The Centre Reporter.

FRED. KURTZ.....EDITOR.

:0:

CENTRE HALL, Pa., May 9. 1878.

The oil pipe bill passed the House on Tuesday, last week, by close nipping.

The people of Greenleaf, Ks., one day last week, lynched a horse-thief. In matters of that kind we would advise Sam Patch's motto, "Be sure you are right and then go ahead."

Up they go—down they go! which? Seventy-nine petitions in bankruptcy were filed in U. S. court at Pittsburg, last week. Union and Snyder county also had quite a number of breakups among its prominent men, inside the last two weeks.

A bill is now before the Legislature and likely to pass, which gives Justices of the Peace and Magistrates the power to decide civil suits when the amount does not exceed three hundred dollars, and in cases where the defendant demands a jury trial, to empannel a jury of six, with the right to appeal to the Court.

We are to have four State nominating Conventions in Pennsylvania this year, in four successive weeks. The Nationals at Philadelphia, May 8, the Republicans at Harrisburg, May 15; the Democrats at Pittsburgh, May 22; and the Prohibitionists at Altoona, May 29.

Can't Hayes do as well as Elizabeth—confess and not live a fraud any longer?

The bill regulating the pay of Co. Supts. has passed the House and Senate and now awaits the signature of the Governor. It reads thus: "Be it enacted, etc. That the salary of each county superintendent of common schools elected according to law in the year 1878, and thereafter, shall be four dollars and fifty cents for each school in his jurisdiction at the time of his election, to be paid out of the general fund appropriated for common schools. Provided, that the salary of a county superintendent shall in no case be less than eight hundred dollars nor more than eighteen hundred dollars per annum, and in counties with over one hundred schools it shall not be less than one thousand dollars. And provided further, that in all counties having over two hundred and ninety schools, or twelve hundred square miles of territory, or a school term extending seven and one half months, the salaries of said superintendents shall not be less than fifteen hundred dollars. That so much of section thirty-nine of the act of May 8, 1854 as requires that a convention of school directors shall determine the compensation of a county superintendent, is hereby repealed, except so far as provided for in this act.

Centre county has 213 schools, and about 1300 square miles territory. This then makes the salary of our superintendent $1500, according to last proviso.

The New York and some other dailies have long stories about the death of John Morrissy—prize fighter and late state senator. We do not know what there is about John Morrissy that needs more than half a column mention in any newspaper, let alone a whole page of fine print.

Very sensible is the following from the Selinsgrove Times relative to the ruinous and unreasonable practice of bailing:

It is surprising how recklessly people go bail. Thousands of families have been reduced from plenty to want and penury by thoughtlessly putting one's name to paper as bail in which the bail had no interest whatever. Men should consider and learn to say NO.

And here is a fresh case in point, an every day occurrence:

O. H. Meyers, Judge of the Northampton county courts, has filed his application to go into involuntary bankruptcy. When he took the Bench, about three years ago, he forfeited a practice worth $10,000 a year. The salary of judge of the county is $5,000. The cause of his financial embarrassment is attributed to his liberality in endorsing for his friends.

We are sorry for Judge Meyers of Easton, we knew him, he was an upright man and of the strictest integrity.

The House of Representatives has cut the force in the Land Office down to 161 clerks.

Thank the democrats for another stroke in favor of economy.

The republicans of our state legislature have provided for one of the ring leaders, Mr. Quay of Beaver, by creating a new office in Philadelphia, a Recordership, for him, worth a snug $10,000 per year. Quay is at present Hartranf's Sec'y of State, and he says he will hold on to that position, as it is not incompatible with the new one. Well that's putting it on thick as apple butter, indeed, and with the same greed as Kishiminetas, White displayed when he was state senator, delegate to constitutional convention, and running for Congress, all at the same time.

We have received a number of letters from the foremost merchants and business men of this county, which relate of the impudence and insult received at the hands of Treasurer Musser when he was scarce warm in his seat. We find the Reporter has company in its bad treatment. We may publish some spicy extracts from these letters in our next—some of the writers say they have already given Treasurer Musser a piece of their mind.

