The Centre Reporter.

D. KURTZ.....EDITOR.

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CENTRE HALL, Pa., Jan. 24, 1878.

The Danville, Ill., Banking and Trust Co. has failed.

Middleness & Co., of Montreal failed Liabilities $100,000, assets $30,000.

Maryland last week elected James B. Groome, dem., as U. S. Senator, in place of Mr. Dennis.

Ohio legislature last week elected Geo. H. Pendleton U. S. Senator, in place of Matthews, radical.

Col. Henry M. Hoyt, of Luzerne, seems to be the foremost man for the radical nomination for governor. The Camerons favor him.

The Maryland legislature has rejected Montgomery Blair's resolution for the reopening of the question regarding the legality of President Hayes' election. Although seated by fraud, we do not think that any steps will be taken to unseat the usurper.

Senator Edmunds has come over to the President's side, and will now be the administration leader in the senate. Hayes and Edmunds have come to a truce, and the administration will at last have a head in the senate. If Conkling and Edmunds clash, fire will fly.

The Lewistown Gazette objects to the Reporter's calling the stealing of the last ten years "Grantism." That is the proper term, of course, because the bulk of it was done under Grant's nose, in his cabinet, by his officials and with his knowledge. Tweed, to be sure, was a big democratic rascal, but he was cheek by jowl all the time with republican senators and representatives at Albany, and the democrats broke *that* combination by prosecuting the thieves. None of the thieves of New York are out on paxions from a democratic executive, but the great whisky ring that went to the jug for stealing millions are out through a pardon from Grant.

Advices from New York, say that coal stocks have been much depressed on account of a very important rumor that an injunction is to be served in New York preventing the formation of the coal combination. It is claimed that under the State laws of New York a combination to advance the prices of any stock is illegal, and upon that ground the Board of Control is to be attacked. The rumor caused Reading to fall and Lehigh Navigation also. The trunk line stocks also fell off, because it is reported that their prosperity is about to be affected by another outbreak of the railroad war in the shape of a general cutting of rates. Representatives of all the coal lines have been in New York holding another meeting, and it is announced that a combination acceptable to all parties has been effected. The Herald says the coal combination has put up the prices. Now let the people combine to put the prices down.

The dead lock in the legislature is broken at last, by the House caving in on 15 and agreeing with the senate that all business should be taken up and treated *de novo*, or as in a new session. This back down by the House was reached by a vote of 97 to 84.

The senate had put on a stiff upper lip in the matter from the outstart and went in for going over all the unfinished business of last winter anew. Our senator, Mr. Peale, stood with the minority, and was for proceeding where business ended at the previous adjournment. If this had been the sentiment of a majority of the senate, as it was of the House in the first place, the effect would have been that by this time the legislature could have nearly finished up its work, and made a short session of it, and saved the state a good deal of expense. As it is, nothing has been done—and they will now again go over all the unfinished work of last session, and to this course Mr. Peale was opposed. Outsiders and roosters inside influenced this action, so as to enable them to bring in new jobs, or get new axes on the stone. Mr. Peale stood in the minority but he was in the right.

Next fall's election in this state will be an important one, and the result will have a great bearing on the future political status of our state, as well as a telling effect upon party prospects in national politics. A Governor and Lieutenant Governor to serve four years are to be chosen; also a Supreme Judge to serve twenty-one years and decide the political complexion of the bench for the ensuing five years; a Superintendent of Internal Affairs; an entire Congressional delegation; one half the Senate to serve four years, and all the members of the House of Representatives to serve two. The Legislature chosen will elect a United States Senator, in place of Senator Cameron, for a full term commencing on the 4th of March, 1879.

Besides we have a full county ticket: Sheriff, prothonotary, treasurer, three commissioners, register, recorder, and three auditors.

Democrats will see the necessity of harmony and thorough organization, for the harvest is a big one, and it will require hard, earnest work, to carry the day. Petty bickerings must be laid aside and the good of the party in the nomination of honest and capable men must be the aim, and victory will follow.

On Wednesday of last week the women suffragists got a slap in both houses at Washington. In the Senate Mr. Edmunds introduced a resolution that "no motion shall be deemed in order to admit any person whatsoever within the doors of the Senate Chamber to present any petition, memorial or address, or to hear any such read, or to address the Senate, except as parties or counsel in cases of contempt or impeachment." That was indirectly a slap in the face; but the House took positive action in the same direction, by rejecting, by a vote of 107 against 140, the proposition of Judge Kelley to hold a special session of the House for the purpose of allowing certain ladies to make oral argument at the bar of the House in favor of the proposed Constitutional amendment to prevent discrimination against *citizens* on account of sex.

