The Centre Reporter.

FRED. KURTZ.....EDITOR.

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CENTRE HALL, Pa., Feb. 8, 1877.

Grant recently vetoed the bill reducing the president's salary down to the old sum of $25,000. The present congress again has the matter in hand, and we observe that the House Committee on Appropriations in the Legislative and Executive Appropriation bill only provide $25,000 for the salary of the President, and accompany it with a provision repealing the section of the Revised Statutes which increased the salary to $50,000. It will be remembered that the Senate at this session failed to pass over the veto of President Grant the bill restoring the salary to the old figure, and although it passed both houses by a majority, it is likely that the provision as it stands now in the Appropriation bill will be agreed to, and the next President will have to be content with $25,000 per annum.

The republican national committee engaged as their leading counsel before the electoral commission Wm. M. Evarts and E. W. Stoughton, of New York, and Stanley Matthews and S. S. Shellabarger of Ohio. They are authorized to associate with themselves any others they may desire who are familiar with the Louisiana and Florida case.

The democrats have as counsel Lyman Trumbull, of Illinois; Matt. H. Carpenter, of Wisconsin; Jeremiah Black, of Pennsylvania, and Ashabel Green, of New Jersey.

The revenue thieves have not quit their business yet—probably from the encouragement afforded by the pardon of the whisky ringsters. The Boston Journal of 30 ult., says treasury agents have worked up a case which will bring before the United States court one of the largest manufacturing companies of the state. The National Tube works is charged with receiving from the government over $100,000 drawback on exported goods on the plea that they were manufacturers of imported iron on which duty had been paid, whereas they were manufacturers wholly of American iron. Suits are to be begun at once for the amounts of the drawback and penalties which will increase the claim of the government to $500,000.

There is a plan on foot to devide California and form a new state. The Pacific coast politicians at Washington say that a project will soon be agitated for dividing California and making a new State out of the southern portion, together with the western part of the Territory of Arizona. The boundary line between the old and the new State would run directly eastward from Point Conception, and the capital of the latter would probably be Los Angeles. It is urged in support of this project that the interests of Southern California are separate and diverse from those which center at San Francisco and Sacramento, and that as the southern section develops in population and wealth, as it will rapidly do as soon as it has railroad communication with the East, it will demand a distinct political existence.

Frysinger, of the Lewistown Gazette, was *thoroaded* by the band and now thinks it "cant be beat in a horn." We know Frysinger can't be beat for taking a horn.

Lunatics like children often are much given to imitation, and that of the most serious kind. We see in an exchange that a lunatic did his best to wreck a train at Waverley, on the Erie Railway, Saturday night 27 ult. About three-quarters of a mile east of the town there is a bridge over a creek, and a few rods further on there is a switch. He forced open the switch by breaking the lock, pried the rails out of place, and left large spikes standing upright. The locomotive, baggage car, smoking car, and some of the passenger coaches left the track, but remained upon the embankment, which is about 40 feet high. Investigation showed that other obstructions had been placed upon the track further along. Five persons were arrested on suspicion, and among them was a young man named Samuel J. Bailey, about 19 years old, who confessed his guilt. He had lost his reason through religious excitement. He said that he had been reading about the late P. P. Bliss and the Ashtabula Railroad calamity, and he had a great desire to witness a similar disaster. To gratify himself, therefore he had destroyed the switch, and placed other obstructions upon the track, and then seated himself upon a freight car to enjoy the scene.

Some one has sent us a copy of the Clarion Republican with the article below marked. As some of our readers have oil interests in Clarion, we copy the article.

The Southern Oil Belt.—Operators are now seeking for the apparently lost oil belt, traces of which are not at any great distance from Elk City. Many of the practical one's think it will be found to run south of Clarion. Good reasons exist why the belt runs in that direction the principal of which is that all other directions have been tested, and only dry holes met with. The southern direction remains yet to be tested. If successful, this belt would open up a large extent of new territory, of which our town would be the centre. McLaughlin & Co. who drilled the well recently finished near town, are not satisfied, and if the land owners hereabouts will give them a reasonable show, they will have another well ready to drill by April 1st. The Piney Coal and Oil Company is composed of eastern capitalists, with abundant means. It is strange that they do not make some show toward its development for oil. Their land it is stated is about the centre of the belt so far as traced, and the indications are fair that oil exists in that locality. It is a matter of importance to the owners that their best interests in that locality should be promptly looked after. To make the necessary test will cost but a trifle, while the results that would most likely follow will be to open up a large tract of productive oil territory, besides their own enrichment. Considerable interest is being manifested by operators, and lands are being leased in that direction. It is not improbable that a large development will take place on this southern oil belt during the coming season. We trust the company indicated will make some move to test their land, and be among the first to reap the advantages that it seems are bound to ensure from the developments that would follow such a movement.

