The Centre Reporter.

FRED. KURTZ.....EDITOR.

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CENTRE HALL, Pa., May 15, 1879.

The Philadelphia North American now mumbles that the republicans didn't make much by electing Yocum. Wait a little and he'll vote on your side, and then you can dry up your tears.

Judge Junkin, at the Perry county court, recently, gave a caution to hotel keepers about the practice of selling liquors by the bottle. He said the landlord was bound to know who were to use the liquor, and that no landlord had the right to sell a bottleful of liquor to a sober man who transferred it to those who were in the habit of becoming intoxicated, or to minors. It was always suspicious when a sober man bought a quart of whisky; he generally was employed to buy it for those to whom innkeepers would not, or dared not sell it. Poof of its transfer and use to drunkards or minors was sufficient cause for revoking the innkeeper's license.

Any of the subscribers of the REPORTER who may not have stamps enough to buy either the city of Altoona or Lock Haven, perhaps can make the change to buy the boro' of Sunbury. If not enough for that send in the last few years arrears on the REPORTER and we'll invest it good.

Peter Herdic has popped up again, and this time in a letter, suggesting a new financial scheme to relieve the country. If the shrewd Peter could get up a financial scheme to relieve his creditors, before undertaking the big job of relieving the whole country, he might become a lion again.

Senator Wallace has made a proper move in the senate by the introduction of a bill providing that widows and minor heirs of deceased Union soldiers, who have been defrauded of the bounty and arrears of pay due them by law, by means of forgeries perpetrated by their attorneys or other person, shall, when such forgeries have been the result of no fault or negligence on the part of the claimants, be paid the amounts equitably due them. It is believed that widows and heirs of dead Union soldiers have been defrauded out of hundreds of thousands of dollars of bounty and back pay by claim agents in Washington. The original power of attorney to prosecute a claim was the only thing necessary to be obtained by the rascally agents. All other papers and power to collect the money were forged. The victims of the swindle, residing in most cases at long distances from the capital, were put off on one pretext or another until the time fixed by law for the payment of the claim expired. Then the agent would put an end to the game by ceasing all correspondence with the victim. The arrest of three men in New York last Friday for collecting bounty money on forged papers is an evidence that the gang is not yet extinct.

The Legislative investigating committee, five in number, to look into appropriations made to the State College, arrived at Bellefonte on 1, and next morning proceeded to the college. President Calder and Professor McKee were put upon the stand and asked as to whether the Commonwealth or college corporation were owners of the real estate. They replied that the latter were and said the deeds were in the hands of the corporation. The present management, the committee says, are not liable for financial discrepancies, but the parties who manipulated moneys arising from land scrip. They left next day, expecting to make further investigation later.

The fellow who delivered the principal Grant eulogy in the legislature of this state, the other day, was Lish Davis—the same whose name is mentioned in the riot-bill-corruption investigation. Of course such fellows go for Grant as do all the whisky and revenue thieves pardoned and unpardoned.

The demand upon the Treasury for the ten-dollar certificates is so great that the entire force in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing was required to work one day printing the certificates. Eighty thousand impressions were made, representing $3,200,000 of the popular loan.

The following expressive epistle, a copy of which an enterprising reporter of the Columbus (Ohio) Democrat obtained at Kenton, the home of the Radical party manager, to whom it is adressed, may be considered to throw some light on the peculiar relations existing between Radical leaders in the North and the much-quoted sheet referred to:

KELTON, O., May 3.—People who wonder why the Okolona *Southern States* has so much circulation in the North, and why it is so extensively copied from by the Republican papers will probably be enlightened by a perusal of the following letter, which explains itself:

OFFICE OF THE SOUTHERN STATES, }
OKOLONA, Miss, April 30, 1879. }

Gen. J. S. Robinson:

The papers have been sent agreeable to instructions.

The points are made red-hot this week, and all of them will hit hard. It is advisable to have them as extensively copied as possible. We will mark them for our Northern exchanges.

Congressman Frye regards it as a great success.

We will give them hell according to the extent of the circulation. The larger the subscription list the louder the thunder.

Yours with respect, WILL H. KERNAN.

