The Centre Reporter.

PETER CURTIN ..... EDITOR

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CENTRE HALL, Pa., May 27, 1880.

STATE TICKET.

SUPREME JUDGE,
GEORGE A. JENKS, Jefferson County.

AUDITOR GENERAL,
ROBERT P. DECHERT, Philadelphia.

Again a confederate Brigadier fares well at republican hands. Confederate General Longstreet has received from fraudulent Hayes the appointment as Minister to Turkey.

The Philadelphia and Reading railroad company has failed. This news will be regretted by all, and we fear will in some degree affect business throughout the country, though not to the same extent as the failure of Jay Cook some years ago. The Reading Company had many friends as the only rival of the Penn'a R. R., and at one time it ranked foremost financially. Its losses in coal and iron operations are the cause of the trouble.

The Philadelphia and Reading liabilities are $120,000,000. It wouldnt takehalf that to make us suspend.

The Republican National Convention will assemble in Chicago, on Wednesday, June 2d. The Democratic National Convention will meet at Cincinnati on Tuesday, June 22d. The Chicago convention bids fair to nominate Grant, and the Cincinnati convention ——.

On a visit to the ruins at Milton, last week, we learned from citizens that the tarred paper sometimes used in roofing was responsible for the quick and wide-spreading proportions of the fire in that town, blazing sheets of it being whirled through the heated air and lighting up scores of simultaneous fires. Similar results happened at the great Chicago conflagration of 1871. In view of this fact all cities and boroughs should prohibit this kind of roofing being used in the future.

About ten cents' worth of damage was done to a fence by a boy with a knife, at Galesburg, Ill. The owner maimed the boy for life by kicking him, and has had to pay $12,000. That fool was fined according to his folly.

The Pittsburg Post says: The General Conference of the M. E. church at Cincinnati yesterday considered the report of the Committee on Episcopacy, recomending the election of a negro Bishop. A long and somewhat spicy debate ensued, the upshot of which was that the Conference decided by a vote of 229 to 139 to indefinitely prostpone the subject, which is a polite way of saying the colored Methodists are not sufficiently advanced in grace to have a Bishop of their own complexion. This is hardly "loyal" and smacks somewhat of race prejudice. We don't know but the Constitutional amendments and the civil rights law could be invoked to set this matter right.

A law which went into operation in Massachusetts on the first of May gives much trouble to liquor sellers. It gives licensing boards in towns and cities power to order all screens, curtains, stained glass etc., to be removed from the windows of liquor saloons from midnight untill 6 o'clock in the morning, and all day on Sunday. In Cambridge, where the law has been enforced the dealers say that the consequent loss of custom has amounted to fully fifty per centum of the former trade, a few assert that they will have to leave the business.

In the Illinois convention, last week, the Grant programe was rushed through under the gag, and the 42 delegates instructed to vote for Grant, and the congressional districts denied the right to name their own delegates. By admitting bolting Grant delegates from Cook county, the third-termers managed to get about 40 majority in the state convention. There is much dissatisfaction and a protest has been issued.

Hayes' veto of the just appropriation bill by which the deputy marshalls for the polls were to be one half from each of the two great parties is having its effect. United States Masrhall Kerns announces that the funds in his hands are exhausted, and the probabilities are that the United States court will have to be closed in consequence. This condition of affairs excites some very unfavorable comment on the action of Mr. Hayes in vetoing the bill appropriating necessary funds to keep the court in operation. The condemnation is not confined to one party but is universal. If it is determined by Judge Butler that the functions of justice must be suspended the feeling will increase, and it will be found that the narrow partizanship of the fraud in the White House will recoil upon his own party.

The Senate by a party vote of 28 to 17, passed the Bayard bill, providing that election deputies shall be appointed equally from both political parties, by the United States Circuit or District Courts, and that "they shall be well known citizens of good moral character and actual residents of the voting precincts in which their duties are to be performed, and shall not be candidates for any office at such election." This seems a just and fair law, and yet the *Chronicle* last evening in its excess of partizan zeal says it "is designed to practically annul the United States election laws." Just how is not apparent, unless the appointment of "well known citizens of good moral character," by United States Judges, instead of ward bummers, jail birds, keepers of low doggeries and houses of prostitution, appointed as election deputies by partizan Marshals, will annul the law. The law as it stands and as it has been carried out, is infamously unfair. No one can object to the Bayard bill unless he proposes or stands by crookedness at elections.

The national colored republican association ask the nomination of colored senator Bruce for Vice-President. Here is a chance for the rads to show how much they love the negro.

Nebraska gives a solid delegation for Blaine, and Illinois asolid one for Grant, as also did Alabama. Don and Conk will yet make the anti-third-termers eat Grant and crow.