Well, Washington is a bad place after all—saying nothing about the Babcocks, Belknaps, Chandlers, and Shepherds, we have the report of Mr. Gatchell, the new Superintendent of Police who reported to the Police Board the other day that he had found seventeen suspected gambling houses, seventy-one houses of ill fame, a hundred and seventy-six places where liquor is sold without a license and twenty-five assignation houses. He has expressed his determination to rid the city of these places, and will commence movements in this direction immediately.

Busted life insurance companies are getting to be the order of the day now, it seems. Quite a number of these institutions have failed in the last few years. Now comes the New Jersey Life, which Secretary of State Kilsey reports is over $400,000 short and has applied to Chancellor Runyan to close up and appoint a receiver. Secretary Kilsey does not recognize the transfer to the National Capital life insurance company which is not recognized in New Jersey, and will proceed under state laws the same as if the transfer had not been made.

LEGISLATIVE.

Local option bills are before the Legislature. Also a bill to submit to a vote of the people the removal of the capital to Philadelphia. A big boom fight is in prospect—an effort is being made to have the Williamsport boom removed to Lock Haven.

The House on 30, indefinitely postponed the capital removal bill, by a vote of 128 to 58.

Mr. Mitchell has introduced a bill in the legislature to prevent changes in school books more than once in six years. No measure of relief will be hailed with more satisfaction than a law of this kind as there has been great abuse and imposition upon the people in the frequent changes of books, which is money uselessly taken out of the people's pockets, and a matter of speculation with book publishers.

The legislative expenses this year will be about $100,000 less than last owing to the fact that the session will not be extended beyond 100 days, the attorney general's opinion that members are not entitled to extra pay having made a protracted session improbable.

Representative Sherwood, of Northumberland county, has introduced a bill in the house reducing the compensation of members of the legislature from $1,000 to $700. The bill also makes reductions in the salaries of employees—in those of the chief clerks, $800 and resident clerk, $500. Transcribing clerks are allowed $600 in the bill and pasters and folders $500.

Rhode Island goes in for mixture. The house of representatives repealed the clause of the general statutes prohibiting the inter-marriage of whites and blacks. When the roll was called there were 30 yeas and 30 nays. The speaker voted in the affirmative.

Alexander H. Stevens is getting better.

During the recess of the electoral tribunal a request was sent to the house Florida committee for fifty copies of their report and testimony in the Florida case. The inference is that the commission intends to go behind the returns and examine into the whole Florida case. The democrats regard this as favorable for Tilden.

The President has sent in a special message in favor of specie resumption.

The state legislature has not yet passed a single bill. A resolution to adjourn March 15 passed. Since they are to have no extra pay for long sessions they know how to make them short.

On the 4th page we print the full text of the Electoral bill.

THE COMMISSION COMPLETE.

The Arbitration Commission to decide the disputed electoral votes was completed on 31. The House and Senate elected the caucus nominations of the two parties, and the four Supreme Judges named Justice Joseph P. Bradley, of New Jersey, as the fifth Judge. The Commission therefore stands as follows.

President of the Commission.—Nathan Clifford, Maine.

Stephen J. Field, California.
Samuel F. Miller, Iowa.
William Strong, Pennsylvania.
Joseph P. Bradley, New Jersey.

SENATORS.

George F. Edmunds, Rep., Vermont.
Oliver P. Morton, Rep., Indiana.
F.-T. Frelinghuysen, Rep., N. J.
A. G. Thurman, Dem., Ohio.
Thos. F. Bayard, Dem., Delaware.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Henry B. Payne, Dem., Ohio.
Eppa Hunton, Dem., Virginia.
Josiah G. Abbott, Dem., Mass.
James A. Garfield, Rep., Ohio.
George F. Hoar, Rep., Mass.

