The Centre Reporter.

FRED KURTZ.....EDITOR.

CENTRE HALL, PA; March, 3. 1881.

Congress adjournes on 4th. When the next congress meets Gov. Curtin will take his seat and the 20 district will have a representative—for the last two years we did not find out of any one having represented the district.

Mr. Bierly, of Lycoming, has introduced a bill in the House, at Harrisburg, reducing the salaries. That will be popular, and is needed, but we fear the majority of our legislators are too thick skulled and venal to pass it. Salaries generally go up—never down—hardly ever.

Col. McClure of the Philadelphia Times, telegraphs from Washington that all disguise has been thrown off, and John I. Mitchell's election is claimed as the result of a deep laid Cameron game to thwart the bolters.

Conkling, it now turns out, went to Mentor, to head off Dan Hastings in getting a seat in the new cabinet. Dan can now get ahead of Conk in this manner: Let him call upon Garfield at the executive chamber, and if Garfield don't point him to a chair and tell him to take a seat then he is devoid of politeness and the REPORTER is no prophet.

In reply to frequent inquiries of the REPORTER whether congress had repealed the law requiring checks to be stamped, we answer not yet. If the proposition were for an increase of salary it would have gone thro' long ago. But since it is one to suit the convenience of the people it goes slowly.

About four hundred Cincinnati moulders are on strike for an increase of 25 per cent. in wages.

Strikes for better wages are threatening all around again, notwithstanding the republican promises for better times and higher wages for the workingman.

Senator Hall has introduced a bill authorizing the election of a treasurer in each township, who shall collect all state and local taxes, and providing that 5 per cent. shall be deducted from same if paid in a specified time. This idea we have favored long ago, it will save money and facilitate the collection of taxes. We trust Mr. Hall's bill will pass both branches of the legislature.

Several of the National banks throughout the country are talking of withdrawing their circulation, on account of the prospect of the new 3-per cent Refunding bill becoming a law. It is really too bad that the National banks should get a setback. They have had their own way so long that unfavorable legislation goes hard with them. The country, however is not in danger:

Let them withdraw, if they like, they have drawn long enough upon the country.

Mitchell, the newly elected senator, is a gentleman of some political experience, having been 5 years in our state legislature and 4 years in congress. He is only of second rate ability, though head and shoulders above Don Cameron in this regard, who has no talent at all. When Wallace goes out the great and wealthy commonwealth of Pennsylvania will be represented in the U. S. Senate by two men who together will fall short of the measure of our first class statesmen. With Wallace the state had an able and conspicuous statesman—better for all had he been retained.

Ar-kan-sass or Ar-kan-saw—at last the legislature of the state has settled it; and the Herald remarks,

"Henceforward let there be peace! The Legislature of the State declars solemnly that the name of the State shall for all time to come, at least until we have a new Legislature, be called Ar-kansaw.

"The country will rejoice at this happy solution. But how about Kansas? Is there any self-respecting citizen of that grain growing State who would submit to having it called Kan-saw? And Texas? Does any one doubt that a Texas jury would hesitate to acquit a citizen who had resented the calling of his State Texsaw?

Notwithstanding Mr. Wolf's assertion that this move was not prearranged it became known that Mr. Cameron at Washington has had Mr. Mitchell's name under consideration for some time, and that the supporters of the machine were informed that it was acceptable to the boss. This accounts in some degree for the promptness with which the twelve Beaver men forsook their candidate after sticking to him so tenaciously the night before.

John I. Mitchell, of Tioga county, the man selected by the conference to be the candidate of the republican party for United States senator, is now about forty-three years of age. He is of commanding stature and handsome in appearance. He first appeared in public life as a member of the legislature from Tioga county, serving from 1872 to 1876 inclusive. During that time he evidenced ability as a statesman and led the republican side of the house. In 1877 he was elected to congress from the Twenty-fifth congressional district.

