The Centre Reporter.

FRED. KURTZ.....EDITOR.

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CENTRE HALL, Pa., June 6, 1878.

FOR GOVERNOR:
ANDREW H. DILL, of Union Co.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE:
HENRY P. ROSS, of Montgomery Co.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR:
JOHN FERTIG, of Crawford Co.

FOR SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:
J. SIMPSON AFRICA, of Huntingdon.

A heavy failure of an iron firm occurred at Pittsburg last week. The firm is that of Kimberly, Carnes & Co., one of the largest iron firms of western Pennsylvania, with works located at New Castle, Greenville, Sharon and other points in the Shenandoah valley. The immediate cause of the failure was inability to procure discounts, one hundred thousand dollars' worth of their paper having gone to protest on Saturday. Liabilities and assets cannot be ascertained until after the creditors meet in a few days.

Cameronism has ruled a little too long, and promises of good times never were verified by their party. Let there be a change.

The Crow indians, along the yellow stone river, in Montana, are becoming uneasy on account of the influx of settlers along the yellowstone country which they say will drive away the game. The tribe has always been friendly to the whites.

Randall can sleep easy now as Senator Wallace denies that he intends to intefere in his re-nomination for congress. Randall no doubt wishes he had not been to Pittsburg the other week. He went there to smash Wallace but he got smashed instead. Randall makes a good speaker of the house, and he should be satisfied with that. A senator is a bigger man than an old congressman.

We read in scripture of foolish virgins, we now have an item about two foolish brothers-in-law:

Two brothers-in-law near Forest Depot, Va., killed each other in a knife duel, in a quarrel over the height of their corn.

Another foolish chap he who the other day expressed himself in favor of starving out the Reporter.

Hoyt is not the man for the farmer and working class. He is an aristocrat. Dill is a common every-day-sort of a man who has always mingled with the yeomanry and knows their wants and gives them his aid and sympathy. The Wilkesbarre Record, printed in Hoyt's home says of him:

Hoyt is a full blooded aristocrat. He has never been, nor is he to-day, in sympathy with the masses who have neither fame nor fortune to commend them. He has always associated with men of wealth, and, as a lawyer, he has for years been retained by the richest corporations. He has been identified, professionally and politically, with the money monarchs of the day, whose motto is rule or ruin.

The telegraph the other day announced the stoppage of the Fall River Mills, in Massachusetts, which will create great distress no doubt as many hands receive employ in them. The despatch says that by the stoppage of the Troy, Stafford, Flint, Chase, Robeson, Weetamor, the two Tecumseh and the two Wampanoag mills, and the Border, City, Sagamore and Union, there are nearly 12,000 out of 30,000 looms remaining idle. It is stated that the other mills will shut down next week. Some are running on contract and cannot stop at present. Many here think the mills ought to have stopped long ago, and that if the movement should extend now through the whole of New England as trade would be started in the fall, its impetus would keep business moving. By the stoppage of these, mills some 4,000 operatives are thrown out of employment.

From the west we have another story of distress. A special despatch from Belleville, Ill., states that the condition of the striking miners is deplorable, 1,500 being on the verge of starvation, and nothing in prospect to obtain sustenance for themselves and families. Not a mine in the country around Raibs station, Belleville and Dutch Hollow has been worked for over a month. The coal operators, recently met in East St. Louis and decided to pay the miners two and a half cents per bushel, their demand, and next morning, Thursday, about five hundred miners went to work in the pits, but on learning that the operators did not intend to pay them the stipulated two and a half cents they withdrew from the mines in a body, and have since refused to work unless the proprietors of the coal mines accede to their demands.

In Dutch Hollow and at Raibs station the miners are in a worse condition than at any other places. There hundreds of men, women and children daily walk the streets begging for bread. In some instances they have been turned out in the wet, damp weather, women, children and old men alike, the doors of the miserable huts being shut in their faces by the strong hands of the owners. A committee were in the East St. Louis this morning soliciting subscriptions of money and food for the relief of the suffering miners.

