The Centre Reporter.

FRED. KURTZ.....EDITOR.

:0:

CENTRE HALL, Pa., Jan. 31, 1878.

Last week's Charly Ross wasn't Charly Ross.

Did you hear Beecher the eloquent screecher, last week?

New York woke up one morning last week with 500 tailors on a strike for higher wages.

Shine 'em—Bixby & Co., blacking manufacturers quit shining last week. Liabilities $125,000, assets $40,000.

Mr. Peale introduced a bill in the state senate to enable woodsmen and laborers to collect their earnings.

New Yorkers don't believe in Hell—no wonder Lord left it.

Thus it goes—week before last a king died, Emmanuel of Italy; the week following a king got married, Alfonso, of Spain. It is just the same in the lower walks—to-day a funeral, to-morrow a wedding, and the Pope will get sick and have the tooth and belly-ache just like other people.

Washington has a penny eating house—a bowl of soup and a piece of bread are given for a cent. Now, then, let the wages of congressmen be reduced.

Senator Matthew's resolution to pay the bonds in silver was carried by nearly a two third vote in the U. S. Senate on last Friday.

Kenner, Cassanave and Anderson, three of the Louisiana returning board, were arrested last Saturday and are now in jail. The fourth, and chief conspirator, Madison Wells, has cleared out. If these men get justice, the prison walls will be their secret session chamber all their lives, for the great crime they committed against the nation in making a fraudulent count for Hayes electors.

It is strange that the remains of the discoverer of America, Christopher Columbus, need to be searched after to discover them. A telegram from St. Domingo, Jan. 17, says:

On the 26th ult. the Spanish steamer Alcantara arrived there from Havana, bringing a commission appointed by the Spanish government to examine a box supposed to contain the remains of Christopher Columbus. The examination was permitted after many formalities had been gone through with. The box was removed from the place of its deposit, the seals broken and the inscription closely examined. The bones were scrupulously inspected and photographs taken of the remains. Several physicians were present.

In last week's Reporter we noticed the arrest of Wilson who wrote letters in all directions to individuals that a relative had died and asking $28,50 for board and funeral expenses. The particulars of the arrest are given by an exchange: Persons believing that it was possibly a dead relative, responded, and money orders began to pour into the post office at Sidney so fast that it taxed the capacity of the office to pay them. Postmaster Dudley looked upon this extensive business with suspicion, and at last one mail brought several letters from Ohio, Pennsylvania and Tennessee, making inquiries about one J. F. Wilson, proprietor of the Sidney House. Each succeeding mail brought more letters of the same tenor than the postmaster could possibly answer, a great many of them inclosing the letter above described, with different names and addresses substituted in each instance. The man who lifted the letters was a disreputable character, well known throughout the west, and when he rented a lock-box said it was for a friend, then absent from town and whose name was J. F. Wilson. Postmaster Dudley, of Sidney, co-operated with the authorities at Omaha, and set about to capture the men who were engaged in this mean confidence game. On Tuesday, the 8th, preparations were made to arrest him as he was lifting the mail, and Sheriff Zweifel nabbed him. Enough evidence was found in the half dozen letters of the previous day's mail to settle the nefarious game he was playing beyond a doubt. There were also papers which showed his own name to be John C. Lee and by a little sharp manœuvring on the part of the officers the names of his accomplice was obtained, and E. W. Morgan was arrested. The Sidney, Nebraska, "Telegraph" states that there is no Sidney House, with J. F. Wilson, proprietor, and no man has ever died of pneumonia in Sidney since it has been founded.

The two prisoners were held under $1,000 bonds and taken to Omaha Friday night. It has been a mystery how this man obtained the names of those whom he wished to victimize. John C. Lee was for a long time in the employ of the famous and infamous Pattee, lottery man, and it was while there that he got the names. He was the leader and principal offender in this case. Morgan is said to be a young man, of whom the world had a right to expect better things.

