The Centre Reporter.

FRED. KURTZ.....EDITOR.

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CENTRE HALL, Pa., Aug. 3, 1876.

TERMS.—$2 per year, in advance, 2.50 when not paid in advance.
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FOR PRESIDENT:

SAMUEL J. TILDEN, of New York.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

THOS. A. HENDRICKS, of Indiana.

During the last governor's election in this state, it was charged and not denied that Hartranft had bargained with that notorious gang of murderers, the Mollie Maguires, for the vote of the organization. The Mollies were to vote for Hartranft in return for which some of the leaders whose crimes lodged them in prison were to be pardoned. That some of these terrors of the coal regions were pardoned by Hartranft has since become matter of history. But if a recent despatch from Pottsville is correct, we are to have another revelation in this regard. The despatch says:

One of the Mollies imprisoned here made a confession to the authorities on Saturday. It is supposed that Michael Lawler is the "squeeler," and that he has given a full and detailed account of the bargain made last fall by which the entire Mollie vote of this and Carbon county were secured for Governor Hartranft. Lawler and Jack Kehoe were the ambassadors of the Mollies to Harrisburg, and if Lawler has told all he knows about it there will be a story told which will make every decent citizen of this Commonwealth blush.

What act of reform has been accomplished by the Grant administration? Not one. All attempted reforms have been choked and even the attempt to break up the whiskey ring and revenue thieves has been interfered with and the convicted ones are now being pardoned.

The laws have been disregarded, centralization aimed at, and the government has been run for the benefit of speculators and to serve private interests. Hayes endorses the administration. The election of Hayes will mean a continuation of Grantism, with Grant's pets in the offices, for Zack Chandler and Cameron are running the party machine now.

And now we defy the Bellefonte Republican to copy articles from the Reporter, on Tilden, which are inconsistent with each other. Our references to Tilden long before the St. Louis convention are in accord with what we now have to say of the democratic nominee for president.

Gov. Hayes endorses Grant. Grant's relatives were legion and he put them all in office. Hayes' relatives are also many, won't he follow Grant and put them all into office too?

Hayes says he is in favor of one term, yet he is serving his third term as governor of Ohio. Consistency, &c.

Here is the situation to a dot. One term of Hayes would just make the third term of Grantism.

As Hayes endorses Grant's administration we suppose he also endorses his promises and the manner of his fulfilling them. Four years ago Grant promised civil service reform just as Hayes now does, and didn't reform worth a hooter.

It is said that thunder storms turn milk sour. There will be a big thunder gust, November 7, which will turn the whole radical party sour, and make 'em feel too Hasey to know who struck Billy Patterson.

IMPORTANT TO VOTERS.

To secure the right to vote in Pennsylvania, all persons must be assessed two months before the election and have paid a State or county tax (either will do) within two years. In case the tax is paid this year, it must be a month before the election.

Foreign born citizens wishing to vote next November must take out their naturalization papers a month before the election. They must also be assessed two months previous to the day of voting, and must have paid a tax as above.

The election will be held on Tuesday, the 7th day of November.

Monday, September 4, is the last day for being assessed.

Thursday, October 5, is the last day for securing naturalization papers.

Thursday, October 5, is the last day on which taxes can be paid in legal time to vote.

The above dates should be carefully remembered and acted on by all voters.

Hayes has gained a vote. Phillip Weimar, a convicted whiskey ringster, who was sentenced to eight months' imprisonment in the county jail, and has served seven months of his sentence, on 20th ult., received a despatch from Col. Goodwin, his attorney, who went to Washington for that purpose, saying that he had secured a full pardon for him, which will arrive this week.

Hayes will endorse that part of Grant's administration too.

The difference between the "reformer" Hayes and the reformer Tilden is just here:

Governor Hayes signed the bill increasing the fees and emoluments of Ohio officials $5,000,000 per annum in the aggregate. Governor Tilden has decreased the taxation of New York more than $5,000,000. This tells the whole story.

Now which one is the sham reformer?

Read the democratic rules on next page. These rules govern our delegate elections and the county convention. Every active democrat should understand them fully. Rule 5, on Instructions, needs close attention, as it is misunderstood by many, and instructions considered binding for the candidate having the most votes, whereas the rule requires that a majority of those participating must have voted "instructions" on the office for which instructions are claimed. All votes on instructions coming short of this are not binding upon delegates.

