The Centre Reporter.

SAM'L. KURTZ.....EDITOR.

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CENTRE HALL, Pa., May 2, 1878.

The bankrupt law will be repealed. The house by a large vote has passed the repeal and the senate will do the same.

The fraud by which Hayes was elected is coming out fuller each day—although it was evident all along. The conspirators in that national disgrace are, one after another, easing their consciences by confessions.

Last week's Reporter contained Senator Conkling's story about the matter as given by the senator to a representative of the World. In another column of this issue we give the confession of M'Lin, ex-Sec'y of State of Florida, which shows how Florida was stolen from Tilden and falsified for the fraudulent Hayes.

Let there be no rest until the whole iniquity is laid bare, and the perpetrators of the great crime have their merited punishment.

If Mr. Hayes had a spark of self-respect he would resign a seat which he holds by clear fraud.

The confession of M'Lin and Dennis to having falsified the Florida returns in favor of Hayes makes Montgomery Blair feel confident that his Maryland resolutions will lead to the ousting of Hayes. The confession of these men has raised a great deal of excitement at Washington. That Hayes holds the seat by fraud every one knew long before these men confessed—it is only adding evidence with each day of the greatest of all American rascalities.

We think the Penna legislature should pass a resolution censuring Harry White for exposing our trout streams in congress—outsiders will now come in and catch all our fish.

The Philad. Times thinks General Harry White has a sure thing on the Republican nomination for Governor now. He is the only man in the party who knows the navigable rivers of the State, and with Protection and Internal Improvements as the battlecry of the contest, who but the champion of Kiskiminitas can lead the Republican forces?

Harry White may know all about the Kiskiminetas and some other trout streams, but will wager we can puzzle him with the "Kaarondinhah," and no congressman can step across it at low water.

Cashier Zeller of the Tiffin Nat. Bank disappeared with $45,500 of the funds of that institution. Smart fellow, that. Had he taken only 500 or 1000 he'd been a rascal. The heaviness of the take makes him respectable.

Jeff Davis has made a trip to Mexico. An account from the city of Mexico says: Jefferson Davis before leaving this city was complimented with a grand military review at San Larazo. About 5,000 of all arms were in line. Mr. Davis was mounted and in full uniform.

The mighty revenue raising effects of the bell punch, can be gathered from the New York Sun, which calculates that the number of drinks sold in that city is not less than 1,200,000,000 a year, which under the Moffet law would yield a revenue to the government of $12,000,000 a year. The Sun begs the Legislature to empower the city to collect revenue by the bell-punch method.

At the republican county convention of Union county, the Cameron clan was routed. Charley Wolf was after the Winnebagoes aad carried instructions for Wickersham for governor, against Hoyt, the Cameron choice. Charly is very bitter against the Cameron clan, and will fight it up to the hilt. Charly is right enough in that job, but what can he do outside of old Union?

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Herald takes down the republican cry of "Rebel Claims," by an interesting comparison with northern claims. He says:

The republicans have recently been publishing statements intended to produce the impression that the "Southern claims" business is a real danger to the Treasury and the taxpayers. These statements have been sent out from here in large quantities to the rural districts to inspire the voters with a terror of the democratic party, which, it is charged, if it should be allowed to get into power, stands ready to appropriate not less than $300,000,000 to satisfy the Southern claims. This kind of business, however can be done by both sides, and the republican exhibit of Southern claims have led democrats to go over the files of the bills in the present House and Senate with the result, as will be shown in detail in a few days, that there are Northern claims on file to the amount of $1,600,000. It will be shown at the same time that the greater part of the so-called Southern claims are in the hands of Northern men, having been bought up by them or originated by them and being "Southern" only in the sense of location. It will be remembered that in the River and Harbor bill, which has passed the House, the Northern appropriations are two-thirds of the whole amount appropriated, but it should be added that these mountains of claims from all parts of the country are constantly before Congress, with very little danger of being granted. The danger of the Treasury will hereafter be less than ever, because there no doubt that Mr. Potter's bill sending all such claims to the Court of Claims and making it unlawful for Congress to pass upon any that are not favorably reported from the Court will become a law at the present session. This Court has not a single Southern judge, and but a single democrat on it. This whole fuss about Southern claims is only a campaign bugaboo.

