# The Centre Reporter.

FRED. KURTZ.....EDITOR.

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CENTRE HALL, Pa., May 16. 1878.


Bradford county repubs go for Grow—no Cameron in theirs. Grow is growing.

Jas. P. Coburn and J. G. Love are the republican representative delegates from this county; instructed for Beaver for governor.

Wm. Holt and Moses Thompson were the representative delegates from this county to the National convention in Philadelphia last week.

Our state legislature has made up its mind to adjourn May 24.

Havana news says the sugar crop will fall short 30 to 35 per cent. or from 100,000 to 140,000 tons. How will that effect our preserves?

The legislature has sat at Harrisburg so long doing nothing that it has got all mouldy.

The Supreme court the other day rendered a sensible decision on the question af the interpretation of the Eight Hour law now on the statute books, deciding that only eight hours' pay can be exacted under it for eight hours' work. The case was that of the employees at the Granite Works in Richmond, Va. This decision will prevent the passage by Congress of the contemplated joint resolution declaring that the present law should be construed to mean that ten hours' pay should be given for eight hours' work. Representatives of the laboring men in the navy yards have been for some months advocating the passage of such a resolution. The only relief that can be obtained by these workmen now is to secure the passage of an entirely new law, which is hardly possible at the present session.

On Sunday 80,000 persons visited the Paris exposition. At our Centennial the show was not open on Sunday, but in France there is not the same veneration for the Lord's day. With the gay Parisians Sunday is day of pleasure, and we have no doubt that throughout the French exposition the Sabbath will prove one of the best paying days.

The convention of the Nationals in Philadelphia, last week, was a stormy one, and there came pretty near being a row. Bill Armstrong it is said will take the stump against the ticket. There is still further trouble in the National camp.

Chairman Hughes received a dispatch from Mr. Shearer, declining the nomination of the national party for lieutenant governor. The filling of the vacancy will now devolve upon the state committee. It is believed that Hon. B. S. Bently will also decline.

The Edenburg bank, in the oil country, has closed its doors. Liabilities only $104,000, with assetts next to nothing. Deposits from 50 to 60 thousand dollars. Of course there is considerable excitement there over this little affair, and of course the president has left town perhaps for Florida for his health.

The Union National bank of Lewisburg has suspended. It is thought the depositors will be paid in full. That's the usual song right after a bank suspends. We would be right glad to find the depositors come out so well as that.

Relative to the investigation of the Florida frauds, the following was telegraphed from Washington on 9: The Democratic Congressional Executive Committee unanimously agree in common with other members of the party that there should be an investigation of the alleged Florida and Louisiana frauds, for the sole purpose of acquainting the people with the frauds and not with a view of the invalidation of the title by which Hayes holds office.

The Committee on Judiciary will, as soon as the resolution directing them to make inquiry shall pass the House, proceed at once to business. It is not thought that much time will be occupied in the investigation as the Commitee already have testimony taken during the late Congress on the same subject.

There is about as much unnecessary newspaper fuss over Don Cameron's wedding, last week, to a niece of Gen. Sherman, as there was a week before over the death of John Morrisey. Now a great many better men than John Morrisey die every day, and a great many worthier men than Don Cameron get married every week, and you never hear of such death or marriage outside of the immediate locality in which the event occurs.

What is there about Don Cameron that his wedding must take up pages in the daily press? He is the son of the greatest public plunderer and most corrupt politician that the United States ever produced. Simon Cameron started his dishonest career as one of the Pennsylvania canal ring; cheated the Winnebago indians, was kicked out of the democratic party for his corrupt practices, bought his way into the republican party and twice into the United States Senate; swindled the United States out of millions during the war to help his railroad, and for which a republican congress passed a strong resolution of censure upon the Winnebago, and which led to his being kicked out of Lincoln's cabinet—and a hundred other great sins could we score up against Simon Cameron.

