The Centre Reporter.

FRED. KURTZ ..... EDITOR.

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CENTRE HALL, Pa., Mar. 25, 1880.

At a sale of rare books, in New York, a few days ago, an almanac printed in 1686, with 20 pages was knocked down for $555. What a fortune there is in almanacs if you salt them down long enough!

The greenback state convention met at Harrisburg, on 23. One hundred delegates were present. Frank Hughes was the orator. A moderate soft money platform was adopted, and a protest against pardoning the legislative bribers Hendrick B. Wright was recommended for President.

In conference at Altoona, the committee on the Sabbath reported, among other things, a resolution condemning "the practice of unnecessary Sunday funerals," and recommending that they be discouraged as much as possible. This practice has been steadily increasing for years, and it is time for religious denominations to discountenance it, because that day is often selected for the purpose of ostentation.

Gen. Frisbee, who was with Grant in his Mexican tour, says that Grant told him he wished to be re-nominated, and be elected for a third time, as he desired to redeem himself from the stigma resting upon his former administrations. That's too thin; Grant had two trials at the helm, and it was nothing but inquiity all through. The American people will redeem themselves in refusing to elect him a third time.

It would seem to us that that the drift in this state is running towards Gen. Hancock, and it would not surprise us to find our state convention pronouncing in favor of this gallant soldier for president. Hancock is a Pennsylvanian and has more of a real, active military record than a couple of Grants, besides which he is well versed in civil affairs, and has never forgotten that the military is subordinate to the civil authority in the U. S.

We notice in the Pittsburg Record that the county commissioners have settled riot claims to the amount $2,100,000. This is a severe lesson for the smoky city, and it may serve as a warning to other cities that they are responsible for the lives and property of citizens destroyed by mobs within their limits. We sympathise with the people of Pittsburg, yet upon the whole the lesson learned may have a tendency to prevent riots and wholesale destruction of property by prompt action of the municipal authorities.

The Boston Herald states that new applications for pensions are pouring into the Interior Department at the rate of 7,000 per month. Where they come from is a mystery. Some 250,000 pensioners are now on the rolls and over 200,000 claims are pending, and these numbers indicate that nearly one-half the men enlisted in the Union army were either killed, wounded or disabled while in the service. It is certainly an extraordinary fact that, after a lapse of fifteen years, some 233 persons should daily discover that they are entitled to relief from the Government.

In view of the extortionate price of paper newspapers are establishing mills of their own. The Philadelphia Record has purchased a paper mill near Elkton, and the Chicago Times advertises for a practical paper maker with a view of establishing a mill with a capacity of ten tons per day. The result will be, if the high price is continued, that all the leading publishers of the country will enter into arrangements for the manufacture of their own paper. There seems to be no other way to break up the combination of paper manufacturer to establish and keep up unreasonable prices.

From the estimates made by the interior department it appears that the retirement of the Utes from their Colorado reservation will secure to the government 11,000,000 acres of land at a cost of about sixteen cents per acre. That is, the cost of removing the Utes, making the annuity fund will be about $1,760,000 in return for which the government will regain possession of 11,000,000 acres of land. The transaction promises to be as profitable in a pecuniary sense as politic from a diplomatic standpoint. It is better than fighting the Indians under the most favorable circumstances.

There was a lively time in congress a few days ago between Garfield and Townsend, in regard to a tariff bill.

Garfield, during the discussion charged Townsend with deceiving the House in the introduction and reference of his bill, and Townsend replied that Garfield was a wilful and deliberate falsifier, quite a sensation was raised in the House and about half the members were on their feet. Garfield is a great Congressional bully, but Townsend, who is a small, light built man, called him a liar in as Parliamentary language as he could and he and his friends, by whom he was surrounded, were evidently prepared to back it up. Garfield, however, subsided.

Innocent or guilty, Senator Hill has got into trouble with a woman, and he has made oath that he believed she intends to take his life. It is announced that he is able to prove himself innocent of the charge of intimacy with the Raymond woman by the journals of the Senate. She claims that her intimacy with Hill was at the Atlanta Hotel, in November, 1877, while the Journal of the senate shows that Hill was at the Senate during the whole month. The parties who instigated her to prosecute Hill evidently went on a false assumption that Congress met in December, forgetting there was an extra session beginning in October. The woman can be proved to be a common prostitute, and Hill expects not only to free himself from the daily annoyance to which he is subjected, but to make his vindication complete.

Tammany has hired 280 rooms at Cincinnati. Three hundred rooms were hired some time ago in Tilden's interest.

The Bellefonte *Republican* is still pegging at Garcelon. Better go into the 13, 15, 14 game.