Representative Mackey made a report a few days ago, from the Committee on Pensions, recommending the passage of a bill amending the "Act to allow a pension of $36 per month to soldiers who have lost both an arm and a leg," by inserting after the words "totally and permanently disabled in both," the words: "Or other wise disabled equivalent to the loss of one hand and one foot or to the permanent disability of both," the said act (with this amendment) to remain the same in other respects as heretofore enacted. The committee believe the amendment just and proper.

The congressional investigation into the presidential fraud promises to result very badly for John Sherman, at least. By a reprint of another column of evidence taken the other day, Mr. Sherman is put into a very disreputable position as an aider and abetter and briber of fraud. Let the investigation be thorough and the rascals exposed is the demand of the people, and if Hayes has a spark of self-respect let him step out.

The question before Plymouth now is: Shall Elizabeth be expelled because she says Henry Ward is guilty.

There is no issue now before the people but this one: Shall there be honest government and a cleaning out of corruption and fraud wherever it be found. On which side will you stand?

The *Watchman* has a communication in favor of C. H. Strohecker for Assembly.

Col. Markovitz, a Greek priest, and six others were publicly shot on Sunday at Anjelovatz. There was a horrible scene some of the prisoners desperately resisting the executioners.

Republican organs are raising a terrible howl of "revolution," because the democrats in congress have appointed a committee to investigate the frauds in Louisiana and Florida by which Hayes was seated in the chair. This investigation was called forth by recent confessions of members of the returning board. There is one question the Reporter would like to have one of the howling journals answer, namly: If it was not a disgrace to commit such a gigantic fraud where is the wrong in investigating it? These selfrighteous republican organ grinders are putting out some very queer logic on this matter, which is as rotten as the title of Hayes itself. If there was no wrong committed, then they have nothing to fear, and all to gain; if there was fraud, let it be uncovered. The democrats have appointed republicans on the committee, among them Ben. Butler, to show that it is not to be a one-sided investigation.

Andy is a luckey name: Andy Jackson, Andy Johnson, Andy Curtin and our Andy Dill.

Dill is the man who never was defeated. Let Hoyt prepare his Salt river raft.

JUDGE BLACK'S VIEWS.

HIS COMPLIMENTS TO HON. A. H. DILL AND OPINION OF HAYES' TITLE.

From the Philadelphia Times.

Judge Black was at the Girard house yesterday.

"I am shy of you newspaper people, but probably you have some right to think that I might talk on an occasion so interesting as the present, when the democracy of the old state is about beginning a new struggle.

"Mr. Dill," continued he, "is a perfectly good nomination for governor. He is a man of fine talents, remarkable prudence, pure moral and great political integrity. He comes from the neighborhood of Simon Snyder, and I hope if elected that he will walk in the footsteps of that great magistrate of the ancient time. You ask what Simon Snyder did to make his name illustrious. I answer in the words of a Kentuckian who wanted to nominate Clark for president (Shunk was very much like Snyder): 'He armed the state against the enemies of the country, vetoed the banks and gave the corporations hell.' I believe Dill will turn out to be as good as either of them. But the great business now on hand is to put him in, and that I confidently expect we will do very handsomely. Your suggestion that I might dislike Dill's nomination because Wallace favored him and Randall opposed him has nothing in it. If there be a dispute, personal or fractional, between those gentlemen, I don't know its merits. If Mr. Wallace has won a victory let him wear his laurels and be satisfied, and as to Mr. Randall you may rest assured that a man who fills, and worthily fills, so large a space in the eye of the nation is not seriously injured by being outvoted in a state convention. However that may be, we all know that Dill is neither Wallace nor Randall. As the nominee of the party he is equally entitled to the respect, confidence and support of both.

Judge Black then spoke in high terms of the democratic nominee for judge of the supreme court, but it was evident that he felt great personal respect—perhaps it should be called warm admiration—for Judge Sterrett. He gave Mr. Fertig an enthusiastic indorsement, and there seemed to be some old recollection of Mr. Africa that quite stirred him. On the whole he was not merely satisfied, out more than satisfied, indeed thoroughly pleased with the work of the convention.

He did not speak very freely of the investigation going on at Washington into the frauds of 1876. It was easy to see that he was under some restraint in this part of his chat, arising, perhaps, out of a past or present professional connection with the subject.

