The Centre Reporter.

FRED. KURTZ.....EDITOR.

CENTRE HALL, Pa., Apr. 17, 1879.

A number of representative colored men in Boston held a meeting a few days ago to consider plans furthering negro exodus from the South. A committee was appointed to call a mass meeting in Faneuil Hall at an early day and arrange for means to transport as many as may be desirous of leaving for new homes in the West.

As too many are going west already had they not better invite some of the colored eliment up to Massachusetts.

John Appel of Madison, Ind., began on Tuesday the job of drinking 1,000 glasses of beer in 1,000 consecutive hours.

We have undertaken a bigger job than that—we have concluded to take 3000 big, hearty meals, in one third the number of consecutive days.

According to the *Reporter* there is a "Pole-cat City" in Centre county. Did it give Curtin a big majority?—*Lewistown Gazette*, rad.

From the big stink that attaches to Yocum's "majority" we judge all the skunks joined the Gazette man and voted for Seth.

Mr. Bell, a Republican was admitted into the Senate last week, after a question which was at least plausible had been raised against his admission, and he was admitted by the help of Democratic votes. We repeat our liberal offer of a small reward for the discovery of a Republican precedent for this most "revolutionary" proceeding.

Senator Matt Carpenter made a speech against the claim of Bell of New Hampshire to a seat in the Senate. Blaine twitted him about going over to the Democrats, when Carpenter turned to the Record of the last session, showing that when the bill authorizing the existing Legislature of New Hampshire to elect a Senator was under discussion Mr. Blaine and other Republican Senators maintained that in case of no election by the Legislature the Governor of the State would have no authority to appoint pending the meeting of the new Legislature. That settled the plumed knight for the day.

Nine of the Democrats voted with the Republicans in favor of Mr. Bell, and two of the Republicans and Senator David Davis voting with the Democrats against him.

They are having a big dog show in New York, just now. Nearly one thousand canines are on exhibition—big dogs, middle sized dogs, little dogs, good dogs, bad dogs, black, white, and spotted dogs, dogs with long and dogs with short tails, dogs, dogs, dogs, dogged dogs and every other kind of dogs.

Prof. Wise, the aeronaut, believes the North pole to be an archepelago and a delightful region, and has confidence that it can be reached in a balloon, and that for one he would be ready for the undertaking.

The negro exodus to Kansas still continues. One town in Kansas, Wyandatte, with a population of 5000 has 700 of the negro emigrants camped within its limits and who are dependent upon that small population for their subsistance. In other portions of the state the situation is similar.

The negroes behave themselves well, but are mostly destitute, and they are willing to work as farm hands.

A correspondent writes from Wyandotte that the resident colored people regarded the newcomers with a great deal of jealousy at first and plied them with all manner of discouraging stories, but as soon as it was learned that they did not intend to remain in the towns, but desired employment as farm hands there was a marked change in the conduct of the colored residents. They are ready to welcome any number of immigrants of any color for agricultural purposes, but, as "a gentleman of color" stated yesterday, they "don't want no crowd of igorant plantation negroes coming in here to split up the white-washing business."

The southern planters are getting uneasy over this departure of their field hands, who some how or other have got it into their heads that Kansas is their promised land where 40 acres and a harnessed mule awaits them, with a free railroad ride from St. Louis.

A writer from New Orleans says, after a careful inquiry into the cause of the negro exodus from Louisiana I am perfectly satisfied that low wages had nothing to do with the move. In the districts where it has occurred the field hands could always command from $10 to $12 a month, with quarters and steady work all the year round, and with very few exceptions indeed these wages have been received by the negroes.

Again:

In the parish of Tensas, where the late political disturbances were most rife, not one hundred negroes in the entire population have left. Besides, those who did go were all from the upper part of the parish, where no disturbances had occurred. In the lower part of the parish, where they had been very roughly handled, not a single negro took his departure. The largest emigration has taken place from the parish of Madison. This has always had a large negro population, which carried the last election by a republican majority of 1,800 votes. On one plantation in this parish, owned by a lady who has always bestowed upon her hands the kindest treatment—indeed, has ever allowed them unusual privileges—every single negro left.

One of our exchanges ask, What is the matter with General Garfield? Is he opposed to the renomination of General Grant? If not, why did he explode yesterday into an indictment of General Grant, Brother-in-law Corbin, Mr. Jay Gould and other truly loyal persons and thunder anathemas at the "gold "gambling which had locked up $100,000,000 from the business capital of the "country for fifteen years and converted "Wall street into a faro hell"? Does General Garfield desire to see the tale of the Black Friday reprinted as a campaign document?

