The Centre Reporter.

FRED. KURTZ .....EDITOR.

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CENTRE HALL, Pa., Nov, 13, 1879.

The governor and the fraudulent Hayes have appointed Thursday, Nov. 27, as Thanksgiving day.

Grant last week arrived at his home in Galena. In a few weeks he intends to start for Chicago and eartern cities, then to Mexico, and spend the winter in Cuba.

The democrats gained one member of congress in New York, Hutchins in the 12th district. This increases our majority in the house.

The Tyrone *Herald* has a nasty rooster to crow for its victory. Any decent looking bird would refuse to do it for such a party as the rads.

Union county elected a democratic sheriff. Samuel H. Himmelreich, dem., was elected over David Gross, rep., by 398 majority.

Singular as it may appear, it is nevertheless true, that a change of *four votes in every hundred* from the republican to the democratic party in this state, will give the democrats forty thousand majority.

The "flood" that the republicans are bloviating about is but a rivulet compared w th the deluge in 1872 when Grant's majority in this state was 137,-748. Yet in 1874 the democrats carried the state by about 5,000. Politically speaking, Pennsylvania is a very uncertain state.

Poor Carlotta, the demented ex-Empress, has been restored, according to a dispatch from Vienna, which announces that a remarkable change has taken place in the mental condition of the unfortunate Carlotta, widow of Maximilian, and her speedy and perfect restoration is now believed to be not only probable, but almost certain to take place. She now converses lucidly and intelligently; her memory has returned, and she discusses logically and clearly her present surroundings and future prospects. She is now engaged in transcribing her diary of the disastrous series of events in Mexico which culminated in her royal husband's death and the dethronement of her own reason. Her story is told in the most graphic manner, and will be a valuable contribution to the literature of the period. Her condition now plainly indicates that the long night of oblivion and insanity which has enveloped her is nearly at an end, and that the unfortunate lady whose sad story has enlisted the sympathies of the civilized world will soon be restored to reason and to society, of which she was so conspicuous an ornament.

The *Times* takes a correct view of the New York election. Cornell is elected by disreputable Tammany and the corrupt elements of the republican party. It says: The election of Cornell to the Gubernatorial chair of New York is a Republican suicide. It is not a triumph of the Republicanism that can stand the test of the considerate judgment of patriotic people. On the contrary, it is the victory of banded plunderers from both political camps, and it is a reproach to Republicanism that is likely to end Republican supremacy in the Empire State. In the otherwise starless midnight that envelopes the crushed Democracy of the North, the success of Cornell must flaunt in the face of every honest Republican the base uses to which a grand party can be prostituted, and it will be the one hope to give promise of the great pivotal State of the Union being in the Democratic column in 1880. Had Cornell been defeated and the acceptable Republican State candidates elected, the electoral vote of New York would have been reasonably assured to the Republican Presidential candidate next year; but with the only positive Republican triumph stained by the embraces of Tammany jobbers, the Democracy of the nation will turn hopefully to the controlling Commonwealth of the Union as their reliance for victory. There are victories at times which are vastly more disastrous than defeat, and the Republican victory of Cornell is one of them.

The election returns of this county as well as of the state show that the greenback party has melted away like a chunk of ice. It was an organization that had some honest followers but bad leaders who thought to use it as a speculatoin to sell out to the stronger parties. We never could see the necessity of a greenback party, for what was of merit in the platform was sufficiently laid down in the democratic platform. One class of greenbackers was wild on the question of inflation and you could not put rags enough around the baby to satisfy them. Another portion was more moderate and their views were in accord with sound principles of finance for a country like ours, with its varied interests and industries—these could have found a landing upon the democratic platform, and should have voted our ticket all along.

That the country does not take to the views of the wild inflationists is evi denced by the fact that the greenback party in its highest poll did not make a formidable showing, and the dwindling down from that to almost nothing in two years, proves that some greenbackers have taken the sober second thought.

The republican greenbackers to a large extent were a sham, they pretended the thing to draw votes from the democratic party, while they quietly voted the republican ticket. Some democrats were trapped in this way, and saw the trick after it was too late. Let this be a warning to democrats to stick to the good old party, which is always right and safe, and not be carried off with these little side shows that are gotten up as helps to the sinking republican craft.

