THE CENTRE REPORTER.

Centre Hall, Pa, Th'rs. Sept 16, '80.

TERMS.—*$2 per year, when paid in advance; $2.50 when not paid in advance. Advertisements 20cts per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for every subsequent insertion. Advertisements by the year at a liberal discount.*

Subscribers outside the county should remit us 10 cts, amount of one year's postage, instead of 20cts as formerly when paid by themselves.

Subscribers can always tell how their accounts stand at the Reporter office by consulting the tables on their papers. If the table reads "John Roe 1 jan '75" it means that John is indebted for subscription from the 1st of January, 1875, and that it is time he was paying the printer

LODGE MEETINGS.

CENTRE HALL LODGE, No. 895, I. O. of O. F., meets every Saturday evening in the Odd Fellows Hall.
G. L. GOODHART, Sec'y. W. R. FRON, N. G.

OLD FORT LODGE, No. 537, F. A. M., meets on Monday evening on or before each full moon in the Masonic Hall.
C. T. HERLACHER, Sect. J. A. KELLER, W. M.

PIONEER GRANGE, No. 86, P. of H., meets at their Hall, Centre Hall on the Saturday on or before full moon at 2 P. M. and every two weeks after. Jas. A. Keller Master. WM A. HOAL Sect.

LOCAL ITEMS.

—The REPORTER during the campaign 25 cents. Send on the names.

—The potato crop in this county will not be an over-abundant one.

—Beats all, the splendid stock of dress goods at the Beehive, latest styles just purchased in New York.

—The Lutheran Synod of Central Penna. will convene at Milroy on the evening of Tuesday, 20th inst.

—Wednesday, Sept. 22, the valuable real estate of Geo. Fowler, dec'd, will be offered at public sale. See adv. in another colum.

—Edward Perks, well known in this county, died suddenly at his home, in Philipsburg, on Monday, 6th.

—Mr. Geo. W. Hosterman, of Wolf's Store, and a graduate of a dental institute in Philadelphia, purposes making Centre Hall his home, and engage in the practice of dentistry.

—Hancock's inauguration suit will be ordered from the Philad. Branch. It will be shipped in a special car, with Lewins as conductor. Any body can get a fine suit at the Philad. Branch for very little money.

—Wm. Allison's fine private residence short distance this side Spring Mills is near completion.

—Nearly all the wedding suits in this county, are purchased of Lewins, because he keeps the best goods, best fits, and lowest prices.

—The recent warm rains and sunshine have had a great influence upon the grain fields sown shortly before.

—A suit of clothes made upon short notice, by the experienced Philad. tailor connected with the Beehive.

—Read the advertisement of S. & A. Loeb. This firm is one of the oldest and best established in the county. Every thing about Loeb's store is first class, and they deal fairly with all. Being an old and permanent business house they conduct their business with a view to attract and keep custom. Call and give them a trial.

—Wm. Emerick, of the east end of Nittany Valley, while removing straw from a threshing machine last Friday morning, had his left hand so badly mangled that amputation above the wrist was necessary.

—The rush of all who wish to be cheaply and decently clad, is to the famous Philad. Branch. Lewins has a mountain of new clothing on hand now.

—Lock Haven market: Butter, 22 to 25 cents; eggs, 14 cts; potatoes, 50 cts. per bushel; chickens, 40 cts. per pair; lard 9 cts a lb.; apple butter, 45 cts. per gal.; peaches $1 per bu.; huckleberries, 5 cts. per qt.; celery, 5c.g per stock; apples, 15 to 30cts. per bu.; sweet corn, 6cts. per doz.; cabbage, 3 to 8 cts. per head; tomatoes, 50cts. per bushel; grapes $1 per bu.; cider, $2.50 per bbl.

—If you wish a boot or shoe that will wear, that you can rely upon is as represented, and lower than others dare offer to sell then only call upon Powers & Son, who also keep the choicest and best selected assortment of good boots and shoes in this county. They ask it as a favor that you only call and see their stock. A special stock of boys boots, just the thing to suit and please the little fellows. Go and look at them. Bargains, always at Powers.

—The Doctors disagree as to the best methods and remedies, for the cure of constipation and disordered liver and kidneys. But those that have used Kidney-Wort, agree that it is by far the best medicine known. Its action is prompt, thorough and lasting. Don't take pills, and other mercurials that poison the system, but by using Kidney-Wort restore the natural action of all the organs.

—Bauland having returned from New York, you can look out for the most splendid lot of dress goods ever brought to Bellefonte, and the Beehive will hum with bargains which no other store can come near to.

—Women that have been pronounced incurable by the best physicians in the country, have been completely cured of female weakness by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Send to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western Avenue, Linn., Mass., for pamphlets. 9sept 2t.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE admits both sexes. Endowment half a million. Tuition free. Courses of study, Classical, Scientific, and Agricultural. A thorough Preparatory Department. Expenses $3 to $5 per week. For catalogue, address JOSEPH SHORTLIDGE, A. M., Pres. State College, Pa, 11aug 3t.

