The Centre Reporter.

FRED. KURTZ.....EDITOR.

—:0:—

CENTRE HALL, Pa., July 10, 1879.

Jeff. Davis is not a candidate for Senator which prevents some of the stalwarts from falling into spasms, and the rads can't flop the bloody shirt in Ohio, which makes them feel bad.

The people can be trusted to vote for Presidents and Governors, but when it comes to the election of members of Congress, Republicans contend there must be marshals and bayonets, at least in districts where Democrats have a majority.

Under a tax law passed by the Legislature and now in force, mortgages promissory notes, bills, bonds, judgments, articles of agreement, accounts bearing interest, shares of stock, public loans, etc., (except United States loans,) and all other moneyed capital in the hands of individuals in the State, are made taxable for State purposes at the rate of 4 mills on the dollar, but are exempted from all other taxation; and banks may pay, in lieu of the above, a tax of six-tenths of one per cent. on the par value of their shares, thus securing the exemption of shares, capital and profits from any other taxation.

The will of the late Prince Imperial of France was opened a few days ago. His whole property was left to his mother Eugenie. The Prince in his will appoints Prince Victor Napoleon as his successor. We think there will be many a slip betwixt the cup and the lip, before Prince Victor gets on the throne of republican France. We would not give one year's subscription to the Reporter for his chances, for France is getting stronger and firmer every day as a republic.

From Monday's dailies we condense this chapter of crime: In New York a brutal husband beat his wife to death. In Kingston, N. Y., a shoemaker interfered in a domestic quarrel between a man and his wife which ended by killing one of the combatants. In New York jealousy drove a man to shooting his wife. In Alden N. Y., a man shot his wife and then blew his own brains out. Mrs. Samuel Bergy, of Freeport, Mich., shot and instantly killed two of her children, fatally wounded another, and then shot herself. She is presumed to have been insane, as evidence of insanity was discovered some time since in her attempt to murder her brother with a carving knife.

Charly Ross has been found again. The report says: At East Farnham, Quebec, there is a boy who says his name is Charley Ross, and he answers the description of the missing boy very well. He says he was brought from New York by two men a long time ago. He lives with a man who cannot speak English and is reticent and sullen when questioned about the boy or himself. He says he does not know or care who the boy is. He is paid $150 for keeping the boy, drafts being sent to him from New York every six months. These drafts are signed "Edward Pierson," and are payable at Molson's Bank, Montreal. Mr. Ross and parties are expected to investigate the matter.

Gov. Hoyt on 28 ult., vetoed the bill abolishing the store order system. This bill intended to secure to operators and laborers in mines and manufactories of iron and steel the payment of their money at regular intervals in the lawful money of the U. S. The governor in his veto says:

"The act is special and within constitutional prohibition. Even if general it would be open to valid objection as being contrary to the genius of our free government and as based upon a theory subversive of the true principles of our constitution in that it denies the laborer the right to sell his labor to whom he pleases and for such prices and on such terms as seem good to him without molestation, hindrance or restriction.

This bill, in my judgement, interferes with the free employment of capital, arbitrarily controls trade, substitutes legislation for the laws of supply and demand, and is the beginning of a system of paternal government at variance with our political institutions, which always proved when tried, injurious alike to the employed as well as the employer. Believing it to be not only in conflict with the constitution, but also contrary to public policy and the true theory of free government, I am compelled to withhold my approval."

The idea of calling Major Forster's loyalty in question by republicans who never smelt rebel powder or who had their teeth pulled for fear of being drafted, is as laughable as any thing can be. Maj. Forster was a gallant soldier in the Mexican war and showed that he had lost none of his pluck or patriotism by entering the Union army. But because the Major votes the democratic ticket he is pronounced disloyal by men who have not as much real patriotism and courage in their whole bodies as Maj. Forster has in one of his toe-nails. Yet this is the usual style of mention that a certain class of "loyal" republicans make of democrats who served their country upon the tented field, simply because they see it is not in keeping with their patriotic sentiments to vote the radical ticket. Gen. Ewing another hero of two wars, is now denounced as a rebel because the Ohio democrats have nominated him for governor, while their "loyal" stay-at-home candidate, who kept hidden as far away from the rebel guns as possible is set up as a loyalist and patriot. So it was with Gen. M'Clellan, and hundreds of other gallant democrats who entered the army and afterwards were slandered simply because they did not subscribe to the radical bloody-shirt style of politics. Thus do some men show their meanness and ingratitude.

The secretary of the interior received information to the effect that the thieving bands of white desperadoes are again at work among the Red Cloud Sioux Indians, stealing horses and provisions from them. About 700 horses have already been stolen, and these depredations are continuing to an alarming extent. Efforts will immediately be made to suppress the mischief and recapture the lost property.

