The Centre Reporter.

FRED. KURTZ.....EDITOR.

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CENTRE HALL, Pa., June 12, 1879.

In another column we print the report of the legislative committee to investigate the State College. The report is not as favorable for the institution as might be desired in some quarters. We ask the readers of the Reporter to give the report attentive perusal.

The Hog ring beat the Bull ring, last week, in the Lancaster county radical primary elections; the primaries are held on the Crawford county system. The defeated Bull ring is the one which heretofore controlled in Lancaster, but now the Hogs are on top.

What is bothering the radicals now, is how to wave the bloody shirt in Ohio. Both the democratic nominees, Ewing and Rice, are gallant soldiers of the late war, while the republican nominees are stayat-homes. The radicals in their state convention could not muster enough votes to nominate a soldier.

The democrats last week carried Chicago by nearly 15,000 majority. Thus is Hayes' veto in favor of bayonet elections answered by the people at the polls. There will be some more big booming before long. Now let the fraudulent President crawl into his hole—the people did not elect him and do not intend to sustain him.

It is not surprising at all that our state legislature refused to expel the corruptionists. A body that would sit 50 days over time, simply because it paid $10 per head per diem, and do nothing at all, and at a time when there is a deficiency in the state treasury and heavy taxation, is low enough to do any thing. There is one thing, our state legislature is not disgraced by keeping Petroff and the other corruptionists whom it was attempted to expel, on its roll.

Another embezzler of public funds has come to grief. The Lock Haven Democrat of last week says: James S. Robinson, late Superintendent of the Water Works, was arrested last Friday on the affidavit of the present collector of water rents, based upon the audit of his accounts by the present Auditors, charged with having embezzled or converted to his own use some $2,800 of the public funds by him collected. In default of $2,500 bail he was sent to jail by Mayor Christ. Yesterday afternoon the accused was taken before Associate Judge Quigley on a writ of habeas corpus and a request made to reduce the bail to $1,000. It was fixed at $1,500, which had not been obtained when we went to press.

On 5 the House at Harrisburg passed a resolution appointing a committee to prosecute persons, not members of the House, who tried to corrupt legislators on the Pittsburg riot bill. The roosters to be prosecuted are Wm. H. Kemble, C. B. Satler, J. R. Crawford, A. J. M. Leisening, and Chas. Long. Kemble will now have another chance at a game of "addition, division and silence." It is about time this corrupt radical lobbyist gets his term in states prison.

The Hog ring and the Bull ring are names of the two waring republican factions in Lancaster county. The Hog ring gets its name from foisting sick hogs and the Bull ring for poor bull beef on the prison and poor authorities.

The Patriot says: In the United States senate on Friday, Senator Wade Hampton took occasion to make a most pertinent and telling remark. He said that the south "could not be blamed for trusting her interests in peace to those who risked their lives and fortunes for her in war" and that "if the north had in like manner honored those who fought her battles, the legislation of the country would not be embittered by the renewal of sectional strife." At this juncture the stalwart leaders began to glance around blankly for some of their number who have a war record. It may be well to state that the eyes of all were not turned upon Zachariah, the standard bearer of the bloody shirt.

The Times' correspondent thus describes one of the closing scenes of the House at Harrisburg:

Speaker Long tried hard to have things conducted in an orderly fashion, but sometimes the gavel was utterly inadequate to its work, and the Speaker was obliged to relax the reins of authority a little to allow the House to work off its surplus spirits, which were reinforced from time to time by excursions to the bar-rooms fronting either door of the Capitol. Once the Speaker complained that members were violating the rules by smoking cigars, and very inferior ones at that. Again there was such a fusilade of paper balls across the hall that he had to threaten to call members by name and reprimand them. Two Philadelphia members made horns of newspapers and played a duet while the clerk was calling the yeas and nays. The confusion was intensified when Long called Smith, of Pike a portly, popular, but very jovial member, to the chair. Smith tried hard to be a terrible disciplinarian but his efforts only excited merriment. Several paper balls were fired at him as a salute, and when he grew excited, Huhn, of Philadelphia, went up and tried to keep him cool by fanning. Smith said that unless better order was preserved he would throw his gavel at somebody, and he looked at the moment as if he would do it, but the threat was received with shouts of laughter. When Long took the chair again he dispatched business pretty rapidly.

Senator Wallace and his committee have again commenced their investigation for fraud. The Senator appears to be subject to these attacks periodically. An old coffee pot and some rye coffee well browned always relieved him. Will some one be kind enough to administer the remedy.—*Lewisburg Chronicle*, rad.