The California delegation to the Cincinnati Convention, stands, Tilden 8; Thurman 2; Seymour 1; Field 1; Illinoise, by Cameron tactics, has declared for Grant.

The Lancaster republican convention, on Monday was a disgraceful, row. The police had to make arrests.

The Louisiana republican state convention had a row, and a bolt 36 delegates headed by Pinchback. Grant and anti-Grant is the trouble.

The Daily *Patriot* is now issued as a Sunday paper. The first copy has reached us, and is full of interesting reading. The Patriot is getting to be one of the foremost dailies in the state and its recent improvements show that the publishers are meeting with deserved success.

A MADMAN SEEKING TO GRASP THE GOVERNMENT.

The Sun puts red-hot shot into Grantism as follows: ULYSSES S. GRANT is a man driven mad by ambition. He now seeks to grasp the Government of the United States—a thing unprecedented—for a third term. To accomplish his purpose he resorts to methods heretofore unpractised in American politics. Such methods will be condemned by the moral sentiment of the American people.

High-handed have been the assumptions of the Grant Clique in New York and Pennsylvania; and now still more desperate are the means they adopt in Illinois.

It is well: at least we think it will be well in the end.

Can the American people be robbed of their right to choose their own President? In other words, can they be deprived of their liberties? Will they tamely submit to have Cameron, Conkling, and Logan, or any other three men, dictate to them whom they shall have for President?

The issue is now made more simple and plain than ever.

Americans of grit, of blood, of self-respect! Rise and redeem your rights and your liberties!. The great mayjority of you are better men than Grant, who seeks to be your Emperor or King!

Down with him!

Vote him down at the polls!

Consign him to eternal and condign involuntary retirement.

THE SUB-TREASURY.

A letter from Secretary Sherman was laid before the house of representatives calling attention to an enclosed communication from the assistant treasurer in New York city, in which the latter says: "After a personal inspection of our silver vault I am satisfied that the additional amount we can safely receive will not exceed $10,000,000, making, with what we now have on hand, say $28,000,000, though, this is much less than the nominal capacity of the vault. There are two objections to filling up the available space—first, the lateral pressure (which cannot be prevented by the most careful stowing) would force out the lattice work partition and precipitate the whole mass of coin into the the passageway or the adjoining compartment if empty. Second, it would not be possible to make a count of the coin with even approximate correctness without handling nearly every day. How much time and expense this would involve may be judged from the fact that the present stock of silver weighs over five hundred tons. After describing the present system of stowage Mr. Hillhouse continues: "If we adhere to this plan it will limit the silver we can receive to an amount much less than was anticipated when the vault was constructed, but it is the only one consistent with safety and convenience. I take the liberty of calling your attention to the matter, as there seems to be no disposition in congress to stop the further coinage of silver. If it is to go on at the rate of $2,000,000 a month, the question of how we are to dispose of it with our present facilities will soon be a pressing one."

GRANT IN ILLINOIS.

Chicago, May 22, 1880.—The following card from Mr. C. B. Farwell will be published to-morrow:—

SPRINGFIELD, May 21, 1880.

TO THE REPUBLICANS OF ILLINOIS:—

By the personal and desperate exertions of Senator Logan, of the Commission of Internal Revenue, and his collectors, and by the disgraceful interference of national officials in primaries and county conventions, General Grant has apparently carried Illinois by the contemptible majority of 38, with Cook county unrepresented. If the whole ninety-two delegates of Cook county had been admitted the vote would have been 51 against Grant. If the fifty-six uncontested delegates from Cook county had been allowed to vote there would have been eighteen majority against Grant. The Convention was packed from its organization. The Chairman was ordered to recognize only certain persons. Debate was cut off, and parliamentary law neglected or overruled as the exigency required. What is so meagre a majority in his own State worth to General Grant? The anti-Grant districts have appointed district delegates and will present them at Chicago. Logan and Garcelon stand as the political burglars of the time, and Logan's crime against liberty will, in the end, bring him no more spoil than was won by Garcelon. C. B. FARWELL.

MASS MEETING CALLED.

A call has been issued for a mass demonstration in Central Music Hall on Wednesday evening against the action of the State Convention in not admitting a solid anti-Grant delegation from Cook county.

A WEARIED STATESMAN.

