The Centre Reporter.

FRED KURTZ.....EDITOR.

CENTRE HALL, PA.; Feb, 24. 1881.

The REPORTER said correctly last week, it was only sheet lightning that was after Gen. Beaver—away off.

W. H. Howard, the man who nominated Hayes, is dead. Remorse, do doubt, killed him. Still, poor Howard is better off than the Fraudulent.

All the subsidy schemes have been defeated in the present Democratic Congress. They embraced millions of dollars. Let us see whether a Republican Congress will do so well.

John Rankin and Dan Hastings were both at Harrisburg, last week, holding Beaver's hat, by turns, as he was in the race for senator. Each can, no doubt, show a mem. of the votes he changed for the General.

Senator David Davis, who is classed as an Independent, said to a correspondent that he would vote to maintain the present organization of the Senate. If he maintains this position the organization cannot be changed for two years even with Mahone's vote and a Republican Senator from Pennsylvania.

It is estimated that eight years more will be consumed in building the Middle Penitentiary at Huntingdon. It was commenced in 1879. By that time it will be found too small and then a push will be made to build it over again, and this way some favorite will keep a job.

The Philadelphia election on Tuesday, 15, was a complete triumph of democrats and reform republicans over the republican ring.

It was a remarkable vote, being the largest ever cast at a purely local election, and with the exception of the Presidential vote last year, the largest vote on record in the city. It was 151,459 against 173,832 for President. King's majority for mayor is 5,538, Hunter, for Tax Receiver 26,121, and West for City Solicitor 19,682. King was the regular Democratic candidate, West the regular Republican, and Hunter an independent stump candidate, indorsed by Democrats.

The Senate on 7 accepted the rate of interest—three per cent.—fixed by the House in the Refunding bill. There seems hardly any doubt but the bonds can be negotiated at this rate. The vote rejecting the Senate amendment fixing the rate at 3½ was—ayes, 21; nays, 34. The bonds are made redeemable in five years and payable in twenty, instead of five-ten as proposed in the bill as it came from the House.

Perhaps Nebraska would be a good state not to move into—bugs, storms and drouth are some of its native products, and some of the Nebraska herders think that half the stock in the State this winter has died of cold and starvation combined. For about a year the circulars of Nebraska real estate agents will say nothing about cattle grazing safely all the year round, but the old lie is sure to be told again sooner or later.

Perhaps some of our former Centre county folks now in Kansas can furnish the REPORTER a bright side of Nebraska.

The snow blockade in the far west has been a severe one. A St. Paul paper publishes an extract from a private letter from a farmer in Helena, Montana, saying that he fears he will lose all his cattle and sheep. "I paid $45 per ton for the last hay I got for them. This Territory will lose at least one-fourth of all its stock, both cattle and sheep. The snow in most places is three feet deep, and often from nine to twelve. Cattle with sufficient remaining strength will often follow a load of hay coming into market fifteen and twenty miles with the hope of catching a stray bite. The streets are full of dying animals. Fifty died the other day, all in one lot, just outside the town. I fear this last snow will finish all. It has snowed every day for seven days.

There is some speculation over the organization of the next House of congress. Without the aid of one greenbacker the republicans cannot make the organization, and the Greenbackers are working industriously with the view of presenting a compact front in the next House, and there holding the balance of power. Weaver and Gillette, whose terms expire with this Congress, will devote their energies to keeping their party organized. They insist that every Greenbacker elected to the next Congress will vote together; that not one will vote with either the Republicans or Democrats; that the Republicans lack one of the number necessary to organize the House, and the Greenbackers will force the Democrats to join them to beat the Republicans. Leading Republicans say that Mr. Brumm of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Ford of Missouri, will certainly vote with them in the organization of the House.

On the river and harbor bill, in congress, the other day, a pleasant little debate was called up.

The House nearly spent all day and part of the night log-rolling the River and Harbor bill. In the midst of the debate Mr. Clymer resuscitated the famous Kiskeminetas scheme, and asked for $40,000,000 to improve the navigation of the Kiskeminetas and Conemaugh Rivers, in Pennsylvania. General Harry White came to his feet as if he had been shot, while Mr. Clymer made a humorous speech on the grand idea. "Do you actually request the sum?" asked Mr. Reed, of Maine, in dead earnest. "Certainly I do," replied Mr. Clymer, with much gravity. "My colleague does not know where the Kiskeminetas is," said General White, "and if he comes up there the people will drown him." "Not in the Kiskeminetas," put in Mr. Clymer. "One word seriously," said Mr. White. "No, no; don't talk seriously!" came from a dozen members. General White proceeded at length to demonstrate how a grand water route was to be made through Pennsylvania by connecting the Allegheny, Kiskeminetas, Juniata and Susquehanna Rivers and running steamships from Liverpool to Pittsburg. The effort was too much, and he gave it up in disgust amid shouts of laughter and applause. The Pennsylvania portion of the bill was not touched, and the combination in favor of the passage of the steal showed itself so well organized that its enemies at 9 o'clock in the evening relinquished the contest.

