The Centre Reporter.

FRED. KURTZ.....EDITOR.

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CENTRE HALL, Pa., June 5, 1879.

Hayes, the fraudulent, on Thursday sent in his veto of the legislative and judicial bill, because of the clauses that repeal the infamous deputy marshal section and the juror's test oath. These tyranical acts along with the bayonet election law Hayes and his party wish to keep alive so as to aid them in the next presidential election, knowing that they will not stand the shadow of a chance if dependent upon an open and free election. The necessity for the repeal of these acts is proven by the testimony taken by the Wallace committee, from the mouth of republican marshals, another little chapter of which is printed in this week's Reporter.

Hayes was put in the chair by fraud and of course he will uphold the ways of fraud to keep his party in power.

Let the Democrats of Congress hold out to the last for free elections.

The committee of investigation on the riot damages bill reported last week and makes a very bad showing for a number of members of the house, and some of the republican party leaders—Quay, Kemble and others. It is thought three members will have to be expelled and some others censured. Tais is not a surprise to us. A legislature that will sit over time without doing anything at all, of course is corrupt to the core, and ready for anything that is venal. The members from this county, it is gratifying to say, are not tainted with the riot bill.

This legislature was the meanest and of less account than any that ever convened in our state. This is the verdict of the people.

Congressman Foster, the Ohio republicans' nominee for governor, is Hayes's choice. He was nominated on first ballot over Taft, of the Grant wing, by 10 majority. This would show that Hayes with his patronage is only a little stronger than Grant in Ohio. The democrats, it is thought will nominate Senator Thurman, who is popular as he is able and it is not likely he can be defeated.

Talking about temperance we have only this to say, and we say it boldly: We have a keg in this office, of which anyone can have the benefits for a whole year, by simply subscribing for the Reporter. If that be treason make the most of it.

The railroad war between the Pennsylvania and Vanderbilt lines is raging with great fierceness in Chicago, and so far all attempts to adjust it have failed. The new line to Pittsburgh via Youngstown and the Lake Erie road, is an important factor in the convention of the great lines. A Chicago dispatch says:

Since the opening of the new line to Pittsburgh, the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern has been, and now is, selling first-class tickets to Pittsburgh for $7.50, the regular rate being $12 and the Fort Wayne has been compelled to reduce in order to obtain a share of the business, and besides, is retaliating by cutting on fares to Toledo and Cleveland. The bitterest fight, however is on freight, and rates to Pittsburgh and Cleveland are lower than they have been for many years. It is said that freight for Pittsburgh was taken at 6c per hundred pounds, and five cents to Cleveland. Live stock rates to Pittsburgh are down almost to nothing. So long as the war continues on Pittsburgh rates there is little prospect that any change for the better will take place in the east bound war on the tough business.

The Allegheny county republicans held their nominating convention the other day, and it turned into a first class row. Fists were doubled, pistols pointed, curses fell loud and thick, and the devil generally broke loose, until the police stepped in and stopped the disgraceful muss. Next there will be new riot-damages William before our legislature. Well, its "all the decency party" anyhow.

Bloody noses, black eyes, and damaged heads were plenty all through the "God and morality" party after the fuss was over. And what adds to the sweetness of the thing the "man and brother" also had a hand in the affair; we will quote just one instance from the reports in Monday's papers:

Perhaps never before in the history of Allegheny county were primary elections attended by so much drunkenness disorder and confusion, and never by such serious riots. * * *

The most serious disturbance occurred on Erin street, near Wylie, in the Eleventh ward, at the polls of the Fourth district. A squad of ten or eleven negroes who had been filled up to the brim with fighting whisky, doubtless furnished by the friends of the candidates, took a notion that they would clean out the place. Fred Lincoln was standing near the polls quietly looking at the voting, when one impudent negro advanced and slapped him on the cheek. Lincoln stood his ground and knocked down several of the cowardly assailants, when the latter drew their razors and commenced slashing at their opponent. Two or three of the negroes were also provided with revolvers and they brought them into use. Fortunately no person was shot, though numerous shots were fired. One bullet went through a white man's hat. Lincoln sustained a fearful gash in the right cheek, extending from the cheek bone down several inches. He also received two smaller cuts about the mouth, had one rib broken, was injured about the head, and had numerous severe bruises. * * *

Another row occurred in the Seventh ward, at the corner of Elm and Wylie, which was almost as disgraceful as that related above. Negroes were engaged in this, too, though it is not so plain that they were to blame in this case. Razors, knives and revolvers were drawn here, too, and for a time the disturbance bid fair to become a general riot. * * *

One day last week, while the house at Harrisburg was noisy—not an unusual thing—Speaker Long, who handles the house with ability, was several times put about to maintain order. Capt. Gillespie, during some of the noisy times, took up to the Speaker's desk a large bright horse pistol, nearly half a yard long. The Speaker raised it and shook it around and asked the House if they wanted him to use that. It created great laughter.