A number of leading New York democrats held a conference a few days ago with a view of bringing out Horatio Seymour for Governor of that state. Mr. Seymour however positively declines to be a candidate for any office.

The legislature has now sat it's regular time, and we predict that it will sit 50 days over time—at $10 per day for each member. Nothing has been done so far.

Queen Victoria is out on a bender through France and Italy.

The New York Times makes a lengthy review of political affairs in every State of the Union, and reaches this conclusion:

Briefly stated, the result of our inquiries is that Grant is the candidate favored by an overwhelming majority of the Republican party, and that Tilden is the deliberate choice of a majority of the Democratic party sufficient to secure his nomination, while he would be more or less reluctantly accepted by the remainder of that party.

The Louisville Courier-Journal thinks the republicans pretend to be very much afraid lest the democrats should "block the wheels of government." The only blocking of that kind will be done by the Presidents if he carries out the foolish intention attributed to him by his friends and vetoes the appropriation bills, which provide grease for the wheels of government.

A HUGE RAILROAD PROJECT.

The bill introduced in the U. S. Senate on S, by Senator Kirkwood "to organize the National Railway Company of the United States, and for other purposes," proposes to appoint a "National Board of Commissioners of Inter-State Transportation," to consist [of] Samuel L. M. Barlow, of New York; George D. Rice, of Massachusetts; John A. Bower, of Pennsylvania; Isaac B. Hymer and J. M. Burdge, of Indiana; J. D. Felthousen and Josiah M. Smith, of Illinois; Horace Everett, of Iowa; C. C. Rainwater, of Missouri, and several other designated persons, with power to purchase, lease, consolidate, construct and operate a line of railway with two or more tracks from Boston, via New York, through New Jersey, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa to Council Bluffs and branch lines throughout the country in almost every direction. It is provided that the rates for transportation shall be fixed by a government commission, and the bill contains elaborate prohibitions of excessive charges, discriminations, "pooling," and combinations with other roads.

PRETTY JUDGES.

The Harrisburg Patriot says that on the first trial two of the judges of Gen. Fitz John Porter were Generals King and Rickets, who were themselves chiefly responsible for the Bull Run disaster. As the evidence shows, these two officers were ordered with their commands to prevent Longstreet from pushing through Thoroughfare Gap. But they abandoned their posts without orders and Gen. Longstreet succeeded in getting in front of Gen. Porter, who held him during a long Summer's day so that he could not go to the assistance of Stonewall Jackson, who was fighting with the main body of Pope's army. Upon this state of facts the advisory board was justified in declaring that Gen. Porter saved the Union army from disaster on the 20th of August, 1862. It seems monstrous at this day that such an outrage could have been perpetrated or permitted as the detail for a court martial of two officers of the meanest capacity, who were themselves guilty of gross disobedience and neglect, in order that they might put the burden of their offense upon an innocent soldier who was faithfully and ably discharging his duty. With Pope and M'Dowell as the principal witnesses against Porter, and with King and Ricketts for his judges, the trial was as foul a conspiracy as is recorded in military annals. The only defense of Secretary Stanton is that he was deceived by those who had the deepest interest in misrepesenting and traducing Porter that they might escape the consequences of their military incapacity. But the advisory board, consisting of Generals Schofield, Terry and Getty, has patiently unraveled the web of falsehood that was woven for the destruction of Gen. Porter. Had officers like these been on the court martial the great wrong would never have been committed. Justice will not be done to Gen. Porter until he is restored to rank as well as to full pay for all the time that he was put in unmerited disgrace. Even that will be far from compensating for all that he has suffered. If he had not been torn from his command there is no doubt that he would have reached the highest positions in the army and have performed the most valuable services to his country.

Herald special, April 8.—Last Friday Mr. Garfield, in the debate on the Army bill, said, in the relation to the political rider on it:—"You have a right, however unwise and indecent it may be as a matter of parliamentary practice, you have a perfect right to put this rider on this bill and pass it. When you send it to the Senate that body has a perfect right to pass it. It is your constitutional right and theirs to pass it, for the free consent of each body is the basis of the lawmaking power." In spite of this plain admission it is still confidently asserted in administration circles that the President means to veto the Army bill if it comes to him with the rider, and that he will base his veto not on objections to the nature of the rider but on the fact that it is placed there. It is asserted by persons who claim to be well informed that the President would sign the repeal of the test oaths and the troops at the polls if they came to him in independent bills, but that coming on appropriation bills he will veto them. There seems something so unreasonable even from the republican standpoint, in this that the report would deserve little credit did it not come from sources usually well informed.

