The Centre Reporter.

FRED. KURTZ.....EDITOR.

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The Williamsport Sun, of last week, has a strong leader in favor of Gen. Hancock, for president. The Sun, thinks he is the only man that can win. We would support Gen. Hancock most willingly—he is not only a gallant and brave soldier, but he has proven himself a statesman also. He is a soldier who recognises the civil authority, and believes in the doctrine that the military is subordinate to the civil authority. He is a Pennsylvanian, and in every particular has an unimpeachable record. He is the Gen. Jackson of to-day—a second old Hickory.

Grant's pets down in Louisiana know just how to do it—they are thorough business men in politics, and know how to whip the devil around the stump and steal the public funds and can plan murder as well as the Molly Maguires in the Penna. coal regions. On 15 a special committee examined Major Seelye, in Washington, on the federal offices in Louisiana. The Major refused to testify in regard to the pay-rolls in the Custom House at New Orleans on the ground that he would criminate himself by so doing, and the chairman of the committee was directed to apply to the Attorney General for the necessary papers granting him immunity. As to other matters the witness testified that there was a defalcation of $68,000 in the New Orleans Post Office during Lowell's administration. Lowell with his deputy and cashier were arrested and held to bail in the sum of $10,000 each, but were not prosecuted. Lowell turned over to his bondsmen about $20,000 worth of property which was afterwards returned to him. The defalcation was finally compromised from for $7,000. He further testified that Congressman Morey told him (witness) that the easiest way to settle the matter was to steal the bond; and requested witness to do so. There were ten bondsmen, who were assessed some $2,000 each to secure the compromise. Seelye also testified that Jovett, then Commissioner of the Circuit Court, gave him a warrant against twenty men in Morey's district. Morey erased the names of all but four, whom he instructed Seelye to take to Monroe and keep them in jail until after the election. A warrant was also given to him for Isaac Newton Glover, whom by Morey's verbal instructions, given Seelye in presence of Jovett, he was to take into the woods and kill. Glover was not arrested because a writ of habeas corpus required. Seelye says he did not intend to kill Glover; but left Morey under the impression that he would do it. The United States infantry and cavalry in the district were moved by Mr. Morey's direction. He furnished a list of his appointments and ordered troops to be at such points the day before he spoke, as he was afraid to go without such guard. Major Seelye was formerly a special agent of the Post Office Department at New Orleans, and afterwards United States Deputy Marshal in Louisiana.

There are reports from Washington of the formation of a "National Independent Political Union" among the colored people, which avows open hostility to the Radical party. An address has been published by the union which dwells bitterly on the Freedmen's bank fraud, and also accuses Radicals of having sacrificed the true interests of the colored people by embroiling them with their Southern neighbors.

The Senatorial election this fall will be to fill all the districts, this being the first election under the full operation of the new constitution. The terms of Senators from the even numbered districts will be for two years, and those from the odd-numbered for four years, and there-after one-half of the senators will be elected every two years for terms of four years each. Ours is the thirty-fourth district. Therefore, it being even-numbered, the Senator elected from this district this fall will be for the term of two years.

A civil rights case was decided in Philadelphia, last week, in which Sambo came out "fust." We see in a despatch from Philadelphia, 17 inst., that the case of Fields Cooke vs. Curtis Davis was decided in the United States District Court. A verdict was rendered by consent for the plaintiff for $500. Mr. Cooke is a colored clergyman from Virginia, to whom Mr. Davis, who is the proprietor of the Bingham House in that city, refused accommodation on account of his color.

Now then let all radicals who think they are good enough to eat and sleep with Sambo rejoice that they are by statue as well as by nature placed on an equality with the negro.

The republicans of Blair county have put in nomination the following ticket: Congress, Benj. L. Hewitt, of Hollidaysburg; state senate, John A. Lemon, of Hollidaysburg; assembly, David M. Jones of Tyrone, Daniel Shock, of Greenfield; sheriff, James M. Stiffler, of Allegheny; prothonotary, Adle B. Hicks, of Duncanville; director of the poor, Edward Bell, of Antis; jury commissioner, Valentine Fink, of Blair.

The movement of Mr. Mackey, our member of Congress, to appropriate $300,000 of the proceeds of the Centennial exhibition to the completion of the Washington monument, meets with general approval throughout the country. That the monument of the Father of our country has stood so long without completion is a shame, and to Mr. Mackey belongs the credit of a movement that we expect will lead to the finishing of the neglected work. In another column we copy a lengthy article from the Sunday Press, upon Mr. Mackey's speech in advocacy of his bill, which will afford the readers of the Reporter a goodidea of the import of the remarks of our member which we have not now space to lay before our readers entire.

