The Centre Reporter.

FRED. KURTZ.....EDITOR.

:0:

CENTRE HALL, Pa., March 21 1878

It costs about $2500 to keep the legislature running, and the average of its work would not bring 5cts per day at auction in the flushest times.

An earthquake had the impudence to shake up some of the people of Kentuckey, on the morning of the 11. The report from Columbus, Ky., states that bedsteades were rolled across the floors of rooms and bureaus and presses were thrown down and broken. A portion of the Mississippi River bank caved in near the town, leaving one house hanging over the bluff. The movement was so violent as to ring bells on the locomotives standing in the sheds at the depots. The rumbling lasted only a few seconds.

Whether this shake started the big rock down the mountain at the Forks, about 24 hours after, we will let the rock answer for itself.

Sergeant-at-arms Gaines, republican, of the state House of Rep's, has been caught at an attempt to make enormous *gains* by making out a string of witnesses, in contested election cases, who did not attend, some of whom were never subpœnaed, and others fictitious names. Gaines was purely for *gains* in all this, and if the House does its duty in the matter it will put Gaines where he can not do such a little act of villainy again.

The Penn'a legislature's usual adjourning time is approaching, and yet it has done nothing but fooled away time. All the real work it has done from first week in January to this date, could have been done in three days, and the useless fellows could have gone to their homes, attended to private affairs, loafed in saloons, or whatever may have been their home habits. Pennsylvania could get along admirably the next five years, without any legislature at all—in fact it is getting to be a public nuisance, and we would not be surprised to awake some morning and find that the grand jury of Dauphin county had presented it as such. To drop a can of dynamite in among these Solons at Harrisburg occasionally, we think would be healthy; the adjourning effect of it would be immediate without a motion.

The English people are full of war and fight, but the government is not quite as hot as its subjects are, and although John Bull makes an angry look at the Russian Bear, yet he tries to keep far enough off so as not to be hugged. The temper of the English populace may be seen by their conduct at a peace meeting in London one day last week. A pro-Turkish mob broke up the meeting. Mr. Bradlaugh, one of the speakers, was afterwards cudgelled, and fled in a cab. If England should get at war with Russia, no doubt these fellows who break up meetings in favor of peace, would be found at home, talking war while others would be doing the fightifig—they would keep at a safe distance from the paws and arms of the Bear.

As Frank Hughes does not think the democratic party can be trusted any more than the republican party upon the matter of greenbacks and that there is need for a third party to be called the National or greenback party, the Pittsburg Post gives Mr. Hughes to understand that he is misrepresenting the democratic party. The Post says:

"He objects to the National Banking system, as a needless tax upon the people. So do we, and believe greenbacks should be the sole paper currency. Well the National banking system was established during the war as a Republican party measure and in opposition to the votes of all the Democrats in Congress. In 1870, Speaker Randall introduced a bill substituting greenbacks for national bank notes, which received the votes of all the Democrats in Congress and was opposed by the Republicans, and of course defeated, as they had an overwhelming majority. That there is a bill now before Congress, with every prospect it will pass, proposing to retire national bank notes and substitute greenbacks, is due to the fact of Democratic supremacy in one branch, and the growing strength of the party in the other.

"The repudiating law of 1869, by which the option of redeeming the bonds in legal tenders was surrendered, which Mr. Hughes will agree with us was an infamous breach of faith, was a Republican caucus measure, passed by the votes of that party, and opposed by all the Democrats in both Houses of Congress, save one!

"The silver steal of 1873 was passed by a Republican Congress and approved by a Republican President.

"The Resumption law of January, 1875 was devised by a Republican caucus, reported by John Sherman, forced through under the party lash, and voted for by Republican Senators and Representatives, and opposed by every Democrat in Congress.

"These votes cover that financial policy against which the National party is supposed to be specially organized. It will be seen it is the fruitage of Republican supremacy from beginning to end, and was antagonized and opposed at every step by the Democrats in Congress."

Representative Banning gave to a Cincinnati reporter last week the following comparative statement as a good reason for reducing our army expenses:

	Army force.	*Annual cost.*	*An'l cost per man.*
Russia	787,000	$144,213,615	$183
France	470,000	100,907,623	212
Germany	419 659	92 573 443	220
Austria	296,218	50,680,000	170
England	138,720	65,161,015	487
U. States	20,000	37,082,725	1,854

New Hampshire went republican on 12 by only 1000. What a come down—next tumble will land her square in the democratic ranks.

