The Centre Reporter.

FRED. KURTZ.....EDITOR.

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CENTRE HALL, Pa., Feb. 20, 1879.

Senator Christiancy, of Michigan, has resigned and the President will appoint him as minister to Peru. This gives old Zack Chandler a chance to get back into the senate. Chandler belongs to the school of politicians who have no conscience.

A communication was received by the Senate from the Secretary of the Interior transmitting a letter from the Commissioner of Pensions relating to the act granting arrears of Pensions and suggesting certain amendments to that bill, calling the attention of Congress to the present system of adjudicating pension claims, and the adoption of proper legislation for the protection of the government against fraudulent claims. The Commissioner recommends an appropriation of $50,000 for temporary clerks in his office. He estimates that $34,000,000 will be required to pay arrears of pensions to those on the rolls on January 25, 1879—the date of the passage bill—$2,500,000 to pay cases added from January 25, to the close of the present fiscal year, and $5,000,000 to pay arrearages in cases added during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880. The communications were referred to the committees on Pensions and Appropriations.

The Zulu affair has wakened up John Bull. It is announced that on 12 a British Cabinet Council resolved to send six battalions of infantry, two regiments of cavalry and two batteries, about seven thousand men in all, to reinforce Lord Chelmsford against the Zulus. The First Lord of the Admiralty declared in a public address that an ample force would be on its way within a week.

Sheriff Williams, of Armstrong county, for violating the iron clad oath, was sentenced last week to two years and one month in the penitentiary. Let this be a warning to all who seek office, that no corrupt means be used to make an election or a nomination.

A despatch from Kittanning, of 10 inst., says: The Sheriff of Armstrong co., George A. Williams, who has been in office since January, 1877, and who was convicted at the December term, 1878, of using money to obtain votes, was today sentenced by Judge Boggs to two years and one month to the Penitentiary and to pay a fine of $300. The present Coroner, J. E. Willis, was appointed by the Court to fill the office, and the Sheriff was placed in his custody. An application for an allocater, to bring the case before the Supreme Court of the State at Philadelphia, will be made by Williams' counsel to-morrow.

At no time since the commencement of the prosecution against Sheriff Geo. A. Williams has there been a greater degree of public interest than was shown in the last act of the prosecution, which occurred here this afternoon. Promptly at the opening of court at two o'clock the case was called, and the Sheriff brought in for sentence. The Court asked if either counsel had anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced. There being no reply the defendant was directed to stand up. Judge Boggs, after reading the section of criminal code under which the prosecution was brought, remarked that in pursuance of this section the defendant had been tried and by a jury of his countrymen found guilty.

To the inquiry "Have you anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced," the Sheriff replied that he had nothing to say at present.

Let this be a caution to Seth Yocum, not to take the oath, in the face of the proof that is being had of foul means to influence voters.

The independent press are about of one mind that the cipher investigation only resulted to plague the republicans. The Springfield Republican, the ablest of this class of journals in the country, says: "What we mean to say is that the Tribune, in the great heap of its wisdom has done what it least of all desired—recalled Mr. Tilden to the upper air in the old and formidable character of an honest patriot. Nay more—it has added to this the attractiveness of injured innocence and the mystery of an unexplored job. Two days ago it was a question whether Mr. Tilden could become a powerful competitor with Bayard, Hendricks and Thurman for the Democratic nomination in 1880. This question is now settled. His examination at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on Saturday leaves no doubt whatever on that point. He has fought his battle or Actium and the victory for the present rests with him. Richard is himself again and the Tribune has lost the fruits of its last summer's victory, so far as the annihilation of Mr. Tilden is concerned. It did not know when to leave off, and so it has already sacrificed its margins and begins to "rehypothecate." Having Gail Hamiltoned Blaine into a rapid decline, it has now involuntarily "kited" Tilden into the political stock exchange once more and made him a good investment, at least for the present. Mr. Reid's journalistic boomerang has returned to slap the face of Mr. Gould's prize journalist."

Some annoying jokes are being passed over the recent outcome of the cipher investigation. This one by the World may even make the Tribune smile. It says: In view of the remarkable conclusion to which an esteemed contemporary admits its cipher campaign has come it may not be amiss to recall the experience of the youth who, exulting in the possession of his new jack-knife, undertook to carve his initials upon the rear elevation of a mule. When, after four hours of arduous labor, the doctor brought him to his alleged senses, he lisped (from much swollen lips that were away round near the nape of his neck), "Oh, father, shall I die?" "My son, you will live," replied the author of the sufferer's being, "and you will never look as pretty as you did, but you will have a durn sight more sense."