"I have no stock in the prospect of turning out Hayes by quo warranto. No doubt Hayes got the presidency by means of a fraud. But he got it and has it. It was conceded to him by the house of representatives, which ought to have withheld it from him. Possession under such circumstances is title to every legal intent and purpose. Mr. Hayes is President for four years unless his term shall be abridged by impeachment, resignation or death.

"Can he be impeached for the fraud practiced to elect him? Certainly not. But if there was a fraud to which he consented or for which he bargained beforehand and after he got into power he rewarded the guilt of the rascals by giving them offices, he is impeachable for that. So also is any subordinate officer who did the same thing. That a fraud stupendous, shocking and outrageous was perpetrated in Louisiana and Florida is beyond denial. It has been already proved many times, in a thousand ways and by clouds of witnesses. The pending investigation can only bring out some particulars showing by whom it was instigated and paid for. I hope and believe that Mr. Hayes had nothing to do with it. But certain 'visiting statesmen may have gone down there and committed the crime, using the state officers as mere instruments who did their corrupt work on a contract. If one of these visiting men became secretary of the treasury afterwards and carried out the filthy bargain by rewarding the criminals, then there is no law or justice either that can save him from impeachment. An example is needed. I think the house ought to have proceeded distinctly and expressly on this ground and moved to this objective point giving Mr. Sherman either a clean vindication or a just condemnation after a hearing. As it is the investigation seems to be aimless. The mill is going, to be sure, but there is nothing in the hopper that can be legally pounded."

PROHIBITION STATE TICKET.

Altoona, Pa., May 29.—The state convention of the prohibitionists assembled here at 10 o'clock this morning. After effecting a temporary organization they adjourned until 2 o'clock p. m. At the afternoon session the following ticket was nominated: Governor, General F. H. Lane, of Huntingdon; lieutenant governor, John Shallcross, of Philadelphia; secretary of internal affairs, Calvin Parsons, of Luzerne; judge of supreme court, Daniel Agnew, of Beaver.

UNPRECEDENTED MOVEMENTS OF GRAIN AT CHICAGO.

Chicago, May 27.—The unprecedented movement of grain in this market is attracting considerable attention, and indicates a great revival of business. Last week the aggregate shipments were 3,105,223 bushels. Besides this, there were received 48,172 barrels of flour, and shipped 49,626 barrels. Computing the flour as wheat, this shows an aggregate movement for the week of 7,285,084 bushels of grain—figures never before reached in this or any other city on the continent. To-day's movement was larger than any hitherto reached: 2,524 carloads of grain came in, of which 1,966 were corn, and 43,400 bushels of grain came in by the canal. The receipts in bushels would therefore be for to-day, including flour, 817,733; shipments, 602,755; total movement, 1,420,488 bushels.

The discovery has been made that a small species of marine animal is devoting itself, with considerable success, to boring into and destroying ocean cables. Perhaps they are reporters to the submarine News in pursuit of terrestrial items. Whales, likewise, seem to have a fancy occasionally to interrupt the current of information from shore to shore, but their object in doing so appears to be a physical rather than an intellectual one. Not long ago one of them which undertook to interfere with the cable in the Persian Gulf met the just reward of his intermeddling. The cable having ceased to work, examination revealed the fact that a whale had become entangled in and broken it. The animal was covered with parasites, and in attempting to rid itself of them by rubbing its body against the cable, the cable was broken, and one of the ends then coiled around the whale in such a way that it could not free itself, and was thus suffocated.

Senator Fertig, Like Senator Dill, is a scion of the old Pennsylvania Dutch stock. He is what his name implies—always ready and on the alert.

UNCOVERING THE FRAUD.

ANDERSON PROVES AN INTERESTING WITNESS AND GIVES TESTIMONY DAMAGING TO SHERMAN AND OTHER STATESMEN.

A CONCERTED PLAN ON THE PART OF REPUBLICANS TO STEAL LOUISIANA.