Good-by the greenback party.

It appears now that there was a forced reduction of the debt to influence the elections—one of Secretary Sherman's financial shuffles, which does not go down so well. Sherman is a Jim Crow politician—he was a rag-money man and hooted specie then jumped around and became a blatant resumptionist. His late move is thus given in a dispatch from Washington on 3:

Secretary Sherman's circular asking for proposals for the purchase of $10,000,-000 six per cent. bonds for sinking fund purposes, is the subject of much unfavorable comment. It is claimed by Treasury officials that the uncertainty of the future of specie resumption renders the taking of $10,000,000 from the special fund held for that purpose hazardous. The payments to the sinking fund are already several years in advance, and consequently this action of the Secretary is without authority of law, and the only ones to be benefitted by it will be the stock gamblers of Wall street. It is a noticeable fact that Sherman never makes a visit to New York but that soon after his return he does something to either bull or bear the market, and there are those uncharitable enough to say that whatever he does always accrues to the interest of his personal friends. The purchase of $10,000,000 of bonds will lend additional aid to the unprecedented stock-jobbery now in progress at the New York Stock Exchange. Although Sherman's proposed purchase of bonds was not made public at the Treasury until three o'clock yesterday it is claimed that certain parties in New York were in possession of the information at twelve o'clock. Probaaly John Sherman can tell how and where they got the news.

The renters in Ireland have not yet become quiet, and recent information from London says that the so-called antirent and land reform demonstrations in Ireland are rapidly degenerating into terrorism and mob rule. It is reported that in the County Mayo armed and disguised agrarian bands are threatening vengeance upon all tenants who pay their rentals. Placards warning and threatening all such are nailed on church doors in the night-time, and terrifying symbols are distributed through the neighborhood. Many landlords are organizing Defense and Vigilence Committees, and protesting again the vilifications of the partisan press.

As a companion-piece to this we copy the following from a paper called Mayfair:

Last week a tenant entered the office of a Tipperary land agent, and throwing a roll of notes on the table exclaimed:—"Theres iv'ry penny I have in the world. It's a half year's rint, and ye may take it or leave it—av ye take it I'll go to the workhouse; av ye lave it I'll go to America on it." The agent opened the roll of notes and counted the money. "Why, my good man, there is more then a half year's rent here. There is over four years' rent in the bundle." "The divil there is"—cried the tenant, putting his hand in his pocket—"begor, I gev you the wrong bundle of notes, after all."

THE ELECTIONS.

The elections recently held do not at all afford encouragement to the Republicans, or discouragement to the democracy. The republicans have gained no state which they did not have before, and in some of their strongholds, like Maine, they did not hold their own.

The result in New York is favorable for the democrats for 1880, and depresses the republicans. The vote of Kelly and Robinson show that New York is democratic by 40,000, and that Cornell is a woeful minority governor, who only owes his election to the Kelly bolt. The democrats have elected all the other state officers in New York, and gained one member of congress, and that is of some account. New York democratic ensures the election of a democratic president in 1880, and that is all any democrat can wish, and the republicans are sullen over the prospect. The south will cast 138 electoral votes for a democratic president, and New York is now certain to add its 35 electors and Indiana and New Jersey too—making more than we need, with Oregon and Connecticut to help, but which we could spare.

This is what the elections now present, and is a fair viewing of what will be in 1880; democrats need only organize for the great contest of 1880, which will end in certain victory; they can feel assured that the man elected will also take his seat, bayonets or no bayonets, and that there will be no more counting out or 8 to 7 arrangements to steal the presidency.

THE DECISION.

