The Centre Reporter.

FRED. KURTZ.....EDITOR

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CENTRE HALL, Pa., Apr. 3, 1879.

The delectable Lewistown Gazette is haunted by rebels since the democrats have captured the two houses of congress. Oh Moseby!

Nearly all the radical organs are in spasms about the rebs since the 4th of March. The people are not so much frightened about the rebs as they were over the robs under the rads.

The stationery steal which the REPORTER referred to several weeks ago among a dozen other steals about our state capital, is to be investigated. If it is fairly investigated we predict there will be a big stink. But the other steals should also be looked up—we pointed out a score of them in the REPORTER week before last. Let every stall in the stable be examined.

The auditor general's report shows that the cost of stationery for the two houses of the legislature in 1875 amounted to $13,220 55; in 1876 it was $23,140 08; in 1877 it reached $25,206.91, and in 1878 it ran up to $35,599 71. Many members declare that it was impossible for the two houses to have used the stationery thus paid for by the state, and there are intimations that the report of the committee will be startling to the fleeced tax-payers of the state.

We repeat what we said three weeks ago—$3000 will pay for all the stationery for the two houses.

At last the agony over the Berlin mission has ended. On 26 Mr. Hayes sent the nomination of Andrew D White, of New York, to the senate, as minister to Berlin. This is a dark horse nomination; there was such an earnest contest among the different aspirants, that they were all thrown aside and a new man taken.

The Detroit river is to be tunneled the contract price is $1,500,000. It will extend from Stony island to Anderson, out a distance of 3,700 feet, with double arches for a double track eighteen feet high and fifteen feet wide.

And now they claim to have Charley Ross in Snyder county, in the person of a stray boy who came in possession of Mr. John Usk, sr.

Whenever Yocum don't vote with the greenbackers, and its not often he does, he tumbles over to the republicans to give them a lift—always ready when they need him. Those democrats who voted for him can now balance their sheets and see what they have. With Curtin there, and that will be seon, we will have a member who will be of some account, both to the country and the democracy. Gov. Curtin's case is a strong and clear one, and if congress does not adjourn too soon it will no doubt be decided in his favor at the present extra session.

The republicans say it is revolution to tack the repeal of the radical election laws on an appropriation bill. As that is the way the radicals managed to pass these laws, we say it is just as fair to repeal them in the manner in which they were enacted in 1872. If that is revolution, we favor it.

The late Teller (Blaine) committee has been reformed by the democrats of the senate and will hereafter be known as the Wallace committee, from Senator Wallace being the chairman. Mr. Wallace will now be placed in a position to unearth some things regarding the presidential steal which the Teller committee would rather have covered up or whitewashed. If there is any balm in Gilead Mr. Wallace will know how to get at it, he was on the minority in the Teller committee which did not allow him much scope, and his present position will enable him to catch up and do those things which were left undone.

The action of the joint democratic caucus, at Washington, on 26 ult., will meet a hearty response from every democrat and can not be found fault with by any fairminded republican. The proposition of the joint committee to repeal the jurors' test oath, the authorization of troops at the polls and to modify the supervisors' act so as to abolish the deputy marshals and to retain two supervisors at each poll, with the recommendation that repealing clauses be inserted in the several appropriation bills, was adopted. A substitute was offered by Emory Speer, of Georgia, which proposed that the repealing bills recommended by the joint committee should be passed as separate and independent measures. There was a lengthy discussion of the whole subject, Senator Bayard advocating the adoption of Mr. Speer's substitute, while Senators Voorhees and Lamar and others supported the proposition of the joint committee. The speeches were of a conservative character and all favored a careful protection of the ballot while earnes ly insisting upon the repeal of laws under which the constitutional rights of voters have been openly and repeatedly violated.

[The Tribune.]

"If the Union soldiers while fighting to put down the rebellion could have foreseen that in 1879 there would be nineteen ex-Confederate officers in the Senate of the United States and only four men who risked their lives for the old flag, they would have been almost excusable if they had grounded arms and refused to fight for a country destined so soon to honor its betrayers more than its defenders. Yet this is what it has come to."

To which the World makes the following response:

Very good. Now let the Tribune tell us whether the reason why the loyal States have sent but four Union soldiers to the Senate is—

I. That very few leading Republicans "went out and risked their lives for the old flag;" or.

II. That the Republicans don't care to waste Senatorships on the men who "went out and risked their lives for the old flag"?

It is quite immaterial to us which explanation our contemporary offers; meanwhile we desire Messrs. Platt, Hamlin, Blaine, Dawes, Hoar, Chandler, Conkling and all the other "war-horses" who are now saving the Union over again to understand on the Tribune's authority that they did not go out and risk their lives for the old flag, and that their presence in Congress is an outrage upon all who did this.