Yes, we say, the Speaker should have used it. All experience has proven that members will not be decent, and disgrace the state by their turbulent conduct. Instead of the gavel let the speaker be provided with a brace of seven shooters and use it against the riotous members—it will cost the state less to have a funeral than to have time wasted and business neglected by the roughs who play law-makers in the state legislature. Further, let the Speaker have authority to shoot every member who has been proven guilty of corrupt practices. All other remedies for improvement have been exhausted—we favor the shooting process now.

The $10 bond business has turned out a Sherman fraud in favor of the banker and bloated bondholder. Instead of the poor men getting the small bonds, they have been gobbled up by the banks. Neither John Sherman nor his party is in favor of the poor man. They are the mony-makers and speculators and skinners of the poor. The Pittsburgh Post says:

"The scenes witnessed every day at our Postoffice in clamoring for the baby bonds, is the experience of other cities, where mere speculators are the purchasers, poor people being put forward for a small pittance, to buy and hand over to the owners, who sell them to the banks for a premium. The whole object of the law has been frustrated; it is the merest sham and fraud and will never make John Sherman a candidate for President. It is believed by intelligent bankers in New York that Sherman is a partner in the syndicate by which he has already cleared a cool million."

So it was even in the smaller towns, Bellefonte, Lock Haven, Williamsport, &c., all over the country.

Before the Wallace committee on May 29, Mr. Payn, United States marshal for the southern district of New York, was called and examined. He placed the names of deputy marshals at the disposal of the committee. He made the arrest of some 900 men, part of whom were arrested with written authority and part without. Some 200 were arrested for which there has been no return made to their office. These warrants were placed in the hands of parties who resided in the precincts designed to be affected in case the party offered to vote. None of these men so arrested have ever been tried, nor is it the opinion of anybody outside of the republican party that they ever intended to try them—the object being to deprive them of the right to vote the democratic ticket, the sole object and aim of Hayes and company in continuing this outrageous law on the statute books. Neither Mr. Payn, nor Kennedy, his chief clerk, also examined before the committee, could name a person who was arrested for false registration. The polls were amply protected by policemen, who were able to put down any disturbance, maintain the peace and vindicate the law.

The democrats in caucus, by nearly unanimous action, have decided upon the action to be taken relative to new appropriation bills, which in effect will accomplish the same end as the bills vetoed. If the fraudulent President wants to veto again he can now have another chance to prove that he would use the bayonet at the polls. In another column we give the doings of the caucus.

There is a pretty ring fight in Lancaster county, and the factions have been christened the "Bulls" and the "Hogs" of the Lancaster republican party. A despatch from Lancaster, June 1, says:

The "Bull" and "Hog" rings of the Lancaster republicans on Saturday had another of those fights which last year gave the city to the democracy. The Bull ring was represented by the Examiner, J. Hay Brown, chairman of the republican county convention, Senator Leisenring, Cochran, clerk of the senate and the Cameron clan, generally. The Hog ring was led by the New Era, ex-District Attorney Johnson, Prothonotary M'Mellen, County Treasurer Groff and others. The fight was for the control of the prison and poor house. Each party charged the other with thievery and bribery, in placards posted about the city. Returns show that Columbia gives about 150 majority for the Bull ring when 400 was expected, while Marietta goes heavily for the Hog ring. In this city the Hog ring candidate for recorder is ahead and the result on poor and prison inspectors is uncertain. The returns may be fixed up to-day before they reach the return judges.

THE QUESTION IN A NUTSHELL

Hayes and the republicans are opposed to have any appropriation for the army unless it can be used at the polls to assist them in carrying the elections.

The democrats are opposed to appropriations for the army where it is to be used at the polls.

Read the Declaration of Independence and see who is right.

AN IMPORTANT LAW POINT.

