The Centre Reporter.

FRED KURTZ.....EDITOR.

CENTRE HALL, PA.; Feb, 17. 1881.

A good many papers throughout the state are asking, Who is General Beaver? Bless you there never was such ignorance, no hot in all Israel.

A Georgia paper has an account of a coon attacking a man. The coons must be coming down to taking very small contracts, the REPORTER well remembers the day when the "coons" attacked the whole democratic party, but soon dropped such big game.

What is the world coming to—slush, rain, floods, ice-gorges, earthquakes, and no senator! The next calamity may be a rascally apportionment. But we see one little streak of light through it all, there is soon to be an end to the fraudulent administration of Hayes.

The Clinton county Democratic Convention nominated S. Woods Caldwell for Member of Assembly to fill the vacancy caused by the recent death of J. C. C. Whaley. He was the greenback candidate for senator two years ago, and is a pretty good man.

It was in the campaign of 1860, when Stephen A. Douglas was running for President, and Beverly Tucker was one of his ardent supporters. They had dined in company, and the wine had flowed freely. Having changed his seat near the close of the feast, Douglas threw his arm affectionately around Tucker, and said, "Bev., when I am elected President, what shall I do for you?" "Doug.," replied Tucker, "when you are elected President, all I shall ask of you will be to put your arm around me, and call me Bev."

Why would not this be a good way for Garfield to satisfy some of the quarrelling Stalwarts and anti-Stalwarts of New York?

Though big as a frand, Hayes is little in some other things. A queer story comes from Washington. It has leaked out within the past few days that from the time Mr. Hayes took the place which belonged to Mr. Tilden in the White House to the present day, he (Hayes) has been constantly violating the law by insisting upon drawing his salary in advance. He has taken out $4,166 monthly before it was due him, in order to take advantage of the interest. The money which he draws in advance he invests, of course, in United States bonds. Mr. Hayes is not above doing small things It seems to come natural to him.

The Auditors' Report in another colum of the REPORTER, shows a gratifying exhibit of our county finances. The *Democrat* has given it a careful study and finds that it sets forth a decrease in the expenditures compared with the previous year, a payment of county orders in 1879 to the amount of $53,264.73, and in 1880, $44,307.89—a decrease of $8,956.84. On Jan. 1, 1880 the liabilities of the county exceeded the assets $7,815.59. On the first day of Jan., 1881 the balance is on the other side, showing an excess of assets over liabilities of $1,088.81. We are sure the tax payers will find no fault with the work of the Commissioners during the past year, as a close scrutiny of their exhibit will show that they have practiced all possible economy legitimate with a faithful discharge of their duties.

The Secretary of the Treasury received a contribution to the "conscience" fund of a $500 United States note, inclosed in a letter dated at Philadelphia, February 7, of which the following is an extract: "I am attending professionally (medical) an old lady, who 27 years ago was an employe in one of the subordinate branches of the United States Treasury. At that time she took a sum of money from the Government. She confessed it to me last week and she commanded me to return it. I have carefully calculated the interest, which, with the principal, amounts to a few dollars under the sum of $500. I inclose in this a $500 note. The patient is now entirely blind and partially paralyzed."

If all the thieves that have pilfered from the government would become conscience stricken and return their plunder, there would be enough from that source to pay the national debt.

On Wednesday evening of last week republican senatorial lightning struck Gen. Beaver— caucus lightning, however, and may not be intense enough to transplant the General from Bellefonte to Washington, as the anti-machine men, or Grow wing, do not think well of Beaver because he is the Cameron pick, after dropping Oliver. If a machine man is to be the one called, we would as soon see Beaver as any other, but people are so tired of bosses and machine politics that if Boss Don says it shall be Beaver the people will feel inclined to say, no it shall not; not from any dislike to Beaver, but because they have taken to hate anything that goes thro' the machine hopper. It used to be that when Cameron said, wiggle waggle, why then it was wiggle waggle, but things don't go so easy for the boss as they used to, and we fear our friend Beaver's pie will be spoiled simply because Cameron has his finger in it.

A few more days and the end of the first—and we trust the last—fraudulent administration that disgraced the United States, will be no more, and Hayes, who accepted a stolen presidency will step from the white house with less friends than he had when he was governor of Ohio. He goes out of office without the respect of the greater portion of his own party and certainly with no one in the democratic party that views him other than a fraud. Good bye, Hayes, may there never be another American citizen to follow your example and accept a position to which another was fairly, legally, and overwhelmingly elected by the American people.

Good bye, Hayes—history will know you only as the great white house fraud.

