The Centre Reporter.

FRED. KURTZ.....EDITOR.

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CENTRE HALL, Pa., Dec, 4, 1879.

It now seems certain that Grant will accept the presidency of the Nuaragua canal company. Thus it is alleged would take him of the track as a candidate for a third term.

John Sherman is greatly annoyed by the Grant boom and there is a bad feeling between the fellows who are operating the Grant boom and the Shermanites. Grant has refused to visit Cincinnati because it lies in Sherman's territory.

A few days ago ex-Secretary Robeson declared himself in favor of a third term. Now comes Belknap, his ancient crony and fellow plunderer, who also warmly pronounces for another term of Grant. Next.

The net earnings of the Penn'a RR. are improving, and have been increasing materially for the last 18 months. Won't that corporation soon feel able to go on and complete our unfinished road, and thus show that they mean to be as as good as their pledges to the people of Centre county?

The revelations in Louisiana prove that Kellogg bought his seat in the senate of the United States from the fraudulent legislature. His election is *res adjudicata* and cannot therefore be disturbed. But this does prevent his ejection from the senate on the proof now made of his corrupt practices.

In the bribery cases at Harrisburg, on Saturday the defendants were again put under bail. William H. Kemble and Charles B. Salter in $4,000 each, and Petroff, Long, Leisenring and McCune in $2,000 each for their appearance at the January term, to answer the charge of corrupt solicitation.

The Atlantic and Great Western railroad will be sold in Akron on the 6th of January. The date was fixed in pursuance of a private cable dispatch, announcing the completion of the reorganiartion of the syndicate in London. The liabilities of the road are about seventy million dollars. It is expected that it will sell for about ten millions.

There seems now to be a fair prospect of a reunion of the Philadelphia democracy. The primaries to be held under the auspices of the regular city committee will be attended by the party generally and no pretext will be given Sir Richard Vaux for setting up a bolters' ticket for the February election. A consumation most devoutly to be wished.

The republicans of Virginia are now likely to get much "boot" from their policy of inducing their negro followers to support the "readjusters." The readjusters claim that their settlement of the Virginia debt would be as fair and honorable as the adjustment in the M'Culloch bill. They say that on all national issues they are the same democrats as their opponents and that the republicans will gain no political advantage through them.

Toomb's death to the Union dispatch is repudiated by nearly the entire southern press. Of course. Now let the northern radical press repudiate the stalwart hate breeders in like manner and we will be a happy family. These bad men in the north, seducers of other men's views, and the two or three southern irreconcilables, are the only causes that remain to keep up a bitterness of feeling between the north and south.

The legislative bribery trial has been quashed, on account of a trick of radical hatching—they managed to have one grand juror, out of the 24, not to be sworn, and this irregularity led to the quashing of the indictments, and the radical corruptors of our state legislature go free for the present.

These rascals have already been proven guilty by a legislative committee and if the trial had not been defeated by this trick, Kemble and his assistant radical corruption gang which attempted to fasten 4 millions upon the state, would have been sent to state prison.

The readers of the REPORTER will remember that we expressed fears that some game would be hatched to defeat justice.

Mexico would die of inanition if it did not have a new revolution ever two or three weeks to keep up the "circulation."

News has been received by the steamer Newbern from Mazatlan of an impending revolution in Mexico. General Jeses Ramirez has pronounced, and some of his forces have been at Rosario, Concordia, Copala, about sixty miles from Mazatlan, and near the lines of Tepic and Sinaloa. Another small force has pronounced at Cosala, in the State of Sinaloa. The insurgents have also pronounced at Lapaz. About two hundred and fifty men took possession of the town, and after getting possession of all arms left for the interior.

Nothing is safe any more under radical hands. They have for 18 years stolen and misappropriated the public monies, stolen the revenues and when a rascal was sentenced he got out by an abuse of the pardoning power. They have used the army and the sword for the basest purposes and to maintain carpet-bagism, carry elections and arrest voters, and have stolen the presidency.

Now they enter the grand jury room to defeat justice by an irregularity, so that indictments against the corruptors of our state legislature may escape punishment.

How long will the people vote to continue the authors of such iniquities in power?

The legislative committee to prsocute the riot-bill gang for attempting to corrupt legislators, although defeated at the late term of the Dauphin county court, by a trick as disreputable as their game of bribery, tampering with the grand jury so as to have the trial quashed—the committee we say, will again proceed to get at the guilty republican leaders, at the January term, when it is hoped the jury business will be guarded against a game like the one exposed at the late term. It would be an everlasting disgrace to the state to have Kemble & Co. go unpunished in the face of the evidence of guilt as brought out by the legislative investigation last winter.

These bad men have defeated the law for the present, but the net at the January term can be made to hold them.