—A complete set of Appleton's New American Encyclopedia, good as new, 1873, 16 vol's, is offered for sale, at a greatly reduced price. It is a complete library in itself. Apply at REPORTER office. 1f.

—Grand fall stock of goods at Dinges next week.

—George Flory sent us a sample of Hancock peaches raised by him. Large and fine fellows like the hero of Gettysburg himself.

—Mr. C. Dinges, at present, in New York, authorizes us to state that he will open out next week a larger assortment of goods than Centre Hall has yet seen.

—Had a frost in some parts of the valley, last Saturday morning, but no harm done.

—Families that did not can or dry any fruit this summer, need not fret, because they can get it already canned or dried, and better and cheaper, at Sechler's grocery then if done by themselves. This is a fact that all housekeepers should bear in mind, as all the labor of canning or drying is thus saved, and the outlay at Sechlers is about what the article would cost in its natural state. Sechlers keep the best canned and dried goods in the United States.

—The Red mill property is advertised at public sale in this issue of the REPORTER. This is among the best mill properties in this section, and offers a capital opportunity for an investment.

—A large stock of ready made clothing will be opened at Dinges' Store next week; also a full line of dry goods, notion, glass, queens and willow-ware, boots, shoes, &c.

—The new Reformed church at Madisonburg, is a handsome building, built of brick, with a cross section in the rear for sabbath school and lectures; the windows have stained glass.

—Our enterprizing young friend, C. Dinges is at present in New York and Philadelphia laying in a stock of new goods.

The steamer Nevada took out 347 Mormon recruits, they were mostly English, Scotch and Welsh. Another company of Mormons leave N. Y. next month.

200 MEN WANTED.

200 men wanted, by the Edgar Thomson Steel Co., Limited, at Pennsylvania Furnace, Centre Co, Steady work and cash payments every month.
JAS. PIERPOINT, Supt.
Graysville, Huntingdon Co., Pa.
19sept 4t.

—The work on the western end of our railroad is rapidly going forward, and the cars are now running to Penn'a Furnace, 16 miles this side of Tyrone. The engineers are now locating the road from the Furnace to the River Hill ore bank, which is about 4 miles back of State College and 9 miles from the Furnace. About 3 miles east of the Furnace, there will be a branch from the main route to said ore bank, a distance of 6 miles. The main branch, we understand will go on to the College and through to Spring Mills, ultimately. There is great activity all along the line of the western end, and many hands in employ upon the ore banks and furnace.

—Look out for new goods next week at C. Dinges' store. They will be sold cheaper than any where else in the county.

—We are indebted to Mr. D. F. Luse for samples of superb peaches—that is, Hancock peaches—from a tree in his lot. One of them measures 9½ inches around, and he had a tree-full like unto it. These are the largest peaches we have seen for a long time, and like Hancock, go ahead of any thing this year.

—Any one wishing to purchase goods at Dinges' can get at almost cost; must sell to make room for a new stock

—A full turn out of the members of the Hancock club of Centre Hall, is requested on next Saturday evening, for the purpose of making arrangements for a Mass meeting at this place.

—New goods at Dinges' store next week. Cheaper than ever.

—A very distressing accident happened at Allison's woollen mills, at Potters Bank, on Monday, by which a son of James F. Palmer lost his right arm. The lad stood in front of one of the pickers, which revolves many hundred times per minute and swung his arms to arrest the current caused by the movement of the picker, when his right arm was suddenly caught, and taken off above the elbow, the flesh from the hand upwards being torn to shreds by the teeth of the picker, all in a second's time. The wound was dressed by Dr. Weaver, and the lad is doing as well as can be expected.

—Sunday night and Monday forenoon rain and cool air.

SPRING MILLS ITEMS.

Hancock club meets at Penn Hall Thursday Sept. 16. Ex. Gov. A. G. Curtin will address the club. The mountain Sunday school will have a pic-nic on the 25th inst; Georges Valley, Synagogue and Paradise schools will join, and a brass band will be in attendance. A good time is expected. Gregg Twp. is divided into two election precincts. Brushvalley as the northern precinct holding election at Murry school house, and southern precinct at Penn Hall This precinct will vote at its regular election place for the future in Feb.
GREGG.

From another correspondent: J. C. Miller, of your town and Mr. Wilson ship about 5 car loads of lumber per day. J. D. Long has already received his coal, ahead for winter trade. Mr. Bartholmew has erected a fine brick house near Grenoble's. Mr. T. B. Jamison had his foot crushed one day last week at Runk's mill, by a mill stone which was being put in place, causing him much pain. R. H. Duncan talks of putting up a store house this fall yet. C. F.

—Just wait till Dinges returns from the city with his large stock of ready made clothing, if you want to be surprised. Will be sold so cheap as to make you open your eyes.