Next Saturday the democratic delegate elections will be held and on Tuesday following the county convention. The delegate election is the important thing, there the people can make themselves heard and have their sentiments carried into convention. If good men are to be placed in nomination, the work must be done at the primary elections. It is a poor principle to neglect this important duty and then grumble at the work of the county convention when its nominees are not just what each one desired.

Attend the delegate meeting then on Saturday; elect your best men to represent your townships,—men who know the wishes of the people and who will act in accordance with the same. Keep the traders and tricksters at home, for these always sell out to the highest bidders—one of the evils of politics and which is found to trouble all parties. Turn out on Saturday, democrats of Centre, and do your duty at the primaries.

No paper is doing more to traduce, malign and caricature Governor Tilden, and to belittle the great work he has done for reform, than Harper's Weekly. All this it is doing in the face of the following indorsement of Governor Tilden on August 28, 1875. It then said:

"All good citizens are indebted to Governor Tilden for calling the attention of the Legislature and of the State to the canal frauds, for recommending the inquiry, and for instructing the Attorney-General to bring suit, which he has done. Those who say that the Governor's action is a mere political trick, and that he means nothing, evidently forget that they are speaking of the man who, when he once took hold of the Tweed prosecution, joined in pushing it relentlessly to the end."

This gives the true measure of the "Reform" spirit of the bilious Bristow men who tried and failed to bully themselves into the control of their party.

Jere Haralson, negro Congressman from Alabama, is reported to have said in a recent speech to his constituents, referring to the probability that the Democrats will carry Mississippi: "If they do, it is certain that the United States Senate "will not count the vote. I have talked with "the Senators and know what I say." Here is the announcement of a bold conspiracy to defeat the will of the people. This is an open threat of revolution. We demand that Haralson, who has been seated in preference to a Democratic candidate, shall give an account of these words, and name the Senators who have pledged themselves to this infamy. They are unfit to be intrusted with the counting of the ballots, and should be impeached. Who are they?

"The election of Tilden would put the whole Government into the hands of the party which now controls the House of Representatives."—*Albany Evening Journal.*

To which the World replies: What a terrible thing that would be! The party which now controls the House of Representatives has broken up the stealings of a Cabinet officer. It has let the light in upon the frauds, corruption and peculations that have been draining the life-blood of the nation. It has reduced by several millions the appropriations for the expenses of the Government, and taken the first steps towards economy in the expenditures. The party that does this will not be objectionable to a people who are groaning under heavy taxation and expenditures out of all proportion to the times.

JUDGE BLACK'S ARGUMENT IN THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

BELKNAP NOT GUILTIER THAN GRANT.

Washington, July 24.—"Belknap should not be convicted, because he is no guiltier than Grant." That was the gist of Judge Black's pleading before the highest tribunal in the land to-day. His argument on the question of jurisdiction was a specious appeal to the humanity of those Senators who voted that the Senate has no jurisdiction; that they would be stultifying their own consciences to now find a verdict according to the law as laid down by the majority of the judges. "It would be a crime as great," he told them, "as for a judge who in a capital case believed the Court had no jurisdiction, and still voted the prisoner's life away." But the real pleading of his long and able argument was to the effect that Belknap was but the outgrowth of a system, and since authors were not impeached this follower in others footsteps ought not to be. The payments of the money were admitted, but the declaration made strongly that there was no evidence that it was given in accordance with a previous corrupt understanding, while their own witness, Marsh, testified that it was simply a gift. It sounded strangely to hear the learned advocate declare openly in the Senate Chamber that a Cabinet officer of the United States paid a private debt of gratitude owed by his dead wife to another woman by giving that other woman's husband a lucrative Government position, and then declare that the tone of public morality to-day would not condemn the taking as a gift of large sums of money, paid in regular installments by the private citizen so favored, and yet Mr. Black did assert that Belknap gave Marsh the Fort Sill tradership out of the very natural desire of his heart to reward Mrs. Marsh for some kind attentions paid to the deceased Mrs. Belknap, and he did assert that the present tone of public morality could not condemn such gift-taking. The point that Belknap is not guiltier than Grant evidently was not relished by the Radical Senators, and such remarks as "That is strange argument" fell from the lips of some of them, the main effort of Judge Black in this connection was to prove that Belknap had no previous corrupt understanding with Marsh and always took the gifts without answering questions. Its weakness as an argument lies in the fact which Jenks alluded to, and Lord will doubtless elaborate, that there is in evidence a letter which proves that Belknap and Marsh did have an understanding about the Fort Sill tradership a long month before the alleged time when Mrs. Marsh tended Mrs. Belknap through a fit of sickness, and thus earned the debt of gratitude which Belknap thought it right to pay by giving her husband a fat post tradership. It was evident, however, all through Black's argument, as it has been from the beginning, that Belknap's counsel base their main hope of his escape on securing more than a third of the Senators to refrain from voting "guilty," on the ground that they have no jurisdiction to vote either guilty or not guilty. Manager Lapham was not well enough to speak to-day, and his place was filled by Manager Jenks, who, though he spoke at short notice, reviewed the evidence very ably. Matt Carpenter is expected to begin a long speech to-morrow at noon, and if he gets through in time, Manager Lord will follow at once with the closing argument. Belknap and his counsel appear very confident of his non-conviction. By Wednesday we shall be waiting for the verdict.