Now let these petticoat tramps go home and attend to such duties as belongs to their sex. Their creator as little intended they should have a vote as that they should sport moustache and beard. Women that will loaf around Washington during the sessions of congress button-holing members on the woman suffrage question, have far less of the lady about them than those who stay at home and see that their household affairs are properly attended to—is the opinion of the Reporter.

THE SILVER QUESTION IN CONGRESS.

In a former article on this subject, there are a few typographical errors in figures, which the reader will easily discover and correct. Before and at the time of the Revolution, the standard of money in this country was silver. But the colonies and states under the confederation had issued large quantities of paper money and made it a legal tender in the payment of debts of every kind. The country becoming overflooded with the paper issue, it soon depreciated, bringing ruin on the people. When the delegates met and formed the present Constitution of the United States, they incorporated in the Constitution the prohibition that "no state should coin money, emit bills of credit, or make any thing but gold and silver coin a tender in the payment of debts; and to enable congress to furnish this legal tender coin and circulating medium for the people, it is declared that congress should have the power to *coin money*, regulate the value thereof and of foreign coin and fix the standard of weights and measures." After the adoption of the Constitution, the congress of the U. S., 1790–91, in fixing the standard of money in the United States, and finding that silver coin was the only circulating medium, declared that the dollar of the United States should contain 371¼ grains of pure silver, and this was the standard according to which all contracts had been entered into. In furtherance of carrying out this provision of the Constitution in 1792, Congress established the mint of the U. S., and fixed the gold dollar to contain 24¾ grains of pure gold, and the silver dollar to contain as we have stated, 371¼ grains of pure silver, both to be struck at the mint; and fixing the relative values of the two metals of 1 to 15 was considered to be the ratio which would establish an equivalent currency, circulating indiscriminately and they should be a legal tender in payment of debts. Provision was also made for the circulation, value and re-coining of foreign coins. Large importations of foreign coins were continually arriving in the United States and became part of our circulating medium, giving to the people a silver and gold currency of intrinsic value at all times and under all circumstances—thus establishing the federal money standard of the United States, viz: 10 mills one cent, 10 cents one dime 10 dimes one dollar, 10 dollars one eagle; placing the currency of the country in a sound and healthy state and establishing an immutable equivalency between gold and silver for the purpose of increasing the specie circulation. We find in the report of R. B. Taney, Secretary of the Treasury of the U. S. under President Jackson, dated 15 April 1834, he recommends "that foreign gold and silver coins be made a legal tender in the payment of debts, according to their intrinsic value—that the laborers would be paid in gold and silver as they are most apt to suffer from warthless or depreciated paper," &c. And Secretary Taney further says, "it is apparent that gold and silver coin can be provided for the ordinary circulation below ten dollars, it would be advisable to extend the restriction to bank notes of that denomination, for we can never be safe from the fluctuation of the currency, until all notes below ten dollars are banished from circulation," as silver was better known to our citizens than gold, especially to the great body of the laboring people, was more convenient for small payments, and was less liable to be counterfeited, it would be unwise and unjust now to enact a law, the effect of which would be to further expel all the silver coin from the country or debase it of its relative value, when the American currency of gold and silver have circulated interchangably. In our former article we referred to the act of Congress concerning the gold coins of the U. S., approved 28 June 1834. this is the first act, as far as we can ascertain, that overvalued gold and undervalued silver, and what was the effect? here we have it, four months after the approval of the act, The N. Y. Advertiser, of the 30 Oct. 1834 says, "This gold bill is beginning to work, *one hundred thousand American silver half dollars were* purchased at 1 per ct. premium *for exportation*, this is probably the first movement of the *outward* tide; the inward current of gold has stopped." We thus see that the regulations of government have an influence upon the relative market value of the two metals, and may drive either metal out of circulation, and this overvaluation of gold has driven the silver coin out of the country, and inflicted upon us a flood of one dollar notes and fractional currency. This insidious scheme of establishing a gold standard by undervaluing the silver coin and driving it out of the country, has been on its march since 1853, until we have seen in 1862 the fluctuation and speculation in our gold coin; a gold dollar was quoted at $2,81, being *one dollar and eighty one cents* above its real standard value, *our* the American *silver dollar* which had been exported from this country to Europe where its intrinsic value as billion was at a premium; and so congress will find that it is better to leave the relative value of the two metals to be adjusted by competition of the market, than to attempt to fix them by a law, as no human law can establish any fixed proportion between any two commodities in existence. Look at the financial and commercial situation of our country since 1872, from a state of prosperity and activity in all branches of domestic industry, at one fell swoop we find ourselves in a more deplorable situation, manufacturing establishments and other sources of industry forced to suspend operations, thousands of laborers thrown out of employment, real estate reduced nearly one half in value, the public press groaning with Sheriff's sales all over the country, money at usurious interest, and ruin and bankruptcy staring every one in the face. The passage of the resumption act to return to specie paymets and make gold the legal standard, give the impetus to this premature move, agravated by the calling in, cancelling and destroying the legal tender, greenback and other paper currency. Until the people cry aloud for a repeal of the Resumption act, a return to the free use and unrestricted coinage of the dollar of our daddies and restore it to the position it held as a legal tender during eighty years of our existance, preserving the equality of the silver dollar with the gold dollar and keeping both in circulation, paying the bondholders in coin according to their contracts, then, and not till then, can we look for our former days of prosperity. And we rejoice that our talented and vigilant U. S. Senator, Hon. W. A. Wallace, has placed this question in a nut shell, protecting the people against peculation and fraud.