On Friday—thank God—ends the first fraudulent administration in the United States, to be followed by one that has the forms of law for its authority. On Friday Hayes steps out of the white house into which he stepped four years ago by one of the most wicked and gigantic crimes that ever was committed against the American people, by stealing the presidency from one who had a fair and honest electoral majority besides a majority of a quarter of a million of the popular vote. On Friday Hayes steps out of the white-house with shame upon his face and without the respect of any party of his countrymen. The act by which the presidency was stolen from Tilden was a greater and more cowardly rebellion than that of the southern states, who rebelled against an election of Lincoln but backed it up with their lives and fortunes. The rebellion of the gang who seated Hayes was also against an election of a rightfully chosen president, Sam'l J. Tilden, but it was a cowardly, sneaking affair, brought about by vilest perjury manufactured for ignorant negroes like Eliza Pinkston and assisted by degraded whites like Wells and the returning board fiends under direction of Sherman, Garfield and others. These two rebellions we have had—both against rightfully chosen presidents, with the difference in character already mentioned. The sneaking and cowardly rebellion of 1876 against the elected Sam'l J. Tilden, stands lower in the estimation of men than the unjustifiable rebellion, in arms, against the election of Lincoln in 1860.

ADULTERATED FOOD.

The Committee on Epidemic Disease in the House will report favorably the bill authorizing a commission of three experts to inquire into the adulteration of food in the United States. Some of the reports of chemists which accompany the report of the committee presented a fearful state of things. A Chicago chemist writes:—

At the request of a highly respectable citizen of Chicago I have examined fourteen brands of sugar bought, as I understand, in this city, some granulated, some white, some colored, some coarse and some fine. I tested them thorougly for impurities. In twelve of the samples I found tin in the form of chloride, an active poison. The other constituents I can furnish if you desire. I have examined several syrups, made essentially and entirely of glucose, and found in them chlorides of tin, calcium, iron and magnesia, and in quantities which made them very poisonous. In one case a whole neighborhood was poisoned and I was told of one death. I have in several cases found sugar of lead in vinegar. I use no vinegar myself. I look with suspicion upon our vinegar. I use fruit acid in place of it, lemon juice anoc. I never eat pickles. I have found in various cases they were poisoned with lead and copper. I have tasted to some extent the cheap tinware sold in our markets, and have no hesitation in saying that there is great danger in using fruits, vegetables, meats or fish put up in tin cans of any kind. They are liable to contain lead and tin, both active poisons. Terra alba is largely used in cream of tartar, confectionery and pretty universally for adulteration. I have found in many baking powders alum instead of cream of tartar, a thing dangerous and injurious in any case. I should say that I have come to expect adulteration and to fear dangerous adulteration in almost every article of the grocery kind. I have had large experience in the analysis of colored poisonous articles of clothing, being employed by one of the largest dry goods firms in this city. I examined, I think, sixteen samples, and nearly all of them were poisonous. I have also analyzed for other parties. In one case a child nearly died from wearing colored stockings. I would like to add that I have analyzed numerous samples of cosmetics and powders used on the face and hair.

Another Chicago chemist writes:—

First—I have entirely abandoned the use of vinegar generally sold in our markets, believing it to be unfit for use and dangerous. I know that sulphuric acid is largely used in its manufacture.

Second—I never use the pickles generally sold in our markets. I think the yelloy pickles are quite as dangerous as the green. I know that lead is largely used in their manufacture. Verdigris is used in making the green.

Third—I have examined a large number of specimens of oleomargarine and have found in them organic substances in the form of muscular and connective tissues, various fungi and living organisms which have resisted the action of boiling acetic acid; also eggs resembling those of the tapeworm. I have them preserved to be shown to any one who desires to see them. The French patent under which oleomargarine is made requires the use of the stomachs of pigs or sheep. This is probably the way the eggs get in. I have specimens of lean meat taken from oleomargarine. There can be no question that immense amounts of oleomargarine are sold and used as pure butter. I regard it as a dangerous article, and would on no account permit its use in my family.

Fourth—Enormous amounts of the meats of diseased animals are sold in Chicago. I have made a large number of examinations.

Fifth—I have been informed of several cases of poisoning in this city from the use of canned meats. I do not dare to use the syrups sold in our markets, and I use but little sugar, as I believe them nearly all adulterated. In regard to glucose I am informed and believe that seven-eights of all the sugar sold in Chicago is made of or adulterated with glucose. As now manufactured and used I know that many of our eminent physicians believe it dangerous and productive of disease of the kidneys. The manufacture of glucose in this country is now enormons, and large factories are being built to increase its manufacture.

