The Centre Reporter.

FRED KURTZ..... ..... EDITOR.

CENTRE HALL, PA., March 31. 1881.

Grant having resigned the presidency of the next world's fair commission the board has appointed H. J. Jewett, as President.

What legislatores will be the first to return to the public treasury the $500 extra pay which has been declared unconstitutional.

We will give Garfield credit for having done one good thing—that was appointing Mr. James as Postmaster General The last head of the post office department was a jackass; he was among the animals at Valentine's works, and named Key, and Hayes appoineed him Postmaster General.

Will legislatures return to the treasury the $10 per day extra pay drawn?

How can any one keep it in the face of his oath to support the constistution.

Like honest men, let them all walk up to the state treasurers counter and refund, because to keep it is unconstitutional.

Refund, it was not earned and not lawful.

They are making vagabonds take to their heels in Charleston, Ill. A vigilance committee of twenty-five took Myron Martin, Wm. Sweeny, allias "English Bill," ex-convicts, from their beds Thursday night, hung and whipped them till nearly dead, then drove them from the county under penalty of death if they return, and on Saturday posted bills over the county ordering fifteen others by name to leave and never return under penalty of death. Every one named left Saturday night. They were suspected of complicity in the recent robberies, arson and outrages on stock.

The St. Louis *Republican* prints fresh and interesting facts about the Mexican railway system, in which American capitalists and practical railroad men are interested. Two lines are contemplated—one from the City of Mexico to the Pacific Coast, and the other from the same city, northward to connect with the Texas system of railroad at or near Laredo on the Rio Grande. The Mexican Government gives a money subsidy of over ten thousand dollars a mile, and other important concessions, such as the admission free of customs duty of all railroad supplies necessary in construction. This will probably induce a lively competition between American and English steel rail producers.

A Republican correspondent puts forth the following plan by which the Democrats can successfully resist a change of officers in the Senate, without resorting to abstaining from voting to break a quorum: "Nominate in Democratic caucus two candidates each for Secretary and Sergeant-at-Arms, two-thirds of the Democrats to vote for one and the balance for the other, so that the vote would stand as follows: For Secretary, John Doe, 24; for Secretary, Richard Roe, 13; total. 37, for Secretary, George C. Gorham, Republican, 37. The decision in this case, there not being a tie, would be, one having received a majority of all the votes cast, there is no choice, and the vote would be taken again and again, and kept up indefinitely."

In our exchanges we read of a singular death by lightning. As James Best was crossing a field on his farm near Florence, S. C., Friday, he was instantly killed by a stroke of lightning, which tore up the ground where he stood, and buried him from sight. Mr. Best was seen just before the fatal stroke, and his disappearance produced great consternation among those persons who were watching him from their windows, and several ran out to fathom the mystery. They found a large hole, surrounded by heaps of dirt, but not a vestage of Mr. Best. After two hours hard work with shovels his dead body was found at the bottom of the hole. The case is producing a sort of a religious terror among the more ignorant and superstitious countrymen, and they look upon it as an omen of some terrible calamity.

The Negroes of Maryland are standing up for recognition and a fair share of the government spoils, which the republicans have been so slow in awarding them. They vote and now of course they want offices too. On 24 the Maryland State Convention of Colored Voters was held to take action with regard to the more equal division of Federal patronage in Maryland to colored Republicans. Resolutions were adopted declaring the distribution of Federal patronage is not in accordance with the principles of the Republican party and that the colored voters are entitled to a fair division. A committee was appointed to represent the condition of the colored voters of Maryland to the President and request him to appoint no gentleman to a leading position who does not pledge himself to give fairer distribution to colored voters.

About a week ago Garfield sent in some appointments of the Conkling stripe and all the stalwarts rejoiced. A few days after he sent in some important appointments of the anti-Conkling faction, and now they are mad. President Garfield, in trying to please both sides has angerd both.

The nomination of Robertson, who led the fight against Grant and Conkling in New York last fall, for Collector of the Port of New York Ciry, creates surprise and considerable comment. The other nominations, like Chandler, Merritt and Phelps, had the effect of removing the feeling among some of the Republicans that the president was yielding to some of the stalwarts. The Collector of New York has large patronage, and can wield immense political power, more than any other Government officer in the State Conkling, it is said, greatly preferred not to have this power in the hands of a man who opposed him so strongly as Robertson, but it is not believed that Conkling will oppose his confirmation, as that would endanger the confirmation of Conkling's friends, who have been nominated for places in New York. The action of the President dividing the patronage in, betwcee both factions, is regarded as a desire to harmonize the party in New York. Merritt, the present Collector, whom Conkling fought so hard, several years ago, goes as Counsel General to London.