Simon has not yet got rid of the widow Oliver. He gave her $1000 in payments of $500, whereupon it was reported that the suit for breach of promise was compromised. The widow denies the compromise and says the cash was given her for her support. The suit is still on the calender and is to go on. Ben Butler is to defend Cameron.

The next radical nominee for Governor may be from Centre county—and then it would be Gen. James A. Beaver. There are two wings in the party in this state, Cameron and anti-Cameron. The first has dominated for the last fifteen years, the other wing being insignificant in numbers up to the last two years, since which anti-Cameronism has grown to be so formidable in the party that it can no longer be ignored and something must be done to harmonise the machine. It is thought that Cameron will not insist on having one of his old henchmen put in nomination, but will be satisfied with a candidate who has not been conspicuously identified with the Winnebago tribe nor with the faction that has been opposing him. In case the affair takes this kind of a turn Gen. Beaver will be a formidable candidate for the nomination as he would fill that kind of a bill. The radicals might do much worse—Gen. Beaver would make a much better governor than many of the prominent aspirants who have been running with the machine. But there is going to be a change in Pennsylvania, and no radical, be he Beaver, or Hoyt or some other machine politician, is going to be the next governor, and the worst beat of all will be one tainted with Cameronism. The democrats will carry this state next fall, with a standard bearer whom the people will have confidence in, and for whom they will cast their votes. Gen. Beaver is about the best man the rads can nominate, but he will not match the democratic nominee. Mark that.

The great question before the legislature this winter is the free pipe line—a bill for the right of way to lay down pipes to conduct the oil from the wells to Baltimore. This would cost much less than shipping by rail, and would cut down the oil trafic of the railroads enormously. The railroad companies, as well as Philadelphia and other cities that have oil refineries, will fight the bill. The railroad companies because it would cut into their receipts, and the oil refineries allege that from Baltimore the crude oil would all be shipped to Europe for refining to the detriment of our own refineries. The pipe line to Baltimore would be the shortest line to transport oil from the oil regions.

The Pipe Line Question is being brought to the attention of the State's lawmakers, and they will no doubt be called upon to determine whether companies shall be authorized to obtain the right of way to lay pipes for conveying oil from points of production to points of exportation, instead of being carried over the railroads. The only reason, if it can be called a reason, that can be urged against it, is that it will take just so much freight from the railroads. While it may be urged in favor of it, that transportation will thus be greatly cheapened, and the numberless consumers will get the benefit. But this is a view in favor of the people, who usually come off second best in a question of this kind before the Legislature. We'll see whether this be an exception to the rule.

Senator Peale has been appointed on the following committees: Federal Relations, Local Judiciary, Education and Retrenchment and Reform.

A COFFIN FILLED WITH BRICKS.

The laborers now engaged in cutting a road through Union Cemetery, near Myrtle Avenue Park, Brooklyn, found in lot 10, row G. a white wooden coffin. The sides of the coffin fell out, exhibiting, instead of a skeleton, sixteen bricks which were held firmly in place by pieces of lath and hoops. The officers of the cemetery were puzzled to account for this.

Mr. Thomas Brown of 192 Rivington street, who has charge of the New York office of the cemetery, said yesterday that the coffin which was found to contain bricks was put in the grave in June or August, 1855. The undertaker was Frederick Frise of 14 Avenue A.

"Frise, when he took that coffin to the cemetery," said Mr. Brown, "thought that there was the body of a woman in it. I am sure that it was a woman, with a name something like Switzler."

Mr. Brown thinks that it was a case of imposition on life insurance companies. Such cases have occurred before, and there is a woman now in Sing Sing prison who practiced a similar deception.—N. Y. Sun, 10.

