The Centre Reporter.

FRED. KURTZ.....EDITOR.

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CENTRE HALL, Pa., May 8, 1879.

The excellent management of the Penn'a RR. is shown in the following item: Out of 972,008 pieces of baggage carried on the Pennsylvania lines during 1878, only one was lost.

Two cities and one town have been levied upon by our state authorities. Here is a chance for a bargain. Who want's to buy a whole city or a town?

Attorney General Palmer has issued executions against the cities of Lock Haven and Altoona, and the borough of Sunbury, for unpaid state taxes. The claims against the above named cities and borough, it is alleged, have been in the hands of the attorney general for nearly a year, and the executions have been repeatedly delayed on the promise of the authorities to have them settled. The condition of the state treasury is such at present that it has been decided to press the payment of these claims at once.

The United States Supreme Court a few days ago decided the juror's test oath unconstitutional. This test oath law is one of the republican measures enacted during the war, and one of the acts which the democrats in the present extra session of congress are endeavoring to have repealed.

The hunt for a king for Bulgaria is at an end, as one has been found and elected—but he does not hail from among the many who were recommended from Uncle Sam's dominions. On 29 ult., the Bulgarian Assembly of Notables unanimously elected Prince Alexander of Battenburg to the throne of Bulgaria, with the title of Alexander I.

Hayes has vetoed the army appropriation bill upon grounds which make him guilty of glaring inconsistency with his own record in congress. But we looked for nothing better from one who is the greatest fraud since Adam was born. To veto a bill because it has a rider upon it would do well enough for a president who never voted for bills with riders. This the fraudulent president himself did frequently and upon important bills when he was a member of congress, and that one of his main reasons now for vetoing the army bill is because it has a rider, is simply ridiculous.

Wholesale arrests in Russia seem to be the order of the day, and a military despotism is fast being established. We judge the excuse for it all is that the Nihilists are plotting trouble as well as assassination of the rulers.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Univers says: "The police are openly arresting people at all hours of the day, whereas arrests were hitherto made at night. On the slightest suspicion against any person, his whole family are arrested and domiciliary visits are paid to all their acquaintances, these leading to further apprehensions on the most frivolous grounds. Eighty-three furnished lodging-keepers are in prison for not reporting, within twenty-four hours, the latest arrivals. M. Jakovleff, a Government officer, living in the Winter Palace, and his son, an officer in the Guards, are among the persons in custody. Baron Bistrom, Deputy Commandant of the St. Petersburg Garrison, and Gen. Gildenstube, Commandant of the Moscow Garrison, have been superseded for insufficient enthusiasm toward the new order of things. There are few pedestrians or carriages in the streets, but an endless line of porters are seated on stools at every door with stout sticks. Covered prison vans frequently pass, with a police officer mounted beside the driver, and Gen. Gourko drives around in an open drosky escorted by Cossacks cracking their whips. The inhabitants are not accomplices of the Nihilists, but pathetic spectators."

The long and short of Hayes veto is that his party can not get along without having bayonets at the polls.

Let the democrats in congress stand firm and not yield until this feature of military despotism is stricken from our laws.

Hayes owes his fraudulent position to bayonet rule, in the face of 300,000 majority of the popular vote against him.

Read the Declaration of Independence and there you find one of the charges against George the Third, that he quartered soldiers among us in times of peace.

The democrats carried on this government 40 years without ever having a soldier at the polls, and we say no more appropriation for the army until there is a guarantee that the bayonet shall not be stationed at the polls to intimidate democrats and carry the elections for the republicans.

The democrats rely upon the ballot—the Hayes' veto means that the republicans are depend upon the bayonet.

Gov. Geary in one of his messages, made a strong protest against the soldier being ordered to the polls. It will be found in the Reporter of 17 April last.

No more bayonet elections is the democratic watchward.

As to what foul means were attempted to pass the riot bill, and fasten 4 million of taxes on this tax ridden state, read one days proceedings of the investigating committee, in this issue of the Reporter.

Since the veto of the army bill, Yocum votes with the radicals.

Washington, May 1.—The house today voted on the veto of the army appropriation bill and the motion to pass the bill notwithstanding the veto was lost by a vote of 120 yeas to 110 nays, a two-thirds majority being necessary. Four greenbackers Messrs. De La Matyr, Ladd Stevenson and Wright voted with the democrats in the affirmative. The others, including Mr. Yocum, of Pennsylvania, voted in the negative.

The Kemble mentioned in the bribery investigation at Harrisburg is the Kemble who wrote the fameus "addition, division and silence" letter to my "dear Titian," in the Evans embezzlement affair. Why shouldn't Kemble have his hand in the matter of bribing the Penna legislature to pass the riot damages bill? Kemble is a republican machine manager.