The supreme court has recently made the decisions below which may be of interest to readers of the Reporter:

A case in which Margaret Hufman, of Berks county, a widow, claimed the personal property of her husband, amounting to $90.25, and further claimed under the act of April 14, 1851, that the balance of the $300 to which she was entitled exempt from all claims of creditors, should be set for her out of the proceeds of a single piece of real estate sold by creditors of her husband. The point at issue was whether (not having complied with the requirements of the law in having the property appraised and declared to be undivisible) the widow could claim her share of the proceeds of the sale as part of her $300. Judge Gordon delivered the opinion declaring she cannot and the "claim must be treated as unfounded and nugatory."

In a case where it had been determined by the common pleas court of Lehigh county that the amicable revival of a judgment by an insolvent debtor was a fraud upon other creditors, in giving an illegal preference, the supreme court has reversed the decision of the court below and substantially decides that where a party can acquire a lien on real estate by issuing execution, the act of the debtor in amicably consenting to revive the judgment, so as to give the lien, is not a preference under the bankrupt law.

SOUNDS.

The Johnstown Democrat, one of the most interesting journals in Western Pennsylvania, speaking to the delegates to the Cambria County Convention says:

We would say to our people about to elect delegates and to our Convention about to assemble, let no impure man be placed upon the ticket. Give us no man who would purchase others or that could be purchased to violate moral principles and law, or in any way betray the Democratic party. Give us men whose pure moral character and upright lives will adorn our ticket, and gives us ample security for the future. Give us men whose abilities, strength of character, and unswerving Democracy are their qualifications, which will guarantee a strong, enthusiastic, and triumphant support of the people.

THE FREEDMEN'S BANK.

The House Committee investigating the affairs of the Freedmens' Bank made a report in which they say that the institution degenerated into a monstrous swindle and was almost from the start merely a scheme of selfishness under the guise of philanthropy and to its confiding victims. An incorporate body of false pretenses, in addition to speculating rings, the District of Columbia Government came in to hasten and profit by the work of spoliation. Its Treasury was wholly unequal to the task of sustaining the magnificent expenditures of the Board of Public Words, presided over by H. D. Cooke, and controlled by A. R. Shepherd.

BRISTOW.

Bristow is by far the best and safest man the republicans could nominate for the presidency. He is not the ablest and most brilliant man they have, but he has a quality that sends its shining beams far beyond the talents of the Mortons and Blaines and Conklings who seem now to be ahead of Bristow in the race for the Cincinnati nomination. Bristow is free from the rings and revenue thieves, which is more than can be said of any of his radical competitors, but that is just what makes him weak—an honest man will stand little chance for the republiaan nomination.

A big fight is now going on against Bristow in the radical camp, and they are busy at work to break him down, and would be glad to find something that would throw odium upon him and damage him in the eyes of his party. The large majority of the leaders of the republican party are so tainted with corruption, that they can not bear the sight of any one in their ranks who wears a clean conscience, and they want all such kicked out. They feel jealous of honest men's records.

We do not at all expect to see Bristow make the republican nomination, because he does not suit the whisky ring and revenue thieves, and an honest man in the presidential chair does not suit the inclinations of the pilferers who now control and run the republican machine. Republican congressmen and presidential candidates have been trying hard to find something that will bring Bristow under congressional investigation—strange indeed—yet thus far without success. We now see from an item that they will endeavor to show that he was not a full fledged negro worshipper and are endeavoring to damage him in the eyes of all white lovers of the African on that account. The item referred to comes from St. Louis and says:

The anti-Bristow Republicans in St. Louis claim to be in possession of a letter written by Bristow at the time he resigned his colonelcy in the army, in which he declared he would not fight in an army where negroes were enlisted as soldiers, and giving this as a reason for his resignation.

Oh Bristow, Bristow!
Did you nebber deal in wool,
And nebber gather up a big bag full?
You're not wuff a snuff,
You slighted Dina and Cuff,
An wouldn't a brave soldier boy be,
In de war dat made Sambo free.

St. Louis Times (Dem.)—Did Bristow say that he wouldn't fight a nigger?" Morton never said that he "wouldn't fight with a nigger;" but he was a great war Governor, and not expected to fight with anybody. Conkling never said that he "wouldn't fight with a nigger;" but he was too pretty to go to war and get all mussed up. Blaine never said that he "wouldn't fight with a nigger;" but he was too busy leading the most corrupt of Congresses to fly to the field of glory. Bristow is the only man who had a fair chance to "fight with a nigger," and did he refuse to do it?

Kansas democracy has declared in favor of Hendricks.

The democratic national convention assembles at St. Louis, June 27. Hurrah for the nomination—it will be a good one.

The Kentuckey radical state convention went unanimous for Bristow for president. It will take a very *brisk toe* if he can out-run the democratic nominee.

Ohio instructed her delegates for ex-gov. Allen for president.

The Iowa democratic state convention leaves its delegates uninstructed for president, and declared in favor of hard money.