—Lewins just returned from the city, with a large and splendid stock of clothing, for all ages—children, boys and men. All these goods are first-class, made by their own house and warranted as represented. Now is the time to make a purchase and save money. Lewins and Sternberg have bargains for all.

NO MORE EXTRA PAY.

A wholesome opinion was rendered the other day by Attorney General Palmer declaring the act unconstitutional by which members of the legislature took $10 per day for every day they sat beyond the session of 100 days. Last session the members drew $500 each above the $1000 allowed as salary for a session, and this same grab was practiced by several previous legislatures. The Attorney General decides that the constitution allows nothing but the salary, and that no extra or other pay can be fixed or taken. This will be good news for the people, as it stops long sessions, with its $10 per day for each member. Last session the legislature sat its 100 days without passing a single important bill—for this each one drew his $1000. Then they had the audacity to sit 50 days longer without cause and without doing any thing and for this each member drew extra $10 per day, or $500.

This kind of stealing is now stopped we hope by the opinion of Att. General, and short sessions will be the result because there's no extra pay steal.

A great swindle in Missouri lands has been carried on for years by a party of unprincipled scamps, and persons desirous of making investments in Missouri lands would do well to carefully examine the title deeds that are offered them. Within a few days an extensive conspiracy for the manufacture and sale of forged land titles, with its ramifications in Pittsburgh, St. Louis and Cleveland, has been unearthed. Some of these operations are alleged to date back as far as 1860, since which time forged deeds covering millions of acres of land in Missouri have been uttered. The frauds were perpetrated under an act of Congress in 1854 by which land was granted in tracts not exceeding 320 acres to actual settlers at from twelve and a half cents to one dollar an acre. Speculators got control of the lands by hireing men to take grants and forward proofs of settlement. During the rebellion the portion of Missouri which has since been made the field of this land conspiracy was much disturbed, and when the war closed few of the original patentees under the act of 1854 remained. Some were killed and some were driven off. Fraudulent transfers were then made of their lands and the papers filed in the Department at Washington. Thousands of these fraudulent titles have passed into the hands of honest purchasers. The United States District Attorney for Southern Missouri intends to dispossess all persons who hold property under these fraudulent titles. Some important arrests were made last week in Cleveland, St. Louis and Pittsburgh.

If the Persons arrested for complicity in the plot to murder the Czar are Nihilists, that organization will certainly not fail to carry out its threat of striking another blow, on the occasion of the imperial funeral, for want of money. Our special cable despatches this morning say that the police found 700,000 roubles, or near $500,000 in our money, at the house of one of the prisoners, and another had 50,000 roubles, besides weapons and poison. The money doubtless comes from the advanced Socialists in Russia, many of whom are men of great wealth. Two or three years ago, when Goldenberg, the Nihilist informer, was on the stand, he gave the names of many landed proprietors and wealth, professional men who were in the habit of supplying the executive committee with funds. Leezogoub, who was executed at Odessa, was one of these, and it was shown that he had devoted an enormous fortune to the cause of Socialism in general and the establishment of a "terrorist bureau" in particular Hithertoo with rare exceptions regicides have been poor students, bankrupt officers or impecunious "patriots," but the new Czar appears to be face to face with an organization possessed of unlimited means for putting its murderous decrees into execution.

The democrats are jubilant over what they regard as the dilemma of the republican party. Speaker Randall says the republicans are beginning to appreciate the magnitude of Mr. Hayes' blunder in vetoing the refunding bill. There is trouble ahead, which they can meet by an extra session, or take the risk of postponement till next winter in the face of indications that money will be harder to get. Mr. Randall says he will not give an opinion as to the advisability of an extra session, and has not done so to any one, though consulted on the subject by republican leaders. They are in the majority now, and must assume their own responsibilities. If an extra session is called the democrats will insist on the essential features of the vetoed bill.

STORIES OF WEALTH.

San Simon camp, Grant county, New Mexico, is wild with excitement over a discovery of a six-feet body of pure mineral in the Sterling Price Mine tunnel, samples of which have been forwarded to Philadelphia and other cities for exhibition.

A Leadville special reports the Big Pittsburgh strike as showing a huge body of pure horn silver, mill-runs of which yield from 6000 to 8000 ounces per ton.

The Sulphuret Mine, in the Tombstone district, Arizona, has made an Immense strike, ten feet of good-looking ore being in sight, and the vein is still growing.

