The Centre Reporter.

FRED. KURTZ ..... EDITOR

:0:

CENTRE HALL, Pa., Nov. 25, 1880.

Garfield's majority over all in Connecticut is 1383, and that was obtained by bosses making their hands vote the marked, or bulldozing, republican ticket under threats of being discharged from work.

The death of Gov. Williams opens a new complication in the organization of the Indiana Legislature, which threatens to prevent the election of a United States Senator.

You can't deny it: That all the worst panics and most of them, came under republican rule. That the failures of business men under republican rule, were three times more numerous then under democraticrule. To radical rule the invention of tramps and homeless, houseless and workless men are solely to be ascribed.

The Presidential Electors chosen in the various States will meet at the State Capitals on the first Wednesday in December—the 1st—and cast their votes for President and Vice President. Congress will begin to count the votes on the second Wednesday of February.

The republicans have tried four weeks already to get the writer—or forger—of the Garfield-Chinese letter, and have not yet hit upon the fellow. Let them go to Mentor, Ohio, and spot a fellow whose initials are J. A. G., who is known to have done many other queer things before this.

The New York Times has closed its subscription for a pension fund for ex-President Grant. It didn't pan out well. The sum solicited was $250,000, and about $9,000 was secured. Republics are ungrateful, when they feel the gratitude dodge is rubbed in. The life Senatorships and President of the American and Mexican railway are in abeyance.

The strike at the Crescent steel works Pittsburg, is likely to lead to trouble, since it is the intention of the proprietors to employ new men.

What! strikes by workingmen, and Garfield elected? How about the promises of good times, made by rads to get votes for Garfield? Yea, even better wages were promised. Well, like always, the poor man has been duped and cheated by radical promises.

The U. S. Senator question is beginning to blossom now, both on standard and dwarf trees in the republican orchard.

Our first choice for U. S. S.: Gen. Jim A. Beaver, of the firm of Beaver & Gephart.

Our second choice for U. S. S.: Col. Dan. Hastings, of the firm of Bush, Hastings & Yocum.

Either of these poles should be long enough to knock off the persimmons from dwarf trees.

The Republican Committee is engaged in getting up Congressional contests, and already promises twenty or thirty. There will be a wholesale disfranchisement of Southern districts, and the probable appearance of a lot of "cheap darkeys" in the House to vote with the plunderers in all their schemes. The Republicans are bound to have a "solid South," if it takes another dose of reconstruction. Their majority, however, in the next House is a very uncertain quantity, and it will be in the power of the Democrats, whenever the occasion warrants it, to break a quorum, just as the Republicans did at the last session when legislation did not suit their views. They left the House without a quorum to defeat the bill putting a stop to the blackmailing of Federal officeholders, as well as other measures of importance and merit. Their precedents will come home to roost, says the Pittsburg *Post*.

Bob Ingersollism.

The other day in Chicago an organization of about sixty citizens met at the Grand Pacific Hotel to give body to some of Colonel "Bob" Ingersoll's conceptions. A series of resolutions were passed setting forth that Bible readings in public schools should be discontinued; that chaplains in prisons and legislative bodies should no longer be recognized; that no property should be exempt from taxation; that all laws forcing observance of one day above another upon religious grounds and all laws requiring judicial oaths shall be repealed. The meeting was informal, but it is understood that it will be called together again. Ingersoll was made Chairman of the Committee of Finance and President of the society. It is intended to make the organization national in character in the course of time.

Ingersoll is the great American infidel, and leading republican orator. He delights in blaspheming God and slandering the democratic party. As Garfield is a perjurer we suppose Ingersoll and the other infidels honored him all the more for it.

It is a significant fact that all the loud-mouthed infidels in the country are leading republicans too. And it is equally true that to the republican party belong all the recusant preachers, such as adulterer Beecher, Conkling and Mrs. Sprague, the adulterer Rev. Kelloch, licentious Rev. Theo. Tilton and others. It looks so queer to us that men who profess to be Christians keep such company.

