The Centre Reporter.

D. KURTZ.....EDITOR

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CENTRE HALL, Pa., Jan. 11, 1877.

CONKLING HEARD FROM.

The Pittsburg Post says, Senator Conkling, of New York, in presenting to the Senate on 3rd, a petition from leading business men, bankers, manufacturers and ship owners of the metropolis, in favor of the amicable settlement of the Presidential contest made a brief and pointed declaration of his own views. It hardly leaves a doubt but that the New York Senator in the impending parliamentary contest will be found on the side of the Constitution, and honest dealing, and against the assumption of arbitrary and unconstitutional powers by the President of the Senate. Parties may and will contend in our system, he says, but when the contest has been submitted to the ballot-box, "the only duty "the only lawful proceeding which re- "mains is, to find the honest and true re- "sult to declare it, bow to it, and stand by it." He added, with special emphasis, that this duty "rests on the two houses of Congress"—not, we logically infer, on an officer selected by one house. Senator Conkling seems hopeful of an auspicious result for the very sound reasons that "interest and expediency, not less than "patriotism and honor point in one di- "rection and teach one lesson: whoever "stands on the right and truth will not "fall, whoever stands on wrong and false- "hood will be over-thrown."

This is the first bold and manly demand for honesty and adherence to the Constitution in determining the electoral count, that has fallen from Republican Senator or Representative. Now that the ice has been broken, Senator Conkling will find many followers from his own party. How petty and shriveled, in comparison with Conkling's declarations, appear the narrow and jaundiced statements, so full of partizan bitterness and sectional hate, President Grant has lately been giving to the American people.

FLORIDA.

The supreme court brings the rascally returning board back to its legitimate work, having twice failed to do it as the law requires. Information has been received at Washington that the supreme court of Florida will render an additional decision requiring the returning board to make a return of all the counties. If this is done it will give Tilden ninety-four majority.

A Washington despatch announces a kink in the Florida muddle, and a knotty question for lawyers to try their brain on. By the change in the state administration in Florida the returning board went out of existence on 2nd inst. By very singular manipulations of the returns they counted the democratic state candidates in, but gave the electoral vote to Hayes. This done they passed out of official existence. The question is now raised whether the supreme court of the state has the right to order the democratic state officers who form, under the law of Florida, the present and new returning board to recanvass the electoral vote. On this point lawyers are uncertain. If the court has no such right then of course, so far as state action is concerned, the state's vote stands for Hayes. The question is a very interesting one, and may become of importance.

The supreme court consists of three judges, all sound lawyers, and belived to be good men. Two are republicans and one of democratic antecedents.

The democrats of Florida who were counted out of the governship and other state officers including legislature by the rascals of the returning board, all obtained the offices to which the people fairly elected them through an order of the supreme court which resulted in a recount. Mr. Tilden's electors were also cheated out of their certificates by the same scamps, and he should have the vote of Florida.

Mr. Tuten, of the Bellefonte Republican, gives notice that application will be made to the next legislature for a law "to regulate and control the legal advertising and county printing in the county of Centre." We are left in the dark as to the "how" in this matter. That there is room for good regulation in this matter is true, as there has been considerable looseness about not to say gross injustice. Whether Mr. Tuten's regulation is to be a selfish one or a more in favor of justice and needed reform is what we want to learn before seconding, his move. If it is a move that will cut out the possibility of petiy spite work and to prevent monopoly and that will better serve the larger portion of the tax payers of our county, then we favor his movement, as there is reform needed in this matter of the county printing.

The last of hope of the Grant-Cameron gang to *ferry* Hayes across the presidential stream has about failed.

In reply to the statement that he coincides with Grant and favors a new election, Mr. Hewitt on Thursday said to an interviewer:

"The statement is not true. I believe most honestly and most firmly that Governor Tilden has been elected. I believe that these two houses will somehow work it out to that result. I did say, I do say this: Rather than have a civil war I should prefer a new election. I prefer ballots to bullets."

A special says that Mr. Hewitt's words voice the sentiments of a large majority of Tilden's supporters in Congress. They believe Tilden has been elected and believe Congress will so decide. They say: "Better a fight than the loss of our form of government, but better a new election than a fight." The conspirators may force a new election by declaring that or a fight to be the only alternative.

The Presbytery of Newark, N. J., by a vote of 17 to 12, found the Rev. Mr. Lee guilty of violating the Scriptures by allowing women to preach in his pulpit.

The wisdom of Gen. Grant's course in keeping his mouth shut for so many years has never been so apparent as since he began to talk.

The Supreme Court of Massachusetts has sustained the Lower Court in its decision that Israelites must be held amenable to the laws of that State regulating the observance of the Sabbath. The case grew out of an attempt to keep stores open on that day.