The indebtedness of Clinton county is $42,328.

"Grant and Beecher" is the ticket which the Louisville Courier-Journal advises the Republicans to run.

Yes, so say we too. The Columbus Democrat says: Let the Potter committee call the man who enjoys the stolen goods.

Hayes has nominated Judge Butler of Chester county for U. S. district judge, as successor to Judge Cadwalader, dec'd Also Pinchback as revenue agent in Louisiana.

Peter Cooper has entered his 89th year.

The Philadelphia Times puts the whole question of the ciphers and disputed Presidency in these few lines:

The fact is established that the Presidency was for sale and that it was sold. Friends or emissaries of Mr. Tilden tried to buy it, and failing to raise the means, because their chief would not authorize the payment of the money price demanded, there was no sale. Friends or emissaries of Mr. Hayes tried to buy it, and succeeded. The Returning Board people could not get money from Mr. Tilden, so they demanded the equivalent in patronage from Mr. Hayes, and they got it. It was agreed that they should be provided for if the stolen goods were delivered. Mr. Hayes is now in possession of the plunder, and has been faithful to the disreputable promises made in his behalf.

Occasionally a subscriber asks us whether the price of newspapers should not come down, because the prices of many other articles have fallen. It is true that a great many articles are down in price to what they were before the war—during the war everything went up two and three prices *excepting the subscription price of country newspapers*. If the reader will reflect just a moment, he will find that country papers of the size of the Reporter were $2 per year, *and did not raise* during the war, in consequence of which many papers went out of existence while others struggled on without any profit on the paper. Then would it not be asking too much to have us come down when we did not go up?

In job work all printing offices raised their prices during the war—and we wish to impress it upon the reader that in that respect we have lowered our prices to what they were before the war. We ask any honest man whether that is not fair dealing—or rather, whether newspaper men did not do more than could be reasonably expected of them when they refused to put up the subscription price during the war, and is it not more than any fairminded man will now ask that we come down when we did not raise in price and lost its benefits?

No country paper of the size of the Reporter can be printed for less than $2 unless it has a list of several thousand subscribers, or unless it is issued from a daily office where the type setting in consequence costs nothing for the weekly; or, where there is a large and steady run of local advertising to make up for the low price of subscription.

The late Bellefonte *Herald* was started at $1.50 per annum. We did not believe it would survive, and said so too, unless it obtained a heavy subscription list and good advertising patronage. Of course the *Herald* went under.

Newspaper prices were same during the war as before; it is unjust to ask that we change where we remained uniform and we think that no fairminded reader of the Reporter will ask this upon reflection.

President Gowen has publised a letter which makes some startling revelations, exposing the secrets of the Knights of Labor, a second edition of Molly Maguireism, which has been in existence in Schuylkill county for over a year. He says a general miners' strike was ordered by the society to take place February 16, in case the men were not paid their wages by that time. But a postponement was ordered until the 20th, by which time all will be paid. He gives the names of a committee called M'Mulley's gang, appointed and organized for the purpose of burning coal breakers and other property in case of a strike, and gives other details of the organization. The publication of the letter will create a sensation only second to the exposure of the notorious Mollie Maguire society.

We notice in the Blair county papers that candidates are already announcing themselves for sheriff. That's what we would call a little previous, considering how cold the weather is, and that the ground hog will have a few weeks more of it.

LEGISLATIVE.

In the senate Mr. Alexander, offered a bill to extend the jurisdiction of the court of common pleas to grant divorces to parties who have been married under twenty-one years of age without the consent of their parents and guardians, if said marriage had not been followed by birth of issue or cohabitation, provided said application is made before the parties are twenty-one years of age.

The senate concurred in the house concurrent resolutions instructing the attorney general of the state to institute proceedings against the American institute of Philadelphia, for the illegal issuing of diplomas.

In the House petitions were presented praying for the reduction of the salaries of all public officers to the rates established before the war.

Mr. Gephart, offered a supplement to an act relating to the collection of city, county, township and borough taxes.

Mr. Wheeler, an act to prevent polluting the running streams of this state by discharging tan bark, refuse from tanneries or oil refineries into the same.

Mr. Wolfe, an act prohibiting retailers of merchandise from selling out their stock of merchandise at public sale or auction in any borough of this state, within a period of one year from the time of commencing business, without paying a special tax therefor.