These names are all tolerably well known to the people. Justice Clifford, the President of the Commission, is the only Judge on it appointed by a Democratic President. Judges Miller and Field were appointed by Mr. Lincoln, and Judges Strong and Bradley by President Grant. Judge Bradley, selected as the fifth representative of the Supreme Court, is a native of New York, sixty-four years of age, and all his life a resident, and from 1840 until his elevation to the Supreme Bench in 1870, a leading lawyer of Newark, New Jersey. Of the political opinions or sympathies of the judges there are many surmises, but nothing positively is known. The Senators on the Commission are familiar names, and nothing need be said of them. Of the Representatives, Mr. Payne is a large manufacturer of Cleveland, and a man of sterling worth and abilities. Mr. Hunton, of Virginia represents the north district of that State, embracing the northern counties nor Washington; he has achieved eminence as a lawyer during his Congressional service. Judge Abbott is a Boston lawyer of high standing. Messrs. Hoar and Garfield, the Republican representatives, are well known.

The Senate elected its Commissioners by a unanimous vote, every member but seven being present. In the House there was some "cutting," the vote standing Payne 263, Hunton 259, Abbott 262, Garfield 238, Hoar 261, with a few scattering votes by members who refused to accept Garfield. The Commission is generally acceptable to all parties the only objections being to Garfield and Morton, who were loud in their denunciation of the law under which they are to act, as unconstitutional. Just how they can reconcile it with their bitter partizanship, to act in good faith, has not been discovered. The oath or affirmation required to be taken by each member of the Commission is as follows:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm as the case may be) that I will impartially examine and consider all questions submitted to the Commission of which I am a member and a true judgment give thereon, agreeably to the Constitution and laws, so help me God.

The five Supreme Judges first selected Justice Davis as the fifth Judge on the Arbitration Commission, and on his peremptory declination, chose Justice Bradley.

The Kansas Legislature elected Colonel Plumb to the United States Senate for six years, from the fourth of March next, to take the place of Governor Harvey. Plumb is not known to fame east of the Mississippi. He is a printer and formerly published the Emporia (Kansas) News.

Prof. Fawcett, the brilliant blind man an Parliament, appears to be the possessor of thorough good sense. In a clever speech the other day he said: "What is the picture that India exhibited last week? At Delhi, wasteful extravagance useless glitter, meretricious show; at the same time, in two of the greatest provinces of India, hundreds and thousands of people suffering all the horrors of famine, and in another part of India 250,000 people in a single hour drowned in their beds at night, and the homes of 500,000 people and everything which they possessed in the world, swept away. Well, it seems to me this was not the time when England should have sanctioned a costly and useless extravagance."

COUNTING THE VOTE.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS IN JOINT SESSION.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE TRIPARTITE COMMISSION.

JOINT SESSION OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE.

Washington, February 1.—The galleries and corridors of the senate and the other approaches to the capitol are thronged, to-day with persons, who being unprovided with tickets, are unable to gain admittance to the southern end of the building. A large number of distinguished personages are on the floor of the house to witness the proceedings in regard to counting the electoral votes.

Two minutes past one, the speaker announced the arrival of the senate. The president of the senate then made a formal announcement of the subject matter in hand.

A box containing the certificates was then brought and the president of the senate took therefrom the certificate from the state of Alabama, and handed it to the tellers, who read it in extenso the result being that Samuel J. Tilden and Thomas A. Hendricks had received ten electoral votes from the state. It was then agreed that the duplicate certificate received by mail should be placed in the hands of another teller, who should look over it while the original one was being read. The presiding officer then said: "Are there any objections to the certificate from the state of Alabama? [After a pause.] The chair hears none. The votes of the state of Alabama will be counted. One of the tellers will announce the vote so that there will be no mistake." The result was announced by Mr. Cook, of Georgia. The same ceremonial was observed in reference to the next state, Arkansas, six votes being cast by that state for Tilden and Hendricks.

States were then counted in the following order: California, Hayes and Wheeler, 6; Colorado, Hayes and Wheeler, 3; Connecticut, Tilden and Hendricks 7; Delaware, Tilden and Hendricks, 3.