The Massachusetts house defeated a prohibitory liquor bill, the other day by 118 to 93. Who'd a thought it, of the old puritan commonwealth, that has been lecturing the rest of mankind all along on the liquor business.

The Penn'a RR., had a stormy annual meeting one day last week, as will be seen in another column of the Reporter. She needs to have a stormy time until she comes up to her promises and completes the Penns Valley road.

What has Gaines gained.

In the Harrisburg H. of R., the other day, a bill passed second reading to prevent ladies from serving as waiters at drinking saloons.

Hetrick's saw mill in Snyder county, three miles below Sunbury, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday evening. March 6. The loss is seven or eight thousand dollars on which there is no insurance of $3,000.

COUNTRY AND CITY PAPERS.

We occasionally have a subscriber of the Reporter tell us that he can get a large weekly paper from New York and other cities for from $1 to $1.50 per year, while the price of country weeklies is $2 and thinks it too high. We will here endeavor to make it plain to all why there is this difference in price.

1. All the cheap city weeklies come from offices where a daily is printed, and the matter set up for the daily is put aside each week and used for the weekly—thus costing nothing for type-setting. In'a country paper all the expense of type-setting falls on the weekly. City religious papers, where no daily is printed, cost as much as county weeklies, and more. The Lutheran Observer Philad., costs $2.50; The N. Y. Observer costs $3.15; The N. Y. Examiner costs $2,50, and thus all other city weeklies for which the type must be set expressly like in a country office where no daily is published.

2. The cheap city weeklies on which there is no expense for composition, (because taken from the daily) have a circulation of from 30.000 to 50,000 and over, and a clear profit of only five cents on each subscriber would bring a clean profit of $1500 to $5000 per year. The average county papers have a circulation running from 400 to 2000, and a profit of 10, 20, or 30 cents on that would be a mere trifle, and would leave the paper to starve.

3. Those large newspaper establishments in the city can afford to have their own paper mills, and get their paper at cost. They pay about 2½ cents per pound for rags, and their paper costs them about 4cts per lb. We country printers must pay three times as much for rag paper; besides many of the city papers are printed on straw paper, which costs them still less.

4. The duty on paper is so high that none can be imported from England where paper is very cheap; this gives the American paper mills a monopoly and they fix the price that printers must pay. Books, newspapers, &c., would all be cheaper were it not for this monopoly which is kept up by a high duty on imported paper.

To sum up, then: A city weekly like the Sun, World, Times, and others, is low in price because they have all the above advantages—and we ask any honest, candid reader of the Reporter, how it would be possible for a country paper to exist if it had to come down in price to a level with the city weekly, and none of its advantages?

If our type setting cost us nothing, and if we had thousands of a circulation and could manufacture our own paper and thus have it at first cost, then we could do it. Otherwise not. These are some of the reasons why a county paper is higher in price than one from the city and we believe they will convince any fair-minded reader that country papers are published at as low a figure as circumstances will permit, and that it would be unfair to ask the publisher to come down to city prices.

Country papers, be it remembered, were not raised in price during the war—all city papers were.

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS GAINES MYTHICAL WITNESSES.

The following is from the Pottsville Chronicle:

POTTSVILLE, March 13.—*To the Editor of the Chronicle*—DEAR SIR: In your issue of yesterday my name appears as a witness in the James-M'Kibben contest, as having served thirty-two days and drawing $56.64 from the state treasurer. I do not live in the district, know nothing of the case, never was examined before the committee, consequently never presented a bill, and never received the money. Respectfully Yours,

WM. M. RANDALL.

County Commissioner M. W. Fehr, who is credited in the Legislative Record with $113-08 due him by the state for witness fees in the legislative contests, desires to state through the Chronicle that he is not entitled to receive one cent of the amount. He, with the other two commissioners, were subpœnaed by the sergeant-at-arms to go to Harrisburg but they were informed by that gentleman at the same time that the presence of two, and probably but one, would be required, and Mr. Fehr accordingly never appeared before the committee.

Who is Mr. "D. T. Boon, of Pottsville?" The sergeant-at-arms at Harrisburg wants him to come forward and get his little $58.32 as a witness in the Fowler case. The oldest inhabitant of the borough has never heard of such an individual in this locality, and if there is such an one, we should be pleased to hear from him, with proper credentials, through the columns of the Chronicle. Is he a man of straw or a man of flesh and blood?