The Clinton Democrat says: A case was argued in Lock Haven before his Honor Judge Orvis last week which is of particular interest as involving a point on which it is believed there is no American decision, and which decided the case in favor of the plaintiff. The suit was James D. Mason vs. The First National Bank of Lock Haven. S. R. Peale for plaintiff, C. G. Furst and C. S. McCormick for defendant. The action was to recover a balance due plaintiff by the bank. His account had been running nearly two years, when, October 25, 1875, the bank refused to honor his checks, there being at the time money credited to his account in excess of the check presented. About the same date the firm of Thomas & Mason failed. The bank, believing that the money deposited to the credit of James D. Mason was the property of Thomas & Mason (John S. Mason), notified him that they would not pay his check, but would charge overdue notes of Thomas & Mason to his account. On the trial, Mr. Peale, the plaintiff's able attorney, took the position that a depositee (the party receiving the deposit) could not question the title of the depositor; that he was estopped in law from doing so in the absence of any claim of ownership by a third party, that a depositee could not in an action by the depositor to recover the amount of the deposit, set off notes of a third party to defeat the action. These objections were sustained by Judge Orvis, and a verdict rendered for plaintiff for $1,524 07.

It was forcibly argued in substance by council for plaintiff that if this rule did not prevail, it would unsettle the business of banks and seriously disturb the relation heretofore existing between the depositee and the depositor; and that if the banks be accorded this new and unwarranted power over deposits, they would necessarily incur with it new responsibilities, and become answerable in a manner to depositors that would make the new found authority an injury instead of a benefit. If a bank could pass upon a deposit in this way, it would also assume the responsibility of disposing of the deposit contrary to the will of the depositor, and be answerable in law to him for the transfer, and then become liable in a manner that would annoy business, create suits at law, and ultimately kill itself by its own bad operations. That such could not have been intended as the effect of the law is plain and the propriety and justice of the position assumed is apparent.

Mt. Etna is in eruption. So is the fraudulent President.

T. B. Jameson, one of our efficient co-auditors, paid our sanctum a visit, Saturday.

The legislature will adjourn on 6 of June. The worst one we ever had.

No White Butter. People will not in these days, buy white butter, and dairymen of good judgment use the Perfected Butter Color of Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt. It does not freeze in winter or mould in summer and is always ready for instant use.

The sales of $10 bonds reported to date amount to $33,874,990, leaving $6,125,010 in the hands of the depositaries, or sales not yet reported. During the sale of these certificates about 509 postmasters have filed the necessary bonds and become depositaries.

Gen. Jas. Shields died on 1st inst.

BAYONETS VS. BALLOTS.

HOW THE REPUBLICANS CARRIED SOUTH CAROLINA FOR HAYES.

No Wonder the Fraudulent President Would Rather Starve the Government than Consent to the Repeal of the Bayonet Election Laws.

Washington, May 28.—The Wallace committee met to-day at half past ten o'clock and examined T. J. Mackey, who is a circuit judge in South Carolina. He testified that until 1876 he was in affiliation with the republican party, when he left it. He was present at Chester in 1876 when elections were progressing for state officers, Presidential electors and congressmen, and was called on to interpose his official authority to check interference by the military and deputy marshals with voters at the polls. Several of the deputy marshals had declared their purpose to carry the election for the republicans. They exhibited a printed circular purporting to have been signed by Attorney General Taft, addressed to United States marshals to disregard the process of the state courts. At two o'clock in the day the chief deputy marshal, at the head of a band of colored men, assaulted voters at Carmal, tearing from their hands the Hayes and Hampton tickets, and several voters who refused to surrender their tickets were knocked down. Subsequently he saw the military—nineteen men of the Eighteenth infantry—marched into the court house yard, forming in two lines. The voters were required to pass to the polls under fixed bayonets. On complaint made to the witness that voters were interfered with by the military, he issued a warrant for the arrest of Lieutenant Hinton, who commanded the detachment. The sheriff made a verbal report that Lieutenant Hinton stated he had been summoned by the chief deputy marshal to bring his troops to the polls; that there were no breaches of the peace, except such as were committed by the deputy marshals, who had taken ballots from voters and further that Lieutenant Hinton had declared he was informed that violence was imminent at the polls, and that there had already been a breach of the peace, and asked to be saved from the disgrace of arrest, promising he would remove his troops to the rear of the court house. Witness, this having been done, instructed the sheriff to take no further action. Several of the deputy marshals were engaged in distributing republican tickets, and charged the colored persons having democratic tickets in their hands, and in a line with the whites, with betraying their race. All the deputy marshals with one exception, were colored. Their instructions were signed by the United States marshals, the words at the heads of their commissions being "Stand by your party." The witness saw in three or four instances democratic ballots destroyed by these officers. The conduct of the marshals did not fall under his observation in 1878, but he knew of one colored democrat who was threatened.