The Tranquility Mine is looking valuable, and Flora Morrison will get the same vein as the Sulphuret, says an official telegram from the Superintendent of the latter.

Now then let us hear from our neighbors up at Lemont about their gold mine. We want to announce that Centre county is ahead, sure.

WILL THEY REFUND?

Attorney General Palmer having decided the $10 dollar per day extra drawn by members of the legislature as unconstitutional, the REPORTER is anxious to see whether the legislators who drew $500 extra last session, will refund, because they all took an oath to support the constitution, and it now appears that this was a violation of the constitution?

Will they refund?

—The best and largest space at the next world's fair, at New York, in 1883, will be taken by a Centre county party. We are proud of this, and we know our readers will hear with pleasure that the Philad. Branch is the establishment that will make the best show at the fair, as it has done all along at home here for the best goods, largest stock of clothing, and cheapest, too, in the country.

General James A. Beaver appeared before the ways and means committee on 23 to oppose the scheme to divert to other objects the interest on the $500,000 congressional land grant to the Pennsylvania Agricultural College. Mr J. H. Jackson also appeared before the committee and favored the scheme.

The total value of exports of domestic breadstuffs during the eight months ended February, 1881, $182,428,826; the eight months ended February, 1880, $188,835,659.

PROSPECTS OF A ROW IN THE REPUBLICAN CAMP.

The political skies are gloomy in Washington. The party harmony on which all the brethern were congratulating themselves as late as Monday has received a jar, greatly to the dismay of a considerable number of anxious souls who hoped that with the expiration of the Hayes administration long standing sores would be healed and everybody be happy. Some Western politicians visited the White House with the desire to explain to the President that disagreements within the party lines are extremely disagreeable and eminently to be avoided. They report to their friends in the evening that they had their trouble for their pains and that they found in the President a disposition to rule his political household without Senatorial or any other interference or dictation.

A writer says one feels in republican circles the shadow of an impending conflict, the end whereof some republicans privately confess they do not see. There are more and deeper grievances than as yet appear before the public, and the strife, which for the present appears to lie between the President and some Senators, will be found to take wider scope. How it will end no one pretends to guess, but there are melancholy growls that it ought to have been prevented; that it ought even now to be stopped Heaven only knows how far it will go and with what consequences to the party.

Meantime impartial observers remark that if the present preliminaries result in a pitched battle it will be a battle royal and between men on both sides who know how to handle the weapons of political warfare. "This is not a fight between an inexperienced politician like Hayes and the whole Senate," said a cheerful democrat to-day. "This is a fight between people on both sides who know how to fight, with a divided Senate, some of whose ablest members will range themselves on the administration side, and an administration whose chiefs are themselves skilful and astute politicians and not simple countrymen, like Hayes." That there is a contest impending is the general belief among republicans, as also that it may produce almost at once some queer results.

The chairmanship of the Senate Committee is more than an honerary distinction. It has some solid advantages which the Chicago *Tribune* discribes:

The Chairman of a Senate Committee is a luxurious aristocrat. The traditions of the Senate are peculiar. For instance, the Vice President is the dictator over the restaurant on that side of the Capitol. He has the appointment of the restaurateur, and it is the only patronage that attaches to what is nominally the second office in the Government. So the Chairman of a Senate Committee is supreme in the apartments and appurtenances presumptively set aside for the Committee. The desk the easy chair, and the lounge are all his. No other member of the Committee ever dreams of disputing with the Chairman the exclusive possessions and enjoyment of these privileges. The committee room is the Chairman's domain. There he transacts what private business he may have. If he be of a social turn he has his sideboard and entertains his friends there. Even lady visitors are said to be welcomed by the fortunate Chairman, while the desolate associates must either remain in their seats or seek consolation in the common cloak rooms. The Clerk of the Committee, paid out of the Government appropriations, is really a clerk or private secretary to the Chairman. The Chairman selects him, and, as a rule, either confers the place upon some relative or makes the choice on account of the personal service the clerk is expected to render him. The clerk is designed to be useful in the preparation of the Chairman's letters, and such other duties as may contribute to the Chairman's convenience and comfort.

GOING FOR THE EDITOR.

On 10th inst., we published the following harmless local item:

"We were pleased on Tuesday to have a visit from our venerable friend, Jonathan Spangler of Miles. Mr. Spangler is now 79 years of age, and the farm he lives on, is the place where he was born, and has lived upon it from his birth to the present hour. This is a rare incident."

Last week we received the following note:

BEREERSBURG, March 24, '81.