"Very likely, but what did your knowledge of the fact (that Curtin was a good enough democrat for senator) ever amount to," asks the *Watchman*. Why not much, perhaps; and when we tried to convince you of it by copious extracts from your own colums, that was rejected as utterly unsound, and amounting to nothing, of which you may have been the better judge, hence, also, capable of determining why, if 8 years of Curtin's service in behalf of democracy did not make him a good enough democrat for congress, how two years after could make him a good enough democrat for the much higher position of the senate. No matter, neighbor by what reasoning you reach this, you are on the right track as to Curtin's soundness, altho' just now "seeing it."

Relative to the exhaustion of the lumber lands in Michigan, in a recent issue of *Bradstreets*, a lumberman predicts that in eleven years they will be sitrpped. He says that in the Saginaw valley the capacity of the sixty-seven miles in operation is now 923,000,000 feet in a year. In 1872, it was thought that the mills of the valley had reached the limit of their production, but statistics show that the output for that year has been exceeded four times. The proportion of stock sold to that unsold at the close of last season was not as great as in the year previous, but was far greater in 1878, and in comparison with the records of previous years makes a favorable exhibit.

Heavy firms and syndicates are buying the pine lands, and it is believed that before long the lumbering interests of Michigan will be in the control of a few indiyiduals and firms.

In the Lake Huron Shore district are twenty-six miles, with a day capacity of 310,000,000 feet a year. It produced 23,726,391 feet less than in 1876. Green Bay has thirty-four mills, with an increase in production, compared with 1879, of 102,533,488 feet. In all there are 523 large lumbering mills in the State.

The exact amount of lumber manufactured in Michigan in 1880, 3,769,166,329 feet. The amount of increase over the production in 1879 is in round numbers 688,000,000 feet, and that of 1879 over that of 1878, 651,000,000 feet. As to lumber on hand, there is 886,617,679 feet in Michigan, this being an excess over the surplus in 1879 of 209,290,761 feet. The number of shingles made last year is 2,428,659,230, and is in excess of the production of 1879 by 300,574,480 shingles.

The introduction of railroads has changed the nature of logging in the past five years. The supply is regulated by anticipated demand. When spring opens a larger quantity of logs will be floated than ever before in one season. It is estimated that 3,885,000,000 feet have been banked this winter.

Notwithstanding predictions every few years that the vast lumber regions will soon be devasted, yet it seems that the more there is cut the more there is to cut. A lumberman computes that there are standing in Michigan 44,000,000,000 feet of lumber. At the present rate of destruction, these forests would last only eleven years. The land, however, is good for farming.

Some of the big ignorant city dailies are asking, Who is General Beaver? We say come and see—he is one of the big guns of Bald Eagle valley.

Travelers should always know their rights. Recently in Philadelphia Judge Peirce laid down some railroad law that will be worth remembering, in the suit by John Hoosey against the Camden and Atlantic Railroad Company. The particulars of the manner in which the plaintiff was injured have been published. Judge Peirce, in entering the nonsuit, said it was quite clear that the railroad company failed largely in its duties to the passengers in not providing ample accommodations, and its conduct in this respect was justly reprehensible; but at the same time a passenger is not bound to ride on such a train; he could demand conveyance on another train. In England some years ago a train was advertised to start at a given time. A passenger who had bought a ticket was told at the depot that the train would not start; that it had been taken off. The passenger said he couldn't help it, that he must be at his destination at a certain hour, and asked them the price of a special train. They told him fifty pounds. He paid it under protest. He sued the company, and the Judge who tried it said he was surprised that under the circumstances the company resisted such a demand. The jury gave the man fifty pounds, and also ten pounds additional damages for two hours detention. In the present case, said Judge Peirce, the evidence showed that Hoosey had voluntarily taken a position on the rear platform, standing with his back leaning against the car, and while in this position a jolt of the car threw him off. The evidence further showed that there was sufficient standing room for him in the car. If the injury to him had been caused by a general accident, such as a colision or a running off the track, in which others besides himself were injured, the case would be different; but in this case Hoosey was the only one hurt. He voluntarily assumed a dangerous position, and this, the Judge thought, was contributory negligence on his part; and therefore the non-suit was granted.

In fixing on Beaver, Cameron fixed on an abler man than Oliver and to whom there would be no objection from the majority of republicans except that he is a Cameron man and would do Don's bidding. At the Chicago convention Beaver headed Cameron's forces and was one of the unyielding 206 who went for Grant. This does not make the Blaine men of Pennsylvania feel kindly to Beaver. We know that Beaver at heart is not a Cameron man, but he has placed himself under their command because they bossed the machine all along and he hoped by their favor to become governor. We fear the General has made a mistake. Cameron rule seems to be near its end in Pennsylvania.

In the House at Harrisburg, Mr. Garrett offered a resolution that the state treasurer be instructed to pay no more money to the State Agricultural College at Bellefonte, until it is satisfactorily shown that the agricultural and mechanical interests of the state are receiving actual benefits from the college.