We state it upon the authority of the county commissioners that they have furnished the blanks for the county for last year, (a full supply), at about $120—for which heretofore the county paid, every year the sum of $600. That is quite a saving in one item, and proves what the Reporter has asserted for years, that there could be a saving of several hundred dollars in the bill for printing blanks; the thing has now been demonstrated, and tax-payers should keep this fact in view.

OH, MY!

Just hear what the guiltless Rutherford has to say for himself about the Florida fraud—he pleads innocent, of course, like all criminals:

Mr. Hayes in conversation on the political situation, alluding to the Florida scandal, said that so far as he was concerned, he was not cognizant to any intrigues or manipulations to secure success in his interest, and if such were the fact he should certainly have discountenanced any effort to bring about a result contrary to the honest vote of the state. He said that in a few letters written to his friends here, whilst the subject was pending, he repeatedly urged them to see that a fair and honest count was reached. He says he has no objection to a thorough investigation, and believes that it would be better for all parties to have this question settled.

——The Democratic State Convention of Pennsylvania, for 1878, will be held in Library Hall, Pittsburg, (Penn Avenue, near 6th St.,) at 10 a. m., Wednesday, May 22d, to place in nomination one person for each of the following named offices: Governor, Judge of the Supreme Court, Lieutenant Governor, and Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Subscribe for the Reporter.

HAYES A HELPER.

The Philadelphia Times, independent, which all along was opposed to disturbing Hayes in his stolen seat, so that the county might have quiet, in its issue the other day, in view of the recent confessions, now makes the following pointed remarks: The Times says that "Mr. H. W. Grady, one of the editors of the Atlanta Constitution, who went to Tallahassee for the purpose, is the gentleman who secured the confessions from M'Lin and his accomplices and gave them to the world through the press. We publish this morning some of his remarks in view of the whole matter after careful investigation. He is certain not only that the resident Republicans were determined to have Florida for Hayes at any cost, but that the Hayes commissioners on the ground notably Governor Noyes, the present Minister to France, either instigated or were privy to the frauds. We regret to observe that so careful an investigator, himself of the proceedings of the Returning Board in making the count goes even further, making a deliberate statement of his belief that "Mr. Hayes himself knew of the frauds by which he was put in office." If this be true Mr. Hayes is not only the beneficiary of the crime, but an accessory before the fact; and that is a conclusion to which the country will most unwillingly come. Mr. Grady also brings out more prominently the fact that the revelations as to the Florida frauds do not depend upon the testimony of one or two men who had a grudge against the President. Not M'Lin and Denpis only, but a dozen or more of the rascals have turned State's evidence, and the confessions are said to be backed up by the production of original, altered and mutilated papers kept by the ballot-thieves for their own protection, and circumstantial proof so direct that it cannot be doubted. Here is a starting point for an investigation that must produce some good result. Let it be undertaken at once, without regard to whom it may affect. It were gross injustice, it were condoning these great crimes, for Congress to refuse to act under such circumstances."

CHICAGO COMMUNISTS DRILLING.

Are we to have last summer's terrible disturbances over again? There are mutterings of distant thunder from Chicago, and echoes from other cities. The men who cheered on the mob of last summer—many of them—were afterwards ashamed of it and had to help pay for the wanton destruction of millions of property. No punishment that was dealt out to the few of the many concerned was too severe. Let the authorities be prepared, and when the first communistic outbreak occurs let it be dealt with in a manner that will require a coffin for every one who again raises his arm against law, order and property.

From Chicago it is reported that two thousand Communists in Chicago are drilling once or twice a week. In the Fourteenth Ward about 300 men have been under arms during the Winter. On the North Side there are three halls where 400 men drill every week. In the Seventh Ward between 400 and 500 men are organized, and there are drill's as often as three times a week. In the Sixth Ward 700 men meet in two large halls, and in the Fifth Ward the number of recruits is daily increasing. The Superintendent of Police states that the Communists generally drill in detachments of twelve men, so as not to attract public attention; but of late they have become bolder, and whole companies are placed under discipline at a time. The arms used are mainly Springfield rifles of old and new patterns but several companies have Enfield rifles. The most startling fact that the Superintendent announces is this: The Communists have sent an agent to New York to purchase arms and ammunition.

