The Centre Reporter.

FRED. KURTZ..................EDITOR.

CENTRE HALL, Pa., June 19, 1879.

The republicans of the House on Wednesday of last week, were badly split up on the Army bill. The stalwarts are dissatisfied with it because it condemns the use of troops at the polls. Messrs. Garfield, Conger, Hawley and about half the republicans voted with the Democrats on test questions. The feeling between the two wings of the Republicans was very bitter. Mr. Garfield was understood to foreshow Hayes' course on signing the bill, and this increased the discontent of the ultras.

In 1876 Petroff was a member of the legislature and was found guilty of corrupt practices relating to Herdic's boom bill. The democratic House expelled him.

In 1879 Petroff was again found guilty of corrupt practices relating to the Pittsburg riot bill, and the republican House refused to expel him.

This is a sample as to which party punishes the corrupt when found guilty.

There is a rumor that Don Cameron intends resigning his seat in the U. S. Senate, because he feels he is out of place. That he is out of place in the senate is a fact. That Cameron knows he is out of place is undoubtedly true. That he intends to resign is as little likely as it would be for Gen. Grant to refuse a present. Much as Cameron is out of place in the senate he will stick to his seat like tar to a nigger's heal. It is not in the Cameron blood. It is not a characteristic of the Cameron family to buy high places and then throw them away. As long as the republican party rules Pennsylvania, so long will Cameron rule the party and be one of the senators. Not a bit will he resign, unless to get one of his sons in his place.

The Grant hippodrome to California is likely to be a failure. In fact it is not likely to come off at all. The whole fuss about a big railroad excursion was gotten up by the plunderers who flourished and fattened under Grant's rule while the country was suffering impoverishment and disgrace. The Belknaps, Babcocks, Mosebys, and western whisky and revenue thieves all joined in the howl for an excursion to San Francisco to welcome Grant.

They are the men who want Grant nominated for a third term, as they would then revel in clover again up to their necks. These are the men who will go if any do go. The western revenue thieves, pardoned out of the penitiary by Grant, alone would fill a train of ten or a dozen cars, and with tears of joy would welcome the return of the great tramp.

If Grant can not be renominated, those men will not be in good humor at all, because there is no other man in the country, excepting Grant, who as president, would delight in having the plunderers, jobbers, jockies, and gamblers gathered around him, and appoint them to honorable positions, as under the late Grant rule.

Between now and the 23d of July an immense amount of money will be thrown on the market. Called bonds to the extent of $284,000,000 are to be taken up. Of these about $100,000,000 will be by direct exchange of six per cent. for four per cent. bonds. The remaining $184,000,000 must be reinvested somehow and somewhere. It may give real estate a boost.

The New York World: The joint legislative committee appointed to tender the hospitalities of the State to General Grant has decided not to meet the General in California. Its members will select a convenient fence on or near the boundary line of the State of New York, and sitting on the same will receive him as he passes over the line from Pennsylvania. This will be at once more diplomatic and less expensive than a "railway carnival," even if all the members' backs were "chalked" to attend it.

The World's special on the backdown of the radicals last week on the army bill says:

The demoralization of the Republicans is complete and the closing scenes in the House to-day on the passage of the Army bill were of more than ordinary interest. The discontent among the stalwarts with the threatened surrender of Mr. Hayes and his friends has been growing ever since Ryan attempted to offer the bill on Monday. To-day it broke out in open revolt against Garfield while he was speaking in favor of the bill and was trying to make it appear that the Democrats had surrendered. Mr. Garfield is understood to have been speaking by the book in favoring the bill, and it is believed that his speech was made at the request of the President and that it was intended to give an intimation that the bill would be approved.

The consideration of the measure proceeded quietly until the sixth section was reached. That provides that no money shall be used to pay the troops while going to or at the polls for the purpose of keeping the peace. In the mean time General Johnston had done a gracefull act in moving to strike out of the bill the section forbidding promotions in the army above the rank of captain. When the sixth section was reached General Garfield made his surrender speech. It was a curious scene. The Republican leader attempted the role of a conqueror announcing his triumph. With head thrown back and with his loudest voice he proclaimed that the Republican party was never in favor of using the army as a mere police force to keep the peace at the polls. As he strided the aisle he worked himself into a fever of assumed enthusiasm, shouting to the Democrats that they had attempted to wipe just laws from the statute book, but had run against the rock of a constitutional veto, and their vessel had gone down and now no bubbles rose to mark the spot where it had been. His glow and fervor were not proof against the laughter and derisive applause of the Democrats, nor the protests of his stalwart Republican colleagues who were honest enough to admit that their party had stampeded and indignant enough to rebel against their leaders. Garfield labored hard to show that to vote against the section would be in effect to vote in favor of the use of troops at the polls to keep the peace, and, said he, forgetting his own record, "no sane man is in favor of that." Again the Democrats laughed and applauded vigorously. They had the Republican leader on the hip, taking back all he had said on the Army bills and with his followers thoroughly demoralized. He insisted that the Federal Government should have the power to enforce its laws at any time and at any place, whether an election was in progress or not, forgetting or never knowing the fact so plainly pointed out in Mr. Knott's report to-day that under the law as it stands the Federal Government has no such power. In the midst of his harangue Representative Williams, a stalwart Wisconsin Republican, put the knife into Mr. Garfield, as Mr. Cox expressed it, by asking him whether the President has the right ever to use the army to keep the peace at the polls. Garfield tried his hand at a modified affirmative, but failed in his effort, amidst great laughter. After his speech the disaffected Republicans begged for time to assert themselves. It was late in the afternoon, however, and the Democrats wanted to vote. Garfield hurried over to the other side of the Chamber and begged Clymer to insist on the closing of the discussion, and his request was granted and his misery ended, with Keifer on the floor protesting that he had been gagged. On the vote fourteen Republicans voted that the bill was a surrender of all that they had been contending for during the session, and to-night they are loud in prophetic warnings to their yielding associates. The Senate stalwarts are very much put out by the action of the House Republicans and will make a fight against the bill when it reaches that body.

The army bill passed, with the demoralized republicans generally voting for it. Yeas 172, nays only 31.