SENATOR FOR LIFE.

And now it is proposed to make Gen. Grant a Senator for life.

Why?

Simply because the people will not have him for President again, and there is a feeling that something ought to be done for him.

We cannot see why people who feel that way should not do something, and be still about it.

Gov. Morgan might just quietly mail him a check for a thousand, and A. J. Dittenhoefer a check for a hundred. Why not do it without writing to the papers about it?

If Marshall Brown were alive he would send him a bull pup, and some one will undoubtedly forward a Maltese kitten.

As to putting Grant into the Senate, it would be of no use. He would not stay there. He would dislike it as much as a wild tiger would a cage.

No, no! Let him roam the world over, as he has been doing for four years past.

Or but Congress build him a private distillery.

The Senate is no place for him, and he is no man for the Senate.—*Sun.*

The Pennsylvania railroad company will immediately construct an immense reservoir in the "Kettle," two and one-half miles from Altoona, which will hold 20,000,000 gallons of water, and is expected to prove a safeguard against any inconvenience from a scarcity of the water supply in the future.

How They Make Votes in Ohio.

The republican machine in Ohio needs no improvement in the art of making votes. A correspondent of the *World* writes from Columbus, as follows:—The Columbus Buggy Company of this city is one of the largest in this country, and over 600 votes are employed by its managers. The large majority of them are Democrats. The company sells nearly all of its work in the South, and has built up an immense business, and its managers have made fortunes.

Before the late election they notified their employees that if Hancock was elected they would shut down their works, while if Garfield was elected they would not only be able to maintain present prices for labor, but increase them. Their lawyer further posted them how to manage the workmen and still evade the statutes. A census was taken of the voters, and printed lists, with name, age and residence, were placed at all the polling-places where any of them voted, and under the eye of the Republican ticket-holder and challenger. By this means not a single one of them could vote the Democratic ticket without being detected, and feeling that detection meant dismissal, nearly or quite 400 Democrats voted the Republican ticket, and Columbus, instead of giving a Democratic majority, gave a Republican majority, as many other Republican employers adopted similar methods.

Now the employees of the Buggy Company have been informed that they will get 20 per cent. of their wages in cash and the remainder in "store orders." The stores, of course, put up the prices on the workingmen and make a heavy discount to the company, so that the wages of the workingmen will be cut down from 20 to 25 per cent., in addition to being disfranchised at the polls.

The Republicans having obtained a majority at the late election in the city are systematically at work to secure it for the future. The plan is this: All the wealthy Republicans and Republican firms are discharging white laborers, where skilled labor is not required, and filling their places with negroes from Kentucky and the two Virginias. The whites who are being discharged will be compelled to go elsewhere for employment, and from 500 to 700 negroes will take their places on the voting lists. The white laborer cannot be depended on to vote the Republican ticket; the negro can. This colonization is not being carried on in Columbus alone, but in a number of Democratic cities where a few hundred reliable Republican votes will prevent the election of Democratic Senators and representatives in the Legislature next winter. Here in Ohio colonization of the colored people of the South is being adopted as a system and for the purpose of making Ohio solidly Republican for many years to come.

For the REPORTER, by an eye-witness.

ELECTION WAGER—Wheeling match, on Saturday evening, 13th inst., the democratic and republican party of Radnor, Del. Co., Pa., convened at the Spread Eagle in said township, to fulfil the obligations of a wager. Wm. E. Lewis, wagered with P. R. Kirk, to wheel him from the Souel Horse hotel to Spread Eagle if Garfield had less than ten thousand majority in Penn'a; if he had ten thousand and upwards, P. R. Kirk was to wheel Lewis from Spread Eagle to Souel Horse hotel, a distance of three miles. The citizens commenced to assemble at 6 o 'clock p. m.; by 7½ o'clock the band arrived and the crowd numbered about five hundred The wheel-barrow was decorated with two flags, one on each side; 8 o'clock having arrived the order was given to fall in. The barrow was brought out and a rope attached, when the following named democrats eagerly seized hold of the rope: John Gleason, Harry Gleason, W. H. Rowan, John M. Monigal, Wm. Forkey, Wm. Cannon, L. Singer, Robt. Holland, Harry Lindsay, Richard Watson, Evra W. Seter and Garnet Williamson. Lewis came forward and took his position on the barrow; two colored citizens—right and left bowers—took their position one on each side to steady the barrow. Kirk took his position in the shafts; Lewis was a little concerned about the safety of his person, for he thought some of the team might be possessed of one of the qualities of Barnum's mules—kicking in harness.