LOCAL PRIDE.

Soon as General Beaver was set up for senator, some of the republicans of our county had much to say in favor of local pride. These fellows did not think of "local pride" when the great soldier Hancock was up for president. They preferred one who had been caught in perjury and other bad practices to a genuine patriot.

Mr. Blaine's bill for the revival of the American marine proposes that the owners of American-built steamships of 3,000 tons register or upward shall be entitled to receive for carrying the United States mails, on regular lines of such steamships, from any port or ports in the United States to any foreign port or ports, mail compensation not exceeding $30 per nautical mile per annum for the distance one way, for twelve round trips per annum, $45 per mile for twenty-four trips, and $60 per mile for forty-eight trips per annum, for terms not exceeding fifteen years. Now, how such a plan as this could revive the maritime industry of the United States it is difficult to perceive. It takes no account of steamships of the smaller class or of sailing vessels, of which there are some 5,000 now engaged in our freight trade. It is time that steamships are supplanting sailing vessels, but the latter have not yet lost their usefulness. Then, there are 600 steamers engaged in our foreign trade. Few of these are as large as 3,000 tons. The larger number by far do not belong to regular lines. They are attracted hither and thither according to demand and supply; their routes are changed or they are temporarily laid up. Suppose fifty such lines as Mr. Blaine contemplates were established—and this is a very large number; larger than in the instance of any other nation—how would that help the American marine at large? It would retard rather than do so. It would be just as much an act of lunacy if we were to pass an act forbidding European capital to be invested in our railroads as to forbid our capital to be invested in foreign vessels. The result of this policy has been that out of 590 steamers doing our marine carrying trade not forty-six of them are American, and of them only fourteen are in the trans-oceanic trade; the others are running to Mexico and the West Indies. It is estimated by the statistician of the New York Produce Exchange that the freightage on the American commodities exported in 1879 was $88,304,000, and that the freightage on Eastern cargoes amounted to $45,000,000, making $133,000,000 earned in the American carrying trade in a single year. Mr. Henry Hall estimates that the American ships would have received about $110,000,000 of this sum did they hold the position they once occupied. Now, there is food for thought in this fact in connection with our boasted system of protection to American manufactures. It is a serious question whether the net profits of the entire protected manufacturing interests of the country equal this sum. Mr. Wells puts the net profits of all the interests of the country at $500,000,000. It is safe to say that what the country gains by protection at such an enormous cost it loses through the loss on the carrying trade, which it thus literally throws away, while in throwing it away it parts with its left arm—the army being its right—for either offense or defense in time of war.

Gen. Beaver's address will be Bellefonte, as heretofore. The U. S. senatorship is not within the gift of the Cameron this time. We are sorry for you General; we think the glory of the Chicago convention was bad luck to you.

Don Cameron appeared at his desk in the Senate on 18, for the first time since the struggle for the Pennsylvania Senatorship became interesting. Not knowing anything about the Funding bill, he discreetly withheld his vote. He expresses thorough disgust with the way matters have gone at Harrisburg, and says if Beaver should not be elected he shall not concern himself any further with the result.

Beaver's first great mistake was in sticking to the third termers at Chicago, to please the Camerons, when he knew the masses of the republicans of his district and state were for Blaine.

Garfield is to have $30,000 worth of new furniture to start in with at the white house. Uncle Sam is to foot the bill.

ANOTHER INTIMATION FROM MR. CONKLING THAT HAYES IS A FRAUDULENT PRESIDENT.

Washington, Feb. 8.—Mr. Conkling to-day gave one of the frequent intimations that he has made in the past four years of his belief that Mr. Tilden was elected President in 1876. It occurred in a debate on the Pension bill. Mr. Eaton of Connecticut, while speaking on a proposed amendment, asked which President was authorized to carry out its provisions, the one now in or the one coming in.

"Or," said Mr. Conkling, in tones loud enough to be heard in the galleries, "the one who is not in."