The Wolf committee, we understand, will keep pushing the prosecution; the people demand it.

The grand jury which recently adjourned at Salt Lake were specially charged to inquire into cases of the violation of the law against polygamy. The district-attorney and deputy marshals have been hard at work for two months getting the evidence. The result is four indictments for polygamy. The grand jury, in their report, say that they found great difficulty in obtaining truthful testimony from the witnesses, who, from their own admissions, and from circumstances could, if they would, have given satisfactory evidence as to the guilt or innocence of parties. The witnesses were unwilling and unreliable. Especially so were the younger persons appearing before them.

We never knew of colonies of Indians to have such opportunities offered them and if they had we doubt whether the red man, would have shown as discouraging a book account.

The agent in charge of the White Earth Reservation in Minnesota reports to the Interior Department that the Chippewa Indians have made a very gratifying success of the experiment of raising sorghum in that part of the country. Twenty-five acres upon which the experiment was tried last season yielded 160 gallons of syrup per acre. The Chippewas are much pleased with the industry, and next year will plant 200 acres with sorghum. The agent reports that it will grow and ripen upon any lands capable of producing corn. The Chippewas, about one thousand in number, who were all wild Indians ten years ago, have also this season raised abundant crops of grain and vegetables, and are reported to be happy and contented.

The REPORTER desires to announce to the radical press that they may soon have another southern "outrage" to howl over, which will be when Eliza Pinkston—Sherman's Eliza—is hung for murdering her husband. Eliza was of great service in the presidential steal, and in the hands of John Sherman played off bruised and half dead, under perjury, to get up a fictitious outrage. Now that Eliza has murdered her husband, neither Sherman nor the radical press can see a "southern outrage" there. When Eliza's trial comes off let the rad leaders do like in Penn'a, tamper with the grand jury, and thus have the indictment against their dear sister Eliza quashed. There is hope for Eliza yet.

Halstead of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, the most influential republican paper in Ohio, looks shy at the Grant movement. In his paper he deals it the following black eye:

We got along very well without Grant while he was going around the world, and we do not need him now. There are 1,000,000 citizens of the United States as capable as he of being a good President for the four years succeeding Hayes. Any capable Justice of the Peace is equal to the Chief Magistracy. The American people must not be permitted to make asses of themselves about the need of rulers. We do not require anybody to rule over us. We are Republicans and [rule] ourselves. The President isn't a ruler.

Alex. H. Stephens denies that he has expressed himself in favor of Grant. In a letter to the Augusta Chronicle he is in accord with the erratic Dr. Felton, or that he contemplates publishing a similar manifesto. He also denies saying to a reporter of the Washington Star that "if democratic dissensions in New York continue our only hope of success is destroyed, and the South will look out for herself," or that "the South to-day prefers Grant as dictator to Sherman or Conkling as President," or that "among the Southern soldiery there is the greatest respect and reverence for Grant, and that the people of the South would support him in preference to any other man of the republican party." Mr. Stephens says that the telegrams and interviews ascribing these expressions to him are groundless fabrications from beginning to end, and he trusts "that the people of Georgia who have any regard for the truth will not be misled as to my sayings or doings by giving credence to any such anonymous representations of my utterances."

The heathen Japs have a highfalutin opinion of Grant, which is not less than the opinion of the jobbers and plunderers here, from whom they evidently received their knowledge of the General.

In anticipation of the visit of General Grant to Jeddo there appeared a sketch of his life in Japanese, in which the author, after speaking with enthusiasm of the achievements of Gorantu, as he calls the General, addresses his readers in the following words:—"Whether we consider the fox among beasts, or the phoenix among birds, we find that even when endowed with unusual abilities the intelligence of these is not equal to that of stupid old women or doltish boys. But men are able, if they chose, to cultivate their talents; and their is a man who has cultivated his great natural abilities, is rich in thought, is admirable in his movements, is as unfathomable as heaven and earth, and with whom neither the fox nor the phoenix is for a moment to be compared. Such a one is General Grant, whose intelligence is commanding to a degree, and whose business capacities are truly grand."

Well, we are to have light at last. And now it is announced that Edison promises to show his electric light perfected on Christmas eve, at Menlopark, N. J. He will illuminate all the buildings in the modest little hamlet in which he lives and works. To that end wires have been run from house to house, and connected thence with his laboratory. The illumination will be given by means of what might be called electric jets, each jet of 16-candle power, which is the measurement of electric intensity; that is to say the extraordinary phenomenon may be seen, on Christmas day in Menlo-park, of electric lights toned down to the intensity of gas jets. In a few days Edison will begin the task of affixing the jets so-called, from the gas burners in the several houses, instead of running wires that are to transmit the current through gas pipes, as it is his intention to do shortly, in this city. For this occasion he will lay wires along the pipes. "I shall send invitations far and wide," says Edison, "in order that all may see that what has been considered as visionary and impossible, has been *accomplished*. Let gas companies reduce their price, and then reduce it again, for it is well known they can still do this and make money, and I can undersell them and make a large profit.