Lewis G. Goldsmith, a Danish sailor, is having a boat, 18½ feet long, built in which he proposes to sail around the world, starting from Boston next summer. If some hungry whale catches him with his little craft he may get a good taste of stomach bitters.

The Chinese bill which recently passed the House, also passed the Senate on Friday, and goes to the President. It forbids any vessel taking more than 15 Chinamen on board for this country on one trip.

In the senate on 14, Senator Bruce was called to the chair and presided over the Senate a portion of the afternoon, the first time in the history of the Government a colored man has occupied the chair. Singular enough while a negro was in the chair the bill to keep Chinese from coming to these shores was before the senate.

In the house, same day, Ben Butler made his bid for the Presidency in a conciliatory speech, advising the Southern men to drop all idea of claims for war losses except for one or two classes of non-combatants. It was an elegant effort and attracted general attention.

The President nominated Horatio C. Burchard of Illinois, Director of the Mint, Vice Linderman, deceased.

Senator Kellogg, of Louisiana, who holds a seat in the senate which does not belong to him, it is reported from Washington, is likely to be troubled with a prosecution for perjury. It is distinctly charged that Kellogg committed a wilful perjury when before the Potter Committee last summer, in the matter of the Richland protest. Evidence of this in his own handwriting exists, it is said, in the hands of a Louisiana politician, who is no friend of Kellogg. The intention is said to be not only to bring the subject to the attention of the Senate during the present session, but to procure Kellogg's criminal indictment in this district.

Not more than is to be expected—and you take up the whole breed of carpet-bag senators, and not one of them but what is thief or perjurer. The south is near her deliverance from these infamous cattle.

No census has been taken in China for the last hundred years. The Chinese have an idea that their population is on the decrease and fear if a census is again taken a falling off of the population will be shown, and this they do not wish to become apparent. When the last census was taken about 100 years ago, the population of the Celestial Empire was 200 millions. It has been conjectured that the population now is 400 millions. Recently however there is a well founded opinion that the population of that country is not on the increase.

We are just a little inclined to think that the Baltimore Gazette is right. It says: Pelton is not exactly an exemplary citizen, but we take pleasure in calling the attention of Republican editors to the fact that he is a better man than J. Madison Wells, and Mr. Hayes appointed Mr. Wells to a Federal office. In fact, we have reason to consider Mr. Pelton the moral equal of Mr. Hayes himself.

The republicans of Michigan will elect Zack Chandler to the senate—he was unanimously nominated in caucus. Cameron, Logan, Grant, and that crowd will all rejoice, for Zack was one of 'em.

Minister Welsh has written from London to Secretary Evarts that he can not live in a style befitting his position on a salary of $17,500. Then let him come home, and have some one else try.

The legislature is talking about adjourning, but we fear it will fool about it until June.

Kentucky, which casts a little democratic majority of 80,000 as a common thing, is out of debt and has a surplus in her treasury. How happy these Kentucks must be!

"Don't make a mistake about that rope," were the last word's spoken by a man hung in Cleveland, on 13.

Philadelphia has a debt of $70,000,000, and always manages to cook up a radical majority, her people all the while crying that the city taxes are so oppressive.

The latest talk in Philadelphia is to have Hartranft elected sheriff of that city. Why not?

In the rolling mills of Pennsylvania there are 2,187 puddling furnaces, and in the rolling mills of the whole country there are 4,453. It will be seen, therefore, that Pennsylvania has about as many as all the rest of the country.

It seems to be the opinion at Washington that Senator Wallace will be elected president of the Senate after the 4th of March. They will have to go a great ways to find a better parliamentarian than Senator Wallace.

COLOR NO SOCIAL BAR.

From the Philadelphia Record.

Washington, Feb. 4.—Mrs. Senator Bruce yesterday put the social problem to the test. It appears that two of the ladies of the Riggs House, one of the fashionable hotels, called at Mrs. Bruce's residence some time ago and left their cards. All of the ladies of the hotel receive on Monday together in the public parlor. Yesterday, when the reception was at its zenith, Mrs. Senator Bruce, accompanied by a lady friend as dark as Erebus, was shown into the parlor. Singling out the twain who had kindly left their cards with her, she engaged them in conversation some few minutes, and then left. The other ladies thought the episode decidedly shocking, not so much that Mrs. Bruce had called, as the fact that she allowed her darkey friend to accompany her. She was too much off color to be squeezed through tony society, although the Senator's bride is nearly white.

THE RED MAN'S OPINION.