Don Cameron, son of Simon, is a cold banker and iron hearted railroad manager, who has given his life to nothing but exacting from the producers and consumers of the country, from whom he has shaved his millions. He is not noted for any good qualities of heart or soul and is now trying to control the republican party by the same means that his sire held it in bondage. Don was Secretary of war at the close of Grant's administration, and it was he who sent soldiers to Louisiana to steal that state for Hayes, and prevent an honest count and thus set aside the will of the nation and brought about the seating of a fraudulent president—now admitted by republicans as well as democrats. If justice had been given Don Cameron for his great crime and usurpation, he would not be living to-day to change the name of Miss Sherman to Mrs. Cameron.

The Cameron family has been a stain upon parties and upon the country—they have done more to introduce corruption in the government than any ten public men living.

The late pulpit blast about there being no hell has cooled off, and we suppose the old lake is hot as ever.

There are 860 inmates in the western penitentiary.

The new county of Lackawanna will contain 85,000 inhabitants.

## THE FUNERAL STEAL.

A member of our state legislature died a short time ago, and now we see that that body is about to appropriate some $2000 to pay funeral expenses! What has the state to do with the funeral expenses of a legislator? Where is there warrant in the constitution for paying such expenses out of the public funds? and if it were in the constitution it would be wrong and should be blotted out at once.

A private citizen, following his own honest avocation, makes from 50 cents to $2 per day—some make nothing these times—if one dies, does the funeral expense come out of the public funds unless the dead is a pauper? A legislator gets $10 per day, he dies, perhaps from too good living or debauchery, and the public to pay his funeral expenses, and at right princely figures at that. Is that right? What better right has a legislator or a congressman with a big salary to be buried at public expense than has the humblest reader of the Reporter?

It is a piece of robbery that the taxpayer must not allow to be covered up with the corpse. At this rate a dead legislator costs us far more than a living one, and the living one costs the people just $1000 beyond what his services are worth. So we go.

The Lycoming Insurance company believes in high salaries. The people about a year ago were startled by the exposure of the enormous salaries received by some of the now defunct eastern insurance companies, but we have one nearer home that goes in for princely salaries too—it is not the Farmers' Mutual of Pennsvalley which works for about board and mileage—but the Lycoming in which many of the readers of the Reporter are insured, and the assessments of which have been rather steep all along. In the Lycoming the Secretary gets $18,000 and the adjusters $5000 salary each. These facts we find in the Huntingdon *Globe's* Report of Court Proceedings, viz:

The next case was Richard Langdon vs. The Lycoming Fire Insurance Company. Mr. Langdon held a policy for $2,100 on the goods in his store at Dunbar, Centre county, in the Lycoming Insurance Company. His store, with its contents, was burned on the night of January 12, 1876, and this suit was brought to recover for his loss. The defence was that he had failed to give the company the notices required in his policy; that he having not complied with the terms of the contract, could not now recover, and that in addition, the Insurance was fraudulently obtained, and was for a much larger amount than it should have been; that the store had been destroyed to get the Insurance, with the usual charges that are made in these cases. The plaintiff, unfortunately, had lost his son who was in the store at the time of the fire and was thus put at a great disadvantage. It came out during the trial that Mr. Crouse, one of the adjusters of the Company, was paid a salary of $5,000; that they have several adjusters, and that the Secretary's salary was more. So big he was ashamed to make it known. It seems it is $18,000, and this is where the money goes. If the people who insure in these companies would only see to these things, it would surely make the costs of insurance a great deal lower. On the second day of the trial, Samuel Wigton, a juror, was excused by consent of the parties on account of sickness, and it was quite laughable to have one of the counsel for the plaintiff rise on the last day of the trial and stop the examination of a witness, because there were only eleven jurors in the box. The part acted in this transaction from beginning to end, by a certain attorney from Tyrone, was anything but creditable, and the severe drubbing he received at the hands of the plaintiff's counsel was well deserved. The case was given to the jury after 11 p. m., Saturday night, they retired and returned in about twenty minutes with a verdict of $2,362.50 for the plaintiff, that being the full amount he claimed. A righteous verdict.