THE PROPOSED COUNTY OF LACKAWANNA.

This bill, although general in its character, is intended to apply to Luzerne county. The citizens of the northern portion of this county have been struggling for a separate existence for the past eighteen years, but have repeatedly had their project defeated in the Legislature by influences brought to bear from Wilkesbarre, the county seat. There is a strong probability that the present Legislature will grant the petition, as the necessity for a division has become apparent. The name of Lackawanna has been proposed for the county to be created, as the principal portion of the territory which it will comprise, is located in the Lackawanna Valley. Scranton will be the county seat. Luzerne county has a population of 230,000 and an area of 1,400 square miles. The new county will have an area of 420 square miles and 90,000 inhabitants.

PROPOSED ADDITIONAL BRANCH MINTS.

Washington, March 14.—A sub-committee of the committee on coinage held a session this morning to consider the question of the establishment of additional branch mints, and heard arguments from Representative Saylor, of Ohio, in favor of Cincinnati; Springer, of Illinois, in favor of Springfield, Illinois; Franklin, of Missouri, in favor of Kansas City; Steel, of North Carolina, in favor, of Charlotte, and Mr. Morris, of Illinois, in favor of Quincy, Illinois.

Can't Mr. Mackey or Mr. Wallace, or Don Cameron put in a word in favor of Centre Hall and Millheim?

Intelligence from Europe is to the effect that fresh difficulties have arisen which may delay if not prevent permanent peace. Unless a compromise is effected soon the indications are that no Congress will be held. England persists in her demand that the Congress shall have the power to discuss all the peace preliminaries, to which demand Russia will not give her assent. War preparations continue on every hand showing that but little confidence is felt in a permanent peace.

The bill regulating the salaries of county superintendents of schools has finally passed the House. It fixes the salary at two dollars for each school, and seventy-five cents for each square mile of territory in his jurisdiction, providing that the amount shall not exceed $2,000 nor be less than $800. In counties containing one hundred schools it shall not be less than $1,000, and in case school directors desire to vote their superintendent a larger salary than contemplated by the act it shall be paid to him out of the founds of the county so voting.

$5,000 FIRE IN MYERSTOWN.

Myerstown, Pa., March 14.—About 3 o'clock this morning the people of this place were startled from their slumbers by a fire in the stable adjoining the United States hotel. Being a frame, the building burned rapidly, setting fire to Moyer & Lessly's carriage factory, both of which with their contents were entirely destroyed.

MARRIED WOMAN'S PROPERTY RIGHTS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

[Philadelphia Ledger.]

In view of the frequent litigation of cases involving the rights of married women in relation to the acquisition and disposal of property, real and personal, and considering the entanglements and embarrassments brought about by erroneous notions and general lack of information on the subject, the following notes may be of use as a contribution of light to the popular mind. What is stated, we are assured on first-rate legal authority, is legally accurate for the State of Pennsylvania as the law now stands:

A married woman cannot give a bond or note, or other obligation for the payment of money. One exception only exists—that a judgment bond given by her though invalid as a personal obligation, will constitute a valid lien on the land. She is not liable for necessaries purchased by her for the support of herself and family, unless her husband be unable to make payment. She cannot execute any instrument in writing for the conveyance of land in which her husband does not join, and her deed alone, if she actually received the purchase money, would vest no title in the grantee. She may take a deed or a lease of land, and while she holds it, she is bound to perform the conditions of the grant. She may possess an estate separate from that of her husband, and may make a loan, or gift of property, to him, but she cannot issue execution on a judgment confessed by him in her favor nor maintain a suit against him on a contract made during coverture. A wife may possess two separate estates, entirely different in their kind and quality. She may possess a legal separate estate, under the statute of Pennsylvania of 11th April, 1848, where land is granted to her and her heirs, and she may hold, transmit and convey it, as any other owner, if her husband join in the conveyance, and if she acknowledged it in accordance with the statute. A man may convey his property without acknowledgement, an acknowledgement in his case merely entitling the deed to be placed on record as notice to other purchasers; but a married woman's deed without acknowledgement is void. She may join with him in mortgaging her legal separate estate to secure money lent to her, or to secure a debt due by her husband, or even to secure his future indebtedness. Her equitable separate estate—that is, where land is granted or devised to her for her sole and separate use, with or without the intervention of a trustee—is of a very different kind. During her husband's lifetime she can exercise over such an estate only the powers given by the instrument creating it, and has no power of disposition beyond it. She cannot convey or mortgage it, unless the instrument creating the estate gives her that power, and, in the absence of it, her deed or mortgage, though her husband join in it is absolutely void. On the husband's death the trust for her separate use ceases, and does not revive on a second marriage. With these principles in his mind, a good business man could not go far astray in regard to the rights and powers of a married woman over her own property.

