The Centre Reporter.

FRED. KURTZ.....EDITOR.

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CENTRE HALL, Pa., June 8, 1876.

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The Lewistown Gazette, republican discredits the evidence of the wretch Harney who perjures himself to bring scandal upon the unsullied name of speaker Kerr. In another column of the Reporter we furnish the testimony of this hireling Harney, and the emphatic denial of Mr. Kerr. The penitentiary is far too good for such subjects as Harney.

The cars were put upon the Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad about two weeks ago. The Penn'a railroad is operating it.

The senate having decided that it has jurisdiction in the Belknap impeachment matter the opinion is expressed that the trial will be postponed until November next, when the senate will reassemble for that purpose. Mr. Belknap has a large number of witnesses to be examined, and as his counsel will, in defense of their client, contest every step of the managers on the part of the house of representatives there is a strong probability that the trial will continue six weeks or two months. Mr. Lord, chairman of the board of managers expresses the opinion that it will occupy at least six weeks.

It is believed that to go on with the trial now would prolong the session of congress until the latter part of August or the first of September as in addition to the time consumed by the trial, a month or six weeks will be required to finish up the absolutely necessary legislative business of passing the annual appropriation bills.

The avowed policy of the Hampden Negro Institue, Virginia, is to teach the students a practical religion as distinguished from the purely sentimental religion that southern negroes have so generally illustrated. Gen. Armstrong, the head of the institution, says that he knows a negro who stole a suit of clothes to wear at a communion service, and that the incident fairly illustrates the kind of religion heretofore prevailing in that neighborhood. The Rev. Mr. Tolman, chaplain of the institute, tells of an unlettered negro who, when advised not to shout in meeting, answered, "Don't the Bible say, 'Hollered be thy name'?" An old woman had supposed that the account of "Nigger Demus" referred to a black man. He adds: "As a specimen of their pulpit anachronisms, in a glowing description of the Hebrews in Egypt, the land of Goshen was dwelt upon as famous for the Goshen butter, where Alderneys and other fancy stocks dwelt up to their knees in clover and timothy."

There being a very good prospect for an extensive Indian war in the West, and especially in the Black Hills region, which promises not only to be sanguinary but expensive, Congress and the Government should take steps to make it as brief and as inexpensive as possible. The best way to do this is to arm the miners now in the Black Hills region, and enlist them, say for a nine months term of service. We would then have an army in the field at once, without expense, and fully able to put an end to hostilities in ninety days. The whole regular army would not be half as effective in an Indian war as the five thousand frontiersmen now in the Black Hills region, and who would speedily enlist, not only as a means of self protection, but to secure the necessaries of life, which apparently cannot be dug out of ground. Send five thousand Winchester rifles and ammunition to Cheyenne, Lamarie and other points where they can be placed in the hands of the frontiersmen as an organized army, and Sitting Bull will not belie his name much longer. The whites will be murdered in detail unless they are protected from the Indians, and the best plan would be to afford them an opportunity to defend themselves.—Post.

The democratic delegates of Tennessee are for Hendricks. The democratic delegation of Maryland is for Bayard. Vermont and Minnesota are for Tilden.

The Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, at Barnwell, South Carolina, was informed by the colored jury one day last week that they had been without food for the whole day, and had neither money nor credit. He accordingly discharged them, and in doing so said: "Here we are in the month of May; there is no money to pay your judge, to pay jurors, to support the prisoners in jail, or pay the other expenses of the county. You colored voters are responsible for this thing, for by your votes the bad men who have brought about this lamentable state of affairs were elected."

The contestants of the will of the late A. T. Stewart have made their first move on the property of the millionaire. They are Turneys and Baileys, numbering seventeen, and claim to be collateral relatives of the full blood, heirs-at-law and next of kin of the decedent. Their petition, presented to the Surrogate of the county of New York, alleges that the document purporting to be the will of Mr. Stewart was produced by the undue influence of Henry Hilton or some other person unknown to the petitioners; that the document was presented for probate hastily and secretly in the deceased's funeral; that no citation was issued to the petitioners or to the Attorney General of the State, as required by law, and that no opportunity was given to examine the witnesses to the alleged will or to request that other witnesses be called. Wherefore they request that the so-called will and its codicils be declared void, and be revoked, vacated and set aside. Surrogate has issued an order on the executors, devisees and legatees to appear before him June 15, to show cause why the prayer of the petitioners should not be granted. The lawyers are going to have a good thing out of this—those on the will side, at any rate.