Another eminent chemist reports adulterations as follows:

Bread, with alum and sulphate of copper; yeast, with alum; baking powder, with alum, terra alba, plaster of paris, whiting and kaolin; milk, with a variety of articles; cheese, with potatoes, beans, oleomargarine, vermillion, red chalk, sulphate of copper, arsenic and corrosive sublimate; lard, with boiled starch, alum and quicklime; confectionery, with chromate of lead, red led, vermillion, prussian blue, copper and arsenic; pickles, with sulphuric acid and verdigris; mustard, with yellow ochre and cromate of lead; vinegar, with sulphuric acid; arsenic and corrosive sublimate; coffee, with roasted acorns, spent tanbark, logwood, mahogany, sawdust and burned liver of horses; teas, with a great variety of articles.

The Senatorial muddle is over, as we mentioned in last week's REPORTER, the choice falling upon congressman Mitchell, of Tioga county. Mr. Mitchell proved the darkest of all dark horses and far darker than Gen. Beaver whom we would have preferred out of "local pride." The fatal mistake of Beaver was in identifying himself with the Cameron machine at the Chicago convention, and standing among the 306 who held out to the last for Grant and a third term. The REPORTER at the time, and since, told Gen. Beaver, that he committed a blunder; it was only his anxiety to be the next governor that led him to take the unwise step, for he well knew that the republicans of his county, of the 20 district, and of the state, were for Blaine and not for Grant. And with all this, the REPORTER also told Beaver that notwithstanding his willingness (unwillingly) to train with the Camerons, they would not favor him for governor even if all went smoothly, because the clan had other henchmen, like Quay, who did them longer and more valuable service before Beaver had a vote, and who would do for them dirtier work than Beaver. The Camerons no doubt tickled Beaver a little and he took fondly to the tickling. But this tickling was like the tickling one does from behind another's back with a straw, tickling to fool, and make one think there was a bug in the hair, but it is a *hum-bug*.

The Camerons are loosing their grip upon the republican party in Pennsylvania, and Gen. Beaver failed to see it. As we said two weeks ago, Gen. Beaver is not a Cameron man at heart, and only played towards them a little expecting to get the governorship in return.

The General has now learned his first lesson in politics—he is young yet, and by reading and studying the REPORTER faithfully he may turn up a wiser and more successful man.

Garfield left his home for Washington on 28, a great crowd of the citizens of his county was at the depot to give him a send off. Nothing was yet known about his cabinet.

The present number of representatives in congress is 293, says the Patriot. The democratic reapportionment bill fixes the number for the next decade at 307, which will give an nearly an equal increase to the north and south as is justified by a fair allowance to fractions of ratios. The advantage with this number would be slightly with the north. The New York Times, the leading republican newspaper of the country, in a recent editorial, declares that the basis of 307 is the fairest to every section that can be fixed upon. But the republican tricksters at Washington have determined that they will defeat the apportionment bill by filibustering if this number is insisted upon. They will not agree to any number less than 319. Their object is to increase the fractions in the New England and other republican states so as to secure an advantage to which they are not entitled under a fair and just apportionment. In order to accomplish their purpose they do not scruple to increase the number of representatives in such degree as to make the house a very unwieldy body and to add many thousands of dollars to the cost of each session of congress. If their schemes would prevail $130,000 would be paid out annually in salaries to the additional congressmen and the incidental expenses of congress would be proportionately increased. Besides if they succeed in defeating a reapportionment at this session all state legislatures which hold biennial sessions will be obliged to assemble next year for the purpose of redistricting their states under the new apportionment. Republican obstruction and trickery in congress if successful will cost the country not less than ten millions of dollars

The National banks are withdrawing their circulation so rapidly as to inevitably produce a commercial crisis. One bank in New York is reported to have called in $6,000,000 in loans. No commerce can stand such a violent contraction as this without resulting in financial disaster. But are not the banks acting like the man who cut off his nose to spite his face? Their strong boxes are filled with bills receivable, and other securities, which will experience an enormous depreciation if the present course is perseyered in. Besides, the people have no great love for banks, anyhow; they only need a good excuse, such as that the banks are now giving them, to substitute greenbacks for bank notes, and thus save from $15,000,000 to $25,000,000 yearly to the public. It is the people that carry the notes of the banks; first, by basing them on bonds; second, by giving them a universal currency, thus making them legal tender in fact. Such facts as these should admonish the banks that, ultimately, the people, through the government, are entirely masters of the situation.