The Chicago newspapers, says the Tribune, are full of "Communism." It continues to excite an uneasy feeling there and elsewhere. There seems to be a nervous awaiting of trouble—an apprehension that the terrible scenes of the last Summer may be repeated during the next. The facts are these: A considerable number of operatives in Chicago have provided themselves with arms and ammunition; they have done this secretly; they are said to have drilled. It is consequently apprehended that in the probable event of a general strike, they intend to do battle with the authorities who may seek to preserve order and to protect property. The strike is looked for before the last of May, and there is no hope of a peaceable one. When men buy guns, the time for argument has gone by. When men organize themselves into regiments, of law and order. Muskets mean mischief. It is said that the "American Commune" is 280,000 strong, and is still growing stronger. If so, though we hardly believe the story, peaceful people ought to be ready to become warlike at a moment's notice. So they think in Chicago. The Board of Trade has subscribed $3,500 for the better arming and equipment of the police. The packers, the commission men, the elevator men, are putting down their money handsomely. The Governor of Illinois has placed himself in communication with the civil and military officers of Chicago. The militia regiments have been supplied with ammunition. The newspapers bristle with warnings printed in the largest of type. These precautions may suffice. There may be no important outbreak of the mob-spirit in Chicago. The philosophers with breech-loaders may consider discretion to be the better part of valor. A bold and determined front, with law on its side, usually has a wonderful effect upon the most voluble reformer. He can do no mischief, unless he catches the body politic asleep as he did last Summer. We are told that the headquarters of this "American Commune" are in New-York.

We reiterate the charge, upon the best of authority, that Treasurer Musser when his land sales were stopped two years ago on account of wilful violation of law in advertising, that he then tried hard to have the expense of his blunder saddled upon the county, instead of like a man being willing to foot it himself.

The Reporter is not the only one that has received unfair and ungenerous treatment at the hands of Treasurer Musser; we have letters from business men telling of the insolent notice they received from Treasurer Musser, relative to the payment of licenses. This we have from the most prominent and best democratic as well as republican merchants and business men in the county, who make no secret of it. Such conduct is in keeping with the man who goes back on a democratic paper that gave him support and bestows his patronage upon papers that neither gave him nor the democratic party any aid.

This is Treasurer Musser as others see him. If you want to know how he shows off himself, read his own sketch of himself in the recent History of Centre co.

Democrats of Centre county did not vote for Dan Musser for the purpose of having him make war on a democratic paper and seek to break it down.

Cameron politics in this state does not run quite as easy as it used to. Hoyt is the Cameron choice for governor—but there is an effort to head off Winnebagoism and the friends of Grow and Wickersham are making alarming inroads upon the plans of the Cameron ring. Grow is having quite a show for the radical nomination for Governor likewise school teacher Wickersham, and if these two gentlemen join forces they may be able to rub out the writing on the Cameron slate. What a sight to see the Camerons floored once in their own party, and what a growl it would cause!

The Blair county democrats have instructed for Dill for governor.

THE GREAT FRAUD.

WHAT THE VICE PRESIDENT ELECTED HAS TO SAY.

WHAT MR. HENDRICKS SAYS.

A special to the World from Indianapolis says: Though questioned, Governor Hendricks steadily declined to submit to a formal interview. However in an informal way, during the course of the conversation, he said that the confessions were in no manner a surprise to him. He intimated that legal proceedings based upon them would be instituted, but not immediately, although he could not state what precise form would be adopted. In regard to his views on the Presidential question, he quoted from his speech to the Democratic State Convention of February, saying that while it is perfectly true that the title of Hayes to the office of President was settled under the forms of law it is still none the less true that imperative duty demands of us that fitting punishment be visited upon the public criminals through whose flagitious crimes that judgement was obtained.

CONKLING'S VIEW OF HAYES' GUILT.