Washington, June 1.—The revelations which the fraudulent administration of the republican party fears so much began to-day. The first chapter of the inside secret history of the great fraud of 1876 was in part written when the examination of James E. Anderson closed this evening. The story Anderson told was new, startling, and, if corroborated, as it will be, is destructive of the reputation of at least two of the visiting statesmen who aided and abetted the stealing of the electoral vote of Louisiana. For seven hours Anderson was on the witness stand, and from first to last he commanded the closest attention and the intensest interest of all who heard his testimony. The republican members of the committee, the counsel of John Sherman, and their sympathizing friends among the audience evinced at first indifference as the almost boyish looking witness took the stand. By and by as his examination progressed their attitude and bearing changed. Their theory of defense is, of course, that Anderson is a scoundrel altogether unworthy of belief. But what puzzles them is to find some way of explaining the remarkable interest which Stanley Matthews and John M. Harlan, the intimate friends of Hayes and Sherman, have manifested in keeping this disreputable person quiet. Moreover, when John Sherman was brought face to face with Anderson and asked to swear whether he did or did not write the damning letter, he quibbled, equivocated, hesitated, and then cautiously denied.

The day's work naturally divides itself into four parts. First—Anderson testified that, returning to New Orleans after a peaceable election, he was asked to assent to a false and forged protest asserting the contrary. Second—That he was promised office by John Sherman if he would do this. Third—to prove this assertion he produced a copy of a letter from Sherman. The republicans objected to the introduction of the copy. After debate John Sherman was called to deny its authenticity. He did not. He said he did not believe he wrote it. Fourth—Anderson produced letter from Stanley Matthews to show that for a year past the existence of papers he held were deemed by all concerned ample reason—first, for his appointment to office, and later for an intrigue to secure Darral's appointment as collector at New Orleans. Fraud to elect Hayes, promise of reward to secure acquiescence in the fraud, negotiations to secure the reward promised. All this was shown in this written promise Sherman does not in terms deny.

The documents brought out to-day, especially the agreement between Nash, the colored candidate for congress, and Anderson, taken in connection with Anderson's testimony, have certainly produced a strong impression not only on democrats, but also on many republicans that the democrats rightfully carried East Feliciana and some other parishes—enough to have entitled them to the electoral vote of the state. On this point Anderson has produced a deep impression, and so far the investigation has undoubtedly, to-day, been a marked success for the democratic side, and the republicans will have difficulty in overcoming that impression.

This result is especially unwelcome to them. It is very well understood that the republicans do not care how deep the visiting statesmen and the administration are involved and besmirched, but they wince when the testimony begins to show that they were not entitled to the electoral vote of the state. Their hope was that this could not be made clear, but that the exposure would effect only the conduct of the visiting statesmen and the administration.

The following is the copy of the letter sent by Anderson and Weber to Mr. Sherman:

SIR: We have carefully considered the arguments advanced by you in your interview. Your assurance that we shall be taken care of is scarcely specific enough. In case we pursue the course suggested by you, we would be obliged to leave the State. Will you, therefore, state in writing who we shall look to for the fulfillment of these promises. Respectfully,

D. A. WEBER,
JAS. A. ANDERSON.

Sherman's Reply Goes in As Evidence.

Mr. MacMahon proposed to put in evidence a copy of Sherman's letter in reply. After a long discussion as to whether the copy of Mr. Sherman's letter could be read and put in evidence, Mr. Butler offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the paper identified by the witness he received but not read or given to the public until Mr. Secretary Sherman may be forthwith called, and the paper shown and he asked if he admits it to be a copy of any letter written by him.

Sherman's Testimony.

The Chairman to Secretary Sherman—James A. Anderson, the witness testifying before the Committee this morning, states that he had received from the hands of D. A. Weber a letter purporting to be signed by you, of which he now has a copy. Will you state to the Committee whether you ever wrote such a letter?

Sherman Doth Protest.

The witness Sherman—after an inspection of the paper handed him—"I can only say this, that I believe, upon my responsibility and the oath I have taken, that I never wrote such a letter. I have no recollection of ever writing such a letter. If this letter was written it must have been, if I am not mistaken about the date, on the day when the returning officers first convened to open the returns. I think it was on the 20th. At the time I knew but little about the transaction. The papers had not yet been opened. I do not believe I ever wrote that letter. At the same time there are things in this letter that I would have written to these or any other men who were engaged in the performance of what I believed to be their duty if I had been asked, but I do not believe I wrote that letter."