The Pittsburg Post stands upon its head with delight over the triumph of Tilden in Allegheny. Well, we're pleased to see you are pleased, but now stop your awful growling, Mr. Post.

President Hayes has informed a Republican Senator that he will sign the immediate deficiency appropriation with the marshals' rider as it passed the House.

Two of the eminent democratic states men are mentioned as follows:

Senator Bayard is tall and slender; his head is small, but well proportioned; his eyes are deeply shaded by overhanging brows. His diction and his gestures are agreeable, but an unpleasant voice goes far to spoil oratory. He never writes his speeches before delivery, speaking with the help of a memorandum padlying on his desk.

Horatio Seymour is about six feet high, In Utica, which is the nearest town, to which he goes for sirloin steaks and rib chops, he is regarded as a sort of fixture. He sometimes walks to town, but he always wears a high silk hat, usually the worse for wear. His coat is of a frock pattern, and very long, while his boots are coarse but shiny. Mr. Seymour likes to talk about cheese; but his fellow townsmen, who have a great affection for him, frequently try to get him to talk on some other subject.

A Washington special mentions that there is talk of withdrawing Grant, and fixing upon Edmunds that some of the third term leaders and notably Mr. Don Cameron, their chief, saw the danger of attempting to force the ex-President on their party and were talking of withdrawing his name from the canvass. To these reports is now added a rumor that Mr. Cameron and those who are acting with him have resolved to adopt Senator Edmunds as their candidate. It is not possible to ascertain whether it is well or ill founded, but it has been remarked for a week past that some of the ex-President's supporters have begun to talk very favorably of Senator Edmunds and there is no doubt that the third term leaders have seriously considered the advisability of withdrawing the ex-President's name. It is, moreover, well established that Mr. Don Cameron and those acting with him mean to oppose the nomination of Mr. Blaine in any contingency, and it is understood that they are hostile to Mr. Washburne, to whom the ex-President is also believed to be opposed, for some reason not definitely known here, but which seems by those who assume to know to be thought sufficiently strong to make the third termers hostile to Mr. Washburne's nomination.

The Herald of 25 says. "According to the present outlook the immigration to this country this season will be larger than it has been in many years. On Sunday and Monday of this week, for instance, seven steamers brought nearly three thousand steerage passengers to this port, which is more than twice as many as ever arrived in a like period so early in the season. If this ratio of increase keeps up we shall probably have as many arrivals as we had during the years immediately following the last Irish famine, when the immigration statistics reached such enormous proportions. The Commissioners of Emigration are confidently expecting a large increase and have made preparations to extend their accommodations. A noteworthy and important fact in connection with the new immigrants is that nearly all of them are seeking homes in the West. Instead of remaining in the city they start immediately for their destinations, their transfer to the railroad cars being almost simultaneous with their arrival in port. This large increase in our population means, of course, a proportionate addition to our national wealth and development. The majority of the newcomers, it is to be presumed have more or less money, but their chief value consists in their industry, strength and skill, by means of which they will in a few years conquer the wilderness and make it attractive and productive. No matter how many may come we have room and welcome for all provided they are honest and want to work. No other class need apply."

GRANT AND BEAVER.

Grant, it is thought, will be nominated at Chicago. As his nomination would disgust all decent republicans because he had the most corrupt and wicked administration of any President the country has yet had, it would be necessary to leaven the ticket with a little respectability, hence we would suggest the name of Gen. Beaver for Vice President. Grant and Beaver would sound well although it might not run well because Grant would be such a dead weight on the ticket; we ourselves would not support it even with Beaver on it for sweetening; but it might make the ticket go down easier with those who intended to swallow it with their eyes shut.

But, a republican might ask, would Gen. Beaver agree to run for Vice President on a ticket with Grant? We will undertake to answer for the General and say, yes, he would accept. The general was conservative at one time, and for shaking hands across the bloody chasm; but during last summer he became a little stalwartish and waved the bloody shirt. The shirt, however, was only a little one, and didn't hurt any body, not enough to make him an objectionable candidate for U. S. with Grant. This suggestion is given gratis.

IS THE SMOKER SMOKED OUT.

Is Grant going to withdraw? this is the question of the moment, and rumor has it that he will. The Boston Advertiser of 25 says:

"A despatch was received in this city last evening from Washington stating that positive information had been received there that the ex-President will withdraw as a candidate before the Chicago Convention. It is further stated that friends of Secretary Sherman have been expecting the withdrawal of the ex-President and have been forming a skeleton organization throughout the country, with a hope of bringing to the support of their candidate the ex-president's strength in the event of his retirement. Mr. Parker C. Chandler, the representative of Massachusetts on the Sherman National Committee, states that a Massachusetts Sherman Club is just about to be organized here, and is to put in active work all over the State.