Everything being in readiness, the gallant Marshall, Geo. Righler, in a military voice gave the command, foreward. Away they went, collors flying and the band playing the "Girl I left behind me" —I think,—"Behold the conquering hero comes" would have been more appropriate. All the dwellings along the route were tastefully and brilliantly illuminated; a halt was made at each and every residence, and a tune from the band and three hearty good cheers were given. At last the column reached the Sorel Horse at which place there were assembled about two hundred people to receive them, when the assemblage gave three hearty cheers for the wheeler and the occupant of the barrow. Lewis responded in a spicy speech. The entire affair was harmonious throughout, and at 10 o'clock all were on their way home, and I must say that I never saw more fun or better order. This shows that democrats will always stick to what they agree to.

D. C. KELLER.

A GREAT PAPER.

We desire to call the attention of our readers to one of the greatest newspapers of the age—one that secures the best writers in this country and Europe, regardless of expense; has the best and fullest book reviews of any paper in the country; has able articles upon financial subjects; has departments devoted to Fine Arts, Biblical Research (something that cannot be found in any other newspaper in the United States); Farm and Garden, Insurance, Weekly Market Reports, Cattle Market, Prices Current, Dry Goods Quotations, etc.—in fact, a newspaper fully suited to the requirements of every family, containing a fund of information which cannot be had in any other shape, and having a wide circulation all over the country and Europe. We refer to THE INDEPENDENT, of New York. "The largest, the ablest, the best." See advertisement, in another column, and send for specimen copy.

ADDITION, DIVISION AND SILENCE KEMBLE ACQUITTED.

Harrisburg, November 20.—The cases of William H. Kemble, Charles Salter, and Jesse S. Crawford, charged with perjury during the Riot bill investigation in the House of Representatives, were called in Court this morning, and a jury drawn. District Attorney Hollinger explained to the Court that he did not have sufficient evidence to convict.

If required two or more witnesses in each case, and he could summon but one, he could not possibly hope for conviction. The Court agreed and instructed the jury that in these cases it could give a verdict without leaving the box. The jury accordingly rendered a verdict of not guilty, and were discharged.

The stock boom in New York has petered out with the announcement of Garfield's election. It is clearly made out that stocks were kept up for political purposes by John Sherman's perversion of his trust as Secretary of the Treasury. There will be other booms that will soon collapse. Wages are likely to go down rather than up. It has been "a good enough Morgan" to gull people until they voted. Look-out for breakers.

THE MENTOR BARGAIN.

THE LITTLE ARRANGMENT MADE BY GARFIELD AND CONKLING.

The Conditions Lord Roscoe Imposed on De Golyer.

"Conkling, upon arriving at Mentor, discovered Garfield in low spirits and ready to concede his defeat in advance. He was whining over the attack on his record, and so crushed that his ambition was utterly used up, so much so that he had but one desire, that was to see the end of the campaign come, and with it a cessation of the delving into his past record. Conkling saw his opportunity and proceeded to take advantage of it. He told Garfield all was not lost by any means, and that his election could yet be accomplished, but not by the men who had the canvass and control. If he would put himself in the hands of the men who only could wrest victory from defeat, all would be right in the end.