This is the only way that the Chronicle and other journals of its party refer to the work of Senator Wallace's committee. Not one of them will publish for the information of their readers an item of the damaging testimony that the Wallace committee has brought out from Marshal Kerns and others as to the infamies practiced by that party, to carry elections. Won't the Chronicle publish of it, to enlighten its readers?

Is it not queer that the stalwarts, who so often declared the democratic party dead, and held funerals over it, should now be so sore afraid of that party that they insist on using the bayonet at the polls to keep it from getting into power?

The Globe Mutual Life Insurance Company has gone up, with a deficit of $600,000. This company should have had its own life insured. These numerous deaths among life insurance companies suggest to us the idea of having companies to insure the lives of life insurance companies.

The Williamsport and Bradford pipe line, just completed, is one of the greatest enterprises of the character ever undertaken. It is about one hundred miles in length, and at Williamsport reaches competing lines of railroad. It is the first six-inch pipe for the carriage of oil such a distance attempted. There are but two pumping stations on the line, one at Bradford and the other twenty-two miles from there, with engines at each station of eighty horse power. The oil has to be raised over an elevation of twelve hundred feet, at a point twenty-one miles cast from the starting point. From this point to Williamsport the oil has a fall of twenty-one hundred feet. The watchmen along the line are telegraph operators and are, therefore, able to send messages when occasion may require. The original estimates of the cost of the enterprise were between $700,000 and $800,000. As near as can be learned these estimates were none too high. Of course the completion of the line has started the refining business at Williamsport, and a refinery of a thousand barrel daily capacity, the iron work for which is now being made in Pittsburgh, is under construction for the Solar Oil Company. The Williamsport people are expecting great things for their thriving city from the enterprise.

THE RADICAL BACKDOWN.

It is now apparent that the republican party in congress and the fraudulent president are preparing to abandon the stalwart stand they have taken in regard to the bayonet election law and the kindred statutes enacted by their party for the suppression of the will of the majority at the ballot-box. It is given out at Washington in a tentative sort of way that there are republican members of congress who are ready to support the appropriation bills as they are presented by the democrats and that Mr. Hayes will not withhold his approval when they reach him. One prominent republican congressman is reported as saying that congress will adjourn within two weeks, which means that the democratic appropriation bills with the restrictions as to the employment of troops at elections and the application of moneys appropriated to the payment of supervisors and marshals, with the bill repealing the jurors' test oath, will become laws within a fortnight.

A SMART DETECTIVE.—For nearly two years past a young man, wearing the garb of a Highland piper, has been wandering about the coal regions of Pennsylvania, playing his pipes in the streets attending picnics and dances, and apparently depending on his instrument to make him a living. He visited Shamokin a number of times and during one of his visits he attracted considerable attention by riding about on a horse and playing his pipes in front of the principal hotels. While he remained in town he stopped at Jack Shaw's Washington House, on Franklin street.

A few weeks ago he was playing in a mining village on the outskirts of Scranton. A crowd had gathered around him, among them a mine laborer named Briady. Suddenly the piper ceased his music, and stepping from the crowd seized Briady by the shoulder, and announced that the laborer was his prisoner. At the same time he produced papers which he said was his authority for making the arrest.

Briady seemed entirely overwhelmed by the arrest, and made no opposition or protest, but quietly organied the piper to the authorities, where it was revealed that the piper was a detective. For two years he has been on the track of his prisoner, who is charged with having murdered a wealthy man named Findlay, in Scotland, in January, 1877. Briady was in the employ of Findlay. Early one morning the latter was found dead by the roadside with his skull crushed with a club. Briady had been discharged the morning before for drunkenness. He had been heard to make a threat that he would get even with Findlay. He was nowhere to be found, but was traced to Glasgow, where it was believed he had taken a vessel for America.

William Male, a detective, was employed by the relatives of the murdered man to come to this country and search for Briady, who it was thought would bring up in the Pennsylvania coal regions, where he had friends working. One of Briady's peculiarities was his love for the music of the bag-pipe, so the detective, being a piper, adopted the disguise of a Scotch piper, and played about in the coal towns, in hope of some day attracting the attention of the man he was seeking, he being sure, from information he had received that Briady really was somewhere in the coal regions. The ruse succeeded, after two years patient trial. Male is now on his way to Scotland with the alleged murderer.—*Shamokin Times.*

It is a mystery why some farmers will take doubtful chances in the color of their butter by using carrots, or the crude pasty and strong-smelling annatto when the Perfected Butter Color of Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt., gives the very best results in color at a trifling cost.