General Gordon Seeking the Solace and Seclusion of Private Life,

Senator Gordon in resigning his seat in the senate, says that no political significance whatever attaches to his resignation, and that it is a step he has been contemplating for a long time, in order to be relieved from the anxieties and responsibilities of public life, that he might devote himself to his private business, which demands his personal attention. He is to be succeeded by ex-Governor Joseph E. Brown of Georgia. The following is the text of the Senator's letter of resignation:

In taking this step, I am simply carrying out a long-cherished desire to retire from public life. I have hitherto subordinated that desire to a sense of duty and to a reluctance to leave the service of a noble and generous people who have honored me with the most exalted station and supported me in the discharge of its duties with unswerving confidence. Since April, 1861, for nearly twenty years, my life has been one of incessant anxiety and of great labor. For more than one-half of that long period, either in war or in public office, my energies have been devoted to what I conceived to be the welfare of the Southern people and the best interests of the whole country, and now that the restoration of Louisiana and South Carolina to the rights of self-government secures to the entire South her full and rightful representation in the legislative department of the Federal Government, my most cherished object in politics has been attained. I am left free, therefore to consult my inclinations and the imperative interests of my family, without the least detriment to the public service. I give way to some successor who will I trust, serve the country with greater ability than myself, but who, I am sure, will not do so with greater devotion or purer motives.

Milton's fire brings it a little government plumb, in the shape of a $25,000 appropriation for a new post office.

From the Huntingdon Monitor, May 20th.

THE CENSUS.

Seventh Supervisor's District of Pennsylvania.

Huntingdon, May 20, '80.

The following information relative to the tenth census has been compiled, and is published for the information of the people of the district.

J. SIMPSON AFRICA,
Supervisor.

ENUMERATORS.

Each enumerator, after being sworn, will receive from the supervisors a commission which will define the boundaries of his district and authorize him to enter upon the discharge of his duties. *These duties cannot be delegated to others.*

He is prohibited, under severe penalty, from communicating to any person not authorized to receive the same, any statistics of property or business included in his return; and from wilfully and knowingly making any false certificate or fictitious returns. It is expected that the enumerators will make the authorized inquiries at sensable times and in a courteous manner, and it is hoped that they will receive promt and accurate replies. Any person refusing to give the required information is subjected to a penalty of $100.—The great object of the census is to obtain a true account of the population, wealth and industry of the United States. It is especially desired that the returns for this district shall be as full and complete as possible. The principal inquiries made by the enumerators will be as follow:

INHABITANT.

The name of each person living in the district on the first day of June, 1880; giving color, sex, age at last birthday, relationship to head of family; whether single, married, widowed or divorced; profession, occupation or trade of persons over ten years of age, and the number of months they were unemployed during year ending June 1st; whether sick or disabled, blind, deaf or dumb, idiotic, insane, maimed, crippled, bed-ridden or otherwise disabled. Who attended school during the census year; those over ten years old who cannot read and write. Place of birth of each person and place of birth of parents of each; who were married during the year.

PRODUCTIONS OF AGRICULTURE.

Name of person who conducts each farm, whether owner, renter for fixed yearly rental, or for shares of products. Acres of land tilled, in permanent meadows, orchards, or vinyards, woodland or other unimproved land. Value of land, fences and buildings, farming implements and machinery, and of live stock; cost of building and repairing fences, and cost of fertilizers purchased in 1879. Number of weeks of hired labor on farm in 1879 and amount of wages paid. Value of farm productions sold, consumed or on hand for that year: Number of acres in grass, barley, buckwheat, Indian corn, oats, rye, wheat, flax, hemp, sorgum, broom corn, hops, potatoes, tobacco, apple and peach orchards, nurseries and vineyards and the amount of the products of each in 1879. Number of horses, asses, mules, oxen, milch cows, sheep, swine, and poultry on hand June 1, 1880. Quantity of milk sold, butter, cheese, wool, eggs, peas, beans, sugar, molasses, honey and wax produced; value of products of orchards, nurseries and market gardens, and amount of wood cut and value of all forest productions sold or consumed during 1879.

MANUFACTURES.

Name of individual, corporation or company whose annual products reach $500 annually; name of business, capital invested, number of hands employed, amount of wages paid and hours of labor, months in operation, value of material and value of products; if water power is used, name of stream, fall, number and kind of wheels, horse power etc.; if steam power is used, number of boilers and engines and their horse power.

Statistics of the manufactures of cotton, iron and steel, woolen, worsted and silk goods, and relating to coke, glass, distilleries, breweries, fisheries, mining, churches, libraries, schools, wealth, debt, taxation, newspapers, pauperism and crime will be collected by special agents and not by enumerators.

MORTALITY.

Name, age, sex and color of each person who died during the year ending with May 31, 1879; whether single, married, widowed or divorced; where born, and birth-place of father and mother of deceased; occupation; month when died; disease or cause of death; how long a resident of the county, and name of attending physicians.

EXHIBITION OF RETURNS.

After each enumerator has completed his lists, and before forwarding the same to the supervisors, it will be his duty to file with the prothonotary of the proper county a list of the names, with age, sex and color, of all persons enumerated by him, and to give notice by written advertisement at three or more public places in his district, that he will be at the Court House on the fifth day after filing said list, not including Sunday, and on the following day, for the purpose of making any needful correction in his enumeration.