A daughter of Gov. Hubbard of Connecticut, the other day eloped with her father's coachman and got married. The governor is much distressed thereat—the daughter was his favorite and youngest. The coachman bore a good reputation.

THEY DIED HARD.

The rads of the U. S. Senate did—on the 4 of March. They enjoyed the fat things of the land uninterruptedly for 18 years. Like the hardened sinner, who enjoyed all the pleasures of the world without the fear of the judgement before him, when the hour to die comes his eyes have a longing look for to stay and he does not wish to depart; like Lot's wife these fellows prefer brimstone and Gomarah.

When the democrats of the senate made a move to put democrats into the senate offices, last week, instead of republicans, a wail of agony and distress went up from Conkling, Edmunds, Hoar and the rest, and they begged to have the half dozen republican senate officials retained and that no change be made. Wallace and Beck and the other democratic leaders said they could not see it and intended to make the old fellows walk and put their own friends into the places. Where did the rads spare a democrat when they could put one out? They now hold one hundred thousand offices throughout the country, yet stand up in the senate like cry-babies and ask the democrats not to put out the half dozen radicals that have been there so long "for years!"

If there is any thing these radical senators might with some propriety plead for it is that the fellows put out be not prosecuted and put into the penitentiary for plundering.

They die hard—but they must go—yes, they did go, and are out. Even if the democrats were not in power, we would say there should be a change, and a new set of republicans be put in instead of keeping one set at the crib for 18 to 20 years. We never knew of such impudence as that displayed by the republican senators when they made their howling protest against having their pets put out of the senate offices and democrats put in.

Such unselfish patriotism like that of Conkling, Edmunds and Hoar, is too high to give vent to in the senate. Let them wait until the 4th of July, then get upon the top-most rail of the fence and whistle Yankee Doodle.

DEPUTY MARSHAL PETS.

What kind of a machine the one is which the radicals invented to assist them at the elections, will be plainly seen from the evidence of Marshal Kerns, before the Wallace committee the other day:

James N. Kerns testified he had been United States marshal of the eastern district of Pennsylvania for seven years; the mayor of Philadelphia, who is a republican, appoints the members of the police force of that city; there are from 1,000 to 1,200 policemen on the active list; they are republicans; there are 686 voting precincts or divisions in the city; should judge that in about two thirds of these divisions the election officers in November, 1878, were republicans; witness appointed 773 deputy marshals for that election; the excess over 686 is explained by the fact that a second deputy was in some cases appointed by request of citizens; not more than two were appointed to any one poll, 36 arrests were made by his officers, some on election day, of which most were on view, others afterwards on warrants of the courts; three of these have been tried and two convicted and others are awaiting trial. The total amount of money expended by witness, as claimed by him from the general government on account of the November election, was about $7,600. Deputies received $10 for two days' service. On Monday they received instructions, their commissions, etc., and the next day was election day.

Had 773 deputies in Philadelphia, on election day, at $10 per day, to arrest 37 voters, democrats, shows up the thing nicely. Now this is one of the infamous laws the democrats intend to repeal. What honest republican desires such an infamous statute to remain on the books?

The Vice President laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury in reply to the resolution requesting him to furnish a statement of the amounts paid to supervisors of elections for 1876 and 1878 in excess of fees in New York, Philadelphia and Cincinnati. The amounts claimed he says are: New York, Northern District, $11,578 80; New York, Eastern District, $15,969 53; New Jersey, $7,324 83; Pennsylvania, Eastern District $5,830,50. There was paid to chief supervisors in 1876, $59,383, and in 1878 $5,108, and to the other supervisors in 1876, $110,914, and in 1878, $110,989. The amount expended in Louisiana in those years was $13,491; Massachusetts $9,573; New Jersey, $10,236; New York $145,097; Cincinnati, O., $1 610; Pennsylvania, Eastern District, $58,289; Western District, $5,290; Illinois, $10,120.

Read the facts which the Wallace committee has already proven, and then say whether the infamous deputy marshal business should be continued.

Estimates of the wheat and fruit crops from nearly every county in Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky indicate that the wheat crop will be bounteous, while there is a poor prospect for peaches and apples.

Senator Wallace has arrived in Washington from Philadelphia and expresses much satisfaction at the result of the investigation in Philadelphia. He says the committee are only on the threshold of great frauds.

The woman suffrage measure was defeated in the Massachusetts House of Representatives by a vote of 85 to 82.

The Tyrone Herald of 27 ult., says over five hundred emigrants, from different sections of this State, passed through that place on Tuesday evening, on their way to Kansas. Among them are about one hundred and seventy-five Dunkards, or German Baptists. They had with them a Bishop and a full organization.