The "Gen. J. S. Robinson" mentioned above, and who has evidently been investing heavily in the States for campaign purposes, is the Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee of Ohio. Congressman Frye needs no special introduction.

The following additional testimony we clip from the riot-damages investigation on 8:

C. H. Foster, of Lehigh, then stepped upon the witness stand and testified as follows: One evening sometime ago D. C. Clark, of Philadelphia, came to witness and asked him to see if he could vote for bill 103. Witness said he would consider it. Later Clark told him there were $300 in the bill and took him to Salter and left him. Salter also told witness there were $300 in the bill, but witness refused to vote for it, because he said there were too many "snakes" in it. Three weeks later Salter told him that at a meeting just held in Philadelphia the price had been raised to $500, and both Salter and Clark advised him to take the money. In March Salter called witness out of the house and took him to see Kemble at the Brady house. When alone with the latter he looked at Kemble and Kemble eyed him "from the brow of his head to the sole of his toe."

Kemble said, "How are you on bill 103?"

Witness—"I can't vote for it on account of article 7 of the constitution."

Kemble—"Then I don't want anything to do with you."

Witness—"Oh, I guess you are one of them roosters like Sam Josephs. Ex-members tell me he promises lots of money but never pays." Kemble then said, "Oh, if you don't believe it here's the money"—$1,000. I don't want to pay you for your vote, I want to pay you for your work." Witness however refused all offers and left Mr. Kemble to his meditations.

Foster stated in concluding his testimony that these men had followed him like blood hounds following a deer, but he had always refused them. Mr. Clark then questioned the witness, but the result was only a flat contradiction by each of the other's testimony.

The socialist leaders of Chicago pretend to be organizing a general strike in connection with the trades union men, to begin July 5, and spread through the country. They will demand the universal adoption of the eight hour system and will settle the matter of wages after their demands on that point are acceded to. This strike has been decided on in their privy councils but it is no secret that their purpose is political in its nature and that the purpose of workingmen is to secure better wages.

We think there are precious few of the leaders who would work 1 hour in a day, much less 8, if offered the chance. They generally strike to dupe others into trouble, and themselves live off of the assessments upon the honest laborer.

BERGNER'S WRAPPER STEAL.

One of the cleanest steals about the state capital—among the thousand steals—is Bergner's little wrapper steal. On page 80 of the State Treasurer's Report, for 1878, we find that C. H. Bergner was paid for printing Senate wrappers $486, and for printing wrappers for House $1845—total $2331 for wrappers for the two houses for one session.

By the wrappers is meant the cheap, flimsy paper in which the useless Legislative Record is done up and sent by members to their constituents.

The law intends that the Record be sent out every day during the session; but it is sent out in bunches containing 4 or 5 numbers once a week, and each member gets 15 copies, hence it would require 15 wrappers per week, and upon this wrapper is printed the name and post office address of the constituent—nothing more. The legislature sits say 18 weeks, which would require 170 of these wrappers per member. Then there are 200 members of the House, which would make 44,000 wrappers for the House. These wrappers can be printed for $1,75 per 1000, or $77 for the whole lot for the House and leave a decent profit—yet Bergner draws $1845 for it, or a clean steal of $1768 above what would be good pay for this kind of work, and any printer in the state will gladly take the contract for $100.

The senate is composed of about one third as many members as the house, and Bergner draws $486 for the senate wrappers, more than double what will pay for the two houses. Further, we have an idea that the state pays for the paper besides in its enormous stationery bills.

We do not favor stinginess in paying for any kind of work, we believe in allowing a man a fair profit, but we do oppose stealing. Economy does not embrace mean stinginess which is on a par almost with stealing. Can't some member or senator catch this little mouse in the wrapper business?

The next democratic state convention has been fixed to meet at Harrisburg, July 16.

Altoona is out of her trouble with the State for the present. The city has been given two months in which to settle, and the ten per cent. charges for collection will be thrown off.

Ohio republicans just now have a little three cornered war in their kitchen on the matter of the governorship, between Sherman, Garfield, and some other radical snorter whose name has dropped us.

The Prince of Wales presented in the House of Lords on Tuesday evening a petition favoring the bill legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister, saying that he would support the measure on the ground of advantage to the community at large. The Government opposed the bill and it failed to pass a second reading by a vote of 101 to 81. The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh and the Bishop of Ripon voted for it and fourteen bishops voted against it.—The stories of the wretched state of affairs in St. Petersburg are denied by the Journal de St. Petersburg.