Mr. Provins, as part of his remarks had read the report of the committee of investigation of 1874, showing up the bad management of the college.

Mr. Murray met this by having read the report of the trustees in reply to the investigation. A motion to indefinitely postpone was voted down and the resolution carried.

When the Camerons wish to get rid of some fellow in their own party, they set him up to get licked. We fear this is the trap they set for Beaver, in order to get him off the track for the gubernatorial race. By being the caucus nominee for senator he in a manner forfeits his candidacy for governor.

A terrible story of distress comes from Russia. An Orenburg newspaper reports that the distress is so great among the Ural Khirgiz tribes that they are selling their male children for grain and leaving the girls to perish by cold and hunger.

FERNANDO WOOD.

Little Rock, Ark., February 14.—Hon Fernando Wood, member of Congress from New York, died at Hot Springs, at 10 o'clock last night. Mr. Wood had been suffering from rheumatism all winter, and about a month ago left for Hot Springs, hoping to be benefitted by the curative properties of the water here. He however, gradually grew worse, and died at the time stated.

Philadelphia has elected King, a democrat, mayor by 5000 majority.

On Tuesday there was no quorum when the vote for senator was taken, and the situation has not changed. Beaver is there working like a beaver.

TWENTY-FIRST BALLOT FOR SENATOR.

Harrisburg, February 9.—The ballot to-day, the twenty-first, was an exciting one. It resulted as follows:

Oliver,	79
Wallace,	72
Grow,	55
Wolfe,	12
Agnew,	1
Beaver,	2
MacVeagh,	4
Phillips,	3
Shiras,	2
Curtin,	1
Hewit,	2

The whole number of votes cast were 233. The first break came when the name of Senator Gordon was called. He changed from Wallace to C. S. Wolfe, Senator Grof, of Somerset, changed from Wallace to Wolfe, Nelson, of Wayne, was the next change from Wallace to Wolfe. In the House list Ackley, Ammerman, Boland, Coolbaugh, Lockwood McCochran, McNulty and Woodruff changed from Wallace to Wolfe; Yarger from Oliver to Beaver; Bierly from Curtin to Wolfe; Brown from Oliver to Curtin; Haslett from Oliver to Beaver; Patterson from Wallace to MacVeagh. Senator Roberts declined to vote, and filed his reasons therefor.

A Herald correspondent of same date says: The only significant change in the ballot for United States Senator today was the break of twelve democrats from Wallace to Charles S. Wolfe, the leader of the anti-caucus republicans. The remote possibility of electing Wolfe by a combination of democrats and bolting republicans forced its regular republican managers to withdraw Oliver and disclose a plan matured since Sunday to elect General James A. Beaver. A secret arrangement with Grow personally was made yesterday providing that he should throw his strength to Beaver as soon as Oliver withdraws, but the Grow men are furious at what they declare is a "sell out" and will refuse to carry out Grow's agreement. General Beaver is a distinguished soldier, exceedingly popular throughout the State and Cameron's candidate for next Governor. Grow's candidacy for Governorship in 1878 and his persistence in urging himself for office give color to the charge freely made on all sides that he simply changes places with Beaver, and will again run for Governor with Beaver's assistance, in case the latter is elected to the Senate. The bolters are not alone in refusing to be delivered to Beaver. A majority of the Allegheny delegation will go to Congressman Thomas M. Bayne: The Philadelphia delegation will be divided between Snowden, MacVeagh and Lieutenant Governor Stone. The latter will also get several votes from the northwest counties. Instead of being simplified by the withdrawal of Oliver and Grow the situation is decidedly more complicated. As a cover to the plan of pushing Beaver the caucus managers submitted six names to the bolters from which to select a compromise candidate. M. S. Quay, ex-Congressman William L. Armstrong, of Williamsport; Congressman Samuel B. Dick, of Crawford; John Cessna, of Bedford; Congressman Russell Errett, of Pittsburg, and General Beaver. They decided to hold a conference to-night. They met at eight 8 o'clock and had a long and stormy session. The friends of Wolfe, on the strength of the democratic votes for him to-day, proposed to the Grow men to go to him as a unit, but the resolution was defeated in spite of the assertion that the democratic vote for Wolfe would be largely increased. All the names in the list were canvassed and it was unanimously decided to refuse to accept any of them, on the ground that are all thoroughly identified with the Cameron clique. The bolters will undoubtedly support one of the men originally suggested by them as a compromise. They were Wayne MacVeagh and Joseph Wharton, of Philadelphia; Charles S. Wolfe, of Union, and T. M. Bayne and George Shiras, Jr., of Pittsburg. To these it is proposed to add Glenni W. Scofield, Register of the Treasury, and ballot for one of the list every day in rotation until a further change is decided on by a two-thirds majority of the independents.

