The Centre Reporter.

FRED KURTZ .....EDITOR.

CENTRE HALL, PA., April 7, 1881.

At the New York Medical College for women, 28 young women graduated in medicine. One of them was a Brazilian woman educated by the Emperor Dom Pedro.

To add to President Garfield's troubles and perplexities the colored men of Maryland are marching on the White House in force to demand their "rights" —meaning the offices.

The losses by fire in the United States during the year 1880, aggregate $79,838,000. For the last five years they foot up $406,269,700, or an average of $81, 253,940 a year. This is at the rate of nearly $223,000 for every day in the year.

All through the New England states there is a reduction of wages going on That's queer in that unflinching republican section, in the face of the thousand pledges last summer that Garfield's election would bring higher wages.

Mahone, the rebel brigadier and debt repudiator, said in the senate, a few days, ago that he never apologized and had no apology to offer, for having fought in the rebel service," and yet the republicans hug him and make him their leader in the senate. How the radicals do hate the unrepentant rebel!

The Republicans are getting tired of the filibustering in the senate, and think they will let the democrats keep the organization. The democrats had the fellows there, and repudiator and non-apologizing rebel Mahone couldn't help the rads with his treason.

The act of assembly of June 11th, 1879, pamphlet laws, page 129, which authorizes the arrest of defendant, and compels him to divulge, before a commissioner to be appointed for that purpose, the whereabouts of any property he may own, or be suspected to own, has been declared unconstitutional by the unanimous vote of the judges in supreme court.

The "king-killers" are still after big game, according to late advices. Alexander III. is in peril. A telegram from "D.," the nihilist correspondent of the *Intransigeant* at Geneva, received at Paris on 28, declares that if Sophie Perowsky is condemned and executed the Czar will perish.

And the *Pall Mall Gazette* publishes the following telegram from Rome:

"A lady has obtained a private audience of the Pope and warned His Holiness that the day and hour have been fixed for the murder of himself and Cardinal Pecci."

Att. General Palmer has the people with him in his opinion that the $10 per day extra pay of our legislators is unconstitutional.

A few hungry members who care more to replenish their pocket books than for the public weal, denounce Palmer for his righteous opinion. Palmer can stand it —the people are with him.

We are pleased to see that all our democratic exchanges, with one exception, endorse Palmer's opinion.

This exception is the *Morning Patriot*; we inform the *Patriot* that its crookedness upon this question is in opposition to democratic professions and democratic sentiment.

The Governor of Wisconsin has signed the bill passed by the Legislature punishing by fine and imprisonment any man who "treats" or accepts a "treat" in the State. Well that's not a bad law—only the bar-room loungers will wonder who'll set 'em up now. We have an idea an anti-treating law would be the means of preventing many young men from becoming drunkards, as treating was the *start in* of the vice.

The Wisconsin law provides that any person who shall hereafter ask another to drink at his expense or any person consenting to drink at another's expense shall be liable to arrest and punishment. When the bill was introduced into the Legislature it was referred to as a senseless and impracticable idea, and nobody thought it would become a law. It has only attracted attention since it has passed.

Is Garfield president, or is Conkling president? That's the question now. Well we democrats don't care who licks in this fight—only the Conklingers say now that Garfield is not good as his word. That they might have learned from the REPORTER during the campaign, when we proved that he said things that were not true and swore to it. That 329 you know.

Mr. Conkling's friends say that he makes no secret of the fact that he was led to believe by the President that he and Mr. Platt would be consulted in reference to the New York appointments. The President sent for him to tell him his. When he first saw the nomination of Judge Robertson he could not believe that his eyes had read the name aright. A friend of Mr. Conkling's said to-night that the Senator never forgot nor forgave treachery, and that even the withdrawal of Judge Robertson's name could not restore the confidence Mr. Conkling once had in the President.

The *Examiner and Chronicle*, the organ of the Baptists, says this of the Kansas prohibition law:

"Two of the New-York dailies have said that the new prohibition law of Kansas makes the use of wine at the Lord's Supper a misdemeanor, and provides for a two years' imprisonment of the minister who uses it, and the shutting up of the church in which it is used as a public nuisance. It seems incredible that any State can have passed so monstrous a law, and we have written for accurate information to a trustworthy Kansas Baptist. But meanwhile we must say that if such a law has actually been passed, we hope that there will be found not a few Baptist ministers with backbone enough to disregard it, and test its constitutionality. If the Prohibition party wants to be buried out of sight in this country, all that is necessary is to pass such a law as that in one or two States."

This is soundly spoken by the Examiner.