Hugging sociables are popular in some rural parts of New Jersey. The prices charged are given for benevolent purposes. It costs ten cents to hug a girl between fifteen and twenty, but you have to pay twenty-five cents for a young widow, five cents for a girl between twenty and thirty, and a dollar for hugging a married lady.

The Williamsport Bulletin which in 1876 was strongly anti-Grant and anti-third term, has wheeled around and booms for Grant and a third term. It may have been taken with a longing for the fat flesh pots under Grantism.

At the Chamber of Commerce in Pittsburg on 24, Captain John F. Dravo made a speech bitterly denouncing the Philadelphia merchants who signed the remonstrances against the riot bill, and urging Pittsburgers to withdraw their patronage from all such merchants. Major William Frew argued that the Philadelphians should not be reproached for guarding their own interests. Postmaster Anderson followed in the same strain as Dravo.

A Boston firm which has been dealing in hides, has failed with $160,000 liabilities. We suppose they are hide bound.

A question for debating societies: Which is the worst, Simon or the widow?

A Massachusetts saving's bank treasurer has embezzled ninety thousand dollars, doing it all in three years time.

Gen. Sherman thinks there is no prospect for an Indian war.

The American Biole revision committee held their regular monthly meeting for March in New York on the 27th, 28th and 29th. The old testament committee finished the second revision of the Acts of the Apostles.

The Oliver Cameron case, it was thought, would get to the jury on Tuesday, 1st.

WHAT WE BUY AND SELL.

Although we buy a great many articles from foreigners, and sell a great many articles to them, there are comparatively few articles of import of very great value compared with the value of some of the great staples of American agricultural production we export. The values of the principal articles of import during the last calendar year were, in round numbers, as follows:

Coffee.	$ 49,800,000
Gold and Silver.	28,800,000
Hides and skins.	16,400,000
Tea.	15,200,000
Raw silk.	6,900,000
Breadstuffs.	10,000,000
Manufactures of cotton.	19,000,000
Fish.	5,500,000
Flax, and manufactures of.	15,400,000
Fruits and nuts.	10,000,000
Iron and steel.	8,700,000
Leather and leather goods.	7,000,000
Silk goods.	21,300,000
Sugars.	77,300,000
Tin.	9,000,000
Tobacco and cigars.	6,100,000
Wines.	5,600,000
Wool and woolens.	28,800,000
Total.	$341,800,000

The total value of imports for the year was $460,680,326. About three-fourth in value, therefore, of all our imports consisted of the eighteen articles and classes of articles enumerated. No other article or class of articles reached $5,000,000 in value, and many of them were valued below half a million each. It will be observed that the largest item is sugar, the most of which we import from Cuba. Our export trade to Cuba is comparatively small. Next in importance is coffee, the greater part of which we obtain from Brazil, with which country also our export trade is small.

Our principal domestic exports during the same year were, in round numbers, as follows, all articles and classes of articles below $5,000,000 in value being omitted:

Living animals.	$ 10,000,000
Bread and breadstuffs.	206,700,000
Raw cotton.	184,700,000
Manufactured cotton.	10,600,000
Gold and silver.	19,500,000
Iron and steel.	13,200,000
Leather and leather goods.	8,200,000
Mineral oils.	41,000,000
Other oils.	5,300,000
Provisions.	125,600,000
Tallow.	7,200,000
Tobacco, and manufactures of.	32,200,000
Wood, and manufactures of.	15,900,000
Total.	$680,100,000

The total value of domestic exports for the year was $718,618,628. Hence it will be seen that nearly seven-eighths in value of our domestic exports consisted of the thirteen articles and classes of articles enumerated. It will also be seen that the great bulk of our exports consists of agricultural products and mineral oils, the total of these articles exceeding $600,000,000, and that a comparatively insignificant part consists of articles far advanced by process of manufacture. Although our manufactures are of superior quality, and amount in value to at least three thousand millions of dollars annually, we export a ridiculously small proportion of the grand total. With the exception of cotton goods and manufactures of iron and steel, we export no kind of manufactured articles last year to the value of five million dollars. Even of cotton goods we did not export as much as we did in 1860. We could sell agricultural implements, sewing machines, cotton, woolen and iron manufactures, and many other articles of manufacture, in competition with foreign productions if our manufacturers had the wisdom to remove some of the obstructions they have laid upon themselves in the name of protection.

Last year we imported and re-exported foreign products to the value of $21,100,000. Most of the re-export items were of small value. The principal of them were, in round numbers, as follows: Coffee, $2,700,000; gold and silver coin and bullion, $7,300,000, of which $6,700,000 was foreign coin; tea, $700,000; breadstuffs, $2,300,000; wool and woolens $1,100,000. These five items amount to $14,100,000, or about two-thirds of the whole. No other item reached half a million, and the most of them were below $100,000. The re-export trade of Great Britain vastly exceeds our own. This is especially true with respect to tea, coffee, sugar, silks, spices and gold and silver. Fifty years hence it will probably be different. America may then have the great merchant marine of the world, and an American city may be the world's clearing-house.