"Where is the Democrat who can point to any bill reported by a Democrat in the 47th Congress that is in the interest of the laboring man?"

This is a question asked by the Lewisburg *Chronicle*, radical. We answer, when the democrats passed bills reducing the expenses over 60 millions, that was in the interest of every laboring man in the country.

The "back down" seems to come in from the other corner. The Patriot says the sudden change of front on the part of the republicans in congress is attributed to the "amiable obstinacy" of the fraudulent president in his determination to be bull-dozed no more by the Chandlers, the Blaines and the Logans. The stalwarts find themselves compelled to back down and they are ready to capitulate, horse, foot and dragoons, if only they are permitted to march out of camp with their colors. They undertook to make a sally on Monday by getting one of their number, Ryan, of Kansas, to present the very army bill forbidding the use of troops at elections which was agreed upon in the democratic caucus. They were driven back, however, by the democrats who were reinforced by several republicans, and while they are now in the position of having acknowledged their failure they will be obliged to suffer the additional humiliation of having to wait the pleasure of the democrats before they will be able to accomplish the surrender. If ever people went out a wool-gathering and came back shorn it is the republican leaders in congress.

SHAM WICKERSHAM.

One of the public shams of this commonwealth, is the one who bears the poetical name of Wickersham—an educational humbug, who has been farming the department of common schools of this state for over a dozen years in a manner to bring a heavy return of sheckels to his own private fortune, and for the benefit of pets and favorites. He has been in the school department too long by 10 years. His time has been freely taken, while the state pays him a salary, with getting out books of his own, which by means of the position he occupies, he can foist upon educators and the schools of this state, and make a good thing of it. He manages to have the School Journal another pet of his, to be foisted upon the teachers and school boards of the state, making an immense and profitable circulation for this monthly school magazine, and in addition has operated so as to make it the *only* official source in the state for the laws, decisions, &c., of the school department, thus securing an additional supply of sheckels for his purse, notwithstanding there are other educational journals in the state as deserving as his, but his position as state superintendent gives him advantages for the furtherance of his own private interests. We will say nothing of the divies that one occupying the position of Superintendent of common schools has in prospect from book publishers, for recommending their books and publications and thus securing those parties large and profitable sales, while the people are pestered with the expense in change of books and so on. Thus Sham Wickersham and his favorites are having sugar all the time. He has even come down to recommending a little job of printing township school reports for a pet in Monongahela City, Hazzard & Son, which, while it is a trifle to any local printing office, is still more trifling for the great Mogul of the school system of Pennsylvania to engage in, and build up a monopoly for this pet. This statement for a single job, would be worth $2,75 to $3 yearly, intelligently itemized for a township. But Hazzard sets up a form once, leaves that set, Sham Wickersham sends out to all the school boards in the state his endorsement of his pet's scheme, and thus secures for him a monopoly of that printing from perhaps a 1000 school boards at $1,25 for 30 slips. Now any office on the same plan would find it profitable to print those slips at 75cts. for 30 copies, and if only the boards of one county wanted them we could afford to print them for less than $1 per 30 slips. Here it will be seen what a handsome piece of farming Sham Wickersham can do for a favorite—and that favorite, undoubtedly has an arrangement by which he and Sham Wickersham may play the game of "addition, division and silence," a la Bill Kemble. These statements thus furnished are not in their itemization what the spirit of the law intends. It is absurd to think that the items can be uniform, one school district like another, or one year like all other years, because the work done varies, and the consequence is that with Sham Wickersham's pet's stereotype slip arrangement, a hundred items can be hidden behind the unlimited folds of the "&c." And thus Sham Wickersham imposes his pets upon unsuspecting school boards throughout the state. We mislaid a record of Sham Wickersham's profitable farming of the school department, which sets all we say above in the shade, and would startle the most unconcerned taxpayer,—we will print it in the Reporter as soon as we get hold of it again. We tell the people that our state school machine is run with a great deal of sham under the cloak of love for education, and that as much corruption can be unearthed there as perhaps in any other department of the state government.

In York county they are making hay, and Lewistown is having a horse fair, and soldiers monument is to be dedicated at Sunbury on 4 July, while Scott township, in Allegheny county was lately fined $5000 for defective roads, which some townships in Centre county may make a note of, and a hail storm destroyed the tobacco plants in York county.

New York babies are on a fair way to receive justice now. Eight persons have been prosecuted for selling adulterated milk.

The Emperor of Germany has celebrated his golden wedding. May he live to drink a thousand hogsheads of beer and eat tons of Schweitzer kase.

The situation in congress on Monday is telegraphed as follows:

The situation in congress now is as follows: The legislative bill will probably be passed on Monday and go to Mr. Hayes, who it is understood, will sign it. The judicial expenses bill is now before the senate. It will be passed in its present shape, probably Monday evening, and will go to Mr. Hayes, who, it is understood, will veto it. The army bill was reported, in the senate yesterday. It may be passed Tuesday or Wednesday, and Mr. Hayes will doubtless sign it.

What will happen after the veto of the Judicial Expenses bill is uncertain. Some democrats are in favor of adjourning without giving any further attention to the vetoed bill; others favor a different plan—namely, that Congress shall take a recess for thirty or sixty days, and then meet to try it over again. Those who favor this plan say that while the President may by his veto forbid Congress to do some things on the other hand, he cannot compel Congress to make appropriations or pass laws which it is opposed to, and that by taking a recess they will take the initiative out of his hands. They are determined that he shall not have money for election marshals and supervisors, and they are inclined to think that a veto of the judicial bill on this issue will help them and hurt the republicans with the country. They say that in taking a recess they will only be following the republican example in Andrew Johnson's time, and they add that a veto of the judicial bill on the ground that its provisions would prevent him from paying election marshals is proof that the bill ought not to be changed in any particular, for it shows his determination to evade and nullify the will of congress and to contract debts beyond the appropriations made.

It seems to be certain that even the moderate democrats are fixed in the purpose not to give in on this point. They will make no appropriation for election officers, and they will insist on the most stringent provisions to prevent Mr. Hayes from contracting debts, obligations or liabilities for the pay of such officers.

On 13 the U. S. Senate began its session with only one member present.