Fred Douglas the colored statesman is strongly opposed to the negro exodus, and thinks they should remain upon the soil where they were born, and not wander off to strange parts, to be a burden and a charge.

Some of the Southern planters have requested the Six Companies of California to send them 1,000 Chinese laborers to supply the places of the immigrating blacks. The Six Companies refer them to Hong Kong, stating that there are not coolies enough to supply the demand. This does not look like an inundation of Chinese cheap labor.

Altoona is levying heavy taxes so as to be able to pony up.

Brightest and best. Superintendent Carter of the Pennsylvania Experimental farm, endorses heartily, the Perfected Butter Color of Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt. It gives the brightest and best color to butter of any preparation in the world. Druggists keep it.

Philadelphia Bulletin:—"When Fred Douglass advises the colored people not to leave the South they might ask him why he did not stay there. His condition was not much worse than theirs."

The 8 hour law was defeated in the house of rep's at Harrisburg.

The ruling prices at Harrisburg for a vote on the riot bill seems to have been $500 for an ordinary vote, $750 for an extraordinary vote, and $1,000 for a vote with a speech attachment.

California has adopted its new Constitution by 6000 majority. The new Constitution is unfriendly to Chinese emigration.

Theodore V. Hardin's barn near Unionville, Orange County, was struck by lightning on Monday night and burned down. Seventeen cows perished in the building. Only two houses were saved. The loss is over $2,000.

The new bill prohibiting the use of soldiers at the polls was passed in both houses of congress last week.

The following is the bill as passed: Whereas, The presence of troops at the polls is contrary to the spirit of our institutions and the traditions of our people, and tends to destroy the freedom of elections, therefore,

Be it enacted, etc., That it shall not be lawful to bring or to employ at any place where a general or special election is being held in a State any part of the army or navy of the United States, unless such force be necessary to repel the armed enemies of the United States or to enforce section 4, article 4, of the Constitution of the United States, and the laws made in pursuance thereof on application of the Legislature or the Executive of the State where such force is to be used, and so much of all laws as is inconsistent herewith is hereby repealed.

The border raid bill has gone to meet the riot bill. It failed for the want of a constitutional majority. The vote stood 84 to 61. It authorized the redemption of $2,000,000 certificates issued to sufferers from raids in the border counties during the war.

The republican stalwarts have succeeded, it seems, in bulldozing the President, to veto the new bill that prohibits bayonet elections. The republicans think that if the bayonet law is unrepealed they can again elect the next president.

The democratic watchward must be "Free elections and no money for the bayonet at the polls."

Russia has gone into the wholesale banishment business. The Golos states that the first party of three hundred out of two thousand persons arrested in Moscow during the winter, have started for Siberia. Nine thousand persons arrested in other towns will pass through Moscow during the summer.

Prof. Bikle has our thanks for a copy Catalogue of Penn'a College.

The orchards of Dlaware and New Jersey promise an abundance of all kinds of fruit.

We receive accounts from all parts of the country of extensive forest fires.

If a private report which has reached London respecting the famine in upper Egypt be correct, the mortality has been truly appalling. It is stated that no fewer than 10,000 persons have succumbed to the famine in Ghiszeh Kena and Esna alone. According to Mr. Baird, who was sent to relieve the starving myriads and to report upon the famine to the Egyptian Government, the population were very poor and extremely over taxed. The stress of the famine is over, but if there should be another bad Nile, and overtaxing is continued, a worse outbreak than ever is anticipated.

The colored convention at Nashville has passed a serious of resolutions the tenor of which is, that active measures should immediately be taken to improve the general condition of the negro. That the education of the blacks in separate schools from the whites ought to be discontinued, is strongly urged; the claim being made that it cherishes a social distinction detrimental to the interests of the colored man. Another leading proposition is, that a request be made to congress for an appropriation of $500,000 to aid in the removal of the colored race from the south, transferring it to the states and territories offering the best advantages to negro labor. The convention also memorializes congress to place into the hands of a board of regents $300,000, the unclaimed bounty of colored soldiers and sailors of the federal army during the late war, in order to establish a technical and colored school for colored youth at Harper's Ferry or any other convenient place.

