The Centre Reporter.

FRED. KURTZ.....EDITOR.

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CENTRE HALL, Pa., Jan. 23, 1879.

Jones has been re-elected U. S. Senator by the Nevada legislative, over Hellhouse. We suppose the Nevada peopie believe the senate has is enough of hellhouse without adding more to it.

Mr. E. S. Garver has retired from the Worth Co. (Mo.,) Times, and is succeeded by his brother, O. P. Garver. The Garvers are both from this section and we wish the retiring and new editor success. The paper will continue to be democratic, and was spicy under Elias' control.

The hymn that Simon sings now is,

"Hallelujah, 'tis Don,
I believe in the son."

The Missouri democrats will elect Gen. Shields to the U. S. Senate, for the short term. Gen. Shields is the hero of three wars and has already represented two states in the senate, Illinois and Minnesota.

Last Tuesday Don Cameron resumed specie payment at Harrisburg, and many a radical legislator is happy—the 30 pieces jingle in his pocket.

In Troy, N. Y., 460 liquor dealers are under indictment; of these 138 have already plead guilty. There is prospect for a big crop of fines.

A startling discovery is announced by Norman Lockyer, the distinguished English astronomer, that he has obtained evidence that the bright lines in the solar chromosphere are chiefly lines due to the not yet isolated basis of fourteen so-called elements, and that the solar phenomena in their totality are in all probability due to dissociation at the photospheric level, and association at higher levels. In this way vertical currents in the solar atmosphere, both ascending and descending, cause intense absorption in the sun spots. Their association with the faculas and the apparently continuous spectrum of the corona and its structure thus find easy solution. Dr. Lockyer thus apparently explains all the difficulties met by the observers of the solar eclipse of last year.

Up in Massachusetts, judging from a paragraph in Gov. Talbot's inaugural, there is a good missionary field for the grangers. Gov. Talbot, in his address to the Legislature of Massachusetts, says:

"In spite of legislative effort, and the apparent concern of the people, agriculture, properly so called, seems to be declining in the commonwealth. The young people are attracted elsewhere. Farms are deserted. The population and valuation of most of the farming towns are steadily decreasing. It seems incredible that, with land and buildings so cheap, a market so near, the conveniences of life, with churches, schools, and physicians, so accessible, and prices of produce comparatively so high, any New England farmer should exchange his position for the privations, the severe toil, and numerous risks of a frontier life; but the facts are undeniable."

From this it would seem to us that the average New England farmer is not imbued with enough of genuine love for tilling the soil to make a fervant granger of him. With all the advantages enumerated in his favor by Gov. Talbot there seems to be a disgust for farming, which really is the most independent calling, as it is also among the most honorable.

The Philadelphia and Reading road does not report so flatteringly for the past year. The annual meeting of stockholders of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company was held at Phila. on 13. President Gowen read the annual report, which showed that the railroad receipts during the year were $11,539,592.80; canal receipts, $1,010,337.39; receipts from steam colliers, $686,190.81, total receipts, $13,236,121; total expenses of railroad, $6,979,242.13; profits of steam colliers, $232,425.58; loss of Schuylkill and Susquehanna canals, $278,609.30; loss in operations of Coal and Iron Company, $752,049.14. After payment of interest the deficit charged to profit and loss account is $824,950.54. The report alludes to the failure of renewing the contract between the coal companies, and enumerates among the injuries to the company by the existence of the combination the increase in the cost of mining, the decrease in traffic the idleness of miners leading to dissatisfaction, and the failure to realize increased prices commensurate with the restricted production. The company does not intend to enter into any arrangement for a new coal compact without receiving practical assurances that it will be decidedly to its interest to do so and that the proper safeguards shall surround such a movement. The following gentlemen were unanimously elected to serve the ensuing year: President, Franklin B. Gowen; Managers, H. Pratt McKean, A. E. Borie, J. B. Lippincott, John Ashhurst, Henry Lewis, I. V. Williamson.

England's labor troubles are not yet on the decline, and it may be the worst is yet to come. The cable the other day announced that a strike of cotton operatives at Preston is feared on the 23d inst., when the ten per cent reduction of wages will be enforced. In consequence of the resumption of work by the railway conductors at Leeds all the striking railway employes at Bradford have asked and been granted rein-statement on terms offered by the railway directors. The moulders, fitters and blacksmiths of the railway rolling stock works at Barrow have struck against the extension of the hours of labor from fifty-four to fifty-nine hours a week. The foundrymen, shipbuilders and housebuilders of Bangor and in that vicinity have struck. Six hundred weavers at Carlisle have struck. This strike will affect other departments of the mills. The strike has commenced in the wire trade at Warrington and 1,500 men are idle in consequence. The strike on the Midland Railroad has virtually ended, the men at the central station at Derby, by whose action a number of other places agreed to be governed, having unexpectedly resumed work next day. Nearly all the men at Stavely, Hasland and Claycross have followed suit, and the block to traffic is disappearing.