"THOSE BRIGADIERS"

If the Union soldiers while fighting to put down the rebellion could have foreseen that in 1879 there would be nineteen ex Confederate officers in the Senate of the United States and only four men who risked their lives for the old flag, they would have been almost excusable if they had grounded arms and refused to fight for a country destined so soon to honor its betrayers more than its defenders.—N. Y. Tribune.

The reason why such a large number of the Southern representatives in Congress happen to have been Confederate soldiers is that during the war of the rebellion, the brains and culture of the South went to the front to fight. However mistaken their cause, they were willing to show their devotion to it by risking their lives for it. Their soldiers represented such a large and, by all odds, such a respectable portion of their community, that in the selection of representatives they must need be confined largely to ex-Confederate soldiers. In the North it is quite different. Many of the loudest mouthed loyalists had no taste for fighting. They were and ever since have been vigorous in their assertions of patriotism, but they snuffed the battle from afar. Mr. Blaine, for instance, rather than prove his faith by his works, sent a substitute who got into the Provost Marshal's office and from there was promoted to the penitentiary. The Camerons about that time were more interested in getting army contracts for themselves and their friends than setting squadrons in the field. Mr. Conkling's beautiful figure was, we believe, never exposed as a target for rebel bullets. Zach Chandler has told us only how his back was turned to the enemy. Dawes and Hoar were both in the prime of life when the war broke out, but neither ever buckled on the sword. And so of the rest of them. Had they been as brave and honest for their professed convictions as their Southern colleagues, the roll call of Union Generals would find more to answer to it.—Lancaster Intelligencer.

Page 348 of volume 17 of the United States Statutes at Large exhibits an act "in relation to sundry civil expenses and other purposes," and commonly called an appropriation act, inserted in the body of which are several important amendments to then existing statutes concerning the employment of supervisors and deputy marshals at elections. That was in 1872, when the Republicans found it convenient to insert in an appropriation bill a recognition and extension of arbitrary arrests on election day. When, in 1879, the Democrats seek to repeal those amendments of 1872 and the laws upon which these were based, and find it convenient to insert this repeal in another appropriation bill, the Democrats are told by their opponents in Congress and in the press that this design is revolutionary. But why more revolutionary in 1879 than in 1872? Why more revolutionary in the repeal than in the enactment?

A bill is now before the Illinois Legislature, and will probably become a law for the protection of bank depositors. It provides, among other things, that a bank officer receiving a deposit and knowing the bank to be insolvent or on the verge of suspension at the time shall be guilty of fraud, and fined double the amount of the deposit or imprisoned in the penitentiary. It also proposes to forbid the loaning of deposits or trust funds of a savings bank to its officers without the consent of depositors and in a general way aims at making it a crime punishable the same as any other form of theft, for bank officers to take what does not belong to them. There is no doubt of the necessity of some such restrictions as these in Illinois, as well as in every other State where they do not at present exist.

The Belmont oil works in Philadelphia were burned on Monday. Loss, $100,000.

The state legislature sat its ordinary time now and nothing at all done.

A few nights ago an attempt was made to wreck a train on the Penn'a railroad, six miles this side of Harrisburg, by placing rocks on the track. The rocks were however thrown off by being struck by a passenger train. Hanging is too good for the guilty ones.

Deputy United States Marshall Covington who has been in the mountains of eastern Kentucky during the past two weeks, telegraphs that he has captured fourteen moonshiners and destroyed a number of illicit stills.

It was said in well informed quarters that there was not much reason to doubt now that the appropriation bills, with the political features attached, would become laws either with or without the signature of the President; that there was a strong probability that if he could not bring himself to the point of affixing his signature to the bills he would permit them to become laws by allowing the constitutional limit of ten days to expire without returning them. These views are only matters of opinion, but they are received with confidence, and so strong has the impression taken hold of the stalwart Republicans that the President is "shaky" that they go up to the White House in troops every day to expostulate with him and stiffen him up.

In Chester, Pa., a man fell dead while taking a drink of liquor.

THE WALLACE COMMITTEE.

The Congressional Sub-Committee in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, March 28.—This morning at half past 9 o'clock, the sub committee of five of the Wallace-Teller senatorial investigating committee, appointed to take testimony in regard to the late November election in this city, held its first session at room No. 42, at the Girard house. The committee consists of Senators Wallace, of Pennsylvania; Hear, of Massachusetts; Garland, of Arkansas; McDonald, of Indiana and Cameron, of Wisconsin, all of whom arrived late last night.