Yocum now votes with the bayonet men, and to sustain Hayes. How next?

Let the democrats in congress stand firm and not yield an inch upon the repeal of the bayonet election laws.

No man who loves freedom and a free ballot, favors the bayonet at the polls.

The watchward for freemen: No more bayonet elections!

Three times already has the Czar of Russia been shot at and missed. Who'd be afraid to be Czar?

DOINGS AT HARRISBURG.

Passed finally:

House bill to encourage the planting of trees along the roadsides of the state.

An act authorizing certain classes of corporations to hold land not exceeding 50,000 acres.

The governor's veto of the concurrent resolution appropriating $600 to pay the expenses of the Pennsylvania agricultural investigating committee was sustained unanimously.

Should the local option law now before the Legislature pass it would shut off the manufacture as well as sale of liquor.

Joint resolution to amend section 17, article 2, of the constitution by providing that the whole number of representatives in the legislature shall be 101 instead of 201, the present number. Passed senate. This we think is Senator Alexander's resolution.

HAYES VETOES THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

On 29 inst., Mr. Hayes returned the army bill to the house accompanying it it with a lengthy statement of his reasons for refusing to sign the bill. No action was taken on the veto in the house on account of the announcement of the death of Representative Rush Clark, of Iowa. Mr. Hayes takes the ground that under existing laws there can be no military interference in elections and that therefore there is no necessity for the political legislation on the army bill. But the question naturally suggests itself, if the proposed political legislation is mere surplusage and accomplishes nothing beyond what is already fixed in the law, why should the executive veto be interposed? Mr. Hayes also objects to the bill that its effect would be to prohibit all the civil officers of the United States from employing any adequate civil force to keep the peace and preserve order at federal elections. He insists that interference in congressional elections by the civil authority of the federal government is necessary to insure free and honest elections. It is but the customary plea of those who favor a centralized government and distrust the ability of the people to hold their elections and govern themselves. This point in the veto is a clear and unmistakable intimation that Hayes will veto the legislative appropriation bill on the ground that federal supervisors and deputy marshals are necessary to a pure and peaceful ballot. He is evidently enamored of the work performed by Marshal Kerns' pet lambs, Redding, Slavin and Brown, the "Twenty-timer." Mr. Hayes also thinks that the attempt to repeal a law by inserting the repeal in an appropriation bill is calculated to deprive the executive of his "qualified negative" and would establish a "radical, dangerous and unconstitutional change in the character of our institutions." He did not think so when as a member of congress he voted for political riders on appropriation bills. He then concludes his message by answering that congress means to coerce him into signing the bill by withholding the appropriations necessary to carry on the government. He must know, if he watched the debates in congress, that those who spoke for the majority specifically disclaimed any intention to coerce the executive. It does not seem to occur to him that he is undertaking to coerce congress by saying. "You shall not repeal certain laws in the manner in which you have chosen to do it, nor indeed shall you repeal those certain laws at all in any manner." But since he will have coercion probably he may get it.

The petroleum war is still ablaze, and has led to the indictment of the more prominent members of the Standard Oil Company. A telegram from Pittsburg, of 29 ult., says the fight of the oil producers against the Standard Oil Company has taken a new shape to-day. Civil suits against the corporations forming the company are now pending before a master appointed by the Supreme Court and on last Saturday an information was made before a magistrate of the town of Clarion, Clarion county charged the following named defendants with criminal conspiracy, viz.:—John D. Rockafeller, William Rockafeller, Jabez A. Bostwick, Daniel O'Day, W. G. Warden, Charles Lockhart, Henry M. Flagler, Jacob J. Vandergrift, Charles Pratt and George W. Girty. The information charges the defendants with fraudulently conspiring to cheat and defraud the public and the oil producers by creating a monopoly of of the oil trade, to prevent lawful and legitimate competition in the purchase of crude petroleum. It also charges conspiracy and concerted action to squeeze out of a lawful business all who are not interested with themselves; and it also charges that by using railroads foreign to the State—the New York Central and New York Erie—as tools they have compelled the Pennsylvania and Allegheny Valley railroads to carry their oil at ruinous rates, under a threat of taking away all trade that otherwise would naturally flow to these lines. Of course this is a mere outline of the charges of the information, the points being elaborated with illustrations and facts and backed up by such evidence that has already been obtained in the bill in equity and suits before the Supreme Court.

INDICTMENTS FOUND.

Warrants were issued, and the constables have returned the defendants as not to be found in the country, the information was sent at once to the Grand Jury. A number of witnesses were subpœnaed and were examined before the jury this morning. Messrs. Wilson and Jenks and ex Senator Corbett appeared for the Commonwealth. This afternoon true bills were found against the defendants and bench warrants will at once be issued for their arrest. The information was made by Mr. B. B. Campbell, President of the Oil Producers' Union.