Another exoduster has got sick and gives a sorrowful account of the colored emigrants. The Mobile, Ala., Register publishes an interview with S. H. Senar, a colored man, returned from Illinois. He gives a full and sorrowful account of his brethren in the west and says their condition is worse than it ever was in slavery times. He intended to travel through the state and warn his colored brethren. He says the south is the best place for his people.

The Milton "Independent Weekly" enters its 7th volume and boasts an Acme power press, same as the REPORTER is printed on. Glad to find the "Weekly" is flourishing—it deserves success.

Sundry Esteemed Republican Contemporaries says the World, devoted to the Washburne interest are putting about an item showing that Mr. Washburne once said to Mr. Conkling, "You lie!" and when this elicited no response said, after a few minutes, "I don't know as you understood what I said, and I don't wish to have any mistake made. I said, 'You "lie!"' Now, if Mr. Washburne had only been a Democrat, what a fine specimen of "plantation manner" that would have been!

The pardon board by a tie vote on Saturday refused to pardon Kemble & Co. the legislative bribers.

ANOTHER WARNING TO CHURCHES.

Under this head the Examiner and Chronicle, a Baptist paper, has an article upon a subject upon which many may wish to be enlightened, namely the rights of churches and church members. The case given is that of a Mr. Landis, which has been transferred from the ecclesiastical to the civil courts. Mr. Landis was a member of a Presbyterian church at St. Joseph, Mo. The pastor of the church, the Rev. Dr. Campbell, interfered in a family quarrel to bring about a reconciliation, but succeeded only in getting himself involved in the trouble. The Session took the case up, but did not try Mr. Landis according to the rule of the Church in such cases. Instead of that they sent the case to the Presbytery, and suspended Mr. Landis pending the decision. Mr. Landis protested against this act in an intemperate manner, and the Session was so exasperated that it excommunicated him forthwith without a trial. Mr. Landis then brought suit against Dr. Campbell and Mr. Sanders—the latter an elder who had been prominent in the proceedings against him—laying his damages in one case at $10,000, and in the other at $12,000. In his complaint he alleged that he was excommunicated contrary to the laws of the Presbyterian Church, with a desire "to degrade him in the esteem and opinion of the community, and to expose him to public hatred and contempt." The juries awarded him $2,500 in each suit. The defendants have taken an appeal to the Supreme Court.

This whole matter emphasizes very strongly what we have had occasion to say before, namely, that it behooves churches to be exceedingly careful in conducting disciplinary proceedings. Every member of a church is also a citizen and if his rights and standing as a citizen are unjustly impeached by his excommunication from the church, he has a remedy in the civil courts. No church can safely excommunicate a member without giving him a fair trial; and if it has any form of discipline or rules of order, it must conduct all the proceedings according to the prescribed method. If it fails to do this, no matter if the member richly deserves exclusion, it makes itself liable to legal proceedings. And in cases where the church, or Session, or other body cannot be sued as a body, each individual member of it is liable for the illegal acts of the whole.

The Presbyterian church of St. Joseph Mo., may have been substantially in the right, and Mr. Landis may have been in the wrong. The presumption is strong that such is the fact. But by their heedless disregard of the usages and laws of their denomination, its Session has brought great expense and no little scandal on the church. Even if the suits are finally decided in their favor, the pastor and elder will have no cause for congratulation over the result. It would have been better, in every way, to have obeyed the apostolic injunction, "Let all things be done decently and in order."

THE LAW OF USURY.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION BY THE SUPREME COURT REGARDING INTEREST.

An important decision has just been rendered by the Supreme Court in relation to the law of usury. Usurious contracts are treated much more liberally than they were before the passage of the act of 1858, and a contract in which the debtor agrees to pay more than the legal rate of interest is no longer absolutely void. The question determined by the Court arose in the appeal of Charles F. Lennig, in Philadelphia, and the facts are as follows: Chrian Mayor, the owner of a property on Sixteenth street, below Market mortgaged it to Charles F. and George G. Lennig, trustees under the will of Frederick Lennig, deceased. This mortgage was recorded May 21, 1875. A second one, recorded June 2, 1875, was given to the Twentieth Ward Building Association. Mayer died soon afterwards, and the first recorded mortgage was foreclosed. A writ was served against the dead man and judgement taken for want of an appearance. The property was put up for sale and bought in by Messrs. Lennig for a sum a little above the amount of their judgement and costs. The Sheriff made return that the purchasers being first lien creditors he had taken their receipt for the amount of their judgement as part payment of the purchase money. To this return exceptions were filed by the second lien creditor, the building association, who claimed that the first recorded mortgage had been given for $280 in excess of the sum actually received; that this $280 was a bonus over and above the legal rate of interest and was therefore usurious.