It appears that it is some time necessary to swear off other things besides whisky drinking. A man up in New York state, who had lost considerable money by endorsing the commercial paper of friends, recently went before a magistrate and took a solemn oath that he would from that time forth nevermore endorse any paper of a pecuniary value. Some man with the "gift of gab" who is casting about for an easy way to make a living might strike a bonanza here by the organization of a reform movement of this kind. The reason for signing such a pledge would be nearly if not quite as strong as those for signing the temperance pledge. The endorsement of commercial paper for friends amounts to almost as great an evil as social drinking. It is the cause of a vast amount of financial distress over the whole country and we venture to say that statistics would show that it produces nearly as many murders and suicides as the use of strong drink.

Matt Carpenter is smoking himself to death. Twenty segars per day are doing it.

Hon. L. A. Mackey has our thanks for bound copies of the Cong. Record.

Hon. Wm. A. Wallace has our thanks for favors from Washington.

Our old friend, Ira C. Mitchel, is a delegate to the state convention of Good Templars at Reading.

Foster's nomination for governor does not appear to be the sweetest kind of satisfaction to all the radicals. There is a charge that there was cheating in the count.

Simla, June 3.—The famine in Cashmere is very serious. Great distress prevails throughout the country. Many towns and villages have been depopulated. The authorities are sending assistance.

The (English) Agricultural Gazette says that cases of passengers receiving an incurable disease from the breath of glandered horses are rapidly increasing through the criminal neglect of drivers.

Sunbury, Pa., June 1.—Col. J. W. Case, a prominent citizen of this place, died this morning, after a brief illness, aged 73. He was collector of the port of Philadelphia under Andrew Johnson's administration.

A True With Folly. When the sufferer from kidney disease and liver complaint accompanied by constipation and piles, has been to physicians without relief, let him make a truce with folly long enough to try Kidney-Wort, a certain remedy for his troubles.

THE HOUSE ATTEMPTS TO EXPEL THE CORRUPT.

AN EXCITING TIME.

From the Patriot we copy the following House proceedings of 3 inst:

Mr. Wolfe rose to a question of privilege and submitted the following resolution:

WHEREAS, The committee appointed by the house to investigate the charges of corruption and improper influences in connection with the house bill 103, known as "The Riot Damage Bill," have reported that Emile J. Petroff, member of the house from the Fifth District, of Philadelphia, has been guilty of a violation of section 30, article 3 of the constitution and the first section of the act of assembly of April 29, 1874, defining and prescribing punishment for corrupt solicitation of members of the general assembly, etc.,

And whereas, In the opinion of this house such finding of said committee is in accordance with the evidence; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the said Emile J Petroff be and he is hereby expelled from the house for a violation of said section 30, article 3 of the constitution and the said 1st section of the act of assembly of April 29, 1874, in connection with said bill, and his seat is hereby declared vacant.

Mr. Faunce doubted whether the gentleman who offered the resolution had chosen the proper way of getting at the matter. The question to be settled before any such resolution was introduced was whether the house would adopt or assent to the report of the investigating committee. It was certainly a curious proceeding in any event to single out and expel one member and ignore others. Why should fish be made of one and flesh of another?

Mr. Wolfe replied that sufficient to the day was the evil thereof. Each individual case ought to be decided on its own evidence, and no one of the accused should be coupled with any other.

Mr. Davis objected to taking it for granted that the house agreed to the report of the investigating committee, when it had done no such thing. The first thing to do was to act upon the general report, and then give an opportunity to offer amendments, to include persons who were equally guilty as those named in the report.

Mr. Hewitt thought that the truth could be got at as well by considering the resolution as in any other way. It was not invidious to take up the cases of the accused in consecutive order, and there was nothing in the contemplated proceedings which could prevent other resolutions being introduced affecting other members.

Mr. Davis (Philadelphia) moved to amend the resolution by adding the following "*Provided*, That the person named in this resolution shall first be heard in his defense in person or by counsel.

Mr. Wolfe said that it was certainly improper for the house to enter upon a new trial of the case after a full opportunity had been already afforded to all the accused parties to appear and confront their accusers face to face. In the care of the boom investigation all the testimony had been taken in secret, while in the present case an opportunity had been afforded to the accused to produce rebutting testimony.

Mr. Crawford inquired whether a member had not a right to be heard either by himself or counsel?

Speaker Long inquired whether, in the case of the charges against Mr. Lynott, he had not been represented by Judge Stanton as his counsel?

Mr. Wolfe replied that in both the Lynott and Boom cases the hearings had been in secret.

Speaker Long said that as he understood the amendment of Mr. Davis, it did not contemplate a trial, but simply that the accused should be heard.

Mr. Davis held that when a man was on trial for his reputation, which was dearer than his life, and was opposed by astute and cunning lawyers as prosecutors, he was in all justice entitled to the benefit of counsel on his own behalf.