On New Year's eve there was a heavy snow fall in the Gulf States. Two feet of snow fell at Holly Springs, Mississippi; fourteen inches at Jackson and Vicksburg; a foot at Shreveport and Monroe, Louisiana, and four inches at Ozyka, delaying trains and breaking telegraph wires and interrupting communication.

Over seventy members of the Vermont Legislature attended a prayer meeting every morning.

THE POWERS OF THE VICE PRESIDENT.

Upon this subject the N. Y. Herald of 4 inst. furnishes some interesting data. In 1841, 1845, 1849, 1853, 1857, 1861, 1865 1869 and 1873, as in every presidential election since 1797, and including that, the official record states that, "the two houses of congress being assembled, the certificates of the electors of the several states for President and Vice President were in their presence opened by the Vice President and delivered to the tellers, who, having read and ascertained the number of votes, presented to the Vice President a list thereof." That is to say, the Vice President has never, since the year 1793, assumed to do anything more than open the packages and hand them, without even himself looking at their contents, to the tellers, who represent the two houses.

In 1793, when Gen. Washington was unanimously re-elected, the proceedings differed somewhat from all that followed. The record states that, the two houses having assembled, the certificates "were by the Vice President opened read and delivered to the tellers appointed for the purpose, who, having examined and ascertained the votes, presented a list of them to the vice President." On this occasion, observe, the Vice President not only opened but read the certificates; but observe also, the tellers thereupon first "examined" them, and then "ascertained" the votes. The Vice President assumed no power to determine the character, the validity or the result of the votes.

In 1857 the vote of Wisconsin was not cast on the proper day. Inquiry was made whether it ought to be received. After debate in each house the report of the tellers recording it was adopted; but in the course of the debate the Vice President was bitterly accused of having assumed the power to decide, and was arraigned by members of both parties but he repeatedly and in the most emphatic language disclaimed having done so or believing himself to be possessed of any power except to open the certificates. He said that he "did not undertake to decide whether the vote of Wisconsin was a good vote or a bad vote;" he disclaimed "having assumed on himself any authority to determine whether that vote or any other vote was a good or a bad vote." In the joint convention, when the objection was made, Mr. Jones one of the tellers, remarked, "I suppose Mr. President, the proper way would be for the tellers to report the facts to the convention of the two houses, and let them decide." To which the vice president replied at once. "The presiding officer so considers." In the debate which ensued after the two houses had separated Mr. Seward said, "A misunderstanding exists in both houses of congress whether the president of the senate, acting as I hold as the organ of the senate, has not passed upon the question and counted the votes from the state of Wisconsin, and whether that may not be drawn into a precedent hereafter. I am one of that number who think that the president has not counted them," Mr. Douglas said, "I rise to state that in my opinion the tellers have no right to authenticate the certificate until the two houses have passed upon it as being a true count. Mr. Crittenden said "that any member of either house has the privilege and right to object to the counting of a vote and that it was competent for the senate and house of representatives alone to decide upon that objection." Speaking of a supposed assumption by the Vice President to declare the vote, he said, "It involves the privilege of determining a presidential election and declaring who shall be President. I protest against any such power." We might give a number of other citations, but it does not seem necessary at this time.

THE SENATE.

Washington, January 4.—This body met at the usual hour.

SENATOR CONKLING'S SPEECH.

Mr. Conkling presented the petition of bankers, merchants and other business men of New York city in favor of an amicable settlement of the Presidential contest. In presenting the petition he said: I have been requested to present a petition weighty by reason of the subject to which it relates, and by reason also of the number and character of those who sign it. The petitioners are citizens of New York distinguished not only for their prominence as members of society but for the large and varied interests they represent. They are men prominent in each of the great political parties of the country. I observe among the signatures names which at the recent Presidential election were found on opposing electoral tickets. I observe the names of eminent bankers, merchants, manufacturers, shipowners, scholars, professional men and other names long and honorably associated with leading enterprises and industries. It would be difficult to select in any State of the Union one hundred and fifty individuals and firms who represent a greater sum of property, intelligence and character, or who as petitioners deserve more consideration. In laying this petition before the Senate, it may not be amiss to add an avowal of my sympathy with its appeal for orderly, lawful and patriotic action. In executing the Constitution in any instance and especially in an instance so grave as those referred to, partisan feeling as a guide and rule of action can rightfully have no place. Obedience to law, observance of the Constitution and maintenance of the truth is not a party question or proceeding. It is beyond party and above party. Parties may contend, and I believe it is wholesome in a free government, that parties should contend over measures and candidates, but when the contest has been submitted to the ballot-box, the final arbitrament of popular contests the instrument known in our system the only duty, the only lawful proceeding connected with it which remains, is to find the honest and true result, to declare it, bow to it and stand by it. That is the duty of the hour. It rests on the two Houses of Congress. It rests on the nation. It rests on every citizen of the republic. That it will be done and done peacefully, decently and in order, these politicians do not, I think, disbelieve. They, in common with all men, may derive confidence from the fact that interest and expediency, not less than patriotism and honor, point in one direction and teach one lesson. Whoever stands on the right and truth will not fail. Whoever attempts to stand on wrong and falsehood will be overthrown.