When the hour to begin the Senate's session the members of both political parties were still in caucus and not a single Senator was present in the Chamber except the President pro tem., Judge Thurman, who nevertheless commanded silence by a rap of his gavel and the Chaplain offered prayer, invoking the "divine blessing upon the deliberations of this body." During the prayer Senator Hill came in, and at its conclusion the President pro tem., glancing at the empty seats, adapting the customary formula to the occasion, said: "The Senator from Georgia will now come to order and the Secretary will read the journal of yesterday's proceedings."

Every one will be glad to hear of Professor Nordenskjold's safe arrival in Behring's Straits after entering the Arctic Ocean from the European side. He had already forced his way from Hammerfest to the mouth of the Yenisei when, thanks to the liberality and enterprise of King Oscar, he was enabled "to set out to make geographical, hydrographical and physical researches in the Arctic Ocean beyond the Yenisei, "and if possible as far as Behring's Straits," with a well-equipped expedition in the steamer Vega, Mr. Sibiriakoff's Lena accompanying her as a consort. On the 4th of July last Nordenskjold sailed from Gothenburg; the Norwegian coast was quitted on the 25th; on the 1st of August the Yugor Straits were passed, and by the 6th the Sea of Kara had been traversed and Dickson's Port at the mouth of the Yenisei reached. Here a stay of three days only was made and then the two ships set out for the Lena River. On the 27th of August the mouth of the river was reached, Cheljuskin, the north cape of Asia, having been rounded without much trouble from ice, and on the 14th of October news was received in Europe of the Lena's arrival at Yakutsk. As from the mouth of the Lena to Behring's Straits the greater part of the Arctic Ocean had already been explored it was a foregone conclusion that unless the fates were very unkind to him the Professor would succeed in his task. The only severe opposition he met with was at the end of his journey when the Vega was caught in the ice and carried back with some probability that her gallant commander might become the Franklin of the Asian Arctic region. Happily he has escaped, and by way of Yokohama, Malacca, the Suez Canal and Gibralter will shortly conclude one of the most remarkable voyages if not the most remarkable voyage on record.

The last few weeks have again been rich in "finds" at Olympia. Besides further portions of the pediment, many marbles have likewise been found dating from the Roman period, among them an excellently preserved head of the elder Faustina, wife of Antonius Pius, whose neck exactly fits a female torso found in the exedra of Herodes Atticus; a headless female draped figure, and two nude male torsos. A deeper excavation near the Leonidaion yielded three very valuable bronze inscriptions; and at the southwest corner of the Altis were found many remains indicative of the subjugation of Greece by the Romans such as fragments of monuments, &c., with inscriptious; one a fragment of a decree concerning the holding of the Olympian games, in which mention is made of the honors that should be accorded to the Roman Emperor.

Norman Spencer stole $17,500 from the Pennsylvania Oil Company, that employed him as book-keeper, and fled to the Southwest. The robbery was carefully planned, and the thief's intention was to take a new name, settle down as a planter, and marry the Titusville girl to whom he had long been engaged. She knew all about this scheme and was to join him as soon as practicable. A detective was set to watch her, and when she started westward, after receiving a mysterious letter, he guessed she meant to join her lover. He shadowed her on the journey so closely that she became aware of his watching. At Quincy, Ill., she hired a woman of about her own size and shape to put on her travelling suit, cover her face with a veil, and go to Chicago: The detective unsuspectingly followed the wrong woman, while the real one went on to meet the fugitive thief. Meanwhile Spencer had bought a plantation near Galveston, Texas, and fallen in love with a neighbor's daughter. Desiring to marry her, he wrote to the Titusville girl at a point on her journey that she need not come to him. The Titusville girl was as quick at revenge as she had been at deceiving the detective. She at once informed the police where Spencer was, and he has been arrested.

HOW A SENATOR RECEIVES VISITORS.

Governor Coke, of Texas, tells the following story: "I never saw such a town as Washington. When I came here to attend the special session of the senate I purposely went to a quiet place, gave orders that if anybody called to have their cards sent up to my room, and that the outside door should always be kept closed, which would compel callers to ring. Well, would you believe it; a few nights ago I was sitting in my room, when in rushed two gentlemen, unannounced. Said one of them: "Governor Coke, I believe. How do you do, Governor Coke?' Their manner disconcerted me a little, but I answered as pleasantly as I could: 'Yes, I am Governor Coke; but how in the world did you get in my room?' They answered cheerfully: "Oh! the lower door was opened, and we just walked right up.' I then told them that it would please me if they would go down stairs, ring the bell and send up their cards in the regular way. They both went down stairs and did as I told them, and then I sent them word that I was not in."

The daily passenger coach of the Sidney and Black Hills Company, which left Sidney on Monday morning for Deadwood, was stopped a few miles north of the Cheyenne River on Tuesday at midnight by four masked robbers. The passengers, four in number, were robbed of their money and valuables, and the mail sacks were cut open and their contents thrown on the road, the robbers taking the registered packages. Having made a successful clean-up the robbers allowed the coach to proceed on its northward journey.

Congress will send its three bills to the fraudulent president this week, and then adjourn on Friday. Hayes it is said will sign the army and legislative appropriation bills and veto the judicial bill.

Democrats say that if the President vetoes the Judicial Expenses bill on the ground publicly stated here by republicans, that it prevents him from incurring obligations for purposes for which Congress declines to appropriate money, he will make an issue which they are quite willing to accept. They add that though he may by his veto forbid them to pass laws he is without power under the constitution to command Congress to pass laws which he may desire or think necessary, and that they will not now nor next year appropriate money for the pay of supervisors and marshals for election purposes, nor will they vote any money in deficiency bills for the pay of such persons. The veto may prevent them from repealing the laws authorizing the appointment of such officers, but they will give no money for their payment, and if the President pretends that he has power to spend money outside of the appropriations, that is a question which they will submit to the country.

The democratic delegates elected thus far, seem to be mostly for D. O. Barr, of Pittsburg, for state treasurer, which is all right good.

PERJURY IN THE KELLOGG CASE.

Another Witness Testifying that the Affidavit is a Lie—Arrested for Perjury.