——The Harrisburg Patriot expresses our sentiments that if managers of those institutions who every winter come to the Legislature for an Appropriation, ranging from $1,000 up to $500,000, were compelled to give an itemized statement under oath of every dollar expended, when, where and what for expended, there would be less appropriations asked for and that some would rather do without the appropriations than be compelled to tell how every dollar was expended and what for. No doubt of it.

Two more Mollies were arrested on Tuesday for committing a murder 7 or 8 years ago. Let the hand of the hangman be upon all of them.

Gold fell to 101¼ last Saturday.

Tilden has won his income suit.

The prevalence of small pox in Huntingdon has caused the closing of the schools.

It is related that Senator Conkling was waylaid in the corridor of the senate the other day by a large group of female advocates of woman suffrage, and was forcibly entreated to permit them to appear at the bar of the Senate and plead their cause. Mr. Conkling said it would be setting a precedent under which the Senate could not refuse to allow any one with a petition to appear at the bar and argue on the subject, Mrs. Hooker: "We represent 8,000,000 of citizens of the United States who are basely defrauded of their rights. You are a man who have your rights, and we ask and demand of you that you help us to get ours." Mr. Conkling said he was always glad to help the ladies in everything. Then some twenty of them in chorus said, "Give us our rights." Poor Mr. Conkling nevertheless stoutly refused, and gradually edging his way into the Senate with very low bows, at last disappeared within its door with one very profound bow.

HOW FAR TEN DOLLARS WILL GO.

Mr Brown kept boarders. Around his table sat Mr. Brown, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Andrews, the village milliner, Mr. Black, the baker, Mr. Jordan, a carpenter, and Mr. Hadley, the flour and lumber merchant. Mr. Brown took out of his pocket book a ten dollar note and handed it to Mrs. Brown, saying:

"Here, my dear are ten dollars toward the twenty I promised you."

Mrs. Brown handed it to Mrs. Andrews, the milliner, saying:

"That pays for my bonnet."

Mrs. Andrews said to Mr. Jordan, as she handed him the note:

"That will pay for your work on my counter."

Mr. Jordan handed it to Mr. Hadley, the flour and lumber merchant, requesting his lumber bill.

Mr. Hadley gave the note back to Mr. Brown, saying:

"That pays ten dollars on my board."

Mr. Brown passes it to his wife, with the remark that that paid her the twenty dollars he had promised. She paid it to Mr. Black to settle her bread and pastry account, who handed it to Mr. Hadley, wishing credit for the amount on his flour bill, he again returned it to Mr. Brown with the remark that it settled for that month's board; whereupon Mr. Brown put it back into his pocketbook, exclaiming that he "never thought a ten-dollar bill would go so far."

THE TURCO-RUSSIAN WAR.

Phillipopolis Evacuated by the Turks and Burned.

London, January 15—A great battle was fought on Monday between Tatar Bazardjik and Phillipopolis. Fighting was resumed to day. Suleiman Pasha afterwards took up positions nearer Phillipolis, and ordered the inhabitants to leave town. Russians having reached Tchirpan, south of Yeni Saghra, and are marching on Yeni Mahalgre.

Phillipopolis is completely evacuated and the Turks ordered it burned. The Turkish fleet has shelled Sebastopol.

The Dying in Erzeroum.

A correspondent of the Daily News, who left Erzeroum just before its investment, telegraphs that the town is now little better than a huge hospital. About a hundred soldiers die daily and two or three are frozen to death every night. Typhus fever is raging. As the corpses buried are barely covered with earth the consequences must be terrible when the thaw commences.

Suleiman Pasha is said to be surrounded by Russian troops in large force, in his rear, on the flank and in front.

London, January 18.—A Russian official dispatch dated Kezanlik, January 16, says: "A reconnoitering party of dragoons has brought information that Suleiman Pasha is at Philipopolis and has given orders to burn everything. Tartar Bazardjik and Philippopolis are reported to have been burned."

An official account of the capture of the Shipka Pass relates that four Pashas, 280 officers, 25,000 prisoners and 81 guns were captured. The Russian loss in killed and wounded was 5,464 men. The Standard's Vienna correspondent says it is reported from Constantinople that should armistice negotiations fail the Porte will unfurl the flag of the Prophet or permit the English fleet to pass the Dardanelles.

Peace negotiations are going on

The victorious Russian forces have entered Adrianople, and the Turks burned their provisions before leaving the city.

It was reported that on Monday last an armistice was to have been signed.

Part of the Russian terms are that Kars, Erzeroum and Adrianople be dismantled and the opening of the Dardanelles to Russian and Turkish men of war only, also cessation of territory on Asian frontier nearly as far as Kars.