Florida was then reached. The first certificate, signed by Governor Stearns, gave Hayes and Wheeler 4 votes. The next signed by Attorney General Cocke, gave Tilden and Hendricks 4, votes, and still another, signed by Governor Drew, authenticated the count of the electors who voted for Tilden and Hendricks. Half an hour was spent in reading the accompanying papers, when it was agreed that the reading be regarded as completed. The presiding officer then put the question as to whether there were objections to counting the vote of Florida. Written objections to the certificate of Governor Stearns were signed by Senators Jones (Florida), Cooper and McDonald and by Representatives Field Tucker, Jenks and Springer. Like objections to the second certificates were made by Senators Sargent, Conover, Sherman and Teller, and Representatives Woodburn, Kasson, Dunnell and McCrary. The objections were referred to the electoral commission.

After the several objections to counting the vote of Florida had been made the presiding officer said: "Are there any further objections to counting the votes of the state of Florida?" After a pause—"If there be none the other papers accompanying the same, as well as the objections presented, will be now transmitted to the electoral commission for judgement and decision. The senate will now withdraw to its chamber so that the house may separately determine the objections."

A buzz of dissent as to the closing part of the sentence pervaded the chamber but the presiding officer made no change. The senate retired from the house at 2:05 and resumed its legislative business.

The pleas of the two parties before the Arbitration Commission tell the whole story. On one side it is that the forms of law legalize and sanctify fraud, and on the other that a thing, such as the Returning Board's certificate, which is wilfully false, is utterly void and good for nothing. These are the naked points that Mr. Evarts and Mr. O'Conor wrestled with on Monday. Never before in this country, said Judge Black, except in the broad-seal controversy in New Jersey and the buckshot war in Pennsylvania, has anybody "ever had the portentious impudence to offer a fraudulent vote and insist that the fraud could not be required into because forsooth it came wrapped in the forms of law." This is what the Hayes party and the eminent lawyers they have summoned to their assistance are trying to do—to make black white—a lie the truth.

NO DECISION OF THE MAIN QUESTION POSSIBLE BEFORE FRIDAY OR SATURDAY.

Washington, February 4.—To morrow the Electoral Commission holds its third daily session. No one now hopes for a decision upon the main issue of the electoral vote of Florida before Friday of this week, and it may not be before Saturday, and the delays over subsidiary questions have already been sufficiently numerous to give rise to apprehension that a decision will not be reached during the current week.

MEETING OF METHODIST MINISTERS—THE QUESTION OF EVANGELISTS.

New York, January 29.—At a meeting of the Methodist ministers to-day, the question "Is there any cause to have evangelists among us?" was discussed at great length, many powerful addresses being made. The room was crowded with anxious listeners.

Dr. Kittell argued there was no necessity for either revivals or evangelists, and that they did more harm than good. The idea of sudden santification he regarded as absurd. Dr. Scudder held similar views. Dr. Crooks thought evangelism had done much for Christianity, and its principles are good.

Dr. Curry said evangelists and missionaries are almost similar. The great work has been done by them for the church, but a pastor should be an evangelist. Many evangelists do good abroad who could work no good at home owing to their character. Weeping, singing, and mesmeric evangelists he deplored. They pass over districts like fire over prairies and leave nothing but ruin behind.

Alexander Stephens sat up in his bed on the afternoon of 29 ult., in Washington, with the bright, clear eyes of a convalescent, and listened while his clerk read a column and a half obituary of himself in a Baltimore paper. "Well," said the old man, as he rubbed his emaciated chin with his bony hand and his eyes twinkled merrily as he spoke, "they've written worse than that about me when I was living."

The supreme court of the United States decided, Monday, in the case of some town officers in Illinois, whose resignation had been accepted, but whose successors had not been appointed and qualified, that they had not ceased to be such officers, and were therefore compelled to audit a certain judgement. Some interest was felt in this case, as it was believed to have a bearing on that of Watts, the Oregon postmaster and elector.

—Mrs. Susan Hatfield, a daughter of Anthony Kleckner, on a visit from Carthage, Ohio, to her friends and relatives in Sugar Valley, died suddenly on Monday morning at the residence of her sister, in Logansville. Mrs. George A. Achenbach. Mrs. Hatfield ate breakfast heartily and was very cheerful. Suddenly she took sick and was a corpse by 9 o'clock. She was about 52 years old, and leaves two children. Her remains will be interred in the German Reformed and Lutheran graveyard at Logansville.