NO MORE PAY.

There was considerable squealing in the House on account of the refusal of the State Treasurer to pay the balance of the members' salaries. They have, all of them, received $750 on account, and the Treasurer thinks that the schools have been behind for over a year and the other State institutions refused, that the jolly law maker should take a little of that medicine, too, in order to bring them to a realizing sense of the present condition of the State finances. The outside clamor has forced this state of affairs. Complaints have gone in from all quarters about paying members in advance, and leaving the schools behind. There has been paid out $250,000 on account of the salaries and expenses of the present Legislature, and its expenses will run up close to half a million dollars if they set out the 150 days. Nothing has happened this session which has served half so well to waken them up to the situation as this stoppage of their own pay. Some want a little money to pay their taxes; some to use at home on other matters; others I guess to buy poker-chips—as the wants of a member of the Legislature are very multifarous. Well they cannot draw any more money till the end of the session, and not then unless they rig some law by which a little money will find its way in there. The members generally agree that the action of the Treasurer is right, but mighty inconvenient.

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

The house caucus at Washington on Saturday was harmonious.

Mr. Chalmers, of the joint caucus committee, submitted three drafts of bills to prevent the interference of the military with elections, one drawn by the committee, one by Senator Thurman and another by Senator Eaton. The object of the bills seemed to be to meet the question of military interference with elections fairly and squarely; to leave out all that could be construed into any interference with civil officers or the processes of federal courts, and to make a square issue in regard to the use of troops to control elections. After some debate the Thurman bill was adopted as the best. To it was added the preamble of the house committee's bill, which is in words and terms similar to the preamble of the English statute on this subject and this was adopted. Mr. Ladd, of Maine, was authorized to present the bill on Monday. The caucus then appointed a committee on pairs, consisting of one member from each state, and then adjourned.

This new bill to be presented in the place of the sixth section, which has caused so much trouble, will provide that sections 2,002 and 2,003 of the revised statutes shall not be construed to authorize the presence of troops at the polls except under orders of the President to repel armed enemies of the United States, or in pursuance of the constitutional requirements, upon application of the legislature or governor, to repress domestic violence. Nothing else will be done upon the other political questions at issue until this one is settled.

SHARP POINTS.

The *Sun* makes some very sharp points, which the white house fraud should have had in his veto message. It says that between July 5 1862, and March 4, 1875, the Republicans, who had complete control of the Senate and the House of Representatives, engrafted no less than three hundred and eighty-seven acts of general legislation on appropriation bills, or nearly thirty every year for thirteen consecutive years. Among the most notable examples of this species of legislation was one in 1846, when the appropriation for three millions to carry on the war with Mexico was pending. David Wilmot moved his celebrated proviso, that no part of that money should be used for the acquisition of territory where slavery should exist. The House was Democratic, with John W. Davis of Indiana as Speaker. Mr. Dobbin of North Carolina, afterward Secretary of the Navy, made a point of order on the amendment, which was overruled by the Chairman, and upon an appeal from his decision the Chair was sustained by a vote of nearly three to one. The House asserted the principle that upon a money bill an amendment, though not ostensibly germane, could be attached, because it prescribed a condition for using the money. According to the position of Hayes, the Wilmot proviso was "revolutionary.

In 1856 John Sherman, then a member of the House, moved an amendment to the Army Appropriation bill to the effect "that no part of the military force of the United States herein provided for shall be employed in aid of the enforcement of the enactments of the alleged Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Kansas, recently assembled at Shawnee Mission, until Congress shall have enacted either that it was or was not a valid Legislative Assembly." A Republican member, Mr. Leiter of Ohio was in the chair, and ruled against the amendment when the point of order was raised, but the House sustained an appeal against his decision. This case is precisely parallel with that of the bill which Hayes has now vetoed by Sherman's advice.

In 1867, when the Republicans were striving to break down the power of the Executive, they tacked on an amendment to an appropriation bill, designed to deprive President Johnson of this constitutional authority as Commander-in-Chief, by requiring him to send his orders to the army in a method dictated by his political and personal enemies. Hayes was then an obscure member of the House, and he voted for this amendment, like the rest of his party.

In 1873 a Republican Congress attached the salary grab and back-pay steal to the Legislative Appropriation bill, by which the salary of Grant, who had been re elected the previous fall, and who signed the bill, was doubled, and their own salary was largely increased, with a retroactive clause that put thousands in their pockets.

These are all familiar instances, and they show that when the Fraudulent President says in his message "the enactment of this bill into a law will establish a precedent which will tend to destroy the independence of the several branches of the Government," he writes what is not so.

[Journal of Commerce (Dem.), April 30.]