New York city preachers are still discussing the subject whether there is a hell. On Sunday of last week Hell was the theme in nearly all the pulpits. The Sun has summed up some of the sermons thus:

The Rev. Mr. Frothingham, who thinks the Bible no better than any other respectable book, is naturally astonished that anybody should be found at this late day preaching Hell. It is, he says, as though some monster of a bygone age—an ichthyosaurus, for instance—were to turn up, alive and vicious, on the banks of the Hudson. On the other hand, the Rev. Mr. Rochford, Roman Catholic, affirms that it is the thought of Hell that has peopled Heaven, and maintains that the doctrine of everlasting torment is taught not only by the Church and the Scriptures but by human reason itself. The Rev. Mr. Hepworth, formerly Unitarian, but a present Congregationalist, is troubled in soul by some aspects of the doctrine, and thinks it imprudent to be dogmatic as to the duration of the torment when there is such a wide divergence of opinion among scholars on that point. To the Rev. Mr. Ludlow, Reformed, the endlessness of punishment seems deducible from analogy, as well as revealed in Scripture, and the Universalists impress him as absurd reasoners. That Hell will continue forever is also the belief of the Rev. Mr. Mann, Swedenborgian; but he explains that it will continue by the choice of the inmates, and that it is really a hospital, in which the self-inflicted sufferings of the wicked will be mitigated, as far as it is possible for divine love and pity to mitigate them. Of the Universalist preachers who discussed the subject yesterday, the Rev. Mr. Pullman was sarcastic, and the Rev. Mr. Nye was scholastic.

A large representation of the millers of the State met at Harrisburg, Tuesday, to form a State organization for their protection. The millers complain that flour from the West is sold cheaper in the east than wheat can be purchased and converted into flour here.

HOW BRIGHAM MADE HIS STAMPS.

Brigham died rich leaving behind a big estate and many wives. We often wondered how a modern prophet could gather in millions and still keep a large family. But Brigham understood crookedness as well as some others. A Salt Lake correspondent of the Tribune says there is likely to be a wrangle soon if I am correctly informed, over Brigham Young's estate. All the Apostles except Taylor and the three who are acting as the Prophet's executors, are understood to be in favor of a rigid examination of his financial huggermugger, as Trustee-in-Trust Brigham, and Brigham the individual, and also of the restitution to the church of what he had without consideration transferred from himself, as church trustee, to himself as Citizen Brigham. At the same time, Mr. Ellerbeck, for many years his confidential agent offers to open a short cut through the whole maze by pointing out how the Prophet took from the church by a few enormous grabs $2,000,000. One of these was the famous settlement with the church, by which he charged it in a lump $50,000 a year for eighteen years' services as Prophet, Seer and Revelator, in other words as ecclesiastical "Boss." At other times he charged the church and credited himself with items of a hundred thousand dollars or so on account of the poor. No doubt the investigation will be kept as still as possible but Brigham Young's heirs will, of course, resist, and the hated lawyers will have to be called in. Those who are defeated my be confidently expected to reinforce the corps of apostates and gentiles in the Territory. It will be curious, too, to see the Prophets administering the estate of the chief Prophet, by branding him as a thief.

THE MATTHEWS SILVER BILL.

The following is the Matthews Silver bill as passed by the senate on Friday. The resolution as passed reads as follows:

Resolved, By the senate (the house of representatives concurring therein), That all the bonds of the United States issued or authorized to be issued under the said acts of congress hereinbefore recited are payable, principal and interest, at the option of the government of the United States, in silver dollars of the coinage of the United States, containing 412½ grains each of standard silver, and that to restore to its coinage such silver coins as a legal tender in payment of said bonds, principal and interest, is not in violation of the public faith nor derogatory of the right of the public credit.

SOME OF THE SENATE EXPENSES.

The senate expenditures are very queer. They buy almost anything there out dynamite, and that is just the article that should be thrown in among them sometimes. It would do much to clean out the chamber and make senators better members if they once knew that dynamite would be used to punish crookedness. The report of the Secretary of the Senate concerning the receipts and expenditures of that body for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, has just been published. The year was rather an exceptional one, and some of the items of expense are interesting. The disbursements for the year amounted to nearly a million of dollars. The Belknap impeachment trial cost $11,183. The Capitol Police force (that part of it paid for by the Senate) costs $21,800 a year. The Committee on Privileges and Elections spent $95,212, which includes the expenses of the Electoral Count and the Southern investigations. Senator Jones's book favoring the remonetization of silver cost $15,000. The Sergeant-at-Arms bought twenty-two revolvers and ammunition to match at an expense of more than $300, to be used in guarding the box containing the Electoral returns. Mr. Pinchback, who never was a Senator, drew $16,968 as a reward for his efforts to get a seat in the Senate. Cold tea, lemons and granulated sugar used during the intensely hot months of 1876 cost $1,584, and ice during the same summer about $300 a month. Twelve bottles of Martinique snuff furnished to Senators during the year cost $9.

FAILURES.