It is believed by Englishmen that it is possible that American competition in meat will be as formidable as the competition in wheat. America already supplies 12½ per cent. of the meat used.

—Sechlers ahead always for pure and fresh groceries and at low prices.

A gentleman named Golsby, living in Jasper County, Ga., had been missing watermelons from his field for some time, and determining to put a stop to the proceedings procured a large quantity of arsenic and placed small parts of it undeneath the rinds of various watermelons scattered all over the batch. One morning, not long ago, Mr. Golsby was horrified, upon going out to his melon patch, at finding four negro men dead in the field and a sack of watermelons beside each one. They had partaken of the watermelons into which arsenic had been injected.

The army should have nothing to do with the selection or inauguration of Presidents. The people elect the President. The Congress declares in a joint session who he is! We of the army have only to obey his mandates, and are protected in so doing only so far as they may be lawful. Hancock to Sherman, December, 1876.

SPORTSMEN LOOK HERE!

Little Breech-loading Remington Sporting Rifles, Calibres, 22, 32, and 38, regular beauties, 17 to 21 dollars each.

Muzzle loading double shot guns, $6,50 to $20; great bargains, Winchester Rifles, Model 76, splendid arms. Call and be convinced. List price: Double breech-loading shot guns, real twist barrels, side snap action, *a good gun* $21.00, Calibre 12. Revolvers from $1,25 to $12,00; new Pennsylvania rifles $10,00; double muzzle loading Rifles, and Rifle and shot guns, *my own make* $25,00 (every one warranted and only a few on hand). Ammunition, and all goods in the line of Fire arms constantly on hand; breech-loading fire arms carefully repaired. Deschners, High St., Bellefonte, Pa. sept2 3t.

ASSEMBLY.

A correspondent desires us to mention the name of John Shannon, esq., of Centre Hall, as a candidate for Assembly subject to democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that Dr P. S. Fisher, of Zion, will be a candidate for Assembly subject to democratic usages

We are authorised to announce that J P. Gephart will be a candidate for Assembly subject to democratic usages.

We are authorised to announce that W. A. Murray will be a candidate for Assembly subject to democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that Chester Munson, of Philipsburg, will be a candidate for Assembly subject to democratic usages

We are authorized to announce that Benjamin F. Hunter, of Benner, will be a candidate for Assembly, subject to democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that D C. Wilt, of Millheim, will be a candidate for Assembly, subject to democratic usages.

NOTICE.

BY virtue and authority of the powers and duties in me vested by the 11th Section of Act of Assembly of 24th of May 1871, all fish baskets, eel wiers, kiddles, brush or fascine nets, or any other permanently set means of taking fish in the nature of a seine which are known to be wasteful and extravagant modes of fishing existing in any of the streams within Centre county, are hereby declared common nuisances and are ordered to be dismantled by their owners or managers, so as to render them no longer capable of taking or injuring fish of the streams of whatever kind; and if such fish baskets, eel wiers, where they now exist, are not destroyed or dismantled within ten days after the date of this notice, I shall proceed to remove and dismantle the same as directed by said 11th Section of Act of 24th May 1871. JOHN SPANGLER, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Bellefonte, Aug., 31, 1880
2sept 3t

CAUTION:—Notice is hereby given that I do hereby assign all my personal property on the premises occupied by me, to my son Alexander Zettle, as his property, until I redeem the same by paying the sum he demands for the money furnished to pay judgment and stop sale of same. JOHN ZETTLE,
9sept 3t. Potter Twp.

NOTICE.—All persons are hereby cautioned against trespassing or shooting squirrels in my timber lands. I have four lots lying north, and one south of the public road leading from Centre Hill to Boalsburg. Parties found trespassing will be prosecuted. JOHN REBER,
9sept 3t. Potter Twp.

THE LAW CONDEMNS HIM.

GARFIELD'S DESERTS ACCORDING TO THE STATUTE ON JOBBERY.

His Corrupt Connection With the De Golyer Pavement Contract Clearly Proved.

[From the New York Sun.]

Members of Congress and some high officials who shouted loudest for a vigorous prosecution of the civil war, were discovered to be tainted with jobbery and with the sale of offices before a year had elapsed after the firing on Fort Sumter. They illustrated literally Dr. Johnson's definition of patriotism. It became necessary to make this venality a penal offense, and Congress passed the following act on July 16, 1862, recited in the revised statutes:

"SECTION 1,781. Every member of Congress, or any officer or agent of the government who, directly or indirectly, takes, receives, or agrees to receive any money, property, or other valuable consideration whatever, from any person for procuring or aiding to procure any contract, office, or place from the government or any department thereof, or from any officer of the United States, for any person whatever, * * * * * * and every member of Congress who, directly or indirectly, takes, receives, or agrees to receive any money, property, or other valuable consideration whatever after his election as such member, for his attention to, service, action, vote or decision on any question, matter, cause, or proceeding which may then be pending, or by law or under the Constitution be brought before him in his official capacity, or in his place as such member of Congress, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not more than two years, and fined not more than ten thousand dollars."