"Yes," said Mr. Eaton quickly, "the one who should have been in, but was cheated out of it."

Mr. Conkling nodded his head affirmatively, and the debate was resumed.

Eckley B. Coxe, democrat, who declined to take the oath of office as Senator on the assembling of the State Legislature, was re-elected State Senator from the Wilkesbarre District on Tuesday, 15, by about 2,000 majority.

Harrisburg, February 19.—The thirty-second ballot for United States Senator to-day resulted as follows: Beaver, 28; Wallace, 21; Bayne, 20; Schofield, 2; Shiras, 1; McGrath, 1; Lee, 1. The convention adjourned to Monday.

THE NEW BIBLE—QUICK WORK.

The new version of the New Testament, which has been so many years in course of translation and which is unquestionably the most important literary enterprise this century has seen, is being waited for with curiosity and anxiety by hundreds of thousands. It is not generally known that a first edition of 500,000 copies has already been manufactured in England, and 100,000 copies are said to be already in New York City not one of them permitted to be sold. They are awaiting a telegram from the authorities in England authorizing their issue. The first copies can only be had at the extravagant price of $10 per copy. The Literary Revolution proposes fully to meet the demands which its army of friends are making upon it by doing probably the quickest work in bookmaking which has ever yet been accomplished. Arrangements have been fully made to put the entire book into type inside of of 24 hours from the time a printed copy of the English edition can be procured, and within three days at least 10,000 copies will be bound ready for delivery to waiting purchasers, and at least 5,000 copies will be manufactured every day thereafter, until the demand is met. It will be printed in large beautiful type, neatly and strongly bound in cloth, in a volume of about 500 pages, and sold at the nominal price of 30 cents. A fine edition in half Russia, gilt top, will be sold for 60 cents, and one in full Turkey morocco, gilt edges, for $1.25. Of course, the popular demand will be enormous. Orders will be filled in the order in which they are received, with remittance. American Book Exchange, New York.

A Senator At Last,

The republican caucus of 24, on 22, on the first ballot unanimously selected John I. Mitchell of Tioga county, choice of the Conference for United States Senator. Mitchell represents the Sixteenth district in the present Congress, his term expiring on the 4th of March. This is a kind of triumph for Cameron at last.

A CONFERENCE WITH THE BOLTING LEADERS.

Senator Cameron is beginning to betray an apprehension that he has entered a hopeless fight, and that his own Senatorial scalp is in danger. That he considers the situation desperate was illustrated in an invitation he sent to Representatives Wolf and Mapes, two of the leading bolters, and both of whom refused to support him for Senator in 1879 for the purpose of having a full interchange of opinions on the Senatorial muddle. Senator Cooper, who desires Beaver's success for Senator in order to take him from the list of candidates for Governor, was chosen as the messenger to announce Senator Cameron's desire to consult with his two pronounced opponents. The men accepted the invitation with the full determination not to be swerved from their purpose to have a candidate for Senator who would not be under the control of Cameron. Soon after their arrival at the Senator's residence he introduced the subject which had been agitating him for weeks and particularly during the past few days? Mr. Cameron said he could not understand why the former supporters of Mr. Grow were seemingly disinclined to accept so unobjectionable a man as General Beaver as their candidate. He endeavored to convince them that if the General were sent to the United States Senate he would recognize the claims of the people standing behind the members, who, after having refused to be governed by the party rules, had accepted General Beaver as a compromise candidate.

The Bolters' Ultimatum.

Wolf and Mapes listened attentively to what Cameron had to say and afterward replied to him in the plainest possible manner. They justified the unprecedented revolt against the "machine" and said that as the independent republican members represented more than one half the party in the State and its brains, they were entitled to a distinct representation in the United States Senate. But they were not disposed to be harsh in their demand, and for the sake of harmony they would accept a man who was not personally or politically offensive to him. They preferred a candidate of proved independence, who, if Senator Cameron occupied a correct position on any measure, would co-operate and vote with him, but one who, if Senator Cameron did anything improper, would have the courage to antagonize him. In other words, they want ed a man who would not be controlled by the Senator. A candidate who could not meet these requirements could not have the support of the independent republican members of the Legislature. Although General Beaver had many warm friends among the Bayne men his adoption as a candidate was out of the question. If proper measures had been adopted to make him the compromise candidate they would likely have been successful, notwithstanding the Grant part the General played at Chicago, but the most indiscreet means had been employed to thrust him on the republicans as their nominee. The more egregious blunder was his selection in the parlors of the Cameron mansion, which was regarded as a threat by the Senator that he intended to cram down the throats of the former Grow men the candidacy of Beaver. This made them more indignant and determined to stand by their man. Cameron was also informed that Beaver could never receive the support of the independent republicans because of the manner of his selection.

