The Centre Reporter.

P. GRAY MEEK.....EDITOR.

CENTRE HALL, Pa., April 25, 1878.

The Pittsburg Telegraph an independent republican paper pays our Senator the following compliment:

Senator Peale, of the Thirty-fourth district is a candidate for re-election. As the Democratic majority in the district is about four thousand, he will, of course, be returned. Senator Peale has snown such genuine earnestness in ferreting out the secrets of the "tax-grab" that honest citizens, regardless of party will rejoice at his continuance in a seat which he has never dishonored.

The democrats of the House of Representatives at Washington, turned off doorkeeper Polk, because he was guilty of dishonest practices. That's the way to do—the only way the party can make itself strong is to throw its black sheep overboard, and refuse to have them in office, it will gain the confidence of the people thereby.

Thus the democrats did with Tweed in New York. The party did itself great credit by having him and his ring brought to justice. Democracy means honesty, and it means to carry it out.

A despatch from Pottsville announces threatened trouble in the unquiet county of Schuylkill. The despatch says, April 17, that the scarcity of work since last February in western portions of the Schuylkill mining region is causing much distress amongst the working people there. Dispatches from Donaldson and Tremont state that a large meeting of miners and laborers was held in the woods this afternoon at which they demanded bread or work.

The Bellefonte Republican favors the re-election of Col. Andrew Gregg by its party as county commissioner. As we can not get over having a mixed board, we think the Republican pays the Colonel a deserved compliment,—he has made an efficient commissioner.

The workings of the Moffett Punch is thus spoken of by the Lexington (Va.,) Gazette:

The Moffett register has been in operation in Lexington for nearly four months. The amount of tax for that time is $940.

This is a monthly average of $235, or an average of $26 for each register, the whole number of registers being nine.

The cost of the liquor thus sold and taxed amounts to $25,979 a year. This is about four per cent. on all the taxable property, real and personal, of the whole county. It is more than double the whole county levy (exclusive of railroad tax) for roads, schools, and carrying on the county Government. It is about thirty per cent. on the taxable property of the Lexington district.

Now, here is scope enough for readjustment. If we can stop this drain upon our wealth, all other burdens will be but as a drop in the bucket. If the people of the whole State of Virginia drink whiskey as we do, the Moffett register will bring into the Treasury $1,500,000; or if the money paid for the whiskey were applied to the debt, we would wipe it out—consols, coupons, peelers, and all—in three years.

Senator Bussey has been censured by the Democracy of York county for giving the casting vote in favor of the Bank Commissioner job. For all of which the York Democracy deserve thanks.

The radical organs are sneering at the democratic house at Washington because it is attempting to inaugurate an era of economy. Let 'em sneer, the party can stand radical sneers, and we know the country can stand democratic economy. The house two years ago saved 40 millions by cutting down extravagant appropriations, and had not the republican senate stood in the way, the saving would have been 60 millions. Expenses must come down. The people are too much oppressed to stand extravagance any longer. We must begin to economize in salaries, government expenses, &c., &c., as well as in our own private affairs. Economy is the watchword of democracy.

Judge Bradley, of the Supreme Court of the United States, who became conspicuous by reason of his prominent connection with the Electoral Commission, is getting into trouble. Certain charges against his judicial integrity are under investigation, and it is said sufficient has been developed to justify his impeachment. It is notorious that he was appointed an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court in pursuance of an understanding that he would vote to reverse a former decision of that tribunal on the legal tender question, and it would not be surprising therefore if it should be proved that he has been also corrupt in other matters. The indications, says the Philadelphia Record, appear to be unfavorable to his judicial virtue.

It is gratifying to us, as it must be to Senator Peale himself and his constituents, to know that he is receiving praise from the leading journals in different sections of the state, of all parties, for being a senator true to the interests of the people.

The taxpayers of the county through the blundering of Treasurer Musser in the last two years, loose the benefit of some $30,000 in taxes on unseated lands, now we wish to ask the Treasurer how he can saddle the expense of his unlawful advertising, which the court set aside, upon the county to the amount of $390? What do the people say?

It is said that Grow's friends anticipate such a contest between Hoyt and Wickersham in the republican state convention that Galusha may come in as a compromise. But the trouble is that Grow and Wickersham together will not have enough strength in the convention to make a respectable fight. Hoyt's real competitor is Billy Armstrong, who will go to the republican convention backed by the nomination of the National party. Don't forget it.—*Man. Patriot.*

Now see here, that won't do. If there is to be any such thing as a compromise candidate, let it be understood that Gen. Beaver is held in reserve for that—let the radical wire-workers understand that distinctly from this on out, so no other weed "Grows" over it.