A horse stung dead by bees has caused a law suit in Iowa. And we'll bet a half year's REPORTER that when its over all parties to the suit will find themselves badly stung too.

You can't say of Texas that its all cry and no wool—for this year that state clipped 22,000,000 pounds of wool.

THE THURMAN ACT

There is to be a strong effort made this winter to secure the repeal of the Thurman act compelling the Pacific roads to calculate their percentage for the sinking fund, to repay the goverment loan on net earnings. A bill looking to that object will be introduced very soon after the opening of the session, and those interested in the roads are hopeful of its passage.

This is one of the fruits of republican victory in Ohio. The man who made the great railroad monopolies pay their debts to the government, is to [step out and his work in behalf of the people is to be upset.

STEALING HAYES' MESSAGE.

Hayes' message and Secretary Sherman's report were both stolen and given to the press last Saturday, and went out to the world before the assembling of congress.

Since Hayes accepted the stolen presidency, stealing is considered fair by his subordinates, and he is being paid back in his own coin by his own subordinates.

The price paid for stealing the message was $1500, and they are trying to find out who the guilty ones are. The same is correct as to the stealing of Sherman's report—but how can John complain—he engineered the great presidential steal? These radical employees in the departments have learned a trick, and chickens are coming home to roost.

The fraudulent President's stolen message is tame, and only stalwart upon the subject of having deputy marshals at the polls so as to help carry elections. He demands the punishment of polygamy, and we would ask why don't he have it punished? He gives a blow for civil service reform, yet permitted all his appointees to practice in opposition. He gives our relations with foreign countries as friendly. Upon the finances he says: The ordinary revenues from all sources for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1879, were $273,827,184.46; the ordinary expenditures for the same period were $266,947,883.53; leaving a surplus revenue for the year of $6,879,300.-93. The receipts for the present fiscal year, ending June 30, 1880, actual and estimated, are as follows: Actual receipts for the first quarter commencing July 1, 1879, $79,843,663.64; estimated receipts for the remaing three-quarters of the year, $208,157,336.39; total receipts for the current fiscal year, actual and estimated, $288,000,000. The expenditures for the same period will be, actual and estimated, as follows: For the quarter commencing July 1, 1878, actual expenditures, $91,683,385.10; and for the remaining three-quarters of the year the expenditures are estimated at $172,316,-614.90—making the total expenditures $264,000,000, and leaving an estimated surplus revenue for the year ending June 30, 1880, of $24,000,000. The total receipts during the next fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, estimated according to estimating laws, will be $288,000,000; and the estimated ordinary expenditures for the same period will be $278,037,364.39—leaving a surplus of $9,902,635.61 for that year.

The large amount expended for arrears of pensions during the last and the present fiscal year, amounting to $21,-747,249.60, has prevented the application of the full amount required by law to the sinking fund for the current year; but these arrears having been substantially paid, it is believed that the sinking fund can hereafter be maintained without any change of existing law.

The Secretary of War repoats that the War Department estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, are $40,380,-428.93, the same being for a less sum of money than any annual estimate rendered to Congress from that Department during a period of at least twelve years.

MR. HAYES' MESSAGE.