The President condemns the measure because "it is now proposed to deny to the United States even the necessary civil authority to protect the national elections." Pray who proposes to deny this to the United States? Is the President of the United States? The Constitution confers upon Congress the right to make certain regulations concerning the election of its members. The two houses have passed a bill designed, as they believe, to prevent any undue interference of the military at such elections. This action is most certainly within their province. It is not a denial to the United States of the rights conferred by the Constitution, but on the contrary it is the "exercise" by the Congress of the United States with whom the power is lodged of the very rights in question. The two houses of Congress certainly represent "the United States" as much at least as the President, and when they deny to the army the right to interfere at the polls they deny nothing to the United States. It is the people of the United States by their representatives in Congress assembled who insist that "the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged" by the display of an armed force at the polls for partisan purposes. If there is no ground for their apprehension, no harm is done by rendering such a menace illegal, and thus securing to all a full and free exercise of the elective franchise. But the pretense that because the President is of one political party and the majority in Congress are of another he is the United States, and they by the exercise of their legitimate powers are denying something to the United States, is a most offensive and unwarrantable assumption that ought not to pass without severe rebuke.

Peru is enthusiastic about her war with Chili, and her people are giving all possible support to the governmentin men money and material. It is probable, therefore, that we shall see these South American republics involved in a prolonged and fratricidal war, out of which they will come wiser and poorer for the experience.

Sac. Osterman, aged 104 years, died in Chicago He was one of Napoleon's soldiers in the Russian and Spanish campaigns, and afterwards drafted as a war prisoner into the Prussian army. His son a prominent Chicago detective, has verified his father's age and record thoroughly.

THE NEGRO EXODUS—CAUSES OF THE MOVEMENT AS GIVEN BY A LOUISIANA CONGRESSMAN.

Washington, April 27, 1879.—Mr. King, representative in Congress from Louisiana, has received a letter from a lady in Concordia parish in that State, well known in the North, and who owns several plantations in Louisiana, and who writes from Concordia, under date of April 21, as follows:—

We are all very uneasy about the Kansas emigration of the negroes, they being driven and bulldozed away by their leaders, even those who do not wish to go, and they are told that the government is to give them in Kansas lands and mules, &c.; that the government will not allow them to remain in this part of the country; that the Indians will be brought in to kill all who remain at the end of eighteen months An agent passed through here last week telling this story, and another told them that the Queen of Spain has bought all of these lands, and that if all do not clear out she will have them slaughtered. Every few days some of these agents come along with these lies. The negroes are far from hiding this; they come to us for protection and tell us about it, and they are worried to death but the government, they say, tells them that they must go, and that they are in mortal danger. Never were things more prosperous than now, but I very much fear that we have great trouble ahead and the more public you make the truth that the negroes are really prosperous here and do not wish to leave, but are being driven away by these secret emissaries from the North the better it will be for them. It is told here that money is being raised to help them leave but who is doing all this no one can tell It is evidently to injure the planters. I suppose the captain has written you of the man who left Spokan, selling his five mules for $10, and numerous hogs for fifty cents each, and leaving a splendid crop of cotton and corn, with the hardest work of the season already done.

In addition to these cheerful proclamations, gorgeously illuminated chromo-lithographs of Kansas scenes have been distributed among the blacks. A gentleman who has seen some of these chromos writes that the most ravishing presentiment of rural life in Kansas is depicted. The negroes look on the State as a second paradise, compared with which old Canaan is a Florida swamp. One of these pictures, entitled "A Freedman's Home," represents a fine landscape with fields of ripening grain stretching away to the setting sun.

In the foreground, illuminated by a marvellous sunset, stood the freedman's home. It was a picturesque cottage with gables, dormer windows and wide verandas. French windows reached down to the floor, and through the open casements appeared a seductive scene in the family sitting room. The colored father, who had just returned from his harvest fields, sat in an easy chair reading a newspaper, while the children and babies rollicked on the floor of the piazza. Through the open door of the kitchen the colored wife could be seen directing the servants and cooks who were preparing the evening meal; in the parlor, however, was the most enchanting feature, for at a grand piano was poised the belle of the household, and beside the piano where she was playing stood her colored lover, devouring her with his eyes, while he abstractedly turned the leaves of her music. Just to one side of the dwelling appeared a commodious barn and carriage house and workmen busily engaged in putting in order their reapers and mowers for the following day.

In one of these pictures the "Old Auntie" sits on the veranda knitting stockings while she gazes on herds of buffalo and antelope, which are feeding on the prairies beyond the wheat fields. Approaching the gate a handsome young colored man is seen coming in from a hunt, with a dead buck and a string of wild turkeys slung over his shoulders. These agricultural cartoons, in vivid coloring, the writer reports are doing much to influence the minds of the more ignorant negroes.