A MONEY PANIC IN CONSTANTINOPLE—DEAR BREAD

Constantinople, Jan. 25.—We are in the midst of a money panic. The theory of a paternal Government is that it should act on communistic principles to the extent of providing bread for the people at a reasonable price. The production of bread is under severe restrictions, and the Government daily pounces on ambulant bread-men to weigh their loaves and to confiscate the stock if one loaf is under weight. But gold has gone up 20 per cent in twenty-four hours, and the wisest precautions of the fathers of the faithful have failed. Men went hungry to bed last night because the bakers will not take paper money, whose value will shrink 10 per cent while the bread is baking. I saw a Turkish girl of nineteen or twenty, standing near a baker's shop, yesterday, with wrath in her eye. Her veil had fallen, and so, in fact, had her outer mantle. Her face was finely moulded, her eye black as jet. Her cheeks were flushed with excitement, and her nostrils were dilated. The trouble was that she has been able to earn five piastres a day with which to buy bread for her mother, two small children and herself. At the beginning of the war bread was one and three-quarter piastres per oke, and it required two okes of bread every day for the family. As the paper depreciated, the price of bread was increased, but her wages remained five piastres a day, as before. Yesterday the poor girl was informed by the baker that the price of bread had been raised to five piastres the oke. Still she earns only five piastres per day. Unfortunately she is not the only victim to "the times." The suffering in the city has become very great, and I fear that in the country it may be much worse, even in regions distant from the seat of war. At Erzerum the people are almost starving. Flour is five times the ordinary price, and the poor suffer doubly because no fuel is to be had. Many have died, but the common people cannot flee.

Victor Hugo said, the other day, at the unveiling of the bust of Ledru-Rollin, on his tomb in Pere la Chaise, that the dead orator possessed the sovereign gift of human speech, accent, gesture, proud and firm probity, and grand affirmation. And at the close of his little speech, Hugo exclaimed: "Citizens—I call to witness the great departed we are honoring—the Republic will live. It is in the presence of death that life must be affirmed. The Republic will live because it is right, because it will be concord, because we are clement, pacific and brotherly. Here the majesty of death surrounds us by its dark, sublime horizon. May the Republic calm us, extinguish hatred, quarrels and anger!"

General Grant will return to his country some time in the coming Autumn, and it is proposed in Philadelphia to give him an enthusiastic greeting. A committee has been appointed which is quietly arranging the details. He is to be met in the bay by distinguished men from all parts of the country, and all his officers and soldiers who can go to Philadelphia are to welcome him to shore and attend him to his temporary residence. The money necessary has already been subscribed by eminent citizens, and although the ceremonies are to be conducted in the name of the Commonwealth, the city will not be asked for contributions.

—A NEW WALL MAP OF PENN'A.—We have received from J. H. Butler & Co., Philadelphia, publishers, a copy of their new Map of Pennsylvania, size 4x6 feet, which is the most complete map of this state ever published, and should be placed in every school room and be found in every place of business as well as in the family. It is beautifully colored by counties, and contains every Post Office in the State, by the latest authorities—correctly locates the rivers, mountains, railroads and canals, and is complete in every particular. It is printed on fine paper, securely mounted on strong muslin and on rollers, and will be furnished at the low price of $6 00, net.

This map is just such a publication as we have long wished for, and has features new to any other heretofore put out Call at the Reporter office and examine it. 3t.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE R. R.—The directors of the Philadelphia and Erie road, at their meeting last week in Philadelphia, elected the following officers: President, Robert Thompson; Secretary and Treasurer, J. S. Vansant; Engineer, W. F. Patterson. The managers report the receipts for the year 1877, as follows:

From freight, $2,638,697 55; from passengers, $372,562 56; express, $36,694 94; mails, $30,205 09; miscellaneous sources, $94,832 56; total, $3,172,992 70. Expenses, transportation, $650,009 80; motive power, $502,740 27; maintenance of cars, $269,631 80; maintenance of road, $566,945 47; total, $2,049,627 34; net earnings, $1,123,356 36. The loss by the July riots, caused by the interruption of business, is estimated at $51,271 42.