On Tuesday last President (?) Hayes sent his third annual message to congress, and as it is a lengthy document we cannot publish it, and so notice the following from the Harrisburg *Patriot* in reference to it: It contains nothing of a remarkable nature except an iteration of the civil service reform recommendation made by Mr. Hayes in 1877 which so disgusted his party that it refused to sustain the administration at the elections of that year. The fine hand of John Sherman is plainly visible in this part of the message. Now that the elections are over and the department clerks will not be required to contribute to the republican corruption fund for six months to come he thinks it a good time to manufacture a little capital for the administration and for himself as the administration candidate for the succession. With this view he has persuaded his chief to drop the stalwarts once more and to return to a repetition of his mummery in regard to the civil service. On this point, however, the message carefully distinguishes between the heads of departments and their subordinates so as not to subject Mr. Sherman and his associates in the cabinet, or Mr. Hayes himself, to criticism or ridicule for their meddlesome interference in recent political campaigns. It is insisted that the president and his official advisers may with eminent propriety explain their policy before the people, but that it is the duty of those in subordinate places in the civil service "to obey the legal instructions of those upon whom that authority is devolved and their best public service consists in the discharge of their functions irrespective of partisan politics." In other words, while the president and his cabinet may properly travel over the country on electioneering tours and engage in partisan politics to the top of their bent, chiefs of bureaus and department clerks must not meddle in political matters but give all their time and attention to their official duties. The message also declares that "in whatever aspect considered, the practice of making levies for party purposes upon the salaries of officers is highly demoralizing to the public service and discreditable to the country." Now, the fact is, as Mr. Hayes and Mr. Sherman very well know, that if the members of the cabinet and the president himself did not get the ample their subordinates would not trouble themselves about partisan politics; that if the high officials of the administration did not permit levies to be made upon their underlings for party purposes and thus countenance and encourage that practice there would soon be an end of this system of collecting electioneering funds from the subordinates in the departments. It is only necessary for Mr. Hayes to put his foot on the evils of which he complains if he would crush them out. But the course pursued by his cabinet, notably by the secretary of the treasury, is not calculated to inspire any very profound faith in his sincerity. It is notorious that subordinates in the departments and officers of the revenue have been removed because they did not belong to the administration party or failed to perceive the eminent fitness of John Sherman for the presidency. Nevertheless, it will be well for congress to take Mr. Hayes at his word and send to him such legislation for his approval as will not mere ly authorize but require the executive and heads of departments to cause their subordinates to abstain from such participation in partisan politics as interferes in any way with the proper discharge of their official duties or requires them to share their salaries with the managers of political campaigns. The message congratulates congress on the success of resumption, but falls into a contradiction when it reccommends the retirement of the legal tender notes; for if redemption is already a success, in spite of the fact that the whole of the $346,000,000 of legal tenders remain unredeemed, where is the necessity for the retirement of the legal tenders? Mr. Hayes could not have more maladroitly admitted that resumption is not yet an assured fact and will not be until the legal tenders are finally redeemed at the treasury. On other subjects the message is very tame and unsuggestive. Scarcely a thread of the bloody shirt appears in its texture. An allusion is made to the importance of free elections, and a platitude about public opinion overriding "all political prejudices and all sectional and state attachments in demanding that all over our wide teritory the name and character of citizen of the United States shall mean one and the same thing," probably is intended as a hint to congress to require Massachusetts and Rhode Island to treat naturalized citizens of the United States at least as well as Wisconsin and Minnesota treat unnaturalized foreigners. As a whole the message is just what might have been expected from an Ohio man who holds an office to which he was not elected prompted by another Ohio man who hopes to be elected to an office which he fears the people are unwilling to confer upon him.

QUASHING OF SOME OF THE INDICTMENTS IN THE PENNSYLVANIA BRIBERY CASES.

Harrisburg, Pa., Nov. 26, 1879.—As was foreshadowed yesterday the Court this afternoon quashed the indictment against ex-Representative Salter, charged with having offered money to eight members of the Legislature for their votes for the $4,000,000 Riot Claims bill, and having afterward committed perjury by swearing before the legislative committee that he had not corruptly approached anybody. Although the prosecution had engaged such distinguished lawyers as judge Black of this State, and Senator Carpenter, of Wisconsin, it was evident, after the defence had shown that twenty-four persons participated in the findings, that the Court would set aside the indictments. The prosecution relied upon the record, which showed that only twenty-three grand jurors had been sworn, but by the evidence it was shown that one more was on the jury, and that the one supposed to have been excused took part in the deliberations of the body. The Court overruled all the motions of the defence to quash the indictments, except that relating to the defective Grand Jury, and at the conclusion of the decision Judge Pearson said:—

Quashed on Technicality.

"I am very sorry to have come to this conclusion, because it is not trying the case on its merits, and these men, if they escape their trial this time, escape on what might be called substantial technicalities."

The Judge also indicated that the indictments against the eight others accused of corrupt solicitation of members of the Legislature, two others accused of a similar offence and of perjury, would fall with this decision. The prosecution resisted this sweeping determination of the cases and after a very animated discussion, lasting nearly two hours, Judge Pearson agreed to suspend judgement in the other cases. The District Attorney called the name of Alexander W. Leisenring, president of the First National Bank of Mauch Chunk, who is alleged to have offered to divide with two members of the Legislature from his county the expected profits speculations in Pennsylvania Railroad stock, which he predicted would rise in value on the passage of the Riot Losses bill. The defendant was not in the court room and his counsel said that he was not in the city. The court then fixed the beginning of the trial for Friday afternoon.

Promised Evidence.

The prosecution will furnish evidence that will contradict that submitted by the defence, and which is expected to show that the Grand Jury was tampered with. It is doubtful if they will be able to prevent the other indictments from being quashed, unless they should prove that two of the Grand Jurors who testified perjured themselves. In the event of the Court deciding all the cases in favor of the defence, the legislative prosecuting committee will have new bills drawn in the cases of the accused, which will be submitted to the Grand Jury of the January term. There is no doubt that they will again be indicted for the same offences as before.