The Utica minister's association have decided to preach no more sermons at funerals but to deliver them afterwards in the church if desired by the friends of the dead.

A shocking affair occurred at the slaughter house of Henry Gansenheiser, at West Somerville. Henry White, was leading a bull into the slaughter house with a rope around its horns, when the cord accidentally became loosened and the animal caught White below the navel with one of its horns and ripped his body completely open, causing instant death.

OUR RAILROAD.

Early in the spring we were informed that the Penn'a railroad company was negotiating for the Snowshoe railroad, and that a consumation of such lease would be followed at once by completion of our road from Spring Mills to Bellefonte. Besides this we have had the usual promises from headquarters, that our road would undoubtedly be extended this summer. As there were scores of these promises on hand untulfilled, we placed so little reliance on them that we ceased to give further promises any attention in the columns of the Reporter, and felt like looking upon them as fish-stories, until we saw the actual work of extension commenced under pick, cart and Irishman. And thus we feel yet. A recent article in the Philadelphia *Record* relative to the lease of the Snowshoe road and its effect upon the extension of the Penns Valley road having attracted some attention, we copy here what the *Record* says. The *Record* tells us that the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company may and may not build a road to connect Bethlehem with the Pennsylvania railroad, but whether they do or do not the latter corporation have evidently resolved to carry their private war against the Road at once "into Africa." The coal company is to be squelched by an active competition in all their profitable business, and annoy in every possible way that a powerful company can devise for the worriment of a less successful rival. Ever since the execution of the recent lease giving the Reading Company control of the Bound Brook route, the managers of the Pennsylvania road have been seeking various methods for that revenge which should pay them a profit while at the same time they destroyed values for the Reading Company. They have, in pursuance of this scheme, agreed to build a branch road to Germantown, with all kinds of accommodation, by which they will not only obtain a large proportion of the local traffic but will secure to themselves the New York traffic of that suburb. The competition for local passengers will be no less to the Pennsylvania Railroad, though it will cause the guarantors of the Germantown and Norristown Road to feel how onerous a burden they bear. Besides this, it is said that the Pennsylvania Railroad will complete the Penns Valley Road to Bellefonte. For several weeks negotiations have been going on between the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the Bellefonte and Snow Shoe Railroad Company, and in the event of their success the latter will go into the hands and under the management of the Pennsylvania Company. Very important changes in the management of the Lewisburg, Centre and Spruce Creek, the Tyrone and Clearfield the Bald Eagle Valley and Snow Shoe roads, it is said, will take place immediately upon the closing of the lease with the Snow Shoe Company. The road from Bellefonte to Spring Mills will be completed at once, thus opening up a new and shorter route from the east to the bituminous coal regions of the State. Rumor has it that all the arrangements were recently completed and agreed upon between the Pennsylvania and the Snow Shoe Company, and that the necessary papers giving the former a lease of the latter with all its coal rights and privileges for 99 years were being drawn up.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

The Republicans of Pennsylvania and all others in favor of an Honest Currency and the faithful discharge of National Obligations, and opposed to Communism and the Restoration to Power in the National Government of the influences which procured the rebellion of 1861, are requested to send delegates apportioned accordingly to their representation in the Legislature, to a Convention to meet at Harrisburg, at 12 m., on the 23d day of July next, to nominate a candidate for State Treasurer, and transact such other business as may be brought before them.

M. S. QUAY,
Chairman State Committee.

Fine boy, master Quay, step up to the head of the class of stalwarts. Moorish mothers could not adopt any thing better to frighten their children than by reading your call to them. But let the REPORTER have a moment to analyze it: When you speak of an honest currency do you mean that the bondholder shall be paid in gold and the laborer in rag money, as once your party enacted?

When you speak of a faithful discharge of national obligations do you have reference to the little episode between the republican state officials and the parties who had lent the commonwealth gold and you repudiated the obligation to pay them in the same kind of money, and besides that treasurer Kemble sent them an insulting snub for asking you to faithfully discharge your "national obligations"?

When you speak of opposition to Communism do you refer to the riots a few years ago which the republican authorities were afraid to enterfere with and could have nipped in the outstart, but permitted them to spread over the country before making any earnest attempt to put them down? You didn't interfere in time because you were afraid of loosing the Communistic vote.

When you speak of the "Restoration to Power in the National government of the influences which procured the rebellion," do you mean the appointment to places of power by your party of the worst of rebel guerilleas, Moseby, of the great rebel military leader Longstreet, of the appointment of rebel General Key as post master general, and of appointing dozens of other rebel leaders to places, by the Grant and Hayes administrations? If you don't mean that then pray what do you mean by your bosh?

DEGREES AT STATE COLLEGE.