There is no doubt that the newly elected senator, Mitchell, is a man of wax who will be moulded in the hands of Cameron. Mitchell is not a positive man, and will lack courage to oppose Cameron in any thing he undertakes that is wrong. Beaver would have given Cameron trouble although his nomination came to the kickers in the most offensive manner being named from Cameron's own kitchen. Beaver was for Cameron only to gain a point, and the point gained he would have struck out for himself so as to make Don wish he had never known him. Mitchell will lack Beaver's quality in this regard The kickers would have been satisfied with Beaver, and in the end, we believe, would have found him what they were seeking after, but the fumes from Cameron's kitchen for the moment stuck to the General's garments and for this they turned their nasal organ in another direction and we fear will learn that in smelling farther for a better they fared worse. Cameron also named Mitchell, but Charley Wolf thought because he and Mitchell went to school together he could trust him.

The National Banks are threatening to withdraw their circulation because congress is about to pass the 3 per cent. funding bill, by which the country will pay 3 per cent. on a large part of its indebtedness. The banks think this measure will not give them as good an opportunity to shave and make money as heretofore. Banking has been the most profitable business for a good many years, and the people are paying some three million dollars every year for the privilege of having the notes of these banks in circulation. If the banks, or a part of them, for spite now withdraw their notes, why of course the people will have corresponding less to pay on interest, besides having a large part of the national debt funded at 3 per cent. The consequences of a withdrawel of notes by the banks would no doubt be a stringency in the money market, or even a panic, for a time, but in the end the people would be the gainers, and the money sharks of the banks find they have cut off their noses to spite their faces.

We hear a report of a case of miscegenation in this valley—a colored man having been married to a white female. The nuptials were performed by a local preacher some six months ago and the pair have kept it *sub rosa* until of late, when it became known, the parties not having lived together but are now cohabiting. This is all in accordance with modern political ethics, and those who have advocated the equality of the negro, need not throw up their hands in holy horror that their teachings are bearing fruit, and the disciples of the faith in the lower end of this valley owe to the happy pair their sincere congratulations and we trust will be earnest in extending them their sympathy and support.

The French government has forbidden the importation of American pork on account of trichinosis. The effect of this is thus mentioned by the Chicago News:

The effect of the French Government order respecting pork importations, which is similar to a British order in council, but which has no counterpart in the legislation of the United States, has been most disastrous to the holders of pork in this country. The losses it entails in this city alone, estimating them on the basis of the decline from the highest point on Friday last to the lowest on Monday, cannot be less than from $3,000,000 to $3,500,000.

A bill has been introduced in the legislature, by Mr. Nebinger, against mutual assessment companies for insuring lives. They need looking after.

Messrs. Curtin and Yocum each got their $8,000 allowance by an amendment to the sundry civil bill.

The republican leaders seem to have forgotten the lesson of 1874. They are trying to force an extra session of congress and extra sessions of the legislature of two thirds of the states. They are worse than the Bourbons who forgot nothing while they learned nothing. The republican leaders forget what they have been taught and learn nothing from the lessons they have received from the people.

After fattening on the Treasury for years the National banks have entered into a conspiracy to wreck the business of the country rather than to submit to what they consider unfavorable legislation The people will remember this against them, and the day of reckoning is not as far off as they imagine.

There is a coal mine in Coal Castle, Schuylkill county, that has been burning forty-five years, and another near Mauch Chunk for twenty-five years. Vast sums of money have been expended in fruitless efforts to extinguish the flames in each,

JOHN I. MITCHELL ELECTED UNITED STATES SENATOR.

Both Factions Ratify the Candidate of the Conference—The Joint Convention Finishes the Work in Short Order—A Description of the Scene During the Balloting.