"Unless Garfield was willing to do this he (Conkling) would take no other part than that of making the few speeches which he had come to Ohio to make, and these words revived the drooping hopes of Garfield, and he signified his willingness to do any thing that would result in a triumph over his political enemies. Conkling submitted four propositions to Garfield, and these were: First, that the campaign must be turned over to the Grant men to conduct from that time on to the end. Second, that the patronage of the States of New York, of Pennsylvania and Illinois must be distributed solely by Conkling, Cameron and Logan respectively. Third, that Conkling must be consulted in the formation of the Cabinet, and fourth, that Merritt must be turned out of the Custom House, and especially must Robertson and Husted of Westchester, Birdsall of Queens, Woodin of Cayuga and Sessions of Chautauqua, all of them of New York, be utterly cast aside and ignored, the very men who in Albany had made the nomination of some other man than Grant at Chicago possible, and who, in the latter days of the Convention, brought about Garfield's nomination.

"All of these conditions were eagerly embraced by Garfield, and the story further goes that Conkling reduced them to writing, which instrument Garfield immediately signed, and the bargain and sale was complete. The word was passed along the line, and those who were closely watching the campaign will recollect that at about this time the machine men of New York State sprang into an activity in behalf of Garfield they had not shown before. People will also recollect that just about that time the statement was published in the metropolitan papers that Governor Jewell had been compelled to turn over the real control of the canvass to T. C. Platt of Owego, who is one of Conkling's most trusted leaders, and that Jewell was to remain to the end a figure-head merely of the Committee.

"Shortly after the election there was a meeting in New York of the chiefs of the third term movement, and at this meeting it is said that the patronage was all parceled out; that the Sherman, Hayes and Blaine elements in the party were all left out in the cold. The Senators Birdsall, Woodin, Robertson, Wagner and Sessions, who were called the rebels last spring, and who so bitterly opposed Conkling at Chicago, have been very blue since the Mentor conference. It was some days before they knew the conditions, and they find that the apple of victory they clutched so joyously at Chicago has turned to ashes upon their lips. They have, under the circumstances, no political position or future unless they can turn things again in their favor.

This, of course, means Grant for 1884. Conkling's power will be something superlative. He now controls the State of New York without any of its patronage, through the Republican Governor, Cornell, who is his creature. Under the Mentor deal he will control all of the vast Federal patronage which falls to New York—the Custom House, the Navy-yard, the Postoffices and the Internal Revenue offices. With a Legislature Republican in both branches, and a willing Republican Governor, he can in less than twelve months, come to the control of the patronage of New York City, unless there is a deal between his Lieutenants, Arthur and Kelley, a deal which, though reported, Kelly denies."

"BOYCOTTING."

"Boycotting," is the latest new word. It means the siege which Mr. Boycott has had to endure on the estate of Lord Erne in Ireland, and consists of completely isolating the tenant or landlord who may be hostile to the party by making it dangerous for him to walk on his own grounds without an armed guard, by inducing his farm hands to decline all assistance in saving his crops and of withdrawing even from the household those who have been hired to do domestic duties. The system is spreading, for neither witnesses to accuse nor a jury to convict can be obtained when the offenders are indicted for conspiracy. It is the most extreme development of "moral suasion." Mr. Parnell in his cable letter to the Boston Globe, speaks as follows of the cost "Boycotting" entails on the English Government, in cases where it attempts to protect the landlords in gathering their crops:

Seven thousand troops will be occupied probably for fourteen days in securing the crops on Boycott's farm at Lough Mask and in protecting their own communications from it to the rear. This one landlord agent, Boycott, in the job on hand will cost the British taxpayers $15,000 per day, and possibly the expense may not fall far short of $225,000 altogether. The daily expense, it is now estimated, makes every pound weight of potatoes or turnips saved cost Britannia one quarter of a dollar per pound. There are thirteen other landlords or landlords' agents who are "Boycotted" in the neighborhood of this place in Mayo, and it is calculated that this new method will be adopted by the people toward 2,000 Irish landlords and their agents before Christmas. This will necessitate the employment of 1,000,000 of troops to save the crops of these landlords. The people are organized, and with such organization the battle is won.