Among the nominations for U. S. Senator, in the House at Harrisburg, was that of Gov. Curtin, by Mr. Kephart. The only regret that Mr. K's democratic constituents have, is that there are not democratic members enough to secure his election.

"TOO THICK."

The radical leaders have been piling on the southern outrage business too thick, and the natural effect is it will not go down. The N. Y. Herald, an independent paper with radical leanings, disposes of the game as follows: A republican witness before the Blaine-Teller Committee, at New Orleans, J. E. Breda, of Natchitoches parish, testified that in his parish the negroes are "miserable individuals who hardly dare strike back and are killed like sheep." He adds the astonishing statement that the parish contains four thousand colored voters and only one thousand seven hundred white voters, and a number of the latter, he says, are republicans.

The public are therefore asked to believe that less than one thousand seven hundred white men actually kill four thousand colored men "like sheep," even though the four thousand have a number of whites on their side. If this is true, which, for the honor and credit of the four thousand colored men we take leave to doubt, we must believe, on Mr. Breda's testimony, that the colored men are arrant cowards, incapable of protecting themselves even where they very greatly outnumber the whites. Mr. Breda's swift testimony proves too much. If he had told us that there were one thousand seven hundred blacks and four thousand whites we might credit the rest of his tale.

The reader of the Reporter may not take much interest in the little affair between England and Afghanistan, the latter being some five thousand miles from here. The war has not been a success for the Ameer at all events, and John Bull has crowded in on him so much that he fled and leaves his son Yakoob Khan in his place as ruler. A western journal has found stuff for a pun out of the serious matter, and thinks that if Shere Ali cant maybe Yakoob Hhan. Russia has invited the fleeing Ameer to her dominions and will give him his vittles. The latest cable-gram says the Ameer is preceded by nine elephants, and two thousand horses, carrying his women, treasure and baggage. Shere Ali receives daily reports from his son and representative on the throne, Yokoob Khan. On this young acting—potentate, if reports from credible sources speak truly, English gold is beginning to exercise great influence.

It is probable that Yakoob Khan will soon usurp his father's throne, thus verifying the wildest Arabian tales of sudden transition from dungeon to durbar. In a letter to the English generals on quitting Cabul the Ameer stated that he had only left in the keeping of Yakook Khan about $900. A St. Petersburg despatch to the Vienna Presse states that Shere Ali, before leaving Cabul, declared his readiness to become a vassal of the Czar.

Our state legislature is in session now. How long will it sit? The last legislature did nothing, had nothing to do, and yet it sat some 40 days over time at $10 per head per diem. We know of nothing that the present legislature has to do, that is of any importance, beyond the passage of the appropriation bills for two years, as the meetings are from this on to be biennial. This work can be done in four weeks which is a liberal allowance, and then our lawmakers should adjourn and go home to their wives and attend to any other business they may find at home. We are sure that Pennsylvania could get along right well and be happy if there were no session of the legislature for the next five years. The taxpayer would feel a little more flush down in his pockets, and the lobbyists and legislative jobbers and roosters would have to scratch in other dunghills for pelf or else follow some honest calling.

Let the legislature pass the appropriation bills and then go home before sleighing is over; is the advice of the Reporter.

The U. S. Supreme court a few days ago rendered a decision that goes against polygamy, which has caused a flutter in the land where men are much married.

A few days ago a delegation from the Women suffrage convention was granted a hearing by the house judiciary committee with regard to the recent decision of the supreme court on the question of polygamous marriages. Mrs. Wells and Mrs. Williams, of Utah, and Mrs. Spencer, of Washington, were the speakers. They prayed for legislation which will protect those now living in polygamy on the ground that if present husbands were compelled to surrender all but one wife, those abandoned, together with their children, would be without means and consequently entirely destitute. In their opinion there would be no new polygamous marriages; hence, in order to save the characters and reputation of those now living in that manner, immunity for the past should be granted them.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

The Philadelphia Record thus remarks upon that portion of Gov. Hartranft's message which considers the subject of education:

The argument in favor of compulsory education is flippant. It does not begin at the beginning. It assumes that to be the affair of the state which is not its affair. One million of dollars yearly are now expended in furnishing a free education to children in Pennsylvania. This ought to suffice. The State has no more right to obtrude upon infants than it has to obtrude religion upon them. The vast eleemosynary undertaking of gathering all truant, vagrant, homeless or uncared for children into almshouse school house, where they would be necessarily fed and clothed, as well as educated, would open vast possibilities of mischief. The unhappy experience with many of the soldiers' orphan schools, which were farmed out to contractors in various parts of the State, furnishes a glimpse of the evils incident to this formidable scheme. Nothing worse could happen to the free common schools of the State than the ingrafting of compulsory pauper schools upon the present system.