According to the authentic figures presented by the Mercantile Agency of R. G. Dun & Co., the failures in the United States for the year 1877 are 8,872 in number, being 220 less than for 1876, in which year there were 9,092. The total liabilities of 1877 are stated at $190,669,000 against $191,117,000 in 1876, or barely half a million of dollars less. It is a significant fact, however, that the failures of 1877, although less in number and amount than in 1876, are above the average of the four years since the panic of 1873, while subsequent to the panics of 1857 and 1861 the progress toward prosperity was steady and rapid.

A MAN WHO CLAIMS TO OWN ILLINOIS.

The Cincinnati Enquirer, contains a despatch, dated Bloomington, Ind., Jan. 24, which says:

Mr. Thomas Minshall, of Dubuque, Ia., is in Indiana looking up evidence in the interest of an extraordinary and immense claim against the Government, which he will lay before Congress in a few days. Mr. Minshall has been in the vicinity of Vincennes the last few days, and has in his possession a deed to the greater portion of the State of Illinois, made to his great-great-grandfather and nineteen others at Fort Gage, in 1773, by ten Indian chiefs. The deed is an ancient looking document, and the signatures of the chiefs, some of whom signed by a cross, and others by the representation of fish, bears' heads, &c., were witnessed by Hugh Lord, "commanding the Illinois country" at that time, and other officers of the British army at Fort Gage. The instrument is very elaborate the metes and bounds of the land conveyed particularly described. The consideration was about two tons of gun flints, cloth for breech-clouts, oxen, &c., each article of which is carefully set out and was acknowledged at Kaskaskie before Vieaur Lemerance, notary public, and recorded in a record which is supposed to be in England at this time.

The land deeded is in two pieces, one piece lying above Cairo and composing the Southern part of Illinois, and the other is in an irregular shape, taking in the Western part of the State, from Springfield west, a place opposite the mouth of the Missouri River, and a point on Lake Michigan, near Chicago, being mentioned.

Mr. Minshall has been looking up the family ever since 1856, having knowledge that such a purchase was made by his great-great-grandfather, and now has a family tree as complete in all its parts as the tree of consanguinity in Blackstone. He came into possession of the deed by a remarkable accident a short time ago, having found it deposited in a bank as a mere curiosity. He will soon lay the matter before Congress, claiming indemnity for the land, which the Government disposed of to settlers, and says there can be no doubt of his securing it, as he has had the opinion of eminent lawyers, Congressmen and Senators.

QUEER MAIL MATTER.

Washington, January 26.—At the late sale by the Post-Office Department of unclaimed packages sent to the Dead Letter Office, a package was found which had been received from the New York office, containing the following articles: A roast spare-rib, a large piece of roast veal several pounds of jerked venison and several buffalo tongues, potatoes and onions, a pound of butter, a loaf of fruit-cake, a lot of candy, raisins, nuts, oranges, apples, &c., several small bottles of wine and whiskey, two boxes of cigars and two Limburger cheeses, salt, pepper, vinegar and cranberries.

JIM BLAINE AGAIN.

There is a National Gallery at Washington, established by law, to which each State of the Union is authorized to send statues of two of its most distinguished citizens.

On Tuesday, Maine presented the statue of Governor William King, as a citizen she most desired to honor, and the presentation speech in the Senate by James G. Blaine, a native of Washington county, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Blaine (Rep., Me), in the course of his remarks spoke of William King having been chosen by Maine for the distinguished honor of her first representative in the National Gallery, because first of all he was influential in erecting the District of Maine into a free and independent State, and said: "The connection of the district with Massachusetts had become exceedingly distasteful, I might say intolerable, to the majority of our people, and a sentiment amounting well nigh to rancor and hatred could be satisfied with nothing less than separation. This dislike, which was mutual and had been growing for years, was strongly inflamed by the war of 1812 and the resulting political differences. Massachusetts was deeply hostile to the war, and did all in her power to embarrass its prosecution. Maine stood firmly by the administration of Mr. Madison in upholding the honor of the flag. The majority of her people regarded the attitude of Massachusetts towards the General Government during that struggle as thoroughly unpatriotic, if not treasonable.