This sum was claimed by the building association. An Auditor was appointed who decided against the claim; but exceptions being taken by the building association to the report of the Auditor, the Court of Common Pleas, No. 1, sustained the exceptions and directed the bonus money to be paid to the building association. An appeal was then taken by the Messrs. Lennig to the Supreme Court. That tribunal in an elaborate opinion goes over the whole ground of decisions, from the earliest reported cases to the latest, and finally decide in favor of the appealing parties and against the claim of the building association to the $280. In substance the Court says that before the act of May 28, 1858, the taking of usurious interest was unlawful and sometimes considered as fraudulent, and though the act made a radical change in the law the adjudications made before its passage were not quickly effaced from the judicial mind, but that late decisions have settled "that the mere fact that a debtor has paid or agreed to pay in good faith and in the usual course of business more than 6 per cent. interest, it is not enough of itself to establish a fraud upon creditors, and that it is only where an usurious contract is entered into collusively as a scheme to hinder and delay creditors that the latter have any standing to contest a judgement entered upon such usurious contract since the act of 1858. "It is not, therefore, now unlawful for a debtor to pay and a creditor to receive more than 6 per cent." The debtor may refuse to pay the excess, but he is not bound to repudiate it. Decree reversed and the $280 be appropriated to the judgment of Lennig et. at.

The Kentucky delegates are nearly all for Grant.

Ben Hill's tormentor, Jesse Raymond, with her child has slipped off to Richmond.

Blaine is ahead in Kansas.

The New Jersey fruit crop was greatly injured by the frosts last week.

Advices from Illinois show that that State is almost unanimous for Morrison for President. The State Committee met last week and it was found that while Palmer had a few friends, the sentiment was three to one in favor of Morrison.

A 16 year old negro was hanged at St. Charles, Mo., on 26, for murder.

The price of coal has been advanced.

The New York tailors are on a strike.

The miners in Clearfield are still on a strike. Quiet prevails.

Now it is denied that Grant will withdraw,

—The Grant cause has lost strength. The convicted bribers did not appear for sentence on Monday. Having skedaddled.

HOW HE WAS ELECTED.

In the Donnelly-Washburn contested election case for the Third Minnesota District, the majority report of the sub-committee has found in favor of unseating Washburn, Republican, and seating Donnelly, Greenbacker. It cises 291 cases of bribery on the part of Washburn where the money was paid by Washburn's clerk, his business manager the Secretary of his political committee or his political agents, over 100 cases are traced directly to Washburn's office, the money in some cases being paid in his presence or in the presence of his brother, Gov. C. C. Washburn of Wisconsin. In one case a Democratic village Postmaster wrote directly to Washburn, offering to sell his vote for $50; Washburn, through a friend, answered the letter, thanking him for his offer and sent a friend to him to pay the money. In another case ninety woodchoppers, who were not legal voters, were paid $2 each to vote for Washburn, and the money was paid by Washburn's business manager. In the town of Crookston there were only eighty-five legal voters, but there were 258 votes cast, the greater part of these being by non-resident railroad hands, who were each paid for voting for Washburn.

ACTION OF THE BOARD OF PARDONS IN THE BRIBERY CASES.

Pardon Refused By a Tie Vote.

According to announcement the board of pardons convened in special session at eleven o'clock on Saturday morning, all the members being present, to hear the applications for pradon in the bribery cases. All of the counsel on both sides were on hand except Senater Carpenter, Judge Black and President Gowen for the prosecution. In addition were a large number of friends of the defendants, and Messrs. Wolfe and Kirk, of the prosecuting committee.

F. C. Brewster opened for the applicants in a strong speech in favor of pardon, and concluded by presenting a large number of letters in support of his plea, the more important of which he read. The letters read were from Colonel J. W. Forney of *Progress*, C. E. Washburn, of the Philadelphia *Telegraph*, W. M. Singlery, of the *Record*, C. B. Moore, of West Chester, General Collis, General Bingham, Congressman Harmer, ex-Sheriff Kerns and Colonel Gray. The general tenor of the letters was asking a pardon for Mr. Kemble on the ground of his age and public services.

W. H. Armstrong followed in a plea for the applicants.

District Attorney Hollinger appeared for the commonwealth and after a few remarks presented and read the strong protest was signed by all the prosecuting counsel, except Senator Carpenter who had no opportunity of offering his signature.