Chicago last week scored 34 bankruptcies.

Mrs. Tilden has confessed. It is Hayes' turn next.

Another Mollie has been found guilty of murder.

We opine Tilton is about the first man that was happy to have his spouse confess she was guilty of adultery.

Severe floods in Cuba cause much suffering.

The senate passed the repeal of the bankrupt act, only 6 senators voting no.

The railway interest of the United States represents between five and six thousand millions, which is controlled by only a few men.

HOW IT AFFECTS TAXPAYERS.

Treasurer Musser in his spiteful work of advertising the unseated lands contrary to law will deprive the county for a time of the benefit of the taxes on those lands amounting to some $18,000! This is nice business, and all arising from stupid official cussedness and inefficiency and littleness. As the treasurer goes into this unwarranted proceeding knowingly, we think the tax payers of the county should not tolerate the outrage, but use every lawful means to make him do his duty according to law. What say you taxpayers, will you allow yourselves to be trifled with in a matter of some $18,000? This is only a repetition of Mr. Musser's blunder of two years ago, when by a similar unlawful proceeding the tax-payers lost the benefit of some $12,000, because he persisted in advertising contrary to law. If taxpayers are willing to put up with such malfeasance then they should not grumble when taxes are oppressive on account of a stupid treasurer's blunders.

The treasurer gets $2000 a year for doing about what would require two months easy work, and manages to pocket hundreds of dollars in fees besides—with this kind of pay he should administer the duties of his office with fidelity.

SENATORIAL CONFERENCE.

The democratic senatorial conference of this district met at Bellefonte on Tuesday. Present were,

Clinton—W. H. Brown, G. W. Batchaler, C. Quiggly.

Centre—J. N. Casanova, J. A. Woodward, Maj. J. B. Fisher.

Clearfield—G. C. Kirk, J. L. Morgan, Geo. C. Kirk.

Jno. A. Woodward was elected chairman and J. N. Casanova secretary. The name of Mr. Rankin, of Clinton, was proposed for senatorial delegate, but withdrawn by Mr. Brown, when Hon. W. A. Wallace was elected by acclamation. Adjourned.

The funeral of William M. Tweed took the other day, from the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Douglass. Only personal friends of the family, or of Tweed, were admitted to the house, where the burial service of the Episcopal Church was read by Rev. Dr. Price, the clergyman who officiated at the wedding of Tweed, thirty years ago. After the services the remains were taken to Greenwood Cemetery, followed by about a dozen coaches containing the mourners.

MALFEASANCE OF THE TREASURER.

The treasurer of this county gets a salary of $2300 per year—quite a nice thing—besides which he manages to gather up fees that make up not less than $1000, and which the constitution intends should go into the public treasury, and lessen taxation. How do you like it, tax-payers?

Treasurer Musser knowingly and willfully violated the law in 1876 and does it again at the present time, by which the taxpayers of the county loose the benefit of some $40,000 from taxes on unseated lands. As he was told both times that he was wrong in his proceedings, the tax-payers have it in their power to prosecute him for the injury sustained by his stubborn refusal to comply with the law.

Treasurer Musser paid a printing bill to the *Journal* at Millheim, which in our opinion was a clear fraud. That paper under the law not being entitled to publish any legal advertisements, nevertheless without order published the Mercantile Appraisement in 1877, which the law requires to be published 4 weeks before the day of Appeals. It came short one week, yet made out a bill for $58,50, as is shown by the Auditor General, which is much higher than the bill of the *Watchman* or of the *Reporter*, both of which published the full time required by law, yet Mr. Musser paid the fraudulent account, although his attention was called to it at the time, and refused to pay the just bill of another paper which was authorized to publish it and did so according to law.

In 1876 when Treasurer Musser could not make sale of the unseated lands because he violated the law in advertising, he made an attempt to have the county pay the expense of his advertising blunder, amounting to several hundred dollars; we have good reason to think he smuggled his bill in in a manner so as not to attract the attention of the tax payer as he reads the Auditor's Report. How do you like that, tax-payers—besides paying a fat salary, to pay for Mr. Musser's mistakes too? He had no right to ask the county to pay for his blunders—an investigation should be had of this item, and the Treasurer himself be made to pay for his own willful misdeeds instead of saddling the expense upon the people—there is no authority in law for it—it is gross dishonesty.