The railroads are again having a bitter fight over passenger rates. A dispatch from Cincinnati April 25, says that the war on ticket rates to the East is becoming very hot, and rates are being cut to a very low figure. The nominal price to New York is now $10, but according to common report tickets can be bought for about half that rate. The Enquirer says that the fight has become so bitter that even the ticket agents have lost their temper, and to-day representatives of the Pennsylvania and Erie, the competing lines, indulged in a free fist-fight in front of the Burnet House, the Pennsylvania men coming out winners.

When railroad companies fight the people look on without sympathy for either side, and are right glad if all concerned come out of it badly whipt, as the people have nothing to loose and are the gainers while the fight goes on. We never enjoy low passenger and freight rates unless these corporations get into a fight.

At their meeting the other night in Washington the Mrs. Rutherford B. Hayes temperance society, discarded the name of the organization on the ground that although she discountenanced wine at the Duke Alexis and other dinners at the executive mansion she countenanced the use of claret punch at the dinner on board the excursion steamer on Delaware bay during the recent trip.

One of the resolutions passed by the Society, pronounces Mrs. Hayes "as big a fraud as her husband."

LEGISLATIVE.

The state senate has a joint resolution before it proposing an amendment to the constitution reducing the members of the house to 150. Why not go the whole length and reduce them down to 100 or 75, then have them meet only once in three years?

The house bill to prevent trafficking within a mile of camp meeting was passed finally.

The legislature has now sat over its usual time, and does not know when it is going to adjourn although there is nothing to do and nothing has been done. But you see its $10 per day for each member.

THE FRAUD.

The recent confessions and developments concerning the stolen presidency, following closely upon the heel of senator Conkling's declarations to a World reporter, are opening the presidential steal afresh, and causing an excitement scarce less than that witnessed by the country when the monstrous fraud was perpetrated. How can there be quiet under so great a wrong? The American people are not made of the kind of material to keep quiet when it is clear as noonday that a man occupies the seat of Washington by the greatest fraud ever perpetrated. No trap American desires to see so great a stain upon our country's good name, without an effort to wipe it out, or giving an indication of the popular disgust with which the American people behold their voice set aside and a usurper filling the office of chief magistrate. It will not do. The people must not rest until the brand of infamy scorches the guilty perpetrators of the fraud as well as him who now holds the stolen place.

The judiciary committee on Friday last having adjourned without action on the Florida controversy, several prominent democrats had a conference on the question before the house to secure a special committee or to instruct the judiciary to proceed at once to the thorough investigation of the whole matter. It appears that parties are now in Florida procuring evidence, and from private information with some success.

General Butler says that Dennis said all these facts before him some weeks ago under a pledge of secresy and returned to Florida with a view of making up the details. From what Dennis communicated to him, he regarded the matter as serious and demanding a full investigation. Mr. Butler states that he has important information touching the Louisiana vote and the operations of the presidential commissioners. He alleges that money was used by Mr. MacVeagh to bring about the result.

From Conkling's declarations as well as from the confessions of M'Lin and Dennis it is plain that Hayes had a knowledge of the frauds and that he sent Gov. Noyes—now his minister to France—to Florida to make promises to the perpetrators of the frauds that they would be taken care of.

It is rumored now that Beecher intends bringing suit against Tilton and Moulton for conspiracy to blackmail. If Elizabeth's confession is true Beecher is about the biggest black-male we knew of.

The latest from Europe indicates war inevitable between Russia and England with Anstria a little mad at England. If these fellows want to fight why not go about it at once instead of fooling about it so long?

The illegality about the unseated land sales, which has attracted attention throughout the county, consists in violating the law which provides that the tax-sales shall be advertised in all the papers. Treasurer Musser without cause withholds them from publication in the Reporter, a democratic paper, which did its full share to secure his election. The fees were raised to $1,00 per tract to cover advertising in all the papers, and the share that belongs to this paper, Mr. Musser either pockets or wrongfully bestows it upon others—the first democratic official in this county guilty of such litleness against a democratic paper.

The grave savant of the Journal philosophises thusly: "but the same men differ on one subject at different times." When we beheld our philosopher striking hands with those whom he had despised as the vilest in the land, and knowing his own political migrations and imigrations—once training with democrats then enlisting with the company that wanted to hang all democrats and then back again to join them, etc., we think the grave philosopher of the Journal saw himself in a mirror, and then soliloquised, "the same men differ on the same things at different times."