It may as well be admitted openly and at once that the Supreme Court decision upon responsibility for the riot losses rests upon a powerful and compact argument. It is knit like chain mail. One will search in vain for a weak spot at any point of connection in the discussion. The argument is clear also. Any man capable of following a line of thought can readily see every object aimed at by the learned Judge. There is nothing in the document to confuse the ordinary mind; not even obstruse law learning, although the case no doubt furnished an ample field for the display of that. Conceding the fact that there is such a statute as that of 1841, and conceding the facts upon which the Court proceeded, and these were facts provided by sworn testimony and appealed to by Counsel for the Plaintiff, and it is hard to reach any other conclusion than that of the decision. Since the decision was rendered it appears that not a few lawyers and thoughtful laymen have all along held that opinion.

There is a dispute as to whether or not the decision covers the case of the railway property—as to whether the company did or did not commit such improper acts as to cause the destruction of its rolling stock and buildings. The Court says that the question of improper conduct is a nice one, and in this instance has not been defined. But from what is thereupon added it is difficult to see wherein the court will admit proof of such improper conduct as will defeat the company's claim. The drift of the argument on that point is to show that the company was in the performance of legal duty when it took the steps which culminated in the riot. There is very little comfort to be had from the decision by any one who grieves at the idea of having to pay the company's losses.

It goes against the grain to confess so frankly as this. And yet this is not to surrender the case wholly. Judges must interpret law as they find it. They have no right to change it in either letter or spirit. They must interpret facts as presented to them. In this event they have done so. But years after these facts were living, throbbing, terrible realities, it is impossible to understand exactly as they were at the beginning—impossible to judges sitting in the calm of the sanctuary of justice. And it remains true that the riot here was exceptional, that the dangerous crowd here in the memorable July days was technically a mob, it was in fact, and in purpose a body of insurgents. A Court may not be allowed by the rules of law to recognize the crowd as such, but the Legislature, which is free to act upon more liberal rules, cannot fail to recognize it whether its interest will allow it to acknowledge so much or not.

But it is useless to discuss this subject. All that the citizens of the county can do now is to set their heads together and determine what is best under the circumstances. The circumstances are not cheerful; at the same time they are not crushing. This county can and will do anything that exacting justice may demand.—*Pittsburg Telegraph.*

THE NEXT PRESIDENTIAL COUNT.

Having secured the Presidency in 1876 by corruption and force, says the N. Y. *Sun*, the Republican managers are now greatly troubled lest the Democrats should outwit them at the next count. They dropped the joint rule of Feb. 6, 1865, under which Mr. Lincoln had been declared President in 1865 and General Grant in 1869 and in 1873. That rule was originally passed by overwhelming Republican majorities in both Houses of Congress, and had certainly operated to the satisfaction of its authors.

The dropping came to pass in this way. At the first session of the Forty-fourth Congress, when the Democrats had captured the House in the tidal wave of 1874 and had swept out a Republican majority of a hundred, the leaders in the Senate, alarmed by that crushing defeat and by the popular verdict against Grantism, and fearing that their own weapon might be turned against themselves, promptly sent the following message to the House:

"*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring)*, That the joint rules of the Senate and House of Representatives in force at the close of the last session of Congress, except the twenty-second joint rule [providing for the count of the electoral votes—Ed], be and the same are hereby adopted as the joint rules of the two Houses for the present session."

This sudden abandonment of their own rule by the Republican managers excited suspicion in the House, and the resolution was referred to the Committee on Rules, who took care to let it be by for full reflection. The House adopted a resolution, Aug. 14, 1876, as follows:

"Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the sixteenth and seventeenth joint rules be suspended for the remainder of the session."

This resolution referred simply to the general legislation then pending before Congress, which was on the eve of adjournment. It became necessary to suspend the rules forbidding bills that had passed one House to be sent to the other for concurrence on the three last days of the session, and also forbidding bills that had passed both Houses from being sent to the President on the last day of the session.

The only answer given to that resolution by the Senate was in these words, on the same day:

"The Senate has passed a resolution to the suspension of the sixteenth and seventeenth joint rules, in response to a resolution of the House on the same subject, notifying the House that as the House had not notified the Senate of the adoption of the joint rules for the present session, as proposed by the resolution of the Senate on the 20th day of January last, there are no joint rules in force."