While General Sheridan and Secretary Schurz were interchanging sarcasms as to the fitness of the military or of the Indian Bureau to take charge of the Indian problem, the Cheyennes were showing by desperate fighting and heroic deaths their views of the question. It is difficult to imagine a more scathing rebuke of the iniquities and swindles of our so-called Indian policy than that the Cheyennes preferred death to again coming under the fostering care and protection of the white man and his "Indian Agencies" and "Reservations." They fought until the last man was killed and after their ammunition was spent they rushed with knives on the troops. They had taken refuge in a pit that formed a sort of fortification and which gave shelter to their women and children. From this defense they opened effective fire on the troops, but as their ammunition gave out our troops closed around the pit and fired down into the defenseless savages, but no cry for mercy came from them. In short, it presented that unpleasing spectacle of a massacre in which our troops were the butchers and the dauntless savages the heroes. In the pauses of the firing, while the smoke was too thick to permit the soldiers to see the agonies of the Indians, their death songs could be heard. The haughty braves were chanting their last defiance. When all were dead but three, these three came up out of the pit and charged the line of soldiers with their hunting knives, and of course, fell riddled with bullets. Then the victors went down into the pit and found that the squaws and their children were nearly all dead, by the bullets of the soldiers. Thus ended one of the "Indian problems." It was solved and will not arise again.

The lesson which it teaches is the fierce scorn and hatred of the whites which have been bred in the Indian breast by the long-repeated swindles and wrongs put upon them by the Indian agents, civic and military. It may be well to know what General Sherman thinks of the Indian question, what Carl Schurz thinks, what Phil Sheridan thinks, but it is also well for the country to know what the Indians themselves think. The Cheyennes have given in their answer. It is that they have been defrauded of their lands by treaties never meant to be kept; that they have been swindled by agents, fed with rotten meat and defrauded with rotten blankets, cursed with the white man's whisky and his disease, goaded into desperation by wrongs of all kinds and treated with renewed injustice when they sought redress, until they felt that the time had come to die, so they choose their ground, sang their death songs and passed beyond the reach of the white man's loving care and protection. Even Mr. Carl Schurz ought to feel some misgivings about the success of his "Indian policy."

Charles Etheridge of St. Paul, Minn., defrauded a bank of forty thousand dollars and fled from the State. He was overtaken by remorse, and has fully reimbursed the swindled institution by turning over to it the bulk of his real and personal property, and he now asks to be reinstated in the church of which he was a member. In a letter to his former pastor, he says of his crime that "the step was one born of desperation, leading blindly as it were off the high ground of integrity into the deep and to me unknown abyss of crime," and he adds that "atonement for weakness in yielding to temptation and prayer to be sustained in that object and to keep me from temptation will be a daily and hourly imposed duty." Etheridge appears to be really a penitent man, proving his repentance by works.

THE TEST OATH MUST GO.

The Pittsburg Post says it hopes the Democratic members of Congress will stand firm in their determination to repeal the test oath laws, and those sections of the election laws which permit such outrages on the rights of voters as "little Davenport" has been shown to be guilty of in New York. If the Republicans want to force an extra session let them take the responsibility. The pretence that they are opposed to legislation on appropriation laws is stuff and nonsense, for some of these odious laws were enacted in the days of their unchecked power by attaching them to appropriation bills. They could do so to work a great injustice, but are remarkably sensitive when it comes to righting the wrong by the same means used to perpetrate it.

The test oath section stands upon the statute book proclaiming that the citizens of the Southern States, who are enjoying every other fruit of amnesty, even the inestimable privilege of paying National taxes, as well as the right of voting for National representatives and for the Chief Magistrate, cannot be trusted to sit upon juries in the courts of their country, which, while it is generally considered an ineffable bore, is still the very ear-mark of citizenship in a country and of partnership in the execution of its laws and the protection of its people. The law operates as a sort of fan to brush from the jury box the intelligent and honest element of the South, and reserves the ignorant negro and the dishonest carpet-bagger to bring in party verdicts against political opponents indicted by political grand juries and tried by political judges.

The anomaly and gross injustice of the test oath for jurors, is illustrated by the case of Judge Settle of Florida, who was appointed by Grant United States District Judge in that State. Just now he is engaged in a crusade against white men charged with violating the election laws, and convicting them on the testimony of negroes "to whom," says the New York Sun, "perjury is a recreation and a reward." Settle was a rank secessionist during the war and a violent Confederate soldier; but as a judge he excludes intelligence, moral worth, culture and social standing from juries because but few white men can take the iron clad oath. Yet Settle, who presides as a Judge and enforces this relic of Republican intolerance, could not take the oath himself if called as a juror!