THE FRAUD BY WHICH FLORIDA WAS DECLARED CARRIED FOR HAYES.

CONFESSION OF EX-SECRETARY OF STATE M'LIN.

Jacksonville, Fla., April 23.—The Daily Sun and Press announces that M'Lin, secretary of state under Gov. Stearns, and L. G. Dennis, the "Little Giant" of Alachua county, have made confessions in writing of frauds in 1876 by which Florida was carried for Hayes. Dennis covers fully all details of the Archer precinct frauds, which played so important a part before the returning board. He says 214 names were put on the return of Archer precinct after the voting. M'Lin's confession is said to cover all transactions before the state canvassing board. These confessions were in the hands of present Secretary of State Bloxham and have been forwarded to Washington.

After Dennis made confession eleven indictments against him for fraud in Alachua and Levy counties were nolprossed. M'Linn, it is said, was rewarded, but how is not shown.

The Daily Sun and Press of to-morrow morning will close an editorial as follows: "These gentlemen have unbosomed themselves and their written statements have gone to Washington. The Archer fraud is fully developed, and the little crookedness in Baker is laid bare, and also the secrets of the state canvassing board at Tallahassee."

THE FRAUD FULLY CONFESSED.

Enough has been confessed to give the State to Tilden by a large majority. McLin, Chairman of the Returning Board, has written an affidavit in which he says that he is now convinced that he was misled in the count and that the State really went for Tilden by 500 or 600 majority. He says: Noyes of Ohio, now American Minister in Paris, offered him all sorts of preferment and reward if he would only stand up to Hayes, adding that he was authorized to speak for Hayes. McLin says he was influenced by this pressure, by his strong political bias and by the tremendous stake at issue. He was misled and gave the State to Hayes when it should have been given to Tilden. His affidavit is general in its nature and is a mere premise of what he will say when occasion offers. Two copies of this affidavit are in existence, one in New York and one in this city.

CONFESSIONS OF DENNIS.

The most important admissions made by Dennis, the Little Giant of Alachua, who has confessed in a written statement to the fraud of Archer, No. 2, where 219 votes were added bodily to the Alachua vote. Dennis says he secured the election returns signed in blank before the election. That night he had Vance and Black at his house and they destroyed the real returns and filled out those that were signed in blank adding 219 names. The whole details of the work are given in the confession. The Baker county case is shown up quite as completely. It will be remembered that this county, reliably Democratic, and near to the capital, was held back until the very last. The official return gives the Democrats 95 majority. By a strange co-incidence the State was just evenly balanced on the Prima facie returns without this county, so that as it stood Tilden would have had the State by 95 majority, or just his majority in Baker county. It was of course important that Hayes should prove the prima facie victory, so that there would be no appearance of changing the verdict of the people. Accordingly a new Justice of the Peace was appointed, and a new return made by dropping out two precincts so that it gave Hayes an apparent majority of 43. Democratic managers were astounded at this disclosure, made only on the day of the count. A dramatic scene occurred when the false returns were read. McLin was forced to produce the original, but the false return was adhered to, and it was adopted in the final count. The whole story is now made plain through the confession of the participants. At least two of the three have made written affidavits, and I think the third one also.

In Baker county the politicians, so the confession runs, agreed to hold the returns back until it was decided what was needed to carry the State, and then to so canvass the returns as to meet the emergency. It appears that he had perfect control of the Judge and Sheriff, so that when the Clerk and Justice who had superintended the election applied to each of them to assist in the canvass and certify to its correctness, they declined. The canvass was then made and forwarded by the Clerk and Justice. When it was discovered what was needed a new Justice was appointed, just for the occasion, and the false canvass forwarded.

WHAT DENNIS DISCLOSED TO GEN. BUTLER.