—Over 500,000 bottles of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup are sold every season, and thousands of persons saved from an untimely grave.

GREAT ACTIVITY AT THE GOVERNMENT WORKS IN ENGLAND —THE PEACE PROSPECTS NOT ENCOURAGING.

Proposition for an Alliance Between England and Austria Against Russia.

LONDON, March 17.—Dispatches from Constantinople up to a late hour last night tend to confirm all the gloomy apprehensions which have been current here during the proceeding forty-eight hours. The Russians, near Boulair, at the head of the Gallipoli peninsula, have been reinforced.

There is less excitement at the government works at Woolwich than there was some weeks ago; but still there is no abatement of energy and no diminution of work. Nearly all the hands work until eight, nine or ten o'clock at night instead of five, the usual closing hour.

The Times in its leading editorial article yesterday said: "On Monday the Russians not only occupied several villages round Constantinople, but took possession of a point on the edge of the most northerly plateau running down toward the entrance of the Bosphorus. The small forts which command the entrance lie directly at the foot of the position thus occupied, and, as these works are open on the land side, the Russians have the power to march in at any moment and close the entrance to the Black Sea.

"As our Vienna correspondent observes such a movement does not seem calculated to dispel the apprehensions maintained that though there may be no secret treaty a tacit understanding has been established with Turkey which may involve arrangements most material to the decision of the other powers. It is to be presumed that the terms of the treaty will provide for the evacuation within a moderate time of the whole of Roumelia, and, consequently, any position now held near Constantinople, but meanwhile the fact remains that Russia has established herself on the Bosphorus.

"As our correspondent observes, not only is there nothing in the recent movements of the British fleet to justify this advance, but there is little doubt that it must have been adopted prior to those movements and independent of them. It would have been difficult for Russia to adopt a course less likely to conciliate the good will of Europe or this country. Our correspondent at St. Petersburg does not give a more cheerful report. It is there said, he tells us, by persons of considerable influence, that while it is by no means certain that the congress will assemble, it is not very likely to be successful if it does

"England and Austria are accused of being animated, not by a mere desire to protect their legitimate and material interests, but by jealousy of the military and diplomatic success of Russia. They are supposed, therefore, to be desirous of diminishing as far as possible the consequences of the war. Russia, it is stated, will declare that though she is willing to have such questions as that of the straits discussed, the conditions which she has already signed are the minimum of what she has the right and determination to demand. The diminution of the results of the war being thus impossible, England, it is said, will seek to increase them by demanding the extension of Greece; but the effect of this will be to break the last link of the English alliance with Turkey, and the sultan will then recognize Turkey as his surest ally.

"That these wild notions should be seriously entertained by persons of authority in the Russian capital indicates, as we have said, a condition of mind by no means favorable to a satisfactory conclusion of the present negotiations. The terms of peace may prove an agreeable surprise, but Russia is not assisting Europe to place a favorable construction upon them."

Turkish irregulars continue their rapine murder and devastation. Sixteen villages have been burned or pillaged, the inhabitants of which fled or perished.

Vienna, March 17.—It is said that serious negotiations are proceeding for an alliance between England and Austria.

The latest looks like war with England.

FAVORITE PUBLICATIONS.

Frank Leslie's Chimney Corner.—This beautiful periodical, the best American Family Journal, Story Paper and Home Friend, has been the successful rival of the weekly Journals for the past thirteen years. It gained a place in the minds and hearts of our people, and now the name of its patrons is Legion.

This year the Chimney Corner seems to be better than ever. Its serial stories are of the most absorbing and lively character, of great power, true to life and full of merit, taking a wide range of subjects to please every member of a household—the domestic story for the mother, the charming love-tale for the daughters, the more dramatic for the young men, the solid matter for older readers, and then we have stirring adventure for the boys and fairy-tales for the children.

Habberton, Howard, Robinson, De Forest, Benedict, S. Annie Frost, Annie Thomas, Etta W. Pierce, and other eminent writers, are its regular contributors. The subjects treated of are very various. The illustrations are profuse and they are all beautiful. Short stories extremely interesting are completed in each number, while Biographies, Adventures, Essays, Fun, Travels, Natural History, Legends, Anecdotes, Science, etc., make this publication one of the most entertaining in existence.