On Friday 11, the vote resulted in the same old drag as when Oliver was up, viz:

James A: Beaver,	80
William A. Wallace,	85
Thomas M. Bayne,	62
William I. Newell,	1
George Shiras,	1
William V. McGrath,	1
Thomas W. Phillips,	1
George H. Boker,	1
Benjamin L. Hewit,	1
Charles W. Stone,	1
Joseph G. Beale,	1
Total,	235

It was only sheet lightning that was after Gen. Beaver when he came in last week as a second hand caucus nominee for senator,

REVISION OF THE TAX LAWS.

Attorney General Palmer, in his annual report favors a revision of our tax-laws. He says:

That taxes are grossly unequal has been a standing complaint for a generation. As, for instance, the land of the state owned by individuals is exempt from taxation for state purposes, together with the product or profit thereof, whether coal, oil, iron, timber, or farm produce. If owned by an association of individuals, combining their capital to promote an enterprise too great for a single-handed endeavor, the money that buys the land, viz: the capital, must, first, pay a bonus tax for a charter. Secondly, a tax on capital stock, measured by the amount of dividend paid, if equal to six per cent., and, if less, then by the actual value of the stock at a given time in the year. Third, if coal land, until lately, to a tax of three cents per ton on coal mined, though every ton represents a portion of the capital stock already taxed. Fourth, the land itself, with all the buildings, machinery, improvements, bought and paid for by the thrice taxed capital, is again liable to the onerous and excessive demands of local authorities for country, school, poor, road, and special tax. The adjoining tract, equally valuable, equally productive, owned by an individual, escapes with the payment of the local tax only, or one of the four paid by an association of citizens engaged in the laudable and necessary enterprise of developing the resources of the state.

The owner of personal property, in a majority of cases, escapes assessment entirely, or, if his personal property be assessed, it is at one-fourth its actual value. The owner of money at interest, if he makes an honest return, or if returned by the assessor, pays on the entire value thereof.

The owner of a mortgaged farm pays taxes thereon equally with his unincumbered neighbor, and, in addition, the tax on mortgages, or if not so stipulated in the bond, then the mortgagee pays for him and adds to the rate per cent.

These instances will suffice to indicate, in some degree, the inequality and injustice of these laws.

As to their administration, the assessors are required to make an oath to return the real and personal property at its actual value in cash. They deliberately and openly return the property at one-third or one-fourth its cash value. Mortgages and money at interest are neither returned by the owner or assessor or by a sort of tacit general understanding, and all, except a small fraction, escape taxation altogether. Such evasions of the law are the rule and not the exception.

In many states manufacturing and mining enterprises are fostered and encouraged by liberal exemptions from taxation for long terms of years. In others no tax is demanded unless profits are made out of the business. In Pennsylvania, though such undertakings are the very life-blood of her prosperity, the forbidding hand of local and state taxation smites all corporate enterprise with four-fold vigor, and drives capital away from our door, and beyond our borders to enrich the stranger and beautify the stranger's land. Such legislation is absurdly unwise and supremely unjust.

Make every citizen his own assessor and appraiser. Let him, under oath and penalty, annually return, through the township assessor, to the county treasurer an estimate and valuation of his real estate, deducting incumbrances, and of his personal estate, including every asset of whatsoever nature, stocks, bonds, money on interest, debts due him, deducting only just debts owing, not liens on land, and also return the business in which engaged, with an estimate of its extent. Make it misdemeanor to refuse or neglect to make such return or to make a false return.

The principle to be enforced is equality and uniformity. There can be no logical or just reason for taxing associated capital engaged in mining or manufacturing, at a higher rate than individual capital, while many reasons may be urged against it. The only additional burden to be laid upon such capital should be an annual tax for the privilege of exemption from individual liability. All other taxes should be imposed on the property itself, whether real or personal, owned by the corporation, and at the same rate as though owned by individuals. It is believed that some scheme calculated to bring to light all the property in the state liable to taxation, and to adjust the burden equally upon it, would not only disclose an immense quantity of property that now escapes altogether, but would reconcile the people to prompt and cheerful payment when each becomes satisfied that he could be called upon for no more than his just share.

That a very considerable proportion of taxable personal property escapes state taxation under the present system, a glance at the last report of the auditor general will demonstrate.

Under existing laws a man is moderate circumstances whose property is all in sight, consisting of his house and lot, farm or occupation, pays a full rate on his assessment, while the more fortunate neighbor who has gained bonds, stocks, mortgages and money at interest escapes with a far less proportionate taxation. In truth our taxes are mainly paid by the corporations and the poor.

COMPLETION OF RAILROADS.