VICTOR EMANUEL'S FUNERAL.

Impressive Services—A Grand Pageant.

Rome, January 17.—The funeral of the late King Emmanuel took place to-day and was very impressive. The body of the dead monarch was placed on the funeral car at nine o'clock in the morning, and the procession started from the Quirinal about ten o'clock and was headed by fifteen military detachments with three bands and clergy bearing tapers. The car used at the funeral of King Charles Albert of Sardinia, Victor Emmanuel's father, was used on this occasion. It was surrounded by an iron crown, the ancient diadem of Lombard Kings, which was brought from Menza for the occasion. The car was preceded by Lieutenant General Medici, the late King's first aid-de-camp, mounted, who bore the Palestro sword sheathed. The car was surrounded by the guard of honor and special representatives delegated by foreign courts. It was followed by Victor Emmanuel's favorite horse, riderless, military banners and a guard of honor, eighteen detachments of civil dignitaries, ministers, Senators, and Deputies and Knights of Annunziata. This part of the procession was one mile long. Besides this there were 2,700 deputations from all parts of Italy, numbering each from five to seven hundred. The entire procession except General Medici was on foot.

From the Quirinal it moved by the Piazza di Spagni to the Piazza del Popolo, thence down Corso nearly to the end, and to the Pantheon, where it arrived about four o'clock. The Ecclesiastical service was confined to simple absolution and benediction, pronounced by Monsignor Gorni, Archbishop of the Chapter of the Church. The stone, which is to be placed in the chapel, destined for the King is a simple slab, bearing only the words, Victor Emmanuel, the first King of Italy." It stood between the high altar, and the altar of St. Anastasius, on the right as the Pantheon is entered. Over the gateway of the Pantheon was the following inscription: "Italy, with a mother's pride, with a daughter's grief, supplicates for the great King, who was a faithful citizen and a triumphant soldier, the immortality of the righteous and the heroic."

The procession was one hour and a half passing a given point. Costumes in official portion, including soldiery, were magnificent, and the effect of the spectacle was heightened by the display of seventy tattered banners. The Crown Prince of Germany, with representatives from Austria, Portugal and Baden, walked abreast. The effect of the music in the procession was most impressive. The Pantheon was splendidly decorated as the Chapelle Ardente; daylight was excluded by the star of Italy veiling the roof. The side of the chapel of Clemont XI. was walled in, and draped with gold and crimson.

The Pantheon in which Victor Emmanuel is buried, stands at Rome in a Piazza between the Corso and the Piazza Navona, near the centre of the ancient Campus Martius. It was erected by M. Aggripps, the son-in-law of Augustus, nineteen centuries ago, and was consecrated in 608 as a Christian church under the name of Sancta Maria del Martyrs. In shape the building is a rotunda, 143 feet in diameter, surrounded by a dome, the grandest in existence, and of which the summit is 143 feet above the pavement. In the centre of the dome is a circular opening 28 feet in diameter, by which the building is lighted. The most remarkable feature of the Pantheon, however, is its Corinthian portico, composed of sixteen granite columns. The Pantheon contains the tombs of Raphael, Annibale Carracci and other celebrated painters.

AUSTRIA'S CLAIM IN DETAIL.

London, Wednesday, Jan. 16, 1878.

Reuter's telegram from Constantinople says the following are the views expressed by Austria here and at St. Petersburg: Austria desires the maintenance of the Treaty of Paris. She also wishes to prevent Russia from gaining a preponderating influence. Austria will never renounce her position as a guaranteeing power.

The question relative to the political autonomy of Bulgaria and other conditions affecting Austria's interests as a frontier Power, and in fact, the settlement of conditions of peace, cannot be permitted without the participation of Austria.

The foregoing declaration has been communicated by Count Zichy, the Austrian Ambassador to the Porte. Lord Derby made a similar communication to St. Petersburg on Monday. Nevertheless, it is believed that no previous understanding existed between Austria and England. It is stated that Russia has not yet communicated her terms of peace to Austria. Notwithstanding the attitude of Great Britain and Austria, it is expected that complications will be avoided and that Russia will arrive at an understanding with the Powers.

A later dispatch from Constantinople states that Count Zichy in delivering the declaration of Austria's views, said it did not constitute a new phase in Austrian policy, but was merely the reiteration of the reserve already expressed by Count Andrassy in reply to the Porte's circular relative to mediation.

——A new golden tongue organ, warranted, offered very low, for half cash and half trade. Apply at this office.

Nearly all the Clarion county oil wells have stopped drilling.

COFFEE RAISING AT HOME.