Hoar and Dawes, the Massachusetts Senators, were indignant, and made such defence as they could of the "crooked" loyalty of their State sixty-five years ago. Blaine played his part as matador to perfection, drawing them on by degrees and taunts, until Dawes in a burst of anger challenged Blaine to mention when and where Massachusetts had made an unpatriotic record. This was precisely the invitation Blaine had been laying his traps for, and he burst out:

Mr. Blaine—I will tell you. I will tell you now and here. Massachusetts refused to pass and tabled a resolution thanking one of her own naval officers for a victory because it was gained in an unjust war. She refused to thank the admirable and gallant commander of the Hornet for capturing the British man-of-war Peacock. That stands in your own legislative journals, if you want the record. I can give you graver instances until the sun sets, and for the Senator from Massachusetts to rise here and pretend that his State did not bristle all over with unpatriotic records, going clear up to the verge of treason, and in the opinion of some patriots of that day stepping over the point beyond, is a degree of bravery which it would have been well to have shown in war and not reserved to this day. (Great laughter and a voice on the Democratic side, "This is rich.")

Mr. Dawes—Mr. President, the extent of the offense which the Senator from Maine can bring against Massachusetts in the war of 1812 was that she lacked a disposition publicly to return thanks.

Mr. Blaine—No, stop right there one moment. Massachusetts refused to let her soldiers march beyond the boundaries of her own State, and refused pointedly to the General Government to respond to a call for her troops.

The only reply of consequence to this was the taunt of Hoar that Blaine, by abusing Massachusetts, was endeavoring to win the applause and smiles of men who dislike her in consequence of her more recent loyalty.

The prosecution of the Returning Board at New Orleans, evidently means business says the Pittsburg Post, 28. Wells and his associates having been denied a change of venue to the Federal Courts, and defeated in other preliminary motions to set the State courts at defiance, and attempted to imbroil the Federal Government in their case. They took refuge in the Custom House, and had a guard of marines from a war vessel in the river. But the State Judge didn't scare worth a cent. He declared the bail forfeited, and directed the Sheriff to arrest Wells, Anderson, Kenner and Cassenave wherever they could be found. The U. S. Marshal interfered and attempted to arrest the Sheriff. The matter was referred to Washington, and Attorney General Devens, at a late hour on Saturday night, directed the Marshal to mind his own business and refrain from any interference with the State authorities. Anderson, Cassenave and Kenner were then arrested by the Sheriff and lodged in the parish prison. Wells will surrender himself today. As we understand the proceedings he is to be tried first, and then Anderson. The ignorant negro dupes will be probably passed over, or treated very leniently. The action of the Washington authorities was right, and in marked contrast with what would have been Grant's course in a similar emergency. He would have put his bayonets at once in the field, against the State Judiciary. Wells probably concludes his lot is a hard one, when the man he made President turns against him.

The body of a woman in a crouching position, in full dress and with rings in its ears, was recently found in a cargo of soda brought by the ship Irving from Peru to Rotherhithe. It is in a good state of preservation, and it is supposed to be that of a victim of an earthquake which occurred many hundred years ago.

Resolutions were introduced in the Massachusetts Legislature "bouncing" Blaine for his assault on the loyalty of that State during the war of 1812.

The war on the scalpers shows that a wealthy speculator in Baltimore invested $60,000 in Baltimore and Ohio tickets two years ago, at $10 each, from which he has realized $4 on every ticket thus far sold.

Two skilled engineers from the oil region in Pennsylvania have arrived at Hong Kong en route to Formosa, for the purpose of opening up the oil wells in the vicinity of Keelung. They go there under a contract with the Chinese Government.

The proposition to introduce the English system in reference to patents into this country is one which has many points in its favor. The first gain would be a reduction in the expense of getting out a patent from $100 to about $5; the right to invention would be contested in the Courts, and models and examinations would be thus abolished. The present is an opportune time to put the system in practice, as the greater number of models in the Patent Office have been destroyed by fire. The reduction in fees would stimulate inventions, for some of the best brains are not always occompanied by means to make them fruitful according to our present system of patents.

A Report that Russia Prefers to Offend Great Britain Rather than Austria.

London, January 24—Reuter's Constantinople despatch says it is alleged that Russia, having to choose between conditions of peace clashing with the interests of Austria and conditions clashing with England, has selected the latter alternative. She therefore abandons the idea of demanding political autonomy for Bulgaria and demands instead the right of passage of the Dardanelles, the cession of a portion of Armenia and material guarantees for a war indemnity.

THE FAMINE IN CHINA.

The following was received on 25th, by Mr. A. A. Low from the Vice-Consul at Shanghai:

Appalling famine raging throughout four provinces, North China; 9,000,000 people reported destitute; children daily sold for food; Foreign Relief Committee appeals to America and England for assistance; requests you form American relief committee; collect funds and deposit with agent Hong Xong Bank.

DEATHBED COFFESSION OF MURDER.