Six men were publicly whipped in the jail yard at Newcastle, Del., on Saturday. That is the way criminals are served in Delaware, and we think it has a greater terror for evil-doers than imprisonment. A man will ten times sooner go to jail than to the whipping post, and is more likely to walk strait on account of the latter.

A despatch dated Lewisburg 10, says the suspension of the Union national bank of Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, is believed to be only temporary, and results from the mismanagement of the cashier. Depositors will be fully paid, as the assets are largely in excess of the liabilities. Examiner Young is now in charge of the bank, and a statement will be made in a few days.

A friend tells us that a short time ago in the store at Potters Mills, the conversation turned upon the circulation of the county papers. One gentleman, a republican, contended that the Bellefonte Republican had the largest circulation. Another, and no doubt a democrat, claimed for the Watchman a larger circulation than the Republican, while still another claimed that the Reporter had the greatest number of readers. One of the gentlemen afterwards referred the matter to us, and as it seems to interest the people, we give our estimate fairly and candidly as far as we have means to ascertain, and to that extent can be taken as reliable. As to the circulation of the Reporter, we never were guilty of misrepresenting our circulation, a sin that many newspaper men, we are sorry to say, are guilty of—it is a fraud upon men who pay for advertisements upon a circulation which is fictitious.

The circulation of the Reporter is now close on to 1200. In Pennsvalley we have as many subscribers as any two papers in the county; and on the other side of the county we admit that the circulation of this paper is not as large as that of any one of the Bellefonte papers although we send a goodly number of papers to the other side. Taken on the whole, we candidly believe that the Reporter has as large a *bona fide* list as any of the Bellefonte papers, or comes very close up to them. We hold postmasters receipts for 68 cents, or 34 pounds, mailed, per week.

The amount paid per week, at Bellefonte, for the Watchman and the Republican is $1.75, representing 87 pounds or 43 pounds if divided equally between the two.

The Journal at Millheim pays postage on 7 to 8 pounds, or 14 to 16 cents per week, which would indicate a circulation of about 325.

The Philipsburg Journal has a circulation of 350 to 400.

DEATH OF ONE OF THE OLDEST SLAVES IN PA.—Mrs. Hannah Kelly (colored) in her 88th year, died in Williamsport on the 4th inst. She was one of the last persons held in slavery by the laws of the state of Pennsylvania. She was given her freedom at the age of nineteen, by Governor Findlay, and went from Mercersburg to Lancaster, as the servant in the governor's family, when the governor was state treasurer, and the state government was located at that place. This was in the year 1867. A short time before Governor Findlay died, he directed his daughter, who was afterwards the wife of Governor Shunk, to always give good attention to his faithful servant Hannah, and scarcely a year passed, during the life of Mrs. Shunk, that Mrs. Kelly did not receive some substantial token of her friendship and when Mrs. Shunk died, a few months ago, her will directed that $100 should be paid to Hannah, and $200 to her daughter, Capt. Kelly's mother.

## NATIONALS' CONVENTION.

BENTLEY NOMINATED FOR JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT AND MASON FOR GOVERNOR.

Philadelphia, May 8.—The national state convention was called to order at Concert hall, this morning at 10:30, by State Chairman Dewees. All the counties in the state with the exception of about five, had full delegations present. Both of the Philadelphia delegations are present in full. Both of them marched in a body, wearing badges. It is estimated that the number of delegates present is about 230. Chairman Dewees, in his address to the convention, reviewed the condition of the party, stating that from 5,000 votes in 1876, it had increased to nearly 55,000 votes in 1877, and that with thorough organization there was no reason that entire success should not be achieved by the party in the next campaign.

Balloting for temporary chairman then began, and David Kirk received the majority and took his seat. Mr. Kirk is the recognized Armstrong candidate. Mayor Powderly, the recognized Wright candidate, received only 84 votes.