Which Would Put the Breakfast Table Beyond the Reach of Tariff.

General Le Duc Believes It Possible—An Idea.

Washington, January 9.—The Department of Agriculture has obtained some facts in relation to coffee and the possibilities of its cultivation in the United States. It appears that the conditions of latitude, climate and soil of a portion of the United States lead to the conclusion that the coffee plant, or tree, can be cultivated to some extent in this country with successfull results. The total imports of coffee into the United States for the year 1876 amounted to 339,780,246 pounds, and cost the people of the United States the sum of $56,788,997.

It has been established by the best authorities on the subject that great warmth is of climate not absolutely essential to the growth of the coffee plant, but a climate characterized by neither extreme heat nor cold, but possessing a fair amount of humidity. The climate and soil of Florida, there is every reason to believe, would answer these conditions. So it is also with Lower California and a portion of Texas. This belief is rendered almost a certainty by the authentic statements that in these regions, at least Florida and California, there is found growing in abundance a wild coffee plant with many of the characteristics of the cultivated plant. In California the experiment has been tried of planting the berry of coffee obtained from Costa Rica, and the results are reported as satisfactory.

The coffee of commerce comes chiefly from Brazil, Venezuela, Hayti, the British and Dutch East Indies, the West Indies, and Mexico. The plant growing in these countries (caffea Arabica) is a tree from eight to twelve feet in height, sometimes attaining a height of twenty and thirty feet. When cultivated, its upward growth is checked by topping, for convenience of gathering the fruit. The plants are grown from seed in nurseries, and when a year old are set out. They are in full bearing the third year, and continue so for twenty years, or longer, if properly attended to. The plant is an evergreen. While it is cultivated throughout the tropics, it is a native of the mountainous regions of Abyssinia, and derives its name from Caffa, one of the provinces of that country. From Abyssinia it was introduced into Arabia, and for a long time Arabia supplied all the coffee that was then used. Some time in the seventeenth century it was introduced into Batavia and Surinam, and thence into the Western Hemisphere.

The shrub is planted in warm situations, generally on the slopes of hills, and in soil which does not retain the rains which fall on it.

It is usual to plant about 900 trees to the acre, and the yield of a good season, and of this number of trees in full bearing, is about 2,000 pounds of coffee.

The Department proposes to investigate further the conditions of soil and climate essential to the growth of the coffee plant, and its adaptability to portions of the United States, and respectfully requests any information or suggestions in regard to the same.

TERRIBLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Twenty Persons Killed and Twenty-five Wounded.

Hartford, Conn., January 15.—A serious railroad accident occurred on the Connecticut and Western railroad, just below Tariffville, about ten miles from Hartford, at ten o'clock to-night. An express returning from a Moody and Sankey meeting at Hartford fell through a trestle into the Farmington river. Two engines, one baggage and three passenger cars went down. From five to twenty persons were killed and twenty-five injured.

THREE HUNDRED HEAD OF CATTLE BURNED.

Terre Haute, Ind., January 13.—This evening one of the large cattle sheds in the stock yards of Fairbanks' distillery caught fire and was destroyed. The building contained eight hundred Texan and Colorado cattle, the property of Isaac Wexeland & Co., of the stock yards in Chicago. Three hundred of them, worth $40 each, were burned. They were partially insured in Chicago.

"The United States Life-saving Service," liberally illustrated; "The City of Mexico," with twenty different engravings; "The Artificial Production of Cold" with a dozen good pictures; "From Stone hammer to Breech-loader" illustrated with about forty good engravings, are some of the brilliant and highly instructive articles contained in Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly for February, now ready. In addition there are a number of excellent Short Stories by popular authors; the continuation of "The American Countess," by Etta W. Pierce; a beautiful chromo frontispiece, illustrating a Parisian marriage fete of eighty years ago, with interesting descriptive matter; Scientific Notes and so forth, in almost endless variety.

Each number of the Popular Monthly has 128 pages quarto, and 100 very interesting illustrations. It is without doubt the cheapest and one of the best and most popular magazines published in the English language.

Send in your subscriptions to begin with the January number, and commence the new volume, as also the new serial story, "The American Countess."

Annual subscription price, $3; single copies, 25 cents—postpaid. Address, Frank Leslie, 537 Pearl Street, N. Y.

The Lord-Hicks marriage persents a question in the pathology of the human mind, namely, whether a man who has reached the ripe old age of eighty years and an experienced widow of forty-eight may not love with all the fervor of a bachelor of twenty five and a tender maid of eighteen. It is not in order for any man to speak to this question until he turns his eightieth year. As for the gentler sex, they are privileged, and may talk whenever they will.