Cross examined by Mr. Teller—The Hayes and Hampton ticket embraced the democratic nominees for office, and the Hayes and Chamberlain ticket embraced the republican candidates. It was declared by Representative Taylor and other members of the sub-committee of the house on the 3rd of January that Hayes had carried the state by from one thousand to twenty-one hundred, and such was the belief of the witness. Hampton was elected by eleven hundred majority. He supported the Hayes and Hampton ticket and all the democratic nominees, and side by side with Hampton he canvassed the state for Hayes, but voted for Tilden, endorsing on his ballot as a reason for doing so that bayonets were brought to the polls to secure the election of Hayes. A number of persons wore red shirts, including colored democrats, several hundred of them. Both parties carried pistols. It was the custom of the country, but a law had since been passed making the carrying of concealed deadly weapons a felony.

Referring to the taking of tickets from democratic colored voters, the witness said that white men interfered, saying that such things would not be permitted. The sheriff, who was a democrat, commanded the peace, and said a remedy for interfering with voters would be found in the law.

JOINT MEETING OF THE DEMOCRATIC ADVISORY COMMITTEES.

THE COURSE OF ACTION AGREED UPON IN REGARD TO THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Washington, June 1.—The two advisory committees of the house and senate democratic caucuses held a joint meeting yesterday of five hours' duration and reached a substantially unanimous agreement as to the course of action that should be adopted by the dominant party in congress with regard to the appropriation bills. There were present Senators Thurman, Saulsbury, Kernan, Eaton, Bailey, Lamar, Voorhees and Vance, and Representatives Chalmers, Carlisle, Cox, Ewing, Springer, Atkins, Clymer, Reagan, Phelps and Bicknell. Judge Thurman presided. Messrs. Hampton, of South Carolina, and Goode of Virginia, were absent. After a very full interchange of views and especially minute examination of Mr. Hayes' veto message in connection with sundry existing statutes prohibiting interference by the army with elections, it was decided to recommend the immediate passage of a bill making the usual appropriation for the support of the army throughout the next fiscal year, but containing a proviso that no portion of money thereby appropriated shall be used for the pay, transportation, equipment, or subsistence of any troops used for police purposes to keep the peace at the polls. It was further decided to recommend the passage of the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill in substantially the same terms as last year's bill, and for the same amounts, except that they shall be more minutely specified, and except, also, that it shall not make any provision for the pay of supervisors or deputy marshals of elections. The new bill will, however, contain a clause providing that no officer shall be appointed or obligation incurred for any object for which a specific appropriation shall not have been made by congress. This clause is already on the statute book, with the exception of the words "or obligation incurred," and there is also an existing law which prohibits the diversion of any appropriation to a purpose different from that for which it has been specifically made.

The committees next agreed to recommend the passage of a separate measure embodying those sections of the vetoed appropriation bill which provide for the amendments of the law concerning the method of drawing juries, and for the total abolition of the juror's test oath. In view of the fact that Mr. Hayes in his veto message makes no comment on these provisions, it is believed that he will promptly approve them when presented to him by an independent bill. It was also argued to-day in behalf of the adoption of the programme above outlined that Mr. Hayes cannot justifiably withhold his signature from an appropriation bill merely because it omits to make provision for a particular object, and that, in the anticipated event of his approving the present bills, the democrats will have accomplished for the next year exactly what they would have accomplished for an indefinite period of time by the former bills and what they may continue to accomplish by similar legislation as long as they remain in power.

The question whether liquor can be sold on election days, before and after the elections close, has been carried to the Supreme Court, and Chief Justice Sharswood has recently delivered the opinion of the Court that it could not, as the law declares that liquor shall not be sold on any day on which an election is held. The decision fixes the time when the sale of liquor is forbidden to include the whole twenty-four hours—from twelve o'clock in the morning until twelve o'clock at night of election day—and any sale of liquor during that period, even if before the polls are opened or after they are closed, will make the seller liable to the penalties as provided in the acts of Assembly.