A NEW FIRE LADDER.

John G. Kurtz, of *Milton*, Pa., is exhibiting in this city the model of an ingenious fire ladder and escape. It differs from the Scott Uda ladder now in use by the New York Fire Department in that it elevates perpendicularly and the men and hose can be simultaneously lifted. The model is made of wood, brass and iron from the old Harmony Engine, of Philadelphia, sold in 1839 to the town of Milford.—*Philadelphia Times.*

When a youny man sits down on a slippery pavement with such violence as to barely escape swallowing the roof of his mouth, there is nothing that will so powerfully prompt him to give indications of having done it on purpose, as the satisfaction depicted in the sweet face at the window opposite.

Father Bollig, the new custodian of the Vatican Basilica at Rome, is said to be the master of fifty-two languages

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

The annual message of Governor Hartranft is a brief document, entirely devoted to State affairs, and free from recommendations of a novel or important character.

FINANCES OF THE STATE.

The receipts of the State Treasury during the fiscal year ending November 1, 1876, amounted to $6,078,890 and the expenditures $6,087,100; but there was a balance on hand at the commencement of the year of $983,207, and a balance at the close $984,997. In other words the receipts came within $8,210 of meeting the expenditures. The State debt was reduced during the year $254,187, leaving an outstanding debt of $22,978,950, or deducting the sinking funds assets amounting to $9,054,910, a net total indebtedness unprovided for of $13,924,039.

In the next five years, commencing in February, 1877, the Governor says about twelve millions of the State loans become payable. On this subject the Governor says:

To pay the same would take an annual payment of nearly two and a half millions of dollars. This is not practicable nor desirable. I, therefore, recommend that a new loan be authorized, at a rate of interest not exceeding five per centum, redeemable in fifteen years and payable in thirty years, for such amount as may be deemed in excess of reasonable reduction of the public debt for the next five years. A new five per centum loan would be taken promptly at a premium and a large amount of interest saved. The desirability of such investment may enable the loan to be placed at even a lower rate of interest. The loans of the State would then successively become payable during the next thirty years, and the Sinking Fund Commissioners could always redeem, annually, the amount required by the Constitution, or more, if necessary, at par, and would not be forced to go into the market and purchase at a premium.

The estimated receipts of the sinking fund during the year 1877 show that over a million and a half dollars will be applicable for the redemption of the public debt during the fiscal year.

FALLING OFF IN REVENUES.

The revenues of the State being mainly derived from the profits of corporations and business, it is estimated the receipts of the general fund for the current fiscal year will fall below those of last year $780,591. The Governor estimates that there can be a reduction in expenditures of $500,000, leaving $280,591 to be provided for. As to how this deficiency can be made up, the Executive says:

The deficiency can probably be supplied without additional taxation, by strengthening the hands of the financial officers of the State and a rigid enforcement of the tax laws. The present system of assessment and collection of mercantile and tavern licenses is expensive and inefficient. Sometimes there are no assessments, and when assessments are made there are no collections and when collections are made the money is slow in reaching the Treasury. The whole subject of mercantile and tavern licenses, in the manner of assessment, collection and publication ought to be revised. By avoiding unnecessary expense and making the officers of the State responsible for the execution of the law, through their own appointed agents, the returns from this source may be largely increased. With this increased revenue, I feel satisfied the general expenses of the Government can be met without resorting to additional taxation.

The Governor advises a revision of the tax laws, so that the stock of all corporations paying less than six per cent. shall be appraised instead of taxing their dividends. He also favors a reduction of the tax on the capital stock of dividend paying railroad corporation, and the imposition of a gross receipt tax equal to such reduction. On this point he says:

Some of the wealthier railroad enterprises of the State are now paying little or no dividends, and therefore very little tax for the large amount of property represented. The non-productive, as well as the productive, property of individuals is equally assessed in proportion to its value. While it is not pretended to apply the same rule strictly to railroad property on account of its great advantages and benefits to the public, yet I believe the mode of assessments should be so changed as not to give unprofitable railroad property almost total exemption from taxation.

The tax on railroad corporations now amounts to nine-tenths of one mill for each one per centum of dividends declared. The Governor would reduce this tax to five-tenths of a mill.

TILDEN TO BE TALKED OUT OF TIME, AND A NEW ELECTION TO BE HELD.