THE RECIPIENTS OF THE PRIZES AND THE CHANGES IN THE FACULTY.

The degree of bachelor of science has been conferred by the State College upon Messrs. Leitzell, Greenwalt, Johnstonbaugh and Smith; bachelor of arts, Messrs. Foster, Heiston and Houtz; master of science, William Calder, jr., of Harrisburg, master of arts, Ellis T. Orvis, of Bellefonte, and Charles M. Calder, of Chicago. J. G. Burkett, of Stormstown, Pa., received the arithmetic prize; Miss Agnes McCormick the McAllister; E. D. Blair, of Williamsport, and Robert Tait, of Norfolk, Va., the agricultural (equally divided); James L. Hamill, Lemont, Pa., the Kaine; W. E. Gray, of Stormstown, and Robert Tait, the president's; J. G. White, Milroy, Pa., the Orvis; Neville C. Davison, Pittsburg, the natural science; and Thomas C. Houtz, Lemont, the physics. John W. Heston, of the present graduating class, becomes principal of the preparative department, vice F. C. Esmond, resigned. Charles F. Reeves, M. S, a former graduate of the college, and at present perfecting his education at Heidelberg, Germany, was elected by the executive committee to fill the chair of professor of modern languages, vice Colonel A. Graboskii, resigned. Isaac A. Harvey, M. A., of Lock Haven, to the chair of Latin and history, vice J. S. Dean, M. A., resigned. Two new professorships were established, one for physics, the other for horticulture. A number of applications have been received by the executive committee, but as yet no appointments have been made to fill the positions.

Last Week Senator Lamar returned from Mississippi and reports that he was surprised at the extent of the exodus fever and at the prospects for the future in this regard. He says the colored people are being excited to the highest pitch by the stories of the land of milk and honey they will find in Kansas. Recently a white man carrying a red flag marched through one section of the State spreading the report that the Government had taken up the exodus question and would from that time on furnish all who wished to go to Kansas with free transportation and a supplied farm on their removal to that promised land. The day and hour when the free train would pass was announced, and at that time hundreds of negroes swarmed along the line of the road for miles only to be informed by the railway people that there was no free train.

The usual 4th of July accidents and fires are announced. Fires from firecrackers, wounds from bursting guns and cannon, and one girl fatally burned by her dress being set on fire from a cracker thrown under her by boys. Saying nothing of the black eyes, bloody noses, bruised heads and faces at Pleasant Gap and other places.

The Pennsylvania Editorial Association held its annual re-union at Cape May June 24—27th. The meeting was a tripartite one and a joint excursion from Philadelphia consisting of the associations of New Jersey, New York, and this state. The place of rendezvous of our state organization was at the Girard House. On the morning of 25 a special train left Philadelphia for Cape May, consisting of some 10 cars, crowded with editors, their wives, daughters, and representatives of the press. Subsequent trains added to the number of excursionists all of whom, numbering over 600, made the large and magnificent Stockton House, at the Cape, their head quarters. The weather was delightful, and the program so admirably planned by so competent an organizer as Mr. R. S. Minimin, Sec'y of the Penn'a Association, was successfully carried out. At the Cape all kinds of recreative amusements were in store for the large party of excursionists, consisting of parlor entertainments, drives on the beach, sailing on the Atlantic, bathing, fishing, balls and banquets. There was no conduct to mar the pleasure of any one—no drinking. It was one of the largest editorial gatherings ever held, the writer having the pleasure to add one to the number, and partaking of the enjoyments. The toasts and speeches at the banquet were of finest order.

The fraternity were shown every attention by the officers of the Penn'a RR. Co., who have the proud distinction of running one of the best regulated and safest roads in the world. The Company with its characteristic liberality placed every facility at the disposal of the excursionists to make the "run" an enjoyable one, for which they have the warmest thanks of the three associations, and every individual member tips his hat in acknowledgement to Mr. L. P. Farmer, F. J. M'Wade, and other officers of the Penn'a RR. Co.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

THE DEMOCRATS SATISFIED WITH THE RESULTS OF THE EXTRA SESSION.

Washington, July 1.—Congress has at last adjourned and the Democrats are satisfied that if they have not obtained all they sought through the extra session they have at least obtained the passage of laws which ought to prevent the use of troops and deputy marshals at the polls during the coming year and which will give the people of the Southern States impartial jurors. The question as to whether troops and deputy marshals will be used depends upon the construction of the laws by the Executive. In the veto of the first Judicial Expenses bill Mr. Hayes took the ground that the main objection to the bill consisted in the fact that it prohibited the incurring of any liability for the payment of marshals and their deputies. He saw no objection in the prohibition of the use of the money appropriated, for he said that under section 3,732 of the Revised Statutes the Government would have the right to incur a liability for their payment, because that section authorizes contracts in the absence of appropriations, or in case of a deficiency in appropriations, to pay officers for the discharge of duties imposed upon them by a general law. The duties of marshals and their deputies were thus imposed. The right of the Government to incur a liability for their payment followed. Now, however, he takes the ground that he can incur no liabilities and make no contract, and that therefore the courts are to be deprived of the marshals. It is the opinion of the Democratic leaders that so far as special deputies for the enforcement of the election laws are concerned the existing law prohibits their employment in the absence of an appropriation for their payment.