The Pennsylvania Prohibitionists have at least one good thing in convention. They passed a resolution, pratically condemning the Board of Pardons for its action in the case of the convicted bribers.

Secretary Sherman (says one of his intimate friends) counts 273 votes for himself on the first ballot at Chicago. Who will count them at the Convention has not yet been decided.

Fighting has again commenced in Cuba.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING STOPS PAYMENT.

A Great Corporation Gone to the Wall—The Coal and Iron Company's Last Year's Losses Drags Down the Big Railroad Company.

Philadelphia, May 21.—No event of recent years has created such a convulsion in business and stock transactions in the city as the failure announced today of the Philadelphia and Reading railroad company. The memorable scenes which nearly seven years ago followed upon the heels of the suspension of Jay Cooke & Co. comprise the only parallel, and even that catastrophe, which shattered the busines of a continent, produced little more excitement or caused no greater surprise than that of to-day.

For some days rumors prejudicial to the credit of the Philadelphia Coal and Iron company have been on the street, but the assurances of the friends of the corporation and the regularity of its business had the effect of dissipating whatever uneasiness these whispered suspicions created. Early this morning, however, an uneasy feeling was manifest on Third street and among the dealers who had assembled at the Stock Exchange, the suspicions were put into shape of ominous questions. Reading opened at 23, but under the influence of rumors it declined slowly. A little before one o'clock a rumor came that the coal company had "gone to protest" and the shares at once tumbled to 18, and in less than an hour were offered freely at 17½. The excitement continued to increase and embraced the whole street. All kinds of rumors were in circulation but out of the chaos of uncertainty it was learned that the dishonored paper consisted of checks drawn upon a city bank which were returned unpaid. Soon after the announcement was made semi-officially that the company had suspended payment, and the downward tendency of the stock continued, though strong efforts to effect a revival were made with occasionally temporary success, until at the close the quotations were 15½.

The excitement on the street at the close was transferred to the offices of the company where interested parties repaired to consult with Mr. Gowen. Everything within was quiet and subdued, but anxious faces indicated that the constraint was forced, while the earnestness and energy manifested by those who passed in and out of the president's private room showed that great work was in progress there.

The announcement subsequently that the Reading railroad company had also suspended payment scarcely made a perceptible increase in the excitement for it was anticipated on all sides as an inevitable consequence of the coal company's misfortune. A meeting of the managers of company was subsequently held at the office of the company for the purpose of consultation as to the future proceedings.

A director who preferred that his name should not be given, said to-night that the whole trouble grew out of the floating indebtedness; that obligations came in too fast to be met. This debt is between five and six millions. It was seven millions and a half, but recently a large sum was wiped out. The interest on the debenture bonds is about coming due. The company had an extension of five years on these bonds—besides these the interest on the consolidation bonds ($23,000,000) was to be met on June 1st, and measures were being taken to provide therefor.

PHILADELPHIA, May 24.—The "street" was still agitated throughout the day and Reading shares reached a lower price than had been previously touched. The first sale reported was a block of 200 shares at 10½, when a tumble followed to 9¾. Thence it ran down to 9¼, where it remained. The news from Pittsburg of the appointment by Judge M'Kennan of Franklin B. Gowen, Edwin M. Lewis and A. Caldwell as recievers on the petition of Moses Taylor, of New York, would probably have had a strengthening influence but for the apprehensions that the suit of the New Jersey Central on proceeding of attachment would be followed by other similar suits and thus multiply the difficulties of the corporation. However, it is expected to-morrow will present a better feeling. It is believed that no further failures will follow, the brokers who succumbed having been weak and unimportant, and the relations between the railroad and coal and mining company with the Reading iron company having been so close that the failure of that establishment was fully expected. There was a general decline of stocks in sympathy with the Reading, and a stagnant market was the result throughout.

CURTIN FOR CONGRESS.

(From the Centre Democrat.)

The Democrats of Centre county have an imperative duty to perform. From the expressions of opinion that come to us we hazard nothing in saying they will meet every requirement that the situation demands of them. Two years ago, under the stress of a pressing party emergency, Andrew G. Curtin was made the Democratic candidate for Congress in the twentieth district much against his will. In the long campaign of 1878 he was used in the State canvass to the neglect of his own district and from certain well understood causes, to which it is now unnecessary to refer, the result was a disappointment to the Democracy of the district. That Gov. Curtin received an honest majority of the legal votes polled at that election there can be no doubt in mind of any unprejudiced man, but another was returned to occupy his place in Congress. After a prolonged and expensive contest to secure his rights, an adverse result through party defection in Congress has again overtaken him. Throughout he has been a deeply wronged man, and it now remains for the party in Centre county to right the grievous injustice he has suffered as far as it may be in their power to do so.