George M. Dutcher was famous throughout Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland as a temperance revivalist. During fourteen years he devoted himself to the cause, but it was not until 1877 that his popularity reached its height. He worked with Murphy in Philadelphia a while, but was remarkably successful on his own account. The people of Wilmington liked him so well that, to secure him as a resident, they gave him a house. In Philadelphia, last fall, he led a temperance movement in the Wharton Street Presbyterian Church, and had several distinguished clergymen as co-laborers. While presiding at a meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association, he told an astonishing story about a Mrs. Judge Watson, who had, he said, been converted from secret tippling habits by him. This woman professedly wealthy, subsequently joined him in temperance work. A few days ago they were advised to exhort and sing in Danbury, Conn. Dutcher's wife created excitement in the assembly by rising and saying that he and Mrs. Watson were frauds, and that she had come from Wilmington to expose them. Dutcher at once retired, got drunk, and has been sent to a reformatory. Mrs. Watson turns out to be a wanderer from California.

A BULLDOZED PRESIDENT.

THE FREE ELECTION BILL TO BE VETOED IN SPITE OF FORMER DECLARATIONS.

Washington, May 11.—The President has decided to veto the act to prevent military interference with elections, and may send the message to the House tomorrow. It will be a briefer document than the veto of the Army bill and take the broad ground, it is understood, that if the new act should become a law it would prevent the President from enforcing any law of the United States where the civil authorities called for assistance unless the Executive was called upon by the authorities of a State to suppress insurrection or other domestic violence. He will assume, therefore, that it goes further than the prohibition of the use of the troops at the polls and thus really avoid the issue which the bill plainly puts before the country. The President is supported in this view by a united Cabinet, though it is known that within five days past two members of the Cabinet, Mr. Evarts, being one of them, advised several Republican members of the House to vote for the measure as it had been introduced and as it subsequently passed. Nor is there any doubt that the President was inclined to approve the bill in the shape in which it passed the House. His change of mind is only explained by him as having resulted from the more thorough examination which the measure has received since it passed the Senate on Friday. Attorney-General Devens had a conference with the President tonight regarding the preparation of the veto. He opposes the bill, as does Secretary Evarts, on the ground maintained by Mr. Edmunds in his speech in the Senate. The bill of course cannot be passed over the veto. The Senate, it is now thought, will pass the Legislative bill abolishing the odious features of the supervisors law and await the President's action on that. If he vetoes that the appropriations of the present fiscal year will probably be continued by Congress for their next fiscal year. The Democrats will then go to the country on the issue which has thus been sharply defined as to the use of troops at the polls and of Federal control of the elections through the workings of the Supervisors law.

CYCLOPÆDIA OF LITERATURE.

It will be welcome news to all lovers of good literature that the new, beautiful and marvellously cheap Acme edition of CHAMBER'S CYCLOPEDIA OF ENGLISH LITERATURE is to be completed on June 1. Volume IV. is just issued, and the remaining four volumes are to be issued and delivered at one time on the date stated. The work richly deserves the sale it has obtained of nearly 100,000 volumes already, and ought to attain, as it probably will, to a round million. The price, which has varied at different times, increasing as the publication has progressed, has now been permanently fixed at $2.00 for the paper 3 vols. complete, nearly 3,500 pages), $3.00 for cloth, $4.75 for half morocco, gilt top, and $5.75 for the 4 vol. edition in half morocco, gilt top binding. A discount of 10 per cent. from these prices is allowed to those whose orders are received before June 1, and a further discount of 10 per cent. to those ordering in clubs of five or more sets at one time. Postage, if by mail, 48 cents extra. Orders will be filled in the order of receipt. Specimen pages and full particulars will be sent free on request. American Book Exchange, 55 Beekman street, New York, Publishers. Sold only direct to purchasers, and not through dealers or agents.

Demoralizing Disease. With kidney trouble a man is utterly demoralized. Restoration to perfect health can be attained by the use of Kidney-Wort. It cures the dull distress in the back and side, and removes gravelly deposits. It is cathartic but does not debilitate.