Great Britain has now two wars upon her hands—one in Afghanistan and another in South Africa, with Cetewayo, King of the Zulus, begun on the 11th of January last. Russia also is talking of and preparing for two—one with the Chinese, on the Central Asian question, another with Roumania, about disputed territory in the neighborhood of Silistria.

A terrible tale of famine comes from Cearea, a province of northern Brazil, that is scarce equalled by any thing of the kind for centuries. Thousands have died of starvation, and the roads and fields are strewn with the dead bodies of human beings and the carcasses of animals. A continued drought in the unfortunate district has caused a total failure of crops, and vegetation, even trees, died off for the want of moisture. Men were driven by hunger to eating the carcases of animals that died of hunger, and even the bodies of children were eaten by parents.

Thousands of haggered beings have fled the country and flocked to the cities mere skeletons, causing distress by their wants, and begging where there is scarce any thing left to give. The drought in the famine stricken district commenced two years ago, causing the famine to set in a year later, which became more fearful and horrible until the past summer, when the inhabitants of Cearea starved by thousands, yet little intelligence of their fearful condition got abroad until recently. When the first reports reached Rio and other large cities of Brazil, no credit was given to the fearful news—but it only proved too fearfully true, and the most horrible accounts of suffering now reach us from this famine stricken province.

A strange story is that of Charles Gilbert, who has served fourteen years of a life sentence for the murder of Henry Caldwell of New Britain, Conn., in 1864. Gilbert says that the crime was committed by his father, Jonathan Gilbert, and a man named Charles Parsons, with the object of plundering Caldwell of $700, and that he, Gilbert, allowed himself to be convicted in order to save his parent. The father has since died and Parsons committed suicide. It is claimed, however, that both the elder Gilbert and Parsons made confessions exonerating young Gilbert. Should the convict's story prove true, his devotion to his parent has exceeded anything recently imagined by writers of romance.

TWELVE MILLIONS OF PROFIT.

In February, 1876, the issue of fractional paper currency was stopped and all that currency presented was redeemed in fractional silver. Since then the fractional silver has gradually taken the place of the fractional paper. When the issue of the latter ceased there was $45,000,000 of it outstanding. A commission appointed by Secretary Sherman estimated that of this amount about $8,000,000 would never be persented for redemption, having been destroyed or lost. It now appears that this estimate was rather too small. There is still outstanding about $16,000,000 fractional paper currency, of which amount about $2,000,000 is in three cent and five cent notes. It is new estimated that there will ultimately be redeemed only $4,000,000, leaving $12,000,000 as profit to the government. The redemption of fractional paper currency has steadily decreased since 1876, and now only small sums are received for redemption.

A WORD IN PLACE.

MR. ED.—I find in last week's paper that H. F. Bitner, A. B., of Penn Hall, is selected principal for the Centre Hall high school, which is by a good majority a first class selection. Mr. B. has established himself, for one as young as he, a thorough scholar. True he has not as a teacher made a known reputation, as he took to reading law after having carried off Franklin & Marshall College's highest honor, which is by no means a small or easy matter in a class whose gradation equalled that of 77. Yet Mr. B. was its standard bearer with one majority, securing his successfully in his favor. Mr. B. has also an equal share of practical knowledge, which makes him all the more competent for the position. So those having pupils to educate will upon trial find them under a faithful and efficient instructor. His fine qualifications, agreeable disposition and gentlemanly deportment, with fine command of speech, are all qualities and ornaments which fit him eminently for the position. He is deserving and worthy all patronage possible. Support a good cause and he will be sure of success. I am anxious to see your school as well as Mr. Bitner prosper. "One who knows him." "HER."

London, February 17.—Pleuro-pneumonia is spreading among the cattle in North and East Yorkshire.

About 6,000 weavers are out of employment at Macclesfield on account of depression in trade.

Liverpool, February 17.—The strike continues this morning, but the number of men at work have increased. Able-bodied men from the workhouse are freely employed.

ABOUT THE ZULUS.