REBERSBURG & VICINITY.

The beautiful snow all over below.

Our Saw Mills are in full blast.

An early spring looked for. The Coon failed to see his shadow hence he did not sustain a scare.

Geo. Weaver jr. lost his best horse a few days ago while taking grain to market. There are said to be no less than three dead horses lying along the road from below the narrows to Lewisburg.

The Ev. Protracted meeting is still in progress and the alter of mercy is sought by many. Thus far well on to fourty souls were born into the kingdom of Light, and the prospects are that many more will seek the fountain prepared for uncleanness.

Valentine day is at hand, Friends please remember "Hew Mor."

A shooting match came off a week or so ago and gave S. Strohecker the cow. Many stray shots were made that day.

William Hackman of Kreamersville caught a raccoon the other day. While in the act of chaining him the "critter" let Issac Kleckner know that he has teeth, in as much that he bit one of his fingers nearly off.

Wm. Kreamer is up and a doing. We were glad to see him out again.

Samuel Hackman has sold his property in Kreamerville to John Crouse with a view of settling at the Forks south of Millheim.

We were sorry to learn that A. E. Wolf lost his purse with no less then one hundred and fifty dollars in it. The one who is kind enough to return the same will be handsomely rewarded. HEW MOR.

The World's New Orleans correspondent gives a cheerful picture of the usurper Packard and his bogus Legislature. Speaking of Packard's "State House" the correspondent says the building is old, its sanitary arrangements have been entirely neglected, and its condition is horrible to think of. It has been occupied for ten days by the members of Packard's Legislature, police, negroes from the country and levees, who have been penned up in it, eating, drinking and sleeping therein. No measures have been adopted to cleanse the building, and it is now reeking with filth. At a late hour Friday night the attention of a party of citizens was attracted to a hospital wagon driven up to the State House. A few minutes later what appeared to be three human bodies were brought out and put in the wagon. Believing that a tragedy had been committed in the building, and that the authors were attempting to hide their crime the citizens followed the wagon and were much surprised to see it draw up in front of the Small-Pox Hospital. Two negroes and one white man, sick with small-pox, were carried into the building. When it became known in the State House among the negroes that small-pox had broken out in the building, the scene beggars description. A stampede would have taken place but men armed with muskets kept the crowd in at the point of the bayonet.

The Senate now consists, when all its seats are filled, of seventy-six Senators. On the 4th of March, the seats of twenty-six full term Senators will become vacant. Elections have taken place to supply these vacancies in all the States except Georgia, Illinois, West Virginia and Kansas, and in these States a choice will be made probably within a few days. The result in Illinois is very doubtful; in Kansas the Republicans will elect, and in Georgia and West Virginia the Democrats. In Louisiana and South Carolina there will be claimants from each State for the vacancy, and in Louisiana also two claimants for the short term expiring in 1879. Excluding these contested seats, the next Senate will stand—Republicans, 39; Democrats, 33, with one doubtful from Illinois, one contested seat from South Carolina and two contested from Louisiana. If the Democrats should gain these four Senators, the Republicans would still have two majority in a full Senate. Two years hence—with the XLVIth Congress—the Senate will almost certainly be Democratic, unless the party should meet with unlooked-for reverses in the meantime.

EDUCATION OF THE STATE.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF INSTRUCTION.

Educational Recommendations.

The report of Hon. J. P Wickersham, Superintendent of Public Instruction accompanying the Governor's message, is mainly devoted to an account of Pennsylvania's educational exhibit at the Centennial, and a summary of facts concerning the educational system and policy of foreign nations. From these the Superintendent gathers a variety of suggestions, which he thinks may be applied with beneficial results to the school system of Pennsylvania. The lessons he learns are:

1. That there is too much power in the hands of local school boards.

2. The state should aid district school boards in erecting and furnishing school houses.

3. The status of the teacher elevated, and greater privileges accorded him or her.

4. More liberal support of normal schools.

5. A "broader and richer" course of study in elementary schools, whatever that means.

6. A closer supervision, from some central authority, as in Europe.

7. Greater encouragements to High Schools, Academies and Seminaries.

8. A system of technical industrial schools.

9. The establishment at Harrisburg or Philadelphia "of a great State Pedagogical Museum," for exhibition of school material.