Washington, June, 9.—Another ex-member of the Packard Legislature nonchalantly admitted himself to be a perjurer before the Senate Committee on Privileges and elections to-day. Jules Sevigne is the name of the person. He was brought here to testify for Spofford, in his contest for the seat in the Senate occupied by Kellogg, but swore that he committed perjury in New Orleans in making an affidavit against Kellogg. De Lacey, the witness who committed perjury last Saturday before the Committee, was arrested to-day for the crime, and Sevigne will find himself in the same boat to-morrow or next day.

Mr. Merrick exhibited to the witness an affidavit, the latter saying that he wrote it and that it bore his signature. The affidavit was read. It said that he was not present in the Legislature in January, 1877, when Kellogg was elected for the long term, but voted for him next day.

Q.—Is that paper true? A.—It is not true.

Q.—Tell us who lied? A.—The very parties who induced me to make the affidavit knew it to be a lie. Cavanac is posted on the subject. Drouett was one.

Q.—What was the inducemet to you previous to writing the affidavit? A.—Cavanac said I should have everything I wanted, as Kellogg was to be put out of the Senate anyhow. Murray said there was sugar in it. Drouett told me to stand by my affidavit.

Q.—How was it known that you had made an affidavit? A.—It was the talk for two months. Drouett said my testimony was more important for Spofford than the testimony of others.

Q.—You made the affidavit to get the suffar? A.—No. But to ascertain how all the affidavits were manufactured. I did not believe what they said.

Q.—You made the affidavit to get the sugar? A.—No. But to ascertain how all the affidavits were manufactured. I did not believe what they said.

Q.—Do you not think it was immoral to swear to a lie? A.—That depends on circumstances. It is not when men want to bring about how affidavits are obtained.

Mr. Merrick then cross-examined the witness, who said he made a second affidavit for Elder, who said he would not pay anything. He told Cavanac that he was not present at the election of Mr. Kellogg, but was locked up in a room.

Q.—That was a lie—a blunt, straightforward lie. A.—Yes.

Q.—Was what you did superinduced by the love of justice, truth, patriotism, or sugar? A.—I never was bribed, and the parties themselves know it, because they had again and again offered me bribes, and I refused them.

Q.—Who were the parties? A.—I decline to state.

Mr. Hill—You must answer.

A.—Mr. Drouett told me that if I recorded my vote for Spofford I could have what I wanted in money. I answered I could not. "Will you not," he asked, "do it as a favor for me? I replied, "No I cannot, for it would not be consistent to vote for two men for the same office." This was in the Nicholls Legislature.

By Senator Kellogg—Have you not been a consistent Republican, and whenever you found a point against a Republican you acted like a detective and worked it out? A.—Yes.

Q.—And whenever you saw a scheme on feet you would follow it up and get to the bottom of it? A.—Yes. I made the affidavit to get Elder's confidence, and I went to Cavanac's office to get the facts. I was approached on the cars while coming here, and was told that by supporting Spofford I would be taken care of.

GEN. THOMAS EWING OF OHIO.

He is Confident the "Three-Legged Ticket" will Sweep the Buckeye State.

A *Sun* reporter interviewed Gen. Ewing, democratic candidate for governor of Ohio, with the following result:

"What are the prospects of union?" he was asked.

"The Democracy was never more united than we are now. As soon as our nominations were announced the work of active organization was begun, and is now going on rapidly. We are going to have a hot and lively campaign, the most exciting we ever had in Ohio."

"You regard it, then, as the keynote of the Presidential campaign for 1880?"

"Very much so. The campaign will be fought greatly on national issues."

"How about the recent vetoes of Hayes?"

"They will help us very much. I have no doubt—indeed I know—that the people of Ohio are with the Democracy on all the points of issue they have made with the Administrtion during the present extra session of Congress. I am sure that Hayes has lost ground in Ohio by his vetoes, and that the vote in the coming election will show it."

"How about the election law and the supervisors and marshals at the polls?"

"Well, we have not felt it so much in the West as you have in the East, but the Republicans in Cincinnati tried something of the same game that Davenport did in New York. Many Republicans, I know, are with us, and we expect to add some of their votes to those of the united Democracy in favor of a free ballot box."

"Do you expect there will be much of a cry made by the Republicans about 'Confederate brigadiers' in this canvass?"

"Well, they won't wave the bloody shirt much. I guess Rice and myself, with only three legs between us, can beat Foster and Hickenlooper on four legs when they come to the military part of the canvass."

"Do you expect much help from the Eastern Democracy—any of 'the sinews of war?"

"Oh, we don't expect to be helped with money. We are the poor man's party. We are going to fight this battle on principle. We have made our platform, and we shall stick to that. We never did require any pecuniary aid from the East."

"Shall you enter the canvass in person?"

"Oh, yes; I shall begin about the middle of August, and go all over the State. Perhaps before that time I shall go to a few picnics, or make a Fourth of July oration, or attend some of the nominating conventions, or something like that. We generally begin the heavy work of the campaign about the middle of August, and keep it up as lively as we can from that time to the end."

"How about the Greenback vote?"

"They polled about 38,000 at the last election, and we don't expect they can do as well this time, because there are in both the Democratic and Republican parties more or less who will be kept there by the affiliation of the platform with the feeling in the West on financial questions. We do not expect the Greenbackers will draw any from us, while we expect to deplete their ranks by the stand we have taken in favor of the unlimited coinage of silver. I think the Democracy of Ohio are a unit in favor of the unlimited coinage of silver. A large part of the Republicans are of that way of thinking too, but I think our platform is nearer to the views of the people than that of either the Republicans or Greenbackers. I think the tendency of the world is now more than ever toward the unlimited coinage of silver. Bismarck and the German States are coming to it. The Latin Union will come into it, and I think you at the East will change your minds before long. I do not think there is to be such a glut of silver as some persons fear."

"You don't think this will be in any sense a rag-baby campaign?"

"Oh, no. We differ from the Greenbackers in that our chief wish on the paper money question is to substitute Government money for national bank money. The pending questions before Congress will be prominent in the canvass, and will be taken care of. Hayes' vetoes have strengthened us and done much to unite us in the active work of this campaign. We are conscious that the East is looking to us for the opening gun of the great Presidential fight, and we are confident that we can carry the State for the Democratic ticket. We have only about 3,400 plurality to overcome, and the pending issues are in our favor."