Washington, April 26.—Gen. Butler, when asked to give his opinion concerning the confessions of S. B. McLin and others of Florida, said: Mr. Dennis was introduced to me by a personal friend, and said to me that he knew something about the Florida elections, and that there had been frauds committed by the alteration of poll and return books whereby sufficient Republican votes to make a majority for Hayes had been added. He also read to me certain papers purporting to prove that. I said:

'If that is so, I do not see how Hayes can hold his office; but this is a matter which belongs to Congress, and Congress alone should deal with it.' He also informed me that these matters had been made known to Mr. Hayes, either through Gov. Noyes or himself. I think he said by both; and that Mr. Hayes had given him letters recommending his appointment to some position. He said that he had held several appointments under Hayes upon the strength of these recommendations. I said to him in substance, that if the facts were to be presented in Congress, such action would undoubtedly be taken as the gravity of the complaint would demand. Dennis then told me that he would soon go to Florida to perfect these proofs. The next I heard of it, and all I have heard further, is what I have learned through the newspapers. Mr. Dennis desired me to treat the matter confidentially, and I have done so. He has chosen to go into the newspapers, and I suppose that releases me from any obligations of secrecy. He has also given me some directions as to where I can obtain information of an improper use of funds in Louisiana by the MacVeagh Commission, and I have caused some investigation to be made the results of which, for the present, I hold confidential. That is all I have to say."

CATHOLICISM IN ENGLAND.

SECESSION OF THREE MILLION OF PEOPLE FROM THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND TO THE CHURCH OF ROME.

A New York Herald correspondent telegraphing from Paris, April 20, says:

From a person who professes to have an intimate acquaintance with the vatican, I hear that a movement is on foot which promises to be the most important event in the religious history of the century. This is nothing less than the secession in large bodies of members of the English Protestant church to the Roman Catholic church. The number of seceders is placed at as high a figure as 3,000,000 of people.

Included in this exodus from the church of England are bishops, rectors, curates and deacons. Authorized delegates are, it is asserted now in Rome negotiating the conditions upon which the secession will take place.

Acceptance of the catholic faith is promised on the following conditions:

First. The acceptance of all the doctrines of the Catholic church.

Second. To solve the difficulties among Anglicans relative to ordination, bishops, ministers and deacons consent to receive fresh orders in the Roman church under certain conditions.

Third. All new priests undertake to observe celibacy.

Fourth. Ministers already married shall not be asked to quit their families, but shall be debarred from hearing confessions.

Fifth. The new Catholics to be placed for a period of twenty years under a special episcopal hierarchy in order to smooth the many differences of opinion that may arise during the transition.

This plan is modelled on that adopted by the church in the east. In Armenia, for instance, every city has its special hierarchy.

I give this, as the French say, sous toute reserve, but it comes from such a high source that I would not be justified in treating it with incredulity.

SITTING BULL.

PREPARATION FOR THE GREAT SIOUX CHIEF.

Washington, April 21, 1878.

Delegate Maginnis of Montana Territory, has received a letter from a frontiersman, one of his scouting constituents, giving some facts as to location and strength of the hostile Indians. The writer is an old Indian fighter, and says Sitting Bull has been working all winter to form an alliance of all hostile Indians for a concerted movement against the whites this summer.

Sitting Bull, accompanied by a small escort of about twenty-five of his warriors who were with him at the Custer massacre, goes from tribe to tribe making speeches to Indians and urging them to war. His braves are dressed in clothes of Custer's murdered men, and Sitting Bull tells the Indians pointing to these spoils, that's the way he does with the whites. He appeals to the cupidity of the Indians by promising them plenty of plunder. Sitting Bull last visited the Santees, a small tribe near the Canadian line, and by his appeals won them over and they have joined his war party.

The hostile Indians are mainly gathered near the Sand Hills, where buffalo are plenty owing to the abundance of grass. In the neighborhood of these hills about twelve hundred lodges of Indians are encamped, consisting of Blackfeet, under Big Crow Foot and Hind Bull, Bloods, under Red Crow; Assiniboines, under Medicine Bull and Big Bear; Crees, under Little Chief; Yanktons, under Chief Wine; Santees, under White Cap; Sioux, about three hundred lodges, under Crazy Horse; Yanktonais, under Black Catfish; Gros Ventres, under White Eagle; also lodges of Piegans, Sorcecs, Kootenais and Brules, under other chiefs.

Sitting Bull is camped near the Hills, with several hundred lodges that he has gathered into his fold during the last two or three months. The Indians are well armed and well supplied with ammunition, some having improved needle guns. They are full of war spirit and subject to Sitting Bull, in whom they seem to have the utmost confidence.

This writer of the letter predicts a bloody war unless provision is made to meet the first hostile movement of the Indians with troops enough to check the war at the very start.

THE VIGILENT RUSSIANS.

Positions Are Being Strengthened.