The Tribune of 2 contains a table giving the number of votes claimed in behalf of each of the caudidates for the Cincinnati nomination. The whole number of votes is 756. Necessary to a choice 379. For Blaine are put down 302 votes, or only 77 less than a majority on first ballot. Morton comes next with 130 votes and Bristow is close behind with 126. Conkling has 87. The rest are scattering.

The extreme height of misery is a small boy with a new pair of boots and no mud puddle.

BLAINE BOTCHED.

Blaine, the strongest candidate for the radical nomination for president has got himself into an ugly botch before the investigating committee. Blaine has had a good many things to explain during the last few weeks, and the charges of crookedness came up so fast that he could scarce explain fast enough to keep up. A few ags ago he got into a corner and has not yet explained himself out of it. One of the witnesses had a batch of some 15 letters, written by Blaine a few years ago, and which witness was about to produce before the committee. These letters contained matter that would cook Blaine's presidential hash. The Maine gentleman heard of these old love epistles, and went to the witness and asked permission to read the letters, promising to return them to the witness again. He was permitted to have them and he returned them as per promise. Blaine came a second time for the letters, and most solemnly promised to return them to the owner. He got his letters the second time—but they did not come back, and Blaine now refuses to give them back and sticks to them like tar to a nigger's heel. He swears the biggest (mill) dams that he will not part with them again, and says that they contain nothing relating to his case or damaging to his reputation! Queer that he should get possession of them with a lie in his mouth, and now stick to them with more than Bull-dog tenacity and refuse to let the world know what they contain. The committee begged and threatened, the cheated witness begged and threatened for the surrender of the letters but Blaine won't cave, "because they contain nothing relating to his case or damaging to his reputation." Well, this letter matter has killed Blaine from Maine who can't further explain. The rivals of Blaine for the Cincinnati nomination—Morton, Conkling and others—are in high glee over the nice fix they have got Blaine from Maine into at last—for be it remembered it is radicals that have started the charges against Blaine and who have him before a democratic investigating committee to explain certain things. Grant too is glad, and the Cameron clan are glad, for these are anxious to see Blaine defeated for the nomination, and at length they shout "Eureka." They have it now against the gentleman from Maine—they found some damaging letters which he is afraid to have published and which he got permission to peruse under the promise of returning them, and now says he will not return. Blaine's enemies are in high glee over his fall. These letters are said to contain evidence that will show that Blaine engaged in a job while a member of Congress which netted him some $50,000 in percentages out of a contract for arms which he engineered for other parties, and made a nice thing off of the government for himself and his friends.

Gone to meet Colfax.

THE CHARGES AGAINST MR. KERR.

The Times in referring to the base attempt made by a perjured radical in the pay of the radical party, to blacken the character of so pure a man as speaker Kerr, makes these sensible remarks:

Mr. Kerr bears so high a character and his known record is so wholly good that unprejudiced men, of whatever party, will be very slow to believe him guilty of petty bribery. During a period when corruption has been notoriously prevalent in Washington, he has borne an unsullied reputation and has been conspicuous for his hostility to all speculation savoring in the slightest degree of jobbery. Such a reputation counts for very much and is not to be lightly overthrown. The unsupported testimony of a political striker like Harney would raise scarcely a suspicion against it, in view of the fact that he is the tool of a man who has both personal and partisan reasons for assailing some prominent and influential officer of the House. But there are circumstances connected with the appointment in question which need to be explained and the evidence of Greene, the appointee, though contradicting that of Harney's in some particulars, accords with it in other points as to which further light is very desirable. For instance, Harney and Greene agree that though the latter had not been known to Mr. Kerr previously, the appointment was readily arranged without the aid of any other influence than that of the Assistant Doorkeeper, Harney, who was a republican and scarcely known to Mr. Kerr, as the latter himself stated in his very brief denial of the charge. Both agree also that Mr. Kerr, after consenting to make the appointment, asked that letters from prominent men in New York should be procured, to be addressed to him in Greene's behalf. It is not customary for members of Congress to take up an unknown applicant in this way—especially one belonging to another party and another State—and tell him what sort of influence to obtain in order to secure the boon desired. Supposing the facts to be as stated, it is still possible to explain them satisfactorily, but Mr. Kerr should hasten to make a full and circumstantial explanation. Greene's testimony corroborates Harney in these respects: That Greene came to Washington seeking an appointment in the army; that Harney introduced him to Kerr, who obtained for him the coveted position, and that he paid a sum of money to Harney, who exacted it as the price required by Mr. Kerr, and stated to him afterward that he had paid it to Kerr. Harney now swears that the whole amount received by him from Greene he paid over to Mr. Kerr, while Greene testifies that he doubted at the time whether Mr. Kerr got the money, since the latter examined him very carefully as to his military experience and educational attainments; and that some years after he visited Mr. Kerr in Indiana, when he became convinced from his honorable demeanor that he could not have sold the position. In numerous minor matters the two witnesses contradict each other. There was no talk or even hint of money in the interviews between Greene and Mr. Kerr, according to Greene's story, and the only testimony connecting the latter with money is that of Harney. Yet the records show that Mr. Kerr recommended the appointment, and it was certainly a most unusual one to be made by him. It was also apparently brought about in an unusual manner. Under all the circumstances it is only fair to suspend judgment until Mr. Kerr and any witnesses he may have to produce shall have been fully heard. If he can satisfactorily explain the motives which influenced him in appointing Greene, then certainly his simple statement that he did not receive any money will outweigh Harney's simple statement that he did.

Twenty new lodges of Odd Fellows were instituted in this State during 1875.

Tom Thumb has gone into the orange business in Florida.

Twenty-five more distilleries are under seizure in Virginia and North Carolina.

Railroad men confess to much disappointment in the volume of Centennial travel.

The Berkshire Woolen company, of Great Barrington, Mass., has failed for $400,000.

The German steamers are taking large quantities of agricultural implements from this country.

Dallas, Texas, has increased its population of 1,000 in 1871, before a railroad touched it, to 17,000.

The writing desk of John Alden, that came over in the Mayflower, is on exhibition at the Centennial.

Hartranft's clerk when Asst. Gen'l, was arrested the other day for defrauding the treasury out of $5,000.

Michael Ryan has ridden from Chicago to San Francisco for nothing and made a dollar on the road. From Chicago to Omaha he rode under the headlight of the engine, and from Omaha to Reno part of the time stowed under the baggage of some Germans who from time to time provided him with food and water, and part of the time on a coupling of a freight-car. At Reno he bought from an emigrant the unused piece of his ticket for $1, but having an opportunity to sell the coupon for $2 he did so and "beat" his way onward to San Francisco, which he reached after being ejected from the cars a score of times.

Philadelphia Press (Rep.)—It always gives us pleasure to speak a kind word for a political adversary, and noone who has witnessed the solemn and emphatic denial of Mr. Michael C. Kerr, Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, can believe the monstrous accusation made against him. * * * But it must be evident to any fair-minded man that the whole charge against him is devoid of truth.

KEEP LEAD PENCIL OUT OF THE MOUTH.

The Baltimore American says: "The head book-keeper of a leading establishment in the city was badly poisoned by putting a lead pencil in his mouth. He was in the counting room at an early hour, and, on beginning work, used a new lead pencil. While in the middle of his calculation, he inadvertently put his pencil in his mouth, as is the habit of many. He immediately became unwell a nauseous taste in his mouth, and expectorated considerably in order to get rid of it. The sick feeling continued, and he became so much worse that he was compelled to be conveyed home. A physician was summoned and antidotes administered, and relief was obtained. He is still suffering."

PRINCELY INCOMES.

Enormous Wealth of Owners of the Silver Mines—Useless Begging Letters.