At long last the senatorial difficulty is solved and the dark horses may now go home and explain to their friends why they did not win. Yesterday morning about 9 o'clock about fifty of the former independents gathered in the "eagle's nest" in Felix's building. Senetor Stewart, from the committee of twenty-four, reported that John I. Mitchell had been selected as the compromise candidate of the republicans for United States senator. On motion the report was adopted and the nomination unanimously ratified. The caucus then adjourned and proceeded to join that being held by the other faction. This caucus was called to order at 9.30 in the state library. Senator Herr presided in the absence of Chairman McNeill. About seventy persons were present. Senator Greer, chairman of the conference committee, reported the action of the twenty-four. By this time the former dissenters had returned into the fold and a full republican caucus was once more in session. Senator Stewart reported the ratification of Mitchell by his faction, and on motion of Mr. Wolfe, Mr. Mitchell was made the choice of the full caucus by acclamation. After some indiscriminate cheering the caucus adjourned.

The scene in the joint convention during the election was neither exciting nor inspiring. There was a very large crowd present. As early as 11 o'clock the ladies' gallery began to fill and in an hour it was overcrowded. Many ladies found seats on the floor of the house. The gentlemen's lobby was also uncomfortably filled. About one minute before 12 the doors of the house were thrown open and the familiar ebony weapon of the sergeant-at-arms of the senate was seen moving above the heads of the crowd without. A second later the speaker gave three sounding raps with his gavel, the house rose and the "committee of the house, president and members of the senate" were announced. Down the aisle they came, the sergeant-at-arms balanced his mace skillfully on the corner of the clerk's desk and the senators skirmished around and found seats. Then Lieutenant Governor Stone's gavel fell and the joint convention was called to order for the last time. After Beaver and Bayne had been withdrawn by Senators Cooper and Newmyer respectively, the balloting was begun without preliminary.

It took the tellers only a few minutes to agree in their tallies, and then the lieutenant governor announced the vote Immediately upon his announcement that John I. Mitchell had been elected to represent Pennsylvania in the United States senate for six years from the 4th of March next, there was a vigorous clappling of hands from the republican side, which lasted probably a second. There was no other demonstration. Four certificates of the result were then signed by the president and the two tellers, and one of the certificates read, after which the joint convention, having accomplished the business for which it was called together, was adjourned without a day.

It will be observed in the regular proceedings in another column that Representative Law did not participate in the love feast. He refused the nake offered him, and in voting for Hon. Wayne MacVeagh asked permission to file his reasons for so doing. These reasons are to the effect that Mr. Law thinks the bolters have not accomplished their object in the election of Mitchell. He does not regard that gentleman as a fair representative of the principles for which they have been fighting. His ideas on this subject are more fully exemplified in the tion, Wayne MacVeagh. When Mr. Law announced his choice somebody attempted to hiss, but the disposition did not prove contagious. Mr. Boddinan who voted for Benjamin Harris Brewster, explains that he does not regard Mr. Mitchell as worthy of his vote.—*Patriot.*

ANOTHER VERSION OF THE METHOD BY WHICH MITCHELL'S ELECTION WAS SECURED.

Washington, February 28.—The scheme by which John I. Mitchell was chosen Senator from Pennsylvania was planned in Senator Cameron's room at Wermley's Hotel last Sunday. At that time the senior Senator was called upon by Colonel Samuel B. Dick, Horatio Gates Fisher and Russell Errett. Colonel Bayne had been seen on Saturday by Mitchell himself, and after a long interview, in which Mitchell showed that he could himself be nominated, Bayne agreed to withdraw if Wolf and the men who had stood by him would consent to support Mitchell. General Beaver was given to understand that his case was hopeless and that it was deemed best to try the next man on the slate, who was Mitchell. He was assured that efforts would be made to have him named for Secretary of War under Garfield, and he gracefully decided to vacate. In the meantime Huge Young, of Tioga, had been working on Wolfe, and led that gentleman to believe that if he would support Mitchell it would be a victory of some sort for the independents.

The new Senator was in his seat in the House to-day, and he was so little known that the inquiry went round: "Where is this man Mitchell who has been elected Senator from Pennsylvania?" His presence could be detected by the steady file of messengar boys who carried telegrams to him as he sat in his accustomed place over in the "old maids' corner" on the Republican side of the House. About noon he went into the lebby, where he was hardly known, except for the fact that a party of Pennsylvanians stood guard around him. Governor Hoyt came along while Mitchell was there. The Governor congratulated the new Senator, who by this time had received notice of his election.

Senator-elect Mitchell held an informal reception at his residence to-night. Ten days ago he wended his way homeward unnoticed and almost alone. But with this sudden stroke of fortune friends have sprung up by the score.