The loss on property and freight in transit by the explosion at Stratford, Ont., is placed at $25,000. Three men were killed, three seriously and three slightly injured.

A fire in Berks county is destroying hundreds of acres of timber. The flames are rapidly extending eastward, doing great damage. The loss is heavy.

"I feel very proud." A married lady says: "I feel quite proud since coloring my old dress and shawl with the beautiful Dyes of Leamon's made by Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt. They were almost no trouble at all to color and they look like new."

Peter Herdic has at last returned to Williamsport to find the Herdic House rebaptised as the Park House.

A COUPLE OF TEXAS DESPERADOES KILL EACH OTHER.

Sherman, Texas, May 10.—A rumor reached here this afternoon of a duel to the death between two men, named Wiley and Jacobs, near Burlington, Montague county, on Red river. The two men were members of a band of cattle thieves, and fell out about a division of spoils. They met on the river bank, each armed with two revolvers, stepped often paces and began firing at the word. Wiley fell mortally wounded at the third fire, but, raising himself on his arm, sent a ball crashing through Jacobs' brain, killing him instantly. Wiley died a few moments afterward, and both men were buried in the fatal field. Wiley sent the challenge to Jacobs, who lived in the Nation.

Headache, whether arising from Indigestion or Nervousness, thoroughly unfits any one for attention to business or any other active effort. Dr. Bull's Baltimore Pills always cure this distressing disorder, giving prompt relief after the first dose.

SLAVE DEALERS IN UPPER EGYPT.

Further advices from Upper Egypt represent that the conflicts between the Egyptian troops and the slave dealers on the 13th and 14th of January, resulted in the complete defeat of the latter with the loss of 6,000 killed, wounded and prisoners. The loss of the Egyptian troops was 200.

ANOTHER LOT OF NEGROES IN KANSAS.

St. Louis, May 2.—A dispatch from Atchison, Kansas, says: "Over three hundred colored refugees from the South landed here to-day, in a generally destitute condition. There being no vacant building in the city, great difficulty was experienced in getting them under shelter, but they were finally housed in colored churches. It is questionable whether many of them can be furnished with employment, as the demand for unskilled labor is very limited in this State. Their arrival was entirely unexpected, as they were originally destined for Leavenworth, but the authorities of that city paid their fare to this point and sent them on. Our citizens have provided for their temporary wants, but great suffering must result if this influx of totally destitute people does not soon stop."

A Kansas City dispatch says: Merchants of Chicago have subscribed $2,000, which is on deposit here for the aid of Southern refugee negroes, instead of $58, as stated by a New Orleans journal.

Frank Leslie's SUNDAY MAGAZINE for June. Edited by Charles F. Deems, D. D., LL. D. Frank Leslie's Publishing House, 53, 55 & 57 Park Place, New York. The present number completes the Fifth Volume of this deservedly popular periodical; it has been constantly growing in public favor, and each number has been an improvement on its predecessor. It is introduced into the home circle of the family, for the pure and healthful literature cannot fail to exercise a highly beneficial influence. The June number is remarkable for the quantity, quality and varied character of the contents, so that every class of readers, old and young, and all tastes, will delight from the variety of its pages instruction, edification and entertainment. There is such a wealth of literature that it is difficult to designate articles of especial value—nearly every page is brilliantly attractive. There are articles by the editor, and others of literary eminence; delightful serial and short stories, sketches, etc.; poems by celebrated writers; a sermon and Popular Exegesis by the editor, and editorials upon various subjects of interest. Under the head of "At Home and Abroad" is a full resume of the most important items of religious intelligence from all parts of the world; and the miscellaneous department overflows with good things. Each number contains 128 quarto pages, over 100 engravings, and the subscription price is only 25 cents a number, or $3 a year, postpaid. A specimen number will be sent on the receipt of 25 cents.

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.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. The great success and delight of the people. In fact nothing of the kind has ever been offered to the American people which has so quickly found its way into their good favor and hearty approval as E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. It does all it proposes, and thus gives universal satisfaction. It is guaranteed to cure the worst case of dyspepsia or indigestion, kidney or liver disease, weakness, nervousness, constipation, acidity of the stomach, &c. Get the genuine. Sold only in $1.00 bottles, or case of 5 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 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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DESTRUCTIVE FOREST FIRES.