Industrial education is another philanthropic vagary. The trades unions, and all the restrictive measures adopted by craftsmen in order to regulate and confine within reasonable limits the number of skilled workmen, are nothing less than a natural protest against over supply. The tendency toward a redundancy in all handicraft occupations has been marked for years. Young men drift into the cities, in seeking occupation of this kind, who should be husbandmen. It is not the business of the State to meddle in these affairs.

The business failures all over the country during the past year were, in round numbers, nearly ten thousand five hundred, with liabilities of upward of two hundred and thirty-four million dollars. This was an increase over the figures for 1877, but it was, no doubt, owing to the repeal of the Bankruptcy law.

The revolution in Panama has ended. Next.

Blaine's Teller committee which went south to investigate southern intimidation, has quit work and gone back to Washington. It barely found enough to start a report on, and left the job in the hands of two New Orleans lawyers. Now let's hear from Blaine.

The Illinois republicans intend sending John A. Logan to the Senate. Bah.

The Connecticut republicans will elect O. H. Platt to the senate, in place of Barnum, Dem.

Missouri elects Gen. Vest, dem., to the senate in place of Cochrell.

Hon. J. B. Linn, Sec'y of Commonwealth, will accept our thanks for a copy of Gen'l Laws of Session of 1878.

The Watchman keeps digging away at ex-commissioner Mingle as though it thought it was hurting him a great deal. It is hardly necessary to say that if any one wishes to know why these attacks are made upon Mr. Mingle and the other members of the old board of commissioners, he can be informed by calling upon any one or all of them. Suppose some one will just ask Mr. Mingle, Mr. Gregg, or Mr. Hall.

Mr. Meek's opposition and attacks upon the old commissioners, Messrs. Hall, Mingle and Gregg, dates back father than his cry about the bank matter, and any of these gentlemen will inform the reader that his spite lies in the fact that they would not permit him to run that office—or rather run his arm up to his shoulder into the county funds and take money which he did not earn. That's the milk in the nut.

Harrisburg, January 16.—The Legislature met at eleven o'clock, with a quorum in both branches. Nominations for a United States Senator was the first thing in order.

In the Senate, Mr. Lamon nominated J. Donald Cameron. Mr. Ermentrout nominated Heister Clymer; Mr. Schatterly nominated John Latta; Mr. Kauffman nominated Edward McPherson.

Mr. Gazzam was appointed teller to conduct the election for United States Senator.

In the House Cameron was nominated by Gillespie, Agnew by Hines, Clymer by Nakel, Buckalew by Vanderslice, Glenni W. Schofield by Mapes, J. S. Black by Rhoads, Hoyt by James D. Walker, P. Phipps by Leigh, Nathan Spearing by Huhn, Grow by Landis of Lancaster, Judge Ross by Hallowell, Thomas M. Marshall by Frazer, Hartranft by Smith of Luzerne, Harry White by Pulton of Indiana, R. Milton Speer by Noble, Quay by Col. Davis, S. P. Wolverton by Sherwood of Northumberland, Mayor Stokely by Kochersperger, John L. Hill by Petroff, J. K. Moorhead by Speaker Long, J. H. Hopkins by Provins, J. H. Wickersham by Gaus, Squire Wm. McMullin by Donahue, Edward McPherson by Wolf, A. Charmas by Graham, Senator Everhart by Fulton of Chester, Governor Bigler by Sellers, Governor Curtin by Gephart, Miles S. Humphries by Gearing.

LEO'S ENCYCLICAL.

HIS DENUNCIATION OF SOCIALISM, COMMUNISM AND NIHILISM.

Rome, January 11. The Pope's encyclical occupies seven columns of the Osservator Romano. The Pope inveighs against socialism, communism and Nihilism which militate no longer secretly but openly against the civil state, rupturing the matrimonial tie, ignoring the rights of property, claiming everything, however legally inherited or honestly acquired, and attempting even the lives of kings. These sinister agencies spring from the Reformation, which opened the sluice gates of scepticism till Godless governments have arisen wherein the Author and Redeemer of the world are ignored. The youth are trained to believe man's destinies are bounded by the present and without any hereafter. Hence the impatient and aggressive spirit which seeks its gratification at others' expense.