Already two parties are in the field with their nominees for president and vice president. A party calling itself the Independents, met at Indianapolis, Ind., last week, and nominated the venerable Peter Cooper, of New York for president, and Newton Booth for vice president.

The prohibitionists held their convention in Cleveland last week, and nominated Gen. Green Clay Smith of Kentucky for president, and G. I. Stewart of Ohio, for vice president.

So we have two nags on the course already, and there will certainly be two more, making four in all for sure, and how many "more to follow," a few months will tell.

Wm. H. Barnum, democrat, has been elected U. S. Senator, in place of Ferry deceased of Connecticut.

The Nevada democracy have Tilden for their first choice, and Thurman second.

Peter Cooper has declined the nomination of the greenback party for president.

HON. L. A. MACKEY—THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

[Philadelphia Sunday Press.]

To a close observer of the proceedings of our Congress the painful fact is apparent, that a vast amount of public time is wasted on useless and worse than useless speeches on the question of finances resumption of specie payment, &c. Each speaker has his own peculiar ideas upon these subjects, and in his ventilation of them, convinces the public that he is altogether at sea and has no proper knowledge of what he is talking about. When his speech is ended he is just as far from arriving at a solution of the financial question as when he commenced. Thus day after day our Congressmen pass the time—no one exhibiting any statesmanship in at least so far as regards suggesting or adopting any measures tending to bring prosperity to the country. It is a relief, then, amidst all the discussions upon these matters and upon the subject of retrenching the expenses of the government, to find something new, something profitable introduced with which to engage their attention. It was therefore with pleasure we read the interesting and instructive speech in the House of Representatives on the 29th of April made by the Hon. L. A. Mackey, the Representative from this State from the 20th District, upon the House bill "to aid in the completion of the Washington monument." His remarks were of an earnest and patriotic character, and were made at an exceedingly appropriate time. The people of the nation were in a state of pleasing excitement looking forward to the successful opening of our Centennial Exhibition on the 10th of May, and as their thoughts were drawn to the days when the independence of the nation was declared, he esteemed it a most suitable opportunity to recall the memory of Washington, the father of his country, and to remind them that the unfinished monument was a disgrace and dishonor, "and a marked reflection upon the ingratitude of the Republic."

Mr. Mackey in this speech showed that as early as 1799 it was resolved by Congress "that a marble monument be erected by the United States at the city of Washington, and that the family of Gen. Washington be requested to permit his body to be deposited under it, and that the monument be so designed as to commemorate the great events of his military and political life," and yet to-day the resolution was unexecuted. In reply to this resolution, the widow of Washington used these touching and impressive words: "Taught by the great example which I have so long had before me, never to oppose my private wishes to the public will, I need not, I cannot say what a sacrifice of individual feeling I make to a sense of public duty." But notwithstanding spasmodic attempts at action, Washington's remains rest sacred at Mount Vernon, and the monument is not erected. After a eulogy of the character and virtues of Washington Mr. Mackey urged the adoption of his bill (which provides that the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States shall pay out of any money that may be paid into the Treasury under the provisions of the Act of Congress relating to the Centennial Celebration of American Independence, the sum of $300,000, to be used in the completion of the unfinished Washington monument in the city of Washington, in accordance with the plans that have been or may be adopted by the Washington National Monument Society, the money to be paid as the work progresses upon requisitions of the President of the United States, after his approval of estimates made by the engineer in charge of the work), and concluded his speech with a most eloquent appeal to his fellow-members of Congress for its passage. Said he, "I have too much faith in the American people, too much faith in American patriotism, too much faith in the patriotism of the members of this House, the representatives of the American people and of American patriotism, to think that they will permit our Centennial year to pass without taking such steps in favor of the completion of this national monument to Washington as will change it from a monument of our disgrace, as it now stands in its unfinished condition, to a monument representing that patriotism and public spirit which shall ever preserve our free institutions, and perpetuate to the remotest ages the benefits of our free government.

Mr. Mackey in this matter has acted nobly, and his words have been received with pleasure and delight throughout the whole country, and if Congress desires to accede to the wishes of the people it will pass this bill.

It is high time that the Washington monument should be completed, and that as a nation we show to the world "that we have not forgotten the virtues of the illustrious Father of his country."

Mr. Mackey, in presenting his bill, deserves the thanks of every American citizen, and we hope his efforts may be rewarded in having it carried through both Houses of Congress. He is a man of considerable ability, has served his constituency well, and at the end of his present term deserves a re-election.

OHIO.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

Cincinnati, May 17.—The democratic convention was called to order at 11:15 a. m. by Mr. Walling, chairman of the central committee, and General Shank, of Cincinnati, was chosen temporary chairman.