We sincerely believe we only reecho the sentiments of nine-tenths of the Democrats of Centre county in asserting that Gov. Curtin should again recieve the Democratic nomination for Congress in this district. From every district in the county we have the amplest assurances of a firm determination to stand by him. It may be proper to remark that we do not know what Gov. Curtin's intention in the matter may be. We are not speaking for him, or with his knowledge. We have no reason to believe that Gov. Curtin desires a renomination for Congress this fall. We do believe, however, that justice demands that the man who has been made the victim of hate and malice should have the opportunity of silencing his traducers by a direct appeal to the people for that complete vindication, which will surely come with the ides of November should he once more be our standard bearer. All Governor Curtin asked at the hands of Congress was that his claim should be remanded back to the people for adjudication. This was refused him, and it now remains for the Democracy of this county to do their share in securing for him that right which was wrongly denied him by the lower branch of Congress.

Extensive Business Improvement on Market and Filbert Streets by Strawbridge & Clothier.—Messrs. Strawbridge & Clothier, the wholesale and retail dry goods merchants at the northwest corner of Eighth and Market streets, have under way an extensive improvement that will add considerably to their already large and growing business and provide unusual facilities for customers. They have taken the handsome three-story brick store, No. 8 North Eighth street, which, in a short time, will be added to the rear of their already spacious structure, now about one hundred feet square, and give, in addition to three entrances on Market street, three also on Eighth street. The addition is to be raised to the same height four stories, as the original building, and fitted up in a style to correspond. But the most noteworthy improvement is that which is taking place in the rear of their store The row of eleven three-story brick dwellings on Filbert avenue, running south from Filbert street, above Eighth, approach to which was formerly had from the two latter streets, is being demolished to give way to an extension of Strawbridge & Clothier's store back to Filbert street. This extension will be of brick, two stories high, except at the Filbert street front, where it will be four stories, and be 24 feet wide by 205 feet in length, or counting the full sweep of storeroom on the west side, from Market to Filbert streets, 305 feet. The front of the new building is to be attractive in appearance, and will form an additional entrance for customers, and it is also designed to place handsome French plate show windows decked with as much care as those on the front and sides. The basement, running the whole length, and joining that on Market street, is designed for the reception of goods, which will be conveyed thereto from Filbert street by means of a shute, and thence to the steam elevator, from which they can be unloaded at whatever floor desired and be transferred to the several salesrooms. All goods are to be received from Filbert street and shipped from Market street. The extension will be thoroughly ventilated and lighted, ample provision being made in these respects by large skylights in the roof, the light falling through open galleries directly upon the counters on the first floor. The heating arrangements are to be separate from those in the main building, it being designed to place in the extension under the Filbert street pavement two large and substantial steam boilers for that purpose. The internal arrangements of the building, which, will be finished in handsome style, with counters and shelves of hard wood, polished, and ornamental gas fixtures, are designed to be complete and in every respect correspond with each other.

The first floor, all the way through, will be devoted to the extensive silk and dress goods business of the firm and kindred departments, thus relieving those branches of the overcrowding to which they have been formerly subjected, owing to the constantly increasing inadequacy of accommodations in the main building. The suite of rooms occupied by the bookkeepers, cashiers and clerks, including the private offices of the members of the firm, will be removed to more eligible quarters in other parts of the building, though at present their location has not been definitely decided. The second floor of the enlargement will be the suit and fitting rooms, &c., which will be bright and cheery from the quantity of light shed therein, the open spaces a regular intervals, surrounded by substantial railings, presenting a fine view of the busy scenes beneath. The third floor (on the Filbert street front) is to have transferred to it the making-up and fitting departments from the third and fourth floors of the Market street building, and also the mall order department, which will give additional space and facilities in the main building for the storage and sale of goods.

Extensive alterations in the main building are also to be made, by which the present well-lighted rooms will be still better lighted by improved appliances, which will introduce a pure northern light to every portion of the building.

The improvements now making by Messrs. Strawbridge & Clothier include the incorporation of twelve distinct buildings, and involve an expenditure of about $100,000. They are the third made since the firm started business in their present location, in 1868, the two former alterations including seven stores on Market and Eighth streets. The last enlargement which was made two years since and gave them their present handsome quarters, five floors and a basement, 100 feet on Market street, was believed at that time to be ample for many years to come, but the imperative demands of constantly increasing business have necessitated another enlargement much sooner than more sanguine men than they could have anticipated. In their present establishment about 400 men and women are employed, and all conveniences for their comfort, apparently, as well as for the convenience of customers, are provided. Balderston & Hutton are the architects and contractors for the erection of the new building and alterations to the main structure. They have a large force of workmen now engaged in demolishing the old houses, and the work on the extension will be pushed forward vigorously, to be completed and the entire building ready for occupancy by the first of September.

TERRORS OF BURNING OIL.

GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION OF THE SCENES IN THE BRADFORD REGION.