The Zulus who lately gave the English a severe drubbing, inhabit a country on the eastern shore of south Africa. The following relative to these people will be of interest to the readers of the REPORTER at this time. The dispute between them and the British is relative to possession on the Blood river:

The Zulu inhabitants of the upland between Natal and Delagoa Bay number, as we have already said, some 300,000 souls, with an army of some 60,000 men, of whom at out two-thirds are really effectives, the remainder including the boys and old men. They form a branch of the Caffre race which peoples the Indian Ocean coast of Africa and is so strongly contrasted in mental, social and physical attributes with the dwellers on the opposite shore of the continent. They are a handsome, manly race, of a higher type than the negro, brown of complexion, though with woolly hair, tall, graceful, strong and active; in their natural condition honest and hospitable; cheerful and sociable in disposition and with no mean power for organization. They came from the North about the beginning of the century, and under their four successive kings, Chaka, Dingan, Panda and Cetewaye, who assumed the chiefship about twenty years ago, have formed a powerful army, whose efficiency they have tested upon their native neighbors, much as Bismarck and Meltke tried "the new instrument" on Denmark, *en attendant* Sadowa. The King's power is absolute; the males of the nation form the army, and as none of them can marry without the royal permission, which is extended to a regiment at a time, and only to one whose members have distinguished themselves, the Zulu army may be said to be in a chronic state of spoiling for a fight.

The soldiers wear no other clothing than what may be called two demi-kilts of civet and green monkey-skin, one in front, one behind, tied at the waist and falling to the knee. The married men carry white shields, the bachelors black. Here is an extract from the Zulu army list:

Udlambedhlin (ill-tempered) Regiment. Raised by Dingan. Commander—Ukodide. Station—Udlambedhlwein, six miles east of the Nsirezi.

Number of men, 1,500; average age, 59.

Distinctive marks—Band of otter-skin round forehead; blue crane feather on each side of the head; earflaps of green monkey-skin; bunches of white cow-tails hanging from neck; shields, white, with black and red spots. Married.

The Zulus are armed with all sorts of weapons from flint-locks up to breech-loaders. Tactics of a rudimentary fashion they have, and apparently a good deal of strategy, since they seem to have drawn the English out from their camp by a feigned retreat and then to have fallen upon them in overwhelming numbers. Their mode of attack is in a crescent, a central body with two wings a little front of and separated from it, either flanking the enemy or protecting the flanks of the main body. The country is well watered, giving the engineers plenty to do and making an advance necessarily slow, while the native defenders are described as very enterprising fighters, noteriously quick in their movements, dividing before an enemy of strength and scattering so as to compel him to break up his force and search the country, and then rallying to swoop on any neglected post or weakened detachment. As Lord Chelmsford has to hunt for the Zulus and at the same time cover the colonists, his force is fully occupied, and even should the success of Cetewayo not kindle a flame of rebellion among the Galkas and Galekas, the English are apt to have their hands full for a while ere the last and most powerful African nation south of the equator is effaced and the imperial authorities come to settle accounts with the troublesome and expensive colonists from whom little benefit has been derived since the Suez Canal opened a new route to India.

HAYES AND THE "SKULLDUGGERY."

From the Columbus (Ohio) Democrat.

It is given out on reliable authority that Senator Conkling has in his possession some seventy or more telegrams sent out from Columbus during the excitement of the electoral count in 1876, and signed by Alfred E. Lee, Governor Hayes' private secretary, who has since been appointed to a fat foreign Consulate, which show that R. B. Hayes was pretty well posted on all the manipulations that were going on, and knew that the Republican gamblers were dealing from the bottom of the deck to cheat Mr. Tilden and the American people out of the Presidency, and was not adverse to the skullduggery.

THE RENO INVESTIGATION.

Chicago, Feb. 4.—In the Reno inquiry to-day B. T. Churchill, a rancherо near the Little Big Horn, testified that from some occurrences during the battle he believed Reno to be under the influence of liquor.

Lieutenant Edgerly was recalled and testified that this was the first time he had ever heard of a charge of drunkenness.

Colonel Benteen was recalled and said that Reno was as sober at the time of the fighting as he was during this trial. He was with Reno continually.

FROM MERCER COUNTY.

SHARPSVILLE, PA., Jan. 6, 1879.

EDITOR REPORTER:—During the latter part of 1878, there were in blast in the entire Shenango Valley only five blast furnaces and two rolling mills, out of a possible thirty blast furnaces and nine rolling mills. There are now twelve furnaces running and some four undergoing repairs which will blow in soon. Of the mills there are five running and a possibility of one more going in soon. While this revival of business must be considered a good look out in Shenango Valley, it has occasioned great rejoicing on the part of those who have to depend on their days labor for a livelihood.

The coal trade in Mercer county is likewise growing in magnitude. The shipments last year and the beginning of this, have extended over a broader territory than any time since the developments of the mines. This also gives additional encouragement to the prospect. The coal mined here is between the anthracite and bituminous, and is not excelled for manufacturing purposes—not as good as the anthracite for domestic use—but better than the bituminous. It sells from $1.60 to $2.25 per ton. E. T.