J. F. Mines, late editor of Conkling's Utica organ, and the author of the recent interviews with the Senator of the auburn locks, in a letter to the World of Saturday, says: The men to whom Senator Conkling gave the credit of managing the alleged great fraud were Stanley Matthews and John Sherman—the latter being credited with having the longer head and the more cunning. There was a deliberateness and earnestness in his (Conkling's) mode of speaking in regard to the electoral frauds there, of the "usurpation" of Hayes, and the "corrupt bargain" with Nicholls by which Packard was "driven out at the muzzle of Confederate guns," that impressed me so much with the truth of his convictions as to make me a free believer in his story. I said, "Senator, is there any possibility of Mr. Hayes having been kept in ignorance of the steps that were taken for a fraudulent count, and that he may not have been a party to any wrong proceedings?" After deliberation he said, "I am afraid there is no room for doubt. The people who went down there in his behalf were personally too closely connected with him to permit any other theory except that he was cognizant of all that took place. I think that when the matter comes to be taken up and the evidence is produced, it will be shown that Hayes is not merely weak, but corrupt as well." He spoke of the rewards that had been heaped by the President upon the men who assisted in the Louisiana business, as showing that he was not merely an accessory afterwards but before the fact. And I certainly could understand nothing else from his remarks subsequently but that he was in possession of important documentary proofs brought from New Orleans and of telegrams that had passed between Washington and Columbus while the matter was in agitation. There was no question in my mind that he had all the proof necessary to speak.

ROBBING THE PEOPLE.

HOW THE LEGISLATURE DOESITS WORK.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburg Telegraph.

Harrisburg, May 3.—The scene in the House this morning beggared description, and if the people of the Commonwealth could only have looked in upon their Representatives there would have been universal surprise that even the Pennsylvania Legislature could countenance such disorder, such nonsense and such levity as prevailed. It was in Committee of the Whole upon the bill for the revision of the game laws, and the enemies of the anti-Discrimination bill, which was next on the calendar, wanted to keep that bill from being reached. Probably a hundred amendments were offered, the most of which were presented only to kill time and create a laugh while the people's money was being squandered at the rate of about $1,500 per hour. The following, offered by Gillespie, of Philadelphia, may be taken as a fair sample of the legislative wisdom to which the people of the State were treated to this morning. "Resolved that $10,000 be appropriated to put wire screens up along the Delaware front to keep the crows from leaving Jersey and coming over to this State." And this is what the people of this Commonwealth are paying $5,000 a day for. "Age, thou art shamed! Rome, thou hast lost the breed of noble bloods!" While a dozen men were on their feet at once, all clamoring for recognition from the chair, and waving aloft pieces of foolscap upon which were written amendments to the bill, the others were running across the floor, pelting each other with paper balls, and having a high old time generally. Presently a new diversion was introduced in the shape of a large artificial spider fastened to the end of a cane with a string, which certain members brought in close proximity to the ears and necks of other members. This was considered a grand success, and this branch of the amusement was kept up until the hour of adjournment.

Washington, May 1.—The judiciary committee are daily receiving additional information on the alleged frauds in Florida. But there will be no action till possession of all available facts in the case is had. In looking up the telegrams they have come across a telegraphic correspondence between Foster, Garfield and others, and Governor Young, which it is claimed will prove the alleged bargain between Hayes and certain southern democrats whilst the electoral count was going on in the house. It is asserted that Young showed these dispatches to Mr. Hayes at Columbus, and it was done with his full knowledge and approval.

In the United States Circuit Court Judge Sawyer rendered a decision in the case of the Chinaman who applied for naturalization papers, holding that Chinamen are not white persons within the meaning of the term as used in the Naturalization laws and are not entitled to become citizens. The case will undoubtedly be appealed to the United States Supreme Court.

A private letter from Rome to Washington states that when Mrs. Grant was presented to the Pope she handed him to bless for her a silver cross which her husband had given to her when they celebrated their silver wedding at Long Branch in 1873, and that the Pope complied with her request.

The Harrisburg Patriot should not be so naughty as to talk like this:

"Perhaps if some kindly disposed party would nominate" Mr. P. Gray Meek "for some office it would ease the troubled spirit of the" Bellefonte Watchman. Let somebody do it quick.

THE FLORIDA FRAUDS.

Washington, April 29.—It is said by prominent Democrats that a resolution will soon be introduced in the House directing the Committee on Judiciary to investigate the alleged Florida frauds, and authorizing them to send for persons and papers. This would include the statements of McLin and Dennis and other proofs in that connection. The investigation will be made with a view of ascertaining all the facts and not to interfere with the present position of President Hayes.