It will be observed that the State Superintendent maps out a tremendous programme, one point of which is to centralize greater power in the hands of the school officers at Harrisburg, and the other to provide more amply of the luxuries of education—in other words the higher branches—for the benefit of the well to do and rich. The very poor, deficient in the primary branches, are left to take care of themselves. That is the tendency of our educational system. Free classical instruction for the wealthy, with our back alleys alive with little ones as ignorant as Hottentots.

School Statistics.

These are more interesting than figures usually are. The State expended during the school year ending June 1, $9,624,458 for common, normal and Soldiers' Orphan Schools. The estimated value of the school proper in the state is over $26,000,000. The number of schools is 17,497; pupils enrolled, 902,345; average number attending 578,718; average cost of tuition per month, 90 cents. The hard times has cut down teachers' salaries a trifle during the year. The male teachers now average $39.86 per month, and the female $33.60. There are 20,192 teachers in the State, an increase of 212 over last year. During the year the cost of tuition in the public schools was $4,836,888, and of school houses $1,635,148. This last item has fallen off $300,000 this year, and the cost of tuition has increased $100,000.

These are the material figures of the report. On the whole the educational growth of the State has been gratifying. Professor Wickersham concludes his report with a glowing recommendation in favor of a grand high commission to revise our public education.

Soldiers' Orphans' Schools.

The education of soldiers' Orphan's is one of the brightest chapters in the history of the State. From the commencement of the schools in 1865, nearly 6,000 children have left them to enter upon the active duties of life. They are found in every par of the State, and engaged in almost every kind of business. The number of pupils in the 29 institutions on September one was 2,641, a decrease of fifty-four from the preceeding year; 944 were discharged during the year, but the number of admissions nearly equalled the number of discharges. This circumstance was mainly occasioned by the act providing for the admission into the schools of children born since the 1st of January, 1866, and the children of sick and disabled as well as of deceased soldiers. During the year seventy three young ladies from the Orphan Schools have been at the State Normal Schools, fitting themselves for teachers.

By law the Soldiers' Orphan Schools are to be closed of the first of June, 1879, when this department will cease to exist. The whole cost of the system, since it went into operation in 1865, has been $5,220,865, and the probable amount of future appropriations require to carry the schools to 1879 will not exceed a million of dollars. Number of orphans admitted since the system went into operation has been 8,580.

THE INFAMY OF THE LOUISIANA RETURNING BOARD MORE FULLY EXPOSED.

AN ATTEMPT TO SELL THE VOTE OF THAT STATE FOR A MONEY COMPENSATION.

The Louisiana Investigation—Examination of Pickett and Maddock.

Washington, D. C., January 31.—The committee on the powers, privileges and duties of the house in counting the electoral vote called Col. John P. Pickett to-to-day, who produced the following letter:

New Orleans, La., November 20.—To J. H. Maddox, New Orleans, La.—*My Dear Sir*: You fully understand the situation. Can you not advise with me in relation thereto? Very truly,

J. MADISON WELLS.

The witness commenced narrating the circumstances under which he received the letter, but he was interrupted on the ground that he was reciting what had been told to him by other parties.

Mr. Maddox was called, and identified the letter as having been written by Gov. Wells and handed to him in New Orleans. He had known Gov. Wells and General Anderson for twenty five years. The principal conversation he had with Governor Wells were before he received the letter. The Governor said he had confidence in the witness, and, therefore, instructed him what to do. The witness, after an absence from New Orleans, returned thither on the 29th of November, and remained there till the 6th of January. While in New Orleans he had frequent interviews with Governor Wells, and he also had conversations with General Anderson. He had conversed with Governor Wells in this city on the subject matter, but declined to tell what that was.

Several papers were shown to the witness, which he recognized as genuine, including correspondence on his part, and the following memorandum was read: For $1,000,000 the vote of Louisiana can be secured for Tilden and Hendricks. The manipulation must be done by me, and as far as possible to protect the members of the returning board who may favor such a result. It may be necessary to elect two or three members of the board to reach what we want, the details to be agreed upon. Money to be paid in instalments; one member resigns and another is elected in his place, and one fourth when another resigns with another elected in his place, and the balance of one fourth to be paid when the certificases are given.