BRIBERY TO PASS THE RIOT BILL.

The Investigation—A Fight.

From the *Morning Patriot* of 24 inst., we copy the following proceedings before the committee of investigation:

Representative Knittle, of Columbia county, testified that he was approached in the early stages of the progress of the riot bill by Representative George Smith, of Philadelphia, who called him from his seat and told him that $500 was being paid for votes for the riot bill, and afterward Smith said that $1,000 was being paid, and that witness could get that amount provided he voted for the bill on its various readings. Smith enjoined secrecy on him and said he would take him to another man, Representative E. W Davis, who would tell him all about it Witness was to have met Davis by appointment, but never determined to act in accordance with the proposed arrangement. His vote was not for sale. He did not think there was any joke in the proposition. Witness said: "I thought it meant business."

There was considerable commotion in the hall at this time, and Chairman Gatchell said that unless order was preserved the meetings would not be held in public, whether the witnesses desired it or not.

Representative Harry Watson, of Mercer, was next called. He testified that a gentleman met him at the Lochiel hotel a few weeks ago and asked him to vote for the bill. Witness informed him that he was not favorably disposed to it, but that he would listen carefully to the discussion on it. The man told him that there was money in the bill and that he might as well make something out of it. Witness told him that he would have to "count aim out" The man replied that he hoped he would think better of it—that members were poorly paid Witness was not offered any money, but inferred that the proposition was in deep earnest. Mr. Wolfe asked witness if the person did not ask him whether he would like to be a rooster, to which Mr Watson replied in the affirmative. The man who approached him was Representative Petreff, who on Wednesday afternoon and night had come to him and pleaded that witness would not expose him, as he was already under a cloud. He spoke of the disgrace it would entail on his family, and requested witness to answer no to all the interrogatories. Witness told him that he would not stultify himself. Petroff said that he would not have had the conversation with him, but for the fact that he was a Mason. Petroff was very humble—appeared to feel very badly, almost shedding tears. Witness uniformly voted with the opponents of the bill.

Representative Cargill, of Susquehanna, testified that he had been approached by a man who said that those who supported the bill would be remembered with money. He urged him to support the bill, and said that those who voted for it on second and third reading would get money. The man referred to was Jesse R. Crawford, of Blair county, assistant superintendent of public grounds. Witness said that Crawford first named $300, raised it to $500, and finally said $1,000 would be paid—not for votes but as a free gift. The funds for the purpose would be raised by those who lost property by reason of the riots. Crawford told witness that he would take him to Kembel, if he was favorably disposed to the bill. Crawford had talked with him at least three times about the bill, mentioning an amount each time. Another man had approached him for the purpose of ascertaining how the greenbackers stood on this question. This man first said that if witness supported the measure he would get $500 and afterward would raise the amount to $1,000. Witness was strongly urged to support the bill, and one of the arguments used by Salter was that an amendment would be offered exempting real estate from taxation for the purpose of paying the riot claims damages.

Two men would be responsible for the payment of $1,000—Quay and Kemble. Salter told witness that the conversation was confidential, and witness would not have made it public but for the fact that he was obliged to do so. Salter saw him on Wednesday and suggested to him the propriety of not testifying to what had occurred between them. Salter also asked him whether he had any talk with Wolfe, to which witness answered in the negative. Witness saw neither Kemble nor Quay, and had no idea of accepting any money. He was always against it and voted with the enemies of the bill until it was "laid out for good." Witness tried to avoid Crawford and Salter "but they were bound to talk to me."

Mr. Kirk, of Schuylkill county, testified that he was offered money to publish an editorial advocating the riot bill in his paper the Schuylkill county *Press*. Representative Evans came to witness and stated that Chris Magee was willing to pay $200 for such an editorial. Witness exonerated Mr. Evans from any corrupt intentions.

Mr. Petroff was called but was absent.

Mr. Lewis Emery, of M'Kean county, next took the stand He testified in substance that Mr. Shiras, of Pittsburg, who was the attorney for the riot bill and also for the oil men in the suits against the Pennsylvania railroad over freight discrimination, had made a proposition to the oil men that if they would support the riot bill matters should be arranged so that the pipe and anti-discrimination bills should be pushed through the house and the bill placing a tax on oil defeated. Sometime before the 16th of April witness received a telegram from Mr. Shiras asking him to have the vote on the riot bill postponed for a day or two if possible, as the Pennsylvania railroad company would certainly make an arrangement in regard to the oil tax bill. On the 16th he received a note from Quay asking an interview at once, but could not grant it at that time because the vote was pending in the house on the indefinite postponement of the bill He received two more notes from Quay who afterwards called on him at the Lochiel, when the bill had been indefinitely postposed. Quay asked whether if the riot bill should be revived, he would not vote for it. Witness answered no. Quay then requested him to state Shiras' proposition to the oil delegation. This he did, but the delegation refused to support the bill, even though they should be punished by the passage of the oil tax bill. One of Quay's notes of the 16th stated that Mr. Purviance, of Pittsburg, would see him in regard to the defeat of the oil tax bill Quay's other note asked witness to have the vote on final postponement deferred until afternoon. He had no knowledge of money being used to gain votes for the bill.