Mr. Hollinger presented remonstrances against pardon, from nearly every county in the state signed by thousands of persons.

Gen. Negly of Pittsburg, next spoke in behalf or Mr Kemble and was followed by Wm. B. Mann in an able appeal for mercy.

After the recorder announced that a pardon had been recomended for Albert Yonkers, of Cumberland county, who is imprisoned for a nine months' sentence under the tramp act, the board adjourned untill 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Immediately upon reassembling the board went into private consultation, which lasted until ten minutes past three o'clock, when Recorder Farr announced that the recommendation was a tie, Secataries Dunkel and Quay voting in favor of, and Attorney General Palmer and Lieutenant Governor Stone against pardon.

THE BRIBERS FLED.

BAIL FORFEITED.

On Monday last at 2 p. m, Kemble, Petroff, Salter and Rumboyer, went to receive their sentence. When the hour came court was called, and the names of the convicted bribers were called but no answer came. The forfeited bail amounts to $16,000.

Bail in the case of Romberger having been forfeited on the 11th inst., District Attorny Hollinger asked that bail should be sued out and a bench warrant issued for their arrest, and the court directed it to be done.

Writs were issued at once for their arrest. This will detain them wherever found within the United States, providing the bail sees fit to ordain it.

Whether the bail of Kemble, Salter and the others, see fit to arrest the fugitives or not, the counsel for the prosecution, after obtaining the necessary warrants, will demand repuisition papers. Detectives are already on their track.

The New York Sun of yesterday says: "William H. Kemble, the Philadelphia ring politician, who pleaded guilty of an attempt to corrupt members of the Pennsylvania legislature, was to present himself in Harrisburg to-day for sentence, in company with his fellow criminals, whom the board of pardons refused on Saturday to save from punishment.

It was rumored in Philadelphia, on Saturday, that he would try to escape imprisonment by flight. At 7.35 o'clock last evening, he started on a Pennsylvania railroad train, not for Harrisburg, but for this city. His wife was with him, and he had two large traveling bags. He sat in the most obscure corner of the car, His coat collar was turned up, and his hat brim was turned down; but for all that he was easily recognized. He crossed the river from Jersey City by the Desbrosses street ferry, and rode in a hack, with his baggage, to the St. James hotel, where he spent the night."

THE NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU.

To Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce St., New York, the press and the public are indebted for most of the statistics of American Newspapers. When this firm commenced business in 1865, there was not accessible to the public, anything which approximated a complete Newspaper list. It was the custom of the advertising agencies to keep their secret, believing that they thereby made it necessary for advertisers to consult them. 1869, Messers. Geo. P. Rowell & Co. issued the first American Newspaper Directory. In the preface of that work occurred this paragraph.

"We have always believed, and labored in the belief that, as Advertising Agents, it was and should be in our power to be of material service to both advertiser and publisher, and know no better way to convince them of the value of our services than by issuing this book, thus enabling them to communicate without our aid; this we do in the belief that we shall thereby the sooner persuade them of utility of employing and encouraging our Agency."

The result showed the position to be well taken. Within twelve months their firm was in receipt of a patronage larger than had ever before been accorded to an Advertising Agency.

It is a fact frequently commented upon, that there is no other business interest of the country, the statistics of which are so thoroughly set forth and made public, as that of making Newspapers: and for this the American Newspaper Directory has the entire credit.

In 1876, at the World's Fair at Philadelphia, Messers. Geo. P. Rowell & Co. erected a building in which were received, filed and exhibited, late copies of every American periodical publication: numbering at that time eight thousand one hundred and twenty-nine. Of this enterprise, the London Times correspondent, in the opening paragraph of his letter of July 10th of that year, writes as follows:

"I have frequently had occasion to notice the big way in which the Americans do things, and I do not know that it would be easy to find an apter illustration of it than that furnished by the Newspaper Building in the Exhibition grounds.

Messers. Geo. P. Rowell & Co. point with satisfaction to the two years in which they incurred the greatest expense for extending to the public broad sources of information concerning the business in which they are engaged (1869, 1876), as the two in which, notwithstanding the extraordinary outlay, did actually produce for them a net income in excess of any other years of their business career.

One of the strongest holds which this Advertising Bureau has upon the newspapers, is obtained by their system of making prompt payment for work done. Newspaper men who have commended this feature, when visiting the office in New York, have been invited to the cashier's desk and shown a conspicuous printed notice posted there, which reads:

"ALL BILLS RECEIVED BEFORE TWELVE O'CLOCK MUST BE EXAMINED AND PAID TO-DAY."