Mr. Parnell's hopes are based on a division of the Liberal party on the question of suspending the *habeas corpus* in Ireland by act of Parliament. Unless there is such suspension, with other arbitrary legislation, it is difficult to see how "Boycotting" can be stamped out. There is an element of humor and frolic in the process that fits in well with the Irish character.

A Public Benefit in Prospect.

It is well known by the members of the Centre county Sabbath-school Association and its friends that several attempts have been made the past few years to secure the services of Rev. John H. Vincent, D. D., of New York, at one of the association annual conventions. The public generally will be gratified to know that this eminent educator and lecturer is now engaged for special services in behalf of the Young Men's Christian Association and the County Sabbath-school Association. On Thursday evening, December 16th, the Doctor's most popular lecture on "That Boy" will be given under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. On the following day, Friday, December 17, delegates from the one hundred and seventy Sunday-schools in Centre county will have an opportunity to receive the benefit of Dr. Vincent's matured experience and most valuable instructions on subjects of vital importance to all. Further announcements will soon be made.

As John Miller, toll gate keeper in Adams county, Pa., went out to collect toll of an old man who was passing through the gate, a bystander remarked that the two men looked enough alike to be twins. Investigation proved that they were twin brothers born in 1816 who had not seen each other for sixty years. When they were 4 years of age their mother, a poor woman, sent them into separate counties to live among friends. This was the last they saw of each other until this adventure. Daniel Miller had lived within twenty miles of his brother, but had no knowledge of the latter's existence.

Rev. Henry Clay Dean of Missouri, formerly chaplain of the United States Senate, puts it this way: "What elected Garfield was the combination of Beecher, who, for two decades, has poluted literature, and who was caught in crime, with Conkling, who has been prancing for years with an other man's wife, and Ingersoll, who read a writ of ejectment against Almighty God and a jail delivery to hell—this it was that defeated us and elected Garfield."

BRODERICK AND TERRY.

An Interesting Political Episode Recalled by the Recent Vote in California.

[From the New York World.]