Washington special to New York Tribune:

Just now the favorite solution of the Presidential complication is to hold a new election next fall, and to allow the President of the Senate, whoever he may be after the 4th of March, to administer the office and interim. This is to be brought about, according to the gossip of the lobbies and cloak rooms at the Capitol, by the Democrats in the Senate debating the questions arising in the progress of the count until the clock strikes the hour of noon on March 3, when it is claimed the whole operation of counting the votes necessarily ceases. Then the Senate is to proceed at once to swear in its new members and elect a presiding officer. By the time this is accomplished a message will be received from the Secretary of State announcing that there is a vacancy in the office of President of the United States. The newly-elected President of the Senate will take the oath of office before the Chief Justice, who will of course be in waiting with his gown on, and he will then jump into a carriage; drive to the White House and set the wheels of government in motion.

PROBABLY AN AGREEMENT ON THE MANNER OF DECLARING WHO IS ELECTED.

Washington, Jan. 2.—There is to be a meeting of the House Committee on Counting the Electoral Votes to-morrow. Several Democratic members of the committee have expressed their willingness to accept the propositions contained to Senator Morton's bill of last session, with an additional section to obviate the difficulty arising in case the two Houses acting in their separate capacities do not concur in a decision. The section proposed would apply especially to the question arising as to which is the proper return. In case two returns from one State are received by the President of the Senate, if one House should agree to receive one set of electoral votes and the other House the other, as might be the case with the Oregon electoral returns, it is suggested that the subject brought up in the joint session of the two Houses, the question of admissibility being put first as to one return and then as to the other, the result being determined by a majority of the members of the joint meeting. It is argued that the proper and only rule upon which the two Houses should act is, that where there is only one electoral vote or one set of electoral votes, the authenticity of which is doubted, the concurrence of both Houses should be necessary to decide the unauthentic return, and where there are two sets of votes there should be a concurrence of the two Houses as to which one shall be rejected, and in case such concurrence cannot be had a majority of the two Houses in joint session should determine which should be admitted. It is said that a majority of the House committee, including at least one Republican, are satisfied with the agreement, which has about been reached in the Senate Committee, embodying as it does the most essential points of Senator Morton's bill.

FLORIDA.

INAUGURATION OF GOVERNOR DREW.

The Oath Administered by the Chief Justice—Many Republicans take Part in the Exercises—Not the Least Disaffection Visible.

New York, January 3.—A Herald special from Tallahassee states that the inauguration of Governor Drew took place about 12 M. yesterday. The oath of office was administered by Chief Justice Randall. The address was short and very conciliatory. It guaranteed full concession and protection in the enjoyment of all rights and privileges under the Constitution and laws of the United States to the freedmen. A great many colored people took part in the inauguration and but few Republicans were absent. Nearly, if not all of Gov. Stearns' cabinet officers were present. Gov. Stearns himself did not attend. The oath was administered to the Lieutenant Governor also by the Chief Justice. The Legislature is organized in both branches, and both are Democratic.

The people of Florida have been granted grudgingly the State administration of their unmistakable choice, whether they are to be allowed to bear a due part in the election of a President remains to be seen. When the Republican Returning Board, on compulsion of a Republican Court, has to give up the State officials and Congressmen claimed but a few days before it is reasonable to conclude that its claim of the electors was not better founded, and will also have to be abandoned.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF ALL THE STATES FOR PRESIDENT.

Tilden.	4,282,159
Hayes.	4,029,684
Cooper.	80,792
Smith.	10,055
Scattering.	2,791
Tilden Over Hayes.	252,475
Tilden Over All.	158,827

Tilden is elected and he will take his seat—the attempt to steal the presidency from him is fast breaking down to the everlasting shame of radicalism

Later.—The House Committee in Florida, 3 democrats and 2 republicans, are unanimous in their opinion that Tilden carried the state. This alone knocks the conspiracy, and Tilden gets the chair.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT'S TROUBLES.

A Brother of his Late Affianced Gives him a Black Eye—a Great Sensation in Uppertendom.

[N. Y. World, Jan. 4.]

A very disagreeable incident yesterday disturbed the usually tranquil current of life in the Fifth avenue, near the Union Club. Mr. Frederick May, a young gentleman well known in this city, had taken up a station on the sidewalk outside the club and was observed after a little to be evidently waiting for the exit of some one from that establishment. The attention of Mr. James Gordon Bennet, proprietor of the New York Herald, who was then lunching within the club, with his sleigh in waiting at the door, having been called to this fact, Mr. Bennett put on his greatcoat and immediately went out. Mr. May at once accosted him, and some words passed between them, Mr. Bennett apparently attempting to quiet his interlocutor, when Mr. May suddenly seized him by the front of the coat, and drawing what appeared to be a cowhide, struck him violently over the back. Mr. Bennett is a well-knit, muscular man but his assailant is considerably over six feet in height and a well-known athlete, and as it was evident that Mr. Bennett for some reason desired to avoid using violence with him, the latter received several severe blows, one of which cut him across the face, and wounded him severely. The struggle lasted scarcely so long as this recital requires in the writing, but Mr. Bennett was distinctly heard to say, in a contemptuous, bitter tone: "Why don't you kill me at once?" No weapons, however, were drawn on either side. The cowhide was either taken away by Mr. Bennett or dropped by Mr. May, and the combatants closed, Mr. Bennett being thrown and falling in the snow which blocked the street. By this time Mr. William P. Douglas and Mr. John Heckscher, who were in the club, came out, and, with some difficulty, separated the two. Mr. Bennett was led by them into the club and shortly afterwards drove home in his sleigh, Mr. May immediately afterwards walking away.