The opinion of the party in Congress concerning the effect of the Army Appropriation bill was very decidedly given to-day by Senator Eaton, who said he had been greatly deceived when he voted for the bill if it permitted the use of troops at the polls for any purpose whatever. This statement was brought out by a question put to him by Senator Carpenter, who was sitting in consultation with Mr. Conkling. It is also the stalwart Republican opinion, for Mr. Carpenter said he fully concurred with Mr. Eaton, and Mr. Conkling nodded his head, as much as to say that that was indeed the effect of the bill which Mr. Garfield induced the President to sign. While the repeals sought, therefore, have not been obtained, it is the opinion of the Democrats that they have made a very substantial gain, for if the President does not flagrantly violate the law which he has signed, he cannot use the troops for any purpose at the polls. Although the elections to be held this year are such that the President would not probably feel called upon to interfere with them and with the army, he cannot refuse next year to sign the measure which he has approved this year, and thus the absence of the troops from the polls at the coming Presidential election is assured.

A correspondent of the Chicago Tribune gives an account of one of those horrible sun dances in which some of the Indian tribes indulge. The one about which he writes took place in the second week of this month at the Pine Ridge Agency, in Dakota Territory. The self-appointed victims, as usual, allowed their flesh to be cut and ropes to be put through the holes and they then threw their weight on these ropes until the flesh and skin gave way. Some of the warriors fainted several times before their purpose was accomplished. These heathenish rites are quite as terrible as those which were practised in India in connection with the worship of Juggernaut until the British government put an end to them. Is there any reason why the United States authorities should not interfere, at least so far as to compel the Indians to practise their barbarities beyond the Federal jurisdiction?

A Husbandman, an agricultural journal of high character, says of the Perfected Butter Color of Wells, Richardson & Co., of Burlington, Vt: "All reports which we have received from the use of this article give it high praise." Mr. A. W. Cheever, of the New England Farmer concurs in the commendation.

UP GOES GRAIN.

Grain will not be so high this year, we trust, as to make its price oppressive to the needs of our own people, but it will certainly be sufficient to make producers and carriers reasonably happy. One hundred million dollars' worth will be wanted in France, as the Ministry already declares, because of a bad year in that country; and one of the explanations given in the British House of Commons of the distress in England now felt is that the year has been a very bad with the farmers. Throughout Europe there has been all summer unfavorable weather, and as this is the real source of the trouble in England and France, the same trouble, a deficient harvest, though we do not new actually learn the fact, will perhaps be found to have been experienced as widely as the common cause has prevailed. Our year, on the contrary, will be an extremely good one; and as the greatest part of the deficiency in Western Europe will certainly be made up from this side we shall be able to send to the people beyond the sea all they need without such a drain upon our resources as to make grain dear for our own people.—So says the Herald.

Quinine is on the free list at last, and a man may now shake with ague without the additional depression caused by the thought that the medicine to cure him costs a great deal more than it should, merely because one or more medicine makers want to keep foreign preparations of the drug out of the country.

An oriental traveller describes this busy scene, witnessed on historic shores: "Our steamer landed on a beach which was the port of Antioch, where the disciples were first called Christians. There was no town at the water's edge, no people, no wharf. The passengers and the merchandise were put ashore in lighters, which ran up into the sand. A troop of camels, with their drivers, lay on the beach, ready to transfer the goods into the interior. Among the articles landed were boxes marked 'Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.,' showing that they contained medicines and whence they came. These with other goods were hoisted on the backs of camels, for transportation to Antioch. Thus the skill of the West sends back its remedies to heal the maladies of populations that inhabit those Eastern shores, whence our spiritual manna came."—Windsor (Vt.) Chronicle.

A strange disease has made its appearance among the horses of Harrisburg within the past month, and which it seems baffles the skill of veterinary surgeons. It attacks horses by rendering them stiff and sore all over as if from "foundering," locking their jaws after a short time throwing them into a series of spasms which generally end in death.

A team of horses was recently found tied to a tree in the woods up in Tioga county. One of the poor brutes had just died from starvation, and the other's life was only saved by careful treatment. The whole affair is surrounded with mystery, as to who left them there, or who they belong to.