The twenty-second rule was thus killed in the house of its friends. The men who invented the scheme and used it for their own benefit were the executioners. They found it excellent as an instrument when doubtful votes were to be counted and they had controlling majorities to admit or to reject electors; but they were afraid to trust a method which gave the Democrats equal power with themselves over the count. It was a partisan rule, intended to maintain Republican ascendancy by the exercise of any arbitrary decision that might be necessary for the object in view.

After the Senate notified the House of the intention to abolish the twenty second joint rule, Mr. Morton proposed different plans for counting the votes, all based upon an advantage for his party, which the Democrats of the House would not accept, and the Republicans would tolerate no amendments that deprived them of that superiority. Consequently when Congress met in 1876 there was no form of law obligatory as to the mode that should be adopted, until the Electoral Commission was concocted in the ingenious brain of Mr. Edmunds.

Triumphant fraud, which has ruled the country for nearly three years, draws toward its ignominious end in the natural order of events. Another Presidential election is impending, and the political leaders who stabbed the twenty-second rule; who seized the votes of Louisiana, Florida and South Carolina, who employed the regular army against States and Legislatures, who have pensioned their confederates on the public Treasury; who have converted the Government into a creature of corporations and rings; and who are now revelling on the spoils thus acquired, are seriously exercised for fear the Democrats may follow in their footsteps and get into power by daring iniquity. Conscious of guilt, they dread most of all a retaliation of their own invention. But there is no cause for alarm.

TILDEN AND SHERMAN.

MR. TILDEN'S HEARTY CONTEMPT FOR EVERY MAN WHO HAD A HAND IN THE GREAT FRAUD.

From the Hartford Times.

New York, Oct. 30.—Secretary Sherman has given a Western newspaper reporter a version of his encounter with Mr. Tilden, at a meeting of directors of the Fort Wayne Railroad, in this city The tone of Sherman's statement shows his wish to have people believe that Tilden has no feeling against him on account of the electoral fraud. He shook hands with everybody, he says, and when he offered his hand to Tilden it was not refused. This is true. Tilden did not refuse to take Sherman's hand when it was thrust upon him, because he did not want to make a scene, or be discourteous at a meeting where harmony was especially desirable. But if the skin of Mr. Sherman's hand is not as thick as the covering of his political conscience, he must remember that the touch it received was a decidedly cold one. Mr. Tilden's recognition of him was barely formal. He showed at once by his manner that he would have nothing to say to Sherman beyond what might be absolutely necessary in transacting the business of the meeting. He regards Sherman as the chief author of the enormous fraud whereby he was cheated out of the Presidency, and he would not have Sherman or any other of the conspirators suppose for a moment that he has either forgotten or forgiven the crime which they perpetrated.

There was an evident desire on the part of the other gentlemen at the meeting to have Tilden and Sherman ignore the past, and Sherman himself seemed almost eager to do this, or at least seemed to do it, but he soon found that Tilden would not respond to his advances and he then drew back. At first he affected a free and familiar manner, but, on discovering a strong probability of being snubbed if he carried it very far, he changed his tactics, and dropped to formality. He has since spoken of the meeting as though he had been almost friendly, whereas, on Mr. Tilden's part, at all events, it was as frigid as a ship's mess at the North Pole. The sage of Gramercy Park has the heartiest contempt for every man who had hand or part in the gigantic fraud, and would not appear in the same room with any member of the gang if he could properly avoid it.

Five counterfeiters have escaped from the Ludlow street jail, New York city.

A large lot of unstamped cigars has been seized at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania.

Why suffer such distress from Piles and Constipation? Kidney-Wort will cure you.

A runaway street car horse dashed into a crowd and killed a man, in Scranton.

The large grain warehouse of Nathan Brooks & Co., Philadelphia, was destroyed by fire on Saturday. Loss, $125,000, partly insured.

The storm which visited the eastern section of Nova Scotia proves to have done immense damage. The towns of Haukesburg and Canso were leveled to the ground. Other towns were damaged any many vessels wrecked. Several lives were lost.

Summer Butter. A few years ago no farmer expected to make good butter in hot weather, but now by the use of improved methods, in setting milk, and of Wells, Richardson & Co's Perfected Butter Color to keep up the standard color, the bad effects of hot weather are overcome.