The forest fires have swept over an area of country about thirty miles in length, and of an average width of three miles, in the Bradford oil region, and destructive flames are still raging in various places. Not a day has passed since May 6 that the loss of oil "rigs," engine houses, pumping machinery, and tanks has not been reported. Since that date Rew City, Rixford, Oil Centre, Otter City, Morrisburg, and Middaugh ville, important petroleum centres, have been entirely destroyed, leaving 1,500 persons homeless, consuming 300,000 barrels of oil, 700 oil "rigs," with their engines, boilers, and expensive machinery, and thousands of acres of valuable timber. The heaviest fires were May 6, 8, and 11, but others have been breaking out daily in all directions.

No one not acquainted with the character of an oil district such as Bradford region can have any idea of what an oil fire is. The wells are all flowing ones, and are constantly pouring forth streames of the most inflammable material. Net works of pipe-lines conduct the oil in all directions through the field. The ground, the buildings, the trees, fences, and all the surroundings are literally saturated with crude petroleum. The puddles in the roads are but depths of oil. The region is made up of deep ravines or gulleys, and the wells cover the sides of steep and lofty hills as well as every available rod in the valleys. Rapid streams course the valleys and tumble down the mountain sides. The oil towns are compact collections of frame buildings, constructed without any regard to the contiguity of the wells. Derricks rise from the very door-yards, on the streets, and tower above the buildings on every side. In the midst of this inflammable mass of oil wells, surroundings saturated with oil and tinderbox buildings, railroads with locomotives scattering showers of sparks every hour of the day penetrate all parts of the region. Natural gas is conducted from wells to the towns, is used in all the houses for light and fuel, and at the oil wells as fuel, and from pipes set at intervals in the ground emits pillars of flame twenty feet and more in height. Nitro-glycerine factories are erected at convenient points in the region, and this destructive agent is daily transported on wagons through the oil districts for use in newly-drilled wells for starting the oil. Tanks, holding from 1,000 to 25,000 barrels of petroleum each, abound in every district. The premature explosion of a nitro-glycerine torpedo, the alighting of a spark from a locomotive, or imprudent lighting of the natural gas in some one of the tinder-boxes called dwellings, is sufficient to turn the whole country around into a sea of flame in an incredibly short time. A torpedo exploding near Rew City on May 6, and in a few hours ten miles of territory was swept by fire, more than 300 oil wells, 100,000 barrels of oil, and the whole of Rew City being consumed. Two days later a woman was lighting the gas in her store at Rixford. The city was destroyed, with a large amount of wells, and 110,000 barrels of oil were consumed. Three days afterward a spark from a locomotive started a fire in Tram Hollow, Otter City, Merrisburg, Oil Centre, and Middaugh ville 200 oil wells, and 80,000 barrels of oil were consumed.

The rapid streams in the Bradford oil-fields are fatal conductors of burning oil. The vast tanks are many of them close to streams. When a tank catches fire, the oil in it burns for a long time before any disastrous consequences ensue. The tanks are made of iron, and are so strongly constructed that they withstand the intense heat of thousands of barrels of oil burning within them for hours. Finally the iron glares with a white heat, the heavy top falls in, and the liquid fire boils over and seeks its level, no matter what stands in its way. Finally the great iron bands about the tank separate with a crash, and then the tank is twisted apart, and the entire contents rush on their work of destruction. Dams are thrown up and trenches dug in the probable course of burning oil from an exploding tank, in hope of holding it in check. Often thousands of dollars' worth of property are saved by this means. Stopped by the dams, the flowing oil becomes a lake of fire, the flames leaping hundreds of feet into the air, while the oil seethes and boils, and throws off dense clouds of smoke as thick and black as tar. When a creek lies in the way of a stream of this blazing oil escaping from a tank, the danger is increased, for it pours in upon the surface of the water, carying destruction to places far from the scene of the original conflagration.

During the Rew City fire, a tank was burning fiercely near the railroad, throwing up a mass of smoke and flame 100 feet high. The wind was blowing stiffly being characterized by sudden, strong gusts and whirlwinds. One of these latter caught the fire at the tank, separated flame and smoke in a body from it, and carried the great cloud of fire upwards into the air for 200 feet, and then it was caught by a current that hurried it westward for three-quarters of a mile. In its flight it descended rapidly towards the earth, firing six oil derricks, a house belonging to a man named Conners, a barn, a 1,000-barrel tank of oil, and, alighting in the woods, started a terrible conflagration in a district that was considered removed from all danger. The flying fire leaped over a space of half a mile without communicating flames to anything in that area, confining its work of destruction to the last quarter of a mile of its flight.

A WOMAN DELIBERATELY SHOOTS ANOTHER.