If you are sick, Read the Kidney-Wort advertisement in another column, and it will explain to you the rational method of getting well. Kidney-Wort will save you more doctor's bills than any other medicine known. Acting with specific energy on the Kidneys and Liver, it cures the worst diseases caused by their derangement.

OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

Absence during the week of our issue of the 26 ult., and the customary suspension during the week following throws upon our hands a number of communications some of which we are obliged to omit, because they would be too old now and others to cut down on account of their length.

FRANKLIN & MARSHALL COLLEGE Commencement, of which a long communication has been sent us, we omit all excepting that which relates to the part taken by some of Centre county's sons, which we gladly give space to, below. Our young friends, Messrs. Musser, Vonada, Hosterman and Gebble were members of the graduating class and passed through the exercises with great credit:

Oration—"National Indications"—Harvey Musser, Aaronsburg, Pa. In well-directed sarcasm the orator leveled his battery against the false fears of national decadence that are forever being agitated by the alarmists of every age. Years ago it was the curse of slavery that was to prove the overthrow of our republican institutions; more recently it was the financial question that threatened our prosperity; and the danger to be apprehended from the growth of socialistic ideas has not been overlooked. The speaker ridiculed all such false notions of national calamity, and his faith in the perpetuity of our institution was based upon the invincibility of *vox populi*. Calm deliberation and correct enunciation marked the delivery of this excellent production. The speaker was well remembered in the way of flowers.

Oration—"Never at Rest"—Philip J. Vonada, Zion, Pa. The restless activity of the forces of nature, as seen in the ever-moving spheres and the rushing torrents were first depicted; nor can society remain fixed, but must forever move onward. All the world's a stage, and all the men and women are actors; our lives should be of constant activity; every individual has a mission to perform When all shall have ended here will there then be rest? While the trials and disappointments of this sphere of life will have passed away, it cannot be that the immortal minds of the world's greatest men will be suffered to remain at rest; there must be new order of things under which the God given minds of men will go on and on searching out Him who is all in all. The usual floral tribute rewarded this speaker's effort.

First Franklin Oration—"The Weakness and Strength of Man"—Wm. P. Hosterman, Penn Hall, Pa. Nothing is so weak and yet so strong as man. The fruition and blessings, that spring from the exchange of service for service and from the communion of soul with soul and spirit with spirit in family, state and church, alone inspire man with life and vigor to grow strong, to become the prophet and discoverer of law and order, to trust in God.

To think the truth, to see the beautiful, to will the good, is never failing strength He ever thinks with more vigor and efficiency. We all look forward to the day when the effulgence of the mind like the rising of a new sun shall illuminate this dark face of nature that but few shadows shall remain to veil her laws. But thought more free than air, more penetrating than fire and more swift than lightning, does not portray the full power of man. He manifests aesthetic strength in his nature, fashion, art. He has will power, which alone brings victory and saves life in its struggle from destruction. To think the truth is strength of mind, to see the beautiful is buoyancy of soul, but to will the good is the quintessence and sublimation of all man's strength. Never failing strength consists in thinking the truth, in seeing the beautiful, in willing the good.

Marshall Oration—"Compensation"—Aaron E. Gobble, Penn Hall, Pa. When Archimedes ran through the streets of Syracuse crying "Eureka! Eureka!" he had just discovered a law that runs through the whole universe, and may be traced to the Creator; that law is the law of compensation. Its operation may be observed in every phase of material, of animal and of vegetable life. Not a word falls from our lips without its effect; every moral and physical action is sure of its punishment or reward. The law of compensation works as truly in the social life as it does in holding of the planets in their places. The speaker's treatment of this subject in all its ramifications was marked by logical research and philosophical thought. He was attentively listened to, and liberally rewarded in the way of applause and flowers.

LEWISBURG COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES. To S. F. Forgeus, of Lackawanna county, we are indebted for a written report of the Commencement Exercises, University of Lewisburg, but being received too late for our issue of 26 ult., and printing no paper last week, makes the matter too old for this issue, hence we will be pardoned for omitting this report, which, under other circumstances we would have gladly given an insertion. There being no Centre county participants, of course we omit even making extracts. The Commencement exercises at Lewisburg passed off brilliantly to all concerned, and were a magnificent treat to the immense crowd in attendance and add to the already wide fame of that Institution.

THE SCHOOL ACCOUNTS. We have before us an anonymous communication asking us to "go for the directors." If the writer has any thing to say that deserves public mention, he should say so in a proper way, and besides give us his name; our columns are not open for the gratification of persons who with a hidden hand seek to attack others, nor for venting private spites even when we have the name of the writer.