The feeling among the Democrats seems to be that Florida confessions have made a direct issue, in that the Democrats assert and the Administration denies their truth, and that the Democratic party can not now ignore that direct issue without confessing that its assertions of fraud have been merely brag. There is almost absolutely no inclination apparent among Democratic Congressmen to attempt to oust Hayes; but the lawyers in both parties are considering the fact that the sixth section of the Electoral bill, which was drawn by Edmunds, does explicitly reserve to Congress the right to investigate the facts, whatever might have been the decision of the Electoral Commission. There seems to be a growing inclination to investigate and determine the fact under that provision, to the end that the dangerous precedent may not be established that Congress will not investigate a successful election fraud.

THE PARIS UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION.

Its Formal Opening.

Paris, May 1.—The Paris International Exhibition of 1878 was formally opened to-day with impressive ceremonies and the presence of a large and distinguished audience. Shortly after two o'clock President MacMahon arrived in the State carriage at the rear entrance of the "Trocadero" where he was met by the assembled Princes, Ambassadors, of foreign Governments, members of the French cabinet and other dignitaries. After the formal ceremonies of presentation the procession marched out upon a platform erected for the purpose overlooking the cascade and main building. Here an immense concourse of people were massed to witness the opening ceremonies. President MacMahon was met on the platform by M. De Bort, Minister of Commerce, who in a brief address welcomed the President of France to the Exhibition. President MacMahon then in a few words declared the exhibition opened. The cheering of the crowd below lasted several minutes. The ceremony was somewhat marred by the weather, which was dark and threatening rain. Salutes were fired from Mount Valarien and the Hotel Des Invalides. After the procession of distinguished visitors had marched through and inspected the various sections of the Exhibition, President MacMahon returned in his carriage to the Palace De Elysee. The whole city of Paris is splendidly decorated with French and foreign flags, and the occasion is observed as a gala day. The city is crowded with strangers, and the buildings of the Exhibition are jammed with visitors.

More than 200,000 foreigners and provincials are in the city to witness the opening. The buildings are finished; exhibitors only are behindhand; the English, American, Swiss and Dutch sections are the most advanced. Nine thousand workmen are engaged in the Champ de Mars. The American Commissioners say that the engine for driving the American machinery will probably be in position on Monday, but they fear that the French administration will not be able to supply steam until the end of the week. The locomotive sent out by the Reading Railroad Company with its exhibit of coal on the steamer Pottsville, which reached Havre on Sunday last from Philadelphia, weighs two tons more than any other in the Exhibition. It will be the best on the track in the American section.

The French authorities have done everything in their power to render the Exhibition both attractive and popular. Single admission has been put as low as 1 franc (20 cents). Season tickets are obtainable for 100 francs ($20). Tickets are to be sold everywhere in the city—at the tobacconists', at the post, telegraph, tramway, steamboat and railway stations.

CROWDED DWELLINGS.

The New York *World* has been giving some attention recently to the infamous tenement-house system of that city, and the facts which it presents not only are of great importance to the citizens of New York, but possess considerable interest for thoughtful persons everywhere. It appears from statistics collected by the *World* that nearly three-fourths of the entire population of New York are crowded into one-fourth of the houses, no less than twenty-one thousand out of eighty-six thousand buildings in the city containing an average of more than forty inhabitants apiece. In Philadelphia, where a dwelling occupied by more than one family is an exception to the general rule, it will appear almost incredible that there are in New York but 12,974 dwellings each occupied by a single family, and ranked in the official schedules as "first class." Of the "second class" dwellings, occupied by two or three families each, there are 18,513, not including the 445 apartments-houses or French flats; while of tenement houses, containing four or more families, there are 21,270. The violation of all sanitary laws involved in crowding together a dozen or twenty families in a single narrow dwelling is too obvious to need demonstration, although the statistics may serve to draw attention to the evil. It is shown, for example, that in one ward, having a population of 25,529 and an area of 198 acres, there were 936 deaths in a year, while in an adjoining ward, with almost the same population, 26,453, crowded into about one-half the area, or 96 acres, the deaths in the same period were 661. But what is far more important than all this is the social disorganization that must result from such a system. Not only does the tenement house breed disease, which spreads into the costly dwellings around it, but it breeds crime, which spreads abroad everywhere. Of 487 juvenile criminals whose cases were investigated by the New York Prison Association, 417 lived in tenement houses of all other classes. Such figures, however, cannot show or can but faintly suggest the demoralizing influence of the tenement-house system, where twenty or thirty families are herded together under one roof, to the utter destruction not only of domestic privacy and home comfort, but even of common decency. Happily such a state of things as here described exists or is likely to exist in this country nowhere out of New York, for nowhere else is there the same geographical necessity for crowding a large population into a small space; but the same tendency exists in every city, and it will be found everywhere that in these crowded nests of disease and crime are propagated those elements of social disorder that once and again have threatened to destroy our civil institutions. Such surroundings cannot produce good citizens and there is no higher or more imperative duty for the lawmaker or the philanthropist or for those who seek the safety of society than that of laboring to improve the dwellings of the people. There can be no content except where people are well housed, and where there is discontent there is danger.