Thus the natural development of the reformation was indicated by previous Pontiff- from Clement XII to Pius IX in their allocutions and encyclicals, but the church's warning is more than ever required. Equality desiderated by the sects is contrary to scripture. There are distinctions between angels in heaven; a fortiori, must there be distinctions between men upon earth. When tyranny prevails, then the Church shields the oppressed. When the tyrant is too strong she enjoins resignation. The Pope justifies Christian marriage and subservience of woman to man, of child to parent, and of servant to master. Such interdependence, rightly observed in the state as in the family, would operate on earth as it does in heaven. Poverty, of which Socialism is impatient, is corrected by the Church which, besides her own charities enjoins almsgiving on the rich, to whom she thus reconciles the poor. Such is the solution of the evils for which Socialism seeks a revolutionary remedy. Let, therefore, all principalities and powers accept the Church, the safeguard of earthly and the surety of heavenly things.

The Italie (newspaper) regards the encyclical as an appeal to all Catholics to organize a crusade against all modern institutions, and with that object to participate in political elections.

AN INTERVIEW WITH MR. MOSEBY.

[From the Nevada Silver State.]

The celebrated Virginia bushwhacker and guerrilla chief, John S. Moseby, who was converted by Grant's wine and promise of office from an ultra secessionist to a Radical Republican, while on a visit to Washington a few years ago passed here Tuesday evening with a commission as Consul General to Hong Kong, signed by Hayes and approved by the United States Senate. At Palisade the citizens manifested considerable curiosity to see Moseby, but no one seemed to know him until Agent Duff of the narrow gauge road pointed him out. "I have cause to remember him, and never will forget him," said Mr. Duff. "I was on a train which he captured in Virginia during the war. He compelled us to stand a row along side the cars on a cold wintry morning while he robbed the train and passengers. We complained of being cold to Moseby, who said 'I'll make it hot enough for you directly,' and kept his word by setting fire to the train and keeping us alongside the burning cars until we were almost roasted."

The Reporter thinks no rad should hoist the bloody shirt here.

CONKLING STRIKES BACK.

WAR TO THE KNIFE DECLARED AGAINST HAYES AND SHERMAN.

Washington, Jan. 16.—War to the knife has been declared between Conkling and the Fraudulent Administration. The Committee on Commerce, to which the New York nominations were referred, asked that the reasons for the removal of Arthur and Cornell be communicated. It was a respectful request. It was a usual request. The practice has been to send the reply to such requests to the Committee making them. This was done at the last session, when a similar request was made by the same Committee for the reasons for the removal of the same officers. But this time Hayes and Sherman thought they could afford to insult the Committee and put an indignity upon Senator Conkling, its chairman. They thought that the Fraudulent Administration had gained such strength that there would be only a few, if any, Republican Senators who would come to Conkling's rescue, and therefore they addressed their reply to the request of the Committee on Commerce to the Committee. It was merely a rehash of the report of the Jay Commission upon the administration of the New York Custom House, with some new addenda about the better conduct of the business under the present Collector. It was in this part that the most serious reflections were made upon Arthur and Cornell. There also was where the letter of Sherman was most unfair, because as it was an executive communication relating to executive business in the Senate it could not without a vote of the Senate be made public.

Mr. Conkling accepted this reply as a challenge to him, and he met it manfully and fearlessly. That his speech was a ferocious attack upon Hayes and Sherman is now no secret. Even Senators who are very guarded in talking about executive business do not conceal this fact. Conkling mentioned the stories about the search for mud to fling at him. He paid his respects to John Sherman. The charges against himself were as to certain fees he had received in his professional capacity. In replying to these stories he spoke of John Sherman's riches, and asked how he had obtaind them; had he made his money by the legitimate or illegitimate practice of his profession. All who knew his history knew that when he entered public life he was poor, and was now very rich. Had he saved every penny of his salary he would not have more than a reasonable competence. How did he get his money? The public was not informed of the cases he had conducted. The record of the courts did not show them. In speaking of the de facto President, Conkling throughout his speech referred to him as that man Hayes.

The speech was not only bitter but it was adroit, and it appealed directly to his fellow Senators. The Democrats evidently enjoyed his onslaught on Sherman, and did not object to his excriation of the occupant of the White House. The Republicans, save a few of the seekers for Executive favors, approvingly listened and manifested their delight. When the vote was taken on the proposition to send the communication to the Committee on Commerce, with permission to do with it as that committee saw proper, it was more than two to one. To-day the Committee considered the communication of Sherman and voted without dissent to send copies to Arthur and Cornell, with a letter saying that the Committee would hear and consider any repiy that they had to make. The letter of Sherman is now in the possession of Messrs. Arthur and Cornell. The Committee will undoubtedly stand by Conkling, and report adversely on the nominations. There does not seem to be any doubt about the senate sustaining the report of the Committee. There will probably be a few Democrats this time who will vote against Conkling, but I have not heard of any Republicans changing their views. The Democrats who vote for confirmation will do so purely on political grounds. They will be controlled by what they consider the best interests of their party in New York.