Virginia City, Nev., May 23.—The yield of the Consolidated Virginia mine in March last was $3,634,298,29. These figures are official, as I got them from Mr. Taylor, principal bookkeeper. Since this mine commenced paying dividends its stockholders have received $20,000,000 in round numbers. The California mine, the richest known mine in the world, paid its first monthly dividend on the 15th inst., $1,080,000, or $2 per share for each of its 540,000 shares. These two mines pay monthly dividends of $2,160,000. Beginning in July, the California mine is expected to pay a monthly dividend of $3 per share, or $1,620,000 monthly. The present price per share of these stocks is respectively: California, $80; Consolidated Virginia, $73. Like all mining stocks they are subject to startling fluctuations. The knowing ones however, do not look for any material changes in the prices of these two stocks this summer. It is not altogether a matter of speculation with regard to these mines. What ore they contain is closely ascertained. At present there is enough first-class ore therein to keep the mines going for at least three years.

Col. Fair, Superintendent, is now erecting a new 80-stamp mill, in addition to the numerous mills already possessed by himself and partners. When this is finished you'll hear of some unparalleled results from the Bonanza mines. Fair expects to turn out $5,000,000 per month. He can do it. It is a question of milling facilities. There is no lack of ore.

In view of the stupendous wealth of these mines the question often occurs to me: What will be the eventual limit of the wealth of the four gentlemen popularly know as the "Bonanza Kings?" People who have watched their fortunes with critical eyes—that is those who are worth in money and property upward of $100,000,000. It is a common remark here that Mackay has an income of $800,000, gold, a month. Since the California mine commenced paying dividends it must have added at least $150,000 to his monthly income. I think I may say that his monthly income is in round numbers a million of dollars. I do not ask you to accept my bare statement as a fact, but beg to call your attention to the following extract from a biographical article on that gentleman published in the San Francisco News Letter, March 4, last:

It has been calculated in regard to the total income of this youngest of the quartette of "Bonanza Princes," that each minute of the day and night 25 golden dollars drop into his pockets with mechanical and monotonous regularity. Mr. Mackay owns three eighths of the famous Bonanza mines, from which his income is estimated to be over $800,000 per month.

James G. Fair's income is not less than $600,000 a month; Flood's, $750,000; O'Brien's, $500,000. Now, here are four men with a gross income of nearly $3,000,000 a month, every one of them hard-working, practical business men. With $100,000,000 ahead already, and a yearly income of $36,000,000, I think it is safe to put them down in January, 1879, as the richest quartette in the world. The question is frequently asked, What will Mackay do with his fortune? People seem to forget that the more money a man has the more uses he finds for it. Of all the people on this coast, Mackay himself is the least anxious about finding a use for his money.

A GUEST AT A HOTEL WANTS TO HAVE AN UNDERSTANDING.

[Detroit Free Press.]

A night or two since a chap about 35 years old, looking as if he had crawled out of a cave to commence life anew, entered one of the hotels, and, waiting at the counter until the clerk was at Liberty, he asked. "Is this a hotel?"

"Yes, sir," was the reply.

"Good living, good beds, and the most courteous attention?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well" said the stranger, after a long look at a railroad time-table, "I suppose you don't trust?"

"No, sir."

"Wouldn't let a man stay here four or five days until something turned up?"

"No, sir."

"That's what I wanted to know. I always like to have an understanding about such things, for if anything makes me mad it is to have a great hotel clerk jump in on me and kick me down stairs on account of my straitened finances."

"You'd better find some other place," suggested the clerk.

"Oh! I shall," replied the stranger. "The outside of this hotel seemed to smile a welcome at me; but, as I said before my present policy is to get along without being kicked. I've got mental feelings as well as anybody else, and I'm getting so worn in flesh that a mere common grand bounce from a heavy hotel clerk upsets me a whole day. Farewell, young man; don't bile any extra taters for me."

To PRESERVE SMOKED MEAT.—How often are we disappointed in our hopes of having sweet hams during the summer. After carefully curing and sewing them up in bags and whitewashing them, we find that either the fly has commenced a family in our hams, or the choice parts around the bones are tainted, and thus the whole spoiled. Now, this can easily be avoided by packing them in pulverized charcoal. No matter how hot the weather or how thick the flies, hams will keep, when packed so, for years. The preservative qualities of the charcoal will keep them till the charcoal decays. Butter put in clean crocks and surrounded by pulverized charcoal, will never become rancid.