All efforts at adjournment were defeated and a ballot on the supreme judgeship was proceeded with, resulting in Bentley receiving 114 votes and Agnew 94 votes.

The report of the committee naming Frank W. Hughes for permanent president was adopted.

The convention listened to addresses while the committee on credentials was out making their report. John Siney, of Schuylkill, was the first speaker. He criticised the financial policies of former secretaries of the United States treasury; denounced their contraction policies as the cause of most of the depression that has fallen upon the country and then commented upon the legislature of this state, the members of whom he said were well known to be subject to the dictation of the presidents of a couple of great railroad corporations. He said 75 per cent. of the delegates in the convention were workingmen, and he regretted that there was not a larger representation of the business men and employers. He concluded by calling upon the members of the party to stick to their colors and not give aid and support to the standard bearers of the old party.

The next speaker was Miss Farrar, who argued that the national party should recognize the right of woman suffrage.

Mrs. Burns followed in the same vein.

The following gentlemen were then placed in nomination:

For Governor—S. K. Mason, of Mercer; Thos. M. Marshall, of Allegheny; Hendrick B. Wright, of Luzerne, and Chas. N. Corson, of Montgomery.

For Judge of the Supreme Court—Judge Agnew, of Beaver; Judge Clayton of Delaware; Thomas J. Bentley; Judge Mayer, of Clinton.

For Lieutenant Governor—R. B. M'Gough, of Lawrence; Christopher Shearer of Perks, Wm. Holt, of Centre.

For Secretary of Internal Affairs—James L. Wright, of Philadelphia; Prof. A. M. Burt, of Allegheny; Hugh P. Stevens, of Philadelphia; Joseph A. M'Gee, of Philadelphia.

A resolution was offered proposing that the convention recognize no candidate that has any affiliation with the old parties. This was amended so as not to apply to the judiciary. The amendment was lost and the original motion was carried. Immediately there was a wholesale denunciation of candidates. Hon. Hendrick B. Wright was accused of being a democrat dyed in the wool. Mr. Armstrong was accused of being a republican who was insincere in the greenback cause. There was crimination and recrimination and the wildest confusion ensued—forty members being on their feet at once yelling for the ballot to proceed on the governorship—others moving to adjourn and still others gesticulating and brawling at the top of their voices. Finally the vote was taken and it was decided to proceed to ballot on the governorship.

A motion to nominate S. B. Mason by acclamation was lost.

The name of Thomas R. Marshall was withdrawn and the ballot proceeded.

Two ballots were taken on the governorship, the first resulting as follows: Armstrong, 34; Wright, 64, Mason, 93; Piollot, 4.

The second ballot was as follows: Armstrong, 24; Wright, 57; Mason, 115; Piollet, 2. Mason was thereupon declared the nominee, and the nomination was made unanimous.

There was but one ballot taken on the lieutenant governorship and it resulted as follows: Shearer 129, Fincher 3 and Jackson 37. All the other candidates for the position were withdrawn.

A motion was made to nominate James L. Wright, of Philadelphia, for secretary of internal affairs.

The ballot for secretary of internal affairs resulted as follows: Wright, 93; Burtt, 75; Caldwell, 3. The name of M'Gee had been withdrawn.

The convention then took up the platform, which generally renunciates the principles adopted in the national convention at Toledo in February last. They declare that the government should furnish aid to families desirous of settling upon the public lands. They favor rigid economy in the administration of public affairs; demand the eight-hour system of labor; abolition of the prison contract system of labor; a graduated system of income tax, by which the wealth of the nation rather than the industry of the people should pay the expenses of the government; wholesome and permanent tariff laws for the protection of American industry; education should be free, secular and industrial, and no property except what belongs to the government should be exempt from taxation.

[Messrs. Bentley, Mason and Shearer have affiliated with the republicans and Wright with the democrats.]