Boston, January 22.—A Concord, New Hampshire, special says: "At New Market New Hampshire, last Friday John H. Robinson, on his deathbed, confessed that he murdered a young man named Jewell in the town of Candia, New Hampshire some twenty years since."

A THREE DAYS' BATTLE.

Suleiman Pasha and his Forces Driven into the Rhodore Mountains.

A Russian official dispatch from Kezanlik, January 19, says that General Gourko fought Suleiman Pasha from the 15th to the 18th inst. The Turks were finally driven into the Rhodore mountains. Their loss was 1,000 killed and 3,000 prisoners. Forty-nine guns were also captured.

A Constantinople dispatch received at Paris says that the whole district of Baargas has been devastated by Bashi Bazouks and Circassians, who slaughtered the inhabitants and burned villages whole.

A Russian official dispatch from Tiflis says: "General Komaroff's detatchment from Ardnautsch stormed Artvin on the 13th inst. The Turks lost heavily and the Russians slightly." Another Russian official dispatch from Kezanlik, January 20th says: "General Strukoff reports from the town of Mustafa Pasha (twenty miles northwest of Adrianople), on the 19 inst., that a panic prevailed at Adrianople. The Turkish government and garrison have withdrawn after exploding the powder magazines and ammunition depots."

"The reports of the explosion were heard at General Strukoff's headquarters. Fire and civil disturbances had broken out, and the representatives of five different nationalities had come to Mustafa Pasha to entreat General Strukoff to hasten to Adrianople."

ENGLAND MAKES A PROPOSITION.

Indescribable Sufferings of the Refugees Fleeing from the Advancing Russians.

London, January 21.—England has proposed that there shall be a conference of the powers immediately after the Russian terms of peace are made known. If the powers decline to take part in the conference the government will then ask parliament for an extraordinary credit in order to prepare such precautions as it may deem necessary for the protection of British interest in the east.

Queen Victoria has personally interceded with the czar to spare Turkey.

The Daily Telegraph prints the following under the date of Constantinople yesterday: "Mr. Master, agent of the English relief fund, has just arrived here with a full of refugees from Adrianople. These unhappy people have been in open cattle trucks three days. Many perished from the cold weather. Last night fifteen were found dead in the trucks. The sufferings of all are described as awful. Mothers are reported in their frenzy to have thrown away living babies rather than see them die in their arms. As the train moved from Adrianople numbers of people tried to cling to the outside and framework of the carriages, and many attempted to ride on the buffers. At one station, where hundreds of people had congregated without food for two days, the men threatened Mr Master with violence if bread was not given to them. Yesterday there were 15,000 women and children out in the snow at Cearlou. Three trains full are hourly expected to arrive at Constantinople. It is not known where they will find shelter. The snow is several inches deep, and is still falling. The cold is intense. All that can possibly be done is being effected by the administrators of the relief fund, but many lives are being sacrificed."

THE PEACE CONDITIONS ACCEPTED.

London, Friday, Jan. 25, 1878.

The Daily Telegraph, in its second edition, prints the following dispatch from Constantinople:

The Turkish delegates have been ordered to sign peace preliminaries. An armistice will probably be concluded today. The peace conditions are stated on excellent authority to include the following: Servia to be independent without compensation, Montenegro to receive Antivari, Nicsica and Spuz, and a portion of the territory bordering on Lake Scutari, Russia to hold Batoum, Kars and Erzeroum until a war indemnity of $20,000,000 is paid, the Dardanelles to be opened to Russian men-of-war, Bulgarian autonomy to be conceded rather on the principle of the Lebanon than on the plan of the Constantinople conference, and Turkey to nominate a Christian Governor for a long term of years, subject to ratification by the Powers, Bulgaria not understood to include Thrace, but only to extend to the line of the Balkans, part of the Russian army to embark at Constantinople for their return home, and the final treaty of peace to be signed at Constantinople by the Grand Duke Nicholas. This arrangement will satisfy Russian military honor, without involving the occupation of Constantinople.

There is no mention of Roumania in the Daily Telegraph's Dispatch.

The Sultan Made a Vassal.

This afternoon the Pall Mall Gazette said the alleged terms of peace were about as hard as they could well be. They amount, it says, to the virtual destruction of the Turkish Empire, and the reduction of the Sultan to the condition of a Russian vassal. "It," adds the Pall Mall Gazette, "after the publication of these terms, the resignations of Lords Derby and Carnarvon are withdrawn, we may conclude that no effectual resistance will be made by England to whatever agreement the Czar and the Sultan may come to."

The Terms Partly Secret.