Exquisite steel engravings, are frequently given away to its subscribers.

The Chimney Corner, sixteen pages, with eight pages of Illustrations, printed on fine paper, is published every Monday, price only 10 cents; annual subscription, $4, post-paid. Address your orders to Frank Leslie's Publishing House, 537 Pearl Street, New York.

Frank Leslie's Ladie's Journal, 16 pages, issued weekly, contains excellent pictures and full descriptions of the very Latest Styles of Ladies and Children's Wear; useful information on Family Topics; Select Stories; Beautiful Illustrations of Home and Foreign Subjects; Poetry; Fashionable Intelligence; Personal Chit Chat; Amusing Cartoons on the Follies and Foibles of the Day; Sparks of Mirth, etc., etc. Frank Leslie's Ladie's Journal is the most beautiful of all the ladies' papers. It should be found on the table of every lady in the land. Price 10 cents a copy; annual subscription, $4, postpaid.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly has made rapid strides as the rival of many aspirants to public favor. Its contributors are some of the best living writers. Every department of literature is represented in its columns. The amount of instruction, entertainment and amusement afforded by the articles, essays, stories, and general miscellany contained in the 128 quarto pages of each number of this publication has been well appreciated. Every copy of the Popular Monthly is embellished with over 100 beautiful illustrations. Being the cheapest periodical of the kind in existence, and at the same time one of the most select and universally welcome, it must continue to increase in public favor, and rank with the publisher's Sunday Magazine—the highest among all our American monthlies. It is published on the 15th of each month. Price, 25 cents a number. Subscription, $3, post paid, per year. Address your orders to Frank Leslie, 537 Pearl Street, New York.

Frank Leslie's Sunday Magazine is a beautiful work. It will interest educated and cultivated minds as well as the most ordinary reader. It is the only Sunday magazine published in this country. Every number has 128 pages filled with the most select and fascinating literature, ranging from the Sermon by the Editor (Dr. C. F. Deems, pastor of the Church of the Strangers), to stirring Tales, general Topics and Essays, Poetry, Music, Fun, Science, History, etc., in great variety. Each copy of this Magazine has 100 equisite engravings of the most interesting character. It has reached a circulation and prosperity such as make it one of the marvels of periodical literature. It is indeed a beautiful work. Buy it and see for yourselves. Single copies are only 25 cents, and annual subscription Price only $3, post paid. Address orders to

Frank Leslie's Publishing House,
537 Pearl St., New York.

"Has any theological point ever been definitely proven?" asks a correspondent of the New York Commercial. And Catlin replies: "Well, yes. We take it, for instance, to be an axiom in polemics that a colored camp meeting can never be held in the vicinity of a poultry show without seriously retarding the work of salvation.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

A Stormy Annual Meeting of the Stockholders.

Philadelphia, March 12.—Musical Fund Hall was crowded this morning with stockholders (including many from other cities) in attendance on the annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The publication of Colonel Scott's report had put everybody in possession of the policy proposed by the "ins," and there was of course an active body of "outs" on hand to antagonize the funding plan suggested by the Board of Directors, and to endeavor if possible to secure a new deal and change in the management of the road. The sentiment of the meeting was vehement against fast freight lines, the express speculations, free passes, high salaries, ornamental officials, and useless and lavish expenditures on the road and in improvements. But as numbers do not hold the majority of the stock, this is thought of little consequence. The result of the meeting was a substantial triumph for the Board of Directors and Colonel Scott.

Mayor Stokeley of Philadelphia, by virtue of the fact that the city is the largest shareholder in the road, was called to the chair, and Joseph Leslie was appointed Secretary.

A motion was made by Gustavus Romak, that as the annual report had been fully published, and all were familiar with it, the reading of it be dispensed with. Numerous objections were made, on the ground that the report was the most important ever prepared, and things in it should be explained to the shareholders. The final decision was that the report be read, and that those present should have the privilege of calling for explanations of any points which might be in doubt.

When the mention of general expenses of the main line, $345,555 79, was reached a stockholder said. "I desire to know what are the salaries of the President and Vice Presidents?" Colonel Scott, in reply, said: "The salaries of Vice Presidents were $12,000, but it has been reduced to about $10,000 each. My own salary is about $24,000, subject to 20 per cent. reduction. Two reductions at 10 per cent. each have been made. Other officers have salaries in main offices from $10,000 to $1,000." In reply to a question as to the salaries of the three assistant vice presidents, Col. Scott said it was originally $6,000 but was now $4,800.