The first witness called was R. C. Howell, residing No. 933 Franklin street, Second division of the Twentieth ward. He testified that the marshal in his division was Charles Oliphant, who was drunk on the day of the election and insulted democratic voters. A. M. Hackenburg desired to vote, when Oliphant said: "I'll take you anyhow." His vote had not been challenged and citizens succeeded in getting him away. The deputy marshal held the republican window book through the day. The division has always been a peaceful one, and there was no need of any marshal there whatever.

John Trainor, of the Second division, Twenty-ninth ward, was then called. Chas. Herr was the United States marshal on election day at the division; his character was very bad, and about a year ago he had been arrested for obtaining money by false pretenses; a Mr. Emery came up to vote, when Herr said he had no right to vote, and squared off as if to fight; Mr. Emory became frightened and went down to the corner, and the marshal after him; in the afternoon learned that Emory had been arrested, and then went to court and got a writ of *habeas corpus*; took him out of the station house, but he got his vote without the writ; Herr was soliciting republican votes; he had a badge under his coat.

Frank M. Hutchinson, of the Eighth division, Fifth ward, testified that Arthur Vance was one of the marshals in his division; when he went to vote he was challenged; his name was not upon the list; his voucher proceeded to testify that he was a resident of the ward, when Vance shouted from a small room, "If that man votes I'll arrest him." The judge decided that the witness was qualified to vote and did vote, when Vance arrested him, on the ground that he was a delinquent poll tax payer of the Twentieth ward. On approaching the poll he was asked if he would vote for Petroff; he asked for a democratic ticket. When he was arrested he told the marshal that as sure as he was imprisoned he would have the marshal arrested for false imprisonment; was taken to the United States district attorney's office, when Vance remarked that he did not want to give any trouble, and the witness replied he knew he was right and asked no favors. He was then taken before the marshal, who admitted him in his own recognizance to appear the next day. He appeared, but his case was not called, and he has not since been called. Since then Marshal Vance met him and said he had acted too hastily. Some one had told him that he was from the Twentieth ward, and he had not seen his tax receipt.

Michael M'Ginnis, a resident of Apple Tree alley, the Sixth division Sixth ward, was called and testified that John Homeyard and Arthur Mute were the United States marshals at that election division. They walked about and did not do much. The policemen kept near the polls; during the morning Homeyard threatened to pull a Mr Hyde in. He also pulled out a black jack and threatened a democratic friend that the witness had brought to vote. A democrat came to M'Ginnis and said that a man who wanted to vote had been brought from Race street wharf, and he called on the deputy marshal to arrest him, but Homeyard refused, saying: "You've got a badge on, arrest him your self," the policemen stood within two feet of the polls and said they did not care for the laws.

Charles Miller, detective, employed by the city, testified to the reputations borne by some of the deputy marshals in question. Philip Maddox, he said, was convicted of highway robbery and had only been out of prison about a year. Frank M'Namee was a desperate character, who had been convicted of having stolen goods in his possession. Albert Lenore he knew to be a bad man. Daniel Redding was a notorious character who had been tried in 1869, but not convicted on account of having "so many good swearers." Rodney S. Springfield was tried for killing a man. Michael Slaven was a repeater and thief and Wm. Glenn was "pretty rough around elections."

Charles I. Murray, of the Twenty third ward, was at the polls on election day and saw the police blocking the window and preventing legal voters from voting.

SALE OF MORTGAGED PROPERTIES.

Among a number of very important decisions made by the Supreme Court recently, was one of vital importance to most owners of real estate. Under existing rulings and practice holders of properties purchased and sold "under and subject" to a mortgage have been held personally liable for the difference between the face of the mortgage and the proceeds of the sale of the property, in case it has depreciated below the amount of the mortgage. Divested of its technicalities, an elaborate opinion delivered by the Supreme Court, on Monday, reverses the rulings of the lower courts and a long existing practice, and makes the holder of the mortgage dependent wholly upon the property itself for his satisfaction, unless the owner has expressly promised to be liable for any deficiency. If the property fall in value below the amount of the mortgage there is no claim on the owner beyond what is satisfied by the sale of the property itself. This ruling settles a principle of great importance to all owners of real estate upon which there is any mortgage.—*Altoona Call.*

WHAT IS DIABETES?

Doctors differ as to what is diabetes, but it is conceded by those who have been troubled with kidney disorder and liver complaint that Kidney Wort is the best remedy. In constipation piles and painful stools it both relieves and cures.

The Creek Indians of Manitoba threaten a general war of extermination against the whites.

ASSASSINATING A JUDGE.

How Thomas Buford Went Gunning for a Member of the Kentucky Court of Appeals.