Thousands of Acres Ablaze Among the Mountains of Pennsylvania.

Wilkesbarre, May 10.—The fires upon the mountains within a radius of thirty miles of this city have been growing more and more threatening for the past three days. This is particularly true of the Penobscot and Cumberland mountains, which are enveloped with a mantle of smoke as far as the eye-glass can discover. The Blue Ridge and Allegheny mountains are also being ravaged near here to an unprecedented extent. The cinders from the fires are falling to-day in this city as white and fast as the first flakes of a snow storm.

THE FATE OF A HERD OF BUFFALOES.

An army officer who recently arrived at Chicago from the Yellowstone Valley tells a story of what happened to a herd of buffaloes as they were migrating southward. The herd numbered two thousand five hundred head, and had been driven out of the Milk River country by the Indian hunters belonging to Sitting Bull's band. When they reached the river they ventured upon the ice with their customary confidence, coming upon it with a solid front, and beginning the crossing with closed ranks. The stream at this point was very deep. When the front file, which was stretched out a quarter of a mile in length, had nearly gained the opposite shore, the ice suddenly gave way under them. Some trappers who were eye-witnesses of the scene said it seemed as if a trench had been opened in the ice the whole length of the column. Some four or five hundred animals tumbled into the opening all in a head. Others fell in on top of them and sunk out of sight in a twinkling. By this time the rotten ice was breaking under the still advancing herd. The trappers say that in less than a minute the whole body of buffaloes had been precipitated into the river. They were wedged in so thickly that they could do nothing but struggle for a second and then disappear beneath the casket of the ice of the swift current. Not a beast in all that mighty herd tried to escape, but in a solid phalanx they marched to their fatal bath in the "Big Muddy." In a minute from the time the first ice broke not a buffalo's head or tail was to be seen.

SPEECH OF HON. C. T. ALEXANDER, DELIVERED IN THE STATE SENATE ON THE 29TH DAY OF APRIL, 1879.

The Senate having under consideration bill No. 49, entitled An act to secure to operatives and laborers engaged in and about coal mines and manufactories of iron and steel, the payment of their wages at regular intervals and in lawful money of the United States.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. President, the two great moving forces that have made this country all that it is are capital and labor. Under our beneficent form of free government these two forces have been working together for the general improvement and development of the wonderful natural resources with which nature has so bountifully endowed this great country. For many years they worked harmoniously together, side by side, shoulder to shoulder, accomplishing results that have astonished the world in the development of the capabilities of our people. One portion of our people have by tact of good management, accumulated property, which we are taught to call capital. Another portion of our people, less fortunate, have struggled, and are still struggling, to earn their bread by the sweat of their brow, which we are taught to call labor. Each and every man, originally, is supposed to have started in life with the same endowment of nature, to wit, the right to earn his bread by labor, which was his original capital. * * *

I claim to understand somewhat of the condition of the laboring man, and can sympathize with him in his struggles of life, and I will do for him all I can to help him on in his journey. If there is any load upon his shoulders that he ought not to bear, I will lift it off, if I can. Can I do it by voting for this bill as it stands, without my amendment? Capital and labor are not in conflict with each other, as is so frequently alleged by the politician and the demagogue—capital is essential to labor, and labor is essential to capital. The one cannot get along without the other. Why, because labor is capital and capital is the fruit of labor. Labor is the tree, capital is the ripened fruit. The fruit cannot exist without the stalk, and the stalk, in the nature of things, must produce the fruit (unless it be a barren stalk of which it is said, it shall be cut down and cast into the fire). * * *

We hear from all sides that capital invested in industrial pursuits does not bring to its owners a sufficient recompense. Many of our iron furnaces are idle; our foundries, and our machine shops and planing mills are standing still; our coal operators complain that they can make no profits; the laboring men who work in these several branches of industry complain that they are insufficiently paid—both sides are telling the truth—neither capital or labor are receiving the returns they did during what we call "flush times." What shall we do? If labor demands more of capital, and capital grants it, then capital will suffer. If capital demands that the price of labor shall be less, then labor will suffer. If labor demands so much of capital that it cannot stand it, then capital will shut itself up and refuse to employ labor—then what? Capital cannot be compelled to employ labor, and labor can have nothing to do without capital. Thus we see that one is dependent upon the other, and both must live and thrive together, or both must suffer. It is said by some that capital oppresses labor, and that labor must be protected by law. * * *