We will refer to these wrongs and some others, a little more fully hereafter.

Colonel Henry S. Olcott, in an article in the Philadelphia Weekly Times, says that during the war vast frauds were perpetrated in that city. Things were bad enough at New York, but if anything, worse at Philadelphia. Discovery was brought about by an honest dealer named Barstow sending to the Navy Department for examination four cases of thirty-two-ounce sheating copper that he had bought in good faith of a responsible firm, but which was of the kind rolled at the Washington Navy Yard. The copper was easily traced back to the keeper of a sailor's boarding-house, a man of bad reputation, and from him discovery went on widening till thirty other persons were arrested for being concerned in the transaction, viz., the Naval Constructor, first assistent engineer, timber inspector, master plumber, calker, joiner, blacksmith, laborer and painter, the clerk of the yard, his chief clerk and check clerk, three clerks of the storekeeper, the master calker's clerk, a quarterman laborer, a quarterman joiner, two quartermen plumbers, four receivers of stolen property, six contractors and one purser's steward. Large recoveries of stolen copper, pitch rosin and other public property were made. Some 1,500 barrels of naval stores had been carted out of the Navy Yard in broad daylight, and, to say nothing of copper bath-tubs, brass filings and other smaller things, the thieves had removed a steam engine bodily and sold it to a junk-dealer.

A STRANGE ACCIDENT.

Stepping Upon a Parlor Match Causes the Burning to Death of Two Young Ladies.

Philadelphia, April 18, 1878.—A young lady, residing at No. 1,313 Wood street, Miss Effie De Costa, while walking about her room, stepped upon a parlor match, which ignited, setting her underclothing on fire. She did not hear the explosion, and the flames circling round her limbs gave her the first intimation of her peril. Her screams for help brought to her assistance Miss Hattie Green, who resided in the same house. In attempting to smother the flames her own clothing took fire. Others in the house coming to the rescue the fire was extinguished, but not before they were both seriously burned. The physicians of the Pennsylvania Hospital, to which institution they were removed, pronounced their injuries of a fatal character, and at two o'clock this afternoon Miss Green died in dreadful agony; and it is highly probable that Miss De Costa will not live till morning.

A dispatch from Volo says the Circassians and other irregulars under Assot Pasha have massacred between 800 and 900 persons, of all ages and sexes, at palatiza.

STARTLING REVELATIONS.

CONKLING SHOWS HAYES IN HIS TRUE LIGHT.

AN ARMY OF 70,000 MEN READY TO SEAT TILDEN.

The presidential steal will not die like murder it must out. A correspondent of the World says that senator Conkling has been making some predictions to him. He cannot say how soon, but thinks the true history of the Louisiana business will be told in congress. The people's curiosity has been excited, and Yankee ingenuity will find means to get the information. As a result the whole country will be appalled at the dishonor of the administration. He asserts that never in our history has there been in four years of administration as much corruption, bartering of offices, rewarding of political favorites, and political traffic as during the past year. He then goes on to review the history of the electoral commission. At that time the country was in actual danger. The West was determined that Vice President Ferry should not declare Hayes elected. General Steedman had 70,000 men enrolled and assigned to regiments for the purpose of seating Tilden in case Ferry carried out his programme. President Grant was gathering some troops about Washington but did not know how far he could rely on them. General Sherman told him he could not depend on the regular army; that in case of trouble the majority of officers and soldiers would be with Tilden. Mr. Conkling suggested the idea of the commission to President Grant, who embraced it heartily. He also relates the difficulties the advocates of the measure met with, and why he was convinced that Mr. Hayes, then in Ohio, was intriguing with the southern members of congress. Of the final vote he is free to say that "when the whole truth is known it will sink this administration, President and all, into the lowest depths of infamy." There has been no reform, not even in the civil service, under Hayes. If he should send a message to congress on civil service reform a list of his select friends and favorites will be published against whom such a long list of serious charges are recorded as would make an astounding commentary on the President's words.

In the course of the interview the World correspondent asked, "Well, Senator, I would like to know whether you think the true history of the Louisiana electoral business will ever be told in Congress, and if so how soon?"