Mr. Fenlon considered that the whole report of the committee, as far as it attempted to charge that there was general evidence of attempted corruption among members who were not even named, was an insult to the whole house. He had been opposed to the riot bill from first to last, but was not willing to let such vague accusations go abroad without a protest against such unfairness.

Mr. Brooks said the house should understand that this was no joking matter. He thought Silverthorn was as guilty as any of the accused. If any one was to be expelled Mr. Silverthorn should be. The house should temper its decision with mercy however.

Mr. Sherwood, of Northumberland, said he hoped in justice to the accused that the house would consent to allow them to be heard either in person or by counsel. This would be an act of justice.

Mr. Faunce moved to amend by substituting the following for Mr. Wolfe's resolution:

Resolved, That the house proceed to consider the report of the committee, and that a special session for that purpose be held on Tuesday evening (June 3) at 7.30 p. m.

M. Wolfe raised the point of order that it was not germane to the question. The speaker decided that the amendment was germane.

Mr. Wolfe—As the session is drawing to a close, it is of the utmost importance that the house consider this matter in the following order: First. Take action upon the case of the members accused, and second, In the case of those implicated who are not members of the house. Night sessions are unfortunate for calm deliberation. Action should be at once taken in the case mentioned.

Mr. Faunce—The resolution has been presented contrary to all precedent. No one had ever heard of a report being followed by a resolution taking action on the contents of said report, before the report was adopted. The report should be dispassionately considered. Men's characters and reputations were at stake—things that were dearer to him than life itself. This resolution would expel these men without a proper hearing. The proposition was preposterous. It proposed to punish the innocent and let the guilty go Scot free. The men who had violated the second commandment, "Lead us not into temptation," should be the men to be expelled.

Here ensued a running debate between Messrs. Wolfe and Faunce in which Mr. Wolfe said if the battle were desired at this time, he would meet the gentleman half way, to which Mr. Faunce readily assented.

Mr. Faunce—I will mention and cite facts as soon as I am able to get the report before the house. It ill becomes members to play the sneak and put their fellow members in "a hole." "God forbid we should make our fellow members the scape-goats to shield the guilty ones."

Mr. Hewitt—The gentleman from Philadelphia (Mr. Faunce) is unfair and unjust. No man should be assailed because he opened the window through which the broad light of day was let in upon this gigantic fraud. The gentleman is after some one against whom the committee had found no evidence. Now I am for the committee, and against his position. The committee is composed of honorable gentlemen, and their report should be sufficient. The evidence against Petroff has nothing to do with Silverthorn. The question "Did Petroff violate the laws of the land?" I hope he may be able to clear himself fully from this damning accusation. I am however, opposed to opening the whole question in order that one man may be besmirched to shield another. Public opinion says the report is one of honesty and fairness. Let each man be judged by his own acts and his own works. The gentleman from Union is acting in good faith. He has no personal ends to meet; no revenge to gratify. What he does is done in a spirit of official honesty and fairness. I don't propose to let my sympathy for any man stand between my opinion and justice to all men.

Mr. Davis (Philadelphia) thought the report of the committee should be first considered. Why is the last case mentioned in the report taken up first?

Mr. Wolfe—Because Petroff has before been disciplined by the house, and because he belongs to the majority in the legislature.

Mr. Davis, of Philadelphia—Or perhaps it was because Petroff's past record made him the most vulnerable to attack. I do not deny that corrupt solicitation has been attempted, but I do deny that money was used. It was in evidence that $100 was used to manufacture opinion against the riot bill. There is no mention made of this however. What is fair on one side is fair on the other. The committee do not go far enough. Whoever may come to the defense of Mr. Silverthorn is of no consequence. His character is now more damnably besmirched than any of the accused. A man who will, like a whining sycophant, crawl into the private room of a gentleman and propose to carry a note from him to another gentleman and then opens it before it reaches that man and takes it before a committee, is capable of doing anything mean and indecent that it is possible for man to do.

Mr. Wolfe—Petroff was expelled because he did not play the detective.

The house soon after adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The house met at half-past two o'clock and proceeded to the consideration of Mr. Faunce's amendment to Mr. Wolf's resolution.

Mr. Wolfe said he had proven clearly that the motives of Mr. Silverthorn and Mr. Petroff were entirely different. Petroff, in the Boom Bill case had used foul means to reach a foul end. The house may anathematize Mr. Silverthorn for his part in the affair, but he was going to award praise to and stand by the man who had risked everything in order to bring these scoundrels to justice. If any vengence is to be visited upon anyone let it fall upon those proven guilty, and upon those who have been for years polluting legislation at its fountain head, not upon this self-sacrificing friend of honesty. Mr. Silverthorn had been advised to play the detective by him, and he felt that he had done right in so acting. Rumberger was the man who had endeavored to mislead the unwary members. The note that Mr. Silverthorn was instructed with was not sealed. It was simply a little open slip of paper. (Here Mr. Wolfe exhibited a slip of paper about the size of a sheet of note paper, which he said was the original paper ever which so much ado had been made). Whatever Mr. Silverthorn did was in the interest of fair dealing and honest legislation. Without his assistance this gigantic attempt at pollution would never have been exposed. The whole press of Erie county, without regard to party, sustain Mr. Silverthorn in his course. I would rather be the man against whom a vote of censure should be cast than to cast a vote of censure against Silverthorn.