Large quantities of lumber are being shipped from Michigan to Liverpool.

During the late storm in Iowa a young lady was lifted fifty feet in the air and carried six hundred feet over a grove of trees and had one arm broken. This was ungallant in the Storm King.

The Bessemer steel producers throughout the country are still doing well, while other departments of the steel trade have no serious reason to complain, if viewed in comparison with other branches of iron matters.

Fort Lincoln is full of sorrowing and suffering widows and orphans since the death of Custer's officers and soldiers. It can no longer shelter them and poverty stares them in the face, though small pensions will come slowly to their partial relief.

An English patent has been taken out for improvements in envelopes so as to secure the inviolability of letters. The feature of novelty is the rendering adhesive that part of the envelope upon which the address is written, so that it can not be opened by the aid of heat or steam without effacing the address.

Neither Bristow, Jewell, nor Pratt has received a certificate of good character from Grant on retirement. It is only the Delanos, Tom Murphys, Colfaxes and Belknaps who receive this kind of certificate.

HOW SIOUX WARRIORS FIGHT.—The Sioux, when on the war-path, black their faces from the eyes down, the forehead being colored a bright red. When in mourning and when very eager to avenge the death of friends and relations they cut their hair short and daub their faces with white earth. Their feats of horsemanship are wonderful. They consider the greatest act of valor to be the striking of their enemy with some hand instrument when alive, and whether alive or dead, it is the first one that strikes the fallen foe that "counts the coup," and not the one that shoots him. They do not always scalp. Their object in scalping is to furnish a proof of their deed and give them to their women to dance over. They always attack in a sweeping circling line, eagle-like, give a volley, pass on circle and return on a different angle. When they kill one of their enemy there is always a rush to get the first crack at him so as to "count the coup," and then some Indian who was disappointed in getting a cut at the victim while alive scalps him. The Sioux always camp with tepes (lodges) in a circle, making, as it were, a stockade, and when on dangerous ground they picket their ponies in the center.—Cor. St. Louis Globe.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

Hon. F. B. Gowen, in his great speech before the jury in the Munley case, at Pottsville, used the following language:

"I have seen this organization wield a political power in the state which has controlled the election of a great commonwealth; I have received the information of meetings between some of the highest officers of the state, and the chief of the murderers, at which large sums of money were paid to secure the votes of this infernal association to turn the tide of a state election. God knows, never in the world was there a revelation as deep and as damning as that now laid open to the people of the commonwealth for the first time. * * *

"Then we could say to Pat Conry, commissioner of this county: The time has ceased when a governor of this state dare to pardon a Molly Maguire; you have had your last pardon."

What does this mean? Is it true that Jack Kehoe, the leader of the Molly Maguires received about $1,100 from M. S. Quay, and several others in the order sums ranging from $500 upward to influence their votes against Judge Pershing last fall? Why did Gov. Hartranft pardon the Molly Maguire commissioner of Schuylkill county? Was that part of contract?—*Mauch Chunk Democrat.*

BELKNAP'S DEFENSE.

EXEMPTION CLAIMED BECAUSE ALL HIS ASSOCIATES ARE AS GUILTY.