Meantime Senator Bayard to-day took a step of a good deal of significance. It is well known that he was from the first opposed to placing these measures on the Appropriation bills, and resisted that policy vigorously in caucus. To day he introduced a separate bill repealing the two sections concerning test oaths, and in doing so said he did it in the interest of harmony and good feeling in the country and to evoke a like sentiment between parties in the two houses and prevent a useless and prolonged strife over unimportant details, which would be injurious to the country; and he hoped his offor would be accepted in that sense by the republican senators, and that, as the whole question of the test oaths repeal had been fully discussed in the Senate and agreed to by the republicans at the last session, he asked for immediate action upon his bill. To the general surprise Senator Edmunds objected and demanded that the bill be sent to the Judiciary Committee; that is to say, he and the republican Senators rejected this overture for a good understanding. This course, if persisted in, will place the responsibility of a prolonged and angry session clearly upon them. It recalls the fact that in the first days of the session they announced that they would oppose the introduction of these measures in separate bills, and yet when they were placed on the appropriation bills they accepted "revolution."

Lewisburg National Bank stock, par value $50, recently sold at public sale at $104 per share. Them National banks do pay.

The House adopted an amendment directing Secretary Sherman to issue the ten millions held in the Treasury for the redemption of the fractional currency, to meet the pension arrears.

The Savannah in 1819 was the *first* steamship to cross the Atlantic ocean.

If its big-amy for a man to have two wives, then it must be little-amy to have only one.

It is now reported that Gen. Grant is opposed to a third term.

It is reported by the friends of the fraudulent President, that he will veto the appropriation bills. That would throw the blame on him for any inconvenience that might be caused thereby. He can not veto the appropriation bills without being guilty of the most shameful inconsistency. Let him veto.

The Mormon Conference has closed its session in Salt Lake City. John Taylor was re-elected President of the Twelve Apostles and Trustee of the Church. Moses T. Logan was elected one of the Twelve Apostles to fill a vacancy. No President of the Church, to succeed Brigham Young, was elected.

There are all kinds of reasons afloat for the emigration of southern negroes to Kansas. The silliest among these is the one that some give that they are fleeing from the oppression of southern whites. The fact is there is as much of a Kansas fever among the northern whites as there is among the southern blacks.

Senator Bruce has said that the committee of which he is Chairman, appointed to investigate the affairs of the Freedmen's Bureau, would begin their labors as soon as Congress adjourned and push the investigation to a final issue. He says, emphatically, the people must know what has become of the missing millions.

The Centre Democrat is not willing to give Yokey much credit for his voting with the democrats on the army bills, and thinks he was not asked to do it.

A party of Indians attacked Sergeant Kennedy, late Signal Observer at Deadwood, D. T., and a private soldier named Bader of the Second Cavalry. The two men were eating lunch at Mizpah, forty-five miles from Fort Keogh, their destination, when fired upon. Bader was instantly killed and Kennedy badly wounded. The latter crawled into the brush and kept the Indians off with a six-shooter until assistance arrived. Bader was scalped. Kennedy will probably recover.

The best policy for England to adopt with regard to the Zulus, would be the get-awayo policy.

If the report should prove correct that Grant will not consent to run for a third term, what a damper it would put upon the 75,000 excursion that his pets, who fared so well under him, were trying to get up.

Since Paris opened her first horse butchery, 122,132 horses, 4,870 asses and 203 mules have been eaten there.

Resumption and reviving of trade: A farmer up the valley subscribed for the Reporter and paid for it three months in advance.

Bellefonte republicans don't care now whether Yokey gets the seat since he voted with democrats on the army bill. In their classic language, "they don't care a d——n." Neither do we, as its no dam-per for us.

And now we hear that a prominent suspender company has suspended. This sounds funny but its no joke, and sounds like the butcher who started business by hanging himself on his own hook.

The Lewistown Gazette, rad., is much in aches over the efforts that were made to prove frauds. As the Gazette has a fancy (over the left) for Yocum's vote on the army bill, suppose it proves that its greenback pet is sound on the goose.

Gen. Dick Taylor, one of the prominent southern generals, died on Saturday, in New York. He was the only only son of President Zachary Taylor.

Mrs. Hayes has ordered from Limoges, France, a new set of china for the White House.

The bill, of course will be sent to Uncle Sam.