FROM VENANGO COUNTY.

DEMPSEYTOWN, Feb. 11, 1879.

Good sleighing makes Dempseytown quite lively, hauling stave bolts to the stave mill, and logs to the saw mill; both mills are handy to Dempseytown.

There was quite a sensation here on Sunday, Feb. 9, about 9 o'clock, the alarm of fire was heard, and I quickly laid aside my spectacles, (as I was reading the news in the CENTRE REPORTER), and ran to the door, and beheld Abraham Weber's house on fire; however the citizens of Dempseytown got to the place in time to save the building.

Mr. Henry Carter's wife died Feb. 6, aged 59 years, 11 months and 20 days. Funeral sermon by Rev. Relland of this place.

Miss Emma and Naomi Frankenbergar of this place went on a visit, about two months ago, to Centre county, Pa.

The Dempseytown shooting club met last Saturday, at which time Charles Weber hit a ten inch paper six times in succession at a distance of 200 yds. off hand, which is the best shooting made since the club commenced to shoot 200 yds.

A CITIZEN.

A BRITISH COLUMN OF 1,100 ANNIHILATED BY THE ZULUS IN AFRICA.

5,000 Zulus Killed and Wounded in the Battle.

Cape Town, via St. Vincent, Feb. 5.—On the 1st inst., a British column, consisting of a portion of the Twenty-fourth regiment, a battery of artillery and 600 native auxiliaries, was utterly annihilated near Tugele river by 20,000 Zulus, who captured the valuable convoy of 102 wagons, 1,000 oxen, two cannon, 400 shot and shell, 1,000 rifles, 250,000 round of ammunition, 60,000 pounds weight of provisions and the colors of the Twenty-fourth regiment. It is estimated 5,000 Zulus were killed and wounded in the battle.

Among the killed on the British side are two majors, four captains, twelve lieutenants and the quartermaster of the Twenty-fourth regiment; two captains of Royal artillery, a colonel, captain, four lieutenants and sergeant major of engineers, besides twenty other British officers commanding native levies.

Seven attacks subsequently made by the Zulus have been repulsed, and the colony is now somewhat recovering from the utter consternation which at first prevailed. Natal, however, is in great danger, and disturbances are feared in Pengoland.

Lord Chelmsford, commander of the expedition has been forced to retire in consequence of the defeat. It is estimated 500 soldiers were killed besides the officers enumerated above. Governor Sir Bartle Frere has sent appeals to England and Mauritius for reinforcements.

The British Recross the Borders.

London, February 10.—A dispatch from Cape Town says the British force was compelled to recross the borders. The force which was annihilated was attacked while guarding the camp of the headquarters of the column at Insandunia, during the absence of Lord Chelmsford with a strong force reconnoitering.

SIX MEN KILLED AND SEVERAL INJURED.

St. Louis, February 11.—A Kansas City dispatch says: "A terrible accident occurred this morning at the foot of Girard avenue in the cut being made for the Chicago and Alton railroad. The cut with its almost perpendicular walls, ninety feet high, caved in and buried the workmen and their teams under 6,000 yards of falling earth. Six persons were killed outright and several were wounded.

JAIL DELIVERY AT LEBANON.

Lebanon, February 11.—Between twelve and one o'clock this morning six prisoners escaped from the county prison by cutting a hole in the ceiling of their cell. There are at present between fifty and sixty prisoners confined there, including seven charged with murder—one of whom has been already convicted—and the building is so insecure that the sheriff is powerless to hold prisoners in his custody.

Lebanon, Pa., February 11.—Samuel Miller, a farmer, aged about 45 years, who has resently been married, left his home near Bunker Hill station at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and was found this morning hanging from a cherry tree near that place. It is believed that he was laboring under an aberration of mind.

ARREARAGES OF PENSIONS.

How to Make out Papers.

The bill providing for the payment of arrearages of pensions has passed both houses of Congress and was signed by Mr. Hayes. It is as follows:

Be it enacted &c., That all pensions which have been granted under the general laws regulating pensions or may hereafter be granted, in consequence of death from a cause which originated in the United States service during the continuance of the late war of the rebellion, or in consequence of wounds, injuries or disease received or contracted in said service during the said war of rebellion, shall commence from the date of the death or discharge from said service of the person on whose account the claim has been or shall hereafter be granted, or from the termination of the right of the party having prior title to such pension; provided the rate of pensions for the intervening time for which arrears of pension are hereby granted shall be the same per month for which the pension was originally granted.