## THE OBJECTS OF THE HOWGATE POLAR EXPEDITION.

Favorable reports relative to Captain Howgate's plan for exploring the Arctic regions have been made in both Houses of Congress, and a bill providing for a suitable appropriation will shortly be considered. Captain Howgate has pointed out the cardinal objects of his plan with much clearness, and in a way which must go far to satisfy those who can see no national benefit to accrue from Polar expeditions, the ostensible end of which is the empty glory of showing the flag at the pole, annexing new territories of ice fields, and bringing polar bears and Esquimaux under the blessings of a Republican government. The fact is, however, that the benefits to be gained by Captain Howgate's scheme are really a great importance; and perhaps most especially so in the additions to our knowledge of the laws of meteorology which will be secured. In reducing meteorology to an exact science, an experienced German student and explorer has shown the necessity of a comprehension of the conditions existing in the Polar zones. The general movements of the atmosphere arise from the exchange of cold and warm, of dry and humid air, between the poles and the equator. How enormous must be the influence of the huge masses of polar ice upon the distribution of the earth's heat is obvious. Greenland and Iceland afford proofs how the movements of ice, driven by winds and oceanic currents, may affect the climate of a country, but our knowledge of these movements is very defective. Now it is possible that the ice of the Polar zones may be the regular cause of our own climatic conditions the origin of many of the furious storms which sweep destructively along our coasts and over our own land. It is probably not saying too much, adds the same authority, when we assert that the Polar regions are the most important portions of our globe for the study of the natural sciences.

The extreme conditions under which the forces of nature act in the vicinity of the poles produce phenomena which offer us the best means of investigating the nature of the forces themselves. As in meteorology, so, also, in terrestial magnetism and electricity, these have to do with forces of the most tremendous magnitude, often exhibited in destructive energy, but never yet subdued to the service of man. So, too, if it is desired to investigate the ocean currents and the laws of the tides upon which depend the safety and success of ocean commerces are found centering in the North which must be traced to their source. Probably there is not one of the laws which govern the elements in their movements, a better knowledge of which will not result in material benefit to the race in cheapening the means of supporting life, in increasing the sources of human happiness, or in averting the perils to which we are now subject.

Captain Howgate's plan is simply that the explorers shall go as far north as they can and settle there, building themselves a suitable habitation. As soon as fixed good weather or other conditions indicate the possibility of an advance, they are again to push forward and again settle when stopped, and thus it is believed, by slow, gradual progression, the adventurers, who meanwhile will become acclimated to the cold and other abnormal phenomena, will be enabled in time to reach the pole.—*Scientific American.*

## TO BE REMEMBERED.

From the Washington Post.

It was not in ink that the following certificate of character was written, but with a blue pencil. It should be read often:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, April 18, 1877.

*Dear Sir:* I am reliably assured that L. G. Dennis of Florida would make a capital special agent of the Treasury. I respectfully desire that his claims should have your favorable attention. Sincerely,

R. B. HAYES

HON. JOHN SHERMAN and others

In spite of the opposition of the republican senate the democratic house has made a reduction of upwards of $20,000,000 in public expenditures. The official reports show that the ordinary expenditures for the fiscal year 1875-76 under a republican congress were $136,660,417, while the expenditures under the appropriations of a democratic house for the fiscal year 1876-77 were $116,946,211, showing a difference in favor of the democrats of $20,354,206.

The President is thinning the population of the penitentiaries pretty rapidly. Two hundred and forty-five pardons during the first year of his administration is an extensive exercise of the Executive clemency.

## THE FLORIDA RESOLUTION.

The Congressional Committee Decides Upon Action as Soon as Practicable.

Washington, May 8.—There has been a good deal of inquiry to-day for the Florida resolution. There is just enough mystery about it all to stimulate curiosity, though there are but few who believe the denouement will be at all commensurate with the portentious preparations for its initiation. A morning paper of this city published today the following as the actual text of the resolution and preamble:

*Whereas*, The vote of Florida was carried by fraud, the seats of members in this House are affected thereby and the accompanying affidavits support the statements of McLin; therefore

*Resolved*, That the Judiciary Committee be instructed to inquire into the facts alleged in the affidavits of McLin and others, that the committee be authorized to send for persons and papers to inquire into the same, and that the committee report at any time.