After some time, the witness having apparently concluded his statement, the Chairman said, "that is all for the present, Mr. Secretary."

Sherman's Letter to Hayes Promising Hayes Pay For Forgery.

Mr. Hiscock renewed his objections to the copy of Mr. Sherman's letter being put in evidence, but the objection was overruled and the copy was read and put in evidence as follows:

"NEW ORLEANS, November 20th, 1876—*Messrs. D. A. Weber, and James A. Anderson*—GENTLEMAN: Your note of even date has just been received. Mr. Hayes, myself or the gentlemen who accompany me, or the country at large, can never forget the obligations under which you will have placed us, should you stand firm in the position you have taken. From a long and intimate acquaintance with Governor Hayes, I am justified in assuming responsibility for promises made and will guarantee that you will be provided for as soon after the fourth of March as may be practical and in such manner as will enable you both to leave Louisiana, should you deem it necessary. Very truly yours,

[Signed] "JOHN SHERMAN."

MORE ABOUT STANLEY MATTHEWS AND ANDERSON.

Washington, June 3.—In the testimony of James A. Anderson before the Potter committee on Saturday he presented a letter of introduction given to him by Stanley Matthews to General Harlan of the Harlan-MacVeagh commission, which said that Anderson might desire to communicate with Harlan confidentially. Anderson called on Harlan several times, giving him a complete history of how the election had been manipulated in Louisiana. General Harlan told Anderson he had been badly treated and would see he was provided for when he returned to Washington. Anderson left New Orleans for Washington and on the way called on Watthews at Cincinnati, who gave him a letter to Secretary Evats, who appointed him consul to Funchal, which post he declined to accept. He returned to see Matthews, who told him he had fixed matters with Mr. Hayes. Anderson then related that in accordance with Matthews' advice he called on Mr. Hayes, who told him he had made no promises and had none to fulfill.

The Potter investigating committee will again meet with open doors to-morrow morning, when Anderson will be cross examined. Senator Matthews will, it is said to-night ask to be heard before the committee, and the request will of course be granted. Subpœnas have been issued for additional witnesses, including Miss Jenks, of New Orleans, who it is claimed has the original of the Sherman letter to Anderson.

HORRORS IN CHINA.

The Roadsides Strown with the Corpses of those who Died by Starvation.

From the London Times.

Shanghai, March 21.—Appalling accounts continue to reach us of the suffering from famine in the northern provinces of China. The worst distress is in Shansi, and the Rev. Mr. Richard has lately sent down for publication a description of a tour through the central and southern portions of the province, which is simply horror-striking. All along the roadside were corpses of those who had died of starvation, and all along the roads were staggering many scores in the last stage of decrepitude and want. I extract a paragraph at random:

"Feb. 27.—This day was the worst of all. We saw abundant proofs of men eating clay or stone. I bought three stone cakes. The stone is the same as our soft stone pencils. This is pounded to dust and mixed with millet husks, in greater or less proportions, according to the poverty of the people, and then baked. It does not look bad, but tastes like what it is—dust. The dead to-day number more than on any previous day. We did not reckon them in returning, but seeing so many fresh ones we counted them again this afternoon. They were no less than twenty-nine in fifty-five li from Lingchi-hien northward. And the circumstances were more frightful, too. In one valley the road branched into two, and you may take either side of the stream. Without thinking of it, I took one and my servant another. We were within sight of each other, though not at talking distance, and it was only after five li that the roads united again. On his road the servant saw a woman lying in a ditch after being robbed of all she had, like many others. Although not conscious of any one passing by, yet she moved. Further on we saw a man's head cut clean off his body—a cruel murderer's deed. We saw also among the dead some wounded heads, not in such a way as we usually saw done by wolves, dogs, and birds. Even the dogs were getting savage: they barked and howled at us when we were driving them away from the dead. Many of the corpses we had formerly seen had disappeared, but their places were more than supplied by fresh ones."