FRED'K KURTZ,—*Dear Sir*: Discontinue my paper when expired. I care not to read the news of the republican friend Jona. Spangler, sr., whom you set down to be a wonderful man—remember you printed an article for him years ago, and to see his name now again will settle it for me. I know him better than you do.

Yours etc.

We omit the writer's name, as we simply give this circumstance to show that it is impossible to print a paper to please everybody, and we are not trying either to do it. Where the sin of offense is in the item at the top we will try to cipher out when we find a few seconds to triffle away. We always treat our fellow men with becoming courtesy and civility, be they black or white.

TO THE SCHOOL DIRECTORS OF CENTRE COUNTY.—We, the undersigned, citizens of College, Benner, Patton, Halfmoon, Worth cet., townships, take pleasure in recommending Prof. G. W. Rumberger, of Unionville, for the office of County Superintendent. Prof. R. is one of the oldest and most successful teachers in the county, and has the well merited reputation of being a live, earnest, zealous worker in the cause of education as a teacher, and if elected, we are confident he will make a live, zealous and efficient County Superintendent. He has made teaching a profession for twenty-five years, and now we believe he is worthy of promotion, and by electing him you will certainly be putting the right man in the right place; and as we have never had that officer chosen from this end of the county we do most earnestly hope his claims will be favorably considered.

[Signed by the following]

J Matlock Kephart, C H Kephart, S C Bathgate, J Kelley, L B McEntire, Rev. G W Bouse, Agnew Sellers, O P Reese, M. D., Samuel Homan, C M Sellers, John H Miess, D H Roop, C H Seibert, Wm E Tate, Robert Goheen, James Henderson, Ed Biddle, James Biddle, George Johnsonbaugh, John Dale, Dan'l Heckman, John H Reeser, H D Lee, John Lutz, Jos W Marshall, Noah Musser, M W Morrison, Miles Mattern, Charles Greist, Geo. Alexander, C L Meek, J G Carson, J W Hartsock, George H Musser, Wm. Krape, M Kerstetter, H Armagast, Benner W Rumberger, B F Blair, A T Gray, Jonas Stine Geo. Cronmiller, Ratel H Stine, John B Way, F W Biddle, J M Bush, M. D., M Myers, John Thomas, Jno. F Gray, Daniel Stine, J S Purdue, Wm. H Dale, James Clark, James Searson, Wm. Resides, Philip Resides, Henry Stone, James Crust, John T Reed, W T Twitmire, P B Waddle, Robert Henderson, Anthony Wise, W M Marshall, Thos. G. Furduo, Wm Reeser, E Meckley, Peter Corl, J A Henderson, R M Henderson, D H Shivry, Wm. F Thompson, John F Smith, B B Carner, W A Morrison, J N Casinova, W McKinney, S D Ewes, James B Williams, J W Swope, M. D., E R Jones, Alex Chaney, A Y Williams, W J Wilson, N A Hassan, W M Dunning, S S Miles, Emma C Conrad, Teacher, D H Cannan, M Cowher, Geo. Cowher, J M Speakman, A C Williams, Levi Jones John Hill, Wm Bennet, Susie Morely, Teacher, P W Burket, G W Gray, Simon Sellers, D McKinney, John A Hunter, J H Griffen, Samuel Gingerich, R J P Gray, U S Gray, C W Hunter, John Ward.

—If you intend being a candidate for sheriff or treasurer next summer, don't forget that there is luck in wearing a suit bought at the Philadelphia Branch,

SOME SUNDAY-SCHOOL FACTS.

In northern Pennsylvania there are some Sunday-school facts of interest to all who rejoice in the extension of the Redeemer's kingdom.

1st. There are many and great benefits to be gained for the Church of Christ by organizations which bring together Christian people of every name to work for Christ. The world needs to see that all God's people "are laborers together with God."—Cor., 3:9.

2nd. By his apostle, God enjoins, "And above all things have fervent charity among yourselves." 1 Peter, 4:8. Union Sunday-school meetings offer to the various religious denominations of a given country or district an opportunity to manifest this chief of Christian graces by encouraging each other in the one work of Bible study and teaching. All who attend such meetings "in the unity of the faith" testify to their value.

3rd. There are ministers and their members, of every religious denomination in Northern Pennsylvania who do in various ways, work together for Sunday-school improvement and extension.

4th. Christian union effort, rightly directed, is never in conflict with the higher interests of the Church. With few or no exceptions those who are the most active in union effort are among the foremost in their own Church work.