Harrisburg, February 4.—Senate bill No. 23, entitled An act to extend the time for the completion of railroads in this Commonwealth already commenced.

MR. ALEXANDER. I would like to inquire of the Senator who introduced this bill, what its purpose is and what the necessity is that calls for its passage?

Mr. ROBERTS. I would state to the gentleman from Centre [Mr. Alexander], that this bill has been sent here by parties who are interested in a railroad in Western Pennsylvania, running from the city of Erie to Titusville, which has a charter expiring about next July. The road has been graded nearly the entire length. That was done several years ago.

Mr. ALEXANDER. In 1879 the Legislature passed the following act, which covers the case the gentleman refers to. The act is in these words:

"Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the time for the completion of any railroads by corporations created by this Commonwealth for the construction thereof, in all cases wherein that time has expired, or will expire within six months from the passage of this act, shall be extended to five (5) years from the date of the passage of this act, in all cases wherein the said corporations have been organized in good faith and have at the time of the passage of this act completed and in actual operation at least ten miles of railroad."

Do I understand the Senator from Crawford to state that no portion of the road has been completed?

Mr. ROBERTS. No portion of the road—it is graded. I think it would not touch our case at all.

Mr. ALEXANDER. The act 1879 will not cover it, but I would suggest as an amendment to the bill the following, to come in after the words "eighteen," "and provided that no corporation shall be entitled to the benefits of this act, until the directors, trustees or other proper officers thereof shall have, by resolution, adopted the provisions of the Constitution of the State, and a copy of such resolution, duly certified under the seal of such corporation, shall have been filed in the office of the Auditor General." That is the proviso that we appended to the general law of 1879, in which we extended the time of these corporations for the completion of their roads. It is known that there are a number of railroad corporations in this State who have up to this time failed or refused to accept the provisions of the new Constitution of 1873, and I think it is proper that they all should be required to do that before getting any additional legislation.

Mr. ROBERTS. I hope that amendment will not prevail at this time. I do not know but it is perfectly right to put it there, but I have understood that parties that are interested in railroads throughout the State do not object to the bill as it is, but would, should there be any amendments put to the bill. I would like to have this bill passed as it is, and on third reading I will ascertain all the facts in the case and consent, perhaps, to the amendment that the gentleman has offered, if the gentleman will withdraw his amendment for the present.

Mr. ALEXANDER, I would be very much pleased to accommodate the Senator, but I do not see how it would be possible for me to grant his request on this bill at this time. This is the proper time in which to amend a bill, when we are on second reading, and it is not the proper time to do it when bills are on third reading, and in order to get this amendment attached to the bill it is necessary that it should be placed there on second reading. Otherwise, I should be pleased to accommodate him. I think the amendment is an important one and ought to be adopted. It is one certainly that met with the approval of the people of this State. It met with the approval of those people who framed the new Constitution when they required of these corporations that had grown so large in this Commonwealth that before they should be able to obtain any further legislation extending their privileges or their franchises that they should accept the provisions of the Constitution. Many of them have failed to do that, and when they ask for legislation of this kind it is proper for us that before granting additional privileges that they should be compelled to do just what every citizen of this Commonwealth is compelled to do—accept the provisions of the fundamental law of the State. It was so applied to the bill that was passed two years ago extending the franchises of corporations. I have in my mind one railroad which passed through my county. It was incorporated as early as 1854. They commenced by soliciting releases of the right of way and obtaining subscriptions from the land owners, along the line of the road to a sufficient amount to grade the road. In 1872 and 1873 and 1874 the road was built a distance of forty-three miles from Montandon to Springmills in Centre county. The balance of the road, not the whole balance but some fifteen miles of the road was graded, and a portion of it ballasted. Since 1873 no work has been done on it whatever, and the farmers living along the line of the road who generously granted the right of way, and who subscribed the money for the grading of the road, have received no return for their investment with the exception that they have the inconvenience of having their fields dug up, embankments thrown up, their fences torn down and no railroad; they are not within hearing distance of the sound of the whistle of a locomotive. Now, they complain of that. This corporation has it within its control, its privileges and franchises have been extended for five years from 1879, and there is no means by which these people who have paid their money and who have their property partially destroyed by the construction of the road—no means by which they can have any redress whatever from this railroad company, and every time when its franchises are about to expire by limitation, by some act of this kind, general in its character, their privileges and franchises are extended, and may be from time to time for a hundred years, until the little boys of the old men who have subscribed their money to build this road are gray haired men themselves. I do not know why the company who has that road in charge do not complete this work. There is fifteen miles to be tied and railed yet, and some little distance of eight or ten miles to be graded. So far as this bill is concerned, if it passes without this amendment, it virtually annuls the act of 1879, it takes its place in every particular. It is inconsistent with it in this, that it leaves off the provisions that they shall accept the provisions of the new Constitution, and I hope the Senate will pass this amendment to the bill.