Conkling—Yes; I think it will. I do not see how it can be kept down. There are too many avenues of information open to day to make concealment avail much longer. No reasonable man can doubt there was some kind of a bargain between the friends of Nicholls and that man Hayes, and that Stanley Matthews and Sherman were privy to it. A very great many people have become exceedingly curious to know precisely what the bargain was and exactly how it was carried out and Yankee ingenuity will be sure to find some means of getting at the information. I cannot say how soon the facts will come out, for something may occur any day to force them to the surface. It will probably be best to let them come out naturally.

Question—What will be the result?

Answer—The result will be that the whole country will be appalled by the dishonor of this administration. I tell you, sir, that never in the history of this nation has there been in the entire four years of an administration so much corruption, bartering of offices, awarding of political leaders, and bargain and sales of electoral franchise as during this past year. People will not believe it until proof is shown them, but the proof will be forthcoming. People say Hayes is a good man and means well, but they do not know what they are talking about. When all the facts are known about this Administration, no one will attempt to excuse the man on account of his supposed goodness, nor yet because he is weak and ignorant. The acts that have disgraced this administration have all been done before the opened eyes of the President.

Mr. Conkling then goes on to review at length the history of the Electoral Commission. He says: "The country was in actual danger, yes I mean that danger was real and imminent. The point of peril was not in the South but in the West. It was understood that Republican leaders had determined to have Vice President Ferry count the votes at all hazards and declare Hayes elected, and the West was determined on resistance. It was to be no child's play in that section.

General Steedman had seventy thousand men enrolled and assigned to regiments for the purpose of seating Tilden in office in case Vice President Ferry carried out his proposed programme. You may look astonished, but these things are true President Grant was at his wit's end. He confessed to me that he did not know what to do. He was gathering some troops at or near Washington, but he did not know how far he could depend upon them.

Gen. Sherman told him that in case of trouble, the sympathies of a large majority of officers and soldiers of the regular army would be with Tilden and that the army must not be taken into consideration as a dependence in any such crisis.

From these facts and from what was threatened and prophesied publicly in those days, you can imagine how gloomy the outlook was at Republican councils.

The President asked my advice, and I frankly told him I did not believe that Vice President Ferry had any power to declare the vote, but could merely act in a clerical capacity to open envelopes and lay the votes of the Electoral College before a joint convention of the two Houses for their direction. By the way I may as well state here, that when a certain Senator came to me and said it was proposed to make me President of the Senate in Ferry's place so that the thing should not miss fire, I frankly told him that I could not accept the position and that by interpretation of the Constitution I should be compelled to rule exactly opposite to the wishes of himself and friends. That will perhaps explain one story that is told about me, and while we are on the subject, let me say that I suggested subsequently that there was no constitutional reason why Grant should not be elected President of the Senate if they wanted a strong man there, though I saw no necessity for any such change. Of course knew there was no likelihood of such a choice, and that Grant simply desired to see his successor peacefully inaugurated and to enjoy a long vacation afterward.

Mr. Conkling says that he then suggested to President Grant the idea of a Commission, and that the latter embraced it heartily. He gives an account of the various interviews with the President and General Sherman, the difficulties the advocates of the plan met with, and then in particular detail why he was convinced that Mr. Hayes, then in Ohio, was intriguing with Southern Democratic members of Congress.

Speaking of the final vote, he says: "I am frank to say that I thought then there was something not exactly straight about that Louisiana business, but now I believe that when the whole truth is known, it will sink this Administration, President and all, to the lowest depths of infamy."

Question—You think, then, Senator, that the President is wholly in the hands of the Southern Democrats?

Answer—I am sure of it, said Senator Conkling.

Mr. Conkling then said there has been no reform under Hayes, not even in the civil service and said his list of appointments were the worst ever made. If Hayes should send in a message on civil service reform, a list of some of these appointments will be published, and it will make such an astounding commentary upon the President's words as would disconcert a more philosophic Cabinet than that in which Evarts and Schurz figure as reformers.

Further on in the interview, the correspondent asks, "Do you see no hope of bringing the President in accord with Republican leaders?

ENGLAND WOULD NOT TOLERATE SUCH USURPATION OF POWER.