RENEWING THEIR BONDS.

Harrisburg, Pa., November 29.—There was a session of the court this morning to enable the persons accused of corrupt solicitation of members of the legislature and perjury, to renew their bail. Messers Kemble, Salter, Leisenring, Long, McCune and Petroff entered the nessary security which is the same as had been fixed previously, $2,000 on each indictment. The rest of the accused forfeited their recognizances, but the requisite bail will no doubt be furnished in a few days. Judge Parson expressed the opinion from the bench yesterday that the commonwealth were not expediting the trial of the accused by resisting the quashing of the indictment, but Judge Black and other counsel for the prosecution are not willing to risk the cases with annother grand-jury in view of the last experiment. None of the trials will occur until the third week in January, when the defense will no doubt assail the indictment as not being property drawn. All the bail entered is for appearance of the defendants at the next court.

ARGUMENT ON ADMISSIBILITY OF EVIDENCE RELATIVE TO THE COMPOSITION OF THE GRAND JURY.

Harrisburg, Nov. 28.—In the Legislative bribery cases to day, the Commonwealth was reinforced by Col. Gowen, President of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company, who made a strong argument against the contradiction of the Record of the Court.

Motion to Quash.

After the case against A. W. Leisenring of Mauch Chunk, charged with corrupt solicitation of members of the Legislature had been called, General Albright moved to quash the indictment on the same grounds on which that against ex-Reprefentative Salter was quashed.

The defense then offered to submit some evidence heretofore offered to show that the Grand Jury was illegally constituted, when the Commonwealth objected to its reception.

Argument of the Prosecution.

Judge Black submitted the following, which was signed by attorneys for the Commonwealth:

First—The facts asserted by the defendant as reasons for quashing the indictment are all of them extrinsic to the record, and it is a well settled rule of the common law, adopted in Pennsylvania by the highest judicial authorities of the State, that facts not apparent in the body of the indictment or the caption thereof cannot be produced in any form of proof to sustain such a motion at this.

Second—This indictment and all previous proceedings which lead to it are conclusively proved by the record to have been perfectly free from any defect in form or substance, for it was found by a Grand Jury of twenty-three persons, regularly empaneled and sworn, duly presented to the Court and made a part of its record in *perpetuam Rei memoriam*. The absence of any averment to the contrary in the objections which the defendant and his associates have made is itself an admission that it is regular.

Third—Such a record is sacred and cannot be falsified or contradicted by any extrinsic proof to the Court which made it up. What allegations of misbehavior or negligence committed by the judges, clerks or grand jurors might be shown to sustain a plea in abatement, it is not now a question before this Court, and on that subject we affirm or deny nothing.

Fourth—To allow the verity of the record or the effect and force of the indictment to be called in question by mere affidavits not given, upon any issue made up between the parties, would be a total denial of justice to the Commonwealth, for great criminals can at all times have their spies prowling about the ante-rooms and corridors to watch for some irregularity, or the omission of some form, and affidavits can be got in all cases. If the law which so solemnly declares that a regular indictment cannot be defeated in that way is now to be held for naught these defendants, whether guilty or not, must go unwhipt of justice, since there is not even a remote probability that any future indictment can stand against objections which these affidavit makers may find against it.

Fifth—We make no allegation that this motion is prompted by motives not creditable to the counsel by which it is urged. We speak without personal application to the defendants themselves when we say that the success of this movement upon the Court would make a precedent fatal to public justice.

The integrity of the defendants in making it is not impugned, directly or informally. We accuse them of nothing worse than the perjury, bribery and corrupt solicitation wherewith they stand charged in the indictment, and we desire only to give them a fair and honest trial, upon which they will be triumphantly acquitted if we do not prove their guilt beyond a reasonable doubt.

After arguments on the question of the admissibility of evidence had been closed, Judge Pearson announced that the Court would render a decision on Monday, December 8th.

If the Court should decide against the admission of evidence, the motion to quash will be denied, otherwise, all will be quashed.

A RAILROAD STABLE REDUCED TO A HEAP OF SMOULDERING DEBRIS.

One Hundred Horses Roasted to Death—Several Persons Burried in the Ruins.

New York, November 25.—The depot and stables of the Eight Avenue railroad, on Eighth avenue, between Fifty first and Fifty-second streets, were discovered to be on fire about 6:30 this morning, and the flames spread with such rapidity that in a short time they were beyond control.