The defeat of one out of several Presidential electors in a State is an extraordinary occurrence, which has just been officially declared to have happened in California. David S. Terry is the Democratic elector thus "left out in the cold." Had the pending election been as close as that of 1876 Judge Terry's defeat might have changed the complexion of our history for four years at least. There can be little doubt that the causes of his defeat lie for back of the pending election, and must be traced to the killing of Senator David S. Broderick in a duel years ago by Judge Terry. Many old residents of the Eighth ward remember David S. Broderick as a young Democratic "boss" in that part of New York thirty-five years ago. "Dave," the "fire laddie" and stonemason's apprentice, just before he left New York for San Francisco, owned a popular liquor saloon which was the headquarters of the Tammany boys of Houston, Spring and Varick street neighborhoods. The immediate cause of "Dave's" leaving on the first attack of the gold fever of 1849 was his unexpected defeat for Congress in a Democratic district, for which undoubtedly he was himself responsible. He had become a thorough political organizer, and in his new home as a fireman and ward politician he almost immediately acquired an ascendancy in Democratic politics. No sooner had he secured a residence than he was chosen State Senator, and by an accident during his term was made acting Lieutenant Governor. "Dave" immediately aspired to be United States Senator, and actually spent seven years in a persistent and undaunted struggle for the prize. Three times—in 1851, 1855 and 1856—he prevented a choice by the Legislature rather than see a rival chosen. In 1852 John B. Weller beat Broderick by only two majority. In 1853 no election for Senator occurred. In 1854 Broderick hit upon the ingenious plan of choosing himself in advance of the vacancy and nearly succeeded in the scheme. Believed to be in 1856 as dead politically as Denis Kearney now is, and actually so unpopular as to be kept under watch by the aristocratic vigilance committee of that period, Broderick, in 1857, by bold political moves was chosen United States Senator, and had so much power as to be able to dictate who his colleague, should be, after obliging that colleague, Senator Gwin, in a memorable letter which afterwards became public, to agree that Broderick should enjoy all the patronage. This was an agreement which President Buchanan refused to acknowledge, and this lead to a rupture between the President and Broderick, who, on one occasion, on the floor of the Senate, averred that "the President's policy towards Kansas should be ascribed to the fading intellect, the petulant passion and the trembling dotage of an old man on the verge of the grave." The rupture led to the defeat in California of the Broderick Democrats at the Congressional elections. During that canvass David S. Terry, the recently rejected Hancock elector, made campaign speeches, although, like Judge Noah Davis, he was a Justice of the Supreme Court. Broderick having claimed in a stump speech that he was following the lead of Douglas, Judge Terry retorted by saying that "it was the lead, not of Stephen but of Fred Douglas." Broderick was breakfasting in the International Hotel of San Francisco, with Mr. Perley, a friend both of the Senator and of the Judge, when the speech was read out from a morning paper. Broderick was much nettled, and impulsively said: "I have said that Terry is the only honest man on the bench, but I take that back." Perley spoke up sharply at this, and left the table to go and pen a challenge, which Broderick declined on the ground that he had no quarrel with Perley, and that if he had Perley was not his equal. Then Terry stepped into the gap and, resigning his judgeship for the purpose, sent Broderick a challenge which was accepted. The duel was fought ten miles out of San Francisco, on the morning of September 13, 1859, with dueling pistols, at a distance of ten yards. Broderick's ball struck the ground a few paces immediately in front of Terry—Broderick's hair trigger failing him—while Terry's ball lodged in Broderick's left lung and killed him within a few days. His death was regarded by the anti slavery Democrats as an assassination—a sentiment which the late General and Oregon Senator, E. D. Baker, made the topic of a celebrated funeral oration over "Dave"—as his admirers continued to call him to the day of entombing his remains beneath a conspicuous monument in Lone Mountain Cemetery. Terry was indicted for murder and imprisoned, but never tried. During the civil war he was in the Confederate army. After the war he returned to San Francisco and practiced law and re-entered politics. In August, 1879, he unsuccessfully ran on the Kearney ticket for Attorney General. This year he was nominated as a Presidential elector.

READING'S NEW ROUTE TO BUFFALO.—The Reading Railroad has lately been pushing its new road, which will give it a connection with Buffalo. The road was projected some years since, and the Reading has spent considerable sums on the branch west of Williamsport. The plan is to build a road from Williamsport to Port Allegheny in McKean county, where a connection will be made with the Philadelphia, New York and Buffalo Railroad Company. It is said that Mr. Gowen has money promises by London capitalists to finish the connecting link, on which considerable work has been done, and if he fails in getting cash abroad some Buffalo parties will come to his relief. The new road, when completed, will enter into competition with the Philadelphia Erie Railroad, and will give the Reading large Western grain and oil shipments.—Phil'a Press.

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A NEW USE FOR BURNT CORK.

How a Young White Girl Was Enabled to Marry a Negro in Ulster County, N. Y.