—It has been ascertained what caused the recent local earthquakes in this county—it was the heavy supply of ready made clothing received at the Phila. Branch, it was so heavy that it caused a slight giving away of the upper crust of our county.

Rates have been reduced from Chicago to New York on grain, provisions and live hogs, five cents, commencing April 1st.

COMPLIMENTARY TITLES.

It is a healthy sign that the newspapers begin to denounce and discard the absurd practice of bestowing complimentary titles indiscriminately upon every body that holds or ever held office. The framers of both the Federal and State governments carefully excluded them, so that in a legal sense no titles exist in this country. The general aping after them is comparatively of recent date, but the practice has grown so common lately that every one who gets into office now days expects editors to speak of him and other people to address him as "Hon.," "Gen.," &c. The ornamental pig tail appendage of "Esq." originally worn only by Justices of the Peace and lawyers, is no longer respectable and "Hon." has now grown so common that it is not a whit better. In fact, so farcical has this ridiculous business become that every well bred man very greatly prefers to be addressed as plain "Mr.," in a complimentary title be given at all and that is now unqestionably and beyond dispute the highest mark of personal respect.

Of course "Rev." is tolerable because it is applied only to a class and expresses an occupation. So of "Dr." as applied to Physicians. So also military titles applied to officers in the service, or who have been.

Perhaps the most grotesque of any are those of "Prof" and "Dr" when the latter is applied by virtue of a degree conferred by some petty little "College," which concerns sling them about as invitation to contribute mite to their coffers.

"Hon" was originally applied only to Judges of the Courts, then to members of Congress, from that to every man who gets into office, and is now deemed a sort of prerogative of every politician.

We indulge in this much paticularity on this subject because we want our readers to understand that when we speak of Mr. so-and-so we mean by the title given to treat him with more than common respect, and that other titles (with the exceptions noted) will only be used in compliance with a vulgar fashion. There is no honor in complimentary titles—they only detract from excellence and em nence. How would Gen. Moses, or Rev. Dr. Aaron sound? or Dr. Moses L. L. D., or Dr Paul, D. D.? How much better than plain Moses and Aaron, and Paul the Apostle? Out upon titles.

The foregoing is from the *Clinton Democrat*, and expresses the sentiments of the REPORTER exactly.

A RUINED REPUBLIC.

Advices from Lima, Peru, to Feb. 22 state that President Pierola, was still in Jaugu, which he terms the capital of the republic. The Chilian authorities will have nothing to do with him, and are giving support to a movement for a provisional government. In Salaveny and Trujillo the mob commenced plundering, as they did in Lima, but the foreigners and respectable natives turned out and restored order after killing twenty or thirty of the plunderers. Similar scenes have been enacted all over the country. There is great suffering. Thousands of former employees and dependents of the Government in Lima are now in absolute want, and starvation stares them in the face. Probably no such general ruin has ever befallen the population of a city. Lima was built up and lived on the Peruvian Treasury, and hence the almost total wreck. The negroes and mulattoes are particularly spiteful against the whites and Chinamen. Some thirty Chinamen recently went to the haciends of Mr. Swayne, a few leagues Lima, where they were engaged to work. They were attacked by a drunken negro mob, who killed twenty of them, and the others jumped into the sea, and all but two or three were drowned. Some 4000 Chinamen in the district have armed themselves for vengeance, and bloody work is anticipated. Advices from Lima to Feb. 24 state that Dr. Francisco Garcia Caldeson has been chosen provisional President of Peru, has been recognized by the Chilian Minister, and if Pierola sends in his adherence the disastrous struggle will draw to a close.

Mrs. Blaine proposes to revolutionize former customs, and it is understood that the edict has been promulgated from the mansion of the Secretary of State, and is accepted by the ladies of the Cabinet, that the families of the Cabinet Ministers stand on the same footing with the President's wife, and will not return calls in person during the term of the elevated official position of their husbands.

It is really a sensible reform, whether born in the stalwart brain of Mrs. Blaine or caught second-hand from Miss Dodge. The receptions of the past have been hard enough, but when to this "one day in seven" toil the work of returning each week the hundreds of calls, which mostly are by number, that is, the numbers of the residences are copied from the callers card, and "Driver" next to 203, then to 205, 207, and 209 and then there is a sign of relief as the ladies in the carriage say, Thank Heaven, only fifty more today and we will be through." The fact of a cessation of this work, which heretofore, has been considered indispensable to high breeding, will be a relief to the little coterie of the upper circle surrounding Mrs. Garfield.

PROHIBITION IN PENNSYLVANIA.