The gentlemen who have charge of the resolution deny that it has been given out for publication, but the document in question was freely passed around among Congressmen both yesterday and to-day. The custodians of the resolution are Messrs. Springer, Finley, of Ohio, and General Williams, of Michigan. In answer to the question whether the resolution published this morning was genuine, Mr. Finley said: "I do not say it is not a correct representation." The gentlemen in charge of the Presidential torpedo have been in brisk demand to-day, but they have met all inquiries with evasive answers. Mr. Springer said that the resolution would be offered as soon as a plan could be decided upon for bringing it before the House. General Williams, who is generally believed to be in personal possession of the document, said to-day that it was in the possession of the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Blackburn said the resolution was either in the hands of General Williams or Mr. Springer, that the former of these gentlemen had been chosen by common consent as the person most fit to offer the resolution, and that the matter would come up in all probability in the morning. The resolution, he said, would about cover one page of legal cap paper, and embraced two propositions. The first involved the contested election case of Bisbee vs. Finley for the Second Florida District. This was to serve as the basis for a question of privilege and the entering wedge for the second proposition, which involves the electoral vote of Florida and consequently the Presidential title. Mr. Blackburn says the resolution in its present shape will be objectionable to a number of Southern Democrats who are unwilling to broach the question of the Presidential title under cover of a minor proposition. "It would be," said he, "about as dignified and honorable a thing as to take out a search warrant for a pig, and then drive in a drove of cattle." He thinks the question of the title of Mr. Hayes should be tested fairly and on the broadest possible grounds. Let the examination be thorough and fearless, but let it end with an investigation. It is worse than folly to think of unseating Mr. Hayes so long as there exists a Supreme Court which is his servile tool. An adverse decision by that tribunal would not only be inevitable but fatal to the hopes of the Democratic party.

There was a joint meeting this afternoon of the Congressional Democratic Committee, at which the question of an investigation was thoroughly discussed. It was then decided that the resolution should be presented at the earliest practicable moment to the House, requiring the Judiciary Committee to send for persons and papers on the Florida count. It was also agreed that the inquiry should be a judicial one, so far as the rules of evidence applied, and should not partake of the ways and means not infrequent in the investigating committees of both parties. Those who are favoring an inquiry into the fraud do not seek to make a great sensation out of it but want the truth ascertained in the proper way. There are, of course, a great many stories as to what will be submitted as evidence and one of them is that Dennis informed Hayes of the frauds which had been committed by the Republicans in Alachua and that the President responded by giving him the letter commending him to Secretary Sherman which has been recently published.

## EMPEROR WILLIAM SHOT AT.

Berlin, May 11—11 p. m.—Two shots were fired into the Emperor William's carriage from the sidewalk without effect. The assassin ran into the Middle avenue, followed by a crowd. On an attempt being made to capture him he fired three more shots and threw his revolver away. He was then secured.

The emperor's carriage was stopped and the footman sprang from the box and assisted at the capture. A few minutes afterwards another individual was seized in the Middle avenue, in consequence of an alleged attempt to rescue the assassin.

The assassin is a tinsmith named Emil Heinrich Max Hoedel, said to be from Leipsic. He was taken to the nearest police station, where a preliminary investigation was instituted. The accomplice arrested is named Krueger, a laborer, belonging to Berlin.

There were unceasing demonstrations before the palace throughout the evening. Dense masses are streaming in from the remotest suburbs to manifest their loyalty and sympathy, singing the national anthem.

The emperor went to the opera and Royal theatre to-night and received great ovations.

Berlin, May 12.—At the official examination Hoedel, the prisoner, stated he was a native of Leipsic and born in 1857. He denied that he fired at the emperor. He affirmed that he was without food and intended to shoot himself publicly to show the rich the present condition of the people. He stated that he shot once at himself and could not account for the other three shots which were wanting in the chambers of his revolver.