CINCINNATI, May 20.—A cold blooded murder took place this morning near the village of California, six miles up the river from Cincinnati. Mrs. Slinger, a widow, about thirty years of age, went to cut grass along the roadside, near the residence of Mrs. Bateman, also a widow. Mrs. Bateman ordered Mrs. Slinger to leave. It appears she refused, where upon Mrs. Bateman went back to her house, got a double barreled shotgun, and deliberately fired the contents into the face and breast of Mrs. Slinger. She then coolly went back to her house. The murder was witnessed by two men in a field near by, and Mrs. Bateman was arrested. Intense excitement was aroused, and the women of the neighborhood made threats of lynching the murderer.

ALIVE AFTER BURIAL.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., May 6, 1880.—The following extraordinary story is published here from Franklinton, over the signature of Mr. J. W. Weaver of that town. He says Mrs. Martha Smith, of Chatham, reports a remarkable case of suspended animation, burial and resurrection in the person of a married lady in that county, who possessed a gold watch and finger rings which she often expressed a desire to have buried with her whenever she should die. Finally she was taken ill and her life seemed to gradually ebb away until her attending physician pronounced it extinct. At her burial her previously expressed desire was complied with, and the second night after the interment a white man and a negro went to the grave and exhumed her for the purpose of obtaining the buried jewelry. As they took the lid off the coffin and the negro began pulling off a ring from her finger she raised up. At this both men took fright and ran away. Finally the negro went back and she asked him what he wanted. He told her he wanted her rings and the white man her watch. She requested to see the white man, whom the other soon found and brought to her. She requested him to go home with her. He did so, and when she reached the door she knocked. Her husband opened the door, but fainted when he saw her, thinking it was his dead wife's ghost. Mrs. Smith says the lady is now living and bids fair to attain a good old age, and that she visits and is visited by her frequently.

POISONING HIS WIFE FOR INSURANCE MONEY.

KOKOMO, Ind., May 18.—Garrett Gordon, of this county, has been arrested for poisoning his wife, who died last December, and upon whose life he had an insurance policy of $2,100. Arsenic was found in Mrs. Gordon's stomach.

A LOCAL paper says that Boston has a grocer so mean that he has been seen to catch flies and hold them up by their hind legs and look in the cracks of their feet to see if they have been stealing any of his sugar.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

OFFER TO CONSUMERS.

A STOCK OF DRY GOODS

PURCHASED BY DIRECT REPRESENTATION IN

All The Best Markets of the World

Which they offer in such assortment and at such moderate prices that every buyer cannot but be largely benefitted by an examination of the stock.

SILK DEPARTMENT.
In this Department we show fifty qualities
Black Silks,
From 75 cents upwards.
Colored Silks,
From 65 cents upwards.
Black and Colored Satins,
In immense assortment.
Fancy Pekins, Broderie, Faconne, Damas, etc.,
In colors to combine with the Dress Goods.
In Summer Silks,
We have.
Raye.....At 50 cents.
Jaspre.....At 65 cents.
Jaspre.....At 75 cents.
Jaspre Quadrille.....At 90 cents.
In Fancy Silks,
We have an almost endless variety.

BLACK GOODS.
A wonderful stock of
French Black Cashmeres,
In every grade and width, from 40 cents to $2.00 per yard.
In Silk Warp Henrietta Cloths,
We show an immense collection, identically the same prices as last year.
A magnificent assortment of
Grenadines,
Hernanies,
And
Lace Buntings,
In Black and Colors.

HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR.
Our stock of
Thin and Medium Weight Underwear,
Is simply magnificent, and at least unexcelled in the United States.
All Sizes Men's Gauze Shirts,
At 25 cents.
Fine Gauze Shirts,
At 31 cents.
Very Fine Gauze Shirts,
At 50 cents.
All the best grades of Cartwright & Warners'
Underwear.
Very Good Pepperell Jean Drawers,
At 50 cents.
Boys' Gossamer Shirts,
At 25 cents.
Boys' Gossamer Shirts,
At 22 cents.
Boys' Gauze Shirts,
At 25 cents.

IN SUMMER HOSIERY.
Our stock has been lately supplemented by fresh arrivals of choice novelties from abroad.
Ladies' Pin Stripped Hose,
At 50 cents.
Ladies' Fine Black Hose,
At 50 cents.
The Same with Silk Clocks,
At 65 cents.
Black and White Striped Hose,
At 50 cents,
Ladies' Extra Wide Fine Balbriggan Hose,
At 50 cents.

Ladies' Solid Color Hose,
At 50 cents.
In
Men's Hosiery
and
Children's Hosiery.
We have every grade and price.

SUMMER GARMENTS.
For
Ladies, Misses and Children.
The Suit Department has become famous during the past two seasons for its array of these goods,
The Latest Novelties.
In
Silk Suits,
Cashmere Suits,
Momie Cloth Suits,
Flaunel Suits,
De Bege Suits,
and Suits of other Materials.