A hireling who can be bought for any work at any price, and who makes his living in that way, has gone to the pains to write four columns of bosh for the Philad. *Commonwealth*, denouncing Centre county democrats and Gov. Curtin. The fellow evidently wants some one to pay him to shut up, or hire him to to write on the other side. The democracy of Centre never took great stock in Camerons which this political tramp may as well make a note of.

MORMON POLYGAMY.

The Supreme Court of the United States has just rendered an important decision in regard to the law of Congress which prohibits polygamy in the territories of the United States. The law, originally enacted in 1862, provides that "every person having a husband or wife living, who marries another, whether married or single, in a territory or other place over which the United States have exclusive jurisdiction is guilty of bigamy, and shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars and by imprisonment for a term not more than five years." The qualifications annexed to this penal statute are these: 1. That it shall not extend to "any person by reason of any former marriage whose husband or wife is absent for five successive years, and is not known to such person to be living." 2. That it shall not extend "to any person by reason of any former marriage which has been dissolved by decree of a competent court." 3. That it shall not extend to "any person by reason of any former marriage which has been pronounced void by decree of a competent court on the ground of nullity of the marriage contract."

The question before the Supreme Court of the United States, brought up by the appeal of one George Reynolds from the Supreme Court of the Territory of Utah, was whether this law is consistent with the first amendment to the Constitution, which declares that "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof." Reynolds, who had been indicted and convicted in Utah on the charge of bigamy, claimed that his bigamy was in the "free exercise" of his religion, and that, therefore, the law of Congress under which he was tried is unconstitutional, since it interferes with such "free exercise," as guaranteed by the amendment. This point was learnedly and elaborately argued before the Court; and we believe that the case is the first instance in which the Supreme Court of the United States has had occasion to pass judgment upon the question in this specific application.

The decision of the Court, as might have been anticipated, is that polygamy is not under the protection of that clause of the Federal Constitution which prohibits interference with religious belief and the proper exercise thereof; that Congress did not exceed its constitutional power in passing laws for the suppression of polygamy in Utah; and, hence, that the judgment of the supreme court of that territory must be affirmed. Chief-Justice Waite, in delivering the opinion of the Court, entered into a long and carefully-prepared argument on the subject, designing that it should remain on the records of the Court, for future reference. The great point in the argument is that "the free exercise" of religion, as guaranteed by the Constitution, is necessarily, subject to such limitations in the practice or overt forms of religion as are demanded by social morality and good public order, in respect to which it is the province of every government to legislate. Congress has no power to forbid polygamous beliefs as a part of any man's religion; but, being vested with supreme legislative power in all the territories of the United States, it has ample power to forbid polygamous practice and provide that it shall be treated as a penal offense. So the Court unanimously decides.

The law thus sustained is good as far as it goes; but the great difficulty hitherto experienced is that it is almost never carried into effect. It has been in the statute book of the nation for more than sixteen years; and practically it has been absolutely of no force in suppressing Mormon polygamy in the Territory of Utah. The Mormons, from Brigham Young down to the lowest grade, have laughed it to scorn, and defied it without the slightest attempt at disguise and with no fear of its penal sanction. The law has been little else than a dead law, a mere form, without the substance and energy of a living statute. Grand juries have generally refused to indict polygamists, and trial juries as generally refused to convict them, even when indicted, and the reason has been that the jurors themselves were, for the most part either polygamists in practice or such in belief. The machinery for executing the law has not been effective, owing to the prevalence of the crime which it is its purpose to prevent.

The plain duty of Congress is to supplement this statute by another law, that will make it effective, and not leave it on the statute-book as a dead letter. And, now that the Supreme Court has settled the question of its constitutional power, it is to be hoped that Congress will adopt the necessary measures for enabling the courts in Utah to punish this offense. Polygamists must not be trusted with the execution of the law. We might as well trust horsethieves to execute the law against stealing. If necessary to attain the end, polygamists should be disfranchised, on the same principle that a state-prison convict is disfranchised. It is simply outrageous that the Mormons of Utah should be permitted with impunity openly to defy a law enacted in the name of the whole people of the United States.—*Independent.*

VOICES FOR REFORM.

BOALSBURG, January 16, 1879.

MR. KURTZ:—*Dear Sir*—We see the taxpaying people grouping together complaining of high salaries paid to those that we placed in public positions to take care of the people's interests. As the state servants are now in session at Harrisburg, would it not be well for you to inform their constituents that it is their duty to make their complaints known to our members of the legislature, who will be expecting us to advise them of what we want done,—and as faithful servants we will expect them to attend to it; if there ever was a time that reform was needed in the management of our government, that time is now. When I first exercised the right of suffrage in 1834, our state executive and father of our present system of free education, George Wolf, received a salary of two thousand dollars, his successors receiving the same up to about 1850, when it became necessary to make an increase, as produce had raised and the necessaries of life became higher. Our legislators continued increasing it until they got it up to ten thousand dollas. But as produce of all kinds is now selling about as low as it has done at any time since 1834, there certainly can be no excuse for keeping salaries up to the present exorbitant figures. It is the people's privilege to say to the members of the legislature that they demand a reduction. If we turn back to 1834, we see that the members of the legislature got three dollars per day, or three hundred dollars for a session of three months, and by looking over the journals we can see the names of James Buchanan, William Bigler, William F. Packer, Bond Valentine, and scores of others equal in ability, filling their places in the legislative hall, doing honor to themselves and also to our commonwealth. They were not men that travelled their districts to secure nomination, and to obtain filthy lucre, as many of our candidates do now. They were men whom the office sought, and were elected by the people of their several districts, just as it should be done.