5th. In all the northern counties of our state more than one third of those who might attend are yet to be gathered into the Church and the Bible-school, on the Lord's day.

6th. It is certain that these thousands around us will remain unconverted as long as they are uninterested in "the truth as it is in Jesus." To bring these precious souls under the saving influence of the "Word of Life," is the chief object for which we labor. Surely these momentous interests loudly call for the prayerful, earnest and united efforts of all God's people.

7th. Encouraged most of all with God's manifest approving blessing, beloved brethren and workers in Christ, let us follow the divine command and "Go forward." R. CRITTENDEN.

Bellefonte, Pa. March, 1881.

The leading article in the INTERNATIONAL REVIEW for April will be the conclusion of Mr. Edwin Arnold's beautiful poem, "The Iliad of India," which was begun in the January number. Though somewhat less pretentious, both in conception and execution, than the author's first great poem—"The Light of Asia"—it is still well worthy to be its successor and peer in all the poetic qualities and grand conceptions which made that the best and widest read poem of modern times.

Mr. A. S. Meyrick, the active member of Go. McLellan's Commission on Prison Labor, appointed to examine the prisons of New Jersey in 1870, writes upon "Improvements in Prison Discipline." Rev. George E. Ellis, D. D., writes of Dr. Seabury, of Connecticut, and Episcopalianism in America under the title of "The First American Bishop." President Gilman, of Johns Hopkins University has an interesting and valuable article upon "Dr. Francis Lieber." Dr. Ernest W. Cushing discusses the "Statutes Regulating the Practice of Medicine;" and Henry L. Nelson writes a strong article upon "Schurz's Administration of the Interior Department."

A new writer—Madam Z. Rogozin, a Russian lady residing in New York—gives the first instalment of a spirited and brilliant article upon the state trials in Russia under a title that might have most naturally come from Hugo—"The Trial of the Sixteen."

The number will be of special literary interest, though not devoid of that element of "timeliness" which readers demand in all periodical literature. 50 cents a number; $5.00 a year. A. S. Barnes & Co., Publishers, New York.

VENGEANCE AFTER FIFTEEN YEARS.

ST. LOUIS, March 16.—A special from Dallas, Texas, says: "In 1869 Peter Cook, a Mississippian, with three drunken associates, raided the house of his brother-in-law, Toney Pino, disguised as United States cavalrymen, robbed him of $1000, assaulted Mrs. Pino and fled. Pino saw neither of the parties again until last Friday, when he came upon Cook in a freighter's camp on the Red River, Indian Territory. Calling him by name, and with terrible oaths, Pino fired four balls into Cook's body, killing him before he could draw his pistol. The men present arrested Pino, but as he satisfied them that his statement regarding Cook's conduct fifteen years ago was true, and as he was able to produce a newspaper account to verify it, they released him.

HOLOCAUST IN NICE.

NICE, March 23.—The Italian Opera House burned this evening. The fire broke out at the beginning of the performance. The bodies of fourteen persons suffocated were taken out and placed in the church opposite the theatre. It is feared a hundred men and women perished in the flames.

Sixty-Three Corpses Extricated to Date.

NICE, March 24, 3 ½ A. M.—Up to this hour fifty nine bodies have been recovered from the ruins of the Italian opera house, which was destroyed by fire last night. It is feared that many more persons lost their lives. The fire commenced soon after the curtain had risen for the performance of Lucia di Lammermoor. Most of the subscribers for the orchestra stalls and boxes of the grand tier had not arrived. A majority of the victims belong to the working class. Shortly after the fire began the gas exploded and the house was plunged into complete darkness. A scene of terror and dismay ensued which beggars description.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF AN INDIAN MASSACRE.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The following telegram from General Sheridan, dated Chicago, 21st instant, has been received at the War Department: "Commanding officer at Fort Bliss says a report from reliable authority has reached him that the Indians massacred thirty persons and burned 19 wagons at Puerto del Chocolate, near Janos, Old Mexico, about sixty miles south of our territory."

DESPERATE FIGHT WITH MOONSHINERS.

CINCINNATI, March 25.—A dispatch from Jonesville, Lee county, Va., reports that a desperate battle took place on Tuesday in the mountains between twenty revenue officers and twenty-three moonshiners, near Middleton's still house, in which Jee, Jake and Bill Middleton were killed. The revenue officers failed to dislodge the moonshiners from the barricaded still houses and sent for re-enforcements to take the house by storm. The moonshiners sallied out and drove the besiegers away.

Moonshining in the Bowels of the Earth.