The question being,

Will the Senate agree to the amendment offered by the Senator from Centre [Mr. Alexander]?

It was agreed to.

The question being,

Will the Senate agree to the section, as amended?

It was agreed to.

THE RAPID RISE IN RIVERS.

All the Streams in the State are on a Rise and the Destruction to Property is Great.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., February 11.—The ice broke here to-day on the Susquehanna river and is now running down in cakes of immense size and thickness. A bridge up the river has been carried away and the wreck is coming down. This may carry away the bridge here. The flats opposite the city are under water and many of the telephone poles have been prostrated.

The Situation at Pottsville.

Pottsville, February 11.—Heavy rain and thaw has done but little damage throughout the upper portion of Schuylkill county. Along the Mine Hill railroad fences were swept away and ice piled high on the road. All the lower portion of Schuylkill Haven is submerged. The water came with such a rush that many of the people were unable to escape, but were obliged to take refuge in the upper rooms of their houses until boats were procured to carry them to places of safety. The loss of property will be large.

The Juniata on a Jump.

Newport, February 11.—The ice in the Juniata river broke to-day and is now rapidly passing out, the roar of the crushing ice being heard a mile from the stream. The bridge at Millerstown has been carried away, and striking the bridge at this place, carried two spans of it away. Families living along the river have moved out for safety.

The Juniata in Huntingdon County.

Huntingdon, February 13.—The flood of the past few days has been the most disastrous that ever visited the Juniata Valley. The loss in bridges to Huntingdon county alone being $50,000. Two spans of the bridge at Alexandria, Diehl & Ca's boom at the mouth of Paystown branch, four road bridges over the branch and the bridge at Newton Hamilton have been carried away and the bridge at McVeytown partially destroyed.

Carbondale, February 13.—The ice in the Lackawanna is moving rapidly and fears of an ice gorge in the channel above the city are making the residents uneasy. Should the river continue to rise and the ice break up through the northern country a great flood is predicted and the residents of the valley are fearing that it will do greater damage than the floods of 1874, when thousands of dollars worth of property was destroyed and lives were imperiled. The streams emptying into the river are being replenished with the three feet of melting snow.

The Damage in Washington.

Washington, February 13.—The flood which came rushing down the Potomac river Saturday morning, submerging the lower portion of the city for nearly twenty-four hours, has subsided. The damage already to vessels, wharves and property along the river front is variously estimated at from $50,000 to $100,000. The damage to property and merchandise in that portion of the city which was inundated will probably reach $100,000.

A later despatch says that the damage sustained by the flood will reach nearly a million dollars.

MEN AND ANIMALS BLOWN OUT OF THE SHAFT OF AN OHIO MINE AS IF FROM A CANNON.

Cleveland, O., February 10.—A frightful explosion took place to-day at P. C. Mouser & Co,'s coal mine at the Robbins Mines, at the end of the New Lisbon Railway. A special to the Leader says "As a man named Smith was about to go into the mine, the Superintendent cautioned him about going into a certain room as it contained fire damp. But as that was dry, while around the track was filled with water, Smith disobeyed the order and attempted to pass through the forbidden room with a lighted lamp in his hat. Immediately a terrific explosion occurred in which a hole was blown through 15 feet of earth compesing the roof, and carrying death and destruction all around. About twenty men were at work at the mine, six of whom were killed outright and a number dangerously wounded. A mule and train of eight cars were shot out of the main entrance as if from a cannon. Another mule, drawing a car in which a man was seated, was blown on top of the car, killing the driver. A dog was also blown out of the mine One man, Jackson Leck, just entering was blown back and over a high railroad embankment into the creek below, and was badly hurt.

JUBILEE ORGANS.

There are makers who seek to earn and fix a reputation for first-class work which shall be for all time. Among these may be noted the Mendelssohn Piano Company, manufacturers of the popular Jubilee Organs, which are rapidly becoming known, and which do not fail to hold every inch of ground they once occupy.

So thorough is the inspection of the various parts, and of the whole, that when an instrument goes out of the house a guarantee for five years—long enough to break down and wear out two common organs—is given the purchaser. The Jubilee Organ is eminently an organ for the people.—*Louisville, Ky., Commercial.*

Having had occasion to purchase organs of this Company for our own personal friends, and having found them to be all that was claimed for them after years of thorough trial, and having repeatedly visited their factory in New York city, we are prepared to assert, from our own knowledge of the manufacturers and their organs, that their work is not excelled by any manufacture now in the market.