Cameron's Future.

From what transpired at the interview it is believed that Cameron will recede from his present position and risk another movement, having for its object the nomination of a new man, who will be more acceptable to the independent republicans and less favorable to him. The Senator is looking forward to his own candidacy in 1884 with much apprehension, and if he consents to the withdrawal of Beaver the principle of self-preservation will inspire the action. Wolf as much as told him in the interview with Cameron that he would stand a much better chance of being his own successor if he and his friends allowed the independent republicans to name the candidate.

CAPRICIOUS WINTER.

Cleaving Snow Banks with the Iron Horse—Scenes on the North-western Railroads—Danger of a Thaw

Roadmaster Desmond, of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad, reports that the snow is so firm that it can be handled with pitchforks, and the ice and crust already make it difficult for it to be removed. Some of the drifts were twenty feet deep and it took two tiers of men to dig and throw out the snow. Surperintendent Gaylord was also out on a section of the road and found thirty to forty feet of snow in some of the cuts. It has been a herculean task to perform in clearing the track, but it is nearly accomplished. Over three hundred men were kept constantly at work for four days in shovelling the drifts, besides several engines and snow ploughs. All the engines and snow ploughs employed to clear the Morris and Brown's Valley branch of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railroad, popularly known as the Connemara Central, which were either ditched or injured, have been brought in except one, and a large force of men is employed to recover it. This line is certainly closed for the season.

The largest, severest and for results the worst snow storm that any of the inhabitants can remember has closed here with snow three feet deep on an average. The roads are impassable. A Tyler telegram says that travel even by team is yet impossible. The settlers are suffering greatly from lack of fuel and groceries. Many are burning wheat and outbuildings. The railroad men are doing everything to assist the settlers. The Eastern letter mail up to January 22 has just arrived. It was brought from Tracy along the railroad, seven men drawing the sleigh. No Eastern papers of a later date than January 19 have been received. Nearly all the country newspapers have suspended, even their wrapping paper giving out.

Bucking a Drift.

One mode of removing drifts of snow obstructing the railroad is thus graphically described by an eyewitness:—"It is called by the trainmen 'bucking a drift.' The snow is packed down hard. To run an engine into a drift 200 feet long and seven feet deep with an expectation of going through seems preposterous. But going back a half mile so as to get a good headway at the drift, steam is raised to 135 pounds, the "go ahead" signal is sounded and the iron horse springs forward under a full head of steam to a gait of forty miles per hour. The hearts of those witnessing the assault stand still awed by the grandeur of the spectacle. See! the drift has been reached, a cloud of snow thirty feet high is thrown into the air, and there is nothing to indicate where the engine is except the hard breathing peculiar to the iron horse. All of a sudden silence prevails. The limit has been reached and another attack must be made. The second attempt is a success. It is a sight never to be forgotten.

"The only reliable way of removing the snow, since it has been packed down by the recent rains, is the slow process of shoveling, which requires large crews of men, hard service and great expense to the company, but it is being resorted to regardless of expense."

—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.*

TERROR IN TENNESSEE.

THE WORK OF LYNCHERS UPON THE LIVES OF NEGROES.

Ten of Them Taken from the Custody of the Sheriff, Five Hanged to the Veranda of the Court House and the Rest Strung Up Elsewhere—Full Details of their Crime.

Springfield, Tenn, February 20.—The county for miles around was in a fever heat of excitement yesterday over the wholesale lynching which occurred in this quiet little town on Friday night. From a peaceful, thrifty population of not more than 2,500, the town finds itself suddenly transformed in less than twelve short hours into a city of over 10,000 of the most excitable people that have ever been drawn together. The tragedy, which culminated in the lynching of five of the negro fiends implicated in the foul murder of Mr. Laprade, makes a total of ten deaths which have thus far resulted from the fearful butchery. The crime for which these negroes were lynched was the brutal murder of a bachelor farmer named Laprade, who lived alone on his farm near Sadlersville, Robinson county, about a mile away from any neighbor. He led a sort of hermit life, eccentric, opposed to shedding blood and keeping no animals or fowls on the premises. His neighbors inferred that he had money. The report was current that he and his two brothers had fallen heirs to $9,000 a few days before the murder. A party of nine negroes went to his house on the night of September 8, 1880. Going in the rear of his dwelling, one of them knocked at the door, and, imitating the voice of Laprade's brother, asked admission. Laprade opened the door without thought of harm.