That portion of the report relative to the rule of the Empire Line having been read, in answer to a question how long the Empire Line had been established on the road, Colonel Scott explained that transportation lines were started on the road twenty years ago in competition with New York roads, and because fast lines drew more business than the road could have done by itself. The Empire Line was bought when it was, because great difficulty had arisen among the oil refineries, by which it lost for several months very large and valuable traffic. He considered the purchase a wise operation. Colonel Scott further said he was not one of the stockholders of the Empire Line before the purchase. He stated that the company paid for the line $2,000,000 less than the line cost the original owners.

Col. Scott was interrogated about the express business, and explained that other roads had tried unprofitably to conduct their own express business. Col. Scott answered all questions personally in regard to any point in the report. He attributed the falling off in the business last year to the slow movement of Western products early in the year, the damages and delay occasioned by the riots, the unsatisfactory condition of the anthracite coal trade, competition in the oil transportation and the general shrinkage of business.

The Funding Plan.

When the funding plan and resolution indorsing it, with which the report concludes had been read, an angry and excited discussion followed. A stockholder, Mr. Galvin, asked what advantage it would be to the stockholders.

Colonel Scott replied that it would unload liabilities of the company, amounting to $183,000,000. He considered it the safest and best possible security that could be made in this county.

Mr. Galvin retorted that by the plan in a few years all his stock would be taken from him. He had heard the management criticised on all hands. Inside interest had absorbed the money of the stockholders.

Mr. Potter of Philadelphia, opposed the funding proposition, and urged that it proposed to intrust two individuals and a street company, with power of purchasing $183,000,000 of securities. He claimed the plan would be slow and doubtful in its results.

Mr. Todd of Greensburg, said the road demanded a change of management. It is on the verge of bankruptcy, and there are women and children in his town to-day who want bread because of the mismanagement which has characterized the road and made it fail as a dividend-paying investment. (Cheers.)

Col. Scott defended the management of the road, and said it was as good as that of any corporation in the world, as it was the largest company in the world. Something has been said about his salary, which he desired to explain. He got a little over $24,000 a year and had no salary from any other source. (Applause.) He was President not only of the main line, but its laterals, and he thought it was hard, that when the officers of the road had been doing their best that such inuendoes should be made. (Applause.) There was not an officer of the road that did not earn his salary. If there were he would not occupy his place a month.

A Victory for Colonel Scott.

The debate was continued for some time, and was at length terminated by a motion to refer the annual report to a committee of seven for investigation and examination, the committee to be appointed by the chair acting with the Board of Directors, and to report on Monday, March, 25, the day before the election of the new board.

A resolution, by a stockholder against free passes, free freight, discrimination and the number and salaries of officers was referred to the committee on the annual report.

An amendment was offered to the resolution of the Board of Directors in regard to the trust fund, that before any money is paid into the Trust Company, six per cent. dividends shall be paid to the stockholders. This resolution was referred to the Committee of Seven on the annual report.

The result of the meeting so far is considered a triumph for Colonel Scott. The committee will be appointed in his interest, and their report will sustain the pending plan proposed by the President and Directors of the road.

—A. RR. Move is agitated in Lock Haven. It is to get the Reading Road extended to it. The prime movers are the owners of the Beech Creek coal lands. It is said that enough has been raised by the company to make only $100,000 more necessary to get the road to this point. From here to the coal fields it is contemplated to build a narrow gauge road. This would be one of the most valuable things that could occur to Lock Haven, and so soon as the matter is presented in a perfectly reliable form, which he understand will be done at a public meeting soon to be held, it will be worthy of the best efforts of our people to secure the success of the enterprise, so says the Democrat.

—We print envelopes as low as $1 per thousand. Send us your envelopes. We print letter heads, and statements as low as $1,25 per 1000, when persons find the paper. This is lower than you can get it done for in the city.

A hail storm in West Virginia caused $100,000 loss in the killing of cattle, sheep and hogs.

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.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE WORLD

Embracing full and authentic accounts of every nation of ancient and modern times, and including a history of the rise and fall of the Greek and Roman Empires the growth of the nations of modern Europe, the middle ages, the crusades, the feudal system, the reformation, the discovery and settlement of the New World, etc., etc.