We may expect to see corrupt politicians getting into high places of trust unless we get salaries reduced so that there is nothing to be gained from the office but the honor it contains. It appears to be the general opinion that it was a mistake to change the number of members of the legislature from one to two hundred, and as the starting place to get a reduction is with the legislators, we should lose no time in asking them to afford us the opportunity of expressing our opinion through the ballot box. The business in the Courts has increased so rapidly during the last ten or fifteen years and become so exensive to the county it makes it necessary for us to be looking for a remedy which in my opinion could be had by getting a law passed giving the justices more jurisdiction, and difficulties arising between parties could be disposed of without going to court, costing no person any thing but the parties concerned.

Our board of County Commissioners did a very commendable thing in appointing stated meetings every month at their office; it will be quite a convenience to those having business with them to know when they could expect to see them at their office. It appears to me, however, that they made a mistake in not having one of the days of meeting to come in the week of Court of Quarter Sessions, as that is a time the board must necessarily be there, and would be a saving to the county of several days; they may have some reason for fixing the time as above, which is unknown to me, and if not, the change can be made.

S. G.

(Communicated.)

ED. REPORTER:—Will you allow a few thoughts in your column.

We have now come down to a gold basis. The force of circumstances has brought all merchandise, woolen and cotton goods, iron, steel, labor and all farm produce down to a permanent, and we trust a lasting, basis. Now what next? Will the taxpayers, the people who control this government, allow officers salaries and office fees to remain double what they were before the war? As it is well known that laws were enacted during inflation times, raising salaries one hundred per cent, shall a free people remain silent and unmoved when burdened with such uncalled for taxation?

This fearful thunder storm which rolled over our beloved state, I mean the adoption of the so called new constitution, which has given office-holders unprecedented range to extravagance, shall not the sovereigns of the state have redress by appealing to the legislature to have constitutional amendments forthwith, also salaries and office fees reduced to a gold basis?

Our legislature feigned to have reduced salaries and office fees during last extent session, while chewing paper wads and throwing at each other like little school boys. "O shame, where is thy blush?" Would like if that law was published, so that every intelligent man could read it; O what a humbug!

Shall we have the number doubled in our legislative bodies, and allow their salaries to be eleven hundred dollars, while Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, etc., pay their representatives five hundred dollars a session, or five dollars per day, and all other office fees and salaries in proportion? Shall this extravagance, now extant, continue in our grand old state? if so, where will it end? In bankruptcy and disgrace.

We notice that Gov. Talbot of Massachusetts, in his inaugural address recommends a reduction of office fees and salaries down to olden times; asks the legislature to begin to cut down at his own salary, and will be satisfied with what they make it.

The Gov. of Michigan, also has expressed the same noble sentiment. Noble and true patriots indeed! Gov. Hoyt will, I think, do likewise, as I think him a patriot, and has the ring of the right mettle. May he also immortalize himself in so doing.

Now, Mr. Editor, we do not think any man who wants office for emoluments alone is fit to represent a free people. I am glad to say that we have two, at least, from old Centre that are not of that stamp. I believe that they will urge the repeal of all laws that are so oppressive to the taxpayers, namely, Hon. C. T. Alexander and Hon. J. P. Gephart—whom I know intimately. I believe that they will also favor amendments to the constitution as they are both true and tried servants of the people.

POTTERS MILLS.

New York had a million dollar fire on 14. A fire broke out in a large building on the north side of Grand street extending from Broadway to Crosby street. The building was occupied on the lower floors by Howard, Sanger & Co., notions, and on the upper by Naumburg, Klaus, Lauer & Co., clothing; the firm occupied three floors. Their stock is reported to be worth fully a million and a half and is a total loss.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.

A sure cure for Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Weak Stomach, General Debility, Diseases of the Nervous System, Constipation, Acidity of the Stomach, and for all cases requiring a Tonic. Every bottle guaranteed, or the money refunded. Price, $1. Get the genuine. Ask for E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron and take no other. Price, $1, or six bottles for $5. If your druggist does not have it, send to Proprietor, 259 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa. Advice free; enclose three-cent stamp.