## POPULAR EXEGESIS.

Psalm lxviii, 13. "Though ye have lien among the pots, yet shall ye be as the wings of a dove covered with silver, and her feathers with yellow gold."

In a previous number we spoke of the great obscurity of this passage and suggested some explanation. Even Albert Barnes, after citing many opinions, said; "I confess none are satisfactory—*I cannot understand it.*"

Since that was printed what seems to be an explanation comes from a new quarter. Miss Whateley, in a spirit of Christlike benevolence went to Cairo, Egypt, for the purpose of establishing a ragged school for the poor neglected girls of that city. Hard was her toil, but great her success. Her name is now a household word in the East. This gifted lady published some years ago an account of her educational labors, in a little volume entitled "Ragged Life in Egypt," in which interesting work are many illustrations of Scripture texts, which to those ignorant of Eastern life seem fanciful, but are really as truthful as they are beautifully suggestive of spiritual lessons.

After years of quiet waiting to get some light on the Psalmist's words—words at once so exquisite in beauty but so difficult of interpretation—we found in Miss Whateley's volume the long-desired explanation; and to us, as we trust to many who will honor us by reading this article, this "thing of beauty" will henceforth be a "joy for ever." See the flood of light she throws upon this hitherto inexplicable passage! Speaking of the flat roofs of the houses in the East, she says: "They are usually in a state of great litter. Were it not that an occasional clearance is made, they would assuredly give way under the accumulation of rubbish. One thing seemed never cleared away, however, and that is the heap of old, broken pitchers, sherds and *pots* that are piled up in some corner. . . . A little before sunset, numbers of pigeons suddenly emerge from behind the pitchers and other rubbish where they had been sleeping in the heat of the day, or pecking about to find food. They dart upward and career through the air in large circles, their outspread wings catching the bright glow of the sun's slanting rays, so that they really resemble shining, 'yellow gold'; then, as they wheel around, and, are seen against the light, they appear as if turned into molten silver, most of them being pure white, or else very light-colored. This may seem fanciful, but the effect of light in these regions can scarcely be described to those who have not seen it. Evening after evening we watched the circling flight of the doves, and always observed the same appearance. 'Though ye have lien among the pots, yet shall ye be as the wings of a dove covered with silver, and her feathers with yellow gold.'"

Having thus happily illustrated the text, Miss Whately gives the spiritual application. "It was beautiful," she says, "to see these birds rising, clean and unsoiled as doves always do, from the dust and dirt in which they had been hidden, and soaring aloft in the sky till nearly out of sight among the bright sunset clouds. Thus a believer, who leaves behind him the corruptions of the world, and is rendered bright by the Sun of Righteousness shining upon his soul, rises higher and higher, and nearer and nearer to his God, until, lost to the view of those who stay behind, he has passed into the unknown brightness above."—Rev. Dr Deems, in *Frank Leslie's Sunday Magazine for June.*

## POLITICAL LEPROSY.

EDITOR REPORTER.—Ancient history tells us of a loathsome disease called leprosy, which seemed to prevail to a fearful extent among the ancient people in the eastern countries. This disease was very contagious, so much so, that the people built hospitals in order to confine all subjects of that fearful disease. No one who was not afflicted with it was allowed to approach near the building, while the afflicted were shut in the building. They could not convey food to them, save at such times that the food was brought so that the afflicted could get it after those that brought it had time to get quite a distance away from the building: so fearfully contagious was this horrible disease.

Now, Mr. Editor, is not this alarming disease found to prevail in our state capitol, these latter days?

When we think we are electing men of integrity and honor, to fill high places of trust, they become smitten with this fell disease, leprosy. This, however, is mental leprosy—the whole mental man becomes deformed and corrupt beyond description, so that the very air that he breathes becomes infected. I would that I had the ability to paint just one subject of this rotten disease to hold up to the gaze of an insulted and oppressed people.