Ans.—I must confess that I have ceased to have any expectation of it. No opportunity for harmonizing matters is given by the President. In my opinion, it is not possible to speak in too extreme a manner of the administration. Look at its usurpations of power. In Ohio it openly dictated a man for United States Senator. In order to do this it bargains a man to whom the succession properly belongs to step out of the way, promising to use its influence, the influence of an army of office-holders and their positions to make him Speaker of the House. People don't stop to think what this act really is. A President who holds the veto power of legislation promises to interfere in Legislation and control its course by dictating who shall be Speaker of the House of Representatives. Fancy the Sovereign of England trying any such game with the House of Commons. There would be such an uprising as there has not been since Charles I lost his head. Yet people are strangely quiet and say that Hayes is a good man and means well, at the very moment he is attempting to place all the power in the hands of his personal friends. If Grant had ever attempted any such usurpation of authority, the whole country would have rung with it and he might not have escaped impeachment. Much more of the same nature, the Senator says in the interview. Altogether, it will make six columns of the World.

The Senator concludes as follows: "Republicans in and out of Congress have borne a great deal from Hayes because he is a Republican President, but they are not quite prepared yet for Southern dictation. I can look for no good from the President and his Cabinet. They have not got it in them. When the people know him as well as Republican Senators do, the party will be thoroughly united in leaving the administration.

MRS. TILTON'S CONFESSION.

BEECHER FLATLY DENIES THE CHARGE AND DECLARES HIS INNOCENCE.

New York, April 15.—The following letter from Mrs. Tilton appears in the morning papers:

Mr. Ira B. Wheeler, My Dear Sir: A few weeks since, after long months of mental anguish, I told, as you know, a few friends whom I had bitterly deceived, that the charge brought by my husband of adultery between myself and the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher was true, and that the lie I had lived so well the last four years had become intolerable to me. That statement I solemnly reaffirm, and leave the truth with God, to whom I also commit myself, my children and all who must suffer, I know full well the explanations that will be sought by many for this acknowledgment—a desire to return to my husband, insanity, malice, everything save the true and only one, my quickened conscience and sense of what is due to the cause of truth and justice. During all the complications of these years, you have been my confidential friend, and therefore I address this letter to you, authorizing and requesting you to secure its publication.

[Signed] ELIZABETH R TILTON.

Brooklyn April 13, 1878.

Mr. Beecher was out of the city tonight when Mrs. Tilton's letter was made public, and his whereabouts was not known save to a few friends.

BEECHER'S REPLY.

The Tribune telegraphed him a copy of the letter at a late hour, to-night, and received the following dispatch in reply from Mr. Beecher.

Waverly, N. Y., April 15.—To the Editor of the New York Tribune: I confront Mrs. Tilton's confession with an explicit and absolute denial. The testimony to her own innocence and to which for four years she made to hundreds, in private and in public, before the court in writing and orally, I declare to be true, and the allegations now made in contradiction of her uniform, solemn and unvarying statements hitherto made I utterly deny. I declare her to be innocent of the great transgression.

[Signed] HENRY WARD BEECHER.

DISGRACEFUL SCENES AT THE FUNERAL OF LORD LEITRIM.

London, April 11.—The scenes at Lord Leitrim's funeral in Dublin yesterday were very violent and disgraceful. The mob that gathered in front of the church endeavored to capture the hearse, declaring their intention to drag out the corps. They vituperated the late Earl as an "old ruffian" and heretic. They also climbed the walls of the church yard, hustled the mourners, and cheered, yelled and hissed during the reading of the service. Several mourners were roughly handled while endeavoring to make their way into the church yard. All of them had to pass out by an unfrequented way in the rear of the church to escape violence. Fifty constables were present, but they were wholly insufficient to cope with the mob, many of whom were drunk.

A Briliant Number of an Excellent Magazine.

Month by month it is our pleasure to give our readers brief notice of the successive numbers of Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly, a Magazine full worthy of the continued praise accorded it by the Press and the general public.

We find a most excellent display of articles, stories, and miscellany in the May Number, now ready, the chief article being contributed by Hon. C. P. Daly, "Stanley's Explorations on the Congo," profusely illustrated, and giving a full and detailed account of the discoveries and adventures of the great American Explorer. Then follow articles on "The Gorills, and other Apes," by R. A. Proctor (several excellent engravings); "The Art of Ventilation," by Prof. Charles A. Joy, Ph. D. (numerous cuts and diagrams); "Cleopatra's Needle, and other Monolithsa" by Basil H. Cooper (20 illustrions); "Toledo," Spain, by N. Robinson (12 views), etc. The stories are all captivating: "Allen Gray's Mistake," "The Opal Bracelet," "Dick Prosser's Crime," "The Secret at Garthwaite Park," "The American Countess" (continued), etc., by Amanda M. Douglas, Edna W. Pierce, and other popular novelists. Some excellent minor articles, Interesting Anecdotes, Paragraphs of Natural and Political History, Scientific Notices, Poems, Fun, etc., complete the Number. It contains 128 quarto pages, and over 100 engravings, including a beautifully colored Frontispiece, accompanied with interesting descriptive matter, entitled, "A Clutch for Dear Life."

