the money of the State where Jones could borrow it, he didn't call in a parcel of honest witnesses, with idiotic scruples about taking money for a public act, but chucked the bonds in his pocket and gave the requisite order. A little further on he had his own name erased from the books of the Company and C. L. Magee's fraudulently written over it as the recepient of the bonds; and still further on he swore with a great deal of complacency that the bonds really belonged to the Allegheny National Bank, and were purchased from Magee for a bona fide consideration. This part of the business, involving a neat and perilous feat of perjury, was very "skilfully" managed, and excited considerable admiration at the time.

If Jones and the Treasurer of the Company had been equally deft, Mr. Mackey might have got away with the money, and left us to guess as to what might be his peculiar way of treating a bribe as contrasted with that of Mr. Piollet. As it is, however, the people can take their choice. If Mackey had been in Piollet's place the bank agent would have saved his charter and gone ahead with his swindling machine. If Piollet had been in Mackey's place, Jones would have been collared and handed over to the Court of Quarter Sessions, where he might have been rendered useful as an example. Will the people of Pennsylvania choose the vaunted skill of Mackey or the sturdy integrity of Piollet?

THE EVIDENCE AGAINST MACKEY.

Harrisburg, Oct. 10.—The Treasury investigating committee adjourned on Friday evening to meet Monday evening at 7:30, when Richmond L. Jones, who testified in the case of John Rice et. al. against the Southern Pennsylvania Iron and Railroad Company that he had paid Robt. W. Mackey, State Treasurer, a bribe of $10,000 to secure the use of a large sum of the State money for the corporation above named, is expected to appear and tell all he knowns. The testimony elicited during the first two days that the committee has devoted to the examination has demonstrated the case with which the bottom facts in this treasury business can be arrived at. The evidence of the bookkeeper of Stehman, Clarkson & Co., sustained as it is by that of John M. Stehman, is conclusive. Mackey can be convicted by it of a plain violation of the eighth and ninth sections of the criminal code of the State.

But this is only the begining. There are twenty or thirty banks and banking firms in the State who have now or have had tens and hundreds of thousands of dollars of the State money on the same terms on which Stehman, Clarkson & Co. obtained it. It is supposed the committee will call every one of the officers and bookkeepers of these banks, compel the production of their books, and subject both witnesses and books to a most searching examination. If they do this and extend their investigations over the period they are directed to cover by the resolution of the House of Representatives they will have to work with more zeal than they have hitherto displayed.

THE SUPREME COURT SETTLES A CHURCH CONTROVERSY.

Pittsburg, Pa., October 11.—The long contested church case, growing out of the suspension of George H. Stuart, esq., of Philadelphia, by the general synod of the Reformed Presbyterian church for singing hymns and communing with other churches, was finally settled to-day by the supreme court of Pennsylvania, now in session in this city, in favor of the Stuart party. The particular case which has been decided was the suit against the Fifth Reformed Presbyterian church of Philadelphia, Rev. Dr. McAisley's, to eject them from their church property. By this decision they retain their property.

The opinion of the court was read by Judge Gordon, and is one of the most important church decisions ever given in this country. The principles involved in this case will determine the suit pending against the First Reformed Presbyterian church, Rev. Dr. Wilie's, and the Second, Rev. Dr. Sterrett's, in favor of those churches and against the synod.

Democrats of Centre, the election is close at hand, and our enemies are at work with every device to defeat and distract you. They are making a desperate attempt to defeat at least a portion of our county ticket. Will your allow Munson, or Musser, or Williams, or Burchfield, or any of the rest down to Coroner, to be sacrificed, when each and every one is known to be honest, sober, and competent? We have too much confidence in the sturdy democracy of our good old county, to permit such a sin to be committed against any of our worthy nominees. Democrats, arouse! the important day is near at hand. Vote for honest and competent men, and let your watchword be Reform.