SOMERSET, Ky., March 25.—United States Deputy Collector Logan has returned from a raid on the moonshiners in Wayne county. He reports having destroyed three stills, one of which was in a cavern one hundred and thirty feet under the ground.

—Nothing like it ever before seen or heard of in this section of the state, for ready-made clothing, in such piles as the new stock just brought on by Lewins, manager of the Philad. Branch clothing store. This establishment is determined to do better for its customers than ever before, in the offer of bargains. You certainly will get a suit for less money and better goods than elsewhere. Go and see for yourselves.

ATTEMPT ON HARCOURT'S LIFE.

NEW YORK, March 23.—A London dispatch states. A parcel was received today from Manchester addressed to Sir William Harcourt, who requested the police to open it. The box was found to contain a loaded pistol. This attempt upon the life of Harcourt has caused a profound sensation.

METHODIST MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENTS.

The conference of the M. E. church, which has been holding its annual sessions at York, adjourned on Tuesday, 22. The following appointments were made for the Altoona district, to which Pennsvalley belongs:

J. H. McGarrah, Presiding Elder.
Altoona, First Church, T. Mitchell.
" Eighth Ave., J. B. Young.
" Chestnut Ave., T. M. Reese.
" 24th Street, A. R. Cronce.
Bellefonte, G. D. Penepacker.
Birmingham, H. R. Bender.
Clearfield, George Leidy.
Clearfield Circuit, G. B. Ague.
Curwinsville, James Curns.
Duncansville, L. F. Smith.
Glen Hope, Furman Adams.
Grahampton, W. R. Whitney.
Half Moon, J. S. Reyer.
Hollidaysburg, J. B. Shaver.
Howard, H. F. Cares.
Lloydsville, To be supplied.
Logan Valley, Isaac Heckman.
Lumber City, Isaac Edwards.
Martinsburg, M. L. Smith.
Milesburg and Unionville, J. A. Woodcock.
New Washington, Owen Hicks.
Osceola and Houtzdale, W. S. Wilson.
Penn's Valley, J. B. Akers.
Philipsburg, A. Mr. Creighton.
Pine Grove, H. F. Mendenhall.
Pleasant Gap, E. W. Wonner.
Port Matilda, Cambridge Graham.
Snow Shoe, W. Carver.
Tyrone, F. B. Biddle.
Warrior's Mark, Guyer.
Williamsburg, W. W. Dunmire.
Woodland, R. E. Wilson.
William Earnshaw, Chaplain of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers at Dayton, Ohio, member of Warrior's Mark Quarterly conference.
Supernumerary and Superannuated—Elisha Butler, L. N. Clark.

AN OLD COUPLE TORTURED AND ROBBED.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Post.]

EAST BRADY, Pa., March 24.—John Conner, an aged farmer, living alone with his wife two miles from Catfish Station, on the Allegheny Valley railroad, was robbed by four masked men about nine o'clock last evening. The robbers bound and gagged the old people and tortured the old man, who is eighty-one years old, until he gave up the key to his safe, shooting him once in the head. They secured between six and seven thousand dollars' worth of Allegheny Valley railroad and Brady's Bend Bridge Company's bonds, and between four and five thousand dollars in cash. It is supposed to have been the work of some one knowing all about the premises and that no professionals were engaged in the job on account of the bungling manner they went about it

GRATEFUL WOMAN.

None receive so much benefit, and none are so profoundly grateful and show such an interest in recommending Hop Bitters as women. It is the only remedy peculiarly adapted to the many ills the sex is almost universally subject to. Chills and fever, indigestion or deranged liver, constant or periodical sick Leadaches, weakness in the back or kidneys, pain in the shoulders and different parts of the body, a feeling of lassitude and despondency, are all readily removed by these Bitters.—Courant.

—Did you hear the late news? another assassination! A bomb-shell was thrown into high prices of clothing by Lewens of the Philadelphia Branch and knocked the legs off 'em all. Lewins has not yet been arrested for throwing this bomb, and they wont undertake it because the people are on his side. High prices in clothing is killed and cheap garments rule the day. Thanks to the Philad. Branch clothing house.

WHAT MAKES YOU SICK?

You have allowed your bowels to become habitually costive, your liver has become torpid, the same thing ails your kidneys, and you are just used up. Now be sensible, get a package of Kidney Wort, take it faithfully and soon you will forget you've any such organs, for you'll be a well man.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—The following accounts have been examined and passed by me and remain filed of record in this office for the inspection of heirs, legatees, creditors, and all others in any way interested and will be presented to the Orphan's Court of Centre county, on Wednesday, the 27th day of April, A. D., 1881, for confirmation and allowance.