DR. DEEMS AND FRANK LESLIE.

The brilliant literary ability of Rev. Charles Force Deems, D. D., LL. D., the distinguished Pastor of the Church of the Strangers, New York, associated with the undaunted courage, enterprise and energy of Frank Leslie, has, in connection with the Sunday Magazine, resulted in much profit to the country. Frank Leslie's Sunday Magazine has no rival, nor need it fear any. No American monthly has taken a more rapid or a firmer hold on the affections of the people. While it is purely religious in tone and teaching, it is non-sectarian and not "over-righteous," and there is an abiding element of freshness about it which is truly invigorating. Each number contains 128 quarto pages of pure pleasantness, illustrated with 100 highly interesting engravings—that kind of literature which, while it attracts, captivates and entertains, instructs, cheers and elevates the reader, no matter what the creed, sex or age may be. The low price of this publication places it within reach of the million. The annual subscription price is but $3; single copies, 25 cents—postpaid.

Among the many good things contained in the June number, now ready, and which closes the Third Volume, we notice the following articles: "The Pyramids," by Rev. Philip Schaff, D. D.; "The Life of Alexander Duff," by A. H. Guernsey; "Glimpses of the Tower of London," by Rev. John Bayley; "1877," by T. B. Macaulay; "The Home Pulpit," by the Editor; "Florence and the Medici"; "Strasburg and its Cathedral"; "Wit, Wisdom and Pathos of Childhood"; "Incidents in the Reign of Terror in France"; "Hours with English Sacred Poets," etc., etc. Stories by Byron A. Brooks, J. H. Connolly, F. M. F. Skene and others; beautiful poems, interesting anecdotes, miscellaneous notes, etc., complete the bright number.

Address your orders to Frank Leslie, 53, 55 & 57 Park Place, cor. College Place, New York.

Gold 100¾. Gold value of the legal tender dollar 99 6-10.

THE CLOSING OF THE BALTIC SEA.

England Made to Understand That Germany is Arrayed Against Her.

Associated Press Dispatch.

London, May 1.—It is considered in official circles in London that the mission of Count Von Moltke to Copenhagen is an event of the utmost importance. It is thought to be a sure indication of Germany's intention to act, as Prince Bismarck's organs have already declared formally in favor of neutralizing the Baltic or forbidding the entrance of British ironclads. The object of Count Von Moltke's mission, it is believed here, is to enforce measures on the Danish Government which will secure the closing of the sound. Denmark's weakness is so apparent to all that no one doubts the success of Von Moltke's mission, as she cannot afford to refuse a peremptory demand of that nature from Germany. This incident may cool the warlike ardor of the British Cabinet, because it proves that Russia is backed by Germany. Many intelligent observers of European politics have long held this view, but most Englishmen have refused to believe it, and the truth is now brought home to them at a moment when any receding from the demands already put forth by the Beaconsfield Cabinet would be a national humiliation. England is entirely isolated. She finds herself confronted by war with no apparent prospect of an alliance except with the moribund Turk, and whatever Moslem fanaticism she may be able to stir up in her own empire. The prospect now apparently is that the British Government will shortly make a movement toward a compromise. This Baltic incident may be considered as hopeful, inasmuch as it increases the chances of a peaceful solution, by showing the English people the enormous odds likely to be against them in case of war.