We learn that Ferguson township will throw its vote almost solid for that deserving young man, W. A. Burchfield, for Register. They know him there, and intend to send him off with a handsome compliment. Mr. Burchfield is a cripple, and poor; he is an industrious man, and competent for the office of Register. Let him have a heavy vote all over the county for he is the most deserving man that could have been placed in nomination. Hurrah, for Burchfield.

We guess the Republican editors have given it up as a bad job to defeat D. A. Musser. They can not raise the wind against him. Their last blast was that he was a miller and that all millers were dishonest. That sticks in their throats yet, and they are choking on it. When they resorted to such stuff as that, it at once proved the worthiness of the man and that nothing can be truthfully said against him.

Will the honest voters of Centre county be led astray by the little side-shows that are just now being run by restless politicians for a selfish purpose. We think not. A few honest and well-meaning men may be induced by false representations to run upon a ticket gotten up by politicians who assume highsounding names, and make big, extravagant promises, but who in reality are only out to dupe the people, and speculate upon their credulity. These fellows are all hired for their work, and are ready for any thing, having no other visible means of support. Democrats, be true to your nominees. Vote for honest men, and pay no attention to the political guerrillas that bum around over the county.

Governor Curtin, in one of his Ohio speeches, made the following pungent answer to the political cry of the bloody shirt: "I can tell the Governor of Indiana that the Governor of Pennsylvania had something to do with that war about which he loves to dwell so constantly. [Applause.] And after we had fought through the long and bloody years and conquered the armies of the South that were arrayed against us, and they had laid down their arms before our victorious soldiers, we should have something to do with the Southern soldier besides to rob and despoil him. [Applause.] It was to make a citizen of him that we conquered him, not to pillage him and prosecute him. [Cheers.] I know there are plenty of men who stayed at home all the time during the war that would be glad to have it go on still. There are contractors and quartermasters who never saw a battle that would be willing to keep it up still, in the hope of profiting by the sufferings and disasters of their fellow men. It is no use to shake the bloody shirt here any longer. It may do to carry an election, but it won't do to give employment to laboring men without work. Such politicians may go sputtering and stammering around, reviving the old scenes of the war, but it won't satisfy the men who need the necessities of life, because they can't find labor to enable them to earn a living."

FRAUD PROJECTED IN PHILADELPHIA.

The corruptionists are fully aware that an honest election will be death to the ring, and Philadelphia is again to be disgraced with their operations to defraud the honest people of Pennsylvania. When the new Constitution of this state was adopted as the Sun remarks, notwithstanding the opposition of the Ring who have so long ruled and plundered that State, it was supposed that the scandalous system of frauds on the ballot box by means of which only they had kept possession of power, would be uprooted entirely. Indeed, many important checks were established and improvements introduced, the effects of which are visible in all the recent elections, as compared with those which preceded them. Ballot stuffing and false counting, which heretofore determined Republican majorities, have in a great measure been corrected; but to counteract this reform, the Ring have now fallen back on the weak point of the new system, and have substituted registry stuffing for their former practices.

A barefaced attempt in Philadelphia to stuff the resistry beyond all precedent, and thus procure a fraudulent majority large enough not only to elect all the local Ring officers, against whom the better class of Republicans have protested, but perhaps to carry the State, has provoked a stern indignation. With a population estimated at the outside at 750,000, they have entered 171,000 names on the registry, while in New York city, with a population much exceeding a million, there are but 146,000.

The registry in New York city represents about the usual average of one voter to seven and a fraction of population. Applying the same ratio to the registry as now made up in Philadelphia, would require a population of 1,200,000! These simple facts tell the whole story, and prove that some 40,000 names have been fraudulently added to the lists, for when the Ring did their own counting they never pretended to exceed an aggregate of 122,000 votes. This subject is now before the courts, in the hope of purging the registry; but with the best efforts, it may be considered certain that thousands of dead men and false personations will be voted for at the coming election.

THE OHIO ELECTION.

SEMI-OFFICIAL RETURNS FROM ALL THE COUNTIES—HAYES' MAJORITY, 4,000.