1. The first and final account of H. A Snyder, executor of &c. of John Masden, late of Liberty township, deceased.
2. The account of Jonathan and Michael Schenck, executors of &c. of David Schenck, late of Howard township, deceased.
3. The account of Michael Runkle, administrator of &c. of Margaret Ann Runkle (his wife) late of Spring township, deceased.
4. The account of John D. Decker, administrator of &c. of Geo. W. Faust, late of Potter township, deceased.
5. The account of Wm. Thompson, administrator of &c. of Harriet Klinger, late of College township, deceased.
6. The account of A. O. Furst, executor of &c. of Barbara Smith, late of Bellefonte borough, deceased.
7. The first and final account of Wilbur F. Reeder, administrator of &c. of Jacob Peters, late of Mississippi, deceased.
8. The first and final account of W. H. Goss, administrator of &c. of Jacob Goss, late of Halfmoon township, deceased.
9. The account of Alfred Jones, executor of &c. of Wm. G. Myers, late of the borough of Philipsburg, deceased.
10. The account of Jonathan Weaver, guardian of Harvey C. Weaver, minor child of Solomon Weaver, late of Miles township, deceased.
11. The final account of John Rossman, guardian of George H. Stover, minor child of George Stover, late of Gregg township, deceased.
12. The first and final account of J. H Wagner, administrator of &c. of W. C. Wagner, late of Philipsburg borough, deceased.
13. The account of George B. Coale, administrator of &c. of George Buchanan, late of Gregg township, deceased.
14. The account of Jeremiah Kline and Daniel K. Heckman, executor of &c. of Susana Kline, late of Haines township, deceased.
15. The account of James D. Gentzel, administrator of &c. of John Gentzel, late of Gregg township, deceased.
16. The final account of James W. Runkle, guardian of Etta on Wesley Breon, minor children of Daniel Breon, late of Gregg toynship, deceased.
17. The partial account of S. A. Woods, executor of &c. of Eliza Woods, late of Gregg township, deceased.
18. The account of Samuel Gramly, administrator of &c. of George Fredricks, late of Gregg township, deceased.
19. The account of David McIlhattan and John P. Moore, administrators of &c. of Margaret McIlhattan, late of College township, deceased.
20. The account of Jacob Shultz executor of &c. of Magdalene Gerret, late of Miles township, deceased.
21. The final account of Peter Shultz and Henry Etters, executors, of &c. of John Edris, late of College township, deceased.
22. The second account of John Musser, Jr., executer of &c. of J. C. Bricker, late of Harris township, deceased.
23. The account of John Rossman, trustee to sell real estate of &c. of Peter Zeigler, late of Gregg township, deceased.
24. The account of James I. Ross, executor of &c. of John Ross, late of Ferguson township, deceased.
25. The account of David J. Moyer and C. M. Bower, executors of &c. of John Meyer, late of Haines township, deceased.
26. The account of Martha P. Odenkirk and John H. Odenkirk, executors of &c. of George Odenkirk, late of Potter township, deceased.
27. The account of Edward C. Humes, executor of &c. of Lucy Potter, late of the borough of Bellefonte, deceased.
28. The fourteenth annual account of Daniel Rhodes and John Irwin, Jr. surviving trustees under the will of W. A. Thomas, late of Bellefonte, borough, deceased.
29. The first and final account of E. A. Carr, administrator of &c. of Aaron Partridge, late of Milesburg, deceased.
30. The first and final account of H. B. Grove, administrator of &c. of Henry Grove, late of Howard borough, deceased.
31. The final account of Mesh Williams, and J. W. Steward, executors of &c. of Scott Williams, late of Huston township, deceased.

W. E. BURCHFIELD.
March 28, 1881. Register.

For the REPORTER.

"YE ARE THE SALT OF THE EARTH," Matt. 5:13.

Common salt is the chloride of sodium, a substance used for seasoning certain kinds of food, and for the preservation of meats, etc. It is found native in the earth, or it is produced by evaporation and chrystalization, from water impregnated with saline particles. In Poland there is a bed of salt 500 miles long and 20 miles wide and 1200 feet thick, which would supply the world for thousands of years. When common salt has lost its saltness nothing remains. But the salt Christ refers to in speaking of christains was something different. In Eastern countries salt was often found in veins and layers of the earth, and was impure and mixed with earthy and vegetable matter and substances. After the saltness was taken away, this earthy matter still remained, but was of no use but to be placed in paths and walks, as gravel and tan bark are. Christ indulged a great deal in metaphors and comparisons and among other things he compared christians to salt.