Reuter's telegram from Constantinople states that Safvet Pasha informed Mr. Layard that the Porte had made a solemn engagement to keep the conditions secret until the treaty was signed. It had today telegraphed to its Plenipotentiaries to accept the conditions. It would communicate them to the Ambassadors the moment they were signed.

THE BRITISH FLEET PASSES THROUGH THE DARDANELLES.

A dispatch from Constantinople states that in consequence of not receiving the countermanding orders in time, the British fleet passed through the Dardanelles. The shore batteries saluted the English flag as the vessels passed. The fleet is now proceeding to Constantinople.

The above dispatch has created a decided sensation in official circles in London.

A later dispatch from Constantinople says the Government's telegram has just stopped the fleet at the mouth of the Dardanelles. The fleet is returning to Besika Bay.

A Berlin dispatch says Russia seems anxious to induce the continental powers to send their squadrons to Constantinople in the event of the English fleet entering the Sea of Marmora. This joint occupation would be intended to pave the way for a conference upon the future of Stamboul.

CAPTURING SULEIMAN'S BAGGAGE AND DRIVING HIS ARMY INTO THE MOUNTAINS.

London, January 24.—A Russian official despatch from Kezanlik says that a portion of Suleiman Pasha's train, consisting of 2,000 wagons, was captured on the 18th instant near Hermanli, about forty miles west of Adrianople. Another despatch from Kezanlik says: "From details received by the Russian staff, General Gourko's victory at Philippopolis was more complete than at first announced. Suleiman Pasha's whole army—40,000 strong—was engaged, and finally split into two parts. One, commanded by Fuad Pasha, fled into the mountains, and the other, under Suleiman Pasha, retreated in the direction of Haskot, pursued by Generals Skobeleff. The Russians captured ninety-seven guns." Both fractions of the Turks seem to have reached Drama.

AFRICA'S SUPERSTITIONS.

Lecture By Paul B. Du Chaillu on the Witchcraft and Religion of Africa.

Mr. Paul B. Du Chaillu lectured at Association Hall on the "Witchcraft and Superstitions of Africa." I am going to take you again, said he, into the jungle of Equatorial Africa. Stanley met that jungle at the headquarters of the Congo; he met there the cannibals I saw and the dwarfs I discovered And what a jungle is it? At the end of each day's journey I made no negro could tell me where that vast forest ended. There are great dangers there, and sometimes one has to fight the people. It is not very pleasant to fight; it was not very pleasant for Stanley but he had to fight or be killed.

The people are scattered in great tribes, divided into clans and the clans into families, the chiefs and the old men making the laws. Three institutions are everywhere prevalent—polygamy, slavery and witchcraft. It is wonderful how these people love to get married. They marry all the time and never get tired of it. Some of them marry as old as eighty-five or ninety years, just as some of us do at home, you know. [Laughter.] The largest number of wives I have seen belonging to one man was about three hundred, and when I asked him how many children he had, he said, between six and eight hundred. Two hundred, more or less, didn't seem to trouble him at all. The wives are not slaves, but their husbands buy them when they are three or four years old from their fathers; that is a sort of a dowry. Polygamy is also a political institution. The tribes are always at war, and hence a man tries to get as many wives as he can from the surrounding tribes so as to have friends among them. They have a great abhorrence of blood relationship and no man is allowed to take a wife of his own clan.

Their Witchcraft and Cannibalism.

The great curse of that country is its superstitions, and it is very hard to get at the bottom facts about their religious belief. They have two names which represent our ideas of God and of the Devil The Devil is the source of all evil and witchcraft. When a person is sick he is bewitched by some one, and the sorcerer or sorceress has to be killed. The doctors point them out, and they have to swallow poison to prove their innocence. This poison is the root of a tree called bundo, belonging to the strychnine order, but those doctors take it and do not die. Here, if a man sees the new moon over his right shoulder, or his left, it is lucky or unlucky; but there it is unlucky if he sees the new moon at all, and on the day of the new moon nobody dare go out of his hut. The queen of witchcraft lives in the moon, and the people of the world are the insects on which witchcraft feeds, and when witchcraft is very hungry she sends the plague and kills more people. Those who have any connection with the spirit in the moon are women and must be in a trance. The people are honest in their beliefs, but of course there is jugglery among them. Among many tribes cannibalism exists, but I think it is a sort of religious feast, as they do not kill people purposely except prisoners of war. As among the Indians, they have no mercy on those taken in war. I made inquiries about this cannibalism, I wanted to know which were best eating, women or men. They all agreed that the woman were best. They didn't tell me anything new, for I knew that before [Laughter] Their war dance is perfectly terrible. They cover themselves all over with war paint and with clay that has been saturated with the decayed flesh and brains from the heads of their dead warriors, which they always keep in a particular house in every village. Then they have a dance, and when morning comes each man cuts his hand in several places and lets the blood flow into a large wooden dish, and they rub themselves with that blood and then go to war.