Columbus, O., October 15.—The returns have been received from all the counties of the State, which are considered as correct as can be obtained until the official returns are received by the Secretary of State. These show Hayes' majority in the State to be 4,000. The official returns may vary this count by 300 either way. The Rupublicans have a majority of seventeen in the House of Representatives, and three majority certainly, and possibly four majority in the Senate. The balance of the Republican State ticket is probably elected, but the official returns must decide their respective majorities. The interest in the election has remained at fever heat until the returns from Wood county to-day settled the political complexion of the Senate.

Pennsylvania can be carried against the Ring without the slightest difficulty if the people will rally to the polls. Honest Republicans everywhere are ready to co-operate with the Democracy in securing Reform. Work is all that is needed and the work is going to be done.

One of the provisions of the new constitution proposed for North Carolina is the following: "No person who shall deny the being of God, or the truth of the christian religion, or the divine authority of the Old or New Testament, or shall hold religious principle incompatible with the freedom or safety of the state, shall be capable of holding any office or place of trust or profit in the civil department within this state."

Andrew G. Curtin addressed the friends of Pershing & Piollet and of honest government, in the court-house on last Tuesday evening. He made an eloquent speech.

The expert employed to investigate the affairs of the Third Avenue Savings bank (lately failed) says that it has been bankrupt for three years past, and all the time scooping in the money of poor depositors.

The Union League of Philadelphia is having a split within its once happy walls. A dispatch dafed 14, says, the row between the "ring" or "Pilgrim and Reform," members of the Union League continues to rage. A circular signed by a member of the former denouncing the "committee of Sixty-two" (reformed) for assuming the title of the "Union League" and refusing to submit their action for the consideration of the league has been sent to certain members with the request to attend a meeting of the league to-night. The "Sixty-two" defend their action in a circular of their own which will be placed in the hands of members to-day.

The election in Ohio on 12, for governor, has resulted in favor of Hayes, republican by about 3,000 majority. This is a discouraging whitling down of the republicans, as their majority for the last 12 years has averaged 40,000. The fight was not a fair and square party contest. Many democrats voted against Allen, democrat, on account of the financial question. The leading democratic papers of New York opposed Allen, while on the other hand Judge Kelley, a leading republican of our own state, and other prominent leaders of the same party opposed Hayes on the same question. Heavy frauds are charged against the radicals in Cincinnati, Columbus and Cleveland. The lower House of the legislature is radical while the senate is in doubt.

COL. PIOLLET'S POSITION.

The attention of the people of Pennsylvania is respectfully but earnestly directed to the position assumed by Col. Piollet in reference to treasury administration in the following letter addressed to the editor of this paper:

WYSOX, Oct. 11, 1875.

DEAR SIR:—Your kind letter came duly to hand. * * * I desire you to state my position as the reform candidate of the Erie convention for State Treasurer.

I believe that all sums of money paid to the State Treasurer for interest upon deposits are as much the money of the State as is the principal, and should be accounted for by that officer. Please invite my opponents to come forward and state their views and understanding of the law in this regard. Will those gentlemen agree with me that it is *embezzlement* to take a cent beyond the salary affixed by law to the office of State Treasurer?

I desire a precedent that will compel all State Treasurers in future to show by monthly statements who has the state money on deposit and how much (if any thing) is paid for its use, with a corresponding entry of credit on the books of the Treasury in favor of the people of Pennsylvania. I desire, even more than my election, that the condition of State Treasury be openly stated at all times and subject to the scrutiny of any man, or set of men, desiring to verify the statement. In conclusion I again aver that interest paid for the use of the state money is as sacredly the property of the people as is the principal. Your Friend, etc.,