THE METAPHOR.

The properties of salt are the following:

1. It is anti-septic. It is the great preventative of material corruption and putrefaction. Fish, beef, pork and timbers are all preserved by this means. Pliny says salt is necessary to preserve life. As a preserver it resists and corrects putrefaction. So Christians by their doctrine, example and influence, are to hinder the corruption of the world, prevent the progress of vice and preserve the world from universal wickedness and crime. Were it not for this salt our history to-day could be read in the state of Adma and Zeboim. If ten grains of good salt could have been found, Sodom and Gomorrah would have remained to this day.

2 It is a purifier—a corrosive. It has a very piercing power, subduing the whole lump, turning things into its own nature. In the vicinity of the Dead Sea everything is salty—throw small sticks into the water and they will soon have a kind of bark of salt around them In two or three hours a man's cap, boots, and clothes, will all become impregnated with saline particles. Because of its piercing power, it is the emblem of purity. It turns everything into its own nature. It eats out all extraneous matter. It is an active purgative, expelling all impurities from those things to which it is applied. So Christians purify the morals of the community in which they dwell. One man, full of the gospel will make himself felt far and near in the improvement and salvation of souls.

3. It is a seasoner. It renders things savory, palatable, and pleasant. Food would be insipid and tasteless without salt. It gives a relish to things. Meat, bread, and all viands must be salted, to be good to eat. Christians should have grace in themselves. Their dispositions, affections, passions, thoughts, words and actions should all be seasoned with grace, so that like good salt they may season the actions, habits and vices of those around them. Mankind is a putrid mass and Christianity alone can render it savory.

4. It is a fertilizer. It enriches the soil and promotes growth. So Christians promote moral growth.

5. It loses its savor. Then it is for nothing, but to be cast out and trodden under foot of men. Salt is a remedy for unsavory meat, but if the salt itself has lost its savor there is no remedy. So it is impossible to restore final apostates. Such salt is fit only for the dunghill as it conduces to sterility rather than fruitfulness. This doctrine of Christ warrants also the excommunication of unfruitful members from the Church. They are unsavory salt.

6. It sometimes looks like salt and yet has lost its saltness. You could take a piece of salt from a rock in the East, that had been exposed to the weather, rain and sun, and on the side exposed it would not taste of salt, and on the other side it would be salty, yet look like salt on both sides. So hypocrites often look like real Christians, but they have no grace in their hearts. Savery and unsavory salt often look alike. So do wheat and tares, but the tares shall be burned and this unsavory salt shall be salted with fire. Hypocrites shall have their portion in the lake that burneth with fire and brimstone. Whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap, &c., Gal. 6, 7:8.

REMARKS.

1. Gospel truth is salt quick, powerful, penetrating the heart and purging out all impurity and defilement of sin.
2. Christian influence is salt. Oh, for more of this salt! What a scarce commodity in many families, congregations and communities.
3. The world owes its existence to the salt that is in it. Sodom and Gomorrah contain illustrations of this truth.
4. Of many ministers, councilmen and church members, the exclamation of a certain divine, would be in point, O God, what salt! J. T.,

Aaronsburg.

—The greatest business success in this county is the Philadelphia Branch Clothing House, managed by Samuel Lewins, assisted by A. Sternburg. It is truly astonishing what an amount of Clothing they sell, and one wonders who wears them all. But as their goods go into all adjoining counties besides into every house in our own, it can readily be seen where it goes to. Selling clothing cheap is what does it.

A BOMB IN SPAIN.

MADRID, Mar. 23.—A bomb with a fuse attached was placed outside the Royal Theatre last night, but it was discovered by the police before it could explode.

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SEA SAND CLOTHS, 25 inches in width, at 31 cts.
BELGAIN BEIGE, 23 inches in width, at 31 cts.
SILK MIXED ROMAN STRIPES, 25 inches in width, at 37½ cts.
TWILLED STRIPES, 23 inches in width, at 31 cts.
PLAIDS AND CHECKS, 23 inches in width, at 31 cts
TWILLED PLAIDS, 23 inches in width, at 25 cts
TWILLED MELANGES, 23 inches in width, at 25 cts.
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TWILLED BEIGES, 23 inches in width, at 18 cts.
MOMIE CLOTHS, 27 inches in width, at 25 cts
ALL-WOOL SUITINGS, 24 inches in width, at 20 cts
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HALF WOOL CASHMERES, 22 inches in width, at 15 cts.

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