A motion that the convention do not go back upon their platform of 1875 caused some excitement. It was finally decided that all resolutions pertaining to the platform should be referred to the committee on platform without debate. After appointing committees upon credentials, business, etc., the convention adjourned to reassemble at 2 o'clock.

The convention was one hour getting down to business after reassembling this afternoon. George H. Pendleton was chosen president. In consequence of the report of the committee on rules which was adopted, prohibiting any balloting for candidates or delegates at large until after a platform is adopted, there will probably be but little done today.

It is understood that the committee on resolutions cannot agree on a report to-day. There will probably be a majority and a minority report. It is stated that the hard money men are in the majority in the committee. Mr. Thurman's adherents claim that the committee on resolutions will stand in favor of hard money, 12; soft money, 8. Others think there will be a tie. It is claimed that Frank Hurd pledged himself to vote for soft money if he was placed on the committee. With this understanding he was included.

On reassembling of convention the committee on resolutions made a majority and minority report. The resolutions of the minority, which were adopted, call for the immediate repeal of the resumption act, the substitution of legal tenders for national bank notes and put it as the sense of the convention that silver should be made a full legal tender for the payment of all debts, public or private. They are also in favor of a tariff for revenue only, and name William Allen for President. The convention then nominated a state ticket.

The following were chosen as electors at large: Judge Wm. Lang, Granville Stokes. Delegates to St. Louis: George H. Pendleton, Wm. L. O'Brien, General George W. Morgan, Thomas Ewing.

The convention instructed for Allen for president.

AN ABUSE AT THE CENTENNIAL.

Already the Philadelphia newspapers are sounding the alarm of extortionate restaurant charges on the Centennial grounds, and warning the proprietors of these privileges that by their course they are killing the goose which lays the golden eggs. From every quarter come such complaints as of five dollars for a plain beefsteak dinner, fifteen cents for a thimbleful of soda water, and ten cents for a pretzel, all of which we, who were charged fifteen cents for a spoonful of ice cream, and threatened with one dollar for a piece of chicken, are prepared to believe. The most outrageous tariff of all seems to be that at the French restaurant Trois Freres, of which a Tribune correspondent writes:

"A distinguished member of Congress with a party of friends took a light lunch there. There were five of them, and they drank no wine. The bill was $12. Two bunches of lettuce that cost perhaps three cents apiece were charged $1. A Philadelphia journalist went with a lady to this temple of high living, and paid $4 for a very small chicken, a little bread and butter, and a bottle of claret that would have ranked in France as vin ordinaire and been included in the menu without charge. A New Yorker went in and astounded at the charge of 95 cents for a cup of coffee and two cakes, refused positively to pay. After a consultation between the *garcon* and the restaurateur the bill was reduced to 31 cents."

Of the utter impropriety of such charges no proof is required. We distinctly hold that no higher price should be demanded and paid for refreshments on the ground than the prevailing rates in Philadelphia elsewhere. The supply of all sorts of food, fruits, vegetable, meats, &c., for the markets is quite equal to the increased demands of the occasion, and the prices paid for privileges are amply compensated for by the immense advantages which they have in the way of customers brought to their tables. They have no other rent nor advertising to pay, and they should furnish and be compelled to furnish accomodations at the same or very slightly increased rates over those at which they can be obtained down town. This the commissioners owe to themselves and the public, not only because of their pledge that extortionate rates would and could be prohibited by the terms upon which the inside restaurants were leased, but because of the prevalence of the idea that visitors are to be taxed for every breath they draw, will most effectually kill the success of the exposition.

Moreover these restaurant keepers will do well to remember that they are entirely dependant for their profits upon public patronage, while visitors are not at all obliged to patronize them. People living or stopping in the city; or suburban visitors can very easily take with them a lunch ample for their purposes; or, rather than submit to extortion, they can afford to go out of the ground for a time in the middle of the day and obtain at one of the many restaurants without, a decent meal at a reasonable price; and this they will certainly do unless the privileged restaurateurs see how plainly it is to their interest to make Christian charges. They will find sooner or later that they will make more money by furnishing good dishes in ample quantities at fair rates than by increasing their prices beyond all reason and diminishing the quantity furnished below the requirements of the scantiest appetite.

A NEGRO UPRISING.

LAWREL HILL, LOUISIANA THE SCENE.

17 Negroes Killed and Many Wounded.

New Orleans, May 15.—A Times' special dated, Summit, Miss., May 15, says: Information was received here last night of a row between negroes and whites at Laurel Hill, West Felicina parish, near the Mississippi line, on Friday night.

About thirty negroes went to the store of a white man in that vicinity and called him to the door and riddled him with bullets. A posse from Bayou Sara went out on Saturday for the body but the negroes wouldn't give it up. A fight ensued and three negroes were killed, and two whites missing.

Negroes are gathering. Eleven hundred are said to be under arms. Whites are going down from neighboring counties in Mississippi, and a serious fight is expected.