Pemberton, an eminent Judge in the reign of Charles II., rose to legal eminence in a curious way. A rake and spendthrift, he found himself in prison, for years, for debt. There he began to take an interest in all the debt difficulties of his companians, and became perfectly versed in bankruptcy law, whence he turned his attention to other legal study, and at length emerged from prison primed with precedents and cases, which he speedly turned to valuable account.

Trial List—Second Week.

R F Clow use of vs Derby Coal Co et al.
L W Munson vs J H Morrison.
Wm Bands Ex'rs vs Gilliland & Hoover.
Harper Bros vs J V Thomas & Co.
Samuel McWilliams vs H H Mothersbaugh.
J Z Long vs H Merriman et al.
Wm Campbell & Sons vs E McCormick et al.
J A Cryder vs H W Hoover.
Sarah From vs John Ardell.
Daniel Durst vs Adam Krumrine.
James Gates use of vs C H Kephart.
Ives, Murphy & Grove vs A C Hinton.
T R Quick et al vs A C Hinton.
Jacob Manasse et al vs J W Rhone.
Wm Brown vs Michael Meyers.
Commonwealth of Penna vs Dolly Swires et al.
Adam Kreps vs J G & M Packer.
Thos K Henderson vs John H McMonagle.
Lazarus Moyer vs Funk & Weber.
D S Dupree & Co use of vs Silas Blowers.
James Hanna vs Jacob Sankey et al.
John P Dehass use of vs H H Lucas.
M L Leitzel vs J H McCormick.
Job Williams vs Thos M Way & Son.
John S Gray et ux vs L A Shearer.
Jas C Williams use of vs Jacob Meck.
D J McCann vs Wm H Jones et al.
First National Bank of Lock Haven vs B F Troxel.
B Spotts vs J J & A Pifer.
S Silkmitter use of vs H W Moover.

That old Brick Building at 6th and Market in Philadelphia where Wanamaker and Brown STARTED to earn a good name by making ONLY Real Good Clothing is this year "Full and running over" with that kind of Clothing that Men and Boys may DEPEND ON

Please Call W&B Oak Hall.

STOVES! HEATERS! RANGES!

Hardware! Hardware!! Hardware!!!

WILSON & M'FARLANE,

Bellefonte, Penn'a.

Have just received and placed on Exhibition and Sale, at their Stores no less than

Fifty-Three Varieties and Styles of Cook and Parlor Stoves,

Single and Double Heaters, Portable Ranges, &c., embracing all the latest improvements, newest makes, styles and novelties in the market, combining all the desirable qualities, such as beauty, durability, convenience and economy. They have the only Portable Ranges that will bake in BOTH OVENS for sale in the county. ENTIRELY NEW.

Every Stove WARRANTED in every particular.

LOWEST PRICE and satisfaction guaranteed.

Our stock of

Hardware, Tinware, Oils, Pure Leads,

and PAINTS cannot be excelled for variety, quality and cheapness.

EVERYBODY IS REQUESTED TO CALL whether wishing to purchase or not.

Special Bargains for Cash Buyers!

12jul.tf WILSON & McFARLANE, Humes' Block, Bellefonte.

FOR ALL FIRST CLASS

Pianos, Organs & Sewing Machines

CALL AT THE STORE ROOM OF

BUNNEL AND AIKENS,

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THE PLACE TO GET GENUINE

Needles, Oil Attachments, Parts, etc.,

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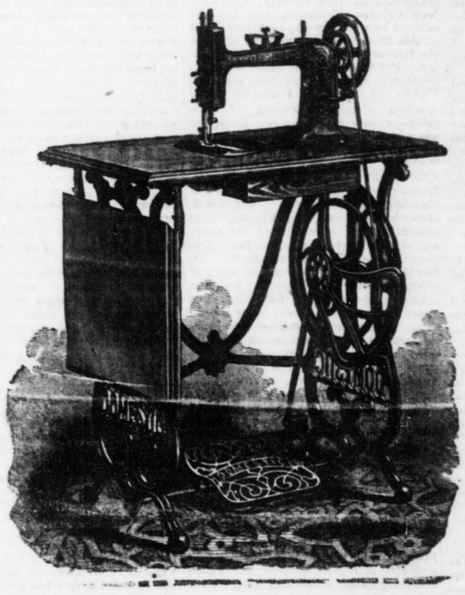

Second hand Instruments and Sewing Machines taken in exchange for New Ones. Second hand machines for Sale, from $5.00 to $20.00. Machines to rent.