The land in Ireland is cultivated by 600,000 tenants, who occupy an average of thirty-two acres each. There are 16,000 landlords, of whom 1,942, own two-thirds of the whole country. Mr. Gladstone says that the question of converting the disaffected Irish tenant into an owner, rises into the higher region of politics and of moral and social order, and goes to the root of how to banish Irish discontent.

PASSAGE OF THE SILVER BILL.

Washington, May 24.—Warner's Silver Coinage bill was passed this afternoon and by a vote which was a surprise alike to its friends and foes. The vote was 114 yeas to 97 nays, and the announcement of the result was received with loud applause by Democrats, who were exceedingly gratified. Before the final vote was taken on the bill, Mr. Warner and his friends were obliged to yield to the demand of the Republicans for an opportunity to make a record on the substitute which Mr Ryan of Kansas, desired to offer. If they and not done so the Republicans would have continued the filibustering of the previous night. Ryan's substitute was not popular, for it received only sixty-nine votes and there were 187 against it.

A THREATENED IRON STRIKE.

Pittsburg, May 26.—The situation in the iron world is very grave. A week ago the employees of the various iron firms held a meeting and determined not to submit to any reduction in the price paid for puddling. The manufacturers paid $6 a ton last year, but owing to the depression of prices they cannot afford to keep up this rate. As soon as the workmen announced that they would ask for their old wages the manufacturers met and unanimously agreed to combine against paying the old rates. On Saturday last the iron-workers held a meeting and fixed the price of puddling upon a $5 basis when the card rate for bar iron is 2¼ cents per pound. As the employers will not pay the price asked and the men will not reduce their demand no fires will be lighted in the vast system of iron manufactories in Pittsburg and vicinity on Monday next and millions of capital and thousands of workmen will remain idle for perhaps several months.

THE GREAT LEAP.

Despatches from Buffalo give additional particulars of the leap of H. P. Peer, from the new suspension bridge at Niagara Falls into the river below, a distance of 192 feet. He had on a life preserver; his thighs were confined with an elastic strap, and likewise his feet. Over his shoulders was a leather brace, with a ring in the centre, to which was attached a cable composed of 220 feet of No. 24 brass wire in six strands. This was called a balance, and was for the purpose of assisting to retain his position, particularly if the wind should be strong. It was reeled over a cylinder attached to the guard-rail of the bridge, and which was operated with a brake-handle, like that used upon old-time wells, so that the man's speed as he descended could be controlled to a certain extent. It was not fastened, and the final end followed the man into the water. When the word was given Peer went like a flash, reaching the water in four seconds. He passed under the water feet foremost, but soon reappeared and swam ashore, not at all worsted by the leap.

AN EVENT IN DRY GOODS

Mess. Strawbridge & Clothier call attention, prominently, in our columns today, to their great closing sale for the season which is made under unusual circumstances.

It appears to be generally conceded by business men, that the bottom has been reached in the prices of the great staples, and an advance has set in with many of them, notably in Wheat, Cotton, Wool and Silk.

This advance seems to be well founded and is likely to continue, and from the low prices which have been prevailing in most manufactured articles, especially dry goods, for a year or two back, there is a probability of a reaction to higher figures, which may be considerable.

Mess. Strawbridge & Clothier, ever alive to the situation and to the prospects of the market in their special line of business, have made enormous purchases of staple fabrics for the next Fall and Winter trade.

They now announce that having an immence stock of Spring and Summer goods, they have decided to inaugurate a great sale and turn into cash several hundred thousand dollars worth of goods within the next thirty days. Such a sale, at reduced prices, in the face of a rapidly advancing market is almost an anomaly in business experience, but we do not doubt, from our knowledge of these gentlemen, that they have good reasons for their action, and it only remains for buyers to take advantage of the opportunity and secure their supplies of dry goods, especially Silks and Dress Goods, at prices lower than ever before and at much lower than they are likely to be in the future.

A GREAT HISTORICAL WORK.

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

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

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

The mechanical execution of the book deserves the highest praise. It contains 1260 large double-column pages, printed in the clearest and most beautiful style on paper of the very best quality. The book is embellished with over 650 fine engravings. These engravings are genuine works of art, and were made at a cost of over $25,000. We cannot too highly praise the numerous and beautiful portraits of historical personages with which it abounds.