A special to the Republican from Bayou Sara, La., May 15th, says: This is what I consider as reliable as to the result of Saturday night's doings. Eight colored men have been shot dead and four hanged. About twenty were wounded. No whites were killed. Twenty colored men are reported to be held as prisoners. Their fate is uncertain, but the supposition is they will be killed; also, that the number of negroes killed will never be ascertained, precautions having been taken to remove the dead secretly. The number of regulators under arms is said to be five hundred from East Baton Rouge, and at East and West Felicina and Wilson county, Mississippi, colored people are said to be arming in self-defense. On Saturday night, numbers of colored men crossed to Pointe Coupee to escape those who are hunting them.

All the whites are armed and in the saddle.

Acting Governer Antoine has received the following despatch from Dr. Kaufman Sheriff of East Felicina parish, dated Bayou Sara, to-day:

Result of The Conflict.

In reply to your telegram, I have to say that seventeen colored men are killed and many wounded on the line of the Mississippi and Louisiana. A large number of armed whites are approaching this town. I cannot summon and secure a posse comitatus for the support of civil authority and the suppression of riots and prevention of further bloodshed.

LOUISIANA QUIET AGAIN—COLORED PEOPLE ADVISED TO KILL WHITES FROM THE CRADLE UP.

New Orleans, May 20.—The following dispatch from the sheriff of Wilkinson county will explain the late trouble in that section:

Woodville, Miss., May 19.—To Governor Stone: Quiet has been restored throughout the county. The trouble could have been avoided had not the colored people fired into my posse. They were advised by their leaders to kill the white people from the cradle up. I have arrested some of the ringleaders and may get more. Politics had nothing to do with the affair. Prominent colored men were with me attempting to pacify them. They would listen to no advice. I apprehend no futher trouble. W. H. NOBLE, Sheriff.

THE HOSTILE SIOUX.

Sad Experience of a Mining Party—Terrible Barbarities of the Indians—Movements of the Military.

Cheyenne, W. T., May 18.—A party of forty men attempted to reach the Black Hills, led by Billy Patterson, a well known and intrepid plainsman, and the best armed of any who have entered the Indian country. They were forced to return and arrived here to-day. Their march both ways was a series of fights. They were first attacked on the 9th on Hat Creek. On the evening of the same day they were surprised at Indian Creek, seventy-four miles south of Austin City, and fought for four hours with the Sioux under a chief mounted on a gray horse, and therefore supposed to be Little Big Man. He and another savage were killed, and also several horses. Henry Lenz, a German, was scalped and buried by the savages. The party, after going a few miles further, turned back and found Lenz's body dragged from the shallow grave and flung across the trail. It was fearfully mutilated, the sinews torn out of the nose and the ears cut off. The remains were garbed up with sad hearts and again buried. By vote the party then determined to return. On the 10th, in the evening, near the head waters of Indian creek, they were again harassed by Sioux firing from the gullies and bushes. On the 11th, in the morning, they fired volleys over the heads of the whites. The party lost some horses, but no goods.

Captain Egan, after returning toward Fort Laramie, in obedience to orders, has again moved forward in search of prowling bands. The ranches about the post are deserted and all the old frontiersmen fear the direst vengeance known in the Sioux wars. All the forces under General Crook will probably be concentrated at Fellerman by Tuesday, where the Indians are believed to be.

Little Big Man was killed by R. P. Miles. The rejoicing here over the supposed riddance of this desperate murderer is great.

Scalped by the Indians.

St. Louis, May 18.—A special dispatch to the Globe-Democrat from Leavenworth says: "A private dispatch from Custer City states that three men named Williams, Harrison and Brown, the two former from Cleveland and the latter from St. Louis, while returning from the Black Hills, were tomhawked and scalped by Indians near that city on the night of the 16th and their entire outfit carried off. The bodies were found about twelve hours after the massacre and taken to Custer City for burial.

A CARD TO THE AMERICAN PUBLIC.

For many years we have made two medicines suited for the ailments of a vast class of sufferers. Thousands of cures have been made by them, and in fact, the word failure could never be coupled with them. But within the last two years counterfeits of our medicines have sprung up, dangerous in their close imitation of our trade mark. To secure the people we have placed upon each genuine box of Holloway's Pills and Holloway's Ointment the fac smilie of the signature of our Agent, Mr. Jos. Haydock. To counterfeit this is a felony. We shall relentlessly pursue any one who imitates this with the utmost vigor of the law. We most earnestly beg that the great mass of this American people will aid us in our efforts to protect their health, and help us in our task of bringing these most unprincipled men to the bar of justice. Uniformly refuse to purchase Medicines purporting to be ours unless Mr. Jos. Haydock's signature is attached to each Box of Pills or Pot of Ointment and the end will soon be reached.

The public's obedient servants,

HOLLOWAY & CO. 25 may

BLAINE.