Mr. Faunce—I do not desire to be unkind or to find fault with the work of the committee. No matter what can be said, it was never proven that Mr. Petreff ever received a cent of money. If the theory that expelled Mr. Petroff was correct, then the same theory will expel Mr. Silverthorn. No doubt Mr. Silverthorn was desirous of shielding himself and had acted as he did with that object in view.

Mr. Wolfe—Mr. Silverthorn made this matter known to me long before the time referred to by Mr. Faunce.

Mr. Faunce—Mr. Silverthorn brought here a story to shield himself that blackened the characters of different members.

Mr. Short—Mr. Silverthorn was not in city the week previous to April 2.

Mr. Faunce—I am giving my theory and do not desire to be constantly interrupted. I am aware that they will all deny my theory and say that what they did they did for the grand old commonwealth. Why the theory of the gentleman from Union clearly proves that the theory I advance is the true one.

Here Mr. Faunce read an extract from Mr. Wolfe's remarks on the boom bill investigation, when Mr. Wolfe insisted that Mr. Faunce should read all of the paragraghs in order to clearly establish his theory. This Mr. Faunce refused to do saying that he would make his own argument, and that he had read a full sentence. Mr. Wolfe said he protested against any such unfairness as this certainly was.

Mr. Faunce then continued and said that these men had violated the sacred laws taught at our mother's knees, "Lead us not into temptation." Now, they come and ask to be allowed to vote away these men's reputations and characters, which, if torn away would blight their homes and their children into a world that would forever point the finger of scorn at them. The evidence taken did not warrant their expulsion. It was only right that the house should have a chance to consider the report before it took final action on the resolution. This report was not a unanimous one, inasmuch as some of the committee had signed it under protest. He did not wish to find any fault with the position of the gentleman from Union. In the testimony Mr. Silverthorn says he lied and that he intended to lie, and also admitted that he had done other miserably mean tricks. Now, he did not think that Mr. Wolfe was willing to acknowledge that he advised Mr. Silverthorn to do anything of this kind. The gentleman intimates that in order to catch a rascal you must turn a rascal.

Mr. Wolfe—Judas Iscariot betrayed his Lord and Master, who had never sinned, while Mr. Silverthorn exposed one of the most infernal dens of thieves that ever existed. [Applause.]

Mr. Welsh—Who are the thieves?

Mr. Wolfe—William H. Kemble and Charles B. Salter. When I made my statement that there was a corrupt lobby here, Mr. Silverthorn was absent from the city. The transaction between him and Rumberger occurred after this, on the morning of the 2d of April.

Mr. Faunce—Why the record shows that he was recorded as voting on the 26th of March.

Mr. Wolfe—Well that is correct—so the journal shows. But it does prove that Silverthorn's testimony was not as recorded. Now the gentleman from Philadelphia is not willing to do me justice in reading from my remarks. Why I say in the same paragraph that the gentleman refused to read, that if Petroff had played the detective, then he would be entitled to consideration, but he had used foul means to reach a foul end. If the gentleman had read this then he would have done me justice. I will not allow any member to put me in a false position.

Mr. Faunce—I do not desire to do so. I only want to show that your theory then is identical with mine now.

Mr. Wolf—Mr. Petroff was expelled because he had bargained with fifteen members for their votes at $500 each. The whole question turned upon the fact as to whether he was playing the detective. The house decided that Mr. Petroff's motives were entirely of a different character. My purpose and Mr. Silverthorn's purpose was to get at the power behind the scenes.

Mr. Short—If Petroff is guilty it does not follow that Silverthorn is guilty. The very gentlemen who say that Mr. Silverthorn is guilty have repeatedly asserted that the gentlemen from Union was guilty in years gone by because he did not expose a similar wrong. Mr. Silverthorn had told him of his being approached on the very morning it occurred. He then reviewed Mr. Silverthorn's life and asserted that though opposite in political opinions to himself there was no man more respected than Mr. Silverthorn. The people and the press of Erie county were unanimous in sustaining him. The question is, "shall we endorse the corrupt practices of Wm. H. Kemble and his cohorts, or condemn them?" He hoped the house would condemn them.