There is a dearth of fuel as well as of food, and houses are pulled down to supply the want. When Mr. Richard asked the reason of coal rising in price, he was told that none ventured to go singly to the coal pits to fetch it, for they would be stripped and their beasts of burden, and seized and eaten.

THE WISCONSIN TORNADO.

Eighty Lives Reported Lost And Nearly Three Hundred Injured.

Cincinnati, O., May 28.—A special despatch to the Commercial from Madison, Wis., says: "A large number of citizens are visiting the scene of the recent tornado. The roads are literally jammed with teams from all parts of the country, viewing the devastations of the storm. None of the accounts have been exaggerated, nor has hardly half been told of its destructiveness. The eastern towns did not suffer as much as Primrose, Boutwell and Perry. Thirty lives were lost in this county alone, and nearly a hundred persons were seriously injured, while the destruction of property will reach into the millions. From the first appearance of the cyclone at Mineral Point through its whole course across the State the destruction was great. It is estimated that fifty people have been killed and from two hundred to two hundred and fifty injured seriously, while scores are left homeless, many of them not knowing where their next meal is coming from. The accounts of survivors are harrowing in the extreme, and the woe and desolation everywhere visible are extremely painful."

THE MEXICAN REVOLUTION.

San Antonio, Texas, June 1.—Private dispatches confirm the official news that Escobedo has captured two small towns and twenty-five of Colonel Nuncio's men, including an officer.

Colonel Nuncio, with 200 men, regular troops, is advancing by forced marches on Escobedo, who is in Saragosa. Intelligence of a battle between the federal forces and the Lerdist revolutionists is hourly looked for.

A CYCLONE'S TERRIBLE WORK.

Half a Town Leveled and Many Persons Killed.

St. Louis, June 1.—A special from Richmond, Mo., to the Times, says that a terrific cyclone had passed over that place about four o'clock this evening, leveling to the ground over half of the buildings in the town. Over 100 houses were totally destroyed, and the loss on property will reach $250,000. Whole blocks were completely swept away and the debris was scattered for miles. The storm came from the southwest, passed to the northwest, and was preceded by a heavy fall of rain. Trees were uprooted and carried through the air like feathers, as were the fragments of houses, and in fact everything the storm struck.

The Shaw house, a large brick hotel, was demolished, and its inmates buried in the ruins. So far as known the following named persons were killed: Mrs. Thomas Casey, Miss Rose, Mr. Nading, Miss Crouch, Joseph Campbell, Mr. Hamilton, Miss Holman, Mrs. Alvis Faught, Thomas Bohannan and Mary Joy. Three were mortally wounded and about thirty seriously.

Horses and stock of all kinds in the track of the storm were swept off the earth.

A train load of citizens from Lexington have arrived to render aid, and physicians from all surrounding towns have been summoned to give medical attendance to the wounded. Patrols have been detailed to guard the town.

Frank Leslie's Sunday Magazine for July comes to us more richly freighted even than usual. It contains some forty separate articles and more than seventy illustrations. The opening paper is upon "The Homes of St. John," by Rev. John P. Hurst, D. D., President of Drew Theological Seminary, illustrated with views showing the present appearance of all the places, from Bethsaida to Patmos, which can be identified as having been the successive abodes of the beloved Disciple. Among the other articles is an interesting paper on "The Armenians," by George Smith; "The Leper of Aosta," a thrilling story, translated from the french by Miss Clare de Graffenreidt; "Oliver Cromwell and the Puritans," by Alfred H. Guernsey; and "Rose Elliot," a Scottish story, by Jane G. Owsten. Rev. D. Deems, the editor, contributes the regular sermon, the subject being "God's Glory Shining in Jesus;" "Popular Exegeses," of several passages of Scripture. There are editorial comments upon "Anniversary Week," and other current topics of interest; and critical notices of several leading books of the month, etc., etc. Taken all in all, this number of the Sunday Magazine fulfills the idea implied in this title—that of a magazine of a distinctively religious character, while in its general literary tone and in the profusion of its illustrations, it is fully up to the mark of the foremost magazines of America and Europe.