Under this statute General Garfield was guilty of a misdemeanor, in "procuring or aiding to procure" the contract for the De Golyer pavement, for which he received a bribe of $5,000. Congress had created a territorial government for the District of Columbia, and the Board of Public Works, of which Boss Shepherd was Vice President and the master spirit, were public officers, appointed by the President.

Now, mark the connections and the dates and the facts of this foul transaction. George A. Chittenden was the agent of De Golyer & McClellan for procuring contracts to lay their wood pavement in the eastern cities. He was to receive one-third of the profits for his agency. He went to Washington, when the comprehensive plan of public plunder was devised by Boss Shepherd and his confederates. Henry D. Cook was then Governor of the District.

Chittenden soon found out that Richard C. Parsons, then Marshal of the Supreme Court, who had converted his office into a den of jobbery, was the next friend of Henry D. Cook, both being Ohio men. He also discovered that Parsons was intimately allied with Garfield, Chairman of the appropriations, whom, of all other men, he wanted to reach. Therefore he invited Parsons to Washington in April, 1872, and soon made a bargain with him for $5,000 cash down and $10,000 contingent upon securing a contract for 200,000 yards of wood pavementat $3.50 per yard, the full cost of which, laid down, was $1.40 per yard, as proven by the manager of De Golyer & McClellan's contracts.

After Chittenden entered upon this large business, he informed De Golyer & McClellan that he required a round hundred thousand dollars. When asked by McClellan what he wanted with this large sum he said "he wanted to pay his expenses and part of the National debt." The real object was to buy his way through and he succeeded.

On the 31st of May, 1872, Chittenden wrote to his principals as follows:

"The influence of General Garfield has been secured by yesterday's, last night's and to-day's labors, He carries the purse of the United States—the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations—and is the strongest man in Congress, and with our friends my demand is to-day not less than one hunbred thousand [yards] more—two hundred in all. Everything is in the best shape, the connections complete, and, I have reason to believe, satisfactory. * * I can hardly realize that we have General Garfield with us. It is rare and very gratifying. All the appropriations of the District come through him."

This letter was written with no expectation that it would ever come to light. It was the confidential report of a trusted agent, himself largely interested in the success of his employment. It bears the marks of truth, and of the fullest candor in every word.

On the 19th of September, 1874, when General Garfield was defending himself at Warren, Ohio, in answer to this charge of bribery, he made the subjoined averment:

"He (Parsons) proceeded with the case until the 8th of June (1872), when for the first time I heard anything about it. This was two days before the adjournment of Congress."

Thus, according to Garfield's story, he began what he calls his "laborious task," after the adjournment on the 10th of June He says: "I worked at it as faithfully as anything I ever worked at," and there were "forty patents" to examine, and two in the De Golyer case itself. This was hard work for a job that had already been determined." Now, the following notice was served by the Board of Public Works only eleven days after the adjournment of Congress:

"*Washington, June 21, 1672.—De Golyer and McClellan*—GENTLEMEN: The Board have this day awarded you a contract to lay 150,000 yards of wood pavement, of patent known as DeGelyer No. 2, to be treated as the Samuels process, on such streets as may be designated, the whole to be completed within five months from date.

"An additional amount of 50,000 square yards will be awarded you as soon as the Board are reimbursed by the general Government on account of expenditures about public buildings and grounds, or you will be allowed to lay it this season if you will wait until an appropriation is made for this purpose, at $3.50 per yard."

It is thus seen that 50.000 yards of this contract was made dependent upon money to be obtained from Congress "on account of expenditures about public buildings and grounds." There is where Garfield came in, and Chittenden knew what he was about, and so did Boss Shepherd when he said, "Garfield carries the purse of the United States—the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriation."

The contract was awarded to De Golyer on the 21st of June, and Garfield got his check for $5,000 on the 21st of July, 1872, about three weeks after. When considered in the light of Chittenden's letter of the 31st of May, this coincidence is remarkable, and it is made more so by subsequent events.

On the 16th of December following, soon after Congress met, General Garfield reported the Deficiency bill, with this clause:

"To enable the Secretary of the Interior [Delano, a ring man,] to pay the expenditures made by the Board of Public Works of the District of Columbia for paving roadway and curbing and paving sidewalks, grading, sewerage and other improvements upon and adjoinitg the property of the United States in the District of Columbia, $1,241,920.92"

Here is the direct proof that the conditional part of the contract for 50,000 yards, dependant what Boss Shepherd called "reimbursement on account of expenditures about public buildings and grounds," was carried out by Garfield. He reported this million and a quarter without warrant of law or pretence of authority of any kind. And in addition to that he made Babcock's certificate of fraudulent measurements the "only voucher" on which the money could be drawn.