EIGHT PERSONS OUT OF A FAMILY OF TEN PERISH IN THE FLAMES.

Pittsburg, Pa., February 23.—East Liverpool, Ohio, at half-past one o'clock this morning, a family of eight persons named Sloan were burned to death. About the time stated flames were seen issuing from the four-story frame building owned by Frank Stewart and occupied as a drug store, feed store, grocery and dwelling, the proprietor of the drug store, William Sloan, with his family, living in the latter portion. As soon as the flames were discovered by Mr. Sloan he awoke all, and, telling them to follow, picked up his 3-year old daughter and started for the stairs. The flames had cut off their retreat by this time, however, and turning to a window he leaped out, telling his wife to do likewise. It is supposed that before Mrs. Sloan or the others had time to follow his advice they were overcome by the stifling fumes from the drug store, as not one of them escaped. The scene about the burned building to-day was sorrowful in the extreme, and all that are left of a family of ten are the father and one daughter, whom he carried with him when he made the leap. The following is a list of those who perished: Mrs. William Sloan, aged 31 years; Luella Sloan, aged 13; Claude Sloan, aged 12; Lizzie Sloan, aged 11; Alex. Sloan, aged 9; Paul Sloan, aged 5; another daughter, aged 18 months, and Wilber Skeels, a brother-in-law of the unfortunate woman.

THE BOERS NEARLY ANNIHILATE THE BRITISH.

Newcastle, Natal, February 27.—A severe engagement took place to-day between the Boers and General Colley's force, and the latter was driven from his position at Spitzkop. There was great loss on both sides. Many British officers were killed and wounded. Colley had six companies with him, of which only 100 are alive.

IN A PAUPER'S GRAVE.

A Minister Worth Half a Million.

It seldom happens that a man, a minister of the gospel, who dies worth thousands of dollars, is buried in the Potter's Field. It occurs more rarely that an estate, estimated at half a million dollars, waits in vain for a claimant for a month after its former owner has been placed in a pauper's grave. Yet both these things have taken place in the case of the Rev. George H. Pool, formerly pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, this city, who, as recently announced in the newspapers, died of small-pox in the hospital at Flatbush, L. I. Mr. Pool was in many respects an eccentric and incomprehensible character. He said little of his private affairs to any one, even to his most intimate friends. When on his death-bed, though asked repeatedly about his former life and advised to communicate with his relations, if he had any, he maintained the same strange silence until death put it beyond his power to disclose the history of his past, even if he would. After waiting, without avail, for some friend of the dead man to come and claim the body, the officers of the institution were at length obliged to lay it in the ground devoted by charity to the last resting place of the poor and forsaken dead.

After it became known that Mr. Pool had been connected with a church in this city, inquiries were set on foot to learn something of his history. It was surmised from papers he had left that he had been very wealthy. Inquiry has at last succeeded in throwing some light on the mystery. Mr. Pool came here in 1876 and preached in various Methodist churches. He afterwards joined the Presbyterian communion and was made pastor of the Fourth Church. He then boarded at a house on South Thirteenth street, where he remained until he left the city. Books and papers belonging to him are still there waiting a claimant. Among the papers are copies of deeds to lands in Cook county, Ill., Albion, Mich., to lands in Missouri and other Western States and letters relating to the same. Mr. Pool was also largely interested in patent rights, and only a short time previous to his death purchased the right of a patent for thickening crape. He also owned a cottage at Sea Grove, N. J., building lots in Chicago and in Paterson, N. J., coal lands in Pennsylvania and a gold mine in North Carolina. At the time of his death he was engaged in a suit for lands estimated at $80,000 and a suit in equity for a patent right in which $50,000 are involved. The value of all the possessions left by him is estimated at half a million dollars.

His history is still involved in much obscurity. From an account written by himself on the cover of an old volume of sermons it would appear that he was born in Monongahela county, Va., now West Virginia, in 1826. He joined the Methodist Church, in Pittsburg, in 1849, and received six appointments from the Methodist Conference of that city and immediately after went West in an evangelical capacity. He spent considerable time in Chicago, working with signal success as a temperance preacher. He remained some years in Kansas, where he had landed property. He had a chair for a time, it is said, in 1858, at Oberlin College. He had two brothers in the ministry, both Baptists. He had two sisters, both of whom are supposed to be living and were recently residing in Centre county, this State, where, it is thought, his father's family also live.