The nine black fiends rushed in upon him, knocked him down and then demanded all his money. He gave them $5, saying that was all he had. This but enraged his assailants. Throwing a rope around his neck they dragged him around his grounds, hanged him to the limb of a tree repeatedly until he was almost unconscious, singed his body with torches and lacerated and mutilated him with knives in the endeavor to compel him to admit that he had concealed money, but always with the same result.

Finally made desperate by their repeated failures to extort from him the place of concealment of his supposed wealth, the demons proceeded to still more inhuman tortures. With the rope he was dragged about the yard, and nameless outrages were committed upon his person. Finally, his legs were cut and hacked, and the tendons torn from their places from the knee down. Then his skull was crushed with an axe, after which the body was hidden under some bushes in a neighboring thicket.

Two nights later two of them carried the body to a sink hole twenty feet deep, where it was found two weeks afterward through the agency of an alleged "fortune teller." She told a man named David Allen how the crime was committed, and that the body had been thrown into the sink hole where it was found. This woman, who was considered a sort of witch in the neighborhood, had evidently been told by some of the negroes what they had done.

The discovery of the murder caused intense excitement throughout the adjoining neighborhood and threats of lynching were freely made against the murderers so soon as they should be apprehended. Suspicion fell upon Jim Higgins, and after being imprisoned some days he made a confession implicating his associates, who were arrested. Higgins, who was an old negro, was taken out and his feet burned until, in his agony, he is said to have given the details of the Laprade murder. The prisoners, including Higgins, were brought to the Nashville jail. Higgins had one of his feet amputated and subsequently died in jail.

Four nights after extorting the confession from Higgins, namely—on the night of September 15—two of the murderers, Bell and Jemieson, were taken from the Sprinfield jail and lynched. On the same night a white man named Ramsey was shot to death in his cell. He had been confined for shooting a Miss Holt, whom he began to persecute on account of her engagement with another person.

After this summary vengeance had been wreaked upon these culprits things quieted down somewhat, but there was an undercurrent of dark forebodings which betokened no good to the remaining prisoners. About half past 10 o'clock on the night of the 14th of the present month some twenty-five mounted men rode into town, coming from the west, and proceeded to the jail. They came armed with guns, pistols, etc., and were evidently bent on taking the prisoners. They dismounted and broke open the office door, and some thirty men who were in town went down toward but not to the jail. The mob and citizens were addressed by Judge Stark and Attorney General Bell, who both urged the mob to desist, assuring them that the prisoners should have a fair and impartial trial, and if found guilty should be punished to the full extent of the law. Through their spokesman the mob said that they had learned that the murderers would be granted a change of venue, and if the judge promised they should be tried here they would disperse.

Judge Stark replied that no application for a change of venue had been made, but that a panel of jurors had been made for the trial and an attachment made for an important witness. If the witness could be secured the trial would be proceeded with the next day. The mob then called upon Judge Stark to know if they (the mob) would be prosecuted if found out, to which he replied that he knew none of them, nor did he want to know any of them. Attorney General Bell then delivered a short speech, in which he said he would prosecute the prisoners with all possible energy. The mob then mounted their horses and rode off in double file, firing off their pistols as they left. The remarks made convinced those who heard and saw the mob that it was composed of men of intelligence and good citizens.

The work of lynching the colored murderers was resumed on Friday night. The trial of the prisoners had been in progress all day and in the evening it had reached a termination in the charge of Judge Stark to the jury. The five murderers, James Elder, Loch Mallory, Lun Stell' Robert Thweat and another man whose name has not been ascertained were delivered to the custody of the sheriff and that official prepared to start to the jail with them. Bill Murphy and Antony Duffy, who testified for the state, were set at liberty and it is thought that their release led to the terrible tragedy. As the sheriff departed with his prisoners he was met at the court room door by an infuriated mob who, presenting pistols at his head, rushed upon him and took the trembling prisoners from him. Attorney General Bell tried to collect a posse to resist the mob, but failed and was compelled to make his exit through a window.