Summer Wraps
For
Ladies, Misses and Children.
We offer unrivalled inducements in
Mantles,
Capes,
Fichus,
Coats,
Jackets,
Our Tourist Jacket, at $5.50.
is admitted to be the bargain of the season.

SUMMER SHAWLS.
We call especial attention to our stock of
Shetland Shawls.
We open the season with
400 Dozens
In All Colors,
with Plain, Fancy and Ball fringe and without fringe
The prices range from
65 cents to $7.
Shetland
Chenille Shawls,
very stylish and in extra sizes.
Berlin
Square Cashmere Shawls,
In Plain, Plaid and Fancy Checks.
Prices:
$2,00 $2,50, $2,65, $3,25, $4,25.
French
Cashmere Shawls
from
$5 up to $10.
French
Black Thibet Shawls,
in an extensive assortment that must be seen to be appreciated.
Single Paisly Shawls,
open and filled centres, from
$6 to $35.
French India Shawls
from
$14 to $60.

It is impossible to obtain a fair idea of the size and importance of our stock without a personal examination, and every lady visiting the city should not fail to serve her own interest by a call at our house. Our

MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT

will enable her afterwards to obtain her supplies regularly from us, as large numbers of our customers the country over are now doing.

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STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER.
EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of P. D. Neff, late of Centre Hall, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said decedent are requested to make immediate payment, and persons having claims against the estate will present them authenticated for settlement.
SARAH C. NEFF,
FLORA O. NEFF,
Admrs.
29ap 6t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Polly Hettinger, late of Gregg twp., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said decedent are requested to make immediate payment, and persons having claims against the estate will present them authenticated for settlement.
DANIEL BARTGES,
Adm'r.
22ap 6t

City
BOOT & SHOE
STORE,
Opposite the Brockerhoff House.

One Price Store!

ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

The Cheapest Shoe Store in the county.

Call and examine our goods whether you buy or not.

The finest French Calf Boots and Gaiters made to order in the Conrad House Building.

$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 TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 26 jun y

GET GOOD BREAD,
By calling at the new and extensive bakery establishment of
JOSEPH CEDARS,
who has removed to A. Kauth's old stand on Bishop street where he furnishes every day
Fresh Bread,
Cakes of all kinds,
Pies, etc., etc.,
Candies,
Spices,
Nuts,
Fruits.
Anything and everything belonging to the business. Having had years of experience in the business, he flatters himself that he can guarantee satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.
30 aug tf JOSEPH CEDARS.

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

This remarkable medicine will cure Spavins, Splint, Curb, Callous, &c., of any enlargement, and will remove the bunch without blistering or causing a sore. No remedy ever discovered equals it for certainty of action in stopping the lameness and removing the bunch. Price $1.00. Send for illustrated circular giving positive proof, and your nearest agent's address. **Kendall's Spavin Cure is sold by Druggists,** or sent by Dr. B. J. Kendall & Co., Enosburg Falls, Vermont.
For sale by J. D. Murray

C. T. ALEXANDER. C. M. BOWER
ALEXANDER & BOWER, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte. Special attention given to Collections, and Orphans' Court practice. May be consulted in German and English. Office in Garman's building. my28 '74 tf.

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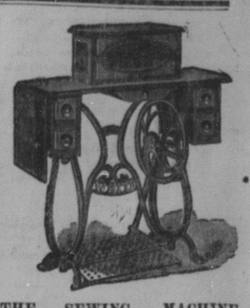

THE SEWING MACHINE WORLD REVOLUTIONIZED.
An entire new set of attachments free with each
WHITE SEWING MACHINE
Sold, consisting of Scollop, Binder, Welt-corder, Foldmaker, Dress-trimmer. Holder, two extra presser Feet Nothing like it has ever been seen—can not be used on any other machine.
The patents on the above named attachments are controlled by this company, and are made under their supervision, in their shops at Cleveland, Ohio.
In connection with the above *Free* with each WHITE Sewing Machine, twelve other attachments and of the best in the market. The WHITE is always sold at a living profit.
H. J. BOYER, Ag't,
15ap3m Aaronsburg, Pa.

CENTRE CO. FARMERS' HOME.—THE
BUSH HOUSE.
PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
Improved Stabling and Careful Hostlers. Low Special Rates for Jurymen and Witnesses. Cleanliness, Comfort and Table unexcelled.
NO DISCRIMINATION
against the Producers of our food, than whom none are more worthy, or more entitled to attention. The Bush House having over three times the capacity of other hotels, there is no occasion or disposition to place the guests in attic rooms. This accounts for its growing Local Trade. We do not trust your horses to the care and profit of parties disconnected with the hotel. J. H. MYERS, Proprietor.
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