Mr. Sherwood (York) said he too had been besmirched; but fortunately he had been able to show his innocence. He desired to show who the perjured villain was who besmirched him. He was not entirely cleared by the report of the committee and he was going to take this means of doing it thoroughly. The perjurer said he told only half he knew. Why he had been approached by a man who had sold his seat for the paltry sum of $25 and offered $5 of it as hush money. He returned it with loathing and disgust. This was the kind of men who did this dirty, contemptible work. All he asked was to be heard.

Mr. Bowman had an article published in the *York Gazette* read, in which it was asserted that Bowman's evidence against Sherwood, of York, was not worthy of credence. Mr. Bowman said he was confident that Sherwood had written this article. He was certain that his character was above suspicion. He was sorry to be compelled to testify against Mr. Sherwood. The sale of the seat referred to by Sherwood was an exchange of seats on the floor of the house between himself and Mr Rhoads. Sherwood had said that it would be better for the York county members to be scattered. He felt that Sherwood wanted to get him away and he was therefore willing to trade seats with Rhoads, who, Sherwood had said, would give him $5 for *house*. He had said he would take it out in oysters, but as he had paid for the oysters himself, he thought he was cheated. (Laughter.)

The amendment of Mr. Faunce was then defeated.

Mr. Petroff then presented Messrs. A. J. Herr and R. A. Lamberton as counsel for himself.

Mr. Lamberton then opened the case for the defense and was followed by Mr. Herr, each of whom made eloquent and elegant legal arguments in behalf of Mr. Petreff. To attempt to summarize the arguments of either gentlemen would be doing injustice to them, we therefore do not make the attempt, but deem it sufficient to state that they commanded the closest attention from the house and the large audience in attendance, which of itself clearly proved the force and eloquence of their arguments.

Mr. Hewitt followed for the commonwealth. He said he had no revenge or spites to gratify. The duty he had to perform in acting as his judge and jury was an unpleasant duty indeed. He was sorry to be compelled to differ with them in their conclusion. Petreff said in substance to Watson that he might just as well take this money, for he received a very small salary. There certainly was no joke about this, notwithstanding the fact that joking was indulged in by the members at times. Petroff had been warned by his conscience to make peace with his accuser. This was the reason he asked Watson for the sake of his own future life and that of his family to not testify against him.

Mr. Crawford here remarked that he could not find any such pitiable pleading as the gentleman from Blair quoted.

Mr. Hewitt—If I had the time I would alter my speech to suit the gentleman from Philadelphia.

Mr. Crawford—Anything the gentleman from Blair can say will have no effect upon me.

Mr. Hewitt—Well, why do you take exception to it then?

A vote was then taken upon the resolution expelling Mr. Petroff, which was defeated by the following vote, it requiring two-thirds in the affirmative in order to expel a member.

The vote stood, Yeas 98, Nays 88. Messrs. Gephart and Murray voted with the yeas.

The debate on the expulsion of the other two members, Messrs. Geo. F. Smith, of Philadelphia, and Rumberger, was of same tenor as in Petroff's case. Resolutions were lost for want of the constitutional 2, namely, for the expulsion of Smith 88, against 79. For the expulsion of Rumberger 104, against 69.

CETYWAYO'S IDEA OF HELL.

A Missionary Sermon and its Effect—Demolishing the Christians' Hell Fire.

An enterprising reporter of the Utenhage Times has interviewed a bloodthirsty Zulu, who told the following remarkable and amusing story:—

Some years since a missionary went to King Cetywayo's kraal with a view of converting him and his people to Christianity. He stayed there a few days, and the King agreed to hear him on the following Sunday. The Sunday arrived, the King gathered his people together and also called up two of his finest regiments to hear what message had been brought to him from the white men. The missionary, being told that they were ready to listen to him, rose and delivered an elegant but short sermon, in which he set forth the beauties of heaven as compared with the torments of the dark regions. He told them that if they lived a good life, did not steal, always spoke the truth, and, above all, kept only one wife, they would after death go to the happy hunting grounds, where they never miss their game, where they would never die, but be forever and ever far happier than they were ever in their happiest moments down here; whereas, on the other hand, if they lived a bad life and did what he had just told them they ought not to do, they would be cast into a tremendous fire, so large that it would scorch up the whole of the Zulu nation, though they were as numerous as locusts, in a few moments. The chief and people paid great attention to all the missionary said and when he had finished the King asked me to dine with him. He accepted the invitation, but during the dinner noticed the people running about in all directions collecting wood, which they were piling up in one spot. The missionary began to feel queer; he thought it looked ominous; and the Zulu who told the story said he noticed he did not eat any more, but continued to take large draughts of milk, as it to cool himself. At length the dinner was over; but, before rising, the King turned sharply round to the new affrighted missionary, and said, "What was what you said this morning about putting the great Zulu people in a great fire after they were dead? Come this way, and I will show you what the Zulus are; you don't know them, I can see." He took him to the pile of wood, which had by this time reached tremendous proportions—as big as a Bay store, the Zulu said—and had it set fire to all round. When it was properly in a blaze, and gave out so much heat that no one could come near it, the King summoned the two regiments who had listened to the sermon and ordered them to charge into the burning pile and extinguish it. Naked as they were, without shoes or any covering at all, they rushed into the burning mass like madmen, raving and yelling, and did not stop till hardly a vestige of the fire remained. The King then said to the missionary, "You have seen that. That is what we will do with your hell. The Zulu won't play with your fires, and you had better clear out of this country at once or I will have a 'little fire' made for you to put out." The missionary took the hint, and left the kraal the same evening. Is it any wonder, ask people, after this, that Gatling guns and rocket batteries have no terror for the Zulus?—and it is certain they have none. The Zulus, when ordered to attack, attack; and, though they may be mown down by thousands, still come on, until they conquer or die. It is a tradition among them, which Lord Chelmsford would do well to take into consideration in his future movements in Zululand.