Washington, July 19.—The taking of testimony in the Belknap trial was finished to-day and the arguments will begin to-morrow. As was expected, the testimony of the witness Evans added almost nothing of material importance to the case. He was disposed to be evasive and had forgotten almost everything that counsel wanted to know. At the request of Belknap's counsel three speeches will be allowed on either side and at the instance of Matt Carpenter unlimited time. Nevertheless, Manager Lord believes the case, so far as the managers are concerned, will be finished this week. The order of speaking has been arranged as follows: Judge Blair will open for the defense, Judge Lapham will follow for the counsel; then Black, Lynde, Carpenter and Lord in the order named. It is pretty certain that Belknap's counsel will make no denial of the receipts of the moneys from Marsh. Outside from the question of jurisdiction, which will be argued at length, a very curious line of defense will be developed by Judge Black, who has prepared himself for a great effort. He will take the position that the moneys were a gift, taking Marsh's statement to prove that fact. Without claiming that a government officer is justified in receiving such gifts, he will claim that Belknap is simply the outgrowth of a system, that in accepting gifts from a man whom he favored, he simply did what his superior, his associates, the men with whom he was on terms of intimacy and his predecessors have been doing for years; that he simply copied the numerous examples set him, doing as they did and never dreaming he was doing wrong. From this he will go on to claim that it has never been held in the history of the world, except in the case of Christ, who mediated between the human and the divine, that it is right that one man of a class should be picked out to suffer for a class; therefore it is not right that Belknap should be so singled out. It is expected that the speech will be one of Black's best. The managers know what its tenor is to be, and profess to be ready for it. The work of arguing the question of jurisdiction for the managers will fall upon Judge Lynde, and his argument will be very strong on that point. He will claim, first, that when the Senate decided by a majority vote that it had jurisdiction, it was sitting as a collection of judges deciding a law point, and that there is no instance where the majority of the judges could not decide a point of law. Further that on the final point that the Senators will be acting as jurors, with no more right to put an interpretation on the law than an ordinary juror, and with no other duty than to vote guilty or not guilty on the evidence. The managers will then show that in the making of treaties, when a two-thirds vote is required, the Senate has always held that the two-thirds rule applied only to the final vote. Next, that the same thing is true of amendments to the Constitution and the managers will produce the Senate rule, which expressly declares this in both cases. Fifth, that the Senate rule directing that a two-thirds vote may be decided by a majority vote clearly means that the two-thirds rule is confined to the final vote. Many Senators are expressing a desire to talk on the question, and the trial is almost certain to run into next week.—*World, Special.*

A GREAT ENTERPRISE.

An organization has been effected, under the charter of the Pennsylvania Transportation company, for the purpose of laying a line of pipe from the oil region to the seaboard to have terminal points both at Baltimore and Philadelphia. It is intended to lay a single line of four-inch pipe, capable of transmitting five thousand barrels of oil per day, as an experimental performance. The projectors of this enterprise are gentlemen of large experience in the transportation of oil by pipes, and have a capital of $1,700,000 subscribed with which to commence their operations. The Pennsylvania Transportation company has a very liberal charter under which the line may be built through this state without additional legislation. It is calculated that a barrel of oil can be taken at the receiving tanks where it is stored as produced from the wells, and landed in Philadelphia at a cost not to exceed half a cent per gallon, or twenty cents per barrel. If the scheme proves practicable, and there seems to be no reason to doubt it, the saving in the cost of transportation will amount to millions of dollars in the course of a single year's business. At the outset there is no doubt both producers and transporters would profit largely by the sudden cheapening of the means of getting their great commodity to market. In the end it would doubtless result in still further reducing the price of oil in the markets of the world, thus benefiting its consumers, who are now numbered in every civilized or trading community under the sun.

The grasshoppers are again causing great damage in the northwest, particularly in Minnesota.

General Crook is waiting at the mouth of Tongue river for the arrival of General Merritt and the Fifth Cavalry.

Three hundred Cuban insurgents entered and fired Santa Clara, Cuba, last week, but were repulsed by Spanish troops.

Reports from nearly two hundred points in Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Illinois show that the wheat crop is nearly up to the average.

The Russians are much disconcerted by the defeat of the Montenegrins, and will probably rise in case of a Turkish invasion of Servia.

A CLOUD BURST—MANY LIVES LOST.

San Francisco, July 24.—A dispatch from Eureka, says: About nine o'clock last night, a cloud burst on Diamonds range of Mountains, thirteen miles east of here, which resulted in the death of thirteen Chinese (wood-choppers) and probably a large number of Italians, camped in a canyon getting out timber. Without a moment's warning, the column of water eight feet high rushed upon them drowning all but one Chinaman. Italians were camped a short distance above and as no trace can be found, it is feared that all perished.