The Advertising Agent avers to his patron, the advertiser, that he will procure for him *the lowest possible rates*. His profit comes from a commision from the publisher. To take the advertisement at a reduction from usual rates, and pay the agent for securing it, is not always pleasant for the newspaper men, but the reflection "we shall surely get the money the day we send the bill," has often decided him to accept an offer far below the price he ought to have received. From those newspapers which have one price for everybody, and require everybody to pay that price, it is unnecessary to say that Messers. Geo. P. Rowell & Co. obtain no advantages beyond the established commission, nor do they desire any. What they want, and must have for their patrons, is the lowest price, and when they have that they are satisfied. They are quite well aware that the best papers are as a general rule, the cheapest.

ANDREW MILLER'S MURDERER.

The Woman Makes a confession and Tells How Her Husband Was Killed.

Williamsport, March 23—The mystery surrounding the manner of the killing of Andrew Miller at Jersey Shore, on Friday night last, has finally been cleared up by a full confession of the murdered man's wife to day. On being informed that her little daughter had confessed to what she knew of the murder of her father, the mother, after a desperate struggle, finally yielded and told the whole story. Smith, her paramour, went to the barn that night after Mrs Miller and her husband had retired and, making a noise by striking on the building decoyed the old man out to see what the trouble was. As he came where Smith was partly concealed the latter felled him with a club and beat him to death. Then going to the house he got a rope, returned and suspended him from a beam to cause suspicion that he had hanged himself. The bloody deed finished, Smith went back to the house and remained with Mrs. Miller some time, talking over the affair. He thought that by not running away no one would suspect him. He had fully resolved on murdering the old man months before, and the crime is one of the coolest and most atrocious ever committed in this part of the State. Smith is not aware of the confessions that have been made showing him to be the murderer, and of course, he still persists in asserting his innocence.

LYCOMING COUNTY'S BLOODY TRAGEDY.

George Smith, confined in the county jail at Williamsport on charge of killing Andrew Miller, learning that Mrs. Miller and her children had made statements charging him with the murder, made a full confession of his guilt on Wednesday. He states of having decoyed the old man to the barn by making a noise, he laid in wait with a piece of hard wood edgings, five feet in length, and struck him a powerful blow on the head, which felled him to the ground. The old man only exclaimed: "Oh!" a few times, when he struck him again and he was dead. He then went to the house, got a clothes line from Mrs. Miller, which she had all ready for him, returned and swung Miller up in the barn all alone. He then went to the house and told the woman all about it. She cautioned the children to say nothing about their father's murder. They have both confessed, however, and their statements agree with that of Smith, so that the story of the atrocious crime is complete. Smith claims that the woman insisted that he should murder her husband, suggested the plan to decoy him out of the house, and proposed hanging him up with the clothes line to allay suspicion and fixed upon that night for the commission of the crime.

FIVE MEN KILLED BY A MOB.

City of Mexico, March 26.—A mutiny has occured at Auguero. The natives rose against the foreman and killed two Americans, one Canadian, two Mexicans, and wounded another Mexican.

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BLOWN SKY-HIGH.

Winfield, Kansas, March 25.—Libby's barn and a smaller building were carried away this worning by a cyclone and not a fragment of either has been seen since.

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THE GEM-PUZZLE MADMAN.

Erie, March 25.—Daniel Conroy, the poor wretch who has been driven to madness over the Fifteen puzzle, was removed to the asylum to-day. In the cars he broke up his dinner into fifteen pieces and played the game with them. This brought on another violent paroxysm, and the Sheriff had to lash him to the seat with the bell rope. He bit an officer's watch in two, and made desperate attempt to fling himself out of the window. The physicians have but little hope of him. Fifteen is on the decline in Erie since Conroy's lunacy.

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A NATIONAL ANTI-THIRD-TERM CONVENTION.

St. Louis, March 25.—The anti-third-term committe have to-day issued a vigorously-worded call for a National Anti-Third-Term Convention, to be held here on May 6.

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A HORRIBLE TRAGEDY IN ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, March 26.—Jacob Frey, 69 years old, cut his wife's throat about noon to-day and then cut his own. Neither were dead at last accounts, but probably both will die. The affair grew out of a quarrel about money.

THE WOULD-BE PRINCE IMPERIAL AND THE WOULD-BE EMPEROR.

Col. Fred Grant made a nice exhibition of himself in the Mexican correspondence—for the accuracy of which we vouch—appeared in our colums yesterday. Some friendly gentleman having ridden up near the carriage in which his father was being driven, he exclaimed:

"If those people were in the States we would soon have them in the guard house."