THE KANSAS HURRICANE.

Number of Casualties.

This makes a total of twenty killed and forty-eight severely wounded at or near the two places. Fifteen are reported killed and many wounded in the vicinity of Delphos, Ottawa county, and several casualties are reported in other parts of the country traversed by the storm. It is, therefore, certain that not less than forty persons have been killed and from seventy to eighty wounded—all of the latter very severely.

The destruction of property will foot up very large, but no reliable estimate can yet be formed of the amount. Hundreds of houses have been destroyed and the crops in the path of the cyclone utterly destroyed.

The track of the cyclone varies from three-fourths of a mile to one mile in width. It occasionally left the ground for a short distance and again descended. Wherevar it touched the ground it swept everything clean of houses, trees and crops. Where it crossed the Blue River it lifted every drop of water in its course, and passing over a well in Irving it scooped it dry.

Thirty Deaths Sure.

St. Louis, Mo., June 2, 1879.—A St. Joseph, Mo., despatch says:—"A despatch from Irving, Kan., dated June 1, 5:40 P. M., reports thirty deaths certain and fifty-three persons badly injured in the recent tornado. The people want money to get the necessaries of life, which are at hand. Ten persons were buried to-day. From fifty to sixty families at Frankfort, Kan., are rendered houseless and destitute of clothing, provisions and farming implements. The citizens of that place have donated $700. More aid is needed." A despatch from Sabetha, Kan., June 2, half-past seven A. M., says:—"Seventy-five to one hundred persons are destitute of everything. In the vicinity of Seattle bedding and clothing are badly wanted."

SEVERAL TOWNS AND VILLAGES BURRED—GREAT DESTITUTION.

Berlin, June 1.—The Russian towns of Walnike Gbojez and four large villages in various districts have been burned and thousands of peasants are reduced to beggary.

REPORT OF THE STATE COLLEGE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

Harrisburg, June 4.—Mr. Ackerly, from the committee to investigate the Pennsylvania state agricultural college, presented the following report:

In submitting the evidence the committee beg leave to report as the result of their investigation into the affairs of the Pennsylvania state college that while the evidence does not show actual fraud or disclose corrupt management of the funds received by said institution, yet your committee are of the opinion that the testimony does not conclusively indicate that the institution has been very badly managed; that its location is a very undesirable one; that the building is entirely unsuited for which it was erected; that the agricultural department which was intended to be the leading object of the institution, has never been a success, and that the state has never received and is not now receiving benefits at all commensurate with the amount of money which has been appropriated to said institution by the United States and this state. We also find the congress of the United States granted to the state 780,000 acres of land, which by bad management, netted the state only $439,000; that the act of congress granting this vast amount of land required that the proceeds thereof should be used by the state mainly in the interest of agriculture and the mechanical arts; that the interest accruing from this fund, in addition to some $400,000 appropriated by the state legislature, is used and controlled by the trustees of said agricultural college; that in addition the trustees aforesaid hold the bond of the state bearing 6 per cent. interest, dated February 2, 1872, calling for $500,000 and falling due 50 years from date, from which the said trustees derive a revenue of $30,000 annually. Your committee find the evidence discloses the farther fact that the deeds for all the freehold belonging to said Pennsylvania state college, including the experimental farms, are held by the aforesaid trustees, not in trust for the commonwealth but for the aforesaid trustees and their successers. Your committee also find that the experimental farms owned by said trustees which were to be conducted solely in the interest of the agricultural clause of the commonwealth, have utterly failed to accomplish the object intended. This is notably so in the case of the western farm located in Indiana county which is not now a third class farm nor in as good condition as when purchased. Your committee also find that at the present session of the college but forty-six students are in attendance, many of whom are non-residents of the state, and that there is now in the employ of the college eleven professors, which we deem out of all proportion with the number of students in attendance. Finally, your committee is of the opinion that the trustees have signally failed to carry out the object for which the magnificent land grant was given by the United States and which was further sought to be accomplished by most liberal appropriations from the part of the state.