London, April 25.—The negotiations regarding the congress and the withdrawal of the British fleet and the Russian troops from near Constantinople have as yet led to no result, and it is considered very unfortunate that Prince Bismarck and Prince Gortschakoff have fallen ill at this critical juncture.

In the uncertainty of the issue of the pourparlers the Russians are doing their best to strengthen their position and advices from various sides concur that there are considerable movements of troops toward Constantinople as well as Gallipoli.

According to a letter in the Vienna *Politische Correspondenz* from Ichaldja, about thirty miles northwest from Constantinople, 2,000 sappers and 8,000 infantry are at work there turning and completing lines thrown up by the Turks along the whole line from Hademkoi to Derkos on the Black sea.

Four smaller redoubts have been enlarged and four new ones constructed. There still remain a good many of the seige guns belonging to the Turks. These are far from sufficient to arm extended works, but one hundred heavy guns and thirty mortars are expected to arrive from Odessa.

At San Stefano, as well as on other exposed points of the coast, strand batteries have been erected so as to frustrate any attempts to land. According to Russian accounts, which are doubtless exaggerated, 700 guns are already in position along the coast.

In Wallachia, says the correspondent of the London *Times* at Bucharest, the Russian troops of occupation consists of three army corps, twenty-four reserve battalions, and a proportionate number of artillery and cavalry. Of these, the 11th army corps is distributed in cantonments between Bucharest and Giurgevo; the 14th corps is at Galatz; the 7th is in Bessarabia, and the twenty-four reserve battalions are in Moldavia, making in all a force of about 100,000 men, under General Drentaln.

WAR IS A CERTAINTY.

London, April 27.—There was great enthusiasm in military circles here on its becoming known that the whole staff and commissioned officers stationed at Aldershott had received stringent orders from the War Office to hold themselves in complete readiness for immediate active service. It was stated that all the principal officers had received important secret instructions for certain contingencies. Orders will be shortly issued for the immediate formation of a second army corps and raising of the battalions to the full war establishment.

These orders cause considerable excitement throughout the city, and are looked upon as an almost certain indication of war.

Fifteen fresh Russian battalions have been sent against the Roumelian insurgents.

It is stated the peasantry near Batoum and Trebizond are arming against the Russians.

London, Ap. 29.—Immense quantities of shot and shell are being issued from the Woolwich arsenal in all directions. The first Indian expeditionary force will embark from Bombay. Two divisions will leave to-day, consisting of two batteries of royal artillery, the Thirteenth and Thirty-first regiments, the Second Goorkhas, and two companies of sappers and miners. The second will embark as soon as possible. At the Bombay dockyard work is being prosecuted day and night in fitting ships for troops and horses.

As an experiment of state policy the dispatch of native troops to Europe has proved successful beyond the hope of the most ardent advocates of the measure. The native soldiers appear completely captivated by the prospect of being engaged in military service in Europe.

The situation in Bulgaria is regarded as very significant, and some papers declare that it may accelerate the course of negotiations. It is manifest that the Bulgarians are taking terrible revenge for the Turkish outrages in 1876, and the whole country may fall again into a condition of anarchy, rapine and bloodthirsty reprisals.

RUSSIA PREPARING.

London, April 24, 1878.

The Herald's special correspondent at St. Petersburg telegraphs that sixty-five officers and masters of the Russian Navy have sailed for the United States.

In the event of war with England these officers will take command of vessels purchased in and crews recruited from the United States.

This brings the Washington government face to face with the great question of international duty toward the two great nations.

Travelling For Information.

The Standard announces that twelve Russian engineer officers, who were recently at Rome, have started for the Suez Canal and Persian Gulf.

The Pera correspondent of the Times learns that the Mussulman insurrection is exceedingly formidable. It engages three thousand Russian troops and extends over an area of 10,000 square miles, from between Patar-Bazardjik and Phillipopolis to Gumuldschina and Tchermen. The insurrection was caused by the intolerable oppression of the Russo-Bulgarian regime, and brought to a head by the abduction of Turkish women by the Bulgarians.

Cannon and musketry firing are heard daily near Tchermen. A sanguinary and indecisive engagement was fought near Demotica on the 18th inst., in which the Russians lost 500 men, including eight officers killed. The commander of the Demotica has asked for reinforcements, and 2,000 infantry and two sotnias of Cossacks have been sent from Adrianople.