That the capitalist often takes advantage of the laborer is doubtless true—that the laborers sometimes take advantage of their employers is equally true. Is it possible by legislation to prevent either one from imposing upon the other? This is not pretended, but it is alleged on the part of labor that in some localities and in some industrial pursuits a system of paying the wages of labor in orders on a store or stores has been introduced, and that the merchants are in the habit of charging exorbitant prices for their goods, and that in this way the laboring man is deprived of a portion of his hard-earned wages; this is no doubt true in many cases and is an evil. It is not confined to company stores or stores owned by the employers of labor—but most all stores, upon whom orders are drawn, charge more for goods sold upon orders than they do for cash. Why? because an order is not money, it is a letter of credit and the merchant who receives it parts with his goods, which cost him money, and is compelled to wait months for his pay.

Our toiling farmers, as a general rule have no money from Spring to Fall; they employ labor at lower figures than any other branch of industry, and are compelled to pay their hired men with an order on a country store, at least to furnish him with his necessaries in this way. The merchant waits upon the farmer to reimburse him until his crops are harvested and put to market. The merchant must charge more for his goods sold in this way than if sold for cash, or he would fail in business. If the farmer was by law compelled at all times to pay cash for his labor, he could not do it, and would be compelled to leave all work he could not do himself undone. The farm laborers would have no work and would have to starve or be supported by public charity. The production of the necessaries of life would be diminished and the cost to the consumer necessarily increased, which would operate severely upon laborers engaged in other pursuits. But it is said that the proposed law of the Senator from Fayette does not apply to any industry except the manufacturers of iron and steel and the mining of coal. This is true, but why should it be so? Why single out these three industrial pursuits from among the hundreds of others? Why not include the farmer, the founder, the machine-shop man, the miller, the lumberman, the axe-maker, the factory man, the grocer, the baker, the lime burners, the merchants themselves, who pay their store boys and clerks with store goods. * * * * *

It is asserted by parties in my district, engaged in the manufacture of charcoal iron, whom I know to be honorable and truthful men, that if it were not for their stores and the order system, as adopted and in use by them, that they would be compelled to stop their works and thus throw out of employment all of the men employed. Valentine & Co., engaged in the manufacture of charcoal iron, near Bellefonte, for more than twenty years prior to 1876 had no store, but paid their men in cash at the end of every week. At the end of that year the footing of their accounts showed an actual loss. They were not disposed to run their works at a loss, and there was but one of three things to do: First, to stop their works and leave all their men to shift for themselves; or, second, to reduce their wages and thus bring the cost of the production within the market value. This they did not like to do as the wages were already so low that the men could do no more than live, so they hit upon a third plan.

They found that they were paying out in money to their employes about one hundred thousand dollars per year. Their men spent all this money with the merchants in the purchase of goods, and that these merchants were making a profit of from twenty to fifty per cent upon their money, which, if they could retain, they could afford to run their works. They therefore called a meeting of our principal men and made the proposition, which was agreed to by them, that they would start a store and agree to furnish them goods at the same prices charged by other merchants for the same kind and quality of goods. They only require their employes to take orders on their store for the merchandize they needed, and that all their savings would be paid in money. Their store business has been very successful, they having a large and growing custom outside of their employes. They also say that some of their employes, who for twenty years under the cash system accumulated nothing, now have growing balances to their credit. I have heard no complaints from any of these men, but I have heard complaints by outside parties—by other merchants who have, of course, lost the custom of these men, and a few laboring men who have received these orders second hand; I have not heard complaints from any of the employes of any of the other iron manufactures. I presented a petition several weeks ago signed by about sixty citizens of two townships remote from these iron Works, where the principal industry is lumbering, who complain of the order system as practiced in their neighborhood, and pray for the passage of a law, general in its terms, applicable to all parties. I have also heard complaints from a few of the employees in some of our coal mines, who say they are compelled to take orders on the company stores where they are compelled to pay more for goods than they can buy them for at other stores. I have no doubt but that some of these complaints are founded upon facts, and if legislation would reach these cases, without doing an injury to both capital and labor in other localities, where there is no complaint or abuse, I would gladly support it. This law would reach the innocent as well as the guilty. But this legislation, as proposed in the bill as it reads without any amendment, is special in its character, being only applicable to three branches of industry, leaving all others untouched, and as I believe, contrary to the spirit of the Constitution. * * * * * * *

But whether it be unconstitutional or not, is not the policy of such a law bad? All men are equal before the law, and each man should be left free to make his own contracts in his own way so long as he does not interfere with the rights of others.