There was passed to a second reading in the House on 31 ult., a bill proposing an amendment to the constitution prohibiting forever the manufacture and sale in the State of intoxicating liquors, except for mechanical, medical and scientific purposes. The number of votes for the bill was 98 and against 38. Many of the opponents of the measure absented themselves in order to avoid being put on record against it. There have been presented to the Legislature during the present session petitions signed by at least one hundred thousand people favorable to the passage of the bill, and the indications point to its enactment by a decided majority. A noticeable feature of the vote was that all the members who opposed the election of the republican caucus candidate for United States Senator voted for the measure.

SALARIES OF LEGISLATORS.

Harrisburg, April 1.—In the Senate to-day the Senate bill originally introduced by Mr. Norris, fixing the salaries of Senators and members of the House, was reported this morning as follows:

That the salary of the Senators and members of the House of Representatives is hereby fixed at $1000 for each regular session of the General Assembly not exceeding 100 days in length, and at $1500 each for each regular session exceeding 100 days, and $1000 each for each special session.

—The European monarchs feel a little easier of late, all the nihilists have rushed to America to get new clothing at the Phila. Branch, because it sells so low there.

A STARTLING CONFESSION FROM THE DIPLOMA MAN.

The Philad. *Record* a few days ago published a confession of the bogus diploma render, "Dean" John Buchanan, now undergoing imprisonment in consequence of exposure by that paper some time ago of the character of his different medical colleges. Buchanan has given up all the books he had, matriculation books, minutes of faculty, minutes of the trustees, account books, alumni and a mass of valuable information, including a list of foreign diplomas sold and a catalogue of addresses, including over five thousand names of persons who had corresponded with him. He gives the names of wholesale druggists in Philadelphia who have sold his diplomas and names of parties to whom the diplomas were issued." He relates how the diplomas were signed by the faculty, how in one instance three professors, for $5 each, signed 500 diplomas, and how for $350, diplomas which were to be sent abroad, were certified to by the Spanish Consul. In all about ten thousand names are tangled up in his disclosures. He has given the names of many professional abortionists and means whereby they destroyed life. He tells of the tricks of his trade, quack nostrums that are advertised to cure all diseases, and of imposters who prey on the public credulity. He recites incidents wherein he robbed graves and how on one Saturday morning he stole five bodies from the Blockley Almshouse. He tells now he kept himself clear of courts and their penalties. He tells of twenty-five concerns in this country and in Europe by which degrees are sold. He figures that fully twenty thousand bogus diplomas are current in America and forty thousand more in Europe.

Buchanan also tells the story of his attempt to lead the public to believe he had committed suicide. He says on a night in August last, he went to the Market street ferry where Van Dusen and a man known as "Shep" were waiting. Buchanan gave his coat to his double and drove off to the railroad. "Shep" passed on to the ferryboat to be saluted by the holten as "Doc," and to be pointed out by Van Dusen as Dr. Buchanan. "Shep" had nothing to say on the boat and this point was used by Van Dusen to impress on the deck hands of the boat that "the Doctor is acting strangely tonight." As the ferry boat turned to enter the canal seperating Ridgeway Park from Windmill island a skiff crossed its bow and lay close in under the shadow of the piers. "Shep" stripped himself of Buchanan's coat and plunged overboard and with a few strokes caught hold of his partner's skiff and clutching tightly to the stern was hauled down the river to below Point Airy where he clambered in and was rowed along the Jersey side and thence across the river to his home.

Some days ago Mrs. Banks, of Lynchburg, Mason county, Ill., was buried, though some persons present at the funeral thought they saw signs of life in the supposed corpse. A Charleston, Ill., despatch to the Indianapolis *Journal* gives the sequel as follows: "The day after the funeral the grave was opened and the casket cover removed, when it was seen that she hands, which had been tied together and placed upon the bosom, were lying by the side. Supposing her to be dead, no further sign of life being visible, they readjusted the hands, closed and lowered the casket and covered up the grave. A few days later friends persuaded the husband to have the remains examined again, which he did, and again found her hands lying by her side, and also, her hair dishevelled. Still there seemed no signs of life, and the third time the body was covered in the grave. By this time the excitement began to intensify in the community until, on the fourth day after the burial, the body was again exhumed and again the same evidences of protracted life as formerly were plainly observed. The body was taken home, medical aid called, and restorative agencies applied. The last account we have of the case is that the patient is recovering and will probably soon stand before the world a living example of a person who has lain four days in the grave."