Mr. Pool, while here, suffered greatly with an affection of the spine and had frequent hemorrhages. He was, though eccentric in his habits, very generous to the needy. He had talked cheerfully upon all subjects except his family affairs. Concerning those he was dumb, even to his counsel. His reticence concerning his family gave some who knew him well the impression that there was a secret connected with his past life that he never would reveal. It is even thought that his name was an assumed one. But it is believed that the loadstone of half a million dollars will succeed in drawing his relations to the light; wherever they may be. W. Horace Hepburn, who had charge of Mr. Pool's affairs, is taking measures to discover the proper heirs, and also to have the body of his former client removed from its present resting place and more fittingly interred.—Philad. *Times*, 24.

ANCIENT WORKS IN NEW MEXICO.

New Mexico is perhaps the most noted country in the world for research. The historian, the wealth seeker, and the "curious" can here find a rich field and reward for their labor. The Abo and Gran Quivira counties are perhaps the most renowned in the Territory for research. In the former their are evidences of great volcanic eruptions which overwhelmed cities and buried the inhabitants in ashes and lava long ages ago. It is evident that these people, who are perhaps older than the Aztecs, were a prosperous race, with not a little advance in civilization, as the Abo ruins in the Manzana Mountains indicate; also some indications of fine art; rude figures and the images of animals being found upon the interior of the walls of the structures beneath the *debris*.

It is evident that this non-historic race were seekers after mineral, and evidences also exist that mineral was obtained by them in paying quantities, there being the ruins of many old smelters and acres of slag found near Abo. Her mines are found with the timbers so rotten with age that great difficulty is experienced and danger incurred in going down into the old shafts, where shafts are formed.

One of our informants gave as his belief that either the flow of lava or falling leaves and dust had filled many of the shafts up, and the sand, earth and leaves so completely covered the ground that great care is required to find them, with but one or two exceptions—the Mount of the Holy Cross (so named) being about the only one that could be easily discovered.

One especially was found where human hands or lava or falling leaves and dust had filled it level with the earth, no shafts being discernible, and would not have been found, perhaps, had not an old trail been discovered. This was dug into, and at a depth of twelve feet a man could, in places, thrust his arm in up to the elbow between the granite walls of the mine and the earth that filled the old shaft. The mineral, unlike our White Oaks country, does not seem to outcrop, but seems to be deep in the earth; no float having been found as yet except near the shafts or around the old smelters. On the eastern slope of the Manzana Mountains no quartz has been found excepting in a very burned and blackened condition. This part of the country will perhaps yield immense mineral wealth in time, and further developments and prospecting are awaited with great interest to many.

The walls of some of the old ruins at Abo are six feet of solid stone—lime and red sand—the walls in places are yet six feet in height and in a state of perfect preservation. In the ruins are found vessels of various designs and sizes made of pottery—some representing birds and animals. Stone hammers are found here, but no indications that sharp-edged tools were used in this ancient period. In digging down one place the remains of an old aqueduct was found, which was probably used, as in the present day, by the Mexicans for supplying the inhabitants with water.

It is thought and believed, by specimens of ore found, that gold, silver and copper were found in paying quantities. All the rock is more or less copper stained, and some of it is so much so that some of the "country" rock has run as high as 37 per cent copper.

Surely our bright, sunny land has been enjoyed long before the Anglo-Saxon made his appearance upon the scene. The future of New Mexico can only be surmised. Every day new evidence of untold wealth are thrust upon us, and the day is not far distant when the multitudes of the East will flock to our borders and assist in the development of the greatest mineral region in the world.—*Era.*

Robert Wolf shot and killed Alfred Cart at Dansville, W. Va., because Cart refused to marry his daughter after betraying her.

A GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM NEW YORK TO THE WEST.