And when Gen. Grant was asked what he should answer some friends who wanted simply his signature to a telegram announcing his own safe arrival, he was advised to tell them to "go to hell."

Sheridan, when he gave this advice, knew very well the man to whom he was giving it.

So many of the American people as want to be told by the officers of their own Government to "*Go to hell*," or to be put in a guard house, will not fail to vote for Grant and a third term.

Seriously, do Cameron and Conkling—each infamously false to his own State—suppose that the American people will put up with anything of the kind?

The American people have already had too much of Grant.

The American people will have no empire, and they will have no third term!—*Sun.*

ARTESIAN WELLS ON THE WESTERN PLAINS.

In the bill for the reclamation of arid and waste lands, says the Herald, passed by the Senate on the 11th inst. there is a clause authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to sink two artesian wells on the plains east of the Rocky Mountains. This provision is an admirable encouragement toward the redemption of vast areas of the national territory from the desolating sway of drought. For, wherever the government finds a good supply of water by borings, the geological inference is that any number of wells may be successfully sunk. A few years ago the French government bored a large number of artesian wells in the Algerian desert, and the result has proved of the greatest economic importance. Every well, it is said, becomes the nucleus of a settlement proportioned to the supply of water. As early as 1860, Professor Marsh states several nomad tribes had gathered around these artificial watersprings and planted thirty thousand palm trees, turning the desert vicinity into an oasis.

For some time after the completion of the Union Pacific Railroad, so great was the difficulty of obtaining water in Wyoming, and so alkaline (rendering it unfit for steam purposes on the locomotives) was it when found, that the road was compelled to run "water trains" from Green River to Rawlins. At the suggestion of the government geologist, Professor Hayden, a number of artesian wells were sunk at depths varying from six hundred to one thousand one hundred and forty-five feet, with excellent supplies of from nine hundred and sixty to two thousand gallons of water per hour. This experiment was made in one of the most-arid portions of the West, and illustrates as Professor Hayden says, "the feasibility of rendering available many millions of acres now lying useless." In the thirsty soil of the Sahara, where the French engineers have excavated over eighty artesian openings, water has generally risen when they had gone two hundred feet below ground. It may not be so easy to tap the great internal water reservoir of the earth on the plains east of the Rocky Mountains, but it is probable, on theoretical grounds, that the deeper the bore the fuller the perpetual stream which finally issues, as exemplified in the case of the artesian well at Grenelle, near Paris. That noble volume of subterranean water, though not started until nearly eighteen hundred feet of soil had been perforated and four years spent in boring, has a thousand-fold repaid its cost, discharging considerably more then half a million gallons every twenty-four hours. The opening of such perennial fountains in the trans-Mississippi districts where the summer rainfall is deficient will not only enhance the value of the national domain but will clear the way for the great tide of emigration now rolling toward the Eastern Rocky Mountain slope.

A few weeks ago an orderly officer arrived at the Winter Palace St. Petersburg in great haste, and demanded immediate admission to the Presence, stating that he was the bearer of a most important despatch to the Czar from Gen. Gourkho, the military Governor of St. Petersburg. Something in the man's manner and appearance, although he was duly uniformed and accoutred, struck the aide-de-camp on duty in the imperial ante-chamber who, asking the officer to wait while he inquired whether or not the Emperor could receive him, hurried into an adjoining bureau, and sent Gourkho an order to come instantly to the palace. Ten minutes later the General made his appearance in the ante-chamber, where his soi disant orderly officer was waiting, and upon being informed of what had taken place, at once denounced the conspirator as an impostor. When the latter was secured and examined, he was found to be possessed of concealed firearms, and it is not doubted that he intended to assassinate the Emperor.

What's in a name? The first and last, according to the Supreme Court of Indiana. In a recent decision the Court declares that the legal name of a person consists of one Christian name and a surname. Any one may have as many middle names or initials as are given to him, or as he chooses to take. They do not effect his legal name, and may be inserted or not in a deed or contract without effecting its validity. Nor does a mistake in the middle initial of a name in a deed in any way effect its validity, according to this decision.

There are about five thousand justices of the peace in the state, to whom commissions must be issued dating from the first Monday in May. The state will realize about $10,000 from these officers in the shape of a fee for their commissions.

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NEW ORLEANS, 1880.

The entire proceeds arising from the sale of this work are devoted to The Hood Orphan Memorial Fund, which is invested in United States Registered Bonds for the nurture, care, support and education of the ten infants deprived of their parents last summer at New Orleans, (the melancholy incidents of which sad bereavement are still fresh in the public mind.)