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 the 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.

MEXICO.

IMPORTANT VICTORY OF GOVERNMENT TROOPS.

City of Mexico, July 16.—General Alatorre, with his advance numbering 400 men, defeated on the 15th inst. the revolutionists Findencio and Hernandez with 1,300 men at Fostin, on the railroad near Orizoba. It was a complete and decisive victory. One hundred revolutionists were killed. Hernandez himself is a prisoner with 600 followers. All their artillery, ammunition and 137 mules were captured. The forces of Hernandez having been organized, this a very important blow to the revolution. Government troops re-occupied Jalapa on the 12th inst. Gen. Porfirio Diaz is reported at Caxaca.

MUSIC BY TELEGRAPH.—The Boston Traveler prints the following statement "A few nights ago Prof. Bell was in communication with a telegraph operator in New York, and commenced experimenting with one of his inventions pertaining to the transmission of musical sounds. He made use of his phonetic organ and played the tune of 'America,' and asked the operator in New York what he heard. 'I hear the tune of "America," replied New York, 'give us another.' Prof. Bell then played 'Auld Lang Syne.' 'What do you hear now?' 'I hear the tune of 'Auld Lang Syne,' with the full chords, distinctly,' replied New York. Thus the astounding discovery has been made that a man can play upon musical instruments in New York, New Orleans, or London, or Paris, and be heard distinctly in Boston! If this can be done, why cannot distinguished performers execute the most artistic and beautiful music in Paris, and an audience assemble in Music hall, Boston to listen? Prof. Bell's other improvement, viz., the transmission of the human voice, has become so far perfected that persons have conversed over one thousand miles of wire with perfect ease, although as yet the vocal sounds are not loud enough to be heard by more than one or two persons. But if the human voice can now be sent over the wire and so distinctly that when two or three known parties are telegraphing the voices of each can be recognized, we may soon have distinguished men delivering speeches in Washington, New York or London, and audiences assembled in Music hall or Faneuil hall to listen."

Indians who have returned to the Cheyenne Agency say the Sioux chiefs counsel peace.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE.

There is no office in the county that requires so much good sense, and as clear a judgment to fill, well and satisfactory, as that of Judge, whether it be a Judge learned in the law or one not learned in the law. The associate justices have powers and duties to perform as well as law judges. If they have a mind, and sense, and judgment we can expect that they will use it in the performance of their official duties. The Associate Judges should also be men of firmness and integrity of character, without these qualifications they become the mere tools of men.

We have the pleasure of recommending for this office Daniel Z. Kline, esq., of Bellefonte, a man who has the good sense, judgment and ability to make an excellent Judge. He also possesses the stability and probity of character necessary to make such a Judge as would lend honor to the bench and be a credit to the county. Mr. Kline is the choice of the democrats on this side of the county, and we hope that the democrats of Pennsvalley will come to the convention prepared to give Mr. Kline to us as the candidate from this side with a good strong man possessing all the qualifications from your side.

MANY DEMOCRATS OF NITTANY VALLEY.

ASSEMBLY.

ED. REPORTER.—It affords me pleasure to say to the people of Pennsvalley that Jas. N. Van Ormer has consented to be a candidate for assembly. Van has been one of the livest and most active democrats of the lower end. He is well posted in county and state affairs, and will make an able representative—he will always vote on the square side of the people and never be found on both sides of any question. Instruct for Van Ormer next Saturday and you will favor an active, working, and deserving democrat.

HAINES.

For the Reporter.

MR. EDITOR.—It is well enough sometimes to examine the records of those who are seeking a nomination at the hands of the Democratic party before the nominations are made. Such an examination being thoroughly and intelligently made, will save a defeat at the polls and disgrace to the party. I propose to examine briefly the record (for the record is brief as the man) of W. K. Alexander a member of the last Legislature, and now seeking a renomination at the hands of the Democratic party.

To begin. Mr. Alexander was elected a member to the lower House, on Tuesday the 16 day of February A D. 1875. He was sworn in on Friday the 26, of February, (possibly a day or two earlier but I think not) the Legislature adjourned on the 18 day of March A D, 1875, now take out three Sabbaths, that come in between these different dates, and we have just seventeen (17) working days for which Mr. Alexander received the sum of $1000, or fifty-eight dollars and eighty-two cents per day.