Single copies of the Popular Monthly may be obtained for 25 cents, a price which is low indeed, considering the sterling quality of the publication. Annual subscription price, $3, post-paid. Address, Frank Leslie's Publishing House, 53, 55 and 57 Park Place, corner of College Place, New York.

At Littleton, W. Va., last Sunday 24th ult., occurred so gross and aggravated a case of lynching, that the authorities must take notice of it or stand forever disgraced before the country. John Wallace, who was in jail, charged with the killing of two women and a child, and guilty by his own confession, was taken from his cell by a party of fifteen men. The prison had previously been stormed at the pistol point, the guards being easily overcome. Wallace was thrown down and bound, and a rope put about his neck. He was dragged down stairs and out of the jail, pulled like a log for a mile and then hanged from a tree. He was nearly dead before he was tied up. All the time he screamed, prayed, cursed and yelled frightfully; but his assassins, remembering only that he had shown no mercy, showed none themselves. When the early passenger train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad came by in the morning, Wallace was still dangling there, and the conductor was obliging enough to slack a little, in order that the passengers might have a good view of the body. Wallace implicated one Villars in the murders, and now the avengers are talking of lynching Villars. Nobody has yet been arrested for taking part in these extra-judicial proceedings. "Some action," it is said, "will soon be taken by the officers of the State." As a foul murder has been committed in a cruel and cowardly way, it is to be hoped that the action will be speedy and effective. Some of the fifteen engaged in this assassination can surely be identified, convicted and punished according to law. Lynching as far North as Wheeling is somewhat uncomfortably near.

News from Europe still sounds warlike.

Union co rads went for Wickersham for governor.

POMONA GRANGE.

[Address delivered by Leonard Rhone, April 16, 1878.]

FELLOW PATRONS OF THE CENTRE COUNTY POMONA GRANGE, P. of H.: It is with pleasure that I am able to report to you that the first quarter of the year has been marked with a satisfactory progress of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry in our county.

The public meetings held were large and enthusiastic, and have been followed by a revival of interest in the Grange, by the acquisition of new members and infusing new energy into the older ones. As far as I can learn there is a better attendance of the meetings nearly all over the county.

I have not yet been able to visit all the Granges; but I will do so during the next quarter, if possible. This is the most arduous duty of all, and a severe tax upon my time. I trust, therefore, that those Granges that I have not been able to visit yet, will be lenient towards me for the negligence. Be assured any time that you need my special services, I shall wait upon you at any sacrifice.

The Grange needs still to be better understood by the members, as well as those outside of our gates, to be appreciated. We need all the Piollets, the Smedlies, the Whiteheads, the Downings, and a score of them, to instruct the public in the great principles of the Grange; but even all these will not quite fill the bill. They can not go into every subordinate Grange and help to do the work that should be done.

The subordinate Granges must do this individual, or local work, among themselves—they must be willing to look to their own members. Papers should be received, and lectures delivered, at almost every meeting of the subordinate Granges. Do not think that you haven't any one capable among yourselves to do this—you have a score of them right at home in your own Grange, if you but honor them by asking and insisting on them to do so. This is what the Grange is here for—to give the farmer and his family an opportunity for social and intellectual culture. Will you dishonor the farming class by saying that they are not capable of speaking and writing for themselves? The professional class has a thousand opportunities to the farming class's one. Do not throw this one away by mere selfishness,—be willing to aid and hold by the hand your brother and sister in taking their first timid step, child like, to walk in the intellectual world. This saying, that he can't and she can't speak or write is all mere cant, selfishness and a low prejudice. Let us be willing to take a step upwards and above, out of the mire of mere prejudice against our neighbor, and work hand in hand in elevating and honoring him, and being honored, until our class will be looked to as the best in our land.

Fellow Patrons, this is a subject so broad and of such vital importance to the Order that it should be more fully considered and discussed; but owing to other matters that it is my duty to present to the Grange, I must leave it to you to consider. I trust that the worthy Lecturer at some time will speak at length before the county Grange upon this important subject.