Question by Mr. Field. Was that the proposition that Governor Wells wanted you to carry out? A. I decline to answer. Mr. Field showed witness a telegram, signed by J. T. Pickett, and addressed to John Hancock, meaning Maddox, as follows:

"Telegraphed as desired. Damn my interest. Think of the interests of 40,000,000 of people."

Q. In the answer which came to you? A. I decline to answer.

Mr. Marsh. Had you an interview with the Secretary of war? A. I decline to answer.

The witness having been asked whether he would now answer the questions propounded, replied that he would not.

Mr Sparks, Do you know the consequences of your not answering? A. I do.

Mr. Marsh suggested that the witness have one hour to consider whether he would answer the questions.

The witness said it was useless to waste time, as he would decline to answer at the end of the hour.

The witness was informed he would be required to answer at that time. He said though he would not answer, he would return to the room.

Col. Pickett's Testimony—Hewitt Refuses to Buy Louisiana.

In Col. Pickett's examination in private before the Committee he stated that he went to New York and submitted a proposition from Wells and the Louisiana Returning Board, in which they proposed to declare the vote of Louisiana, for a large sum of money, to Hewitt and other leading democrats. Hewitt declined absolutely to entertain it, reporting him that that was the third offer they had received. That Gov. Tilden and other friends believed that he had carried the state of Louisiana and they would not pay one dollar to influence the result. This fact Pickett communicated to the parties by telegraph. This ended the examination.

CROWDED TO DEATH.

[Virginia [Nev.] Enterprise.]

He was a middle aged man when in 1848 he settled near where Portland, Or., now is. He had tried civilization and was weary with it. He had sold his littl property in the East, and with a few horses, cows and dogs had threaded the dangerous way from the Missouri River to Oregon, and there, under the shadow of the Cascades and beside the beautiful Williamette, paused at last and said to himself: "I shall have no more trouble; I can stay here with my dogs, my rifle and my soul for company, and none will molest me." For awhile he was entirely happy, but at length one stranger after another made his appearance, and one morning the man who had journied so far to be alone woke up to find that a town was being laid out near his cabin. He called his dogs, and remembering a beautiful spot that he passed over on his journey West he retraced his steps, threaded the mighty canyon of the Columbia, and built another cabin where The Dallas now is. Here he felt secure. The disturbers who broke up his home on the Williamette had reached him from the sea. He said now to himself: "It will be years and years before they find me here." For a good many years he enjoyed his dream Game was plenty, the scenery glorious, the soil was rich, and the man, now grown old, was happy. But one morning as he sat in his hut a strange sound broke the stillness, and going to the door, lo! in the great river a steamboat was puffing against the current, and in a few days another town was in course of construction around him. Again he moved, and this time did not pause until he reached the Umpqua country. This was an utter wilderness, and he told his dogs that at last they were safe. He built another cabin and settled down for life. For a year or two he was undisturbed, but one day some strange men, with strange instruments, crossed his ground, stopping every few rods looking through their instruments and taking notes. It disturbed the old man a little, but at last he said they were but Government surveyers—he should see them no more for years. But before many weeks a gang of workmen came right across his favorite field; they threw up an evenly graded road, and within a fortnight a locomotive came screaming by. Then the old man gave up. His dogs, too, seemed to understand that there was no more use trying. One after the other died; the game was driven away, and one morning as the cabin door of the old man was pushed open he was found dead, and on the smoky wall, written with charcoal, was found this sentence: "They crowded me to death." This coast is full of these men. They tried at first the fiery competitions of business and failed, and then turning to nature as their only friend, tried to hide from mankind. We presume that all new lands are full of such histories of gentle, kindly lives, which, wearying of and chafing at the attrition of civilized life, at last stole away, to live alone for awhile and then go to sleep.

A SHIP STRUCK BY LIGHTNING—THE PASSENGERS AND CREW ESCAPE.

New York, January 30.—A London dispatch says: Fayal advices of January 17 report that the brig Hedwig landed at that place the crew of the American ship Pa kotah, Captain Dap, from New Orleans, December 17, for Liverpool.

The Dakotah was struck by lightning, January 7, during a thunder storm, when 400 miles from the Azores, and was soon in flames.