In short, the Mendelssohn Piano Company's instruments are eminently the peoples organs, and are worthy of the enviable reputation they so certainly enjoy. We cordially recommend them to the confidence and patronage of the public; we advise them to communicate with the Company, at its headquarters in New York, and look over their circular and price list.—*The Independent.*

—A Cross Baby. Nothing is so conducive to a man's remaining a bachelor as stopping for one night at the house of a married friend and being kept awake for five or six hours by the crying of a cross baby. All cross and crying babies need only Hop Bitters to make them well and smiling. Young man, remember this.—*Traveller.*

TORN TO ATOMS.

Bradford, February 14.—F. A. McClain, in the employ of the Roberts Torpedo Company, this morning was driving along a highway fifteen miles southeast of Bradford in a sleigh with two hundred pounds of nitro glycerine. The horses became frightened, and running against a boulder caused an explosion. McClain was torn to mince-meat, both horses were killed and no evidence of the sleigh could be found. McClain was a young man and unmarried.

Notice To Citizens Of Potter And Adjoining Townships.

My store at the old Stone Mill will be continued during next year at the same old stand, and not moved to Tyrone. I am fully satisfied with the business done this year, and am not afraid to trust to the good will and patronage of my friends for the success of my business during the next year. Knowing that my efforts to afford the very best market for their produce has been and will be appreciated. Goods always sold low as the lowest. And so far as high prices for produce is concerned, I lead. Others follow. Thanking all for past patronage. I respectfully solicit a continuance.

To make room for spring stock, goods will be sold very low during February. Please price our goods and see whether we mean what we say. Bring on your butter and eggs. Your cash, or your Pass-book. Cash paid for butter and eggs.

Yours Truly,
A. S. KERLIN.

3feb. 3t.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER is a scientific combination of some of the most powerful restorative agents in the vegetable kingdom. It restores gray hair to its original color. It makes the scalp white and clean. It cures dandruff and humors, and falling-out of the hair. It furnishes the nutritive principle by which the hair is nourished and supported. It makes the hair moist, soft and glossy, and is unsurpassed as a hair dressing. It is the most economical preparation ever offered to the public, as its effects remain a long time, making only an occasional application necessary. It is recommended and used by eminent medical men, and officially endorsed by the State Assayer of Massachusetts. The popularity of Hall's Hair Renewer has increased with the test of many years, both in this country and in foreign lands, and it is now known and used in all the civilized countries of the world. 5

FOR SALE BY ALL DELAERS.

PUBLIC SALES.

PUBLIC SALE.—Will be offered at public sale at the residence of the undersigned, 1 mile east of Boalsburg, on TUESDAY, MARCH 15, 1881, 1 yearling colt, 4 milch cows, 5 head young cattle, 1 threshing machine and power, 1 two-horse wagon, 1 gum spring grain drill, 1 corn-planter, 2 ploughs, 1 harrow, 1 cultivator, 1 hayrake, 1 fanning mill, doubletrees and singletrees, horsegears, and 1 double harpoon hayfork rope and tackle, cowchains, and other articles too numerous to mention. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock.

JOHN KUHN.

PUBLIC SALE.—Will be offered at public sale, at the residence of the undersigned, near Tusseyville, on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16, 1881, the following personal property, to wit: Three horses, two milch cows, one of them fresh, one two-horse wagon, two-horse sled, hayrake, plows, harrows, sulky cultivator, Holgy plow, two sets tug harness, collars, bridles, hay rope and pulleys, hay by the ton, one dinner bell, lot of corn, and many other articles too numerous to mention. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock p. m.

WM. RUBLE.

PUBLIC SALE.—Will be offered at public sale, at the residence of the undersigned 2 miles east of Farmers Mills, on THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1881, the following personal property, to wit: Three horses, two milch cows, seven head young cattle, seven shoats, one good four horse wagon, two-horse wagon, two-horse sled, hay rake, cultivator, plows, harrows, corn planter, hay ladders, good wagon box, chains, one set harness, and other articles too numerous to mention. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock p. m.

SAMUEL STOVER.

PUBLIC SALE.—Will be sold at public sale, at the residence of the undersigned near Tusseyville, on THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 5 head horses, 4 cows, 5 head young cattle, 1 two-horse wagon, 1 buggy, 1 sled, 1 junior excelsior reaper good, 1 graindrill, hayrake, corn-planter, plows, harrows, cornscraper, cultivators, horsegears all kinds, rakes, forks, chains, and other farming implements &c. Also household furniture, tables, chairs, beds and bedsteads, sinks, tubs, washvessels, 1 cooking stove, 1 coal stove, and other household goods too numerous to mention. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

BENJ. F. BITNER.