ALL HOPE OF PEACE GONE.

An Arrangement Between Austria and Russia Nearly Complete—England to be Completely Isolated.

London, May 5.—A St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphs that even the most sanguine in the Russian capital are abandoning all hopes of peace. It is now asserted confidently that General Todleben will force a rupture if the Turks refuse to deliver up the fortresses.

The arrangements for the congress make no progress. England demands that Russia shall withdraw her army first and then her fleet will follow suit. An agreement on this question of mutual withdrawal is, therefore, not probable.

An understanding between Austria and Russia is nearly complete. With Russia's consent Austrian troops will occupy Bosnia at the sound of the first cannon. This will leave England in a position of complete isolation.

The result of the Servian General Leschjanin's mission to St. Petersburg is entirely satisfactory to the Servians, but will make a new complication that will make the preservation of European peace extremely difficult. The czar has admitted the claim of the Belgrade government to that portion of old Servia which was not allotted to Servia by the San Stefano treaty.

The offensive has been reopened by the Servian army against the Turks, with the object of securing that territory. This is certain to create a difficulty with Austria, if not with England, and will seriously interfere with the military position of the Turks.

Notwithstanding the hopeful news of Russian concessions announced from Vienna and intimated from St. Petersburg it cannot be said that there is any positive change in the principle of the questions in dispute. It is said that a conciliatory disposition has prevailed in the councils of the St. Petersburg government, but it is asked, What does Russia consider at this moment to be a peaceful concession or conciliatory proposal?

The fresh attempt to reach an understanding is described as getting over difficulties of form by making far reaching concessions on the merits of the question. But the misfortune seems to be that what the Russians consider a question of form England regards as a question of principle.

England demands the placing of the treaty of San Stefano before the congress for unreserved discussion; Russia, it is said, refuses to give way on that point.

Washington, May 1, 1878.—The latest intelligence here about the Russian transport Cimbria shows that, though originally believed to be destined for New York, she steered inshore near Cape Sable at the southern extremity of Nova Scotia, and was there signalled, and thereupon laid her course for Southwest Harbor. It is also reported here that about six weeks ago Colonel Burke, a very prominent Irishman, a man who fought in the Crimean war, in the Franco-Prusian war, in the Cuban rebellion and served in the Peruvian cavalry, came to Washington charged with a mission to Minister Shiskin and and had several interviews with that gentleman, the object being the enlistment of an Irish contingent to serve in the Russian army in any part of the world in case of war.

Five Thousand Men Ready.

Representations were made, it is asserted, and satisfactory proof given that at least five thousand men were ready to be armed and enrolled in New York to enter the Russian service at a day's notice. The idea advanced was to place the men on transports, with provisions and munitions of war, a few days in advance of the declaration of war and, with the proper convoy ready, steam away northward at the called signal of the imminence of hostilities and make a descent on the ports of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, where great damage could be inflicted, owing to the defenceless condition of that portion of British territory. The idea is, of course, to get these men on board transports convoyed by ships manned by Russians, flying the Russian flag and under commission from that government, and get them out of American waters before neutrality could be declared and steps taken to prevent the expedition sailing.

A TERRIBLE CATASTROPHE.

Explosion in a Minneapolis Flour Mill—Five Mills Destroyed and Many Lives Lost.

Memphis, Minn., May 3.—Last evening this city was shaken as by an earthquake by a terrific explosion, which was promptly traced to the great flouring mills in what is known as the "Platform," just above St. Anthony's Falls, where the entire flouring district of the city is concentrated. The explosion came from the great Washburn mill, from which a column of flame was seen to start up several hundred feet, followed by a crash which crushed the immense structure like an egg shell. Secondary explosions instantly destroyed Thompson & Hoyt's and the Humboldt mill, and flames immediately burst out, communicating to the Galaxy mills, those of Pettit, Robinson & Co., Cahill, Ankeny & Co., L. Day & Sons, Day & Rollins, Buell, Newton & Co., Garton, Haywood & Co., the Wasburn A. and B. mills, and lesser structures down the bank of the river, nearly to the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad shops. The destruction from the shock of the explosion extended much further, glass being wrecked for several squares and buildings shaken throughout the city.