The committee then adjourned, to meet next Tuesday evening

After Mr. Emery had left the stand he was approached by Senator Elliott, of Philadelphia, who said "you have no brains, you have to be prompted." Mr Emery made a sharp reply. Elliott said "I'll put a head on you," and the disputants grappled.

Intense excitement at once spread through the crewd. Men sprang on desks and chairs and broke down many of them—the Philadelphia delegation rushed to the rescue of Elliot and Representative Dewoodey sprang promptly to the assistance of Emery. Everything looked prime for a first class row, when friends interfered, and after much confusion, loud talk and no little profanity, the would-be combatants were separated and peace once more perched herself.

PROCLAMATION OF NIHILISTS RELATING THEIR GRIEVANCES.

COMPLAINTS OF THE NIHILISTS

Proclamation of the Executive Committee Addressed to the Czar.

The Vienna Tagblatt publishes the following proclamation addressed to the Czar of Russia by the Revolutionary Committee, and posted in the streets of St. Petersburg, just before the recent attack on his life:

To Mr. Alexander Nicolaievitch:

The warning and threatening letters, as well as the sentences which we the invisible delegates of the murderously oppressed Russian people have sent to the various dignitaries of the present despotic government in Russia belong, as a rule, to the preparative work, and for that reason neither yourself nor any member of your family appears in the slightest degree menaced by our executive organs. In the first instance, we wish to clean out in its lowest and filthiest corners the Augean stables of despotism; to free the people from administrative persecution which throws them guiltless into prison, and there, without compassion, chastises them and allows them to suffer from hunger and thirst, and then leads them as insurgents to the gallows or sends them to the polar regions to work in the mines. We sit in judgment, and shall be compassionless in the exercise of our office, and shall recoil from the use of no means which may lead us to our object, which is the eradication of the hellish brutality of despotism through fire and sword. The victims cry out to their executioners, "meri turi te salutant," and if you, Alexander Nicolaievitch, refuse to hear our warning voice, to put an end to this tyranny, we hereby declare to you that tyranny will be beaten in the end. Your system in Russia is rotten to the core. Our almost boundless resources are ruined. Your army of functionaries is a gang of cruel and unstatable thieves. Your judges are a sham to justice. Your coroners, police masters and generals are so many satraps worthy of Xerxes or Darious. Wherever we turn our eyes we see naught but stupidity, mingled with cruelty, wanton waste combined with the most merciless spoliation of the people. For the army alone you reserve your fatherly care. You are getting into dangerously deep waters, Alexander Nicolaievitch. Therefore we warn you, but spare your life.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

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 preceeds 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 nose, pain in the stomach, restless at night, grinding of the teeth, picking at the nose, cough, fever, itching at the seat, headache, foul breath, the patient grows pale and thin, tickling and irritation in the anus,—all these symptoms, and more, come from worms E. F. Kunkel's Worm Syrup never fails to remove them. Price, $1.00 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.00. (For Tape Worm, write and consult the Doctor.) For all others, buy of your druggist the Worm Syrup and if he has it not, send to Dr. E F. Kunkel, 259 N. Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Advice by mail, free; send three-cent stamp.

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Camphor Milk cures headache and neuralgia.

Camphor Milk cures rheumatism and lame back.

Camphor Milk cures cuts, bruises and burns.

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

THE BURNING OF ORENBURG.

Half the Population Destitute—Terrible Distress.

St. Petersburg, April 30.

A terrible conflagration has destroyed the principal part of the city of Orenburg, on the Ural. The houses of the town were mostly of wood, and consequently the flames, fanned by a raging wind, swept on with intense velocity The loss is enormous, and more than half the population (estimated at about thirty-five thousand) are now destitute of food and shelter. A telegram from the Governor of Orenburg to the Russian Minister of the Interior, dated ten minutes to 12 o'clock, on the evening of the 28th of April, says:—"The fire has been raging since ten o'clock this morning, and a violent storm is also prevailing. The distress is terrible. The fire is spreading rapidly, and it will be impossible to save any part of the city attacked by it."

The Sweep of the Flames.

A dispatch dated twenty minutes to nine o'clock of the morning of the 29th says:—"The conflagration raged yesterday and throughout the night. Several houses are still burning. The storm has ceased. The best quarters of the town are in ashes.