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IF your SEWING MACHINES are out of order, bring them to BUNNELL & AIKENS, and have them thoroughly adjusted by a practical Mechanic. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

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Sheet Music ordered when desired. One dozen Needles sent to any address on receipt of 50 cents. Remember the place.

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J. O. DEININGER.

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Circular and Hand Saws, Tennon Saws, Webb Saws, Clothes Racks, a full assortment of Glass and Mirror Plate Picture Frames, Spokes, Fellows, and Hubs, table Cutlery, Shovels, Spades and Forks, Locks, Hinges, Screws, Sash Springs, Horse-Shoes, Nails, Norway Rods, Oils, Tea Bells, Carpenter Tools, Paint, Varnishes.

Pictures framed in the finest style.

Anything not on hand, ordered upon shortest notice.

☞ Remember, all goods offered cheaper than elsewhere.

Fashionable Dressmaker.

The udersigned respectfully announces her New Dressmakers Establishment in the house lately occupied by John H. Miller. All kinds of family sewing neatly done. Charges reasonable. Hoping to merit the patronage of the people of Centre Hall and vicinity by turning out neat and durable work. MRS. HARVEY SMITH. 2sept tf.

WM. P. M'MANUS, Attorney at-law Bellefonte, Pa. Office with Jas McManus, esq 23jul'tf

D. F. FORTNEY Attorney at Law Bellefonte, Pa. Office over Reynolds bank. 14may'6

THE SUN.

1878. NEW YORK. 1878.

As the time approaches for the renewal of subscriptions, THE SUN would remind its friends and wellwishers everywhere, that it is again a candidate for their consideration and support. Upon its record for the past ten years it relies for a continuance of the hearty sympathy and generous co-operation which has hitherto been extended to it from every quarter of the Union.

The DAILY SUN is a four-page sheet of 28 columns, price by mail, postpaid, 55 cents a month, or $6.50 per year.

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PUBLISHER OF THE SUN,
New York city.

New Store Room AND NEW STOCK.

Fall and Winter Goods IN Great Abundance AT WM. WOLF'S IN THE New Bank Building.

A Full Line of GENERAL MERCHANDISE, carefully selected, and embracing all manner of DRESS GOODS, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, GROCERIES, GLASSWARE, QUEENSWARE, TINWARE, FISH, &C., &C.

Furnishing Goods OF AL KINDS.

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Full line of Hats and Caps For Men, Boys and Children.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN Call and be Convinced that this is the Cheapest place to buy goods in this section.

PRODUCE received in exchange for goods.

Rememdrr the place—in the New Bank Building, opposite the Old Stand.

HO! FOR SPRING MILLS!!

Stoves! Stoves!

TINWARE!!

HARDWARE!!

A full line of all kinds of Stoves.
A full line of Tinware.
Hardware for all, Coachmakers and Mechanics included,
At the New Store of
6septf THOS. A. HICKS & BRO.

NOLAN & M'ALISTER,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
Centre Hall, Pa.

Business stand upstairs in the building formerly occupied by the Centre Reporter.

Will furnish gentlemen with clothing, made to order, of the best material that can be bought in Philadelphia or New York. Long experience in the business at Bellefonte enables them to turn out first class work in all respects. 6dec6m

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ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

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PENNSYLVANIA RR.

Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division.

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

On and after SUNDAY, May 13, 1877, the trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

WESTWRD.

ERIE MAIL leaves	Philadelphia	11 55 p m
" "	Harrisburg	4 20 a m
" "	Montandon	6 57 a m
" "	Williamsport	8 35 a m
" "	Lock Haven	9 40 a m
" "	Renova	10 55 a m
" arr at	Erie	7 35 p m
NIAGARA EX. leaves	Phila.	7 20 p m
" "	Harrisburg	10 50 a m
" "	Montandon	1 45 p m
" arr at	Williamsport	2 30 p m
" "	Lock Haven	3 25 p m
" "	Renova	4 40 p m
FAST LINE leaves	Philadelphia	11 50 a m
" "	Harrisburg	3 20 p m
" "	Montandon	6 15 p m
" arr at	Williamsport	7 30 p m
" "	Lock Haven	8 40 p m

EASTWARD.

PACIFIC EX. leaves	Lock Haven	6 30 a m
" "	Williamsport	7 55 a m
" "	Montandon	9 08 a m
" arr at	Harrisburg	11 00 a m
" "	Philadelphia	3 45 p m
DAY EX. leaves	Renova	10 10 a m
" "	Lock Haven	11 30 a m
" "	Williamsport	12 40 p m
" "	Montandon	4 07 p m
" arr at	Harrisburg	6 10 p m
" "	Philadelphia	9 20 p m
ERIE MAIL