At the time the fre broke out there were but very few of the employees about the stables, and according to all accounts none of them were in the particular portion where the conflagration began. As a result of this the dumb animals confined in the stables were, it seemed, doomed to death. Willing men ran to the burning building and made heroic efforts to save the poor brutes, but were only partially successful. There were on second floor, it is said, over seventy-five horses, yet of this number, according to the meagre and confused accounts obtainable this morning, only thirty or thirty-five were saved; the rest were roasted to death.

On the third and fourth floors there were, it is estimated, about two hundred horses. When the few attaches of the stables found that a fire had broken out, some of them as stated above, rushed to the second floor. Others dashed up to the third and fourth floors, and made heroic efforts to save the poor horses imprisoned there. The men tried hard to direct the animals down the inclined plane from one floor to another but the terror stricken brutes, with panting nostrils and widely distended eyes, stood still as if rooted to the spot, and had to be left to their fate. Out of all the horses on these floors, but forty, it is said, were rescued. The sufferings of many of the horses that were saved from the flames were terrible to witness. Many of them were terribly burned, and their flesh peeled off them in long strips.

The fire was brought under control when only a few fragments of the walls were left standing. On the Fiftieth street side nothing remained save smoking heaps of debris. Fully seven hundred horses were rescued in all, one hundred perishing in the flames.

A SMASH-UP ON A NEW ENGLAND RAILROAD.

New London, Conn., November 24.—A collision between a freight and a passenger train on the New London Northern railroad occurred at half past seven o'clock this morning, between Palmer and Three rivers, Mass. The engines of both trains and two or three cars were wrecked. Seven persons whose names have not yet been ascertained were injured more or less severely, the majority of them being trackmen of the road, who were riding in the baggage car of the passenger train. Homer Williams, engineer of the freight train, has both legs broken, and his fireman is severely injured in the back. The collision was due to the stoppage of the freight engineer's watch, through which he was twelve minutes behind schedule time.

In combatting the common idea that safety from a lightning stroke can be secured by insulation on a glass foundation, the Scientific American incidentally says, what all scientists now affirm, that the glass insulators with which most lightning-rods are provided are useless. If there is a path of least resistance from the rod to the ground through the house, the discharge will take this path without regard to the glass insulators. All lightning-rods should be connected with the system of gas-pipes and steam-heating apparatus, furnaces or large masses of metal about a house, and then carefully grounded in moist earth. The best ground can be obtained by connecting the lightning-rod with the water-pipes, if there are such about the house.

Moody says that no Christian settles his debts at 50 cents on the dollar—and we might add that none will cheat the REPORTER on subscription, as some have done.

The state treasury is still empty, with little prospect that it is going to be flush. Now this is no fault of the democrat, the rads have been in power and they have drained it. It is even impossible to pay all the common school drafts Let the voter think over it and find out who squanders the money.

THE SUN FOR 1880.

The Sun will deal with the events of the year 1880 in its own fashion, now pretty well understood by everybody. From January 1 until December 31, will be conducted as a newspaper, written in the English language, and printed for the people.

As a newspaper, The Sun believes in getting all the news of the world promptly, and presenting it in the most intelligible shape—the shape that will enable its readers to keep well abreast of the age with the least unproductive expenditure of time. The greatest interest to the greatest number—that is, the law controlling its daily makeup. It now has a circulation very much larger than that of any other American newspaper and enjoys an income which it is at all times prepared to spend liberally for the benefit of its readers. People of all conditions of life and all ways of thinking buy and read The Sun; and they all derive satisfaction of some sort from its columns, for they keep on buying and reading it.

In its comments on men and affairs, The Sun believes that the only guide of policy should be common sense, inspired by genuine American principles and backed by honesty of purpose. For this reason it is, and will continue to be, absolutely independent of party, class, clique, organization, or interest. It is for all, but of none. It will continue to praise what is good and reprobate what is evil, taking care that its language is to the point and plain, beyond the possibility of being misunderstood. It is uninfluenced by motives that do not appear on the surface; it has no opinions to sell, save those which may be had by any purchaser with two cents. It hates injustice and rascality even more than it hates unnecessary words. It abhors frauds, pities fools and deplores nincompoops of every species. It will continue throughout the year 1880 to chastise the first class, instruct the second and discountenance the third. All honest men, with honest convictions, whether sound or mistaken, are its friends. And The Sun makes no bones of telling the truth to its friends and about its friends whenever occasion arises for plain speaking.

These are the principles upon which The Sun will be conducted during the year to come.