In a few weeks after this appropriation was driven through with the party lash, he added $2,199 523 more to the ring plunder right in the teeth of a proviso to the Deficiency bill, "prohibiting the Board of Public Works from contracting or incurring further liabilities on behalf of the United States, beyound the amount of appropriations previously made by Congress."

Who will say that Garfield did not earn the five thousand dollar bribe? Who will charge him with being unfaithful to his ring employers? And who will deny that he is amenable to the penalties of imprisonment and fine, under the act of July 16, 1862?

HENDRICKS WADES IN.

A SPEECH WHICH WILL CREATE A PROFOUND SENSATION.

SCATHING ARRAIGNMENT OF THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE.

"I Would Not Do What Garfield Did for a Thousand Years of the Presidency!"

Indianapolis, Ind., September 7.—To-Day's *Journal* editorially reviewed Mr Hendricks' speech at Marion, particularly that part arraigning General Garfield for his connection with the Louisiana settlement of the electoral question, regarding which the *Journal* said that if Mr. Hendricks' charges were true Mr. Garfield was a disgraced man, but if not, Mr. Hendricks stood in that light It added that Mr. Hendricks had offered no proof, and his charge is not supported by any evidence worthy of belief. This direct slur stirred Mr. Hendricks profoundly, and his indignation took the earliest time for expression.

Under previous arrangements John W. A. Shaw, colored, and editor of the *Suffragist*, of New York city, had consented to address the Democracy to-night at the Wigwam, but he freely waived precedence and to Mr. Hendricks was awarded the opening. His intention to reply to this unwarrantable attack having become known, he found a large audience eagerly awaiting him. They reasonably expected a noteworthy effort, and in every respect it met their desire. Mr. Hendricks spoke with unusual warmth, and his points fell with telling effect.

Governor Hendricks said he had no intention of addressing his fellow-Democrats to-night until he read in the Indianapolis *Journal* of to-day a reflection upon his veracity in connection with a speech made by him at Marion about a month ago, in the course of which he spoke of the very questionable connection that General Garfield had with the great Presidential fraud of 1876 "I spoke of his connection as one double in its character, and worse than that of any other man now living. I spoke of him in connection with the preparation of the case at New Orleans for his party, and the fraudulent examination of it at Washington City, and in that double respect I considered him more responsible for that great outrage upon the American ballot than any other living man. The *Journal* said: "If this (referring to my charge against Garfield) could be substantiated Garfield would be disgraced. Unless Mr. Hendricks can prove this charge, he is disgraced." If I don't substantiate every material charge I shall ask no man to vote against General Garfield; and if I do, then the *Journal* has said in advance that Garfield is disgraced. I said that Garfield went to New Orleans immediately after the election four years ago; that he participated in the manipulating of the evidence and in preparing the case for the Returning Board; and that, upon the evidence which he and others prepared, the Returning Board made returns against the men that were elected, and for the men that were not elected.

Referring to the letter of one Jewett, published in to-day's *Journal*, denying the charge made against General Garfield in connection with the Louisiana Returning Board, the Governor read from the sworn testimony of Jewett, showing conclusively that his relations with Garfield were such as to entirely destroy the force of his statement. The Governor, by Garfield's own evidence, then verified his assertion that, in one of the inner rooms of Packard's Custom House, he did his work of examining affidavits and when they were not sufficiently full, he prepared additional interrogations to bring them within the rules adopted by the Returning Board The evidence of Emily Mitchell was also quoted in substantiation of the Governor's charge regarding the manner and privacy of Garfield's movements while at New Orleans. The testimony of Garfield before the Congressional Committee was freely quoted from, showing how he had doctored witnesses, enlarged their evidence, or taking from it as the necessities of the occasion required. Reference was then made to the testimony of Garfield, where he admitted that if every vote cast in Louisiana was a legal one, Tilden was ahead.

"This is the man, Republicans that you propose the American people shall place in the chair that Washington occupied. It will never be done. No man with a record like that ever did take that chair; and in the kind providence of an eternal God it will never occur. [Applause.] What do you think of a man who, as he comes to Washington to try a case on his return from New Orleans, is very anxious in his mind of the result until he reaches Ohio, and the dispatch comes: 'The work is done.' There are no anxieties from then on; the perjury and fraud is done. The people of the United States have been beaten in their might and majority and in their glorious sovereignty at the ballot box. The great people of the United States are beaten, and a part of that work was done in that dark, and from this time infamous, room of that Custom-house.

"To-morrow morning let him who wrote that article this morning get down upon his knees and pray God's pardon. 'If these charges are proved,' says the *Journal*, 'Garfield is disgraced.' How stands he now? How is it between you and him—between your intelligence and conscience and mine? Is he disgraced? [Cries of 'Yes! Yes!] 'Unless Hendricks can substantiate the charge; he is disgraced.' I have accepted the issue without a fear. As I stand here in the presence of my friends and neighbors [repeated cheers], I thank God and your intelligence that I am not disgraced. The *Journal* says that I have offered no proof worthy of belief. The evidence is Garfield himself. That is harder on Garfield than anything I ever said.