A Russian Village Totally Burned.

St Petersburg, April 30.—The village of Gratchenko, on the Volga, has been totally burned.

LARGE FIRES.

St. Petersburg, April 30.—A great fire occurred in the city of Orenburg, on the Ural river, last Monday and Tuesday, devouring the principal part of the town. The loss is enormous. More than half of the population are now destitute of food and shelter. A number of persons were injured.

London, May 1.—The Standard's Berlin correspondent attributes the Orenburg fire to political discontent, and points out that offenders are frequently banished to Orenburg.

St Petersburg, April 30.—The village of Gratchenko, on the Volga, has been totally burned.

Forty Dwellings Destroyed in a Canadian Village.

Montreal, April 30.—Fire is now raging in St. Jean Baptiste in the northeastern quarter of this place, which threatens to destroy the whole village, there being no water. Forty dwellings have so far been destroyed. The city fire brigade is in attendance but its services without water is of little avail.

THREE SAVED OUT OF A CREW OF TWENTY-THREE.

London, April 30.—A dispatch bulletined at Loyds, dated at Corunna, Spain, says that the British steamer Nile, from Elva for Newport with a cargo of ore, has been lost on the Linuela rocks. Three only were saved out of a crew of twenty-three.

NEARLY A THOUSAND PEOPLE KILLED.

London, April 29.—An official report to the Persian Government of the earthquake at Mianeh, on the 22d of March, says that twenty-one villages were totally destroyed and 922 persons, 2,600 sheep, 1,500 oxen, 124 horses and 55 camels were killed.

TERRIBLE WIND STORM.

Ogden, Utah, May 3, 1879.—There was a terrible wind storm along the Utah and Northern Railway yesterday. A freight train near Round Valley, Idaho, consisting of sixteen cars, some loaded with silver bullion, was blown from the track, and some of the cars were carried a distance of seventy-five feet.

The St. Louis Republican reports that a resident of Rockford, Ill., "who fell over an embankment and lost his sense of smell," has sued the city for $10,000 damages. Who wouldn't lose a smell for that.

—A neighbor informs us that his wife never knew a quiet night until the doctor prescribed Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup for her little one.

Pottsville, Pa., April 23.—The Mount Carmel rolling mill, two miles south of Pottsville, was entirely destroyed by fire this evening. It was owned by New York and Pottsville parties, and, including the machinery, cost $250,000, and was not insured. The mill has been idle of past years. The fire caught from a passing locomotive. An engine was overturned while running to the fire and the driver, Charles Fisher, was probably fatally injured.

UNIFORMITY PRESERVED.—By using the Perfected Butter Coler of Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt., a complete uniformity in the appearance of the butter is preserved and a desirable shade, easily maintained. It is the best preparation known, for coloring butter.

At the evening celebration of the 1,800th anniversary of the destruction of Pompeii a bottle of wine taken from the ruins, where it had lain since A. D. 79, is to be opened.

A fire at Newburg, Ont., destroyed Robert Armstrong's dwelling. His father, aged 100 years, was burned to death. The other inmates escaped with difficulty.

CAST-IRON FELLOWS.—Men of endurance have healthy kidneys and liver. No aches in the back, no piles or spinal pains. The remedy for these distresses is undoubtedly Kidney-Wort, a vegetable preparation, which harmonizes all the internal forces of the body.

"A Treasury of Bible Readings" is the title of a valuable new work, by Rev. S. G. Shannon, of Milroy, Pa., and which has already met with a rapid sale on account of its merit. The Bible reader will find this work a valuable help; the teachings of the Bible are set apart in topics with copious references bearing upon the same, with an index to the topics It is sold at the low price of 40 cents, cloth cover; 25 cents paper cover The work can be had of Mr. John Shannon in this place. 10 ap 3m

A fire at Carbon Hill, near Pittston, Pa., destroyed a house occupied by John L. Keogh and his five children. A son aged eleven and a daughter thirteen years were burned to death.

COME AND SEE THE BIG SHOW!

THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCK EVER OFFERED IN CENTRE HALL, AT

Wolf's Stand.

DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT

Is stocked with full lines of DOMESTICS, DRESS GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, WHITE GOODS, NOTIONS. LADIES' READY-MADE SUITS, PARASOLS, UMBRELLAS, FANCY GOODS, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, ETC., ETC.

GROCERY DEPARTMENT

With full lines of Choicest Teas, Syrups, Dried Fruit, Canned Goods, Sugars, Coffees, Pure Spices, Salt, Pork Provisions. Wooden. Willow, Queens and Glassware, Fish, Salt and everything usually found in a first class Grocery.

HARDWARE, CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS always on hand.

You need not go from home to buy goods low. At Wolf's stand in the Bank building, you find bargains good as elsewhere, and an assortment equal to any in the county.