WORMS. WORMS. WORMS

E. F. Kunkel's Worm Syrup never fails to destroy Pin, Seat, and Stomach Worms. Dr. Kunkel, the only successful physician who removes Tape Worm in two hours, alive with head, and no fee until removed. Common sense teaches if Tape Worms be removed all other worms can be readily destroyed. Advice at office and store, free. The doctor can tell whether or not the patient has worms. Thousands are dying daily, with worms, and do not know it. *Fits*, spasms, cramps, choking and suffocation, sallow complexion, circles around the eyes, swelling and pain in the stomach, restless at night, grinding of the teeth, picking at the nose, cough, fever, itching at the seat, headache, foul breath, the patient grows pale and thin, tickling and irritation in the anus,—all these symptoms, and more, come from worms. E. F. Kunkel's Worm Syrup never fails to remove them. Price, $1.00 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.00. (For Tape Worm write and consult the Doctor.) For all others, buy of your druggist the Worm Syrup, and if he has it not, send to DR. E. F. KUNKLE, 259 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa. Advice by mail, free; send three-cent stamp.

16 jan 4t

ADDRESS

DELIVERED BY THE WORTHY MASTER, LEONARD RHONE, OF THE CENTRE COUNTY GRANGE, AT CENTRE HALL, ON JANUARY 14, 1879.

Fellow Patrons of the Centre County Pomona Grange:

It is gratifying to note the successful termination of the fifth year of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry in Centre county,—not that we might not have accomplished more as individuals, as subordinate Granges, or as a County Grange. The necessity of improvement is evident everywhere and is not questioned by Patrons. Notwithstanding all its defects the success with which we have been blessed by the God of agriculture, should be satisfactory and gratefully received by every Patron of Husbandry.

The four quarterly meetings held during the year were harmonious and fraternal, as well as large and enthusiastic, the hall being generally crowded to its full capacity. The Department at the Fair was full and satisfactory, and would have been a credit to any organization. The Annual Re-union and Picnic surpassed any gathering ever held in the county, and was enjoyed by all classes irrespective of occupation. The Insurance Company on its second year rapidly run up to seventeen hundred thousand dollars with comparatively small losses as compared with other companies.

The Live Stock Company aggregated probably eight thousand five hundred dollars during the short time of nine months it has been in operation.

We were honored with the meeting of the State Grange in our county.

All the subordinate Granges in the county are clear on the books of the State Grange and are in active operation, some having added materially to the membership while a few barely maintained their own. The fraternal bonds that have been cemented; the social accomplishments that have been attained and the intellectual acquirements can not be estimated. There has been no undue enthusiasm in accomplishing all these great results of 1878. It was the result of an educated devotion to the principles of our beloved Order: The heroic manhood and womanhood to be a Patron from principle, comprehending the magnitude of this great work before us, and the cool, considered and determined conviction to be a Patron at all times "under adversity, as well as prosperity."

Fellow Patrons, I know you will bear me out in saying that I have not overestimated the results of the past year. Nothing would afford me more pleasure if I had the time and strength to speak in honor of the individual labor and devotion of the brothers and sisters for the promotion and the advancement of the Order. Allow me to acknowledge the universal courtesy and the earnest support I received everywhere in the country by the members of the Order; and had it not been for this unity of action and support, my labors would have been vain.

I shall not to-day review the different business departments of the County Grange beyond what I have already referred to. The departments will submit a detailed statement of their operations and recommendations, which will be fully inquired into by your auditing committees.

I would recommend to your careful consideration the finances of the County Grange. There is a small amount of dues standing on the books that should be collected, and would be paid by properly bringing it to the notice of delinquent members,—this is the only source of revenue that the County Grange has, and it is such a trifling amount, only a cent a quarter, or 40 cts. a year, that Patrons should not lose their membership by negligence for so small a consideration annually; when we take into consideration the pecuniary advantages offered by the Pomona Grange, through the Insurance Company, the State Association, the arrangements of the Executive Committee, to say nothing of the higher advantages and privileges.

The Finance Committee will submit a full statement of the receipts and expenditures during the year.

I have carefully endeavored during my administration to guard against the error of nearly all benevolent and public organizations, of running into debt and financial embarrassment.

A series of public or private meetings should be held in every subordinate Grange in the county as may be desired. By suitable arrangements being made for special meetings the whole county could be visited in five or six days with but little expense to the subordinate Granges. We have plenty of home talent that could be utilized, and all that they would ask for their services would be to pay their traveling expenses. Here are brothers Weaver, Calder, Hunter, and no doubt some others, who would cheerfully go and address your people in the interests of the Order. Then there are a number of sisters that would gladly read an encouraging word to our work. What a vast amount of good would result from such a series of meetings!—new organizations would spring up in townships where there are none, and the older ones would be revived to the importance of our great cause; our halls would be crowded with new members, and our business enterprises would receive a new impetus.