PUBLIC SALE.—Will be exposed at Public Sale, one mile west of Zion at the late residence of Joseph Stover, dec'd, on TUESDAY, MARCH 1, '81 the following personal property, to wit; six head of work horses, 1 mare with foal, 1 two-year old colt, four milch cows, 1 two-year old heifer, 1 breeding sow, 1 large plantation wagon, 2-horse wagon, platform spring wagon, top buggy, Bob sled, family sleigh, one Kirby Reaper, threshing machine with strap and three carriers, 1 Wheeler No. 6 combined reaper and mower, with dropper and self-rake, good as new; 2 grain cradles, 2 corn planters, 1 lightning fodder cutter, grain drill, fanning mill, 1 set good single harness, 1 set double driving harness, plow gears, tug harness, breechbands, cruppers, collars, bridles, 2 saddles, fly-nets, hay fork, rope and pulleys, 1 double land roller, wire horse rake, wheel cultivator, shovel plows, plows, harrows, hay ladders, and many other farm implements. Also a lot of household goods. 1 bureau, large secretary, 8-day clock, 2 cupboards, oriental coal stove with pipe, large copper kettle, meat cutter, lard press, a lot of carpenter tools, and many other articles. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, a. m., when a reasonable credit will be given.

ISAAC STOVER,
S. A. STOVER,
Administrators.

27jan.

LEWISTOWN Marble & Granite WORKS.

D. R. STRATFORD,
Proprietor, Lewistown, Pa.

The undersigned respectfully informs the public of Pennsvalley that he is prepared to do all kinds of work in MARBLE AND GRANITE at

Cheaper Rates Then Elsewhere

Write or call on Clevan Dinges for terms and designs.

I have accepted this agency with the view of introducing the work turned out by the Lewistown Marble & Granite Works.

Confident that I can furnish first class work at greatly reduced prices from what has been usually paid; all work warranted and erected on the graves.

Respectfully,
CLEVAN DINGES.

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THE WORLD FOR 1881

The World for 1881 will be the best and cheapest newspaper published in the English tongue on either side of the Atlantic.

With new presses surpassing any ever before manufactured even by Hoe & Co.; with new and unequalled typographical and business facilities of all sorts, and with a better organized telegraphic correspondence throughout the world than that of any other American journal, The World for 1881 will afford its readers daily a complete, condensed and trustworthy record of all current events.

In its Five Minutes With the News of the Day The World meets and keeps pace with the increasing demands made by rapid transit, the telegraph and the telephone on the time and attention of business men.

Its daily cable letters from London bring the Old World to the breakfast-tables of the New.

In its Wall Street Gossip and its Items for Investors, taken together with its accurate, candid and absolutely impartial Financial Article, The World daily presents an unrivalled picture not only of the true condition of the multitudinous enterprises in which the adventurous and active people of this country invest their savings but also of all the fluctuating influences exerted upon those enterprises by the speculations and the speculators of the Stock Exchange.

No man who owns or expects to own an interest in any corporate property can afford to miss for a single day the information daily and exclusively given in The World, not only as to the natural and legitimate course of affairs affecting stock values, but also as to the plans, schemes and combinations which are incessantly making and unmaking in and out of Wall street to affect those values.

The World contains also every day the fre hest, fullest and most instructive notices of everything new and interesting in the realms of art, of literature and of social life.

It is the accredited organ of the colleges of the Union, and the accuracy and vivacity of its sporting columns, covering all the various forms of athletic amusement which have multiplied among us of late years, commend it to the "rising generation" throughout the country.

As the only metropolitan morning journal published in the English language which maintains an unswerving fidelity to the great enduring principles of the Democratic faith in politics, The World for 1881 will be found, where for the last five years The World has been found, absolutely loyal to Democratic principles; absolutely independent of all persons, cliques and factions within the Democratic party.

The World will maintain the cause of the Union against sectionalism in all its forms, the cause of good government against corruption in all its forms, and the cause of the people against monopoly in all its forms.

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13jan 6t.

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ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

The circulation of this popular newspaper has increased during the past year. It contains all the leading news of the Daily Herald, and is arranged in handy departments. The

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are given the Telegraphic Despatches of the week from all parts of the Union. This feature alone makes

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the most valuable chronicle in the world, as it is the cheapest. Every week is given a faithful report of

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embracing complete and comprehensive despatches from Washington, including full reports of the speeches of eminent politicians on the questions of the hour

The Farm Department

of the Weekly Herald gives the latest as well as the most practical suggestions and discoveries relating to the duties of the farmer, hints for raising Cattle, Poultry, Grains, Trees, Vegetables, &c., &c., with suggestions for keeping buildings and farming utensils in repair. This is supplemented by a well-edited department, widely copied, under the head of

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giving recipes for practical dishes, hints for making clothing and for keeping up with the latest fashions at the lowest price. Every item of cooking or economy suggested in this department is practically tested by experts before publication. Letters from our Paris and London correspondents on the very latest fashions. The Home