V. E. PIOLLET.

This respectful challenge to Messrs. Rawle and Pennypacker, the candidates respectfully of the Cameron and Prohibition wings of the radical party for State Treasurer, cannot be ignored by these gentlemen. Let them come forward and make known to the people their position on this interest question. Col. Piollet is pledged to account to the state for every cent of interest on the state moneys paid into the State Treasury during his term of office, should he be elected. What will Mr. Rawle, what will Mr. Pennypacker do, should either be elected? Will they pledge themselves, as Col. Piollet has done, to account to the state for all interest received on deposits? It does not require the light which an investigating committee may throw upon treasury management to convince people that interest has been paid upon the state deposits which has not been accounted for to the state. Everybody knows that such is the fact. Indeed we believe that any of the State Treasurers for years past will admit that they have made money out of their office in addition to their salary. If this system of treasury management is to be corrected the people must have a pledge of reform from Messrs. Rawle and Pennypacker similar to that given by Col. Piollet. Will it be given?—*Patriot.*

THAT MOTHER-IN-LAW MATTER.

For want of a better objection to the Democratic candidate for State Treasurer, the Radical newspapers have laid great stress upon a statement they circulated that Col. Piollet had been sued by his mother-in-law. Since the following correspondence disposes of this matter our Radical friends will have to try again:

Wysox, September 25, 1875.—Messrs Editors Bradford Reporter: I observe in the last issue of your paper a copy of a paper served upon my husband and myself in equity, issued by the courts of Bradford county. Whenever served with notice to reply, all the allegations in this bill of complaint will be satisfactorily answered, and will vindicate the personal honor of my husband. Whatever he has done at any stage of the business affairs of my father's estate or his family, he has done at my instance and by my request, and for which I alone am responsible.

Having published a form of legal proceedings in advance of a reply—to prejudice my husband, as I suppose, in public estimation—I ask you to give through the same channel this communication. Only remarking that my husband has always been ready to render kind service to all the members of my family, I am most respectfully, yours. JANE PIOLLET.

Towanda, September 27, 1875.—Editor Bradford Reporter: The complaint in equity issued by the courts of Bradford county, bearing my signature, was begun without a full knowledge of the situation of the case, and upon information which I have since found was erroneous. This entire transaction has been satisfactorily arranged and settled without imparing my confidence in my children, Jane S. and Victor E. Piollet. As your paper has given to the public what appears to place me in an unkind and hostile attitude toward those from whom I have always received love and kindness, I desire you to give this the same circulation through the columns of your paper.

Respectfully yours, ELIZA MILLER.

Letter From Missouri

Morgan county,—Its Agricultural and Mineral Resources—Advantages for Stock Raising, Climate, Fruit, Soil, Water and Timber.

Versailles, Mo., Oct. 4th, 1875.

Ed. Reporter.—Your correspondent still tarries amid the varied beauties of Morgan county, Mo. Proud may he be of it; for a grand old county is Morgan. Many of your readers have asked me to tell them something about the agricultural and mineral wealth of this county—and do they know what they have called down upon their heads? Oh, Fred may you have the patience to stand the storm of tedious idiom which is to follow a hurricane of the kings's English may be sadly murdered is to be your fate, for I am a long winded ink-slinger when I fairly get started. Be ready then to cry out, enough! enough!

Morgan county contains 858 square miles, being about thirty miles long, north to south and twenty eight miles wide from east to west.

Number of Acres.

There are 518,674 acres in its limits and out of this area, from the best information, not over 20,000 acres that are not tillable or susceptible of profitable cultivation and the balance is still well adapted for the purposes of pasturage; in fact no county in the state has more acres of arable land in porportion to its area than Morgan.

Physical Discription.

The surface of the county is rolling and undulating with successive wave like ridges accompanied with occasional conical mounds rising above the surrounding prairies offering most eligible sites for residences and homes giving beautiful views far and wide over the country and these conical mounds give most graceful outlines to the horizon with now and then a meandering stream whose border is fringed with irregular clumps of timber that diversify the scenery and graces it with nameless picturesque charms, rendering it pleasant and beautiful to the eye, especially in mid-summer when the emerald clad praries with their luxuriant grasses are stirred by the gentle breeze into seeming billows of green. Indeed no prettier sight can be seen than the prairies of Morgan in their mid-summer luxuriance, dotted over with farm houses and fields of grain and lowing herds revelling in their luxuriant pasturage. There is a nameless charm in the eye taking a sweeping view of miles around.