The mob ordered all the lights out, fired a regular fusilade of shots to intimidate any would-be rescuers, dragged the five captives to the east door of the court house, where ropes were awaiting them. The ropes were suspended from the veranda above. The five bodies in an instant were swinging beneath the veranda. Jim Elder was the only one who made any struggle, asking for time to offer up a prayer, when one of the mob said, "Did you give Laprade time to pray?" He responded, "No, I didn't." "Then over you go," said one of the leaders, as he turned Elder over the railing. The mob guarded the bodies until they were sure that their work was completed and life extinct. The leader then gave the order, 'Disperse, my men, to your homes," and the executioners—some 200 in number—immediately departed, going on horseback in three different directions. The crowd attending the trial was paralyzed with terror at first, and then jumped from the windows of the court room and rushed off in every direction, uttering cries of affright.

It appears that one party rode off in the direction of the neighborhood where Leprade was murdered and came across Andrew Duffy, one of the witnesses, who had turned state's evidence. His body was found yesterday near Guthrie's, showing that he had shared the fate of his wretched accomplices at the court house. It is also reported that Murphy, the other witness, and the last of the gang of black murderers, was caught and lynched. The excitement in the surrounding districts is intense. The bodies, which remained hanging all night from the veranda of the court house, presented a most sickening sight.

Eleven lives, if the report that Murphy is dead be true, have been sacrificed for the small sum of five dollars. The record stands as follows: L. S. Laprade, murdered by the negroes; Bell and Jemieson, lynched on the night of September 15; James Higgins, died in jail from injuries inflicted by the lynchers; James Elder, Loch Mallery, Lun Stell, Robert Thwest, and another negro, name unknown, lynched Friday night, and Andrew Duffy, also on Friday night near Sadlersville.

Thus ends the record of one of the foulest murders and certainly one of the most desperate and determined records of lynching that has ever occurred in any civilized community.

CO OPERATION IN STORES.

The Co-Operative Society Soon to Begin Business—Perfecting Plans for the Management of the Shops—Co-Operation in Other Places.

[From New York Tribune.]

The New York Co-Operative Society is now fully organized and incorporated, and the plan of "every man his own storekeeper" will soon be practically tested in this city, as it has been successfully in other cities and in England. Allen R. Foote, President of the Society, gave to a Tribune reporter an account of the present state and prospects of the Society and its works.

The charter was filed Jan. 14, the signatures being those of John Gledhill, Justus O. Woods, F. L. Greavenor, James T. Young, Augustus F. Chilos, Joseph Mitchell, Allen R Foote, Alfred Van Brakle and John Angus Shaw. The association is incorporated under Chapter 971 of the Laws of 1867, amended by Chapter 85 of the Laws of 1878. The charter provides that the powers granted to the Society shall be exercised in the City and County of New York for the purpose of "buying for cash articles for domestic and personal use, and selling the same for cash at current retail prices to members of this Society and others." The amount of capital subscribed is $5,000, in shares of $125 each. The profits are to be divided among the members, employes, and patrons of the Society, in proportion to their contributions to the business of the Society by capital, labor, or custom, as provided by the By-Laws. The fiscal year begins with Dec 1, and ends with Nov. 30. The officers are to be elected for one year at each annual meeting, and consist of the President, who is ex-officio a member and Chairman of the Board of Trustees, eight other Trustees, and a Treasurer. The charter is to last for twenty-five years. The incorporate name of the body is the "New York Co-Operative Society."

Under the State law the liability of members is limited to the par value of their shares. The by-laws provide that any one can become a member who is approved by the Board of Trustees, by paying an entrance-fee of 50 cents and subscribing for one or more shares. Each member is entitled to one vote at the Society's meetings, which are to be held on the third Tuesday in each month, the annual meeting being held in January. The Board of Trustees has the power to appoint all employes, and fix the rate of compensation. An auditing committee of three, elected annually, is required to audit the books of the Society monthly, and make a full report of the state of its business at each quarterly meeting. Complaints in regard to goods, prices or the conduct of employes are to be referred to the Board of Trustees. Ten per cent of each share is required on subscription, and the balance at the rate of $1 per month for each share until paid. The Society guarantees to pay 6 per cent interest on shares in quarterly payments. Dividends will also be made quarterly if the profits of the Society allow, non-members who are purchasers being entitled to one-half as much as members. All sales are to be made for cash, and no discrimination in price is to be allowed between customers.