The marketing of the products of the farm and the procuring of supplies, are in these times of over production of more importance to the farmer than how to produce them. It is here where all the agricultural societies, farmers clubs, and kindred associations have failed and become to the real farmer as a "sounding brass and tinkling symbal." The intelligent farmer has learned that successful farming consists in more than raising large crops and buying artificial fertilizers. The State Board of Agriculture had better take the warning in time and admit the real farmer to its councils, so that it may be run in the interest of the producer instead of the speculator. It must ascertain for the farmer where he can find the best market for his products; it must secure for the farmer the erection of warehouses by the general government, to store his products the same as it does for the importing merchant. The American farmer under the influence of the Grange, has become too intelligent to submit to partial laws that impose unequal burdens and unequal protection to agriculture, the greatest of all industries.

Patrons, we must build up a Journalism in our own interests instead of a subsidized press run in the interests of those engaged in trade and transportation. Too many even of our agricultural papers are run in the interests of other callings; they take too narrow a view of the farming interests, or are afraid to speak out in the interest of the agriculturist in this great inside row before the American farmer. We must therefore rely on our Grange press to go before the public to expound and to defend our rights. We must give these papers that have ventured all upon a single issue in our behalf, our entire co-operation and unanimous support; we must labor to put the Grange press into every farmer's family in the entire land.

I would urge you to make careful provision for the pecuniary wants of the members of the subordinate Granges; this is especially necessary for those in poor or ordinary circumstances, as it is one of the principles of our Order to provide for the wants and relieve the distress of our brothers and sisters.

The Patrons of Husbandry have wisely heard the cries of the toiling millions of agriculturists in their daily routine of unremunerative labor; it is only necessary for you to utilize the relief it has brought to the farmers home. It is just as easy for a Grange to combine in the sale of their products and the purchase of their supplies as to give their trade to those who make no concessions, and that would keep the farmer from exercising that influence in society that is enjoyed by others.

I would urge upon the subordinate Granges the importance of securing suitable places of meeting. We cannot keep up an interest in our Granges if we don't provide desirable halls where we can bring out the beautiful lessons of our ritual, and properly arrange our symbolic, gold, so as to make it attractive and pleasing to all. We should provide the halls with well selected libraries, suited to the young as well as the old. Pictures and works of art should adorn these places of meeting, arranged in an attractive and pleasing variation, as only the hands of the sisters can so artistically arrange by their educated skill.

Prominently in every hall should be that work of art "The Grange in Session," so as to teach Patrons how a model Grange should be conducted. Then there is "I feed you all," "The Grange chart of Degrees" and "The Lythograph of the State College" so kindly presented by the President of the institution, Dr Calder, to every subordinate Grange that would have it framed and hung up in their hall, and we might mention many others. We must have an ideal Grange if we would have a real one, and a grand institution the result, one can be made—a perfect palace in imitation of the beautiful landscapes and rural homes with the succession of the various seasons of the year.

It would reflect a great discredit upon any farming community that could not maintain a Grange in their locality,—as no Grange can fail where there are nine intelligent men and four women belonging to it.

Fellow patrons, in view of the unparalleled success of our Order in the past, and the bright prospects in the future—let us renew our pledges to our Order as we enter upon this new year of 1879, and make it even more successful than the past. Let us qualify ourselves as officers and members to fill the positions to which we have been chosen by an overruling Providence, as required by good Patrons of Husbandry.

DEATH OF A CENTENARIAN.

Easton, Pa., January 19.—Miss Sophia Kemper, aged 112, died here to-day at two o'clock. She was the daughter of Col. Kemper, of the revolutionary army.

The day before a Turkish girl is married she is taken to the bath by her lady friends and lumps of sugar are broken over her head as a forecast of the sweets of matrimony. A year or so afterward her husband breaks the whole sugar bowl over her head.

Martin Bergin, condemned for the murder of Patrick Burns in 1870, was hanged at Pottsville, Pa., this being the twentieth Molly Maguire executed in this State.

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the most valuable chronicle in the world, as it is the cheapest. Every week is given a faithful report of

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The Farm Department

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The Home,

giving receipts for practical dishes, hints for making clothing and for keeping up with the latest fashions at the lowest price. Every item of cooking or economy suggested in this department is practically tested by experts before publication. Letters from our Paris and London correspondents on the very latest Fashions. The Home Department of the WEEKLY HERALD will save the house-wife more than one hundred times the price of the paper.

The interests of

Skilled Labor

Are looked after, and everything relating to mechanics and labor saving is carefully recorded.

There is a page devoted to all the latest phases of the business markets, Crops, Merchandize, &c., &c. A valuable feature is found in the specially reported prices and condit