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

LAWLESSNESS IN WEST VIRGINIA AND KENTUCKY.

A Reign of Terror in Wetzel County, West Virginia.

Wheeling, W. Va., May 26.—The Intelligencer will publish to-morrow on account of the recent doings of the so called vigilants of Wetzel county, this State, who style themselves Red Men. They attacked the house of a man named Husenbaugh, breaking the windows by throwing stones, injuring his wife and children severely and served notice on the man to leave the county within a certain time or they would hang him. Husenbaugh's crime is not stated.

Ellen Kendall was notified to leave the county within three days or she would be hung to the same tree John Wallace was lynched from. Her crime consisted in refusing to keep company with one of the gang. The town of Littletown has been served notice by this gang that a summary vengeance awaits it on account of the sympathy the people manifested to those aggrieved by the visits of the Red men. A Justice of the Peace of Wetzel county was warned to leave the State within three days, which order he hastily obeyed. Threats and warnings against other parties have been made, and general fear and lawlessness pervades the county.

BALES OF BLAZING COTTON.

New York, May 27.—One of the fiercest and most dangerous fires which in a long time past have threatened the down-town districts of New York broke out last evening in the large cotton warehouse of John S Richards, 15 State street. The building is of brick, five stories high, with iron shutters, and runs through the whole distance from Bridge street to Pearl, fronting on Battery Park, with a width of nearly two hundred feet, and a depth of more than half as much. In the structure last evening were stored 4,500 bales of cotton, 300 bales of hops, and 300 of cork. The cotton was valued at $60 per bale, making a total of $270,000 worth of that staple alone. There was also a quantity of spirits, making the total value of the contents ever $300,000. The cotton was principally stored in the three upper stories.

GOOD BOOKS FOR THE PEOPLE.

People who delight in good books are rejoicing in the good work being done by the American Book Exchange, 55 Beekman street, N. Y. By introducing the plan of publishing and selling books direct to purchasers, instead of giving the large discounts usually allowed to dealers and agents to sell for them; by working on the basis of the *present* cost of making books, which is about one-half what it was a few years ago, and by printing very large editions, which also greatly reduces the cost as compared with small editions, they are able to furnish books at prices which, to most people, seem truly astonishing, but which they say are only reasonable. They publish such works as Chamber's Cyclopedia of English Literature, 8 vols, 16mo. Price, complete, paper, $2 00; cloth, $3 00; half morocco, $4 75; half morocco, bound in 4 vols, $8 75.

Rollin's Ancient History, 1,192 double column pages, large type, 8vo cloth, $2 25; library sheep, $2 75.

Josephus' Works, translated by Whiston, 1,042 double column pages, very large type, 8vo cloth $2 00; library sheep $2 50.

Arabian Nights, large type, 12mo cloth, 55 cents.

Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, very large type, 12mo cloth, 50 cents.

Robinson Crusoe, large type, 12mo cloth, 55 cents.

Baron Munchausen, very large type, 12mo cloth, 50 cents.

From the above remarkably low prices a discount of 10 per cent. is allowed to those ordering before June 1, and an additional discount of 10 per cent. when ordered in clubs of five or more copies, of either book, or to the amount of $10.00 or more selected from the list. Pages giving specimens of type and full particulars, are sent free on request.

A DISASTROUS STORM SWEEPS OVER NORTHERN KANSAS.

Over Forty People Killed and a Large Number Injured.

St. Louis, Mo., May 31.—A dispatch from Atchison, Kansas, says: "A terrible storm of wind and rain passed over northern Kansas and southern Nebraska last evening. It extended through nearly the whole northern tier of counties in this state, but was most violent between the Blue Rapids and Centennial stations, on the Central Branch railroad, and about thirty miles apart. The storm moved in a direction a little north of east and passed into Nebraska through Richardson county. The town of Irving, ninety miles west of this place, was nearly destroyed. At that point the storm took the character of a cyclone and leveled everything in its path. About forty buildings were destroyed and fifteen persons were killed, while from thirty to forty were wounded.

Among the buildings blown down are churches, one a fine stone building; the public school, the grain elevator, railroad depot, Welmore institute, and the residences of John A. Warden, Charles Preston, W. H. Labrings, M. L. Leddy and Messrs. Armstrong, Thompson, Sheldon, Bates, Williams and others. In the neighborhood of Prankfort four or five farm houses were blown over, and in the town several houses were destroyed.