We next have before us a "vindication" from the Potter School Board upon the matter of giving publicity to the annual statement to which we made reference several weeks ago. We alluded to the fact that the statement was printed far from home, and was not full and complete as the spirit of the law intends, and asked the reason for this slighting of the printing offices of our county, which are asked year in and year out to do a great deal of gratuitous work in behalf of our schools, and then seem to have no appreciation when a little job of printing is to be done, and which is sent to an office that pays no tax, neither gives our own local schools any other support. This we thought strange and asked for the reason. In a few days came a note explaining that Wickersham had managed by his well known game of farming, to create a little monopoly for a favorite, for this kind of work, having a sameness of form in items and "&c., &c.," that would cover a great deal. This radical head of our schools has managed to make a good thing for himself and favorites who keep up the Cameron machine, that he may be keptin the school department, for a long time. We then in the following issue explained how the boards in the state are trapped by this species of farming and the prices paid, and added that thus it was a fat thing, and that even for a single county alone, we or any other office would do similar work, in *that* manner, for less money. This explanation and criticism of Wickersham's farming for radical favorites, we intended should end the subject. However, we find before us a "vindication," "by order of the board." The vindication we did not deem necessary, as we already mentioned price and how boards were easily trapped by the Mogul at Harrisburg. But out of deference to the Board, the most of whom we always felt to be personally friendly towards us, we will allow them to be heard by furnishing their strong points, leaving out, to save space, what is of no moment, and end the subject with a brief reply, in the kindliest of feelings, to the notations:

1. The law on publishing reports is referred to, this we have frequently published, hence needs no space new.

2 "It does not seem reasonable that a little bill of $1.25 for composing statement should compose one of the items, * * * then some other tax payer might justly feel aggrieved at not being the amount paid for cleaning cess-pool at Potter's Mills."

We have great admiration for the fine delicacy and modesty with which the mention of a cess pool is withheld from a tucked-up report which even few will see, but can not imagine how this delicacy and modesty are lost by putting it in a newspaper article where every one, even the ladies, are to read it and be shocked by it

3. "To itemize all the important Jobs would make the report too cumbersome and expensive."

In this the board errs,—the report can be intelligently and satisfactorily itemized at an expense not exceeding $1.00 to $1.50 over what is paid for the jumble left for guess work under the "&c," and the mysterious "Other Expenses." The law was called into existence just because abuses were kept hidden under such headings in the books in many parts of the state, and the tax payers had to pay dearly for it. The spirit and intent of the law is to make the report plain to the humblest taxpayer, without a covering to hide anything such as the Wickersham Hazzard arrangement permits, and to save $1.00 or $2.00 for the sake of condensing, and leave the citizen in the dark—it is a kind of economy that does not economize, and the kind under which the officials at the state and national capitols so adroitly manage to cover up their crookedness. We would not accuse our board of any attempt to hide, only disapprove of their adopting a plan that permits others and their successors doing it.

4. "In these modern times we will call it the $1.25 to $10 fact."

This is an unjust comparison—taking an advertising rate to offset a job rate. We stated distinctly that for same class of work, properly itemized, to be intelligent, would cost $2.50 to $3.50; and if done in the jumble stereotype manner, always the same job, we could furnish it, alone for one county at $1 for the job, and under Hazzard's monopoly at 75 cts. where the school board pays $1.25. Now that's it; but we would not advise the latter though it would be profitable to the printer, because its a jumble and defeats the intent of the law. Our rates for any kind of work have never been over the average charged in the state, and any imputation to the contrary would be unkind and unfounded.

5. The vindication then speaks of its purpose to economize and in triumph shouts, "Then with a banner flying in the breeze * * * on which we will inscribe POTTER SCHOOL DISTRICT, $320—CASH ON HAND."

The vindication favorably mentions the REPORTER'S advocacy of economy, for which the school fathers have our graceful bow—but economy does not mean that which will defeat the purpose of a good law, nor that which will pay wages that drives some of the best teachers from Potter township and makes good teacher's from outside give it a wide berth, and lets some of our school houses go to damage for want of spouting, and leaves the children's play-ground to the wallow of the pig and the blemish of cattle, and the school-room shabily furnished, and 50 years behind the times, merely that you can point to your banner "$320—Cash on hand," in the richest and largest district in the county. It is a fact that Potter district was long noted for furnishing its own children, out of a mistaken idea of economy, with some of the poorest houses in the county, and offering the lowest wages to competent teachers, and, for a long time, forced their own children to inhale the dust and gas of soft coal, sending them to their homes with pains and aches, simply because it was a little cheaper to buy soft coal than hard—sacrificing the health of our own offspring to a mistaken idea of economy. When a first class teacher was wanted and could not be had because other and poorer districts were more liberal in their wages, citizens had to supplicate the board to allow them the poor boon of paying the difference out of their own pockets,—this has been the case at Potters Mills, Centre Hall, and perhaps in other sub-districts, in order that "economy" might not force upon them novices in teaching