A. J. ACKERLY,
Chairman.

J. T. SHOENER,
JACOB PROVINS,
THOMAS M. CLAIR,
ALLEN CRAIG.

In connection with the above report Mr. Ackerly offered the following resolution:

Resolved (if the senate concur), That the state treasurer be and hereby instructed to pay no more money to the said Pennsylvania state college or to any of its officers, agents, or representatives until it shall be satisfactorily shown to this or succeeding legislatures that said Pennsylvania state college has fully complied with the requirements of the act of congress of July 2, 1862, and with the several acts of legislature in relation thereto, nor until such time as this or succeeding legislatures shall be fully satisfied that the agricultural and mechanical interests of the state are receiving from said college benefits which are commensurate with the amount of money expended for its support and maintenance.

The report and the resolution were then adopted by the house.

FRANK LESLIE'S SUNDAY MAGAZINE.

With the July number, this beautiful and very interesting work commences the sixth semi-annual volume; and both publisher and editor seem determined to spare no effort to render it superior to any similar publication. The 128 pages sparkle with literary and artistic gems of peculiar brilliancy; the illustrations number nearly 100. The opening article, by A. H. Guernsey, is on "The Ten Primitive Persecutions," and should be read by all the Christian families in the land. A thoughtful article, "We Seek the Truth"; an impressive one on "Idle Words"; a graceful one, "Around Rio de Janeiro," and many others, will well repay the reader. The department of fiction is unusually attractive. "David Fleming's Forgiveness" is nearly concluded, and the short stories are by popular writers, and very interesting and instructive. Mrs. Preston, Paul H. Hayne and others contribute original poems. There is an excellent sermon and the Popular Exegesis, by the editor, who also, in his editorials, discusses timely topics; and in "At Home and Abroad" a trustworthy view is given of movements in the religious world. The miscellany is exceedingly comprehensive, entertaining, and replete with instruction. The price of this valuable magazine is $3 a year; six months, $1.50; four months, $1. Address, Frank Leslie, 53, 55, and 57 Park Place, New York.

THE ERUPTION OF MOUNT ETNA.

A telegram from Messina, dated Tuesday states that the volcano of Mount Etna is in full eruption. Three new craters have appeared near the town of Randazzo, at the northwest feet of the mountain. Streams of lava are flowing down the western slope. Several villages are threatened with destruction, and there is great alarm among the inhabitants. The volcano presents a very imposing spectacle. Messina has suffered somewhat from showers of cinders from Mount Etna.

A dispatch of yesterday says that the eruption of Mount Etna is increasing. The three new craters lie in the form of a triangle, a mile apart from each other. The stream of lava is seventy metres broad, and has already run a distance of six kilometres.

Legitimate Healing. Kidney-Wort comes in convenient packages, and cures kidney and liver troubles on legitimate principles, by purifying the blood and inducing natural action of all the internal organs. It entirely corrects the whole system, and gives the quietus to rheumatism. For sale by all Druggists.

Camphor Milk cures headache and neuralgia.
Camphor Milk cures rheumatism and lame back.
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Camphor Milk costs 25 ct.; 5 bottles $1. Sold by J. D. Murray, Centre Hall.

Dyspepsia! Dyspepsia! Dyspepsia! E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron, a sure cure for this disease. It has been prescribed daily for many years in the practice of eminent physicians with unparalleled success. Symptoms are loss of appetite, wind, and rising of food, dryness in mouth, headache, dizziness, sleeplessness, and low spirits. Get the genuine. Not sold in bulk, only in $1.00 bottles, or six bottles for $5.00. Ask your druggist for E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron and take no other. If he has it not, send to proprietor, E. F. Kunkel, 259 N. Ninth St., 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 Worm 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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Owning the largest retail stock of Dry Goods in Philadelphia (having six floors of our large building packed with goods), all purchased EXCLUSIVELY FOR CASH in the best markets of the world, we submit that we are in a position to offer unequaled inducements to all buyers of Dry Goods. In addition, our store, built by ourselves, for our own business, is conceded to be the most conveniently appointed and the best lighted business establishment in the United States. To be able to examine goods under a perfect light is no small advantage to every prudent buyer.

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