There is a man in Washington with a scheme to elect a Republican President in 1880 by importing from the South enough negroes to carry the three States of New York, Ohio and Indiana. His name is "Col." Hooker of New York, and he is a brether in law of the late James Fisk. He intends to lay his plan before the leading Republicans in Congress, and hopes to have it adopted. He says a million dollars can be raised in New York in a single day for this purpose. He would go into the South and boldly advertise his scheme and get as many recruits as possible, and then ship them North, to be distributed by agents among the farmers in the States in which they are needed—100,000 to New York, 50,000 to Ohio and 15,000 to Indiana, will be sufficient, Colonel Hooker thinks, to turn the scale and give these three states over to the Republican party.

THE APPROPRIATIONS.—THE COMING DEBATE.

Washington, April 13.—The postponement of the debate in the Senate upon the political sections of the army bill until to-morrow will make that an interesting day at both ends of the Capitol. Senator Withers will make the first speech, and he will be followed on the Democratic side by Senator Wallace, who will in reality lead the debate and practically mark out the Democratic position. It seems to be generally admitted that the discussion on the House side was rather uninteresting and by no means exhaustive of argument upon the Democratic side of the question. As there has been ample time for preparation a goodly number of speeches have been blocked out by the Senators, and some of them, in expectation that the bill would come up earlier, were ready to take the floor several days ago. Those to whom Senator Wallace has outlined portions of his argument say that it promises to be the ablest presentation of the subject yet made, and that embodies, along with a large amount of suggestive precedent, much that is fresh and original in its points of view.

FRANK LESLIE'S SUNDAY MAGAZINE FOR MAY

Not only holds its own, and fully maintaining its excellence, but is constantly presenting new features of attraction, and growing in popular favor. To the attractiveness of beauty, it adds the solid worth of the practical and useful, and it deserves to be *everybody's* Sunday Magazine. The opening article is a highly interesting descriptive one of 'The Ainos,' a peculiar race of people who inhabit the northern part of Japan. The department of fiction is unusually rich in continued and short stories; of the former 'David Fleming's Forgiveness' is becoming intensely interesting as the story draws nearer the consummation. There are numerous short stories by popular writers; 'Forecastle Jack,' by Frank H. Converse, possesses genuine merit. Mrs. Elizabeth L. Brooks contributes a paper on 'Art Culture,' which will well repay perusal, as will also 'Gather the Fragments,' by Rev. Mr. Adams. The lovers of poetry will not fail to appreciate the variety and excellence of the poems. In 'Hours with English Sacred Poets,' there are choice specimens of the Sacred Shirly, William Habington and Richard Crashaw. Among the contributors are Helen Marr, Marie L. Eve (a prize poem), S. Gibson Foster, James C. Lamb, James Grahame, Luther D. Bradley, etc., etc. The Hon. S. S. Cox has an admirable sketch of the late Professor Joseph Henry. 'A Mother's Influence' is by the late Senator Pratt. 'Uncle John Vassar' by H. A. Seyguern; 'Washington and his Mother'; 'My Dream,' by Rev. R. N. Sledd, D. D., are papers of great interest. The 'Home Pulpit' contains a sermon by the editor on the subject, 'Jesus, our Mediator,' and there is also a highly edifying Exegesis. The Miscellany is voluminous, embracing a large variety of subjects interesting, entertaining and replete with valuable information. The number contains 128 quarto pages, and about 100 handsome embellishments. The price is only 25 cents for a single copy; the subscription $3 per annum; $1.50 for six, and $1 for four months. Address Frank Leslie's Publishing House, 53, 55 and 57 Park Place, New York.

Thirty thousand Durham miners are on a strike. The iron masters have, in many instances, provided extra stocks of fuel. It is believed the Cleveland district can run a fortnight longer without a fresh supply.

LOYAL AND TRUE.—Kidney-Wort is loyal and true to nature's principles in its process of curing kidney and liver disease, or acute rheumatism. These disorders come from vitiated blood and weak organic movement. The medicine renews vitality. It is excellent for the piles. For sale by all Druggists.

—Latest sensations—Dollar schools.

REPUBLICAN SENATORS TO FIGHT THE ARMY BILL.

Washington, April 13.—At a well attended caucus of Republican Senators yesterday afternoon, there was an interchange of views concerning the course to be pursued by the minority of the Senate in regard to the Army Appropriation bill. No formal action was taken but it was agreed that every possible effort should be made to defeat the passage of the bill in its present shape, for the reason mainly that the enactment of the sixth section would prevent the use of a posse comitatus on election days for the execution of civil process of any and all descriptions issued by United States authority.

GEN. PORTER'S VINDICATION.