All hands, including the captain, wife and two children, took to the boats. Several of the officers and crew burned their hands badly while lowering the boats. The party numbered twenty-six in all. They were well supplied with provisions. After being in the boats three days they were picked up by the Hedwig. The ship's papers were saved. The Dakota was of 1,370 tons.

NEARLY DROWNED AT BAPTISM.

Almost a Terrible Accident in the Schuylkill River.

[Reading Eagle.]

Five converts were baptised in the Schuylkill near Green Tree, near Norristown, by Rev. Jacob Gotwals, Dunkard minister at the Green tree Church. Where the ceremony was performed the current in the river runs so swiftly that no ice had been formed. The water was extremely cold, and there came near being a serious accident. The Dunkard ceremonial differs in some respects from that of the Baptists. The convert enters a comparatively shallow portion of the water and kneels down. They are dipped three times, immersed once in the name of the Father, once in the name of the Son and once in the name of the Holy Ghost. Between each immersion the convert is given time to recover breath. One of the novitiates in this case was a stout lady. When she entered the water she lost her balance Mr. Gotwals is not very strong, and was pretty thoroughly chilled, and when he caught her he too was carried away. A thrill of horror ran through the crowd as the pastor and the lady were about to be swept swiftly under the solid ice. The gentlemen on the bank plunged boldly in, caught them and saved them from their peril. Another lady, when she had emerged from the water came near fainting from cold and exposure. The ceremony would not have been performed until warmer weather, but the converts were not willing to wait.

It is reported at Washington that on the arrival of Iglesias, the claimant of the Mexican presidency, on this side of the Rocky Mountains several American officers of prominence in the late war stand ready to tender him their services, and promise to recruit for him to fifteen thousand men to dispute with Diaz the question of controlling the Mexican government.

Mr. Daniel F. Beatty, manufacturer and proprietor of the Beatty Piano and Beatty's celebrated Golden Tongue Parlor Organs, Washington, N. J., is certainly a very reasonable and generous man to transact business with. He makes this very fair proposition to any who may favor him with an order, as follows: "If the instrument does not prove satisfactory after a test trial of five days after receiving it the purchase money will be refunded upon the return of the instrument, and he will pay freight charges both ways." This is certainly an exceeding, generous, and safe manner in which to transact business with him. He warrants his instruments for six years. See his advertisement. July 20 y

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, 520 North 1st. Phila.

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

Druggist, cor. Tenth & Coates, Phil.

'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.

Saved His Life.

ONE OF THE MOST REMARKABLE CURES ON RECORD.

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

EDWARD H. HAMSON,

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

DR. SWAYNE'S

COMPOUND SYRUP OF

WILD CHERRY.

The most effectual remedy known for the

Throat, Breast and Lungs.

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

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

11 May. y.8 o w.

Valentines & Co's New Store!

Valentines & Co.'s

STORE.

Humes' New Block

BELLEFONTE, PA.

New Store,
New Goods,
Largest Stock,
Best Assortment,
Lowest Prices.
Fair Dealing,
Dry Goods,
Fancy Goods,
Boots, Shoes,
Hats,
Caps,
Clothing,
Groceries,
Wooden and
Willow,
Glass and
Queensware,

All new and desirable goods at prices below what you are in the habit of paying. We have one price, never misrepresent anything and makegood goods a speciality; it will prove to your advantage to satisfy yourselves by personal inspection that the above statement contains nothing but facts.

Country Produce taken in trade at full market value.

VALENTINES & CO.S, Prop'rs.

H. HERMAN, Manager. 18jan

Call and see us. We study to please.

New FIRM—New Enterprise—NEW GOODS.

IsaacD. Boyer

(SUCCESSOR TO B. F. PHILLIPS.)

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 other place in town which makes the NEW ELEVATOR the most desirable place to sell grain.

ANTHRACITE COAL.

The only dealers in Centre County who sell the

WILKESBARRE COAL

from the old Baltimore mines. Also

SHAMOKIN AND OTHER GRADES

of Anthracite Coal dryly housed expressly for house use, at the lowest prices

RIFLE and BLASTING POWDER.

FIRE BRICK AND GROUND FIRE CLAY.

DEALERS IN

CAYUGA GROUND PLASTER,

which is always sold at low prices, and warranted to be as good a fertilizer as any other plaster.

OFFICE AND YARD

NEAR SOUTH END B. E. VALLEY R. R. DEPOT,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

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 s