Frankfort, Ky., March 26.—A disappointed litigant angry at a judicial decision went out gunning for the Judges of the Court of Appeals and succeeded in assassinating one of them, Judge John M. Elliott, in front of the Capitol Hotel, of this city. Colonel Thomas Buford, of Henry County, has for some time had a case of much importance to him pending in the Court of Appeals, and the case was decided recently by the Court adversely to Buford, and Judge Elliott delivered the opinion. At 1 o'clock the Court adjourned and the Judges went to the Capitol Hotel to dine. Chief Justice Pryor arrived at the hotel the first of any of his colleagues and spoke to Buford, who was sitting on the porch and at that time unarmed. In a very little while Judges Elliott and Hines followed the Chief Justice. In the mean time Buford had left his seat and had procured a double barrelled shot gun, and with a game-bag over his shoulder he looked as though he was starting on an innocent gunning expedition. Judge Elliott met him at the foot of the massive stone steps of the hotel and remarked pleasantly to the discomfited suitor:

"It is a fine day for sniping."

"Yes," replied Buford. "Won't you come take a drink?"

This invitation Judge Elliott politely declined and bowing to Judge Hines, who was going elsewhere, turned and started up the steps of the hotel. Before he had half reached the top Buford deliberately levelled his gun at Judge Elliott and, firing, the load passed through the left side of the Judge and lodged in his heart. The gun being loaded with buckshot of course the Judge fell dead. Buford placed his hat under the head of his victim and said:

"Now die like a man."

The assassin was immediately taken in custody and the dead Judge's body was carried into the hotel, where the other Judges and his numerous friends gathered around it. When brought before Esquire Gwynn, Buford passionately kissed the barrels of his gun which he had taken from the hands of a bystander. In the jail he said, "I intended the other load for Judge Pryor, but changed my mind." The excitement here is beyond all precedent and we are well accustomed to it at that. Threats of lynching have been made but nothing has been done up to 11 o'clock. The suit was brought some years ago in Henry County to enforce a heavy lien on Buford's farm. Judge Pryor, now Chief Justice, was Circuit Judge of that county at the time and decided the case against Buford. The decision meant his utter impoverishment.

A FIENDISH CRIME.

A Negro Taken from Jail, Lynched, and His Body Burned.

Kansas City, Mo., March 26 1879.—This evening a fearful affair took place at Fort Scott, Kansas. Early in the day Gus Howard, the negro who outraged a twelve-year-old child on Monday, was caught and smuggled into jail. A mob of 1,000 persons surrounded the building, and by dark it numbered 8,000. Shortly after seven o'clock a rush was made with an improvised battering ram at the jail door, which was smashed in. The jailer was overpowered and Howard dragged out by the howling mob with a rope around his neck. He was a powerful negro, and on the way to the public square held the rope in his teeth most of the time, and fought and struggled desperately.

Arriving at the market square, he was hauled to a lamppost and pulled up writhing, swearing and praying, and held until he was dead. A monster bonfire was then kindled, the body hurled upon it and burned until nothing remained, the mob howling about and putting fargots to the fire like demons. The scene was horrible, and, occurring after dark, was terribly real and weird.

A MURDERER CRAVES DEATH TO ESCAPE THE CONSTANT VISION OF HIS VICTIM

Nashville, Tenn., March 27, 1879.—Knox Martin, the negro murderer of John Wettemmier and wife, still insists that he wants to be hung, and that he prefers death to another year of remorse in a prison cell. He says that he sees the ghastly, bloody victims in his dreams; their crushed faces, the woman's broken neck, her appealing, beseeching piteous look as she awoke to raise her feeble arm to ward off the blow that struck her dead; the sleeping children, left in the blood of their parents—everything hourly recurs so vividly to his mind that it is intolerable, and he courts death. He embraced the Catholic faith to-day. Father Vesil administering the rite of baptism in the presence of two Sisters of Mercy. An attempt to be made by physicians to resuscitate Martin after he is cut down lends additional interest to the proposed execution.

OLIVER CAMERON.

Washington, March 29.—Mrs. Oliver was early in attendance. She gave signs of being much indisposed, the ailment arising principally from a cold contracted while sitting in the poorly ventilated court room. It was rumored about the court house that in the event that Mrs. Oliver did not obtain a verdict she would have the testimony and letters in the trial printed in book form, and that she would canvass the state of Pennsylvania for its sale.

The question of Mr. Riddle's testimony was the first question discussed, and the greater portion of the morning was consumed in citing authorities pro and con regarding the propriety of its going to the jury. Eventually when General Butler, after consulting with his associate, moved a non suit the crowd in the court were taken by surprise, although it was whispered yesterday that an effort would be made to-day to throw the case out of court. But this mode of accomplishing that end was not expected. Mr. Peters read the twentieth rule of the court, requiring that this plea should have been put in the original defense.