In the Legislative record of March 17, 1875, the House having under consideration the bill "entitled an act fixing the salaries of the Judges of the several Courts of the Commonwealth Mr. Alexander in reply to Mr. Mitchell of Tioga, who spoke in favor of the bill, said "I take the "position that the people of Pennsylvania do not want the salaries of the "Judges raised at this particular time, we "as the representatives of the people are "not sent here for the purpose of raising "the salaries of these officers. They expect better things at our hand, and I tell "you that when our manufacturing interests are suffering, when our agricultural "interests are depressed, when our laboring men are demanding employment, it "is no time for us to be advancing the salaries of all the officers of the Commonwealth. And I tell you Mr. Speaker, "that if we go into measures of this kind "many of us at least will never be sent "back to the Halls again."

Unless I have misread the signs of the times, the people have fully determined never to send back to "those Halls" a member who will take $58.82 per day for his services. The times were just as dull, manufacturing interests were suffering just as much, agricultural interests were just as much depressed on the 18th of March when Mr. Alexander took the $58.82 per day, as they were on the 17th of March when he made his only speech taken from the old editorials of the Watchman. We have no fault to find with Mr. Alexander for his opposition to the bill raising the Judges salary, but in all decency he should have been consistent with himself, and honest to his constituency.

MILLHEIM.

ASSEMBLY.

TO ED. OF REPORTER.—Allow a space in your paper in regard to Assembly. To make a good representation, a man should be sober and strictly honest; he should have a clear, strong intellect, opinions of his own and be able to express them; firmness of character, tact, ability, moral thought and courage. This kind of a man the people of Centre county have in John F. Krebs of Ferguson twp. Mr. Krebs is a working and leading church member of Pine Grove. In him the people will find a man with a good intellect, sound judgment, integrity and stability of character; a cool clear thinker with opinions of his own and the capacity and energy to stand by and defend them. He is never found acting on both sides of the same question—The people will find him on the right side of every question. Mr. Krebs has been a life long democrat, belongs to a Democratic family of as old standing as the party itself. He has never turned to the right or left but always did well his duty in the past in the party lines and if nomination and election fell upon him he would discharge his official duties with honor to the party.

If the people of Centre county, and especially of Penns Valley want a representative at Harrisburg the next two years who will look well to their interests, in all things they will not fail to nominate John F. Kreps, on the 8th of August.

CITIZEN OF FERGUSON.

For the Reporter.

NEBRASKA—CONCLUDED.

To conclude we want to say a few more words about profits from money invested.

We have seen that land costs but little, buildings can be erected very cheap, large crops of grain raised and that profits from work are large. There is still another source from which the farmer derives profit.

Nine-tenths of the state is a splendid stock raising region—almost boundless regions covered with the finest grasses. If we could avail ourselves of them here they would be a fortune to us. They pasture on the prairie seven months and it is the opinion of many that when tame grass is cultivated they can pasture eight months. In addition to this, corn is plenty. The remaining four months will cost comparatively little to feed stock. The greater part of the time they can run in the corn stalks. The cost of putting up hay is not over $2.50 per ton. There is no difficulty in selling stock. Now, consider that, with the increase of stock, and cost of keeping, they will not cost over 5cts, per lb. They can be shipped to Chicago at half a cent per lb. A fair average for western cattle is 1200 lbs. I will leave it for your readers to estimate the profit which cannot fall short of 80 per cent.

The grain market is low now and yet when we estimate the cost of the land, and the amount raised on each acre the profits from grain alone are good. How about society? There are places in Nebraska where men take the law in their own hands, but these are exceptions and not the rule, and the time is not far distant when the civil law will be respected there by all as elsewhere. Generally the citizens are law-abiding. People there mind their own business which is more than can be said of quite a number in the older states. In Lincoln there are quite a number of churches and social, intelligent people—as good society as in many of our cities and towns here. We find many earnest christians at work there as we do here. We find places in Illinois, Iowa and Nebraska, where religion is at a low ebb, so do we here.

I would say this, however, that in many parts of the west spiritualism, rationalism, Universalism and Infidelity prevails to a greater extent than here.

Many fear the storm and grasshopper "scare" and object to going. We saw no signs of hoppers and have heard of none since our return.

As for storms we are as liable to have them here.