Vincennes, Ind., November 4.—Two prisoners attempted to escape from jail here last night. The sheriff shot one and killed him; the other surrendered.

One box or six bottles. If you are suffering from a combination of liver or kidney diseases, and constipation, do not fail to use the celebrated Kidney-Wort. It is a dry compound as easily prepared as a cup of coffee, and in one package is as much medicine as can be bought in six dollar bottles of other kinds.

Berlin, October 31.—In Halbstadt, in Bender District, Bessarabia, wells used by a German colony have been poisoned with arsenic. Hundreds of persons are ill and five have died. The perpetrator of the crime has not yet been discovered.

CAPSIZED IN A GALE.

Six Passengers Rescued from a Wreck in Mid-Ocean—Fifteen Lives Lost.

New York, November 9.—Captain Ivanicich, of the Austrian bark Rebas, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon and reported that when thirty-four days out from Trieste he espied the floating hull of a dismasted vessel full of water and waterlogged. Some persons were on the hull signalling for help with strips torn from their garments. Notwithstanding the danger attending the effort, a boat was lowered and at great risk of life of all concerned six persons on the wreck were saved. They were all that survived and they were all passengers. After extending to them the care necessary to sustain life in their exhausted bodies their history was briefly learned. The schooner Petrel, Captain Fisher, sailed on the 25th of October for a whaling voyage in the Atlantic Ocean and carrying Portuguese passengers, a number of whom were paid off whalemen returning home, to be landed at Fayal, in the Azores, and on the Madeira and Canary islands she encountered the terrible gales that swept the north Atlantic Ocean in the last days of October and early days of November. After being dismasted by the fury of the gale the schooner became unmanageable and drifted. On the 29th of October she was capsized in a squall and fifteen persons were lost, including Captain Fisher. From the 29th of October until the 3d of November the six survivors clung to the wreck, exposed to the cold and storm without covering and kept continually wet by the seas that swept over them. They had some food, but little water to drink, and when relief came were almost frantic with joy.

PERILS OF THE DEEP.

The Champion Sinks Off Delaware Bay with Thirty Passengers and Crew.

Philadelphia, November 9.—The steamship Champion, Capt. P. W. Lockwood, of the New York and Charleston line, which sailed from her pier in New York at 5 o'clock on Thursday evening, was in collision with the iron ship Lady Octavia, Captain Kames Johnston, near the entrance of Delaware Bay, at 3 o'clock on Faiday morning. The Champion sank immediately, and of her passengers and crew thirty are missing and supposed to be lost.

The Lady Octavia was bound from Rio Janeiro to New York, and the Champion from New York to Charleston. It was moonlight when they collided, and the officer in charge of the Octavia saw the Champion ten minutes before they struck. The Champion went down in four minutes from the time of the collision, and only twenty-four out of the fifty-eight souls that she had on board were saved. These were taken aboard the Octavia, which then put back toward the breakwater.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.—SEVENTEEN CARS OF LIVE STOCK PRECIPITATED THROUGH A BRIDGE—THREE MEN KILLED AND THREE INJURED.

St. Louis, November 9.—Last night as an extra train in charge of Conductor Kimley was crossing the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern railroad bridge over the Missouri river at St. Charles, the west span of the main structure suddenly gave away, precipitating seventeen cars of live stock, a caboose and seven men into the river. The engine and one car, with the conductor, engineer and fireman were saved by the breaking of the connection between the cars. Three dead bodies and three men badly injured have been recovered from the river.

A PLUCKY WOMAN.

She Shoots a Burglar, Who Staggers From her Room and Falls Dead.

Toledo, O., October 31.—At an early hour this morning, at the Air Line Junction, a plucky little woman, the wife of Engineer Lewis of the Lake Shore road, shot, and, it is supposed, killed a burglar. He was in the act of entering her apartment by a door, the key of which he worked out with an instrument, and it fell to the floor on the inside. The falling key awakened her. Her husband being absent on his run, she got up, and, arming herself with a revolver, awaited developments. A lamp was burning low, turned down. Presently the door opened and a man stepped into the room. She instantly aimed and fired, and the robber, staggering outside, fell heavily. The lady slammed the door after him and locked it, and, being now thoroughly frightened, sent a child to a neighbor's, who, upon coming, saw two other men carrying away to a wagon an apparently dead man. Up to this time no arrests have been made, and there is no clue beyond the tracing of the two by the blood spots on the ground to the point where the wagon was reached.