—During a heavy thunderstorm on last Sunday afternoon a barn of Fleegar, near Milton, was struck by lightning, which caused a conflagration which destroyed a carriage shop, blacksmith shop, two barns, a large lot of cord wood, one horse and a lot of fancy pigeons, all the property of Mr. Fleegar.

An Arab under sentence of death in Algeria, has petitioned, not to be pardoned, but to be allowed to be executed by the sabre, instead of the guillotine. The last execution by the yatagan took place in Algiers in 1842. The culprit was an Alsatian. He put his head on the block, and curious to see how the scimitar would be wielded, looked at the Arab, who was so frightened that his hand proved unsteady, and he had to hack off the head with a knife. The multitude, exasperated by the dying man's screams, pursued the unlucky executioner with stones and curses, although he was so expert that he had beheaded in a single day 130 rebels, and in the orthodox fashion, leaving sufficient muscle unsevered so that the head lay suspened on the owner's chest. After this failure the French adopted the guillotine in the colony as well as at home.

A PARTY OF FORTY-NINE CINCINNATIANS SLAUGHTERED.

A Cincinnati Party Massacred.

Cincinnatti, June 1.—A dispatch from Lincoln, Neb., last night gives the following particulars of the massacre by Indians, of a large portion of Captain Stone's company of Cincinatians, en route for the Black Hills. Part of the expedition was passing through the sand hills, about fifty miles from Red Cloud Agency; the day was warm and the road nearly impassable from sand. The men had deposited coats and weapons in wagons, and were straggling wearily behind, when the Indians rushed down and cut them off from the train. The massacre followed with but little resistance. The Indians numbered several hundred.

All the Indians on the War Path.

The bearer of the report declares that not a single one of the party of forty-nine escaped. Several of the bodies, scalped and mutilated, were taken into North Loup Fort. It is stated that nearly all the Indians have left the agencies, and are on the war path.

ADVENTURES OF A TRAMP.

Ralston, Pa., May 24.—Early this morning a tramp stole all the clothes off a line belonging to Patrick Lynch. He then made a visit at the house of John Hurle and rapping at the door, Mrs. Hurle ask who was there. He asked if there were any men in the house and she said no. He then said he could not come in. He then said, "If you don't let me in I will burn the house down over your head." About that time her husband made for the gun and the tramp left in such a hurry that he left all the clothes belonging to Lynch, except one shirt which he must have had on. He tried to get in at two other places but failed. In conversation with a man at Bodine's this morning he said "that these were the hardest times he ever saw, that he could not get a chance to steal a watch or chain or anything else." When last seen he was going toward Williamsport.

BLACK HILLS ATROCITIES

TWENTY-FOUR MEN OF A PARTY OF TWENTY-FIVE KILLED.

Six Bullet Holes and Six Knife Stabs in Every Corpse—Four Thousand Men who are not Making as Much as a Dollar a Day.

Minneapolis, Minn., May 29.—The Tribune this afternoon publishes the following facts from Israel Hawse, just arrived this noon from the Black Hills. He corroborates the Indian scalping stories, and adds that they are not half as startling as the facts. He helped bury persons killed by the Indians every day. The bodies of those murdered are always found with six bullet holes, and six knife stabs in them, besides the loss of the scalp, which they take off by cutting the head open in the shape of a letter V from the back of the head down to the eyes, which presents a heart-sickening sight. He has had some narrow escapes.

One party of them went out and were attacked by the red skins, but they were such poor shots that no harm was done. Indians are as thick as flies around a molasses keg. Every party that attempts to leave or enter the Hills is attacked, and more or less fall victims. One party of twenty-five attempted to escape, and only one lived to tell the story of how they were butchered and scalped. More parties are leaving every day than arrive in a week.

There are some 5,000 men in the Hills, among whom there are probably 50 that are making $20 per day to 1,000 who make $1.