"How about Presidential candidates?"

"We hope the Republicans will nominate Grant. We are not afraid of him, or Sherman either. As for Mr. Tilden, opinions vary about him. Some think he is entitled to the nomination; others think some other man would be stronger. Our present energies, however, are directed to carrying the State. We will think more of Presidential candidates afterward. We think the Greenbackers were ruled by the Radical wing in the nomination of Piatt, and weakened themselves. As for the Republicans, we think we have spiked their principal guns in advance. So far as I can judge the prospects for a Democratic victory in Ohio were never better than they are to-day. If we can carry Illinois and the other States of the Western and Northwestern States will be sure to be with us. We shall have a heavy vote, and I have no doubt we shall win."

TAKING POISON IN COURT.

An Exciting Scene at the Death Sentence of Parr.

Philadelphia, June 9.—Intense excitement reigned in the Court of Oyer and Terminer this afternoon. Edward Parr, convicted of murdering his daughter sank back in his chair foaming at his mouth. He had taken strychnine. Parr realized that his case was hopeless, and when convicted on Saturday he expressed a desire to be hanged to-day. He has acted throughout the trial with great bravado, laughing when pronounced guilty, and joking about death. He was taken into the court room for sentence this afternoon. His senior counsel said that Parr did not desire a new trial, and then the prisoner was given a chance to speak.

"I did the act," he said, "and am satisfied that the law ought to take its course, and I further say that at the time the deed was committed I had no intention to do it. There was no intention in my mind within two seconds before I committed the act. I went there without intending to meet or see her, but from one word she said she excited my anger, and I am willing to abide by the consequences."

The prisoner tottered, groped about with his feet as though trying to gain a footing, and sat down.

Judge Elcock said: "Your sad ending is but a natural ending to your depraved life. You could have expected nothing else. I have no words at this time with which to upbraid you, but if the death cry of your child, the blood on your hands the solemnity of your trial, and this sad occasion cannot impress you, then this world is destitute of any softening influence. Humanity has deserted your mind and heart. The offended majesty of the law now demands your life as a warning to others to shun the path you have pursued." The Judge went on at some length imploring Parr to cast aside his bravado, and acknowledge to God his sins. He finished by pronouncing the death sentence.

This over, Parr trembled like a leaf He fell back in his chair and foamed at the mouth. Many of those in the court room attributed it to nervousness, and that the iron will of the man had at last been broken. Others knew better. "He has taken poison," was whispered around, and then the court room was cleared. Dr. Chapman, the Coroner's physician, and other medical men were called, and while they worked on the man the streets outside and the hallways of the Court House were jammed with people. Parr turned black and blue, and became rigid. Dr. Chapman said there was no hope. A young physician brought a stomach pump and all sorts of remedies were applied. The Coroner came in. "That man must live; I want to see him hang," he said. Ice was applied, and water dashed in the prisoner's face. A piece of ice slipped and cut a deep gash in Parr's head. All the afternoon and evening the physicians were at work, and the excitement around the Court House was high. Several times Parr was almost given up, but the work went on.

Parr must have taken the poison while in the court room. He was searched every night, and dressed by attendants when taken to court. He passed his hand across his mouth several times while his counsel was speaking and during the Judge's address. Where he got the poison is a mystery which will be investigated.

At midnight the physicians were still at work over Parr, but whether they will bring him through it is impossible to say.

A PEN WORTH RECOMMENDING.

We have been favored with samples of the celebrated Spencerian Double Elastic Steel Pens, and after trying them feel justified in highly commending them to our readers. They are made of the best steel, and by the most expert workmen in Europe, and have a national reputation for certain desirable qualities which no other pens seem to have attained in so great perfection, among which are uniform evenness of point, durability, flexibility, and quill action. It is thus quite natural that the Spencerian should be preferred and used by professional penman, in business colleges, counting-rooms, government offices, public schools, and largely throughout the country. Indeed, so popular have they become, that of the "Number One" alone, as many as eight millions are sold annually.

The Spencerian Pens may be had, as a rule, from any dealer; but when not thus obtainable, the proprietors, Messrs. Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co., the well-known publishers, 138 & 140 Grand Street, New York, will send for trial, samples of each of the twenty numbers on receipt of twenty-five cents.

During a storm at Asbury Park, New York, the house of Rev. George Clark was struck by lighting, and two painters were killed.

THE CHINESE QUARTER AT WHICH THE HOODLUMS OF SAN FRANCISCO RAGE TOGETHER.

What Traffic is Carried on there and how—Some Pertinent Suggestions from William Lloyd Garrison.

[San Francisco Chronicle, March 16.]

Suddenly and without warning we turn from one of the chief thoroughfares of the city and plunge into the business portion of Chinatown. We are at the corner of Kearny and Sacramento streets From this point we get the most favorable view of our Mongolian neighbors. Here are business firms in good standing. Many of these merchants are worth from $100,000 to $200,000 each. A few of them are married to Chinese women. Their opportunities for money-making are a hundred times greater here than in China, and they are improving them to the utmost, according to strict business principles. They have no banking system, although they effect loans among themselves without difficulty, and often without collateral. Let us advance: on Dupont street from California to Pacific street, the four blocks are almost entirely given up to the Chinese. The quarter begins gradually. There is a sprinkling of small American shops a mingling of Chinese shops of the half-cast type where American and English goods are exposed in the windows. As we pass on the Chinese element increases and withdraws every trace of alien produce from its windows It flaunts its scarlet streamers overhead and flanks its doors with legends in saffron and gold. Whithin is the glitter of tinsel, a subdued light and the flicker of a lamp before a graven image of barbaric ugliness. The air is loaded with the fumes of smoking sandal-wood and strange odors of the East. The street now swarms with coolies and resounds to the echoes of an unknown tongue. There is hardly room for us to pass. We pick our way, and are sometimes curiously regarded by a slant eyed pagan who bears us no good-will, if the shadow of scorn in his face has been rightly interpreted. China is not more Chinese than this, nor the heart of Tartary less American. Turn which way you choose, within two blocks on either hand you will find nothing but the infinitely small and astonishingly numerous forms of traffic in which the hordes around us thrive. No corner is too cramped for the street-cobbler; and as for the pipe-cleaners, the cigarette-rollers, the venders of sweetmeats and conserves, they squat on the curbs and the street corners and await custom with the philosophical resignation of the Oriental. Dupont street, from Clay to Sacramento—a single block—has not less than fifty basement apartments devoted exclusively to barber shops There are more of this profession than of any other. Look down the steep steps at any hour of the day and see with what deft fingers the tonsorial operatives manipulate the devoted pagan heads. What clean shaving, what delicate cleansing of eyes, ears, nostrils; what trimming and penciling of eyebrows and lashes—this is a luxury which is a law among the apostles of Confucius, and sooner or later his followers learn the necessity of frequent rejuvenation under the razors, lances, probes, and pencils at the sign of the four-legged frame with its coat of green and red paint. In apartments not more than fifteen feet square three or four different branches of trade are often carried on, employing from ten to a dozen men.