THE WESTERN TORNADO.

A 300-Yard Sweep Through Texas, Iowa and Illinois—Deaths and Casualties.

Chicago, April 23.—Special dispatches this morning show that the tornado, hail and rain in Iowa, Illinois and Texas was far more destructive than at first reported. So far about fifteen persons are known to be killed and many wounded. In the northern part of Crawford county, Iowa, the tornado demolished ten houses, killed five persons outright and severely wounded eight others. Wherever it struck houses and barns they were carried some 600 feet, and then utterly demolished. The tornado at Pomeroy, Iowa, blew down the houses of George Wallace, Samuel Gill, Mr. Tierney, and Mr. Pearce, and killed the son of Wallace, and also Mr. Pearce, and wounded fifteen or twenty other persons. In the vicinity of Galesburg, Illinois, and Atlanta, Illinois, great damage was done to property, but no casualties reported. The hail stone measured eight to twelve inches in circumference. A terrible hail storm in the vicinity of Fort Concho, Texas, Saturday evening, did great damage. At Denison, Iowa, five or six were killed. At the storm on Lake Pomeroy and Fouda, on the Illinois Central Railroad, there were several death from the storm. Eight is said to be the aggregate of deaths in these places so far as heard from. The wounded number about thirty, some of whom will doubtless die from the effects of their injuries. At Wall Lake the storm swept away half the village. Three persons are known to have been killed. The general width of the tornado was not more than 300 yards.

Minister John Welsh has presented to the park commission of Philadelphia thirty-four oil-paintings of views in Pompeii, for which he paid in Italy $10,000.

CONGRESS!

THE HOUSE JEERS AT CERTAIN "UNMENTIONABLE" RIVERS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

General White Making Motions As If He Would Throw a Book At His Colleague's Head.

There was an uproarious time in the house on 29, while the River and Harbor bill was under discussion, as will be seen from the following copied from the proceedings:

Mr. Cox said that he found in the bill a proposition for the survey of rivers where there was not water enough to make a mill race. On some of them, as had been said, a man could not find a dam by the millside and could not find a mill by a damned sight. (Laughter.) Most of the rivers provided for in the bill were not worth a dam. (Laughter.) He found in the bill provision for a river in Kentucky, and he was told by a Kentucky member that the only way to make that river a throughfare was to macadamize it. (Laughter.) He hoped the Senate would eliminate from this bill all the wrong, all the error, all the log rolling, and pass a bill that would inure to the benefit of the industrial and commercial interests of the country, and at the same time protect the rights of the House under the Constitution.

Mr. Ellis (Dem., La.), referring to the remarks of Mr. Reagan about a disappointed member who had not got as large an appropriation as he wanted and who had therefore signed the protest, said that the member's name was Ellis and he came from the State of Louisiana. He would confess that he was young and green last year and had not paid sufficient attention to the principles involved. He had this year appeared before the Committee on Commerce asking for an appropriation for the improvement of the harbor of New Orleans. The committee had voted only $50,000 for that purpose, while it had given large appropriations for unmentionable rivers in Pennsylvania.

Mr. Roberts (Dem., Md.) handed Mr. Ellis a copy of the bill and challenged him to name the river in Pennsylvania to which he alluded.

Mr. Ellis looked at the bill and spelled out the name of the Kisiminetas.

Mr. White (Rep. Pa.) declared that Mr. Ellis's education must have been neglected if he did not know where the Kishiminetas River was. (Laughter.) It was one of the tributaries of the Allegheny, which was one of the arteries of the wealth of Western Pennsylvania, penetrating as it did the oil regions of the country. So, too, the Conemaugh River, also mentioned in the bill, traversed Western Pennsylvania.

Mr. Southard (Dem. O.) ask Mr. White whether there ever had been a boat on that river.

Mr. White replied that a steamboat had run from Pittsburg to Johnstown.

Mr. Sparks (Dem. Ill.)—Was it not a stern-wheeler?

Mr. White—Yes; but that was in the canal period, and we want the advantages of the improvements of the age.

Mr. Wright (Dem. Pa.) asked his colleague to state where that trout stream, the Kiskiminetas, was, and also where the Conemaugh, if that was its name, was. (Laughter.)

Mr. White—The gentleman aspires to be a candidate for the chief executive office of Pennsylvania, but if he does not know the geography of his State better than that he ought not to aspire to such a high position. (Laughter and uproar.)