The amendment I have proposed does not interfere with the right of capital and labor to contract with each other, and it makes the order that may be issued in payment of labor, buy as much as would that much money. It is right and proper to go this far in the interest of labor. To go farther would prove, in the end, an injury and a wrong to the laboring man instead of being a benefit to him. This ought to satisfy labor, and at the same time, it is just to capital. * * * * *

Now, so far as I am concerned myself, I am as anxious as any Senator on this floor to relieve the laboring man of the burdens under which he suffers from day to day, and if there is anything that can be done within the limits of the Constitution with a due regard to the rights of others, capital as well as labor, I will join hand in hand with any Senator upon this floor and go as far as he. But this will not accomplish that purpose. It will not reach the end sought, and if it is passed I verily believe that unless those engaged in the manufacturing of charcoal iron are permitted to make this profit out of their goods instead of allowing the profit to go into the hands of others, who give labor only a portion of their profits, and not precisely, who create no wealth, who only accumulate from the profits of labor, and if that money is allowed to go into other hands and manufacturing industries are compelled to pay cash from week to week, it will not be two months until every one of them will be stopped and the laboring man will be out of employment and he will have to go elsewhere, he will have to become a tramp and search for work in some other place, and it seems to me that this bill could be so amended as to render it unobjectionable or nearly so, and if I had been present when this bill was on third reading, I should have made this amendment. I will indicate the amendment, and then I shall ask to reconsider the vote by which this bill passed third reading, in order to introduce this amendment. It Senators will pay attention so that they will understand exactly what I propose to accomplish, I think they will agree to the proposition. I propose to move to strike out all of the act after the enacting clause, and to insert as follows:

"That every corporation, co-partnership, firm or individual doing any business within this Commonwealth in which laborers are employed shall pay their laborers or employees at stated periods in money or merchandise or other commodity, as may be agreed upon between the parties at the time of the contract or hiring and in accordance with the terms thereof, and it shall be unlawful for any corporation, co-partnership, firm or individual, doing business as aforesaid, to knowingly and willfully charge their employees more or a greater price for any article of merchandise furnished than is charged for the same article and quality of merchandise is sold at for cash in the same town or neighborhood by other merchants or others trading in such articles. That it shall be unlawful for any retail merchant doing business in this Commonwealth to receive for the payment of labor at less than its face value, or to discount the same, or to furnish store goods or merchandise therefor, charging a greater or higher price for the same than he would sell the same quality of goods at cash, or than the same quality of goods or merchandise can be purchased at for cash in the same town or neighborhood. That any person violating any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall pay a fine of not less than ten dollars or more than fifteen dollars for each offense, and shall refund to the party whom such goods or merchandise shall have been sold the difference between the price charged and the cash price thereof."

The first section I propose to introduce prevents companies and company stores from selling goods at a greater price than they can be purchased at for cash at other stores in the neighborhood.

The second section of the bill reaches another class in the community, people who are simply merchants, who are not engaged in manufacturing, and upon whom orders are drawn by farmers, lumbermen, machine shop men, planing mill men, and manufacturing enterprises of all kinds. These orders are drawn upon them and the second section is intended to reach that class of our people, and to prevent them from selling upon orders drawn upon them at a greater price than they would have received for their goods if they had been paid for them in cash, and it reaches that class of our community and puts everybody on a par, everybody on the same footing, on the same plane. It recognizes the principle that underlies our institutions, to wit: the freedom of all our people to make such contracts as they please, so long as they do not interfere with any positive law or the rights of others. But no law should be passed, unless upon the soundest policy, restricting their right to so contract.

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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 HERNANIES & 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 these 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, Shetland and Zephyer 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, Gingh