There is a fable of a visit to the miser's family. His furniture was shabby, his children in ignorance, the family denied all the ordinary comforts of life,—and when asked to explain the wrong he was doing himself as well as those whose protector and benefactor he should be, he calmly walked to his chest, and said he was giving the world a sample of economy and pointed to the "Cash on hand" as the result of it

We years ago opposed these wrongs and were met with the same cry "economy," and that has put us behind the most and poorer of our neighbors in school matters It is also a fact that the poorest districts in Bald Eagle valley, in most respects, have set examples in enlightened liberality that larger, older and much wealthier districts might pattern after with profit.

6 "As the result of our experiment we have that it sickened but one out of every four hundred tax-payers."

That means that if the report had been printed full and complete with every item plain, which would have cost perhaps $1.50 more than the Hazzard jumble, the additional cost of a little over one quarter of a cent upon each tax-payer would have sickened each one of them. Well, we don't estimate our people to be that kind of Shylocks, for they are always clamorous to know how their funds are used even unto to a cess-pool job. Now we commend to school boards this little notice from the Philipsburg *Journal*, viz.:

"The financial account of Rush township school district appears in to-days paper, and we believe shows as good if not the best account of any school district in the county."

Now that is an account that any school district can pattern after, and in which no tax-payer can fail to see just what was done, without any "&c., &c," and "Other Expenditures" lumped, and the little additional expense of which the Rush township board did not seem to think would "sicken" every tax-payer, else they would have feared public clamor and given them the Hazzard stereotype. Our exchange papers show that many other school boards have the same liberal view of putting out their reports.

7. "Permit us to call the attention of your numerous readers to the fact that you are willing to do the same amount of work in the same manner as Hazzard & Son for nearly the same price."

You mistake us here—in our issue of 19 June we distinctly said that under Hazzard's plan we, or any office, would do it for far less—but the Wickersham Hazzard stereotype jumble is not what the tax-payer wants, nor in the spirit of the law, and only serves to create a speculation for a favorite who must bear his assessment with other favorites to carry elections for Wickersham's party.

Now when the home papers are continually called upon to open their columns gratuitously—and do it cheerfully—to the cause of local educational matters, not excepting a "vindication," and must pay hands for every type set, there seems to be no appreciation of such services in some quarters; in others we observe that liberality of feeling which characterizes the man. How much does Hazzard do in that line for the benefit of our county?

We suggest, in the most friendly manner, to our economical school fathers, with "$320 on hand" that perhaps if they were not a little too economical in another respect, as fathers, they would have more liberal views as school "dads"—we are told by a tax payer that the whole board has not more than two or three youngsters to educate! Now we protest, against such economy—it thins our schools and the U. S at that rate will never proudly point to 100 000 000 population, while they point to "$320—cash on hand" This $320 should not have been collected, or else put to paying competent teachers better wages, giving our children healthy rooms and better furniture, and the printer a little more so as to secure a satisfactory report. It is like the man in Scripture who buried his talent in the ground, and when the master came around pointed with pride to his "$320," but was rebuked because he did not put it to better use. There would be more pride in pointing to having the best teachers, the comfort and health of our children at school properly provided for, than the $320 to point at, and deficiencies on the other side, which the people—the intelligent people—will gladly pay for to avoid.

We have company in this, among the people of Potter, and some outside. Read:

"The Lewistown School Board has stuck up its annual statements, which about one tax-payer in twenty will look at"—*Lewistown Gazette.*

The annual statement of the old Board has been published by posters, instead of by newspaper advertisement, the board regarding the saving of a few dollars as of more importance than furnishing the tax-payers the desired information in a convenient form.—*Lewistown Democrat.*

We could copy similar notices from papers in Lehigh, Lycoming, Huntingdon and other counties; and from many other exchanges that have the school report advertised, complete, without any evidence that the board has any fears of any body getting "sick." The only doctor bills incurred in school matters we ever knew of were when boards were too economical to provide for ventilation and sickened the child with the gas and dust of cheap soft coal. We do not refer to these matters in any spirit of unkindness nor to any school district in particular, because there are many that are slow in keeping up with the progress of the age.

Report of State Sabbath School Convention, June 3 to 5, we must omit for reasons above.

THE NAPOLEONIC DYNASTY.

The Bonapartists Agreeing to Acknowledge Prince Jerome as the Head of the Napoleonic Dynasty — The Prince's Will.