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On behalf of the Hood Memorial Fund,
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CENTRAL PENNA. CONFERENCE OF THE EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.

At the conference at Berwick, Pa., on the 4th to 8th inst., the following appointments were made:

Lewisburg District.

W E DETWEILER, Presiding Elder
Lewisburg—W M Croman
Buffalo—Z Hornberger
White Deer—G W Currin
Danville—G Hunter
Bloomsburg—S E Davis
Columbia—W W Rhoads
Berwick—J M Ettinger
Luzerne—J M Price
Catawissa—J H Hertz
Wyoming—H H Douty
Lenoxville—J A Hollenbaugh
Susquehanna—J W Messinger
Dushore and Bernice—B F Keller
Hughesville—J H Peters
New Columbia—W H Lillie
Milton—S P Reemer
Kingston—G L Purson
S T Buck, member of Lewisburg Quarterly Conference
R W Reemer, member of White Deer Quarterly Conference

Williamsport District.

A L REESER, Presiding Elder
Williamsport—Market Street, D W Miller; Bennett Street, M J Carothers
Circuit, R Young
Lock Haven—Jacob Young
Jersey Shore—H W Buck and P S Vought
Nittany Valley—J A Irvine and J M Dick
Sugar Valley—D P Kline
Lycoming—A Krause
Millesburg—J J Lohr
Centre Hall—J Boas
Newberry—J C Reeser
Liberty—M Sloan
East Liberty—A Stapleton
Canton—J M King
Dansville—W N Wallace
Seneca—Edwin Swengle

York District.

E KOHR, Presiding Elder
Baltimore Mission—B Hengst
" Circuit—T M Morris
Elysville—P Schmbling
Shrewsburg—P S Orwig
Jarrettsville—L Dice
Glen Rock—P W Group
Loganville—H N Greninger
York Mission—P W Baldabaugh
" Circuit—S Yarrick and C W Finkbinder
Prospect—H A Stoke and J Shambach
Lewisberry—B F Anthony
Dillsburg—G H Schleh
Bendersville—P J Jarrett
Cumberland—S Aurand and C F Gephart
Carlisle—A H Irvine
Jacob Hartzler, Missionary to Japan

Juniata District

U F SWENGLE, Presiding Elder
Big Spring—J F Shultz
Leesburg—H W Gross
Hagerstown—J M Longsdorf
Marysville—George Joseph
Newport and Patterson—G E Zehner
Perry—J M Brader
Liverpool—S W Seibert
McClure—N Young and E P Leonard
Middleburg—C F Deininger and E James
Union—I M Pines
Mifflinburg—P C Weidemyer
Port Treverton—J W Bentz
Centre—S Smith and W H Hartman
Brush Valley—W H Stover
Juniata—L K Harris
B F Hall, member of Marysville Quarterly Conference
J G M Swengel, member of Middleburg Quarterly Conference

Conference Appointments for Altoona District.

The following appointments for this district of the M. E. church were made at the late meeting of Conference at Altoona:

S C SWOLLOW, Presiding Elder
Altoona, First Church—B B Hamlin
" Eighth Avenue—J B Young
" Chestnut Avenue—T Sherlock
Hollidaysburg—J B Shaver
Duncansville—L F Smith
Martinsburg—M L Smith
Williamsburg—W W Dunmire
Logan Valley—G Guyer
Tyrone—F B Riddle
Port Matilda—J R King
Milesburg and Unionville—J A Woodcock
Howard—H F Cares, A R Cronce
Penns Valley—J B Akers
Bellefonte—J Donahue
Pleasant Gap—E W Wonner
Half Moon—G W Bouse
Pine Grove—L G Heck
Warrior's Mark—I Heckman
Birmingham—H S Mendenhall
Philipsburg—A M Creighton
Grahamton—W R Whitney
Osceola and Houtzdale—W S Wilson
Clearfield—G Leidy
Woodland—R E Wilson
Clearfield Circuit—C W Burnley
Curwensville—J Curns
Lumber City—I Edwards
New Washington—G B Ague
Glen Hope—F Adams
Snow Shoe—H S Lundy
Congress Hill—J P Craig
Ore Hill—To be supplied

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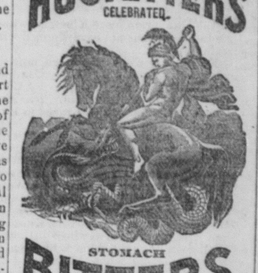

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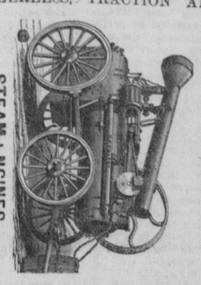

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