At Centralia several houses were unroofed and one house and a barn blown down. Trees were uprooted, fences laid flat and great damage was done to the crops.

At Beaty, on the St. Joseph and Denver railway, numerous houses were blown down.

At Denison Mills, Neb., on the Atchison and Nebraska road, the Catholic church was totally demolished, as was also the store of Meade, Reilly & Co. One lady was severely injured and several residences were more or less damaged.

A dispatch from Manhattan, Kan., says: "A cyclone crossed the Big Blue river at the mouth of Mill Creek, last night, uprooting trees and destroying grain cribs, fences and crops. A two story store house belonging to M. Coudray was unroofed and crushed. There were fifteen persons in it at the time. Mr. Coudray was somewhat injured, and his sister-in-law (Mrs. Tattlock) and her child were killed."

On Fancy Creek, twelve miles north of Coudray's a Methodist church was entirely demolished. Buildings were torn down, cattle and horses killed and other property was destroyed. No lives were lost.

A special from Independence, Mo., says: The direction of the storm was southwest and northeast. Three miles east of Lee's Summit the house of Mr. Warren was totally destroyed. Two members of his family were killed and others severely wounded. Further on the house of Alexander Scruggs was unroofed and his wife's skull fractured. The houses of Dr Dunnington and Mr. Underwood were destroyed, but their families escaped unharmed. The residence of Mr. Hutchins was torn to pieces and the family badly hurt.

The house of Mr. Harris, near Blue Springs, was demolished, and Mr. Harris, his wife and little girl were killed, and three other children were mortally wounded. Mr Harris was lifted high up into the air, carried about two hundred feet and dashed to the earth, while his wife and child were carried about the same distance in an opposite direction.

At this point the storm cloud burst, but came together again almost instantly with a terrific crash, bounded from the earth and came down again near the dwelling of Mr. Gore, which it passed through, leaving the side walls only standing. The funnel shaped cloud then rose high in the air and disappeared in the northwest.

The heaviest rain ever known in this section accompanied the tornado. It actually deluged the country it passed over.

Another and later dispatch from Atchison says: The storm west of this city was far more fatal in its effects than the dispatches sent early in the evening indicated. The Champion says, at Irving twelve persons were killed outright and forty wounded—most of the latter severely. Many of them will die.

A committee of citizens and physicians of this city arrived there this afternoon, and medical supplies and clothing have been forwarded from here to provide for the immediate necessities of the sufferers.

A special from Concordia states that the storm was exceedingly violent in the vicinity of Delphos, Ottawa county, and fifteen dead bodies have been brought in from two square miles of territory. One man from Beloit was taken up in his wagon and thrown to the ground again and instantly killed. A woman and child was thrown against a wire fence and instantly killed. Five persons were killed in one house near Delphos. The crops have been severely injured all along the line of the storm.

Reports from Scandia, Republic county, state that the storm was very severe in that section, but no casualties are yet reported.

"My Mother-in-law is a walking advertisement for Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup," a subscriber remarked yesterday; "she recommends it everywhere."

THE BRIBERY COMMITTEE SUBMIT THEIR REPORT.

Representatives Rumberger; Petroff and George F. Smith Found Guilty.

Harrisburg, May 29.—Mr. Rhoads, in the absence of Mr. Gatchell, who is ill, submitted the report of the bribery committee. After reciting the resolution appointing the committee, the report states the rules which guided them in their conclusions, as far as practicable, were the same governing courts. Irrelevant testimony was admitted, but did no harm to any one. Conflicting testimony also was taken. No attempt was made to impeach any witness.

In making their report, the Committee endeavored to rid their minds of prejudice and passion. Rumberger, Petroff and Geo. F. Smith are found guilty of violating article 3 of the Constitution, and the Official Bribery act. Wm. Kemble, ex-member Salter, Jesse R. Crawford, A. W. Leisenring and Chris Long are found guilty of the same. The cases of E. J. McCune and Dr. Shoemaker the Committee refrain from deciding, owing to conflicting testimony, and leaves the matter to the House. An attempt was made to pass other legislation in favor of the Riot bill, which at least is contrary to the spirit of the Constitution.

The committee also finds that the press was not subsidized, but advertisements were used to create a false public opinion which they denounce as unfair. The report will make nearly two columns and is signed by the members except Gatchell who will sign the report on his return.