London, July 1 1879.—The correspondent of the London *Times* at Paris says:—

"A majority of the Bonapartists are understood to concur with M. Rouher in acknowledging Prince Jerome Bonaparte as chief of the Napoleonic dynasty They argue that the will of the late Prince Imperial, which asks the ex Empress Eugenie to co-operate with Prince Victor, was written on the assumption that the testator would survive Prince Jerome Bonaparte This reasoning, however, is considered a transparent excuse for the non-observance of the impracticable will of the Prince Imperial. M. Rouher's retirement from active politics is evidently owing to a feeling that he and Prince Jerome could not act together and the latter could not be set aside What, between Prince Jerome Bonaparte's possible adherence to the Republic and the impossibility of the clerical section of the Bonapartists choosing a leader without either acting against the wishes of the Prince Imperial's will or provoking a distinct disavowal from Prince Victor, the Benapartists are in one of the most perplexing positions ever occupied by any party."

WILL OF THE PRINCE IMPERIAL.

The Paris *Gaulois* publishes the codicil to the will of the Prince Imperial. He says:—"The duties which our house owe to our country will not lapse by my death; the arduous and glorious task of continuing the work of the first Napoleon will depend, in the event of my death, upon the oldest son of Prince Jerome Napoleon, who, by the laws of succession of our house, is my heir. I trust that my beloved mother, by seconding him in the discharge of the responsibilities and duties which in the event of my death, will develope upon him, will give to me, when I am no longer upon this earth, this last and supreme proof of her affection for me and of her love of France."

WARREN E. SMITH, OF HALIFAX, AND EVAN MORRIS, OF PITTSBURG, FOR ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS—SMITH THE WINNER.

[By telegraph to The Herald.]

Plympton, Mass., July 1, 1879.—The first race of the season at Silver Lake took place to-day, the contestants being Evan Morris, of Pittsburg, Pa., and Warren E. Smith, of Halifax. The race was for $1,000, in single scull shells, the distance three miles—one mile and a half and return. Smith won, after a very lively tussle, by half a length, in 21m. 5s.

A great conflagration is reported at Port au Prince.

A TERRIBLE STORM.

Minnesota and the Surrounding States Devastated.

St Paul, Minn., July 4.—A terrible storm of wind, rain and lightning swept over Dakotah, Minnesota, and portions of the surrounding states last night At Vass, Goodhue county, Minnesota, the church and orphanage were destroyed together with other buildings, Nine persons were killed and thirty injured by lightning and falling buildings. At Winnebago one woman was killed.

At Mountain Lake, one man was killed.

At Redwing the damage is estimated at $100.000. The crops suffered badly.

At Menomee a house was carried away by the flood and twelve of the occupants have not since been heard from.

At Warrenstown three houses were blown away and a man and his daughter killed.

At Lems Plymouth, Iowa, two young men were killed.

At other places houses, barns and trees were scattered to the winds and many persons were seriously injured in the region named.

TO OWNERS OF DOGS.

The owners of "useless curs" may find some consolation in the following laws in relation to dogs: The only special law on the subject of dogs is a recent act of the Legislature making them personal property after they have been registered. All cases of injury as well as the rights of owners must be settled by commom law and some interesting questions are still in dispute. Thus it has not been settled whether a party has the right to enter the owner's premises and kill a dog known to be savage, but the right to shoot such a dog in the highway is established, as is also the liability of the owner for damage done by a savage dog, even on his own premises, if the party damaged is not himself negligent or in the pursuit of business—if not engaged in actual trespass.

The law in this regard goes still farther. If a dog known to be in the habit of barking at passing horses or vehicles, causing any damage, the owner is liable for all such damage, —a fact not generally known, and which cannot be too widely known. The law goes yet further than this as against the owner of a dog with any vicious tendency. Caleb Cushing was disturbed in Washington by the nightly barking of a dog, and on his motion the court enjoined the owner of the dog to keep him quiet at his peril.

Thus it will be seen that the common law affords ample legal protection to all who fear dogs, while the owners of vicious or dangerous animals have no rights which mankind are bound to respect save such as pertain to the sacredness of enclosed property.

The San Antonio *Express* states that the Texas cattle drive for the present season will be from 175,000 to 200,000 head. The great proportion of the drive will be yearlings and two-year-olds. Purchases have been rather light, as those who intended to buy are unwilling to pay what they consider high prices. Holders are firm, and it is probable that buyers will wait until the cattle reach the north before investing.

The margin in the cattle driving business is so close that buyers hesitate before they close a contract. Profits are estimated by cents instead of by dollars, as in former years. Cattle in Western Texas, the *Express* says, are scarce, and with the present small profit many are advocating the propriety of stopping the drive entirely for a few years.

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; 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 2 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 throat,—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.
12jun4t

A PRICELESS JEWEL
is health, and if you are without it you can neither buy nor sell it, but you can obtain it by using Sellers