Climate.

The climate is genial for temperate latitude and the winters as a general thing are mild and whilst the farmers of Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota are ice bound and deep snow manifies the earth from their sight our farmers are busy planting their crops and enjoying the genial return of spring. We have occasional snaps of cold weather which are seldom of longer duration than three or four days when the weather gets mild again and the necessity of feeding stock is diminished here fully one half or more than what is necessary in higher latitudes. In summer our nights are cool and pleasant to an extraordinary degree, and the great heat of the day is tempered by the ceaseless breeze sweeping over the prairies.

Streams.

First in magnitude is the Osage that runs along the southern border of the county which is navagable often to Belvior, and if this stream could receive the fostering care of the general government and have locks and dams built navagation of that river could be secured for steam-boats of medium class for at least nine months in the year. Other streams are Gravois, Moreau, Smith's Fork and Indian Creek that not only drain the county but furnish numerous places for mill seats, etc. These streams are narrowed in width with deep channels and steep banks making them as a general thing dangerous to ford when swolen.

Proportion of Timber and Prairie.

About three-fourths of the area of the county is timber lands and the balance rich prairies with occasional strips of timber along the streams—and contrary to the expectations of many who have been used to living in a strictly timbered country there is ample timber for home use and purposes.

Varieties of Timber.

The timbers are those usual to the state, viz: Burr, white, red, black jock, post and water oak, elm, sycamore, white and yellow cottonwood, black walnut, white, black and shell bark hickories, pecan, pignut, maple, wild cherry, buck berry lynn and mulberry and a number of smaller sorts.

Soil.

The soil is a rich sandy loam generally very easy to work, abounding in potash and oxide of iron underlaid with a substraction of arenaceous and ferriginous clays except on the mounds where it is a rich black loam and lime stone underlaid with yellow clay. In some places the black soil predominates, that is said to be good wheat land. The soil is deceptive in appearance to strangers, producing far more than could be expected, for the potash and iron give the soil more vigor than the appearance would indicate, and is well adapted to the culture of cereals, corn, wheat, oats, rye, buckwheat, barley and millet, all these may be made to yield in abundance if the proper care and culture with subsoiling be practiced, and nowhere will subsoiling pay better than it does here.

Vegetables and Fruit.

All kinds of vegetables do well here, beets, turnips, cabbages, Irish and sweet potatoes and onions. This county, indeed as well as this whole section of central Missouri, is emphatically a fine fruit country.

Stock Country.

Our county is hard to beat as a grazing section and our early pioneers relied on raising stock on the range for profit and subsistance and there is yet a great amount of range to be had on non-resident lands for the luxuriant grass provided so freely by Dame Nature that cattle can be easily and cheaply raised with moderate winter feeding and shelter a few days at a time in the winter season from our occasional cold snaps. Most of our old stock raisers raised their stock on the range, spring, summer and fall, with a little prarie hay in the winter, at times with scarce any shelter save what a grove of timber, or a straw stack, or sheds of poles, and stakes covered with successive layers of straw or grass might afford. Though of late years our winters have become as every where else of longer duration and severer in character necessitating, of course more care and shelter than heretofore, yet with all this stock does not require one-fourth the attention and feed they do in Iowa and Michigan.

Coal and Minerals.