A Congressional Committee Trying To Get the Bottom Facts.

Washington, May 15.—The sub-judiciary committee of the house of representatives to-day commenced the investigation of charges against ex-Speaker Blaine in relation to the Fort Smith and Little Rock railroad bonds.

John C. S. Harrison, of Indianapolis, in response to questions testified that he had been a government director of the Union Pacific railroad for about four years. Mr. Clark, president of the Union Pacific railroad, told him that he had exchanged seventy-five bonds of the Fort Smith and Little Rock road for fifteen of the new bonds to be issued by the Union Pacific. Witness thought it a strange transaction, and at a meeting of the board of directors, in September, 1872, move: that a committee of three be appointed to investigate the matter.

Mr. Rollins came to witness and asked him to withdraw the motion, as an investigation would involve ex-Speaker Blaine and might defeat his re-election to the house. Wishing to fully understand the matter he took Mr. Millard, of Omaha, with him the next day to see Mr. Rollins, and asked him further in regard to the matter, and Mr. Rollins then said it would involve a prominent member of the republican party.

When the house was investigating the Credit Mobilier case, Mr. Rollins was on the stand; witness wrote to Mr. Wilson, Mr. Dawes, and asked him to propound certain questions in relation to the matter to Mr. Rollins, but saw from the daily reports that it was not done. Witness found an entry on the books of the executive committee, directing Morton, Bliss & Co. to draw on the treasurer for $64,000 to hold the Fort Smith and Little Rock bonds as collateral security. Mr. Rollins did not tell witness how it would involve Blaine.

In the following March an effort was made to change the whole board of Directors. Witness did not receive any letter from Secretary Delano, but he had a letter in his possession written by Delano to Senator Morton, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, Washington, D. C., February 26, 1873.—*Dear Sir:* As I promised in our conversation yesterday, I now write to say that it is deemed advisable to change the entire board of directors for the Union Pacific railroad. I shall therefore feel obliged if you give me some name for Indiana in the place of John C. S. Harrison, against whom there is no personal objection whatever. Very respectively, your obedient servant, C. DELANO, Secretary.

Hon. O. P. Morton, United States Senate.

Witness had never made any investigation about the matter, but understood that Mr Wilson had done so. Morton, Bliss & Co. drew on the company for the $64,000, and Mr. Rollins, as treasurer, paid it. Witness regarded the transaction on the books as a very mysterious one, but perhaps it should be satisfactorily explained. He himself knows nothing further about the matter.

Mr. Harrison said that the Union Pacific road did not know own the Little Rock bonds spoken of. Had heard that Oliver Ames gave his check for $25,000 for them, but did not know whether it was true or not.

Joseph H. M. Millard, of Omaha, Neb., testified that he was present at a conversation between Messrs. Rollins and Harrison in September, 1872, and heard Rollins say that an investigation, spoken of by Mr. Harrison, would involve a gentleman high in political circles; understood it to refer to Mr. Blaine, although does not recollect that his name was mentioned.

By Mr. Harrison—Did I not say to you, after we came out, to stick a pin on what Rollins had said about Blaine.

Witness—I do not recollect it.

By Mr. Blaine—Did Mr. Harrison ever ask for an explanation of the matter in any meeting had by the board of Directors?

Witness—No, sir.

James F. Wilson testified that he had been a government director of the Union Pacific railroad company since 1869, and had seen by the record that certian bonds of the Little Rock and Fort Smith railroad company had come into the possession of the Union Pacific railroad company. He had heard that they came through Colonel Thomas A. Scott, who was president of the company from 1871 to 1872. He had no knowledge of John C. S. Harrison having introduced at the meeting of the board of directors a resolution inquiring how thes bonds came into the company, but Mr. Harrison informed him he had introduced such resolution and he was also informed by Harrison that Rollins told him that Blaine would be implicated if there should be an investigation.

Witness mentioned the matter to Mr. Blaine a few months after, when Mr. Blaine asserted that he had no interest in these bonds. The interview between Mr. Blaine and himself took place in Washington. Mr. Blaine in this interview denied that he ever had possession of any Little Rock and Fort Smith railroad bonds except those for which he subscribed and paid. Mr. Blaine did not say he held the seventy-five bonds for any of his constituents. On the contrary he said he did not, and that he had nothing to do with the seventy-five bonds passed to the Union Pacific railroad company.

E. H. Rollins, secretary and treasurer of the Union Pacific railroad company, testified (being interrogated) made an informal motion to investigate the transaction. At that time Mr. Rollins had heard the bonds belonged to Mr. Blaine, but he could not now say from whom he derived the information. He could only state the fact when Mr. Harrison made his motion or suggestion he remembered that the road and its management had been the subject of severe criticisms in newspapers and elsewhere, as this transaction had been closed up. He desired to obviate the scandal in connection with Mr. Blaine's name whether the report was true or false. He may have said to Mr. Harrison under these circumstances that the bonds in question were Blaine's or some equivalent expression.