The claim for a non-suit on the grounds of the Riddle receipts making little impression on the judge, General Butler adopted another line of argument and contended that Mrs. Oliver had no right to sue for breach of promise of marriage, as she was at the time a married woman, according to the laws of Kentucky, whereupon the judge said: "If a senator, after a full knowledge of her debauchery, consented to marry her there is no constitutional law against his doing so. (Laughter.) If the dish is served to a court of justice it has to be partaken of. There was no distinction; filth and everything else had to be taken in. I overrule the motion. I am not afraid they are going to run away with justice when I have the reins. Adjourn the court. (Laughter.)

PERSIA.

A Disastrous Earthquake.

London, March 24.—The *Times* reports that there were shocks of an earthquake in Northern Persia during Saturday and Sunday. Minach was much damaged and the adjacent villages of Tark and Mannan totally destroyed. Out of eleven hundred inhabitants only a few escaped death.

A SHORT STORY

Kidney-Wort is a slightly cathartic vegetable remedy for liver and kidney disorders, which it cures by the dissipation and expulsion of morbific agencies in the blood. For piles it is almost beneficent discovery. Children can use it.

--The jury in the Oliver rendered a verdict in favor of Cameron.

FROM DAKOTA.

FORT BUFORD, March 18, 1879.

EDITOR REPORTER:—At the risk of being uninteresting, your correspondent has concluded to give you a brief description of this place and surroundings, and perhaps after all it will possess a little interest for some of your many readers.

Well to commence, our village is situated on the Missouri river, about two miles from where the Yellow Stone river empties into it, and about its only use as far as I have been able to discover, is as a depot of supplies for the towns and posts on the more remote frontier. It is pleasantly situated on high table lands, and is uniformly healthy; chills, fever and such miasmatic diseases, except in a few instances being comparatively unknown.

The surrounding country within fifty miles of this place is table land, diversified with short hills and bluffs. The country generally is not fertile and does not produce like our Pennsylvania lands. The chief productions are potatoes and onions unless you except bull berries, a small acid fruit and great favorite with the natives of this country.

Speaking of the natives reminds me that I should give you some terrible story of the blood thirsty savages, but the good behavior of late forbids it.

There are very few white settlers here the many indian reservations upon which no one is allowed to settle being the cause (however there has been considerable talk of cutting down these reservations from their present dimensions to three miles square, in the event of which I expect to see at no distant day a large town in the vicinity), and what few white men are here are chiefly occupied as teamsters and wood-choppers for the Post Trader and the steamboats that ply this river in the summer. Wages range from $45 to $8 per month

Climate.—Well, the climate, I am sorry to say, is not exactly like that of Florida and when that polar wave struck us the other day and sunk the mercury down to 42° below zero, we could very easily have imagined ourselves on some polar expedition, without any great scratch of imagination either. The winter continues eight months, and summer the remainder of the year; but do not think it is not hot here, for I assure you it is, and the clouds of mosquitoes that swarm about every thing that has life would make you think you were in the swamps of the Carolinas instead of Dakota.

And now I believe I have given you the brief description promised, and will draw to a close. We have some nice little items of gossip here occasionally with which I will regale your readers at some future time. J. C. S.

FIVE PERSONS PERISH IN A BURNING HOTEL.

Claremont, N. H., March 29.—At one o'clock this morning the inmates of the Tremont house in this town were startled by an alarm of fire. Terror stricken men, woman and children rushed frantically through the blinding smoke, half asleep and completely bewildered by the sudden alarm and the frightful scene which met them as they emerged from their rooms. Men and women jumped to the yard below in a nude or partly dressed condition.

Anna Johnson, a chamber girl, whose room was on the third flour, tried to escape from the hall through the stairs, but found a solid wall of fire obstructing her passage. She ran back to her room, raised the window and hung out as far as possible without falling, and screamed frantically for assistance. She was soon enveloped in a huge cloud of smoke, which was occasionally lit up by flashes of flame as fire worked its way upward. Several efforts were made to rescue her but failed. There she remained until the wall fell in, and she became a charred mass amid the bursing ruins.

About the same time Mrs. S. A. Chase, a pastry cook in the establishment, Lydia Merrill, a table girl, and Charles Morgan, a guest of the house, went down with the tumbling walls, mingling their shrieks with the horrible din and crash which prevailed within and without.