Mr. Wright—If I have to support appropriations for the navigation of trout streams I don't want to be Governor of Pennsylvania. [Applause.]

Mr. White—The people of Pennsylvania may agree with you in that respect. [Laughter.] Will my colleage say before the House and the country that he does not know the location of the Kishiminetas and the Conemaugh rivers in Pennsylvania?

Mr. Wright—They are new names to me. I never heard them before. [Loud laughter and great confusion and disorder.]

Mr. White—In the old Democratic days it was the Kiskiminetas and Conemaugh rivers that made the western boundary of the Pennsylvania canal region, which used to contribute to the power of the Democratic party.

"Oh no!" shouted Mr. Townsend (Rep. N. Y.) "it was the Monongahela that always helped the Democratic party." (Continued laughter and uproar.)

Mr. Wright—I want to know whether that appropriation was made at the desire of my colleague?

Mr. White—It was, and I am proud of my success. [Laughter.]

Mr. Wright—Are they navigable streams?

Mr. White—They are.

Mr. Wright—How wide are they?

Mr. White (stretching out his arms to their full extent, which members assumed to be a dumb-show answer to the question, amid great immoderate laughter)—Over three hundred feet. My colleague could not swim across either of them. He would lose his wind before he got across.

Mr. Bridges (Dem. Pa.) asked Mr. White whether, in low water, a person could not step across them?

Mr. White (indignantly)—No, sir. You could not step across them. The gentleman ought to know something about the great oil region of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Kenna (Dem. W. Va.) asked Mr. Ellis what harm could be done by including the names of inconsiderable streams among those that should be examined and surveyed. He also asked how a committee could be blamed for acting on the assurances of members as to the importance of streams in their districts.

Mr. Ellis replied that that was the very reason why the light of discussion should be let in upon such bills in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Hewitt (Dem. N. Y.) said that he had signed the protest because he had not had a chance to study the bill. The bill took out of the Treasury $7,000,000, by a process of combination, from the hard earned money of the people. That while New York had no grievance; $750,000 had been appropriated for work in the vicinity of New York. The district which he represented was very largely interested in the bill, and yet he voted against it and protested against legislation which denied the House an opportunity to discuss the bill. If the city of New York never received another dollar he should still, so long as he had a seat on the floor, vote and protest against legislation so incongruous and unconsidered in its character.

Mr. Roberts sent to the Clerk's desk and had read from last year's record the names of Mr. Caldwell (Dem. Tenn.) Robinson (Rep. Ind.) and Ellis as having voted to suspend the rules and pass the River and Harbor bill, the same gentlemen having this year signed the protest.

Mr. Hamilton (Dem. Ind.) said that the bill of last year he had not examined, but had taken it on the faith of the committee, and had voted for it. He found he had been grossly mistaken, and he would never take another bill on the faith of a committee; never, never, never! (Laughter.)

Mr. Wright again brought up the question of the streams in the Alleghenyl Mountains, and excited his colleague (Mr. White) to renew the contest. In the heat of the discussion they gradually approached each other from opposite sides of the chamber, and, amid indescribable uproar and confusion, wrangled as to the size of the streams. Mr. White flourished a book containing an engineer's report on the subject, and when, in answer to Mr. Wright's oft-repeated question, Mr. White spread out a map on which the streams were indicated, Mr. Wright pointed at the map with an air of contemptuous triumph, and said that that (the width of the sheet of paper) was the width of these streams. He seized and waved the map in Mr. White's face, for they had then come close together, and Mr. White made a motion as if he would throw the volume at Mr. Wright's head; and all through the ludicrous scene, as throughout the whole day's session, there were shouts of laughter, uproar, confusion and unbounded disorder.

WHY THERE IS NO RAIN IN PERU.

In Peru, South America, rain is unknown. The coast of Peru is within the region of perpetual south-east trade winds and though the Peruvian shores are on the verge of the great sea boiler, yet it never rains there. The reason is plain. The south-east trade winds in the Atlantic ocean first strike the water on the coast of Africa. Traveling to the north-west they blow obliquely across the ocean until they reach the coast of Brazil. By this time they are laden with vapor, which they continue to bear along across the continent, depositing it as they go, and supplying with it the sources of the Rio de la Plata and the southern tributaries of the Amazon. Finally they reach the snow-capped Andes; here is wrung from them the last particle of moisture that a very low temperature can attract. Reaching the summit of that range they now tumble down as cool and dry winds on the Pacific slope beyond. Meeting with no evaporating surface, and no temperature colder than that to which they were subject on the mountain tops, they reach the ocean before they become charged with fresh vapors, and before, therefore, they have any which the Peruvian climate can extract. Thus we see how the tops of the Andes become the reservoir from which are supplied the rivers of Chili and Peru.