Question by Mr. Hunton—And that an investigation would involve Mr. Blaine?

Answer—I may have said that they were Blaine's bonds, or that he would be involved in the matter. I may have used words equivalent to these. I merely state as a matter of memory, that I heard these were Blaine's bonds and that Blaine might be involved.

Answer—Then you can confirm Mr. Harrison's statements?

Answer—I have given you my statement.

Mr. Rollins in further testimony said Mr. Harrison was mistaken as to the time of the above mentioned occurrence, the Maine election having taken place two days previous to the meeting when Mr. Blaine was triumphantly elected to Congress.

Mr. Rollins did not ask Mr. Harrison to withdraw his motion, but may have said to him that an investigation would involve Mr. Blaine.

Question.—How would the ownership of these seventy-five bonds involve Mr. Blaine?

Answer—Because it would be thought a questionable transaction, as he could not see why the Union Pacific railroad company should buy bonds of the Little Rock and Fort Smith railroad company, or any other company.

Mr. Rollins in further response to question said in acting as he did he desired to avoid scandal.

Question—What scandal did you desire to avoid?

Answer—The reported connection of Mr. Blaine with the bonds.

Daniel Snyder, a young man of Snake Springs, Bedford county, looked into the muzzle of his gun the other day to ascertain if it was loaded. His foot slipped, the hammer fell and Daniel sleeps with his fathers.

AGENTS,

make no engagements till you see our

NEW BOOK,

Which in thrilling interest, sterling merit, elegance and cheapness, has absolutely no equal. It is "The Thing" for the Centennial period—takes on sight.

The North American Review says it is "deserving of unqualified praise; we anticipate for it an extensive popularity"; the Dubuque Times says "Just such a work as thousands of the American People will be glad to possess"; the Detroit Advertiser calls it "preferable to any yet published." Any active Man or Woman of good address insure large profits and steady work for a year. For full particulars, address J. B. FORD & CO., 27 Park Place, New York. 13ap 12t.

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STEAMER EXPLODES HER BOILERS.

Ten Persons Killed and many Wounded.

Evansville, Ind.; May 18.—The steamer, Pat Cleburne, while trying to land along side the Arkansas Belle, three miles below here, last night, at eleven o'clock, exploded her boilers, took fire and burned to the water's edge and sunk on the Cincinnati bar.

The Belle was wrecked. Both of her chimneys were knocked down. The Cleburne's books and papers were all lost.

List of the Lost.

The following are known to be lost: Capt. Dick Fowler, Richard Partridge, Charles Cotton, Matterson of Paducah; Walter McElhenny; a man whose name is unknown; he is a large man, has short black hair, high forehead, whiskers on chin and moustache, and is supposed by some to be G. G. Berry, of Louisville, and by others Harris, representing Flint, Lewis & Co., of St. Louis, but more probably; Mann, of Lewistown, Pa.; Sid. Humphrey, Alex. Porter, Arthur Brown, are wounded, the first seriously, the second slightly and the third badly; James Weston, the second engineer, is badly burned; Geo. Smith, watchman, is fatally burned; Major Moore, mail agent, slightly burned; John McCune, pilot, badly hurt; John Lawson, porter, slightly burned; Jas. Day, violinist, slightly burned; Charles Smith, deck passenger, thigh broken in two places; Frank Belden, striker, fatally hurt; Geo W. Nichols, of Jewett, Ill., badly burned; Jordon Field, Scott Bowler, Neal Hancock, Dan. Lewis and Geo. Mansfield; rousters, four slightly and one seriously hurt; Thomas McKinn, striker, slightly scalded; Harvey, of Strouss & Bro., Cincinnati, severely burned.

Schooner Capsized—Six Men Drowned.

Buffalo, May 18.—The schooner Thos. C. Street, bound up from Welland canal, was struck by a squall six miles this side of Long Point and capsized, yesterday, six of the crew being drowned, including Charles Roach, first mate, of Saginaw, Michigan.

On the 1st of June a train will start for California which will contain sixteen passengers, each of whom will pay $400 from New York to California and return. It is expected to make the distance of 3,325 miles in three days and a half. Bets are being made that the feat cannot be accomplished within the prescribed time. Thirty-four hours to the Mississippi river by rail, and no stoppages between New York and Pittsburg, is something wonderful if it can be done. The United States government has decided to send its mails by this lightning train, and Wells, Fargo & Co., will also send their gold, specie and valuable packages by the same.

Seeds, Seeds, seeds.

NEW CROP FOR 1876.

Briggs & Brother, Rochester, N. Y.
D. M. Ferry & Co., Detroit. Mich.

Large assortment Flower and vegetable seeds at Sechler & Co.