Another matter that should receive the consideration of every subordinate Grange is the securing of a proper place of meeting. It is but poor Grange economy to hold our meetings in buildings that have been rejected as unfit for the tenements of man. It is contrary to the teaching of our Ritual. The plea of poverty is but a poor excuse. The fees and dues of a well organized subordinate Grange are sufficient to rent a decent hall, or if none can be rented, six or eight hundred dollars with a little additional labor that members can do, will erect a fine two story hall in almost any country town or village. Do not say you can't. You can build or rent Masonic or Odd Fellows halls, churches, grade railroads, and can do almost any thing that you make up your minds to do. You can just as easily build a Grange hall, settle down with the determination to stay, put down your carpets and furniture, fill up your libraries and conduct your brother and sister initiates over the field and keep their feet from stumbling until they are enabled to walk by themselves. Teach them to be governed by the constitution and laws of our Order and not merely according to our own notions; teach them that there is nothing to be gained by violating the laws of our Order,—that it only tends to discord,—that it is "sowing to the wind to reap the whirl-wind."

It affords me great pleasure to be able to report to you that the different business departments of the county Grange are in a prosperous condition. They are well managed by the officers you have set over them, and there are the most friendly relations between the different departments and Master of the county Grange.

The work of the Executive Committee has been transmitted to the subordinate Granges in circular with a letter of transmission. I would again urge you to sustain the agencies established by the state Grange, and the manufacturers that have agreed to deal direct with Patrons; you will thereby be enabled to supply yourselves with more and better implements of husbandry and at much lower prices than you formerly paid.

The intelligent Patron is not influenced or imposed upon by the irresponsible agents that run over the country sponging their living to tell the unwary what they want.

The progress of the Insurance Department has been unprecidentedly successful, reaching nearly ninety thousand dollars of actual insurance for the first quarter of the year. This is more than the most sanguine could have expected. This will be an important year for the Company in our county. I would urge the board to be vigilent and push our Company forward in all parts of our county. Allow me to caution your board to be governed strictly by the laws of the Company,—avoid all bush laws, submit all legislation to the Order at large and then to the county Grange for approval—so that Patrons may have a full and free opportunity to be heard. The report will be submitted in due time during the session.

The Live Stock Department is now in full operation. The board has employed an agent, and shipped the first lot on the 8th of April. Your patience was no doubt taxed by the delay, over which the board had no control; they labored under many perplexing and annoying difficulties. They made two unsuccessful efforts to organize under the incorporation laws of 1874, but finally succeeded in their third attempt under the association laws; necessitating the appointing of a Trustee, giving us the power of an incorporation. I made every endeavor to secure an incorporation Act for co-operative societies by a supplement to the Act of 1874, but with all the efforts of my brother Weaver, our member in the Legislature, and Senator Peale, it was probably too late for present session. Patrons of the state should see to it that this matter will be promptly brought before the next session of the Legislature at its opening.

It is now the duty of every Patron to sustain and patronize the Association and pay the balance of the subscribed capital. Those who have not yet subscribed to the capital stock should no longer hesitate as they now have the assurance of its active operation; this would give the Company additional means to more readily handle the stock belonging to Patrons.

You will excuse me if I shall speak a little in detail of the advantages of the Association so that it may be better understood.

The first advantage is in realizing the same you could of other dealers and the cash at the time of sale.

The second, is in being able to sell when you have your stock in the best possible condition.

The third, is in being able to sell when you are ready.

The fourth, is in being able to sell when in pressed financial circumstances, without being taken advantage of.

The fifth, is in selling all kinds of stock, when the association is once fully in operation.

The sixth, is that if the Association makes money and increases its capital, it makes it for those who patronize it.

The seventh, is if it is well and successfully managed and sustained, it will become one of the institutions that Patrons will point to with pride in future years, by having brought thousands of dollars into the country, and of having introduced hundreds of the best and most improved breeds of stock.

The Board will submit their Report during the session. All the co-operative agencies and stores of the subordinate Granges in the county, should at once be organized upon this *same* self-sustaining principle of the Association. There would then be a steady increase of capital and share-holders, as well as in the volume of business, and better accommodation for the members, which would bean evidence of thrift and permanency. It would also put a stop to the draining of the treasuries of the subordinate Granges to sustain the business agencies.