FRIGHTFUL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Altoona, Pa., November 7.—A freight train coming down the mountain early this morning broke in two about eight miles west of Altoona. The latter part of the train, going at the rate of a mile a minute, caught the first part at Kittanning Point, causing the complete wreck of twenty-four cars and scattering merchandise of all kinds in every direction. One brakeman, named J. C. Cook, was taken out of the wreck seriously injured, and is not expected to recover. Another brakeman, named James A. M'Dowell, was dead when taken out. He was terribly crushed and mutilated. No other persons were injured.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN INDIA.

The manager of the Madras (British India) Railway telegraphs to the directors of the company in London that an accident occurred to a passenger train near Arconum on the 31st of October in consequence of the sinking of an embankment after a rain storm. Nineteen persons, including three Europeans, were killed and forty-five were wounded.

LARGE FIRE NEAR HAMPTON, VA.

Fortress Monroe, Va, November 10.—The large academy hall at the Normal Agricultural school near Hampton, Virgina, was entirely destroyed by fire last night. Loss about $50,000; fully insured

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

Charlotte, N. C., November 10.—In Lancaster county, on Saturday night, Mrs James Adams cut the throats of her five children, and then set fire to her own clothing and was burned to death. She was supposed to have been insane.

A sad and touching story is told of a scene witnessed at the terrible railway accident a few weeks ago near Jackson, Mich. While the dead and wounded were being extricated from the wreck one lady, afterwards ascertained to be Mrs Rice, of Philadelphia, was discovered to be dead with her arm around the neck of her little four-year-old boy. Both lay under the car, the boy alive, but his leg broken, and so surrounded and confined that it was for an hour or more impossible to get him out. James M'Donough, of the round house force, worked long and faithfully, without a moment's rest, to rescue the child. The poor little fellow moaned out: "Oh! if oo tan on'y dit me out I'll be so good! Tate me out from here and I'll be a good boy. Tate me out and tate my mamma out." At last M'Donough freed him from the car and Dr. M'Laughlin tenderly set the little sufferer's leg. His father also lay mangled and dead behind him, but not where little Willie could see him.

CENTRE COUNTY OFFICIAL, 1879.

BOROUGH AND TOWNSHIPS.	STATE TREAS. BARR, R.	STATE TREAS. BUTLER, R.	STATE TREAS. SCHOLL, O.	JURY COMMIS. SHANKSON, D.	JURY COMMIS. KLINE, R.	JURY COMMIS. HUNTER, O.	CORONER. ADAMS, D.	CORONER. THOMPSON, R.	CORONER. JACOBS, O.
Bellefonte N. W.	71	144	11	63	148	20	66	149	14
Bellefonte S. W.	107	69	14	102	68	18	102	69	17
Bellefonte W. W.	35	48	8	36	48	8	35	48	9
Milesburg Borough	32	32	38	33	32	39	34	32	35
Millheim Borough	104	22	....	102	22	3	102	22	3
Howard Borough	35	38	..	35	38	....	35	37	....
Phillipsburg Borough	111	130	3	109	130	5	110	130	4
Unionville Borough	25	29	6	21	46	5	30	36	6
Benner Township	106	28	6	96	26	19	106	26	10
Boggs Township	127	56	36	115	64	41	120	63	38
Burnside Township	16	33	....	14	34	....	13	36	....
Curtin Township	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
College Township	59	102	38	52	99	45	57	104	35
Ferguson Township, Old	142	49	....	142	50	1	140	53	....
Ferguson Township, New	34	67	....	35	66	..	35	66	....
Gregg Township	157	32	....	148	32	....	151	31	....
Haines Township	153	70	3	153	70	3	154	70	3
Half Moon Township	37	55	12	30	45	24	32	53	14
Harris Township	103	60	....	97	60	....	98	64	....
Howard Township, North	51	52	4	50	52	4	49	52	4
Huston Township	33	48	12	18	75	21	26	26	61
Liberty Township	30	60	4	37	66	5	37	66	5
Marion Township	78	29	1	78	27	3	78	27	3
Miles Township	184	38	1	148	36	2	184	36	2
Patton Township	29	59	2	27	56	7	29	56	5
Penn Township	89	6	1	89	6	1	89	6	1
Potter Township, North	132	50	....	153	29	....	132	47	2
Potter Township, South	111	53	....	113	52	....	112	53	5
Rush Township	54	18	7	50	19	10	52	17	9
Snow Shoe Township	67	24	8	67	25	7	59	32	6
Spring Township	128	116	16	127	115	17	127	116	16
Taylor Township	23	27	4	22	28	4	23	27	4
Union Township	44	47	20	26	69	20	46	49	20
Walker Township	146	39	7	145	40	7	146	40	7
Worth Township	49	35	15	49	35	17	51	33	16
Total	2696	1665	297	2618	1808	356	2654	1807	315