The first series of 200 shares has been taken, and $1,000 is now in bank ready to begin business. The books are now open at the office of the Society, No. 25 Cooper Union, for the second series of shares. The books now contain the names of about 150 paying subscribers, which are being added to every day. The list includes ministers, lawyers, editors, bankers, bookkeepers, mechanics and workingmen of all classes. The officers are now busy perfecting plans for carrying on the business and preparing a catalogue of the goods to be sold. From this catalogue customers may select their supplies, order by mail, and have the goods delivered anywhere in the city without charge.

Addison Souland died in Meadville, Pa., on Friday last after a brief illness during which he refused all medical aid because he was too poor to afford it. After his death there were found stowed away in his miserable hovel, in old clocks, bureaus, pots, kettles, bokes, under stacks of books and in every unlooked for place, watches, coin, greenbacks and other valuables. The coin was found in tobacco pouches, pocketbooks, old stockings, leather bags, cigar boxes and tin cans. There was also found a great pile of books and a four-gallon crock over half-full of dimes, nickles and coppers. The Chief of Police who conducted the search found among the treasury a little gold locket containing his brother's picture, which had been lost nearly twenty-five years ago.

BODY STOLEN.—The Williamsport Sun of last week contained the following: "Just as we go to press we learn that the body of Mrs. Miller has been stolen from the grave, and that the body of her husband, the murdered man, Miller, was also found to have been stolen. Smith was buried near the house of Maggs, a brother-in-law of Smith's. It is said that he was buried there to keep any one from stealing his body."

WHEN YOU FEEL MEAN.

take Kidney-Wort, advertised in another column. It acts energetically on the bowels and kidneys at the same time, and so cures a host of diseases caused by the inaction of these organs. If you are out of fix, buy it at your druggists and save a doctor's bill, and perhaps months of suffering.

"I never did see such a wind and storm," said a man in a coffee-room.

"And pray, sir," inquired a would be wit, "since you saw the wind and storm, what might the color be?"

"The wind blew and the storm rose," was the quiet rejoinder.

Keep your family well supplied with "Sellers' Cough Syrup," use it in time, you will avert bronchial and pulmonary affections. 25 cents.

THE PERILS OF DIPHTHERIA.

A Warning to Parents by a Physician Who Has Studied the Disease.

[New York Sun.]

"I have had two cases of diphtheria this morning," said a well known Brooklyn physician, who has made the disease a subject of special study, "and I was called in so late that I have great fears as to the result of both of them. You see, the great thing is to meet the disease before it has acquired strength, and I impress upon all my patients who have children the necessity of sending for me the moment any of their little ones exhibit such symptoms as lassitude, sick headache, or even sore throat, though the latter is by no means an early indication. Of course, I cannot always tell positively whether the case is one of diphtheria or not, but if I have the slightest doubt on the subject I act as though I were certain, and at once administer remedies to check the complaint. The practice of waiting for developments is, I think, a fatal one, for diphtheria, once developed, is a desperately hard thing to deal with.

"A few winters ago I gave up my general practice to a brother physician, and went down among the tenement houses and poor quarters where diphtheria was raging to try to learn something about the disease. I think I succeeded. I believe I now can check it even when it is somewhat advanced, but it cost me far more than I anticipated. I used to carry gumdrops about in my pocket to give to the sick children, and one day, after I had changed my clothes and disinfected myself, I went home to my family. I had taken the gumdrops out of the pocket of the clothes I had taken off, and I took them home with me and gave one to my little boy. Half an hour afterward I was called out again, and when I returned, four hours later, my wife told me that the child was ill. The moment I looked at him I saw that he had diphtheria, and was horrified to see the progress the disease had made. But if he had been a strange child I believe I could have stopped it. As it was, I could not bear to see him suffering, so I intrusted the case to another physician, and within twenty-four hours from the time of his seizure he died on the sofa you are sitting on now. And here let me say that one of the most terrible blunders that parents of children are apt to make is in letting their little ones go out, or carelessly stray into draughts, after the disease appears to be wholly eradicated. Such appearances, my experience has taught me, are almost invariably deceptive. The germs of the disorder still lurk in the system, and the slightest cold or indisposition is pretty sure to bring on a relapse that no skill can cure. A little white hearse went away from a house a few yards up this street this morning. It carried to the cemetery the remains of a little boy who was stricken down with diphtheria last week. He seemed to be quite recovered, and the day before yesterday he was allowed to go out. He caught a cold, and the disease returned with a malignancy that defied treatment. He died last night, and, under the orders of the Health Board he had to be buried immediately."

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, Holgr plow, two set fog 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 north 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, cultivators, 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, meatvessels, 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 straw carriers, 1 Wheeler No. 6 combined reaper and mewer, 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,
27jan. Administrators.