Some Suggestions to Missionaries.

The most difficult thing the missionaries have to do is to bring themselves to a level of thinking with these people. Some of the negroes are very fierce They would not be so bad if the traders did not bring them such an amount of spirits. It is laughable sometimes to see the missionaries on the deck of a ship and the barrels of rum under the deck, both going to the same place. They are kind to the missionaries, but you know when one gets a little civilized he gets selfish, and they know that where the missionary comes the trader will follow, and they like trade Stanley has made a great, grand journey. If you will look at the labors of that man you will see it is perfectly marvellous. And how quickly he did it! He explored the lakes discovered by Speke, Burton, Baker and Livingstone, followed the Congo river past any amount of rapids and fought his way through to the coast. Livingstone was a great man, but his labors were slow as a great deal of time was spent right through under the Equator and in that deadly climate, where the natives had been spoiled and made fierce by the slave trade. I think the journeys of Speke and Livingstone and Stanley and Cameron are the finest journeys that ever were made in modern or olden times.

We have also St. Nicholas, for February. Every parent who desires that his boys and girls should grow up with refined and cultivated tastes cannot afford to dispense with this unrivalled work. We advise all our patrons to secure it. Address, Scribner & Co., 743 & 745 Broadway, New York.

Scribner's Magazine, for February, the mid-winter number, is in no particular behind all that have preceeded it. This is one of the most popular magazines in the world, and deservedly so. Give it a trial and you will not be disappointed. It is a complete library of itself. Address, Scribner & Co., 743 and 745 Broadway, New York.

Newspaper law says if a per son order his paper discontinued he must pay all arrearages or the publishers may continue to send it until payment is made and collect the whole amount whether the paper be taken from the post office or not. Also, action for fraud can be instituted against any person, whether he is responsible in a financial view or not, who refuses to pay subscriptions due for a publication. A word to the wise is sufficient.

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

Harper's Magazine for February. This excellent monthly is so well known that it needs no word of praise from us. No well informed literary man can afford to be without it. The present number is replete with excellent engravings and very interesting reading. We have not the space to give in detail all the good things which it contains. It must be seen and read, and when once seen and read it becomes indispensible. Address, Harper Brothers, New York.

The use of spectacles made of mica is advocated by the eminent Dr. Kohn, of Breslau, to protect the eyes from injury by solid bodies, and also—mica being a very bad conductor of heat—from the mischief done to the eye by prolonged exposure to heat rays. The same distinguished oculist has investigated the condition of the eyes of a number of compositors, and has made one or two practical suggestions which are worthy of notice. The predominant affection of the eye produced in compositors is short-sightedness, which increases with the length of time the occupation is continued. Out of 132 compositors whose eyes were examined, sixty-eight were short-sighted, and of these fifty one had begun the trade with good eyes. The source of the artificial light with which they worked seemed to have some influence in the production of the deceased state. Thus, of compositors who worked with oil lamps, sixty-six per cent. were short-sighted, while of those who worked with gas, only fifty per cent. were affected. The temperature in the neighborhood of the eyes, when oil was used, was about seventy-two degrees, and, when gas was employed, about seventy-six. The higher temperature, in the case of gas, was, no doubt, owing to the employment of the naked flame. Dr. Kohn's suggestions are, that the flame always be surrounded with a glass, so as to diminish the heat; that the shade be arranged so as to throw the light more on the case and less on the compositor's eyes; and that small types be abandoned.

Henry Croll, of Perry county, who shot Levi Swartz last fall in a grape vine, mistaking him for a turkey, was tried and convicted of involuntary manslaughter fined $1 and costs of prosecution, and being too poor to pay the latter was released from jail. It is rather cheap justice, but he will carry a heavy load of punishment with him for life.

The cigarmakers' strike in New York is waning.

That old Brick Building at 6th and Market in Philadelphia where Wanamaker and B 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.

A curious case, involving the right of H. T. Hembold to his own name, has just been decided in New York. In 1872 Helmbold went into bankruptcy, with, among other assets, the right to use his name in the manufacture of certain compounds. At the sale Albert L. Helmbold purchased this right, and then sought to restrain H. T. from using his own name in his own business. The Court decided in favor of the bankrupt, holding that the name belonged to him to whom his parents gave it, and no law or court could take it from him.