Such is the story as told by eye-witnessess. Of course, rumor was at once on the alert with inventions as to the origin of so unusual a scene. It has been known for some time that an engagement of marriage existed between Mr. Bennett and Miss Carrie May, a sister of Mr. Frederick May. But, though it has been whispered for some time past that this engagement either had been or soon would be broken off, it was so obviously improbable that any man would wilfully draw public attention to the personal affairs of a young lady by a street encounter, that some more becoming cause for the difficulty had to be supposed: and upon inquiry among the friends of the father of *Mr. May*, Dr. William *May* of No. 44 West Nineteenth street, our reporters were informed that on Tuesday night *Mr.* Bennett called at the house and had a most unpleasant altercation with Dr. *May*, in the course of which he used language which *Mr.* Frederick *May*, on hearing of it yesterday morning, felt bound to resent, as he did.

Dr. William *May* is a brother of Col. Charles *May*, a heroe of the Mexican war, who married a *Miss* Law, of this city, resided here long at the New York Hotel, and died here as Superintendent the Eighth Avenue Railway. He was also a brother of a *Mrs.* Oelrichs of this city. The family are Baltimoreans by origin, and are well and widely connected. One of Dr. William *May's* daughters, *Miss* Edith *May*, it will be remembered was rescued from the disaster of the yacht *Mohawk* last summer, in which Commodore Garner and his wife so unhappily perished.

Mr. Frederick *May*, the assailant in yesterday's encounter, is about twenty-four years old, and is connected with a large dry goods house down town. Another brother Dr. William *May*, jr., is a practicing physician in this city.

A DUEL.

New York, January 7.—There is no longer reason to doubt that *Mr.* James Gordon Bennett and *Mr.* Fred *May* have gone to fight a duel. *Mr.* Bennett left town on Thursday morning and *Mr. May* on Friday night. Bennett was accompanied by an intimate friend and *May* by his cousin from Baltimore. The general belief is that the place of meeting will be somewhere in Canada near the Vermont line. *May* took the *Montreal* train, and as Bennett has been traced no further than Springfield it supposed he went north from there. Nobody in the city to-night doubts that a duel will take place in twenty-four hours, if indeed, it has not already been fought.

Later.—Later intelligence says that the duel was fought in Delaware, near Slaughter Station, on 8, and that May was wounded and Bennett had returned to Philadelphia unharmed.

THE BURNING MINE.

A VOLCANO IN PENNSYLNANIA.

Flames Bursting out of the Earth—Thousands of Dollars Damage and Hundreds of Men out of Work—the Fire Still Burning.

Harrisburg, Jan. 3.

Special dispatch to the Times.—The fire which broke out in the Lykens Valley Mines about 2 o'clock Monday afternoon is said to have originated through the carelessness of one of the miners, who threw a spark from a lamp he was trimming aside carelessly. In less than eight hours the fire had spread over an area of over five hundred yards in the shaft, which was speedily filled with fire, gas and smoke, and suffocating eighty or eighty-five valuable mules before they could be rescued. Adjoining the burning mine and directly connected with it is an abandoned slope, which has always contained more or less quantities of strong gas. This matter led the flames of the first mine and caused them to spread with fearful velocity in every direction, till up to this hour, 11, p. m., it is safe to say about two and a quarter miles of subterranean fire is raging. Operations have been suspended altogether, the miners and other employees fleeing in horror from the shafts.

The Mountain a Crater.

Over and above this burning mass the earth is opening in long seams, crumbling and forming immense pits, from which smoke and steam and sulphurous gases issue as from the crater of a volcano. The men employed to combat the destructive element are endeavoring, but vainly, it seems, to confine the flames and keep them below water level, and for this purpose the channel of Bear Creek, a considerable stream, has been directed into the burning mine, so far with little apparent effect. Men versed in the topography of the mines contend that the underground conflagration cannot be got under; that it must be permitted to rage until its fury exhausted for want of fuel.

A Panic Prevailing.

A regular panic exists among the business men and coal operators and the eight hundred miners that will be thrown out of work. Like most other calamities, the loss will fall most heavily on those who cannot well bear it. The fact that so many men, heads of families, are thrown out of employment in midwinter is truly lamentable. About seventy-five per cent. of the property owned at the village of Wiconisco and Lykens is owned by workingmen, employees of these mines for years, but many have nothing to sustain themselves and families but their daily labor.