In all five persons perished in the flames and others were injured.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, the Hon. Charles A. Mayer, President of the court of Common Pleas, of the 25th Judicial District consisting of the counties of Centre, Clinton and Clearfield, and the Honorable Samuel Frank, and the Honorable John Stevens, Associated Judges in Centre county, having issued their precept, bearing date the twelfth day of March, A. D., 1879, to me directed, for holding a court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Orphans' Court, and court of Common Pleas in Bellefonte, Pa., for the county of Centre, and to commence on the 4th Monday of April, being the 28th day of April 1879, and to continue two weeks.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen and Constables of the said county of Centre, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the Jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte, the 1st day of Apr in the year of our Lord, 1879, and in the 103 year of Independence of the United States.

JOHN SPANGLER, Sheriff

DR. OBERHOLTZER'S LINIMENT.
CAMPHOR MILK.

is now highly recommended and extensive y used for Rheumatism, Frosted Feet, Aches, Pains, Sores, Stings, Swellings, Sprains, etc. It is of the greatest value in curing Cuts, Galls, Sprains and swellings in horses.

It acts quickly and surely. It at once soothes and relieves the stiff joints, the lame muscles and the aching nerves. The money will be paid back to any one not satisfied with its effects. Price 25 cents, 5 bottles for $1.

Prepared only by Levi Oberholtzer, M. D.
Sold by J. D. Murray, Centre Hall.

The Phœnix Pectoral.

Has proved itself to be peculiarly adapted to old persons, consumptives and children. It breaks a cold. It stops a cough. It aids expectoration. It gives instant relief. It gives strength. It brings rest. It has made more cures than any other medicine. Thousands of the citizens of Eastern Pennsylvania have used it for years past and testify to the relief given and cures effected. Price 25 cents or 5 bottles for $1.

Prepared by Levi Oberholtzer, M. D.
Sold by J. D. Murray, Centre Hall.

GERMAN HORSE AND COW POWDER.

Keeps stock healthy and in good condition. It aids digestion and assimilation. It makes fat, muscles and milk. By using it a horse will do more work and cow give more milk and be in better spirits as a condition. It also keeps poultry healthy and increases the quantity of eggs. It is made by Dr. Levi Oberholtzer, at his mills, back of 131 N. Third street, Phila. It is sold by actual weight, at 10 cents per pound, by J. D. Murray (Centre Hall), and W. J. Thompson, Potters Mills, marr3ly

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron

Has never been known to fail in the cure of weakness attended with symptoms, indigestion, loss of memory, difficulty in breathing, weakness, horror of disease, weak, nervous trembling, dreadful horror of death, night sweats, cold feet, weakness, dimness of vision, languor, universal lassitude of the muscular system, enormous appetite, with dyspeptic symptoms, hot hands, flushing of the body, dryness of the skin, pallid countenance and eruptions on the face, purifying the blood, pain in the back, heaviness in the eyelids, frequent black spots flying before the eyes, with suffusion and loss of sight, want of attention, &c. Sold only in $1.00 bottles, or six bottles for $5.00. Ask for E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron, and take no other. Ask your druggist, and if he has it not, send to Proprietor, E. F. Kunkel, No. 259 North Ninth Street, 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, cramp, choking and suffocation, sallow complexion, circles around the eyes, swelling and pain in the stomach, restless sleep, 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. Kunkel, 259 N. Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Advice by mail, free; send three-cent stamp.

Mar 20 4t.

Camphor Milk cures headache and neuralgia.

Camphor Milk cures rheumatism and lame back.

Camphor Milk cures cuts, bruises and burns.

Camphor Milk cost 25 ct; 5 bottles $1. Sold by J. D. Murray, Centre Hall.

-Strawbridge & Clothier-

HAVE OPENED the SPRING SEASON FOR 1879,

with a magnificent stock, far surpassing all that they have ever before shown.

With several new departments added, and all the old departments enlarged and improved, we are now fully equipped for the business of the season, and with greatly increased facilities, propose to serve our patrons even better than before.

OUR MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT

has been strengthened and perfected, and it is believed that no such organization exists elsewhere in this country for the prompt and satisfactory service of distant customers.

Send for samples of whatever you may need, whether mentioned in the following partail price list or not.

The Silk Department

.....IS SHOWING 1,000 PIECES NEW GOODS.....

FANCY SILKS.		COLORED SILKS.		BLACK SILKS.
HAIR LINE STRIPES,	50c.	GOOD QUALITY,	75c.	GOOD QUALITY BLACK SILKS, at 65 70, 75 and 90c.
COLORED STRIPES,	50c.	FAILLE SILK, Extra Quality	90c	As a special inducement we offer one lot of the celebrated make of SAVOIE ET CIE, LYONS, at $1 00.
BLACK STRIPES,	50c	20 INCHES WIDE,	$1 00.	
STRIPED SILKS,	55c.	21 INCHES WIDE,	$1.25.	
IN CHECKS,	58c.	IN