Whilst nature has done so much in clothing our prairies with rich succulent grasses, and blessed us with a fertile soil and a genial climate and with many other advantages, she too, has in her generous mood stocked the bowels of the earth with a variety of valuable material and elements necessary to the wants of man, and that are destined in the future if developed by the magic wand of capital, industry and enterprise, to render our county wealthy and as prosperous as any in our wide spread Union. First of all there are our great lead mines that underlie the entire portion of the county and whose value is almost incalculable and every week developes new mines and new discoveries in various sections of our county. This great element of wealth and prosperity when once brought fully into play will yield actually more profit than gold mines. Three years ago there were but two smelting furnaces in this county to day they number six, these six furnaces are kept in blast both day and night. Lead ore sells readily at the bank where dug at thirty three dollars per thousand pounds. Our State Geologist gives our lead and coal mines high praise for quality. There is hardly a quarter section of land in this county but what coal or lead is in easy reach of the miner's pick and spade. If we in the present generation can only realize one tithe of this vast amount of material wealth in the earth, it will make our county prosperous, wealthy and populous. True we have valuable beds of iron of not inferior quality that will in time receive attention and add their wealth to the sum total; also we have not a few minor elements of wealth awaiting development, such as cement rock, ocher beds for cheap paints, grind stone, grit, fire and potter's clay. In conclusion we believe that Morgan county offers as great inducements to settlers and emigrants as any other county in the state. Life and property is just as safe here as in any county east, and any one with ordinary economy and industry can realize competency in time.

County Seat.

Versailles, the county-seat of Morgan county is beautifully located on the dividing ridge of the Missouri and Osage rivers. It is located within one mile of the geographical centre of the county north and south; its outskirts being fringed on the south with timber whilst to the north-east and west stretches out into beautiful rolling prairies, affording beautiful views in that direction.

SCOTT STOVER.
formerly from Rebersburg, Pa.

An Italian has invented a process by which he can put all the cold of the North Pole in a railroad car, and keep meat fresh on it while running through a prairie on fire at the rate of seventy-five miles the hour.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE, that Queen of the Lady's Books, is on our table for November. The principal steel engraving, "Mamma's Flower Girl," is very beautiful. So, also, is the mammoth colored steel fashion plate. But, as a cotemporary says, the stories, the fashions, the patterns, in short everything in "Peterson" is the best of its kind. For 1876 great improvements will be made. Among these will be a series of illustrated articles, describing the Centennial Exhibition, which will alone be worth the subscription price. But in addition to this, every subscriber will be presented as a Centennial Gift, with a superb steel engraving (large-sized for framing) of Trumbull's great picture, "The Signing of the Declaration of Independence." These very extraordinary inducements will make this magazine for 1876 more desirable than ever. Yet the price will remain the same, viz: Two dollars a year, the postage prepaid by the publisher. The prices to clubs are astonishing low, (postage also prepaid,) viz: three copies for $4.50, with a superb Mezzotint (21 inches by 26) "Christmas Morning," finest and costliest ever offered, to the person getting up a club; or five copies for $6.50, (postage prepaid,) and both an extra copy and the premium engraving to the person getting up the club. For large clubs prices are even lower. Specimens of the magazine are sent, gratis, if written for. Subscribe to nothing else until you have seen a copy of this popular Magazine. Address C. J. Peterson, 306 Chestnut Street, Phila., Pa.

ELECTION PROCLAMATION

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

I, B. F. SHAFFER, High Sheriff of Centre county, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that an election will be held in the said county of Centre on

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 2nd, 1875,

in accordance with the Act of Assembly, for the election of:

One person for the office of governor of the commonwealth of Penn'a.

One person for the office of State Treasurer of the commonwealth of Penn'a.

One person to represent the counties of Centre, Clinton and Clearfield in the Senate of Penn'a.

One person for the office of Sheriff, of the county of Centre.

One person for the office of Treasurer of the county of Centre.

One person for the office of Prothonotary of the county of Centre.

One person for the office of Register of the county of Centre.

One person for the office of Recorder of the county of Centre.

One person for the office of Coroner of the county of Centre.

Three persons for the office of Commissioner of Centre county.

Three persons for Auditors of Centre county.

I also hereby make known and give notice that the place of holding the aforesaid election in the several Boroughs and Townships within the county of Centre are as follows, to wit:

For the twp. of Haines, at the Public House of John Limbert, Aaronsburg.

For the twp. of Half Moon, at the School House in Stormstown.

For the twp. of Taylor, at the house erected for the purpose on the property of Leonard Merryman.