Harrisburg to the Rescue.

A private telegram, received here at 7.30, p. m., reports the fire still raging, here being no way to get at it. The Short Mountain slope is burning fiercely, and the slope house has been cut off to save the valuable machinery. The Lykens Valley has been treated the same way. The only way now thought of is to utilize the waters of Bear Creek. The Paxton steam fire engine of Harrisburg arrived with two hose carriages at 6 p. m., and arrangements have been made to operate the steamers forthwith. This morning a crowd of miners came down through the old and abandoned level from Big Lick Colliery, three miles distant, and reached the inside stables. They found the mules alive, but could not reach the outside stables. The loss is immense, but cannot now be estimated. It is alleged that it will require a year to repair damages. A prominent citizen of Harrisburg, largely interested in the mines proceeded to Philadelphia this afternoon to purchase a large supply of hose, which is to be shipped to Lykens immediately.

HORSE THIEF SHOT.—We learn that on Thursday night of last week, says the Mifflinburg Telegraph, Mr. Ritter, one of the two sons of Mr. Wm. Ritter, residing on a farm of the latter in White Deer twp, was awakened by the barking of his dog. He arose, and taking a double barreled gun proceeded to see what was wrong. He saw the dog was barking at the door of the barn and that the barn door was open. In a few moments a man hurriedly came out of the door and attempted to escape. While jumping the fence Mr. Ritter fired at him, but he did not follow at once as he thought there was another in the stable. Calling his brother, they both then made a thorough examination. The best horse in the stable was found bridled and ready to be driven away. On the fence there were bloody marks and across the field to the main road there was blood, which showed that the thief had been wounded. The track was lost at the road which proved there was a buggy or some conveyance in which the party escaped. Since then nothing further has been heard of the scoundrel.

Daniel Smith the torpedo man who was blown to atoms at Petrolia, a few days since, carried a $400 gold watch. The main spring is all that has been found. Not a splinter of the wagon has been discovered. Only about fifteen pounds of the remains of Smith and his partner Humphreys could be found on which to hold an inquest.

The Schuylkill region has mined and shipped 5,487,386 tons of coal this year as against 5,090,849 tons in 1875, the coal going over the Reading main line and Shamokin and Lykens valley roads.

A VALUABLE REMEDY.—The small pox has made its appearance in some of the neighboring counties. Whether we shall escape its ravages cannot be predicted but it is to be hoped we may. However, as everything calculated to relieve people of its dreadful consequences and to mitigate its evils, is of importance to the people generally, we give the following from an exchange: "A great discovery is reported to have been made by a surgeon of the English army in China to prevent pitting or making the face. The mode of treatment is as follows: When in small pox the preceding fever is at its height, and just before the eruption appears, the chest is thoroughly rubbed with croton oil and Tarter emetic ointment. This causes the whole of the eruption to appear on that part of the body to the relief of the rest. It also secures a full and complete eruption, and thus prevent the disease from attacking the internal organs. This is said to be now the established mode of treatment in the English army in China, by general orders, and is regarded as perfectly effectual."

The sliding scale of wages as at present agreed upon is to be continued in the Schuylkill coal region for 1877.

A contract has been let for the grading of the Sandy Run branch of the Broad Top railroad in Huntingdon county.

On Tudsday evening of last week a dwelling house about three miles south of Broad Top City, was destroyed by fire, burning four children from three to nine years of age. The mother, Mrs. McGowan, was away at a neighbor's helping to butcher, and the husband after kindling a large fire and putting the children to bed went after her.

New York, December 21.—Twenty-eight men in all were lost by the wreck of the ship Cicassian, sixteen of them were wreckers and the remainder belonged to the crew of the ship, including the captain.

A compromise is likely to be effected with the Tweed ring suits by the return of Peter B. Sweeny who is to be granted immunity from prosecution on his returning a stated sum. He is expected to arrive in New York within a week. A like compromise is talked of with all the ring thieves.

A beer cask burst in Toledo and killed two men.

The fashionable theatre of Boston, the Globe, is closed on account of bad business.

Parson Brownlow comes out of obscurity to consign "the corpse of the hell-deserving Democracy to cremation."

GOD'S TERRIBLE JUDGMENTS.

Dr. Hall's Vivid Picture of One of the Phases of Modern Society.