Kingston, N. Y., November 9.—Social circles at Gardiner, in this county, are greatly excited at present over the elopement and marriage of Miss Carrie M. Plant, a young white woman, with James W. Sampson, a mulatto. Miss Plant is a niece of Mr. John H. Deyo, a well-to-do farmer residing in the town of Gardiner, who during the war was extensively engaged in trading along the Mississippi and was estimated to be worth $150,000. He was well known at New Orleans and thereabouts. After the war Mr. Deyo settled down on his farm in this country, and as he was childless his niece, Carrie Plant, was adopted into the family. During the past summer Mr. Deyo, being sick and unable to assist in the working of his farm, hired James Wesley Sampson, a young colored man about twenty-one years of age. He was a good worker, polite and pleasant about the house and farm, and soon won the good will and respect of those about him. After a time it was noticed that Wesley was paying Miss Plant too much attention, and her uncle two weeks ago concluded that it would be advisable to send his niece off on a visit for a month or so. But before he could make his intentions known both Wesley and his niece were missing. Search was at once insituted, but without avail. The climax was reached on Saturday last, when it was discovered that after encountering many difficulties the runaway pair had been made man and wife. Sampson and his bride, it finally leaked out, had visited a number of ministers and a Justice of the Peace, but under no circumstances would they listen to their entreaties to be married. They had about given up in despair, and left for the house of one James Cantine, who keeps a low resort. There the wife of Cantine (a white woman) resolved that the pair should be united even if she had to resort to strategy. It was decided that Miss Carrie's face should be blackened with burnt cork. This was done, and the pair started off to the parsonage of the Reformed Dutch Church of Stone Ridge, where Rev. V. S. Hurlbert, the pastor, united them in wedlock. When the news reached her former home her uncle was nearly crazed. Sampson and his wife have settled down at Lapala, a negro colony not far from this city. Miss Plant, who is now about seventeen years of age, would have fallen heir to the larger part of the property of her uncle, who is estimated to be worth from $60,000 to $70-000.

Oil City is now claimed by the heirs of the Indian chief Cornplanter. The site was originally purchased from him in 1808, but its purchasers, being unable to pay for it, reconveyed 300 acres of it, to which the heirs yet claim title. They propose to test the matter in the courts.

As George Swope was descending the mountain at Pine Grove Furnace, Franklin county, with a six horse team recently, he was run over and killed. He had stepped back to put on the lock, and in some way fell. The horses started to run, and before they could be stopped upset the wagon and killed the two wheel animals.

Carlisle, Pa., November 2.—The large bank barn on the farm of William M. Henderson, about one-half mile east of this place, together with seven horses, sixteen cows, a lot of grain and all the farming utensils, harness, etc., was destroyed by fire last night. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 6, 1880. During the summer packing season, from March 1 to November 1, the Chicago packers handled and salted 2,875,000 hogs. The winter packing season began on the 1st inst., and since then 150,000 hogs have been converted into pork.

Work will shortly be stopped for nine days in the mines of the combined anthracite coal companies of Pennsylvania.

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THE GEISER THRESHER AND SEPARATOR.—The reputation of this machine is so well established that we can say nothing about it that the people do not know. Any person wanting one, or in need of repairs for those now in the county, please call.

VICTOR CLOVER HULLER.—We are the agents for this celebrated Huller in Centre county.

WAGONS, CARRIAGES, BUGGIES and PHAETONS.—We are agents for the sale of the celebrated CONKLIN WAGON, the reputation of which is so well established; also of the CORTLAND PLATFORM SPRING WAGONS, Carriages, Phaetons, and Buggies. All are warranted. Call and see specimens and examine catalogues as to styles and prices before buying elsewhere. Catalogues furnished on application.

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We extend an invitation to everybody in want of anything in our line to call at our store rooms opposite the Bush House, and see what we have, and learn from those in attendance more particularly the scope of our business.

Bellefonte May 6. ALEXANDER & CO

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Warrants have been issued for the execution on Thursday, January 6, 1881, of Daniel F. Sullivan, who murdered Josie Irwin in Philadelphia; Patrick Hayes, who murdered his wife in Philadelphia; George Smith and Catherine Miller, who murdered Andrew Miller, husband of the latter, in Lycoming county, Pa.

Weehawken, N. J., November 19.—John Mooney, employed in the sausage factory, at work this morning near the flywheel, had his head caught between the belting and wheel, and his head was completely torn from his body.

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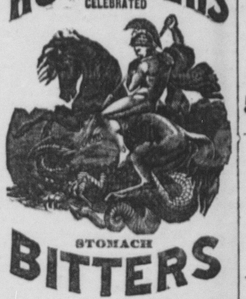

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BLACK FRENCH CASHMERES AT 37½ CTS. Double width and worth 50 cents.

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