Grand Opening.

ACTIONS SPEAK LOUDER THAN WORDS.

NEW STORE AT CENTRE HALL!

I. GUGGENHEIMER,

HAS JUST RECEIVED THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST ASSORTMENTS OF NEW

WINTER GOODS,

EVER OFFERED IN CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA.

MANY OF THEM 25 TO 50 PER CENT CHEAPER THAN EVER BEFORE

CONSISTING IN PART OF STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, CARPETS, FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, HATS, CAPS, UMBRELLAS, BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, WINDOW SHADES, WALL PAPER, QUEENESVARE GLASSWARE, SPICES, GROCERIES, TOBACCO, SEGARS, FISH, BACON, SALT, &c.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS OFFERED TO CASH BUYERS.

Cloverseed,

TAKEN IN AND THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICES PAID IN CASH OR TRADE. STORE IN THE OLD ROOM CONNECTED WITH SPANGLERS HOTEL. 16dec

CENTRE HALL

Hardware Store.

J. O. DEININGER.

A new, complete Hardware Store has been opened by the undersigned in Centre Hall, where he is prepared to sell all kinds of Building and House Furnishing Hardware, Nails, &c.

Circular and Hand Saws, Tennon Saws, Webb Saws, Clothes Racks, a full assortment of Glass and Mirror Plate Picture Frames, Spokes, Felloes, 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 undersigned respectfully announces her New Dressmaking 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 20sept 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

.....Special Notices.....

PIMPLES,

I will mail (Free) the recipe for a simple Vegetable Balm that will remove Tan, FRECKLES PIMPLES and Blotches, leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful, also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address, inclosing 3 ct. stamp, Ben. Vandeff & Co, 20 Ann St., N. Y.

To Consumptives.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure Cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address, E. A. WILSON, 194 Penn St., Williamsburg, N. Y

TRANSPARENT VIS'TING CARDS. Instruction and Amusement combined. Important to parents and teachers. 26 different artistic designs. The entire pack sent free for 25 cts. currency or stamps. Van Dell & Co. 20 Ann St., N. Y.

$57.60 AGENTS profits per week. Will prove it or forfeit $500. New articles, just patented. Sample box sent free to all. Address W. H. CHIDESTER 218 Fulton St., New York.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipe and direction for making the simple remedy which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence,

JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar St., New York. 24jan 6m.

LEGAL NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature of Pennsylvania during its next session, to have the second section of the Act of Assembly approved January 31st, 1849, erecting Henrysburg, in Centre County, into a borough, so changed, as to secure a more equitable assessment of water taxes. jan17tf

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature now in session to pass an act repealing the Act of Assembly approved the 28th day of April, A. D., 1868, entitled an act to "Incorporate the Wolf Run Improvement Company" in Centre county. 17jan 4t

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Benj. Peters, late of College twp, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said decedent are requested to make immediate payment, and persons having claims against the estate will present them authenticated for settlement.

SAMUEL GILLILAND, AUSTIN DALE, Administrators.

jan24

Candy Manufactory & Bakery.

Mr. Albert Kauth, At the BISHOP STREET BAKERY, is now making the very best BREAD, CAKES AND PIES, in Bellefonte. Candies and Confections.

He also manufactures all kinds of candies, and dealers can purchase of him as low as in the city. Candies of all kinds always on hand, together with Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Dates, Nuts, Syrups, Jellies and everything good.

CENTRE COUNTY OYSTER DEPOT.

An Excellent oyster saloon also attached to the Bakery. Call and see me. ALBERT KAUTH. nov15

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.

The Sunday edition of The Sun is an eight page sheet of 56 columns. While giving the news of the day, it also contains a large amount of literary and miscellaneous matter especially prepared for it. The Sunday Sun has met with great success. Postpaid $1. 26 a year.

The Weekly Sun.

Who does not know The Weekly Sun? It circulates throughout the United States, the Canadas, and beyond. Ninety thousand families greet its welcome pages weekly, and regard it in the light of guide, counsellor, and friend. Its news, editorial, agricultural, and literary departments make it essentially a journal family and the fireside. Terms One dollar a year, post paid. This price, quality considered, makes it the cheapest newspaper published. For clubs of ten, with $10 cash, we will send an extra copy free. Address

PUBLISHER OF THE SUN, New York city.

3nov 8t

New Store Room AND N