Dr. John Hall, in his sermon said it was absurd to think that the Hebrew writers of the Bible would have recorded such miracles and "terrible doings" by God alluded to in the text and have invited the people of the nation to accept and believe that record if it had not been well authenticated. He spoke of some of the most wonderful and important miracles, such as the passage of the Hebrew hosts through the Red Sea, and inferred that if the account of those "terrible doings" were mere fiction the deception would have been soon found out. He never thought of the Pilgrims and their landing in this country without comparing the event with the flight of the Hebrews. These English pilgrims were called the Modern Joshuas, who came to this country not to search for wealth in glittering mines or enrich themselves by commerce with the rest of the world. They came to find a secure abiding-place for the faith they professed. He asked if the wooden idols of the aboriginal Indians were any better than the graved images of the Amorites, and claimed that the occupation of this continent by a Christian race was in accordance with the divine plan, as was also the holding of India by the British crown. God's doings with the children of men were terrible indeed, as ample testimony proved. Ancient Rome was buried beneath the deposit of centuries; Spain once proud, had been humbled in the very dust. Probably the conflagrations that destroyed so large a part of the beautiful city of Paris a few years ago were the result of the same determination to punish with terrible judgments the repeated offenses of mankind against God. There were only a few instances. If one looked around he would see a barbarous gloom setting over many of the States and nations of the world. Would America learn the terrible lesson taught by those judgments? God had punished this nation terribly once. He may speak in his wrath again. But if it were necessary to punish for a third time we might be sure that the vengeful bolts of destruction would not be long in coming. The church had never been successful in its work except when it went upon the theory that the judgments of God were terrible. This was the belief of the ancient Church of Augustine and Chrysostom, of Jerome and the other fathers. It was also the belief of the more modern Church of Wurtemburg and Geneva, and it was the belief of all clear, candid and Christian observers and thinkers of to day. After speaking at length upon the glory and majesty of God, and his terrible judgments, Dr. Hall spoke of the state of modern society and said: How often do we see young women in the flush of youth and health, flaunting their charms before admirers and making boasts of their success. Their conduct is such as to make honorable men blush and modest women turn away with horror. They push female honor and modesty aside, and during their brief day they hold an almost undisputed sway. They throw away eternal life and peace for the pleasures of the hour. We clergymen sometimes see sights that would horrify the world, could the public eye behold the misery and wretchedness which these poor misguided creatures bring upon themselves. Their youth and beauty prematurely lost by riot and dissipation, they are abandoned by their victims. They are in their homes of abject misery, striving to stimulate by use of strong drink the spirit of joy and gayety long since lost forever. There they are with their gaunt cheeks, trembling nerves and withered limbs, clothed in rags and starving by degrees till they reach the final step often takes them out of the world.

In his prayer before the pastor asked that the rulers of the nation might be endowed with wisdom and a desire for just and honest government, and that the country might be spared the evils which seemed to threaten it.

The Lungs.

CONSUMPTION!

This distressing and dangerous complaint and its premonitory symptoms, neglected cough, night sweats, horseness, wasting flesh fever—permanently cured by "Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry."

BRONCHITIS—A premonitor of Pulmonary Consumption, is characterized by catarrh, or inflamation of the mucus membrane of the air passages, with cough and expectoration, short breath, hoarseness, pains in the chest. For all Bronchial affections, sore throat, loss of voice, coughs,

Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry

is a sovereign remedy.

Hemorrhage, or Spitting of Blood, may proceed from the larynx, trachia, bronchia or lungs, and arises from various causes, as undue physical exertion, plethora, or fullness of the vessels, weak lungs, overstraining of the voice, suppressed evacuation, obstruction of the spleen or liver, &c.

Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry

strikes at the root of disease by purifying the blood, restoring the liver and kidneys to healthy action, invigorating the nervous system.

The only standard remedy for hemorrage, bronchial and all pulmonary complaints. Consumptives, or those predisposed to weak lungs, should not fail to use this great vegetable remedy.

Its marvelous power, not only over consumption, but over every chronic disease where a gradual alterative action is needed. Under its use the cough is loosened, night sweats diminished, the pain subsides, the pulse returns to its natural standard, the stomach is improved in its power to digest and assimilate the food, and every organ has a purer and better quality of blood supplied to it, out of which recreative and plastic material is made.

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DR. SWAYNE & SON,

33 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia.

Sold by all Prominent Druggists.

ITCHING PILES!

PILES, PILES, ITCHING PILES,

Positively cured by the use of

SWAINE'S OINTMENT.

Home Testimony.

I was sorely afflicted with one of the most distressing of all diseases Pruritus or Prurige, or more commonly known as Itching Piles. The itching at times was almost intolerable, increased by scratching, and not unfrequently become sore. I bought a box of "Swayne's Ointment;" the same gave quick relief, and in a short time made a perfect cure. I can now sleep undisturbed, and I would advise all who are suffering with this distressing complaint to procure "Swayne's Ointment" at once. I had tried prescriptions almost innumerable, without finding any permanent relief. JOS. W. CLIFTON,

(Firm of Roedel & Christ,)

Boot and Shoe House, 344 North Second St., Philadelphia.

SKIN DISEASES.

Swayne's All-healing Ointment is also a specific for Tetter, Itch, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Erysipelas, Barber's Itch, Blotches, all Scaly, Crusty, Cutaneous Eruptions. Perfectly safe and harmless even on the most tender infant. Price, 50 cents. Sent by mail to any address on receipt of price.