The year 1880 will be once in which no patriotic American can afford to close his eyes to public affairs. It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of the political events which it has in store, or the necessity of resolute vigilance on the part of every citizen who desires to preserve the Government that the founders gave us. The debates and acts of Congress, the utterances of the press, the exciting contests of the Republican and Democratic parties, now nearly equal in strength throughout the country; the varying drift of public sentiment, will all bear directly and effectively upon the twenty-fourth Presidential election, to be held in November. Four years ago next November the will of the nation, as expressed at the polls, was thwarted by an abominable conspiracy, the promoters and beneficiaries of which still hold the offices they stole. Will the crime of 1876 be repeated in 1880? The past decade of years opened with a corrupt, extravagant and insolent Administration intrenched at Washington. The Sun did something toward dislodging the gang and breaking its power. The same men are now intriguing to restore their leader and themselves to places from which they were driven by the indignation of the people. Will they succeed? The coming year will bring the answers to these momentous questions. The Sun will be on hand to chronicle the facts as they are developed, and to exhibit them clearly and fearlessly in their relations to expediency and right.

Thus, with a habit of philosophical good humor in looking at the minor affairs of life, and in great things a steadfast purpose to maintain the rights of the people and the principles of the Constitution against all aggressors, The Sun is prepared to write a truthful, instructive, and at the same time entertaining history of 1880.

Our rates of subscription remain unchanged. For the Daily Sun, a four page sheet of twenty-eight columns, the price by mail, post paid is 55 cents a month or $6.60 a year; or including the Sunday paper, an eight-page sheet of fifty-six columns the price is 65 cents a month, or $7.70 a year, a postage paid.

The Sunday edition of the Sun is also furnished separately at $1.20 a year, postage paid.

The price of the Weekly Sun, eight pages, fifty six columns is $1 a year, postage paid. For clubs of ten sending $10 we will send an extra copy free.

Address I. W. ENGLAND,
nov. 27 4t. Publisher of The Sun, New York City.

Charleston, S. C., has had its first fall of snow within ten years. Hundreds of school children had never seen snow before.

During the battle with the Zulus the officers of an English regiment had to hunt their men out from under the wagons where they had taken refuge.

Don't go to the Seashore unless you are able; but if you need a tonic to overcome the depression caused by the summer heat use the celebrated Kidney-Wort. It has wonderful invigorating properties but acts on natural principles as it is prepared without the use of liquors.

Baring-Gould finds that the fact that Germans are compelled to spend the nicest part of their lives in the army leads to a decline in the number of marriages.

One English general in the Zulu war had about forty bullock wagons for carrying his chickens and other personal luxuries at a cost to England of $500 a wagon.

The Supreme Court on 28th refused to grant a special allocatur in the case of Tracy, of McKean county, who shot his cousin; and so he will hang this week.

Wednesday morning Mr. Wm. R. Plummer, assistant baggage agent and night watchman for the P. R. R. at Tyrone, was instantly killed by a locomotive while he was engaged in examining the locks of cars. The train by which he was struck was an extra, and he was not expecting it.

By the accidental explosion of five pounds of powder at the residence of William Knaps, near New Orleans, he was severely burned, and two of his children, one three and the other six years old, and the grandmother, Mrs. Faber, were killed.

The Marcellus powder mill, about twelve miles southwest of Syracuse, N. Y., exploded, destroying three buildings and three theusand pounds of powder. The report was heard twenty miles distant, No person was hurt. The loss is about $3,-000.

White Butter in Summer. The cause of butter becoming lighter colored in summer, is the change in the feed when the pastures begin to dry up. The best farmers use Wells, Richardson & Co's Perfected Butter Color as soon as needed to keep up the June standard of color. Sold by druggists.

A democrat cured. A leading democrat of Burlington, Mr. E. M. Sutton speaks in the highest terms of the curative power of the celebrated Kidney-Wort. It first cured him of a distressing Kidney disease, and he now uses it whenever he has any symptoms of billiousness or needs toning up. It acts efficiently on the bowels, and cures the worst cases of piles.

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.

REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned offer at private sale, a tract of land situated in the Loop, in Potter twp., containing FOUR HUNDRED ACRES, more or less, Fifty acres of which are cleared, and the balance well timbered. There are on the premises a good FRAME HOUSE, a Log Barn, a SPRING OF NEVER-FAILING WATER, THREE ORCHARDS, and an excellent SITE FOR SAW MILL with good water power.

100 or 200 acres, with improvements will be sold separate if desired. The balance will be sold in timber lots of 20, 30, or 50 acres, or the whole tract will be sold together at a low price and on easy terms.

For further information address,
A. S. KERLIN, Lewistown, Pa.,
or A. A. KERLIN, McAlevy's Fort, Pa.
14 aug4f

Nervous Debility! Nervous Debility!