The following vote was cast for Richardson, Prohibitionist: Bellefonte, North Ward—4. West Ward—1; Milesburg 5; Unionville 16; Howard Borough 1; Liberty 19; Union 10; Haines 4. In all 60.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

Official Majorities by Counties in the State.

Philadelphia, November 7.—The following are the official majorities by counties in Pennsylvania:

	Dem. maj.	Rep. maj.
Adams	201	....
Allegheny	....	6714
Armstrong	....	655
Beaver	....	1226
Bedford	....	2
Berks	2853	....
Blair	....	775
Bucks	....	328
Butler	....	336
Bradford	....	2448
Cameron	....	75
Carbon	143	....
Centre	934	....
Chester	....	3293
Clarion	1119	....
Clearfield	1102	....
Clinton	562	....
Columbia	1257	....
Crawford	1600	....
Cumberland	48	....
Cambria	605	....
Delkware	....	1475
Dauphin	....	2025
Elk	247	....
Erie	....	2067
Fayette	355	....
Forest	....	81
Franklin	....	488
Fulton	237	....
Greene	986	....
Huntingdon	....	336
Indiana	....	1917
Jefferson	....	254
Juniata	297	....
Lackawanna	....	1860
Lancaster	....	6421
Lawrence	....	1542
Lebanon	....	1488
Lehigh	371	....
Lycoming	424	....
Luzerne	....	1307
M'Kean	....	17
Mercer	....	961
Mifflin	55	....
Monroe	962	....
Montgomery	53	....
Montour	490	....
Northampton	1623	....
Northumberland	447	....
Perry	....	67
Philadelphia	....	29438
Pike	400	....
Potter	....	130
Schuylkill	781	....
Snyder	....	575
Somerset	....	1039
Susquehanna	....	1101
Sullivan	150	....
Tioga	....	2100
Union	....	597
Venango	....	719
Warren	....	1114
Washington	....	531
Wayne	89	....
Westmoreland	233	....
Wyoming	....	1
York	1297	....
	18683	76895
		18683
Butler's majority		58212

DARING ROBBERY.

Kennett, Square, Pa., November 6.—The residence of J. and G. T. Bailey, about two miles north of this place, occupied by two bachelor brothers and a maiden sister, all advanced in years, was entered by three masked burglars last night. They forced open a shutter to the room occupied by G. T. Bailey, aged 65, in which was a safe containing bonds and other securities amounting to about $150,-000. Pointing a revolver at Mr. Bailey's head, the robbers demanded the keys of the safe but failing to obtain them they opened the safe by means of false ones, emptied the safe and took its contents to the parlor where they sorted the papers and strewed those not negotiable, amounting to some $147,000 over the floor. They took away with them a Pittsburg water bond for $1,000, not recorded, a valuable gold watch and $1,000 or more in cash.

Great bush fires are raging in the province of Minas Gerses, Brazil. Sixty-seven persons have perished.