Sold by all Leading Druggists.

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330 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

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Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers

SWAYNE'S PANACEA

Celebrated all over the world for its remarkable cures of Scrofula, Mercurial and Syphilitic Complaints, and in cases where Syphilitic virus of the parent, causes a development of Syphillis or Scrofula in the child, nothing has ever proved so effectual in completely eradicating every vestige of these dangerous complaints, and all diseases arising from

Impurity of The Blood.

Describe symptoms in all communications, and address letters to Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia. No Charge for advice. Sent by express to any address.

LIFE, Growth, Beauty, LONDON HAIR COLOR RESTORER.

A Scientific Vegetable Preparation of Rare Ingredients.

☞ Cultivate your hair.☜

London Glossy, Luxuriant Hair is one of the greatest of all personal Charms.	Hair Restorer
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All that art can accomplish in beautifying, strengthening, thickening and adorning the hair is effected by using "London Hair Color Restorer." It stimulates and forces a growth; if gray restores its natural color and renders it silky and beautiful; cures dandruff; keeps the scalp clean cool and healthy. Price 75 cents. All druggists and dealers sell it.

Principal depot for the United States, 330 North Sixth street, above Vine, Philadelphia.

—We would esteem it an especial favor if every friend of the Reporter would send us the name of at least one subscriber, with the Cash—for three months, 50 cents; six months $1.00, and one year $2. Reader, won't you try and do us this little favor, and will repay you by improving the Reporter. Send us the names of six new subscribers, with the Cash, and we will send you the Reporter one year free.

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DRUGGISTS

No 6 Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte, Pa

Dealers in Drugs, Chemicals Perfumery, Fancy Goods &c. &c.

Pure Wines and Liquors for medicinal purposes always kept. may 31 '72

BUY YOUR DRUGS FROM RANKIN'S

Drug Store,

(NEXT DOOR TO THE DESCHNER GUN STORE.)

FRESH AND CHEAP.

Apr 22

J. S. MILLER.

Fashionable Tailor.

AARONSBURG.

Having opened rooms opposite the Reformed parsonage building he is prepared to manufacture all kinds of men's and boy's garments, according to the latest styles, and upon shortest notice, and all work warranted to render satisfaction. Cutting and repairing done. 16nov 1m.

MARKET

Report Of Prices

OF

F. G. FRANCISCUS,

LEWISTOWN, PA.,

FOR CASH.

Turpentine, 40 cts.
Linseed Oil, 62 cts.
White Lead, $10.50.
Nails, $3.25 per keg.
Bar Iron, 2½ cts.
COOKING STOVES, 7 in., $16.00; 8 in, $21.00; 9 in., $25.00.
ROOM STOVES, BEST ANTI-CLINKERS, PATENT FLUES, 10 in., $10.00; 11 in., $12.00; 12 in., $15.000.
ROOM COAL STOVES, $4 to $10.00.
Galvanized Coal Buckets, 50 cts.
Galvanized Coal Shovels, 10 cts.
Fire Brick, 75 cts.
Coal Grates, $1.00.

Always for sale the best and Cheapest Cooking and Room Stoves in the Market.

F. G. FRANCISCUS.

Lewistown, Sept. 20. 1876. sept 28.

BRICK FOR SALE.—First class brick will be kept on hand for sale by J. O. Deininger at Zerbe's Centre Hall brick yards. These brick are offered so low that it will pay persons at a distance to come here for them.

Intending to continue in the manufacture of brick they will be kept constantly on hand, and fair inducements offered to purchasers.

17 aug tf H. E. ZERBE.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Henry Duck, late of Gregg township, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said decedent are request ed to make immediate payment, and persons having claims against the estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JAS. DUCK,
MICH. DUCK,
H. E. ZERBE,
Administrators.

30 no; 6t

New FIRM—New Enterprise—NEW GOODS.

IsaacD. Boyer

(SUCCESSOR TO B. F. PHILIPS.)

AARONSBURG, PA.

We have just returned from the Eastern Cities, where we purchased at CASH PRICES, a full line of

DRY GOODS, BOOTS & SHOES,
NOTIONS, QUEENSWARE,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE,
WILLOW WARE,
and a general variety of MERCHANDISE.

We do not deem it necessary to state prices here, but invite you to come and see us and we will convince you that we have as fine a lot of goods and sell as cheap as any house in Centre county. nov 16y

-GRAIN ELEVATOR-

SHORTLIDGE & CO,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Have erected a new GRAIN ELEVATOR on their Coal Yard and are buying grain

AT THE HIGHEST PRICES,

in cash on delivery, for

WHEAT, CORN, RYE, OATS, CLOVER SEED &C.,

Unloading is done more easily and more promptly than any