CAUTION.—Having purchased the articles below, at constable's sale, as the property of David Little, I will leave them in his possession at my pleasure, and all persons are hereby cautioned against meddling with them in any manner whatever: One horse, truck-wagon, set of harness, cook stove, cleck and hay-ladder. KATE DURST.

1 mar 3t

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER AT

NOW OFFER IMMENSE LINES —OF— SPRING GOODS!

Which should be inspected by every buyer within reach of Philadelphia.

Those who do not visit the city can secure every advantage offered by our unrivalled stock and very low prices through the Mail Order Department.

Please Note: We employ no agents. Send direct to the house for samples.

SPRING SILKS.

Black Silks of all reliable makes. Colored Silks in all the staple and fashionable colorings. The latest effects in Stripes, Checks, Jaspers, Louisines, &c. All Silk Novelties in immense assortment. Satins, Velvets, Foulards, Pekin Stripes, Damasses, Brocades, &c.

SPRING DRESS GOODS.

A visit of inspection will verify our statement that we have the largest and best assorted stock of Spring and Summer Dress Goods. Paris Fabrics, novel in texture and design, at a small advance over cost of importation, and immense lines of PLAIN FABRICS, in assortment of textures and colorings quite bewildering.

SPRING BERNANIES & GRENADINES.

This stock is simply wonderful in variety of styles and textures. It includes All-Silk, All-Wool, Silk and Wool, Silk, Wool and Cotton, etc At the same counters will be found the largest line of BUNTINGS ever offered at retail anywhere, in Blacks and Colors of every conceivable quality and price

SPRING FOREIGN COTTONS.

The designs in foreign Cottons for the present Spring and Summer are particularly pleasing. The variety that we are showing from which to make selection, and the richness and elegance of our exclusive styles, must convince buyers, after a careful examination, that our stock cannot possibly be excelled.

SPRING COSTUMES FOR LADIES.

This season we present to buyers a new feature in dressmaking. Instead of high-priced imported suits out of the reach of every one, we offer costumes made of goods stylish and attractive in appearance in styles taken from the latest Paris patterns, imported by ourselves, and marked at the most moderate prices

SPRING SUITS FOR CHILDREN.

Our stock of these goods, as is universally acknowledged, is not even approached elsewhere. Our Commencement, Party and School Dresses are in neat, stylish and appropriate design, which can scarcely be improved upon. We have a large line of Suits made expressly for wear at the seashore, country and mountains, in stylish effects and at surprisingly low prices.

SPRING WRAPS, MANTLES, Etc.

We are showing all the newest styles in Silk, Camel's Hair, Diagonals, Drap d'Ete, etc.; also, a full line of Spring and Summer Sacques in Corduroy, Camel's Hair, Mottled, Plaid and Plain Cloths Circulars, Ulsters and Mantles in every conceivable kind of light weight goods.

SPRING SHAWLS.

Real India Shawls, far below former prices; Paisley Shawls, with open centres, filled centres, rich borders, and subdued colors; Thibet, Cashmere and Zephyr Shawls in all colors, weaves and designs, at prices that defy competition.

SPRING CLOTHING FOR BOYS.

We have prepared for this Spring a stock of the most carefully made and stylish goods it is possible to procure and have marked every garment on the basis of our uniformly low prices. Our stock is all new, and every garment of the latest styles of material and workmanship.

SPRING STAPLE GOODS.

Our stock of these goods, including Calicoes, Percales, Ginghams, Muslins, Sheetings, Flannels, etc., we are distributing to customers at one small uniform profit above first cost as lessened by prompt cash purchases in large lots

SPRING MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.

Although this department has been increased to more than four times its former size, it is now scarcely large enough to accommodate its many patrons No such stock can be found elsewhere The department is situated in our retired second story parlors, easily accessible by elevator

SPRING HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR.

The products of all the best makers of France, England, Germany and our own country are on exhibition at our counters All the novelties in Silk, fine Cotton and Lisle Hose for ladies, children and men. Our stock in all grades of Underwear is the most complete in this city.

SPRING GLOVES.

The "Trefousse" and other brands of Kid Gloves, in shades to match the new shades in Silks and Dress Goods. Men's Kid Gloves, handsomely embroidered. Lisle Thread Gloves in assortment greater than was ever before shown in Philadelphia. Fabric Gloves of all kinds.

SPRING NECKWEAR FOR GENTLEMEN.

We have all the newest shapes, materials, effects and colorings in Neckwear, at prices at least one-third less than is usual Our three brands of Shirts, "The Standard," "The Favorite," "The Custom Made," have proved to be the most popular Shirts ever sold in this city.

SPRING HOUSEKEEPING LINENS.

The very large business done in this