Debility, a depressed, irritable state of mind a weak nervous, exausted feeling, no energy of annimation, confused head weak memory, the consequences of excesses, mentally overwork. This nervous debility finds a soverign cure in E. F. Kunkel's Bitter wine of Iron. It tones the system dispels the mental gloom and despodency, and rejuvenates the entire system. Sold only in $1.00 bottles, or six bottles for $5.00. Ask for E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron, and take no other. If your druggist hasit not, send to proprietor, E. F. Kunkels 259 N. Ninth Street, Philadelphia. Pa. Advice free, by sending three cent stamp.

WORMS. WORMS. WORMS.

E. F. Kunkel's Worm Syrup never fail's 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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Sellers' Fifty years before the public. Pronounced by all to be the most *pleasant* and *efficacious* remedy *now in* use, for the *cure* of coughs, colds, croup, hoarseness, tickling sensation of the throat, whooping cough, &c. *Over a million bottles sold within the last few years.* Gives immediate relief wherever used, and has the power to impart benefit that *cannot* be had from the cough mixtures now in use. Sold by all druggists at 25c

Cough Syrup!

NEW RICH BLOOD.

Sending health in every fiber of the system is rapidly made by that remarkable preparation, LINDSEY'S IMPROVED BLOOD SEARCHER. For the speedy cure of Scrofula, Wasting, Mercurial Disease, Eruptions, Erysipelas, vital decay, and every indication of impoverished blood. "Lindsey's Blood Searcher is the one remedy that can always be relied upon. Druggists sell it. Aug. 7.

R. R. Sellers & Co., Prop'rs, Pittsburgh, Pa. 1my
For sale by D. J. Murray, Centre Hall. nr

PENNSYLVANIA RR.

Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division.

WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 30 1879, the trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

		WESTWRD.
ERIE MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	11 55 p m
"	" Harrisburg	4 25 a m
"	" Montandon	6 57 a m
"	" Williamsport	8 35 a m
"	" Lock Haven	9 40 a m
"	" Renova	11 00 a m
"	arr at Erie	7 50 p m
NIAGARA EX.	leaves Phila.	8 00 a m
"	" Harrisburg	11 20 a m
"	" Montandon	1 05 p m
"	arr at Williamsport	2 30 p m
"	" Lock Haven	3 50 p m
FAST LINE	leaves Philadelphia	11 50 a m
"	" Harrisburg	3 35 p m
"	" Montandon	*7 25 p m
"	arr at Williamsport	7 35 p m
"	" Lock Haven	8 40 p m
	EASTWARD.	
PACIFIC EX.	leaves Lock Haven	7 00 a m
"	" Jersey Shore	8 35 a m
"	" Williamsport	8 15 a m
"	" Montandon	9 08 a m
"	arr at Harrisburg	12 05 a m
"	" Philadelphia	3 40 p m
DAY EX.	leaves	
"	" Lock Haven	11 20 a m
"	" Williamsport	12 40 p m
"	" Montandon	1 47 p m
"	arr at Harrisburg	4 10 p m
"	" Philadelphia	7 20 p m
ERIE MAIL	leaves Renova	8 40 p m
"	" Lock Haven	9 50 p m
"	" Williamsport	11 10 p m
"	" Montandon	12 18 a m
	arr at Harrisburg	2 45 a m
	" Philadelphia	7 00 a m
FA LINE	leaves Williamsport	2 55 a m
	arr at Harrisburg	7 55 a m
	arr at Philadelphia	7 40 a m

Pas cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Mail train Ex. West, Erie Ex. Phila delphia Express East, and Day Ex. East and Sund a Ex. East. Sleeping cars on all nightTrains.

WM A. BALDWIN, General Superintendent.

If not convenient to call in person, send for Samples of whatever you may need in

—DRY GOODS—

To the Distributing Centre at Eighth and Market Streets, Philadelbhia.

The Largest Retail Stock of Dry Goods

In the State of Pennsylvania, is there shown and distributed among consumers at the smallest possible advance on manufacturer's prices.

CONSUMERS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF DRY GOODS, INCLUDING

SILKS, DRESS GOODS, BLACK GOODS, HOSIERY and UNDERWEAR, LINEN GOODS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, MUSLINS, LADIES' SUITS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS, ETC., ETC.,

Should not fail to avail of the advantages assured to all who deal with

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER.

P. S.—During November and December, one of the largest stocks ever shown in America, of LADIES' COATS AND DOLMANS, will be on sale, numbering several thousands beautiful Foreign Garments, besides an immense stock of our own careful manufacture.

$300 A MONTH guaranteed, $12 a day at home made by the industrious. Capital not required; we will start you. Men, women, boys and girls make money faster at work for us than at anything else. The work is light and pleasant, and such as anyone can go right at. Those who are wise who see this notice will send us their addresses at once and see for themselves. Costly Outfit and terms free. Now is the time. Those already at work are laying up large sums of money. Address T