A Kansas paper says the questions are often asked: How much money should a settler bring with him to start a farm and make a home in the Arkansas Valley? or: What is the least amount with which it is safe to arrive in the Arkansas Valley to secure a farm and make a home? For the information of such inquirers we give a statement of about what could be done with $1,000. First payment on 160 acres, on the six-years' plan, say $150; house of two rooms and small kitchen, $250; team and harness, $180; breaking plow, $22, harrow, $10; cow, $30; interest payment on land one year from purchase, $35; total $677; leaving a balance of $323 for seed and support of family until crop can be raised. Nearly every family coming to Kansas to a home has more or less furniture, farming implements, etc., which they can rarely sell to advantage. By inquiring of the nearest land agent, they can ascertain cost of chartering a car to destination, or rate per 100 pounds, and if the amount they will sacrifice on the sale of their goods is greater than the cost of transporting it to their new home, then they can readily see it will pay to bring their things along.

—Get a brick of maple sugar at Sechler's and make the finest syrup in the world.

OCEAN PHENOMENA.

In the beds of the Atlantic and Pacific there are immense valleys reaching a depth of 17,280 feet below the surface. In the Pacific, south of Asia and around Australia, the depth is 11,500 feet, and near Japan it attains 22,400 feet. The temperature of the sea depends upon the latitude, currents, and the season of the year. If no purturbing cause existed there would be isothermal lines of ocean temperature parallel to the equator. But warm currents travel from the tropics to the poles, and inversely cold currents move from poles to tropics and break up all uniformity. At the equator the average surface temperature is 80·6 degrees Fahrenheit.

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.

Valley? or: What is the least amount with which it is safe to arrive in the Arkansas Valley to secure a farm and make a home? For the information of such inquirers we give a statement of about what could be done with $1,000. First payment on 160 acres, on the six-years' plan, say $150; house of two rooms and small kitchen, $250; team and harness, $180; breaking plow, $22, harrow, $10; cow, $30; interest payment on land one year from purchase, $35; total $677; leaving a balance of $323 for seed and support of family until crop can be raised. Nearly every family coming to Kansas to a home has more or less furniture, farming implements, etc., which they can rarely sell to advantage. By inquiring of the nearest land agent, they can ascertain cost of chartering a car to destination, or rate per 100 pounds, and if the amount they will sacrifice on the sale of their goods is greater than the cost of transporting it to their new home, then they can readily see it will pay to bring their things along.

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

PIMPLES,

I will mail (Free) the recipe for a simple Vegetable Balm that will remove Tan, PIMPLES, 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, 10 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 Dell & Co. 20 Ann St., N. Y.

$57.60 AGENTS profit per week. Will prove it or forfeit $500. New articles, just patented. Samples sent free to all. Address W. H. 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 perfect confidence,

JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar St., New York.

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 will compel you to sell defence to buy of hm. Also Fish, Salt, etc. 18oc

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

GRAHAM & SON,

BELLEFONTE, PA.,

HAVE THE FINEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF BOOTS AND SHOES IN CENTRE COUNTY.

Ladie's fine Button Boots,	$1.75
Ladie's Lasting Gaiters,	1.00
Ladie's Lasting Slippers,	.50
Ladie's Lasting Tip Gaiters,	1.25
Ladie's Coarse Shoes,	1.00
Gent's fine Calf Boots, handmade,	8.50
Gent's Alexis Buckle Shoes,	1.50

All kind of PLOW SHOES for Men and Boys.

The latest style of LADIE'S FRENCH HEEL BOOTS, made on the French Last. Call and see them. A fine stock of the Best Buenos Ayres Sole Leather, Calf Skins. Keeps Lasts, Pegs, etc. always a full STOCK.

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.

New Store Room AND NEW STOCK.

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

A Full Line of GENERAL MERCHANDISE, carefully selected, and embracing all manner of DRESS GOODS