A remarkable case of abstinence from food is reported at Battle Creek, Mich Last October Mrs. Henry Ingram had some teeth pulled, and this brought on nausea at the stomach and inability to retain food. The woman is still alive, having eaten or drank nothing since October. She is nourished by being bathed in beef tea, milk, &c, which not by absorption, the quantity absorbed being nearly a quart a day from these baths. She feels a sort of a hunger, which is soon allayed by a bath, after which she feels as if she had eaten. A bath of water will quench her thirst. Her stomach is said to be totally paralyzed.

This beats Tanner, and he will have to make his fast something like six months if he wishes to wear the belt.

The New York World's Fair Commission is going ahead without a head, and the other day the Executive committee deemed it expedient to take no action in relation to permanent President until after April 15th, when the Finance Committee will report subscriptions to capital stock. The members are determined to use their utmost endeavors to raise the required amount, $1,000,000, by the 15th of April provided the transportation companies subscribe $1,000,000, and the citizens of New York another $1,000,000. The Commission has already raised their $1,000,000.

We think that most of the republican papers also stand by Mr. Palmer.

Those scurvy legislators who talk of impeaching Palmer for rendering this opinion, will themselves be impeached by the people.

No matter whether these thieving legislators who are hankering after extra pay by their committees find that Att. Gen'l Palmer rendered his opinion from strictly legitimate motives or not, the fact that the opinion is sound law and the extra pay steal unconstitutional, can not be denied. That's the real point. Let legislators beware.!

In the city of Poona, India, there are upwards of a dozen rascals who earn a livelihood by giving false evidence, and they are so acute and expert and so well instructed as to render their detection as professional witnesses almost impossible. We have some fellows in this country who get into high places by giving false evidence.

—General Grant declined the presidency of the world's fair because he was afraid the Phila. Branch clothing hall would not exhibit and that the fair would be a failure in consequence. Had he read the REPORTER he might have known that Lewins intended taking the largest and best space. We now move that Lewins be appointed in Grant's place.

Tuesday's elections in Cincinnati, Chicago and nearly all western cities went sweepingly democratic.

—The Y. M. C. A., of Centre Hall, will hold their 2nd Anniversary in the Lutheran church, on Saturday evening, April 9. The program arranged promises to be interesting and profitable. All are invited to be present.

THE LEGISLATIVE PAY QUESTION.

Testimony of Mr. Latouche as to Attorney Palmer's Opinion.

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 29.—This afternoon the committee appointed to inquire into Attorney General Palmer's motive for giving an opinion regarding Legislative salaries met in one of the committee rooms, and Mr. Latouche, whose name was signed to the letter, which brought out the opinion, was examined.

Mr. Latouche testified that he was approached by Attorney General Palmer about 2 o'clock on March 22, and informed that Palmer intended to render his opinion on the Legislative salary question, also giving the points of what that opinion would be. In order that it might have the appearance of having been given for information, and by request, Palmer asked Latouche to write a letter to him on the subject. This Latouche refused to do, alleging he did not have time. The Attorney General then requested the Lackawanna member to call at his office in half an hour, and said he would find a letter written and all ready to sign. This Latouche did, and he signed this letter, which was in Palmer's writing, after reading but a portion of it. The witness did not even know whether this letter had been sent to the Auditor General and State Treasurer, but presumed it had, inasmuch as Treasurer Butler gave him a sealed envelope in the evening for Mr Palmer.

Latouche was emphatic in stating that he was not in collusion with the Attorney General, and only signed the letter at the latter's request, and because he said: "This is going to come, and you might as well sign it as any other person." "In fact," said the witness, "I was very much surprised when he told me what he was going to do. Palmer gave no reason why he wanted to launch this opinion, but said he was backed by three lawyers, of whom Judge Black was mentioned as one." The committee, after a short private conversation, adjourned to meet at the call of the chairman. There will be no meeting held until next week, Mr. Ruddiman leaving for home to-night on urgent business.

Mr Latouche added that Mr. Palmer had spoken of the Legislature not doing work enough, but said nothing to warrant a belief that there had been any design to retard or affect any particular legislation.

MAHONE AND VORHEES

An Exciting Scene in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—In the discussion in the Senate to-day over the resolution offered by the Republicans looking to a change of officers there was such a marked observance of "All Fools' Day" as has never before characterized that "honorable" body, and Vice President Arthur seems to have "lost his head" as well as a great opportunity to prove his capacity as a presiding officer.

Mr. Lamar had delivered a speech in defense of the democratic party in the South, to which Mr. Dawes replied by citing the case of a Massachusetts man who had recently returned from Mississippi (but refusing to give his name when insisted upon by Senator George), after a trial of fourteen years, because of the disordered condition of society in that state. Mr. George retorted that he didn't believe the man, and charged Mr. Dawes with the responsibility of circulating a slander upon the people of Mississippi.