The Explosion took place at the hour of changing the day for night hands, and so far as known seventeen persons were killed and an equal number wounded. The loss to property is enormous, but the confusion is too great for an intelligent estimate at present. A rough calculation places it at $1,500,000, of which $1,000,000 will fall upon the milling interest. The loss throughout the city by the breaking of glass, etc., is $10,000. Five mills and a planing mill were destroyed, besides adjoining property, including eighty-seven out of the one hundred and ninety-seven runs of stone in the city. The five flouring mills which were involved in the disaster for a group which comprises the heaviest concerns in the State.

TURKEY GOES BACK ON RUSSIA.

London, April 30.—It is reported that Turkey refuses to fulfil the stipulations of the treaty of San Stefano and that the Russians will occupy Constantinople immediately.

The British Admiralty is informed that the Russian Baltic fleet is now ready for service, the sailors having been summoned for drill a month in advance of the usual time.

DEATH OF JOHN MORRISSEY.

Saratoga, May 1.—Hon. John Morrissey died at 7:30 this evening. He had seemed quiet and without any unfavorable symtoms, until about half past five, when an unfavorable change occurred and he sank rapidly afterwards.

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

PIMPLES,

I will mail (Free) the recipe for a simple Vegetable Balm that will remove Tan, FREKKLES 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 cts, stamp, Hen. 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, E. A. WILSON, 194 Penn St., Williamsburg, N. Y.

TRANSPARENT TEACHING CARDS. Instruction and Amusement combined. Imported to parents and teachers. 16 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 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 receipt 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. ODGEN, 42 Cedar St., New York.

31 jan 6ms,

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

NOTIONS

n Central Pennsylvania, and prices that will compel 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.

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.

LIVE AGENTS WANTED.

To sell Dr. Chase's Recipes; or Information for Everybody, in every county in the United States and Canadas. Enlarged by the publisher to 648 pages. It contains over 2000 household recipes and is suited to all classes and conditions of society. A wonderful book and a household necessity. It sells at sight. Greatest inducements ever offered to book agents. Sample copies sent by mail, Postpaid, for $2.00. Exclusive territory given. Agents more than double their money. Address Dr. Chase's Steam Printing House, Ann Arbor Michigan. 9 may 13t

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,	3.50.
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. Kroep 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.

19aptf S. T. SHUGERT.

LOOK! LOOK!

BARGAINS

-IN-

NEW GOODS!!

—NOW, *EINS, ZWEI, DREI,* FOR A—
—RACE TO GET THE FIRST—
—BARGAINS IN NEW GOODS—
—AT—

WM. WOLF'S

IN THE

New Bank Building.

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

DRESS GOODS,
CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
GROCERIES,
GLASSWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
TINWARE,
FISH, &C., &C.

Furnishing Goods

OF AL KINDS.

NEW AND CHOICE INVOICE OF CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES.

Full line of

Hats and Caps

For Men, Boys and Children.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

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

PRODUCE received in exchange for goods.

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

HO! FOR SPRING MILLS!!

Stoves! Stoves!

TINWARE!!

HARDWARE!!

A full line of all kinds of Stoves.
A full line of Tinware.
Hardware for all, Coachmakers and Mechanics included,
At the New Store of

6septf THOS. A. HICKS & BRO.

HARPSTER & NOLAN,

MERCHANT TAILORS,
Centre Hall, Pa.

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

Will furnish gentlemen with clothing, made to order, of the best material that can be bought in Philadelphia or New York. Long experience in the business at Bellefonte enables him to turn out first class work in all respects. 6dec6 tf

C. C. CONSER.

MERCHANT TAILOR.

In Bank Building, Centre Hall.

Would respectfully announe to the citizens of this vicinity that he has taken rooms in above building where he is prepared to do all kinds of work belonging to his line, for men and boys, and according to latest styles. Goods sold by sample. Having had nine years experience he guarantees all work to render perfect satisfaction, and solicits a share of the public patronage. 6decy

HENRY BROCKERHOFF. J. D. SHUGERT
President. Cashier.

CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO.

(Late Milliken, Hoover & Co.)