It contains 672 fine historical engravings and 1260 large double column pages, and is the most complete History of the World ever published. It sells at sight. Send for specimen pages and extra terms to Agents, and see why it sells faster than any other book. Address

NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Philadelphia, Pa. 24 mar. 4t.

Crayon-painting.—*Get your Photographs Enlarged.*—The undersigned is prepared to enlarge all Photographs, in which the features are plain, especially the eyes. In sending pictures always mention the Color of Eyes and Hair. Price, $1 for one person, and 75 cts. each for all taken from the same photograph thereafter.

Handsome Frames furnished at the following prices. 8x10 Oval, .75, 90 and 1.20 Square, .75 1.00 and 1.25. In ordering mention the kind (oval or square), also the price of frame you want. If not inconvenient, persons are expected to come for their pictures, being notified when finished. For further particulars address,

CHAS. W. DERSTINE, *Centre Hall, Pa.*

DIPTHERIA!

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment will positively prevent this terrible disease, and will positively cure nine cases in ten. Information that will save many lives sent free by mail. Don't delay a moment. Prevention is better than cure. I. S. JOHNSON & Co., Bangor, Maine. 14 march 6t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of John B. Royer, of Potter twp, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowning 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.

JACOB F. ROYER, Adm'r.

21feb6t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of Nancy Kreider, of Penn 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.

PHILIP KREIDER, Adm'r.
Wolf's Store.

21feb6w

GRAHAM & SON.

Graham & Son are offering extra inducements to

CASH BUYERS.

We have the largest and cheapest stock of BOOTS AND SHOES in Bellefonte and are determined to sell at such prices as will suit the pockets of every one. Now is the time to buy your fall and winter stock. You can get a good solid Leather Button Shoe for Ladies, from $2.00 to 2.50.

Ladies' coarse shoes,	$1 25
Mens' coarse boots,	2 50
Childrens' school shoes,	1 00
Mens' wool lined gum boots,	3.00
" " " Buckle overshoes,	1.50
" " " Congress gaiters,	1.50
" " " Alaskas,	1.00
" all gum overshoes,	.50
Womens' all gum overshoes,	.40
Misses' all gum overshoes,	.35
Mens' lumberman's gums, solid heel extra heavy,	1 35

Let it be distinctly understood that these are all first-class Rubber Goods. 20mayt f

WM. P. WILSON, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte Pa. Office in Mrs. Benner's Building, Bellefonte Pa.

.....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. Vandell & Co, 26 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 TEACHING CARDS. Instruction and Amusement combined. Important to parents and teachers. 16 different artistic designs. The set of sample cards sent free for 25 cts. currency or stamps. Van Dell & Co 26 Ann St., N Y.

$57.60 AGENTS profits per week. Will prove it or forfeit $500. New articles, just patented. Samples sent free to all. Address W. H. CHLIVERTER 216 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 recipe 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. 24 jan 6m.

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

DRUGS! DRUGS!! DRUGS

S. T. Shugert, having purchased the Drug store on Allegheny street, Bellefonte, next door to the hardware Store of Hicks & Bro., has stocked and filled it out with all the most popular

DRUGS & MEDICINES,
CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY
SOAPS, COMBS AND BRUSHES,
TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, BRACES
FANCY AND TOILET
ARTICLES, &c., &c., &c.

Patent Medicines, Alcohol, pure Wines and Liquors for medical purposes only. Physician's prescriptions carefully compounded and orders answered with care and dispatch. Farmers and Physicians from the country will find our stock of Medicines complete, warranted genuine and of the best quality.

This Store will remain under the direction of the accomplished druggist and pharmacist heretofore connected with it, Mr. H. M Herrington, and we respectfully solicit the custom of our friends and the old patrons of the store.

19apt f S. T. SHUGERT.

W. M. P. M'MANUS, Attorney at-law Bellefonte, Pa. Office with Jas McManus, esq. 28julf

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

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

17 aug tf. H. E. ZERBE

D. F. FORTNEY Attorney at Law Bellefonte, Pa. Office over Reynolds bank. 14mar19

J. L. SPANGLER, Attorney at Law Consultations in English and German. Office in Furst's new building.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of John E. Miller, late of Harris 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.

A. LUKENBACH, Adm'r.

21feb

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