The Board of Officers which met last year by order of the President to re-examine the case of General Fitz John Porter have made their report. With entire unanimity they have come to the conclusion that he was unjustly convicted by the court martial that tried him. They think the disparaging expressions he used respecting General Pope, his superior commander, were indiscreet and indefensible, and that "to that indiscretion was due in a very great measure the misrepresentation both of his motives and his conduct and his consequent condemnation." The Board close their report by stating that in their opinion "justice requires at the President's hands such action as may be necessary to annul and set aside the findings and sentence of the court martial in the case of Major General Fitz John Porter, and to restore him to that position of which the sentence deprived him, such restoration to take effect from the date of his dismissal from the service."

WHAT CHANDLER IS UP TO IN WASHINGTON.

From the Washington Post.

If the stalwart rural Republicans who make up their estimate of Zach Chandler from his ferocious speeches, could see him occasionally at Wormley's as he unbends in a social glass, with General Joe Johnston, and assures that Confederate brigadier, between his hiccoughs, that he thinks he is a d—d clever fellow and a "persper-pefleck gen'lim'n," they would get over the idea that he eats his beef raw and rides to the Capitol on a columbiad.

A MAGNIFICENT FAMILY BIBLE.

The National Publishing Company of Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis and Dayton are doing a good work in this community by circulating among our people their magnificent *Pictorial Family Bible*. This is one of the most superb editions we have ever seen. The binding is elegant, tasteful and substantial. The press work is done in the best style, and the paper is of the finest quality.

Being determined that their Bibles shall not be surpassed by any other edition in the market, the publishers have added to an abridgment of Dr. William Smith's great Dictionary of the Bible. This is a complete book in itself, and would make an octavo volume of over six hundred pages. Its reputation as the best Bible Dictionary is world-wide, and each subscriber to this Bible thus obtains it *free*.

Another prominent feature is a History of All the Religious Denominations of the World. These accounts are clear and comprehensive, and are full of valuable information.

An accurate and detailed description of the Holy Land is given, followed by an interesting description of Jerusalem and its sacred places. The Life of the Saviour and the Lives of the Apostles are also given at considerable length, and in such a manner as to be of great service to every reader of the Bible. The Wanderings of the Israelites in the Wilderness are related, and the Tabernacle and Temple are described with great minuteness. Another feature to which we would call particular attention is a series of Scripture illustrations, remarkable for its completeness. It embraces a series of comprehensive descriptions of the Manners and Customs of the Ancient World, and of Biblical Antiquities, Scenery, Natural History, etc., etc. Then follow a large number of chronological and other valuable tables designed to promote and facilitate the study of the Sacred Scriptures. The most careful student of God's word, the most inquiring seeker after truth will find all his wants supplied in this single volume.

The book is magnificently illustrated. It contains over 2,000 fine engravings, many of which are by the great artist, Gustave Dore. These engravings are genuine works of art, and were made at a cost of over $50,000.

Between the Apocrypha and the New Testament is a beautifully lithographed marriage certificate, which makes this Bible an especially appropriate wedding present. This is followed by a handsome Family Record, consisting of four quarto pages, finely lithographed. At the end of the volume is a photograph album, with spaces for sixteen portraits.

The National Publishing Company's Bibles weigh from one to three pounds more than any other Family Bibles published in the United States. This is proof positive that they are more solid and substantial than any other Bibles. The price of these Bibles, which are printed on heavier paper, and bound with heavier and more durable material. They are published in German also.

We cordially commend this Bible to our readers. No home should be without it. The price is astonishingly low, and within the reach of all. It is sold by subscription only, and Mr. Jas. B. Lee, of Centre Hill, who is the authorized agent for this section, is now canvassing for it. 10 ap 4t

THE NEGRO EXODUS.

A writer in Louisiana speaking of the negro exodus says:

One day in this district, I am told by a gentleman who is personally cognizant of the fact, when discontent was loudest, a pedler of tinware made his appearance. The man was the bearer of good tidings in a number of handbills, making the largest promises to the dissatisfied of lands upon the Kansas and Topeka Railroad, all of which were handsomely illustrated. A gentleman who saw these bills told me they showed how the farms would look the first year and how the second and how the third. On the fourth year no cultivation would be necessary; no labor would be required, except to gather the crops, which were always abundant. The lands were to be had for nothing, free teams and ploughs were to be thrown in as a further inducement, and the general government would give a generous bonus of $600 besides. One man, it was stated, had found a silver mine on his land, all of which he got for nothing. This, I am creditably informed, was the cause of the great negro move on Kansas.

When questioned where they were going every one answered readily to Kansas. What they were going to do there none seemed to know. One would suppose they had a secret they were afraid to divulge. When many arrived at St. Louis they were perfectly destitute, and work was offered them by some of the road contractors there. This was persistently refused. They were bound to Kansas, and to Kansas they would go. They had no time to stop for anything.