Paul Mackworth, a Cincinnati coal driver, committed suicide last evening. He and his wife had been quarreling and when she left the room he put a rope around his neck and fastened it to the bed post. It is thought he only intended to frighten his wife, but accidentally strangled himself.

New York, November 10.—The trial of the suit of Mrs Amalia Meyer against New York *World* for alleged libel, was concluded to-day in the supreme court. The suit was brought for $10,000 damages but the jury awarded plaintiff $1,-375.03.

Five men were injured by an explosion of coal gas in the Mill Creek colliery, Luzerne county.

Official statistics of the recent inundations in Murcia, Spain, show that four fifths of the arable land is ruined and 3,000 persons missing.

There is being exported from New York over six million dollars in value of grain weekly. Her general imports aggregate weekly over seven millions of dollars.

Winter wheat is growing rank in the southern and eastern part of the State, it being necessary to cut large quantities of it to save it from the fly, which more or less injures the crop.

Brigham Young's estate has been settled finally, and the seven heirs have divided $75,000, the sum total of the old reprobale's wealth, among them.

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.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—The following accounts have been examined and passed by me, and remain filed of record in this office for the inspection of heirs, legatees, creditors and others in any way interested and will be represented to the Orphans Court of Centre county, on Wednesday, the 26th day of November, A. D., 1879, for confirmation and allowance.

1. The account of James H. Rankin administrator of &c. of Abraham Sweitzer, late of Bellefonte borough, deceased.

2. The account of John C Stover, guardian of Sarah L. Brown (now Rupp) minor child of Samuel Brown, late of Haines township, deceased.

3. The account of F P. Sholl, administrator of &c of D. W. Sholl, late of the township of Miles, deceased.

4. The first and partial account of Samuel Boyer and D. H Yeager, executors of &c. of James Archer, late of Snow Shoe township, deceased.

5. The account of A. C. Witherrite, guardian of Mary A. Worts (now Tate) and Ellie Worts (now McCollough) minors of Margaret Worts, late of Boggs township, deceased.

6. The final account of John Ligget, guardian of John Irvin Sayers, minor child of Elizabeth Sayers, late of Liberty township deceased.

7. The final account of Samuel Gilliland guardian of Margaret Johnston, minor child of Alex. and Ellen Johnston, late of Harris township, deceased.

8. The account of Daniel Hess and James Glenn, executors of &c. of Jacob Decker, late of Harris tewnship, deceased.

9. The account of Isreal Kauffman and Benjamin Kauffman, administrators of &c. of David Kauffman, late of Spring township, deceased.

10. The final account of C. P. W. Fisher, guardian of Mary Rebecca Groh, minor child of Eliza Groh, late of Harris township, deceased.

11. The account of Elizabeth Keller, administratrix of &c. of Samuel Keller, late of Potter township, deceased.

12. The account of Job W. Packer, Guardian of Samuel B. N. Lucas, minor child of Samuel Lucas, late of Curtin township, deceased.

13. The account of Job W. Packer, guardian of Mary E. Lucas, minor child of Samuel Lucas, late of Curtin township, deceased.

14. The account of Jonas Stine, administrator of &c. of James Leitzel, late of Patton ,ownship, deceased.

15. The account of Wm F. Thompson, executor of &c. of Samuel Stevenson, late of Patton township, deceased.

16. The first partial account of Frederick Houser, executor of &c. of Daniel Houser, late of College township, deceased.

17. First and partial account of George Reiber and J. S Housman, administrators of &c of Jacob Moyer, late of Potter township, deceased.

WM. E. BURCHFIELD, Register.

oct 30, tc.

E. F. Kunkle's Bitter Wine of Iron. Do you want something to strengthen you or give you a good appetite? Do you want to get rid of nervousness? Do you want energy, sleep well, or be cured of dyspepsia, kidney or liver disease? Try E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. Every bottle guaranteed to do as recommended. Sold only in $1.00 bottles, or six bottles for $5.00. Be sure and get the genuine. Ask for E. F. Kunkel's, and take no other. If your druggist has it not, send to proprietor, E. F. Kunkel, 259 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa. Advice free; send 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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