Each number of this brilliant periodical contains 128 quarto pages of delightful instructive reading, and the illustrations, which number over seventy, are of a highly interesting character. The annual subscription price of the Sunday Magazine is but $3, postpaid, and single copies may be obtained for 25 cents. Address Frank Leslie's Publishing House, 53, 55 and 57 Park Place, corner of College Place, New York.

For the Reporter.

THE THREE CONFESSORS.

Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego, answered and said to the king, O Nebuchadnezzer, we are not careful to answer thee in this matter. If it be so, our God whom we serve is able to deliver us from the burning fiery furnace, and he will deliver us out of thy hand, O king. But if not, be it known unto thee, O king, that we will not serve thy gods, nor worship the golden image which thou hast set up. Dan. 3: 16-18. These heroes belonged to the Royal family. Their Hebrew names were Hananish,—The grace of the Lord; Mishael.—He that is the strong God; Azariah—The Lord is my help; to make them remember the God of their fathers, the guide of their youth. There was something of God or *Jah* in these names. But instead of these names, their enemies gave them names that savored of Chaldean idolatry: Shadrach,—The inspiration of the sun; Meshach,—of the goddess Shach-(Venus). Abednego,—The servant of the shining fire. These gods the Chaldeans worshiped, and though they did not force the Hebrews from their Religion, they did all they could, by fair means, to wean them from it and instill Idolatry. At the dedication of an image of Bel-Merodach, however, the king became oppressive and cruel. A golden image is set up to be worshipped. A general convention of the states is summoned to attend the dedication of this image. A proclamation is made, commanding all, on signal given, to fall down prostrate and worship the image, under the style and title of *The golden image Nebuchadnezzer the king has set up.* Three Hebrew worthies, however, would not worship the image. Information is brought to the king by certain Chaldeans that these three gentlemen would not obey the king's edict. Dan. 3: 8. These three pious Jews were immediately brought before the king and arraigned and examined on this information. A short way is taken. Will you comply or not. Thus the matter lay in a little compass, *torn, or burn.* They chose the latter. Music could not allure them and a fiery furnace could not frighten them. And the sequel showed that the God they trusted in could and did deliver them. The writer wishes to draw the attention, especially of young men, to a few prominent traits of character in this noble trio of O. T. Martyrs. I mention, therefore,

1. Fidelity. They felt that God's law was absolute—that they should obey God rather than man, the king not excepted. Their principle was, that in matters of religion, God only must be obeyed. And on this principle, they put their conduct, in the face of danger and death, and found out that fidelity will be rewarded.

2. Singularity. They were a kind of non-conformists. They did not adopt the motto: *Communis error facit jus*—What all do must be right. No, they stood alone. And they had courage enough to dare to do right. Every young man's motto should be: Do right, if every other man does wrong. Let the populace cry *singularity* as much as they please; Christ says: Go thou and do likewise.

3. Integrity. These men valued a good conscience, a conscience void of offense towards God and man more than they did all the objects of ambition, and for it they dared to risk reputation, temporal good and even life itself. They went in for rendering to Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's, and to God the things that are God's; and conscience is one of the things that belongs to God alone, and no man has a right to do violence to any man's conscience, the king on his throne not excepted.

4. Confidence. Our God whom we serve, can deliver us from the fiery furnace. Or if we die, death will be gain. We will rather die than worship false gods.

5. Resolution. Resolutions are stations along the way of life, at which we take in fresh supplies of fuel, water, etc. These three young gentlemen were enabled to adopt such resolutions as the occasion demanded, and by the grace of God they carried them out. Let every young man do as those young men did and the devil will have to fly—he would not attempt to break through good, rock-bottom resolutions. The habit of using whisky, tobacco, swearing, etc., would all have to succumb before firm resolutions.

6. Consistency. These Hebrews seemed to realize that consistency is always a jewel, at home and abroad, in church and out of it. Among christians or heathen, and their good consistent christian conduct has literally rendered them immortal. They will never die.

7. Constancy. The firmness of the minds of these brave men in their sufferings, their stability in faith and love and devotion, can not be paralleled. There is nothing mistakable or fickle about them. What an illustrious example there is before us! It should allure and draw like a magnet.