Crockeryware,

GLASSWARE, STONEWARE,

In every style and variety.

Some new and beautiful patterns just received at Sechler & Co.

LIFE, GROWTH, BEAUTY.

LONDON HAIR COLOR Restorer.

LONDON HAIR COLOR Restorer.

Not a dye; makes harsh hair soft and silky; cleanses the scalp from all impurities, causing the hair to grow where it has fallen off or become thin.

Can be applied by the hand as it does not stain the skin or soil the finest linen. As a Hair Dressing it is the most perfect the world has ever produced. The hair is renovated and strengthened, and natural color restored without the application of mineral substances.

Since the introduction of this truly valuable preparation into this country, it has been the wonder and admiration of all classes, as it has proved to be the only article that will absolutely without deception, restore gray hair to its original color, health softness, lustre and beauty, and produce hair on bald heads of its original growth and color.

This beautiful and fragrantly perfumed article is complete within itself, no washing or preparation before or after its use, or accompaniment of any kind being required to obtain these desirable results.

HERE IS THE PROOF
OF ITS
Superior Excellence.

Read this Home Certificate, testified to by Edward B. Garrigues one of the most competent Druggists and Chemists of Philadelphia, a man whose veracity none can doubt.

I am happy to add my testimony to the great value of the "London Hair Color Restorer," which restored my hair to its original Color, and the hue appears to be permanent. I am satisfied that this preparation is nothing like a dye but operates upon the secretions. It is also a beautiful hair dressing and promotes the growth. I purchased the first bottle from Edward B. Garrigues, druggist, Tenth and Coates St., who can also testify that my hair was quite gray when I commenced its use.

MRS. MILLER, 730 North 9st. Phila.

Dr. Swayne & Son, Respected friends:—I have the pleasure to inform you that a lady of my acquaintance, Mrs. Miller, is delighted with the success of your "London Hair Color Restorer." Her hair was falling rapidly, and quite gray. The color has been restored, the falling off entirely stopped, and a new growth of hair is the result. E. B. GARRIGUES,
Druggist, cor. Tenth & Coates, Phil.

BOSTON TESTIMONY.

July 23d, 1871.—*Dr. Swayne & Son:*—Last winter while in Trenton, N. J., I procured six bottles "London Hair Color Restorer," which I like very much, in fact better than any thing I have used in the last nine years. If you please, send me one dozen bottles (4 O. O.), care of W. S. Fogler & Son, Druggists, No. 723 Tremont street, Boston. Respectfully yours,

ADA BAKER, No. 59 Rutland Square.

'London Hair Color Restorer & Dressing.' Has completely restored my hair to its original color and youthful beauty, and caused a rapid and luxuriant growth.

MRS. ANNIE MORRIS,
No. 616 North Seventh St. Phila.

Dr. Dalton of Philadelphia, says of it: The London Hair Color Restorer is used very extensively among my patients and friends, as well as by myself. I therefore speak from experience.

75 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

Address orders to Dr. SWAYNE & SON, 330 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, Penn's., sole Proprietors.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Saved His Life.

ONE OF THE MOST REMARKABLE CURES ON RECORD:

DR. SWAYNE—Dear Sir: I feel it to be due to you and suffering humanity, to give the following testimony respecting the wonderful curative powers of your "COMPOUND SYRUP of WILD CHERRY," and SARSAPARILLA and TAR PILLS." I was afflicted with a violent cough, pains in the side and breast, night sweats, sore throat; my bowels were costive, appetite nearly gone, and my stomach so very weak that my physician was at a loss to know what to do for me, as everything I used in the shape of medicine was rejected; spit different times a pint of blood. I remained for months in this awful condition, and gave up all hopes of ever recovering. At this time you recommended the use of your Syrup and Pills, which immediately began to soothe, comfort and allay the cough, strengthened and healed my lungs; in short, it has made a perfect cure of me. Any person doubting the truth of the above statement, will please call, or address me at the factory, or at my residence.

EDWARD H. HAMSON,
No. 1533 Germantown Road, Philadelphia, Foreman at George Sweeney's Pottery, Ridge Road, below Wallace, Philadelphia. Be very particular to ask for

DR. SWAYNE'S

COMPOUND SYRUP OF
WILD CHERRY,

The most effectual remedy known for the

Throat, Breast and Lungs.

This valuable Medicine is prepared only by **Dr. SWAYNE & SON,**
330 North Sixth St. PHILADELPHIA.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

11 May, y. e o w.

A MATTER OF POPULAR INTEREST.

We condense from the *Lehigh Register* the substance of a conversation about Oak Hall, in Philadelphia, Wanamaker & Brown's "Largest Clothing House in America." A visitor and attendant are the speakers:

Visitor. "What corner is the Building on?"

Attendant. "South-East corner of *Sixth* and Market