The consistency of Garfield in advocating one course as a lawyer, and then directly opposing it under party lash as a member of the Electoral Commission, was dwelt upon with telling effect. "*They say he is a preacher. I don't pretend to be anything but a wicket lawyer, but there is not wealth enough in all Indiana to get me, in my place in the House or Senate of the United States, to say that if you pass this law I shall say that it opens the door to investigation, and we can go down to New Orleans and ascertain how the vote was in fact cast; and then, if I got upon the Commission, to turn around and say that the Returning Board and its finding is conclusive upon us and we cannot investigate at all I wouldn't do it for a thousand years of the tenure of the great office he is a candidate for. He will never be elected President. He is a man of that kind who possesses the worst itch for the office.*"

I have appealed to no witness except Garfield himself, and by him is Garfield, this night disgraced. I appeal to fair-minded Republicans, to gentlemen that love their country better than they do the *Journal* or Garfield, or all the combinations of party possible, whether I have not sustained myself. I will furnish that paper with a short hand report of my speech, and if it does not appear in the morning then it is an admission, as if written in the brightest capitals, "We can not stand upon the issue we made yesterday morning." If they don't publish what I have said to-night, then you may know that Hendricks is not disgraced, but that Garfield is disgraced."

HOW HE EARNED THE FEE HE RECEIVED FROM MCCLELLAND.

He Declares that He Made an Argument Before the Board of Public Works.

From his Speech at Warren, Ohio, September 19, 1874.

Mr. Parsons came to me and said he had an important case; he had worked a good while on it, but was called away. He must leave. He did not want to lose his fee—was likely to lose it unless the work was completed. He asked me if I would argue the case for him; if I would examine into the merits of this pavement and make a statement of it before the board.

I made the argument.

From the Same Speech at Warren.

The question was, if the people want the pavement and are determined to have it, which pavement shall we give them, the best, or not the best? Now, I have before me here, *what I had when I made the argument*, certificates from Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco, and all the other cities where the pavement was laid, that it stood better than any wood pavement that had ever been laid.

From the Same Speech.

A committee of investigation went over the whole ground of this business in Washington. Mr. Parsons went before that committee and told them all he knew about this pavement; told them what he knew of its merits and told them he and I argued that case.

General Garfield Swears that He Argued the Case Before the Board.

From his Testimony before an Investigating Committee of Congress, in February 1, 1877

Mr. Nickerson—I understand you to say, Mr. Garfield, that you prepared a brief after Mr. Parsons went away, and that you filed it with the board of public works. Is their such a brief on file?

Mr. Garfield—My impression is that I filed it, though I am not certain. *I know that I stated to the board of public works the points of the case.*

The Chairman—You did make an argument?

Mr. Garfield—I made a careful study of the case, and I stated the points to the members of the board.

Mr. Nickerson—Did you ever meet the board called together as a board, and make any statement or argument on the subject?

Mr, Garfield—I don't know whether the members of the board were all there or not.

Mr. Nickerson—Did you at any time appear before the board and make any argument whatever?

General Garfield—I do not remember that I did; but I did speak to Governor Shepherd on the subject, giving my opinion in its favor.

The Truth About Garfield's "Argument."

From Alexander R. Shepherd's Testimony Before the Same Committee.

Question You say, speaking of the influence of Parsons: "That was followed by frequent pressure by Mr. Parsons, and General Garfield spoke to me about it once." Is that your best recollection now, that that was all that was done by Mr. Garfield?

Mr. Shepherd—*That was all that he ever did. He never spoke to me but once on the subject.*

Why Parsons was Employed to Employ Garfield.

From Benjamin R. Nickerson's Testimony before the Investigating Committee.

I was the owner of the ironizing process. I was to ironize the pavement and have a royalty. My interest in it was worth $60,000 or $70,000, at least, and Mr. Parsons was employed with the assurance to me by Chittenden that he was able to reach the man who could secure the contract.

And why Garfield was Employed.

From a letter to De Golyer and McClelland from their Agent George R Chittenden, May 30, 1872.

The influence of General Garfield has been secured by yesterday, last night and to day's labors. He holds the purse strings of the United States; is chairman of the committee on appropriations, and the strongest man in congress. I can hardly realize that we have General Garfield with us It is rare success and very gratifying. as all the appropriations of the District must come through him.

A Republican Opinion of the Transaction.