Railroad Lands.

It is reported here that one of the railroads in Kansas has received lands from the government which must revert back to the donator shortly if the lands are not settled upon. If this is true it may serve to explain some theory of this curious mystery. One thing is certain. I learn that Kansas was the only destination of all the negroes that have left Louisiana, and the bait that enticed them was assuredly located there.

The exodus of negroes from Louisiana and Mississippi to Kansas shows no signs of cessation. The St. Louis Republican states that a hundred and fifty arrived there and arrived in that city on the previous day on their to the Northwest, and on the same day the steamboat Dufree started up the Missouri River with seven hundred emigrants. It was reported that thousands more were on the banks of the Mississippi awaiting an opportunity to go North. The land owners in the parishes of Louisiana most affected by the drain are taking measures to induce the negroes to stay at home, but so far all efforts to stop the flight of the blacks have proved ineffectual.

Cario, Ill., April 5.—Captain Paul Boyton arrived here this afternoon. He left Paducah, Ky., fifty miles above here, at half-past two this morning and had a good fight to reach this point. At four o'clock the rocket was fired which was the signal that the plucky voyager had entered the Mississippi.

SYMPATHETIC TREATMENT.—In kidney and liver difficulties there is improper action of the vital forces. Kidney-Wort, by its mild but sure effect on the stomach and bowels, carries off the disease and gets rid of all bad humors. It will check diarrhœa. For sale by all Druggists.

One hundred English farmers go into bankruptcy every week on account of the importation into England of American beef, says a high English authority.

Of course take your annual trip to the country, but don't forget Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup, that indispensible help in every emergency. Costs only 25 cents a bottle.

DOINGS AT HARRISBURG.

On Wednesday 9th the judicial salary bill was defeated in the senate. In the house the riot damages bill was indefinitely postponed by a vote of 103 yeas to 96 nays. Messrs. Gephart and Murray voted with the yeas. Wolf of Union boldly charged that two members had been offered a bribe to vote for the bill, whereupon an investigating committee was appointed.

The committee to investigate our State College receives $600 to pay expenses.

REDUCTION OF SALARIES.

In a previous vote on this bill, Mr. Murray, one of our members was absent, hence his name did not appear upon the yeas and nays. The votes below, however, show his record upon this question, which we publish in justice to him.

Mr. Faunce, on March 19, proposed to amend as follows—Provided that the provisions of this act shall apply and take effect upon the present Legislature.

The yeas and nays were required by Mr. J. D. Walker and Mr. D. L. Sherwood, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS.

Ackerly	McFarlan
Beene	McKee
Bowman	Messenger
Bradford	Miller
Brant	Miner
Butler	Murray
Campbell, Wm	Newbaker
Cassidy	Nichols
Dewoody	Porter
Dorrance	Provins
Dunham	Reader
Early	Rhoads
Emery, Lewis	Riegel
Fabel	Roberts
Faunce	Scanlan
Fenlon	Schell
Flinn	Schrock
Foster	Seaton
Fulton, A H	Sherwood, D L
Fulton, W T	Shoener
Gammell	Short
Gaus	Smith, C A
Gearing	Smith, Jno B
Graff	Smith, J E
Graham, Geo H	Smith, S J
Hackett	Stephens, A W
Hall	Stephens, Jno W
Hines	Thickstun
Holman	Vanderslice
Humphreys,	Voegtly
Jones	Walker, Alex
Kincaid	Walker, Jas D
Knittle	Warden
Landis, Jno H	Watson
Law	Weist
Leighty	Welsh
Lerch	Wheeler
Liggett	White, J B
Madil	White, W R
Magill	Wolfe
McCachram	Woodruff
McCandless	Worthington
McConnell	Zorn

NAYS.

Baldwin	Hoyer
Banks	Huhn
Bennett	Jarecki
Blackmer	Kahl
Bordner	Kirk
Bowman	Kochersperger
Brooks	Landis, Jos H
Burgess	Leigh
Burton	Lewis
Campbell, A B	Lowing
Cargill	Maxey
Caughey	Mansely
Clarke	Mapes
Colbern	Marker
Coxey	Matlack
Crawford	Mooney
Dannehower	Moore
Davis, A C	Morris
Demuth	Myers
Donahue	Nagel
Drum	Neal, A C
Eberly	Neill, James
Edwards	Nicholson
Eldred	O'Lenihan
Elliott	O'Neill
Emery, David	Palsgrove
Etter	Patterson, W H
Evans	Patterson, W H
Farr	Petroff
Foust	Phillips
Frazer	Pollock
Fullerton	Redfern
Fulmer	Reynolds, Jno A
Garrett	Reynolds, T J
Gatchell	Rumberger
Gaus	Shoener
Gearing	Silverthorn
Gephart	Smith, Geo F
Gilland	Snavely
Gillespie	Souder
Graham, William	Sirius
Hallowell	Sweney
Harkness	Taylor
Heller	Thompson
Hewit	Truby
Hill, John	Underwood
Hill, Jos M	Walter
Hill, Wm	Wilson
Holgate	Yarger
Hoverter	Long, *Speaker*