For instance, the storm at Lewistown two years ago. Of course they have storms in the west far more damaging than here and yet the people live and prosper. How much capital is necessary to go there.

A man ought to have from two to three thousand dollars to situate himself comfortably at once but many have gone there with from $500 to $1000 and are doing well. They bought on the ten years credit system, and will very soon be out of debt.

For laborers who do not wish to buy at once there is plenty to do. To those who own good farms here, let me again say, be content, unless you have quite a number of boys and wish to give each a farm. In the latter case take Greeley's advice, "Go West."

And now friends, I am not done writing about the west but will cease for the present. I have not written under any excitement nor have I any personal interest in the matter. What I have said I believe to be facts or I should not have written. In reply to the question, "where would you settle if you were going west," the American Agriculturalist answers: "In the South Platte Valley," which is an endorsement of my sentiments throughout.

In reply to the question which has frequently been asked, "Are you going west?" I would say, I expect to go as soon as I think my work is done here, and I feel it my duty to leave my charge. I want the direction of Him to whom I belong.

Part of our family expect to go in October to settle near Lincoln. As soon as duty points in that direction I shall not hesitate. I do not wish to run away from duty. Jonah tried to get away from his duty to preach to Sardanapalus and his subjects but was thrown overboard.

Yours, A. A. KERLIN.

For the Reporter.

LETTER FROM ILLINOIS.

Buena Vista, Ill., July 20.

Dear Sir: I must tell you a little about this vicinity. We have had a very wet summer thus far, we have had some great floods. I think they were brothers to those of Old Centre, nevertheless the days and nights are very hot, on 13th the thermometer stood 102, at 10 o'clock, that is the right kind of weather for chinch bugs; they have destroyed almost all the spring wheat—the farmers have cut it green for straw and the next crop for them will be the corn. Thus far the corn crops are very good and oats are also good. Potato bugs left for the centennial. The Potato crop promises a fair one. Fruit is promising pretty fair but in speaking of varieties it will be but a "free-bite" along side of old Penns valley. We had a centennial in Freeport on the 4th, myriads were assembled; the sight was glorious to behold, the day was a nice one for the occasion, but that night there was a centennial flood.

The west is a very nice country, a great place for pleasure, but not for christianity, that is not mentioned here. Sabbath is most the greatest day for some, fishing parties, picnics, and playing croquet. Since I have been here I saw the largest parties of those kinds. It don't suit my taste, I much sooner prefer going to church, but there are few churches in this country except in large towns. I think Pennsvalley will take the lead in christianity for it is far ahead of other places. This country is for riches in the pocket, but not in the heart.

Yours,

W. L. BOYER.

A CHILD FINDS A RATTLESNAKE AND CARRIES IT HOME—A TERRIBLE BATTLE WITH THE REPTILES.

Milford, Pa., July 24.—A four-year old son of one Riley, living on the old Milford and Oswego turnpike, in Blooming Grove township, this county, came into the house on Saturday last, carrying a rattlesnake. He had one hand clasped tightly about its neck, and the other above its rattles. The mother of the child was terrified, and screamed to the boy to throw the snake on the floor, which he did. It coiled up in a second, and filled the room with the din of its rattles. Mrs. Riley seized a broom and soon dispatched the serpent. Her little boy cried over the death of his venomous plaything, and said there were more where he got that, and he would go after another one.

Mrs. Riley summoned her husband from an adjoining field. He asked the child to show him where he got the snake. He led the way into the scrub oaks about a quarter of a mile from the road, to a small ledge of rock, in which there were many fissures. There, basking in the sun, the farmer saw dozens of rattlesnakes. He took his child in his arms and hurried away from the spot. Procuring the assistence of a hired man, the two, armed with flails, returned to the den. They attacked the serpents, threshing right and left. For five minutes the contest waged, the noise made by rattles of the snakes being almost deafening. Riley and his man killed twenty-one of the reptiles, and many escaped into the fissures in the rock. Riley's little boy had wandered alone to this dangerous place, and had captured the snake and taken it home. It was two feet and a half long and had seven rattles.

SOME VERY PLAIN TALK FROM A BETHLEHEM CATHOLIC PRIEST.