The finances of the Pomona Grange are in a prosperous condition. The Committee will submit a detailed report during the session. Allow me to caution the Grange not to repeat the folly of too many charitable and public institutions of voting away the funds in the treasury in such a manner as to cripple the usefulness of the Pomona Grange by a want of funds to meet the necessary demands upon the treasury. Patrons should pride themselves in the fact that our county Grange has been so successfully managed and the funds so prudently and economically expended so as to leave a creditable sum in the treasury, corresponding with the character of a county organization. You may sometimes have considered me penurious for the jealousy with which I watched over the treasury;—but you will excuse me when you think of the fact that this is an absolute necessity in institutions of a charitable or public character.

I would recommend that the By-Laws be so amended as to make all voting members that are in good standing, and clear on the books of the county Grange. Justice, it appears to me, demands this—and it is permitted by the state Grange.

Fellow Patrons, in view of all these facts that I have stated to your fraternal body, we should be satisfied with the progress we have made, and be thankful to the God who controls all things well, that he has cast our lots in pleasant places and protected our Order from disaster.

We have everything to encourage us to go on and make our Order perpetual. In closing my address, allow me to quote the lines of the poet:

"Re thou a hero! let thy might
Tramp on eternal snows its way,
And through the ebon walls of Night,
Hew down a passage unto day.
Press on! there's no such word as fail!
Press nobly on! the goal is near;
Ascend the mountain! breast the gale!
Look upward, onward—never fear!

THEODORE TILTON ON THE CONFESSION.

Chicago, April 19.—Theodore Tilton, who has been lecturing in small Iowa towns since the revival of the scandal, has refused to converse with reporters on the matter, but yesterday made a statement to a personal friend, which has been given to the press. He declares that Mrs. Tilton's card surprised him as much as it surprised the public; that he had no agency in its publication, preparation, or origination. No overtures had been made by either party for reunion. He not know Mrs. Tilton's future plans. He had not been in New-York for many months, and had vacated his New-York apartments. He would sail for Europe at the close of his lecture season, and spend all the time possible with his daughters in Germany. The story that Mrs. Tilton would accompany him was a fabrication.

When Eugene Hale married Miss Chandler, Papa Zach Chandler gave him $100,000 for a wedding present; and at the advent of every grandchild a check for $20,000 is forthcoming, to be placed to the credit of the child. Now, why don't the average mother-in-law act that way?

A North Carolina exchange is disgusted with the manner in which the term "honorable" is bandied about. "It came in," it says, "with the carpet-baggers and it should go out with him. It is a poisonous exotic. It can only tickle puddingheads."

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.

Spring Mills O. K!

NEW ROOM! NEW GOODS!

at I. J. Grenoble's Store!

SPRING MILLS,

has the goods. Largest stock!

SELECTION UNSURPASSED!

Prices Lower than Ever,

And now extends a cordial invitation to his friends, patrons, and public generally.

Also a Complete Assortment of Ready Made Clothing for men and boys. Suits as low as to be had in the city.

Imported and Domestic

DRYGOODS!

Full lines of

MERINO UNDERWEARS,

For Ladies, Gents, Boys, Misses and Children.

Hosiery, Gloves, Boots and Shoes, HATS, CAPS, CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS,

And the most complete assortment of

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n Central Pennsylvania, and prices that willcompel you in self defence to buy of him. Also Fish, Salt, etc. 18oc

A full line of Howe Sewing Machines and Needles for all kinds of machines.

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

PIMPLES,

I will mail (Free) the recipe for a simple Vegetable Hair Dressing that removes 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. Vandelf & 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, REV. E. A. WILSON, 194 Penn St., Williamsburg, N. Y.

TRANSPARENT TEACHING 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 Dolf & Co. 20 Ann St., N. Y.

$57.60 AGENTS profits per week. Will prove it or forfeit $500. New articles just established. Samples sent free to all. Address H. B. CHIDESTER, 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 purest confidence.

JOHN B. OGDEN, 43 Cedar St., New York.
24 jan 6ms.

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.
15apr S. T. SHUGERT.

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

BRICK FOR SALE.—First class brick will be kept on hand for sale by J. Q. 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. 14may'69

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

BEST business you can engage in. $5 to $20 per day made by any worker of either sex, right in their own localities. Particulars and samples worth $5 free. Improve your spare time at this business. Address Stinson & Co, Portland, Me
26 mar. 7

—We print envelopes as low as $1 per thousand. Send us your envelopes. We print letter heads, and statements as low as $