Yeas, 86. Nays, 100. The question was determined in the negative.

On March 26, on reconsideration and final passage of the bill, Mr. Kirk said:

Mr. Kirk. Mr. Speaker, inasmuch as several members of the House seem to think they were unjustly deprived of the privilege of recording their votes upon the salary bill, I move that the vote by which that bill was defeated yesterday be reconsidered.

The yeas and nays were required by Mr. D. L. Sherwood, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS.

Anderson	Maxey
Bennet	Madil
Boone	Marker
Bordner	Matlack
Bowman	McCashran
Bradford	McConnell
Brant	McFarlan
Brooks	Messenger
Butler	Miller
Campbell, Wm	Miner
Cargill	Moore
Cassidy	Morris
Caughey	Murray
Dannehower	Newbaker
Dewoody	Nichols
Dorrance	Nicholson
Doyle	Noble
Drum	Patterson, Findley
Eberly	Phillips
Eldred	Porter
Emery, Lewis	Provins
Fabel	Reader
Foust	Reynolds, Jno A
Fulton, A H	Rhoads
Fulton, W T	Riegel
Gammell	Roberts
Gephart	Scanlan
Graff	Schaeffer
Graham, Geo H	Schell
Hackett	Schrock
Hall	Seaton
Hallowell	Sellers
Harkness	Shear
Heller	Sherwood, D L
Hill, John	Short
Hines	Smith, Jno B
Holman	Smith, J E
Hoverter	Smith, S J
Hoyer	Stephens, A W
Humphreys	Stephens, Jno W
Jones	Thickstun
Kahl	Warden
Kincaid	Watson
Knittle	Welsh
Landis, Jno H	White, J B
Landis, Jos H	White, W R
Leighty	Wolfe
Lerch	Woodruff
Liggett	Worthington
	Zorn

NAYS.

Ackerly	Huhn
Bailey	Jarecki
Baldwin	Kirk
Barrett	Kochersperger
Blackmer	Law
Burgess	Leigh
Burton	Lewis
Campbell, A B	Lowing
Clarke	Mansely
Colborn	Mapes
Coxey	Magill
Crawford	McCandless
Demuth	McCloskey
Donahue	McKee
Dunham	Mitchell
Earley	Mooney
Edwards	Myers
Elder	Neall, A C
Elliott	Neill, James
Etter	O'Lenihan
Evans	O'Neill
Farr	Palsgrove
Faunce	Patterson, W H
Fenlon	Petroff
Flinn	Pollock
Frazer, *Speaker pro tem*	Redfern
Gaus	Reynolds, T J
Fullerton	Rumberger
Fulmer	Shoener
Garrett	Silverthorn
Gatchell	Smith, Geo F
Gaus	Snavely
Gearing	Souder
Geisinger	Sirius
Gilland	Taylor
Gillespie	Thompson
Graham, Wm	Vanderslice
Greenawalt	Voegtly
Hazlet	Walker, Jas D
Hewit	Walter
Hill, Jas M	Wheeler
Hill, Wm	Wilson
Holgate	Yarger

Yeas, 99. Nays, 86. The question was determined in the negative

At the time the vote was taken on the indefinite postponement of the riot bill, Apr. 4, Mr. Murray was home on leave of absence; on the bill proper on Thursday 3, Mr. Murray cast his vote against the bill. The above will serve to make Mr. Murray's record clear upon two important measures.

ENGLISH SUPPLY TRAIN ATTACKED BY ZULUS.

Cape Town, March 25.—A convoy of supplies, proceeding from Derby to Luneburg escorted by 104 men of the Eightieth Regiment was attacked at daybreak on March 12th, on the banks of the Intombe river by 4,000 Zulus, under Umbellini. Owing to previous alarm the British were under arms but were overwhelmed by the enormously superior force of the enemy. Captain Moriarty and 40 men were killed and 20 missing. The fate of the wagon drivers is unknown. Lieutenant Harwood with 40 men succeeded in reaching Luneburg. One hundred and fifty men of the Eightieth Regiment subsequently proceeded to the scene of the fight and recovered a quantity of rockets and ammunition and buried the dead. Twenty wagons containing supplies were lost. The relief column for Ekowe will start on March 26th.