[From the Shenandoah (Pa.) Herald]

At first mass Sunday morning, in the Church of the Holy infancy, South Bethlehem, the pastor, Rev. M. C. McEnroe, paid his compliments to the members of the South Bethlehem division, Ancient Order of Hibernians, or Molly Maguires. He said that recently one Sunday some of the order went to the furnace at Freemansburg, took whisky with them, made drunk the workmen there, and then endeavored to induce them to join the accursed order. He named these men. The reverend gentleman reviewed the history of the order, and the same was not excessively flattering. He said the very constitution of the order was a fraud. It demanded that members must be Irishmen and Catholics, must commune once a year, and be honest, respectable citizens. Then naming half a dozen of the men prominent in the order here, he asked, "Who that has been here for the past ten years has seen ——, and so and so commune?" He scarcely saw how they claimed to be catholics. "Are they honest and reputable? Go to the shops and stores throughout the borough and see." Father McEnroe dwelt on the subject at length; gave the Mollies to understand that there could be no peace, no half-way measures no compromise; that he meant to follow them, that all true Irishmen would support him, and that, for one, he was not afraid of the dreaded Mollie Maguires. The denunciation was as vehement as it was unexpected, and it has mollified the Mollies considerably.

A firm in Boston have lately received some remarkably large and heavy sides of sole leather. Two of them weighed severally 112 pounds and 105 pounds, and measured nearly eleven feet in length, and the thickness of them range from five-eights to one inch. They were made from the skins of Calcutta buffaloes.

WHISKY RING SECRETS.

Bluford Wilson Before the House Committee. Something About the Original "Sylph." Grant and Babcock.

Washington, July 27.—The House committee on the whisky trials in St. Louis held a protracted session to-day extending over five or six hours. From the fact that the utmost secrecy was observed, the committee sitting with closed doors, it may be inferred that the proceedings were regarded as of great importance. It has transpired, however, that all it amounted to was the recital by Mr. Bluford Wilson (the late Solicitor of the Treasury), in great detail, of his knowledge in regard to the late whisky prosecutions in the West, and particularly in regard to the connections of General Babcock with them. He related with great minuteness various conversations which he had with General Horace Porter, Mr. Bristow, Attorney General Pierrepont, and finally with President Grant himself on the subject. It seems that a letter of his to the prosecuting officer in St. Louis, inciting him to the greatest activity in bringing to justice everybody, from the lowest to the highest, engaged in the conspiracy, was obtained by Babcock and falsified by interpolating the letters "W. H." so as to make it intimate his belief in the participation of the White House in his conspiracy. This letter thus falsified, was shown to Bristow, Pierrepont and also to the President, and, although the press copy of it in Wilson's letter-book was produced to prove the forgery, he seemed to have been unable to shield himself from the charge of having employed spies even against the President. Wilson said that there was no lack of co-operation on the part of the President in the whisky cases generally until Babcock became involved, when a coolness between the White House and the Treasury Department arose. He also testified that in a conversation with General Horace Porter soon after the discovery that the "Sylph" telegram was in Babcock's handwriting, Porter gave an explanation of the dispatch to the effect that it related to the movements of certain parties going to St. Louis on bridge business, and said that the signature arose in this way: There was a certain woman with whom the President had been intimate, and who had given him much trouble. Babcock and McDonald being together in Washington one day, saw her, and McDonald recognizing her, exclaimed "There is Sylph." Babcock said: "Do you know that woman?" McDonald replied, "I know her very well." "Then," said Babcock, "I wish you would get her away from here; she is annoying the President." "Certainly," said McDonald "that is easy; I can arrange her." And he did so. The term Sylph became a sort of standing joke between Babcock and McDonald, and they often addressed each other and signed their communications in that way. When charged with having set spies on the President, Wilson, in self-defense told the President of his suspicions of Babcock, and related the explanation of "Sylph" given by Porter. The President indignantly denied the story, brushed it away with a contemptuous gesture, and dismissed with his remarks on the subject of the frauds, saying that he believed Babcock innocent, but that if guilty, he was the most guilty wretch in the country, and that no punishment could be too severe for him. Wilson testified that when he first heard this story from Porter he believed it to be false, and he still believed so. He will be further examined to-morrow.

During a thunder storm on Thursday evening last, the barn of A. C. Hutchison, in Warriorsmark twp., Huntingdon county, was struck by lightning and burned to the ground, with its entire contents, including this year's wheat crop, the last load of which had just been hauled in, 200 bushels of wheat in granery, two horses, machine, wagons and farming implements. Loss about $3,000; no insurance.

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