It is not only confined to our state capitol, but it runs through all political rings. Beware, fellow citizens, it is dangerous; stand from under.

I am glad to know that the people have a panacea, or shall I say a radical cure, for this deformity,—the ballot box, the wielding power of a republican government. Let us join hand in hand and apply the remedy, but first of all select men who are not smitten with this mental leprosy.

NEAR SPRUCE TOWN.

## A TALE OF HORROR.

[The Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.]

Mr. John Pore, who lives in the lower part of Lumpkin county, had two little children, aged respectively three and six. They were engaged in their customary play a few days ago, while the mother was at the well. The oldest child, for what reason it will never be known, picked up a sharp hatchet and struck the baby in the side, leaving the ax sticking in the wound. The child, seeing what he had done, ran and told his mother, who was drawing up water at the time. This so frightened her that she let go the windlass, and the revolving crank struck the boy on the head and literally knocked his brains out, killing him instantly. When the horror-stricken mother got to her baby it was also dead.

## HALFPENNY & CO'S FACTORY BURNED.

The Lewisburg Journal, 8, say: Last night will long be remembered by our citizens. About 11 o'clock a storm came up, which was accompanied by much thunder and lightning. Soon after the alarm of fire was given. It was found M Halfpenny & Co's large woolen mill, located at the river bridge, was on fire. The flames were first seen in the main building, on the third story, near the elevator. Rain was coming down in torrents, but the engine and hose were there in quick season. Streams were thrown, but each time the engine started the hose would burst. Valuable time was thus wasted and the flames soon enveloped the whole building.

A two-story frame building owned by Halfpenny & Co., and partly used as a storehouse by them, and the remainder occupied as a residence by Mr. John Brooks, soon caught fire. It could have been easily saved if the hose had been in good order.

In the midst of the excitement, when appearances indicated that all that portion of the borough would be destroyed, another thunder shower come up, and never was a shower more welcome. At this moment the four houses of Mr. James Wall were on fire, and others could not long have withstood the heat. The rain, however, smothered the fire in all cases except the two buildings of Halfpenny & Co.

The woolen factory was insured as follows: On building and machinery, $20,500, on stock $6,000.

The frame building was insured: On storehouse and dwelling $800, stock fully insured.

It has not yet been decided whether the factory will be rebuilt or not.

The fire is supposed to have been caused either by spontaneous combustion or by the lightning.


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.


Three hundred and nine oil wells were completed last month, an increase of 107 over March's contribution.


BARGAINS.

Bargains!

Bargains!

In MEN'S and BOYS,

BOOTS and SHOES!

also a LARGE VARIETY of

CHILDREN'S SHOES, at

LOUIS DOLL'S Shoe Store,

opposite the Bush house, Bellefonte, room formerly occupied by John Powers. apr25y

Special Notices

PIMPLES,

I will mail (Free) the recipe for a simple Vegetable Balm that will remove Tan, FRECKLES PIMPLES and Blotches, leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful; also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address, inclosing 2 ct. stamp, Ben. Vandelf & Co, 30 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 TRACHING CARDS. Instructive and Amusement combined. Important to parents and teachers. 26 different artistic designs. The entire pack sent free for 25 cts. currency or stamps. Van Delf & Co. 30 Ann St., N. Y.

$57.60 AGENTS profits per week. Will prove it or forfeit $500. New and Useful. Sample free. 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. 24 jan 6m.

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 willcompel you in self defence to buy of hm. Also Fish, Salt, etc. 18oc

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

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 18t

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, | .50 |
| 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. 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.

19apt1 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.

Rememdrr 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 announce 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, President. J. D. SHUGERT, Cashier.

CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO.

(Late Milliken, Hoover & Co.)

Receive Deposits,
And Allow Interest,
Discount Notes,
Buy and Sell
Government Securities, Gold & Coupons.

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We are now selling

New Pianos FOR $125

Each, and all styles including Grand, Square and Upright, all new and strictly first-class, at the lowest net cash wholes