One party of eight men set their sluice going at noon and worked till sundown, and their total earnings were fifteen cents. There were sixty-three men in his party who went into the Hills. Seven will never return, and four were lost coming out. None of his party returned with enough to pay their expenses. The cities that were the glory of the hills on the start are as dead as though they never existed. The best claims are along Rapid Creek and Deadwood, and were taken previous to January. There are only two paying claims on Rapid Creek. One of these turns out about two dollars and a half each day per man, others $3 per man. Claims were sold on Deadwood previous to January for $4,500.

Omaha, May 29.—A citizen of this place just arrived from Custer City says that on the night of the 19th that place was attacked by Indians, who burned the ammunition house in the centre of the city, which, in blowing up, destroyed several houses. His party, numbering ninety-six, left at daylight the next morning, and he cannot give particulars. The party buried John Schenck, of Yankton, who had been shot eight miles from Buffalo Gap. On the north side of the Platte, between Red Cloud and Sidney, they found the body of T. P. Hermann of Carlisle, Penn., who had $7,500 in checks and $21 in greenbacks with him. The Indians left these, but stripped him of everything else and run off his stock. The body was taken to Sidney and thence forwarded home, and the money was placed in the hands of Mr. Moore, a citizen of Sidney.

On the 17th the Indians attacked a miner's cabin at midnight at Rosebud, between Custer and Deadwood. They surprised and killed all the occupants, literally hacking them to pieces. There are about 4,000 people in Custer, and 1,200 houses, but nothing can be done on account of the Indians. If a man goes a mile from camp alone he loses his scalp.

TERRIBLE FIRE AT QUEBEC.

Quebec, May 30.—A fire started in Scott street at two o'clock to-day and is now raging. Fifty houses have already been destroyed. The efforts of the firemen appear useless, and owing to a prevailing high wind and the amount of inflammable material in the neighborhood, it is feared that the greatest part of the St. Louis suburb will be destroyed.

Quebec, May 31.—A destructive fire, which broke out in Scott street at two o'clock yesterday afternoon, is now still burning fiercely, but is somewhat under control. The high wind of yesterday afternoon has moderated, and a good supply of water is now available. The fire has passed through the centre of St. Louis suburb extending from the extreme westerly limit to the eastern limit facing the fortifications then southerly to the Grand Alloe and northerly to the third street south of St. John street. Only a rough estimate of the loss can be made to-night. The number of houses burnt may be put down at 1,000 and the loss will reach at least $1,000,000. The fields adjacent to the burnt district are covered with goods of all descriptions, and hundreds of poor sufferers will be compelled to pass the night without shelter.

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 similie 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 the American people will aid us in our efforts to protect their health, and help us in our task of bringing those 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.

Blaine and Colfax is the latest ticket suggested.

JACOB THOMPSON TO SECRETARY CHANDLER.

Washington, June 1.—Jacob Thompson, ex-secretary of the interior, who was a member of Buchanan's cabinet, has come to Washington to confront Zach Chandler, the present secretary of the interior, about the published statement that Thompson ought to be impeached for stealing $700,000 worth of bonds belonging to the Indian trust fund in 1860 and 1861. Mr. Thompson has come all the way from Mississippi to meet his accusers. Chandler is reported to have said that if Belknap could be impeached then Thompson ought to be the next person made to suffer for offences committed while in office. Mr. Lamar was today the bearer of a letter to Mr. Chandler from Mr. Thompson in effect that he was tired of being classed with rogues, especially such as had won fame and name in the republican party, and he was ready for any investigation or impeachment that could be had; nor did he have any demurrer or plea to offer. He wanted his record as it stood to be made known, and if the country was not already aware that a republican invertigating committee had exonerated him to the fullest extent of the infamous charges, it was probably because the wild stories of the war had engrossed the attention of the people, and hidden from the eye of the general reader of newspapers so unimportant a fact that the charge was infamous and groundless.

FLYING ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

A Pennsylvania Railroad Feat Unparalleled in Railway History—From New York to Chicago in Twenty-one Hours, With Only One Stop.