For the Township of Miles, in the school house in the town of Rebersburg.

For the twp. of Potter at the house of John Odenkirk, Old Fort Hotel.

For the twp. of Gregg at the public house owned by J. B. Fisher.

For the twp. of Ferguson in the school house at Pine Grove.

For the twp. of Harris, in the school house at Boalsburg.

For the twp. of Patton, at the house of Peter Murray.

For the borough of Bellefonte and the townships of Spring and Benner, at the Court House in Bellefonte.

For the twp. of Walker, in the school house at Hublersburg.

For the borough and township of Howard at the school house in said boro.

For the twp. of Rush at the Cold Stream school house.

For the twp. of Snow Shoe, at the school house near Samuel Askey.

For the twp. of Marion, at the house of Joel Kline, in Jacksonville.

For the boro. of Milesburg, at the new school house in Milesburg.

For the twp. of Boggs, at the new school house in Central City.

For the twp. of Huston, at the house of John Bland.

For the twp. of Penn, at the house of W. L. Musser.

For the twp. of Liberty, in the school house at Eagleville.

For the twp. of Worth, at the school house in Port Matilda.

For the twp. of Burnside, at the house late of J. K. Bosk.

For the twp. of Curtin, at the school house near Robt. Manns.

For the borough of Unionville and Union twp, at the new school house in Unionville.

For the boro. of Philipsburg, at the public school house in said borough.

At all elections hereafter held under the laws of this commonwealth the polls shall be opened at seven o'clock a m., and closed at seven o'clock p m.

NOTICE is also hereby given, "That every person, excepting the justices of the peace, who shall hold any office appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive, or judiciary department of this State, or of the United States, or of any United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress, and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, or commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising, at the same time, the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth; and that no inspector, judge or other officer of any such election, shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for."

The inspectors and judge of the elections shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district to which they respectively belong, before seven o'clock in the morning, and each of said inspectors shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified votar of such district.

At the opening of the polls it shall be the duty of the judges of election for their respective districts to designate one of the inspectors, whose duty it shall be to have in custody the registry of voters, and to make the entries therein required by law, and it shall be the duty of the other of said inspectors to receive and number the ballots presented at said election.

Given under my hand, at my office in Bellefonte, this first day of October, A. D. 1875, and in the ninety-ninth year of the independence of the United States.

B. F. SHAFFER,
Sheriff.

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UNION SQUARE, N. Y.
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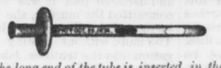
A SELECT FIRST CLASS HOTEL in the heart of the city; convenient to all places of business, churches, theatres, etc. Stages and street cars pass the doors for all steamboat piers, ferries and railroad depots. Guests find a more quiet, comfortable and luxurious "home" at the Spingler for less money than at the larger first-class hotels. Elegantly furnished rooms $1.50 per day upwards. Carriage hire is saved as Union Square is easily reached by street cars or stages.
J. F. FROST, Proprietor.
9 sept 3m

FARMERS AND DAIRYMEN.



The long end of the tube is inserted in the cow's teats, when the milk will flow, without the aid of the hands.

The attention of Dairymen is called to the above cut, which represents a SILVER MILKING TUBE, by which more than half the time and labor of milking cows is saved. Four tubes to a set, which will be sent postpaid to all parts of the country on receipt of Two Dollars per set. An Agent is wanted in every county, to whom a liberal discount will be allowed. Address the manufacturer.

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All kinds of Secret Society work, Jewels, Emblems, Badges and Silverware generally.

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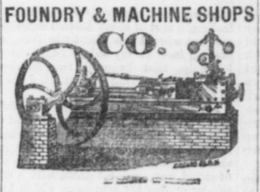

The undersigned having taken possession of the above establishment, respectfully inform the public that the same will be carried on by them in all its branches as heretofore.

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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.

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We also manufacture a new and improved TRIPLE GEARED HORSE POWER, which has been used extensively in the northern and western States, and has taken precedence over all others.

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