It is at length confirmed, that a great highway from New York to the West, is to be built under the auspices of Jay Gould. The Sunbury and Wilkesbarre R. R. will, it is said, be used as a link in the chain. It is proposed either to build an air line via Oil City or utilize the Phila. and Erie. And still another great Trunk Line is near consummation. Fifteen millions of dollars have been subscribed for this last road. It will pass through Union and Clinton counties. Its objective points Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis. Properties of all kinds are rising in value in this region in consequence, mineral and timber properties especially. Not long since Boston capitalists paid for the lease of a mineral property of only 280 acres in Clinton county for twelve years $60,000. The Cambria Co. of Johnstown paid $95,000 for a lease of 306 acres in Centre county for a shorter period. The mines of iron in Centre and Clinton counties are not surpassed in value by any in the country, and mineral properties are booming now under the impulse given to all real estate near which the great highway in question will pass. A well known geologist of Harrisburg asserts that there will soon be no more valuable mine properties obtainable in Clinton or Centre counties, as Eastern capitalists are buying them all up.

The Cincinnati *Volksblatt* contains an account of a recent very remarkable surgical operation performed in Vienna. The story is taken from the Vienna Medical Wochenschrift. The operation was performed by Professor Billroth. The thing done was no less than the successful removal of a cancer from the stomach. Professor Billroth calls the process "stomach resection." It involved opening the stomach, cutting out the cancer, uniting the edges again, and then watching for the result as only those watch who understand what such a thrilling experiment means. At last accounts there was every reason to look for the patient's recovery. The operation never before had been performed in the history of the world, and it was successful. Cancer of the stomach is classed among incurable diseases. Sufferers from this terrible ailment are found in all classes of life. If hereafter, then, they are to be relieved and cured, what a discovery is this that Professor Billroth has made!

WHAT A DISTINGUISHED PIANIST SAYS.

From Miss Belle Foster, a distinguished pianist of St. Louis:

MENDELSSOHN PIANO CO., NEW YORK:

GENTLEMEN—I wish to express to you my congratulations upon the success of your New Scale Upright Piano. I have never before played upon so fine an Upright Piano. It seems as though everything could be played upon it that an artist could wish, from the softest shadow of a thought to the grandest fortissimo. The tone and touch are perfect. I am particularly surprised at the really excellent and treble you have obtained in this new scale.

Respectfully yours,
BELLE S. FOSTER.

—Maine News. Hop Bitters, which are advertised in our columns, are a sure cure for ague, biliousness and kidney complaints. Those who use them say they cannot be too highly recommended. Those afflicted should give them a fair trial, and will become thereby enthusiastic in the praise of their curative qualities.—*Portland Argus.*

The Coercion bill passed the House of Commons. It now goes to the House of Noodles. The latter branch of the British Legislature will pass it with a whoop. It is always more than willing to draw the knot tighter around the necks of the people—whether English, Irish or Scotch.

PUBLIC SALES.

PUBLIC SALE.—The undersigned will offer at public Sale, about 2 miles west of Centre Hall, on FRIDAY MARCH 18, '81, the following described personal property, to wit: Four horses, 2 colts, 4 head young cattle, 3 milch cows, sow and four pigs, 1 shoat, 1 two-horse spring wagon, 1 two-horse wagon, windmill, 1 combined champion reaper & mower, corn planter, hayrake, logsled, plows, harrows, cultivators, set double harness, set tug harness, plowgears, bridles, collars, and other articles too numerous to mention. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, when terms will be made known.
WILLIAM LOHRE.

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, doubletree and singletree, horsegears, and 3 double harpoon hayfork ropes and tackle, 2 swichains, 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 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.

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There is an agreeable combination of Salt and Pure PEPSIN patented and known as Ball's Digestive Salt, which tastes like and is used at table precisely like ordinary salt. Seasoning your food with this condiment ensures rapid and perfect digestion, because the lack of gastric fluid necessary for digestion is hereby supplied, and by thus assisting nature the food must digest. It makes all kinds of food agree with the stomach; creates an appetite; relieves the weak stomach; prevents nausea or any distress after eating; makes you relish your food; and annihilates all dyspeptic tendencies. Price 25 cents. If you cannot get it from your druggist or grocer, it will be sent by mail, on receipt of price, by the proprietors,

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N. B.—Manufacturers of Robertson's Pure Pepsin for physicians' prescriptions, and of Robertson's Saccharated Pepsin, which differs from all others by being a superior formula and richer in pepsin.

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Carbolic acid soap rubbed on the neck and legs of a horse will keep away flies. The strong odor of the soap drives them off. Take a dry cake of the soap, and rub on after grooming. This will also give the animal's coat a fine polish.

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