From the Independent, July 30, 1874

The testimony taken in the investigation of the District of Columbia frauds shows that Mr. Garfield received $5,000 for his aid in getting through a paving contract accepted by the District government. A Mr. Parsons, a notorious jobber, made an argument for the paving company, and then got Mr. Garfield to make a further argument and to use his personal influence in its favor. Of course Mr. Garfield's argument was successful. How could it be otherwise? He was chairman of the committee on appropriations. Every cent of money voted to the District had to come through him. Shepherd could not refuse anything he asked, and Mr. Garfield knew it when he asked and received for his services a fee which would have been grossly extravagant but for his official position.

General Garfield Denounced by His Constituents for Taking the De Golyer Bribe.

Resolution by the Republican Convention at Warren, Ohio, September 7, 1876.

We further arraign and charge him with corrupt bribery in selling his official influence as chairman of the committee on appropriations for $5,000 to the De Golyer paving ring to aid them in securing a contract from the board of public works of the District of Columbia; selling his influence to aid said ring in imposing upon the people of said district a pavement which is almost worthless, at a price three times its cost, as sworn to by one of the contractors; selling his influence to said ring in procuring a contract to procure which it corruptly paid $97,000 "for influence; selling his influence in a manner so palpable and clear as to be so found and declared by an important and competent court upon an issue solemnly tried.

The superior officers of the army are so regarded in such great crisses, and are held to such responsibility, especially those at or near the head of it, that it is necessary on such momentous occasions to dare to determine for themselves what is lawful and what is not lawful under our system.—Hancock to Sherman, December, 1876.

LATER PARTICULARS OF THE GREAT ENGLISH COLLIERY DISATSER.

London, September 9.—It is supposed that the explosion originated in the lower seams and that the gas was driven over the furnace.

The explorers for a time had to suspend the work of bringing up the survivors in consequence of the stables being on fire.

A woman dropped dead on hearing of the death of her brother in the pit.

Later.

London, September 9.—It now seems that the dead in the Seaham mine number between 160 and 140. There are some corpses in the lower seams, which are running wild upon shortest notice. Sept 9.

AN EXPLOSION IN AN ENGLISH COLLIERY.

London, Sept, 8.—12 m.—An explosion occured at the Seaham colliery, near Dunham. Both shafts of the mine are blocked, though they are half a mile apart. Between 250 and 300 men are in the pit. It is known that some are alive.

A Maryland farmer who had a plentiful crop of potato-bugs thinks he has discovered at last their "reason for being." Having collected about two gallons of the striped pests, he put them in a large wash-boiler to boil the life out of them. By accident a piece of old sheepskin leather used for lining shoes also went into the boiler. After the cooking had been going on for halfan hour, he was astonished to find that the leather had changed its color to the richest dark crimson. He inserted other materials, and ascertained another peculiarity of the liquid. The material placed in it changed first to a dark brown, then a greenish hue, then pure yellow, then light blue changing to a dark blue, then light red, terminating in brilliant scarlet, which was the permanent color. And he now proposes to form a company to make a dye from potato-bugs.

MARRIED.

On the 26th of Aug., 1880, at Centre Hall, by the Rev. S W. Roeder, Mr. Franklin J. Emerick to Miss Ella E. Zubler, both of Gregg township.

Spring Mills Market.

Wheat No 1, 95, No 2, 85, No 3, 60.
Rye, 60c.
Corn, ears, per bu. 40 c.
Corn old. 40c.
Oats, 30c.
Buckwheat, 50c.
Barley, 50c.
Cloverseed, $5.00 to
Plaster, ground per ton, $10.00
Flour, per bbl $6.00
Butter, 15c.
Tallow, 6c.
Lard, 6c.
Ham, 10c.
Shoulders, 7c.
Bacon or side, 7c.
Eggs per doz., 15c.
Corrected weekly by I. J. Grenoble.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of Mary Smith, late of Gregg twp., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them, duly authenticated by law for settlement.
DAVID D. SMITH,
Penn Hall, Pa.
12aug 6t Adm'r,

KIDNEY-WORT

The Only Remedy

THAT ACTS AT THE SAME TIME ON THE LIVER, THE BOWELS, and the KIDNEYS.

Its action gives it wonderful power to cure all diseases.

Are You Sick? These great organs become clogged or torpid, and poisonous matter is therefore forced into the blood that should be expelled naturally.

KIDNEY-WORT WILL CURE

BILIOUSNESS, PILES, CONSTIPATION, KIDNEY COMPLAINTS, URINARY DISEASES, FEMALE WEAKNESSES, AND NERVOUS DISORDERS,

by causing free action of these organs and restoring their power to throw off disease.

Why Suffer Billous pains and aches? Why tormented with Piles, Constipation? Why frightened over disordered Kidneys? Why endure nervous or sick headaches? Why have sleepless nights?

Use KIDNEY WORT and rejoice in health. It is a dry, vegetable compound and one package will make six qts of Medicine. Get it of your Druggist, he will order it for you. Price, $1.00.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors, (Will send post paid.) Burlington, Vt.

A NEW DEPARTURE!