New York, June 1.—This morning at one o'clock the Jarret & Palmer fast train started from Jersey City for San Francisco, which latter city it is expected to reach on Sunday afternoon, thus shortening the transcontinental trip fully six hours. The intention is to make only five stoppages along the entire route, and the train will have a clear track wherever it goes, all other trains having to get out of the way for it. The train consists of a locomotive, a baggage car, a combined commissary and smoking car, and a Pullman palace hotel car. The car intended for the baggage of the passengers is painted red, and bears on each side in gold letters, "Jarrett & Palmer's Special Transcontinental Express." The next car is a twelve-wheeler, known as No. 202, wherein the commissary stores will be carried, and has the designation of the line, "Pennsylvania," over the windows. The third car is the Pullman hotel car "Marlborough," No. 331. It is marked the same as car No. 202, is mounted on two trucks of six wheels each, and elegantly upholstered. In the forward section of the car is the cuisine, with its ice-house, stores of meats and game, the dinner-service, shifting tables for the passengers, and the dormitory of the conductor and steward. The main compartment has richly furnished accommodations for thirty-six passengers. In the third compartment are the toilet rooms. From Chicago to Boone the citizens are anxiously expecting the special fast mail train, and have prepared bonfires at every road-crossing along the line of the railway. They will be lighted on receipt of telegrams one hour in advance of the train, and the road is there so straight that the line of fire can be seen for nearly ninety miles. All extra trains are to keep twenty minutes out of the way of the transcontinental express. The passengers on the train number twenty-five in all. Among them are Mr. H. C. Jarrett, Mr. Harry Palmer, the managers of the train, and Messrs. Lawrence Barrett, Frederick Thorn and C. B. Bishop, who are to appear at McCullough's California Theatre, San Francisco, in the characters of Henry V, Fluellen and Pistol, in Shakespeare's spectacular play of "Henry V." The following is a list of the names of the other passengers and their destination: Judge Russell, Mr. Weed, late proprietor of the New Orleans Times, and two friends, three English gentlemen; General Horace Porter (Chicago); D. M. Boyd, Jr., general superintendent Pennsylvania Railroad (Chicago); Mr. Samuel Carpenter (Chicago); correspondent Illustrated London News; Hon. Thomas J. Creamer (Chicago); H. D. Palmer (Chicago); Mr. Alonzo Bliss (Chicago); Mr. Roman and son (through); correspondent of the London Times (through); M. Mormier, correspondent of the Paris Presse; Mr. Dougherty; G. Clinton Gardner, general superintendent Pennsylvania Railroad (through); S. S. Moon, Railway World, of Philadelphia (through); Mr. Remsen and Colonel Alberg, of the English army. Besides these gentlemen on the train also the correspondents of the London Times, the Journal des Debats and the New York Herald. When the boat from Cortlandt street ferry after midnight received the travelers, their friends, their baggage, their band of music, their stock of fireworks, their numerous appendages consequent upon a journey of 3,000 miles at sixty miles an hour, there was quite an ovation to them at the dingy dock on the New York side. At 1 o'clock the last bell sounded and the train shot swiftly out of the depot.

At Altoona—No Stops and the Train on Time.

Altoona, June 1.—8.15 A. M.—The fast train has made an even and continuous run of 827 miles without stopping, and has at no time, while slowing towns and for crossing, run slower than twenty five miles an hour.

Arrival at Pittsburg Ahead of Time—Average Speed, 44 Miles an Hour.

On Board Special Transcontinental Express Train, Pittsburg, June 1.—We arrived here two minutes ahead of time, after a continuous run of 444 miles without a stop, thus accomplishing in this Centennial year a feat in transportation without parallel or precedent in the history of the world. The Allegheries were crossed with a single engine at a speed of 35 miles an hour, with a grade of 96 feet to the mile. Our minimum speed has been 25 miles an hour; maximum, 62 miles an hour, and the average speed, 44 miles an hour. The engine and cars are in perfect condition at this point, and the cars will run through to San Francisco.

Council Bluffs, June 2.—Jarrett & Palmer's fast train arrived here at 9:30 this morning, local time, thirty-seven minutes ahead of schedule time.

Omaha, June 2.—The transcontinental train after leaving Chicago last evening gained steadily till it arrived at Clinton. After leaving there it lost twenty minutes by the breaking of a branch pump on the engine. It got a new one between Boone and Dunlap, Iowa, this morning, and made a run seventy-five miles in seventy-nine minutes, arriving here at 9:54 A. M., and left at 10:05. Everything is in the best possible shape, and the party are all well and in the best of spirits.