OVER TWENTY BUILDINGS DESTROYED AND MANY FAMILIES HOMELESS.

Milwaukee, June 1.—A special dispatch to the Sentinel reports great damage done by forest fires along the lake shore. Twenty buildings were burned near Horn's Pier and also a number near Ahnepee. Many families are rendered homeless and destitute. About three miles of telegraph poles were destroyed, cutting off communication with Sturgeon Bay, where it is supposed considerable damage has been done.

FIVE BRAVE MEN.

Helena, Mont., May 26, 1879.—John T. Vincent and four other men, while travelling from Fort Keogh to Fort Assinaboine, were attacked by fifty Yanktonnais Indians. After fighting twenty hours and killing eleven of the redskins the men succeeded in effecting their escape, but were obliged to abanden their horses and wagons.

The Indians near Fort Macleod are killing white men's cattle to avoid starvation.

A Gentle Remedy.—The action of Kidney-Wort on the torpid liver, unhealthy skin, weak bladder and enfeebled stomach is gentle and constitutional. It cures acute lumbago, and piles, and soothes the distresses of indigestion. Cases of twelve years' standing have been perfectly cured. Your Druggists keep it.

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. Don't let 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 Worms 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, suffering, 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, 258 N. Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Advice by mail, free; send three-cent stamp.

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A PRICELESS JEWEL

is health, and if you are without it you can neither beg, borrow, buy nor steal it, but you can obtain it by using Sellers' Liver Pills. They tone up the stomach and keep the bowels in good order by relieving constipation. They produce a healthy action in the liver, promote digestion and impart vigor to the whole system. Price 25 cents.

R. E. SELLERS & CO., Proprietors, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A Grave Robber Caught.

The most successful grave robber of the day is Dr. Lindsey. By means of his Blood Searcher he has robbed the grave of scores who were dying of Scrofula, Consumption, Rheumatism, Mercurial disease, Cancerous Formations, Tumors, Erysipelas, Jaundice, Fever and Ague and General Debility. The blood is the life, and Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher is too great life preserver. G. H. Hubbard, Hampden, Ohio, says "Cleveland physicians declared me with dying of consumption. By the use of Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher she was restored to health. J. F. Brooks, Painesville, Ohio, says "My son was afflicted with scrofula of the worst form, and pronounced incurable by seven physicians. His life was saved by the use of Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher." A tumor growing on my head was completely cured by the use of Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher. S. Sarver, Pittsburg.

Boils, Pimples on the face, Salt Rheum, Old Sores, and all Cutaneous eruptions disappear like magic when the Blood Searcher is used. See that our name is on the bottom of the wrapper. For sale by all druggists.

R. E. Sellers & Co., Prop'rs, Pittsburgh, Pa. Buy y

For sale by J. D. Murray, Centre Hall. or.

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.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER

Announce that LARGE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE FUTURE, recently made, including the cash purchase of IMMENSE LINES OF STAPLE FABRICS before the advance in prices, already begun, render it desirable that they should turn into cash, within THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS, from

$300,000 TO $500,000

Of their present stock. In order to do so, we have just made SWEEPING REDUCTIONS in prices on extensive lines of NEW, FRESH, AND SEASONABLE GOODS, and this in the face of AN ADVANCING MARKET. We therefore inaugurate.

A GREAT CLOSING SALE

In every Department, especially SILKS AND DRESS GOODS. While we do not claim to have reduced everything in the stock, we shall offer inducements throughout that can scarcely fail to command the attention of every buyer within reach of our city. It is impossible to name more than a few items comparatively. The reductions are all more real than apparent, and we guarantee the previous prices to have been as low as the same goods are now being generally sold in this or any other market.

SILKS

Are now being sold lower than ever before. They are likely to be higher, and perhaps greatly so. Mark the following items:

FANCY SILKS.
NEAT STYLES, BLACK & WHITE STRIPES
Reduced from 55 cts TO 45 CTS.
BLACK AND COLORED STRIPES
Reduced from 55 cts. TO 45 CTS.
EXTRA QUALITY PIN STRIPES
Reduced from 65 cts. TO 50 CTS.
EXTRA QUALITY PIN CHECKS
Reduced from 65 cts. TO 50 CTS.
FOULARD SILKS.
PEKIN STRIPE SAT