BEST PLOW IN THE WORLD!

THE SYRACUSE CHILLED PLOW CO. of Syracuse, N. Y.

Are now putting on the market a Plow that is as much superior to any Plow heretofore made as the Plows of the past few years have been superior to those made half a century ago.

It combines all the excellencies of any Plow in use.

It obviates all the objections made to any other Plow.

In addition it embraces several new features of the greatest value, for which we have obtained exclusive Patents.

Its Beam, Castors, Jointer Standard and Wheel Standard will be STEEL, and its mold board will be a composition of Steel and Iron chilled under a process for which we have also obtained an exclusive Patent. It will be called

THE SYRACUSE CHILLED STEEL PLOW

Its weight will be eighteen pounds less than our present styles.

A first-class Steel Plow, made in the ordinary way, full rigged, retails for twenty-two dollars. Inferior Steel Plows retail from sixteen to nineteen dollars.

The price of our new Plow will be but Seventeen Dollars, and it will be the cheapest Agricultural Implement ever sold.

Its mold board will outwear three of the very best kinds of the ordinary steel mold boards.

It will scour in soils where all steel plows and all other plows have hitherto proved a failure.

With this Plow will be introduced a corrugated Plow Point and Jointer Point, on which we have also obtained a Patent, and which is also a great improvement, both as regards strength and wear.

The Jointer can be shifted so as to take more or less land, and also more or less pitch, and it can always be kept on a line with the Plow.

The wheel will run under the beam or on side of it as desired, and always kept in line.

The beam is adjustable for Spring or Fall Plowing, and also for two or three horses.

The handles can be adjusted to accommodate a man or boy, on the same Plow.

It is a perfect Plow.

Wooden beams are going out of use because they shrink, swell and warp, and never run two seasons alike.

Iron beams are too heavy.

Malleable beams become demoralized and bend, which is much worse than to break.

A Steel beam is the necessity of the day. It is three times as strong and very much lighter than any other style.

When we say a Mold board is chilled, the farmers know it is so.

We do not palm off on them a composition of various metals and call it chilled metal.

We want agents for this new Plow in every town in this State.

We can give but a very small discount to them, but we will pay the Railroad Freight.

We propose to place this Plow in the hands of Farmers as near the cost of manufacture as possible.

It will be the best Agricultural Implement ever sold.

It shall also be the cheapest.

Persons therefore who are not willing to act as agents on the principle that "a nimble sixpence is better than a slow shilling," need not apply for an agency.

No Plows on commission. All sales absolute.

☞ This is the only Steel Chilled Plow in the World.

Steel costs several times more than Iron.

But this Plow, full rigged, by giving small discounts, can be sold for Seventeen Dollars. Compare this price with that of any Iron Plow ever made.

It is cheaper than any other Plow now made would be at five dollars and a half.

Where there are no agents we will, on receipt of Seventeen Dollars, send a Plow to any Railroad station in the State and pay the freight. Address,

SYRACUSE CHILLED PLOW CO.
Or Syracuse, N. Y
ALEXANDER & CO., Pa Bellefonte.

RED MILL PROPERTY AT PUBLIC SALE.—Will be sold at Public Sale, in Potter twp., on

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 29th, 1880,

the valuable Grist Mill, known as the RED MILL, and a TRACT OF LAND containing 46 ACRES, bounded by Sinking Creek, by lands of Jacob Royer, Benjamin Bitner, John Hinebach, Daniel Fleisher, Joseph Shirk, dec'd, Jacob Treaster and John M'Coy, with all the water rights, liberties and privileges appurtenant thereto. Thereon erected a two-story log and frame DWELLING HOUSE, BARN, and all necessary outbuildings Also an excellent ORCHARD OF CHOICE FRUIT, and a well of never failing water. The mill is in excellent repair, having been recently refitted, and the land under high state of cultivation, and good fences.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of purchase money on confirmation of sale, one-third in one year and the balance in two years with interest from confirmation of sale, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises

CATHERINE ROYER.
JNO. B. ROYER,
sept 16. Administrators.

EXECUTORS SALE.—There will be exposed to Public Sale on the premises, two miles north of Spring Mill Station, on the Lewisburg and Tyrone RR, on

Friday, October 8th, 1880.

The following valuable Real Estate of Adam Fisher, dec'd, known as the Farmers Mills property, consisting of a MERCHANT AND CUSTOM FLOURING MILL, in complete running order with the capacity to 4 run of Burrs having Turbine Water Wheels located on Penn's Creek a never failing stream, also, thereon a GOOD SAW MILL on the same stream LARGE DWELLING House with a complete STORE ROOM. An excellent well near the house of never failing water, GOOD BANK BARN and other outbuildings. Also, about 40 acres of land part of which is well timbered with white pine, oak, and Hemlock, bounded by the lands of Jno. P. Rose' heirs Jno. Bartges' heirs, Robert J Smith,