Remarks.

1. We should be wholy consecrated to God—all our talents, powers, money, body and soul.

2. We should not be time-serving christians—we should not comply with the spirit and humors of men in power. We should not go with the populace, wind, current—cry hosanna to the son of David to-day and crucify him to-morrow. The three Hebrews were not temporizing men of this kind.

3. In great trials, we should remain steadfast in our religion, remembering the promise of Christ: My grace is sufficient for thee. J. T., Aaronsburg.

(Communicated.)

ED. REPORTER.—Shall we as freeborn citizens bow to the crack of the ring master's whip, or will we as freemen raise our voices against the oppression of high salaried officers, when we all know that the salaries are just one hundred per cent. higher now than they were before the war. And we all know that the salaries and fees of our county and state officers were then fully high enough, so much so that we never lacked good men to fill them well.

Now, Mr. Editor, I noticed an article in your excellent paper some time ago, headed, "The People Have the Power," which I think speaks volumes. Are not the voters in a republican form of government the sovereigns?—do they not wield the power of this government? Are we serfs, or are we vassals, that we should submitte the mandates of certain political ring-masters? No, I think not. Let us, as Americans, remember that we as voters are responsible; on this one act hinges the destiny and perpetuity of our government. If we do not correct wrongs at the ballot box, the blighting curse will recoil on our own heads. The remedy is at hand; let the people select men of honor and integrity, who will come out, pledge themselves to fill all the county offices at the same salaries and office fees that were paid before the war. I feel pretty confident that all tax payers who are outside of political rings will vote for them; not only the day laborer and the mechanic, but the farmer, the merchant, the manufacturer, the banker and the public press, feel the pressure severely as any—for we are all oppressed. All share alike under this fearful burden. Can we not trace to these extra paid and unjust salaries, to a great extent, the depression of all the business in our country? The farmer is taxed so heavy that he is compelled to cut down his expenses in order to meet these demands; and he can not hire labor to improve his farm. The manufacturer is compelled to shut down, simply because of this burden of taxation; so we may trace it up to all the business of the country. Consequently thousands of laboring men are out of employ; for instance, let us look at the extra expenses in our own state and county—will the voters of old Centre endure it any longer? we trust not.

In conclusion, will refer the readers of your columns to the palmy days of ancient Greece and Rome, that reared monuments of liberty towering to the clouds, which have long since crumbled to dust. Let us learn from past events, which all spring from political corruption and extravagance. NEAR SPRUCE TOWN.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A CAR LOAD.—In general, 20,000 pounds is a car load—it is 70 barrels of salt; 70 of lime; 99 of flour; 60 of whisky; 200 sacks of flour; 6 cords of hard wood; 7 of soft; 18 to 20 head of cattle; 50 to 60 head of hogs; 80 to 100 head of sheep; 6,000 feet of solid boards; 17,000 feet of siding; 33,000 feet of flooring. 40,000 shingles; one-half less of hard lumber; one tenth less of joists, scantling and all other large lumber; 340 bushels of wheat; 400 of barley; 360 of flaxseed; 400 of corn; 680 of oats; 360 of apples; 480 of Irish potatoes; 360 of sweet potatoes, and 1,000 bushels of bran. The fore-going table may not be exactly correct, for the reason that railroads do not agree in their rules and estimates, but it approximates so closely to the average, that shippers will find it a great convenience as a matter of reference.

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.

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 3 ct, stamp, Ben. Vandelf & Co, 20 Ann St., N. Y.

To Consumptives.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure Cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address, 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 Delf & Co, 40 Ann St., N. Y.

$57.80 AGENTS profits per week. Will prove it or forfeit $500. New articles, just patented. Samples sent free to all. Address H. CHIDESTER 216 Pulton 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. 24jan 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. 18ec

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

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

MRS. HARRIET FIGLES,
FASHIONABLE DRESSMAK'R
CENTRE HALL, PA.

Offers her services to the ladies of Centre Hall and vicinity, in all kinds of work pertaining to dress making. Terms reasonable, and satisfaction guaranteed. Kindly solicits a share of patronage. 2 may 3m

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,	.80
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 at 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.

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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