IN THE WHOLE HISTORY OF MEDICINE

No preparation has ever performed such marvellous cures, or maintained so wide a reputation, as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, which is recognized as the world's remedy for all diseases of the throat and lungs. Its long-continued series of wonderful cures in all climates has made it universally known as a safe and reliable agent to employ. Against ordinary colds, which are the forerunners of more serious disorders, it acts speedily and surely, always relieving suffering, and often saving life. The protection it affords, by its timely use in throat and chest disorders, makes it an invaluable remedy to be kept always on hand in every home. No person can afford to be without it, and those who once used it never will. From their knowledge of its composition and effects, physicians use the CHERRY PECTORAL extensively in their practice, and clergymen recommend it. It is absolutely certain in its remedial effects, and will always cure where cures are possible.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

Boils, pimples and all blood diseases are cured by "Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher." Sold by all druggists.

CHICAGO

WEEKLY NEWS

AND THE

REPORTER, two papers, for $2.25 in advance, to all who payarrears.

THE CHICAGO WEEKLY NEWS is everywhere recognized as a paper unsurpassed in all the requirements of American Journalism. It stands conspicuous among the metropolitan Journals of the country as a complete *Newspaper*. Its Telegraphic Service comprises all the dispatches of the Western Associated Press and the National Associated Press besides a very extensive service of Special Telegrams from all important points. As a *Newspaper* it has no superior. It is INDEPENDENT in Politics, presenting all Political News free from partisan bias or coloring, and absolutely without fear or favor as to parties.

It is, in the fullest sense, a FAMILY PAPER. Each issue contains SIX COMPLETED STORIES, besides a rich variety of condensed notes on Fashions, Art, Industries, Literature, Science, etc., etc. Its Market Quotations are complete and to be relied upon.

It is unsurpassed as an Enterprising, Pure, and Trustworthy GENERAL FAMILY NEWSPAPER. Our special Clubbing terms bring it within the reach of all. Specimen copies may be seen at this office.

☞ Send subscriptions to this office.

Any one sending us 2 NEW NAMES, WITH CASH for the REPORTER and pay in one in advance, will be entitled to the Chicago Weekly NEWS free for self and each of the 2 new names.

☞ Send all subscriptions to REPORTER, Centre Hall, Pa.

GOLD. Great chance to make money. We need a person in every town to take subscriptions for the largest, cheapest and best Illustrated family publication in the world. Anyone can become a successful agent. Six elegant works of art given free to subscribers. The price is so low that almost everybody subscribes. One agent reports taking 130 subscribers in a day. A lady agent reports making over $200 clear profit in ten days. All who engage making money fast. You can devote all your time to the business or only your spare time. You need not be away from home over night. You can do it as well as others. Full directions and terms free. Elegant and expensive Outfit free. If you want profitable work send us your address at once. It costs nothing to try the business. No one who engages fails to make great pay. Address GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. 13jul

$66 a week in your own town. $5 Outfit free. No risk. Reader, if you want a business at which persons of either sex can make great pay all the time they work, write for particulars to H. HALLETT & CO, Portland, Maine. 13jul 1y

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!

AT CAMP'S,

Centre Hall, ... Penna.

WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS,
PAINTED CHAMBER SUITS,
BUREAUS, SINKS, LOUNGES
WASHSTANDS, BEDSTEADS,
EXTENSION TABLES,
BREAKFAST TABLES,
PARLOR TABLES,
WOOD and CANE SEAT CHAIRS,
SPRING BEDS, MATTRESSES.

All our goods as represented or money refunded. Call and see us before purchasing elsewhere, as we know we can suit you in Prices and quality. Remember we will not be undersold.

UNDERTAKING A SPECIALTY.

We keep on hand all the latest and BEST STYLES of COFFINS and CASKETS, Burial Robes and Shrouds.

3feb3m WM. R. CAMP.

MENDELSSOHN PIANO CO.

Will make, for the next 60 days, a Grand Offer of

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

$850 Square Grand Piano for only $245.

STYLE 3 Magnificent rosewood case elegantly finished, 3 strings 7 1-3 Octaves of patent cantante agraffes, our new patent overstrung scale, beautiful carved legs and lyre heavy serpentine and large fancy moulding round case, full Iron Frame, French Grand Action, Grand Hammers, in fact every improvement which can in any way tend to the perfection of the instrument has been added.

☞ Our price for this instrument boxed and delivered on board cars at New