A DARK BUSINESS OUTLOOK—DEFICIT IN THE BUDGET.

London, April 2.—David McIver, one of the proprietors of the Cunard Line and member of Parliament, writes that he does not know of any nation whose trade prospects are so gloomy as Great Britain's. British experts to the United States are comparative nothing in volume or value. The balance of trade is so overwhelming against Great Britain that he sees nothing except ruin for home industries, whether manufacturing or agricultural, if the present state of things is allowed to continue. The export trade from Liverpool to the United States is so small that when the restrictions on the importation of United States cattle are removed, it is intended to make outward voyages with water ballast only, the ship owners being unwilling to scramble for the little outward freight recently carried as ballast at nominal rates.

Augusta, Ga., April 5.—The extreme cold weather for the past forty-eight hours has killed fruit and early vegetables in Georgia and South Carolina.

What is home without a baby? Many children have coughs and colds just now, and should have the greatest care, and a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Price only 25 cents.

A German dealer recently received 82,000 dead humming birds, 80,000 dead aquatic birds and 800,000 pairs of wings of birds of all kinds for ladies bonnets.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron Gives tone to the stomach. It improves the appetite and assists digestion; excites the bowels to healthy action, expelling all the foul humors that contaminate the blood, corrupt the secretions and offend the breath. It excites the liver to a healthy action and strengthens the nerves, imparting that glow to life that proceeds alone from perfect health.

Thousands in all walks of life, testify to the virtues of this excellent medicine in correcting the derangements of the digestive organs. Get the genuine. Sold 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, 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 rest, 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.

Camphor Milk cures headache and neuralgia.

Camphor Milk cures rheumatism and lame back.

Camphor Milk cures cuts, bruises and burns.

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

A GREAT HISTORICAL WORK.

The Pictorial History of the World, embracing full and authentic accounts of every nation of ancient and modern times, and specialding a History of the rise and fall of the Greek and Roman Empires, the growth of the nations of Modern Europe, the Middle Ages, the Crusades, the Feudal System, the Reformation, the discovery and settlement of the New World, etc., etc., by *James D. McCabe*.

There has long been a great and universally-felt want of a History of the World suitable for general use. This want is now being supplied by The National Publishing Co., of Philadelphia, Pa., who have issued a handsome volume, entitled "The Pictorial History of the World," by Jas. D. McCabe, a well-known historical writer. This work will, undoubtedly, take rank as a Standard History. It is the most valuable book that has been published in this country for many years. It contains a separate and admirably written history of every nation of ancient and modern times, and is full of valuable information concerning them, and in a manner that will enable the reader to refer instantly to any subject upon which information is desired; and there is not a question that can be asked concerning any historical subject, but an answer to it can be found in this work. The author does not content himself with a mere dry statement of facts, but sketches the life and manners of the various nations of which he treats, in lifelike colors, and presents to the reader the causes which led to the prosperity and decay of the great powers of the world. He shows us the various great men—the warriors, statesmen, poets, sages, and orators—of ancient and modern times, and makes them familiar to the reader; he explains the secret motives of their actions, and points out the lessons which their lives teach. A valuable feature of the book is a full History of the late War between Russia and Turkey.

This is the only complete History of the World in print, and it should be read by every intelligent person.

The mechanical execution of the book deserves the highest praise. It contains 1260 large double-column pages, printed in the clearest and most beautiful style on paper of the very best quality. The book is embellished with over 600 fine engravings. These engravings are genuine works of art, and were made at a cost of over $25,000. We cannot too highly praise the numerous and beautiful portraits of historical personages with which it abounds.

The price is so low that every one can afford to purchase a copy. It is sold by subscription only, and Mr. Jas. B. Lee, of Centre Hill, who is the authorized agent for this section, is now canvassing for it. 10ap 4t

COURT PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, the Hon. Charles A. Mayer, President of the court of Common Pleas, in the 25th Judicial District, consisting of the counties of Centre, Clinton and Clearfield, and the Honorable Sam'l Frank, and the Honorable John Divens, Associated Judges in Centre county, having issued their precept, bearing date the 1st day of Apr. A. D., 1879, to me directed for holding a court of Over 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 third Monday of Apr. being the 28th day of April 1879, and to continue two weeks.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Alderman 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 appertaining 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