There are over one hundred and fifty regular mercantile establishments and numerous mechanical industries. The seventy five cigar manufactories employ 8,000 Mongolians, and these men are packed into the closest quarters. It would seem that foul air is as welcome as fresh in the Chinese quarter. In one room measuring 20x30 feet sixty men and boys have been discovered at work rolling real Havanas. The window of a shop where various business pursuits are followed serves admirably for a butcher stall. White people are rarely found purchasing from these establishments. The traffic which the itinerant fish and vegetable pedlers drive in every part of the city must be great, for it is an extremely convenient system for lazy and shiftless housewives. A few of these basket-men have gardens in the suburbs, where they live and raise their produce. Dismissing the universal washhouse as too common to require mention, there are three, probably, within a stone's throw of every reader's easy-chair—and, pausing in the heart of the Chinese quarter, we see everywhere the component parts of a civilization separate and distinct from ours. As a race they may declare their independence to-morrow. They have their exits and their entrances, their pawnshops, their lotteries, their imports, exports, diversions, tribunals and punishments. They are all under the surveillance of the six-headed supreme authority. They have laws within our laws that to us are sealed volumes. Fifty years ago there were scarcely a half dozen Chinese in America. Our coast is the only convenient threshold that is open to the old East; our shores glitter with fabulous gold; our streams are indeed silver. Even the half-shut, half-lidded Mongolian eye brightens at the splendid spectacle, yet up to 1851, inclusive, not more than three or four thousand Chinese had arrived in California. This was a very small proportion of the horde of Argonauts that fell upon these shores greedy for gain. In 1852 18,000 burst upon us, and even then awakened the fears of the white settlers. Stringent measures were adopted to discourage immigration from that quarter; result: not more than 4,000 arrived during the following year. In 1854 a tidal-wave brought 15,000 to the coast, but for fourteen years following the average arrival was less than 5,000 per annum. In 1868 the incoming tide increased and up to the present time we have received from 10,000 to 15,000 yearly. Before 1868 not less than 50,000 Chinese had recrossed the Pacific. The immigants secure a steerage passage to this country for $50, which includes subsistence from port to port. The majority of them furnish their own bedding, but if they are unprovided the ship affords passable accommodations. Every coolie is consigned to one of the Six Companies, and by contract is compelled to labor for a term sufficient to reimburse his company for the passage money advanced and for insurance or protection against sickness or injury. Each man on his return to China leaves $5 with his company, which may be called his graduating fee. The companies also derive a revenue from the tenement system; the secret tribunals, with despotic authority, pass sentences on delinquents and law-breakers, involving all degrees of punishment, even torture and death. The system may be regarded as more cruel than African slavery, yet a kind of freemasonry among them compels their silence and we know little or nothing of the secret government of the 100,000 Chinese upon the Pacific coast.

No one can think clearly when suffering with Headache. Dr. Bull's Baltimore Pills will banish this disagreeable ailment. Price 25 cents.

Five hundred tons of vitriol were recently set free by a fire near Boston and emptied into a tributary of the Mystic Water Works. Thousands of dead fish attest the presence of the chemical, and the people of Boston are naturally afraid to use the water. The situation is decidedly unpleasant.

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.

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; anglose three-cent stamp.

WORMS. WORMS. WORMS.
E. F. Kunkel's Worm Syrup never fails to destroy Pin, Seat, and Stomach Worms. Dr. Kunkel, the only successful physician who removes Tape Worm in two hours, alive with head, and no fee until removed. Common sense teaches if Tape Worms be removed all other worms can be readily destroyed. Advice at office and store, free. The doctor can tell whether or not the patient has worms. Thousands are dying daily, with worms, and do not know it. Fits, spasms, cramps, choking and suffocation, sallow complexion, circles around the eyes, swelling and pain in the stomach, restless at night, grinding of the teeth, picking at the nose, cough, fever, itching at the seat, headache, foul breath, the patient grows pale and thin, tickling and irritation in the anus,—all these symptoms, and more, come from worms. E. F. Kunkel's Worm Syrup never fails to remove them. Price, $1 00 per bottle, or six bottles for $5 00. (For Tape Worm, write and consult the Doctor.) For all others, buy of your druggist the Worm Syrup and if he has it not, send to Dr. E. F. Kunkel, 259 N. Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Advice by mail, free; send three-cent stamp.
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TO THE FOLLOWING

STATEMENT OF FACTS.

A FEW PLAIN WORDS TO ALL

BUYERS OF DRY GOODS.

WE DEAL IN DRY GOODS EXCLUSIVELY.

The results of a lifetime experience in this special line of business; the concentration of all our time and personal attention upon it; the facilities afforded by ample capital invested in DRY GOODS ALONE; a thorough knowledge of all markets, European and American; constant personal supervision of every detail of the business—all these advantages combined enable us constantly to unfold opportunities to our patrons which can scarcely be found elsewhere. Other houses may lead in other special lines of business, or even attempt to do a little in all branches of merchandise; we prefer to DO ONE THING WELL, and

TO LEAD

IN THE

DRY GOODS BUSINESS.