Omaha, June 2.—The fast train—Transcontinental Express—arrived at Omaha and departed at 9:58 this morning. There were several thousand people at the depot to witness the arrival and departure of Jarrett & Palmer's fast train. Here the new and fast engine 146, of the Union Pacific Railroad, was hitched on and the train crossed the Missouri River bridge at 9:52 and arrived at Omaha at 9:58, when a halt was made to replenish coal and water in the hotel coach, and to permit the party to telegraph to friends.

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. 18ap 12t.

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The Great Run Across the Continent Successfully Accomplished.

San Francisco, June 4.—The train arrived at the end of Oakland wharf, which is within the city limits of San Francisco, at 9:25 o'clock a. m., twenty-six minutes less than eighty-four hours. Arrival at the wharf on this side at 9:40 a. m. and at 9:52½ the passengers alighted in the court palace hotel in good health and spirits.

Engine No. 49 brought the train through from Ogden, with the assistance of an additional engine in crossing the Sierras. The time from Ogden to San Francisco was 23 hours and 52 minutes. The actual average running time from Ogden to Oakland wharf was 41½ miles per hour. Considerable trouble was experienced on the Central Pacific from the wearing out of the brake shoes on the Pennsylvania cars, and in the mountains the Central Pacific company put on two of their own coaches to brake the train. There was no accident of any kind throughout the trip.

Shortly after arrival breakfast was served, to which prominent citizens, army and navy officers, representatives of the press and theatrical profession, railroad officials and the mayor of the city were invited.

A salute of thirteen guns was fired from the roof of the Palace hotel on the arrival of the train at the wharf. The remainder of the day was devoted to needed rest. The excursionists were serenaded in the evening.

SETTING A CREEK ON FIRE.

What Came of Throwing a Fire Ball Into Catfish Run.

A singular phenomenon can now be seen in Clarion county, Pa., within fifty miles of Oil city, on a small stream known as Catfish run. For a long time the inhabitants of that locality have noticed a commotion on the surface of the water, like that made by gas bubbling to the surface. These bubbles have been seen for many years, but no particular notice was taken of them until recently, when the quantity of gas increased, and the surface of the stream for several rods was covered with bubles. A strong smell of gas also impregnated the air in the vicinity.

Last month the place was visited by several gentlemen who had heard of the phenomenon. They became convinced that it was gas, and determined to test its burning qualities. A bunch of rags was obtained at a farm house, and thoroughly saturated with kerosene. To this a match was applied, and the burning ball thrown into the stream. Before it reached the surface of the water, the gas ignited and a slight explosion followed. In a few moments the body of the gas burned steadily, and in every portion of the stream small flames sprang up where the gas escaped in moderate quantities. Since that day the gas has continued to burn, and at night the stream covered by it has increased, until now the fires extend a quarter of a mile up and down the stream.

Catfish run is a sluggish stream bounded on either side by steep, wooded bluffs. At night the scene along the burning stream is magnificent. The fires light up the dark forests, and sparkle on the waters, making a spectacle rarely witnessed. This stream is contiguous to oil territory, and the only satisfactory theory of the source of the gas is that it rises from petroleum deposits beneath the water, as the same phenomenon, although the gas was in less quantity, has been noticed on Oil Creek.

The bull-frog was the first circulating greenback, and the entire breed have been notorious inflationists ever since the flood.

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 grey. 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.

'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'a., sole Proprietors.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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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

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The most effectual remedy known for the

Throat, Breast and Lungs.

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SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
11 May. y. e o w.

JAS. M'MANUS, Attorney at Law Bellefonte, promptly attends to all business entrusted to him. Jul2,'68t

A MATTER OF POPULAR INTEREST.

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

Visitor. "What corner is the Building on?"

Attendant. "South-East corner of *Sixth* and Market. Please note the SIXTH, for some strangers seeking Oak Hall, have been misled by designing persons."

V. "It is perfectly colossal! Do you know its dimentions?"

A. "12,000 square feet—66 on Market, and 180 odd on S