Section 2. That the Commissioner of Pensions is hereby authorized and directed to adopt such rules and regulations for the payment of the arrears of pensions hereby granted as will be necessary to cause to be paid to such pensioners, or if the pensioners shall have died to the person or persons entitled to the same, all such arrears of pensions as the pensioner may be or would have been entitled to under this act.

Section 3. That section 4,717 of the Revised Statutes, which provides that "No claim for pension, not prosecuted to a successful issue within five years from the date of filing the same, shall be admitted without record evidence from the War or Navy Department of the injury or the disease which resulted in the disability or death of the person on whose account the claim is made; provided, that in any case in which the limitation prescribed by this section bars the further prosecution of the claim, the claimant may present, through the pension office, to the Adjutant General of the army or the Surgeon General of the navy, evidence that the disease or injury which resulted in the disability or death of the person on whose account the claim is made originated in the service and in the line of duty. And if such evidence is deemed satisfactory by the officer to whom it may be submitted he shall cause a record of the fact so proved to be made, and a copy of the same to be transmitted to the Commissioner of Pensions; and the bar to the prosecution of the claim shall thereby be removed," be and the same is hereby repealed.

Section 4. No claim agent or other shall be entitled to receive any compensation for his service on making application for arrears of pension.

Section 5. That all acts or portions of acts, so far as they may conflict with the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

How to Proceed.

The commissioner of pensions is evidently determined to lose no time in securing to persons entitled to its benefits their rights under the bill granting arrearages of pensions which has just become a law. To this end he has just issued the following circular letter:

Persons who are entitled to arrears of pension, under the act granting arrears approved January 25, 1879, and whose pensions were granted previous to that date, will not require the assistance of a claim agent in obtaining the amount due them. All correspondence in relation to any claim for such arrears will be with the person entitled, and no claim agent will be recognized in such claim.

A letter addressed to the commissioner of pensions, signed by the person who was in receipt of the pensions at the date aforesaid, and two witnesses, in the presence of a magistrate, will be the only application required, and upon which the rights of all parties concerned will be adjusted.

The *Pension Certificates* should not be should not be sent to this office, but it *must* be exhibited to the magistrate.

The letter should be in the following or equivalent form:

"*To the Commissioner of Pensions:*

I, ——, a pensioner, under pension certificate No. ——, hereby apply for the arrears due me, under the act granting errears of pensions, approved January 25, 1879. My post office address is—here insert the name of the postoffice, and if the claimant resides in a city, the name and number of the street and residence must also be given.]

Two witnesses. Name of claimant.

STATE OF ——, COUNTY OF ——, *ss:*

Signed in my presence, by ——, who is known to me to be the person he describes himself to be, and at the same time he exhibited to me his pension certificate, which is numbered—

Magistrate's signature."

REV. DR. GANS TURNS CATHOLIC.—

We learn from the Baltimore *Sun* that Rev. Dr. D. Gans, late pastor of the Third Reformed church of that city, has abandoned the Reformed faith and is about to enter the Catholic church. Dr. Gans is a graduate of Marshall college at Lancaster, and is very well known among the graduates of the college and throughout the Reformed church. Being a married man he cannot go into orders in the Catholic church. Dr. Gans has heretofore had charge of pastorates in Perry county, at Harrisburg, and Norristown.

Mr. Edison claims to have produced the highest temperature that has ever been produced by artificial means. He says: "I concentrated the electricity from a thirteen-horse power machine into the space of half an inch by inclosing carbon points in a block of lime. Pieces of iridium, one of the hardest metals to melt, dropped into the flames, volatilized immediately with an explosion. A small screw-driver passed across the flame would be cut in two, the part touched by the heat melting instantly. Even parts of the lime crucible fused under the intense heat, and the light from it was so glaring that it painfully affected my eyes."

——AMUSEMENTS.—Theatre goers and all such as keep late hours are very liable to contract a severe cough or cold. A safe and reliable cure is Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. The price is only 25 cents.

Lebanon, Feb. 12.—Israel Brandt, Henry Wise, Josiah Hummel, and George Zeckman, charged with being accessories to the murder of Joseph Raber, whose body was found in a shallow stream in December last, were taken before Judge Henderson to-day on a writ of habeas corpus. A number of witnesses were examined and testified that all of the accused persons held policies on Raber's life, and that they held frequent meetings and conspired to cause his death and get the insurance money. The prisoners were remanded to the custody of the Sheriff to answer the charge at court.

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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.
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