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.

Consumers everywhere within reach of Philadelphia cannot fail to see the advantage of obtaining their supplies where not only the heaviest Dry Goods stock is carried, but where the largest business admits of the smallest profits.

(Signed)

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FACTS FACTS

Out-of-town consumers are informed that all orders for goods or requests for samples, will receive prompt, careful and intelligent attention in a department organized for their special convenience.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

N. W. COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STS., PHILA.

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 the great life preserver. G. H. Hubbard, Hampden, Ohio, says: "Cleveland physicians declared my wife dying of consumption. By the use of Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher she was restored to health." J. F. Brooks, Palmerville, Ohio, says: "My son was afflicted with scrofula of the worst form, and pronounced incurable by several 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. 1my y
For sale by J. D. Murray, Centre Hall. nr

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THE WORLD'S BALM
Dr. L. D. Weyburn's Alterative Syrup.
A remedy used THIRTY FIVE YEARS in a private practice, and never failing to radically cure
RHEUMATISM,
Dropsy, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Secondary Syphilis, Gravel, Diabetes and all diseases in which the blood is implicated, is now offered to the public. Sold by all Retail Druggists, and (wholesale only) by the Weyburn Medicine Co., P. O. Box 238, Rochester, N. Y.

PIMPLES.
I will mail (Free) the recipe for a simple Vegetable Balm that will remove Tan, Freckles, Pimples and Blotches, leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful; also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address, inclosing 3c stamp, Ben. Vandelf & Co., 29 Ann Street, N. Y.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.
The advertiser having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c.
Parties wishing the Prescription, will please address E. A. WILSON, 194 Penn St., Williamsburgh, N. Y.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.
A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and direction for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence.
JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar St., New York.

PILES Of all kinds, TUMORS, discharges of BLOOD or mucus, and all diseases of the RECTUM quickly and perfectly cured by a simple and soothing Remedy. For information, address
30 jan6m Dr. J. FABER & CO., 22 Ann St., N. Y.

NATIONAL HOTEL.
CORTLANDT ST., Near Broadway,
NEW YORK.
HOTCHKISS & POND, Proprietors.
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.
The restaurant, cafe and lunch room attached, are unsurpassed for cheapness and excellence of service. Rooms 50cts. to $2 per day, $3 to $10 per week. Convenient to all ferries and city railroads.
New Furniture. New Management. 23 jan 1y

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.

DR. S. G. GUTELIUS,
Dentist, Millheim.
Offers his professional services to the public. He is prepared to perform all operations in the dental profession.
He is now fully prepared to extract teeth absolutely without pain. my8-78

JOHN BLAIR LINN,
Attorney-at-Law,
Office on Allegheny St., Bellefonte, Pa.
27 feb tf

BELLEFONTE
MUSIC STORE.
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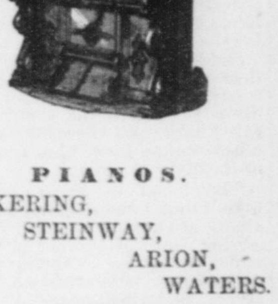
Pianos! Pianos!
ORGANS!
AND
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
ALL THE POPULAR SHEET MUSIC.
REPARING AND TUNING DONE IN THE BEST MANNER.



PIANOS.
CHICKERING,
STEINWAY,
ARION,
WATERS.
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ORGANS.
ESTY,
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MASON & HAMLIN.
BARGAINS IN
PIANOS AND ORGANS.
7 Octave Rosewood Pianos, Only $150.
9 Stop Organs, 2 Full Set of Reeds, Price $270, Only $55.
13 Stop Organs, 3 Full Set of Reeds, Price $340, Only $75.
(This Organ has the "Grand Organ Knee Swell.")
Second-hand Organs for $25.
Second-hand Pianos for $50.
VIOLINS, AND ACCORDEONS.
$2.00 and upwards.
Piano and Organ Instructors.
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SPECIAL BARGAINS IN
Sewing Machines!

New DOMESTIC	$30.00
New WHITE	$25.00.
New ST. JOHN	$25.00
New Improved SINGER	$22.50.
New Improved HOWE	$22.50

Second hand Machines as low as $5
—o—
AGENTS FOR E. BUTTERICK & CO'S PERFECT-FITTING PATTERNS.
Orders by mail solicited and promptly filled.
No Agents employed, The buyers get the Agents profit. We buy our Pianos, Organs and Machines for Cash, and will give customers the advantage.
BUNNELL & AIKENS.
Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa.
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J. ZELLER & SON,
DRUGGISTS,
No. 6 Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte Penn'a.
Dealers in Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Fancy Goods &c., &c.
Pure Wines and Liquors for medical purposes always kept. may31

HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.
Health and Happiness are priceless Wealth to their possessors, and yet they are within the reach of every one who will use
WRIGHT'S LIVER PILLS.
The only sure cure for Torpid Liver, Dyspepsia, Headache, Sour Stomach, Constipation, Debility, Nausea, and all Billious complaints and Blood disorders. None genuine unless signed, "Wm. Wright, Phila." If your Druggist will not supply send 25 cents for one box to Barrick, Roller & Co. 70 N. 4th St. Phila. 7nov9m

AT
C. DINGES'
NEW STORE
You can find all kinds of Groceries and Canned Fruits cheaper than anywhere else.
He also has on hand and is constantly receiving Notions, Candies, in great variety, and Tobaccos of the best grades.
TRY HIS YORK CIGARS.
He deals in FLOUR, BRAN, STONE and EARTHEN CROCKS, &c., &c. and takes *all kinds* of Country Produce in exchange.
CALL AND GIVE HIM A TRIAL.
C. DINGES,
Centre Hall.

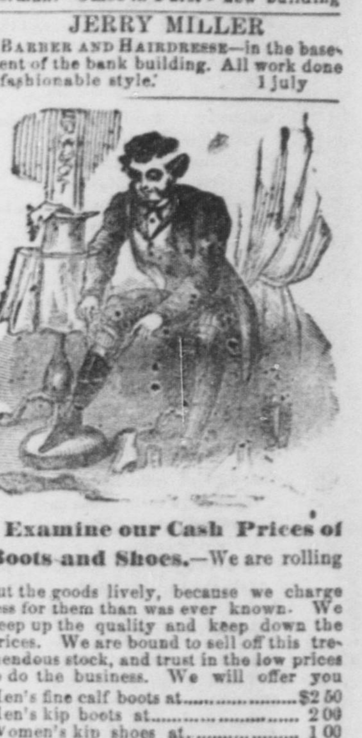
DR. OBERHOLTZER'S LINIMENT.
CAMPHOR MILK,
is now highly recommended and extensively used for Rheumatism, Frosted Feet, Aches, Pains, Sores, Stings, Swellings, Sprains, etc. It is of the greatest value in curing Cuts, Galls, Sprains and swellings in horses.
It acts quickly and surely. It at once soothes and relieves the stiff joints, the lame muscles and the aching nerves. The money will be paid back to any one not satisfied with its effects. Price 25 cents. 5 bottles for $1.
Prepared only by Levi Oberholtzer, M. D.
Sold by J. D. Murray, Centre Hall.

The Phœnix Pectoral.
Has proved itself to be peculiarly adapted to old persons, consumptives and children. It breaks a cold. It stops a cough. It aids expectoration. It gives instant relief. It gives strength. It brings rest. It has made more cures than any other medicine. Thousands of the citizens of Eastern Pennsylvania have used it for years past and testify to the relief given and cures effected. Price 25 cents or 5 bottles for $1.
Prepared by Levi Oberholtzer, M. D.
Sold by J. D. Murray, Centre Hall.

GERMAN HORSE AND COW POWDER.
Keeps stock healthy and in good condition. It aids digestion and assimilation. It makes fat, muscles and milk. By using it a horse will do more work and cow give more milk and be in better spirits and condition. It also keeps poultry healthy and increases the quantity of eggs. It is made by Dr. Levi Oberholtzer, at his mills, back of 133 N. Third street, Phila. It is sold by actual weight, at 15 cents per pound, by J. D. Murray, Centre Hall, and W. J. Thompson, Potters Mills. mar27ly

J. L. SPANGLER, Attorney-at-Law.
Consultations in English and German. Office in Furst's new building

JERRY MILLER
BARBER AND HAIRDRESSER—in the basement of the bank building. All work done in fashionable style. 1 july



Examine our Cash Prices of Boots and Shoes.—We are rolling out the goods lively, because we charge less for them than was ever known. We keep up the quality and keep down the prices. We are bound to sell off this tremendous stock, and trust in the low prices to do the business. We will offer you

Men's fine calf boots at	$2 50
Men's kip boots at	2 00
Women's kip shoes at	1 00
Children's school shoes at	75
Men's wool lined gum boots at	2 50
Boys' wool-lined gum boots at	1 90
Men's wool-lined buckle overshoes	1 40
Men's wool-lined Alaska overshoes	90
Men's plain gum overshoes	60
Lumbermen's gums, solid heel	1 25
Women's wool-lined Alaska overshoes	75
Women's plain gum overshoes	35
Misses' plain gum overshoes	30
Children's plain gum overshoes	25

The above rubber goods are all first-class and are warranted, and will be sold for *cash only*. E. GRAHAM & SON,
Dec 5 Bellefonte, Pa.

BRICK FOR SALE.—First class brick on hand for sale at Zerbe's Centre Hall brick yards. These brick are offered so low that it will pay persons at a distance to come here for them.
Intending to continue in the manufacture of brick they will be kept constantly on hand, and fair inducements offered to purchasers.
17 aug tf. H. E. ZERBE

D. F. FORTNEY Attorney at Law Bellefonte, Pa. Office over Reynolds bank 14may'6

THE GREAT CAUSE OF
HUMAN MISERY.
Just published, in a sealed envelope. Price six cents.
A lecture on the Nature, Treatment, and Radical cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhoea, induced by Self-abuse, Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the "Green Book, &c.
The world-renowned author, in this admirable lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials; pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.
This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.
Sent, under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address on receipt of two postage stamps.
Address the Publishers,
THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO.,
41 Ann St., New York; P. O. Box, 4586.
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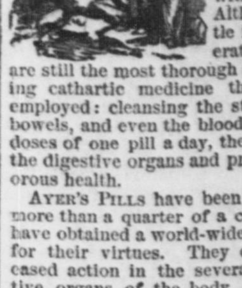
GET GOOD BREAD,
By calling at the new and extensive bakery establishment of
JOSEPH CEDARS,
(Successor to J. H. Sands,)
Opposite the Iron Front on Allegheny street where he furnishes every day
Fresh Bread,
Cakes of all kinds,
Pies, etc., etc.,
Candies,
Spices,
Nuts,
Fruits.
Anything and everything belonging to the business. Having had years of experience in the business, he flatters himself that he can guarantee satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.
30 aug tf JOSEPH CEDARS.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,
For all the purposes of a Family Physic; and for curing Costiveness, Jaundice, Indigestion, Foul Stomach, Breath, Headache, Erysipelas, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Biliousness, Dropsy, Tumors, Worms, Neuralgia; as a Dinner Pill, for purifying the Blood,



Are the most effective and congenial purgative ever discovered. They are mild, but effectual in their operation, moving the bowels surely and without pain. Although gentle in their operation, they are still the most thorough and searching cathartic medicine that can be employed: cleansing the stomach and bowels, and even the blood. In small doses of one pill a day, they stimulate the digestive organs and promote vigorous health.
AYER'S PILLS have been known for more than a quarter of a century, and have obtained a world-wide reputation for their virtues. They correct diseased action in the several assimilative organs of the body, and are so composed that obstructions within their range can rarely withstand or evade them. Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of everybody, but also formidable and dangerous diseases that have baffled the best of human skill. While they produce powerful effects, they are, at the same time, the safest and best physic for children. By their aperient action they gripe much less than the common purgatives, and never give pain when the bowels are not inflamed. They reach the vital fountains of the blood, and strengthen the system by freeing it from the elements of weakness.
Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates, containing neither calomel nor any deleterious drug, these Pills may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar-coating preserves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take; while being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity
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Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.