Mr. Hoar also ridiculed the idea that the colored man was fairly treated in the South, when Mr. Butler, of South Carolina, defended the Southern people generally, and some warm words passed between him and Senator Logan.

Matters had pretty well quieted down, however, when Mr. Vorhees sent to the Clerk's desk and had read and editorial article from the *Evening Telegraph*, of Philadelphia, containing words denunciatory of the alleged bargain between Senator Mahone and the Republicans of the Senate, prefacing the reading with the statement that the *Telegraph* was a Republican paper.

Mr. Hoar objected to the reading, but Mr. Voorhees said he would indorse it as his speech.

At the close of the reading Mr Hoar privately called Mr. Voorhees' attention to the fact that there were some personalities in the article involving the Senator from Virginia and the Vice President, whereupon Mr. Voorhees arose and said that he withdrew anything personal in the article.

Mr Mitchell then said that the paper, if it were Republican, had strong Democratic tendencies, though he understood its editor was a Republican. It was not, however considered a leading Republican paper in Pennsylvania.

Mr. Mahone, apparently not having heard Mr. Voorhees' disavowal of the personalities, proceeded to demand from that Senator, in an imperative manner, a distinct statement of his position as to the article, designating Mr. Voorhees again and again as "the Senator from Illinois" This error as to Mr. Voorhees' State became so monotonous that he finally asked permission to call Mr. Mahone the "gentleman from Vermont."

In a very resolute manner Mr Voorhees proceeded to explain the circumstances of his withdrawing the personalities of the article, adding that he did it in good faith and with the greatest respect, but intimating that he could go no further than that, and that if Mr Mahone proposed to complain of what his Republican allies said of him in the newspapers he could seek out the editors, and after he was done with them he might call on him, as he was easily found and always ready to render satisfaction.

Mr. Mahone then denounced Mr. Voorhees as having indorsed sentiments which no brave or honorable man would entertain, whereupon Mr. Voorhees, abandoned the self-posession which had hitherto characterized him, withdrew his disavowal and stated that he now indorsed every word of the editorial in reference to the Senator from Virginia, and that gentleman might do what he pleased about it "here" or "hereafter."

After an excited cross-fire of words between the two Senators—the Democrats endeavored to persuade Mr. Voorhees to make no further reply—the matter ended in the Senate chamber, at 7 15 P. M., by an adjournment until Monday.

There is, of course, much speculation to-night as to what the outcome of this disgraceful scene will be, but nothing definite can be predicted.

CONSTANTINE IN DISGRACE.

Suspected of Nihilism, He is About to Resign His Position.

Paris, March 31.—The *Lanterne* publishes this morning a telegram from St Petersburg stating that a violent quarrel has broken out in the imperial family, in consequence of which the Grand Duke Constantine, who is strongly suspected of nihilism, is about to resign the high post of Grand Admiral and Minister of the Marine. Immediately after the departure of the foreign princes from St. Petersburg measures of extreme severity are to be taken against the nihilists.

Alexis to Supersede Constantine.

LONDON, March 31.—The *Standard's* St Petersburg correspondent says Constantine will resign in favor of Alexis, and that when Constantine applied for permission to pay his respects to the remains of the late monarch the Czar sent him in reply an open telegram, with the royal signature, addressed, "To Him Who is Unworthy the Name of Grand Duke"—branding him as a degrace to his family and Russia, and abruptly refusing him permission to visit the capital.

—There is actually more clothing at the famous Phila. Branch than at all the other clothing stores taken together.

FLOODS IN THE WEST.

Great Rise of Water at Yankton—Taking Refuge in the Bluffs.

ST. PAUL, March 31.—A special to the *Pioneer-Press* from Sioux City says there is thirty feet of water in the channel at Yankton The lower part of the city is overflowed, the inhabitants having fled to the hills. The flood is the largest ever known here and the damage is immense. The city of Vermillion, Dakota, is also inundated, the water being up to the second story windows of houses. The occupants were taken to the bluffs in boats and were probably landed in places of safety.

Ice Gorges in the Missouri.

BISMARK, March 31.—The heavy fall of snow and the early breaking of the ice in the tributaries of the Missouri have caused the highest rise in the river ever known. The ice in the river has broken in places from one to three hundred miles apart, causing gorges which have flooded the country in many places, but owing to the thinness of settlement little damage has been done above this point. The river gorged here on its breaking at Fort Lincoln, five miles below, causing an overflow into Mandan, opposite Bismark. It is thought that all the people reached the bluffs safely, but their suffering last night and to-day must be indescribable. All communication is cut off, as the wires are down, and it is impossible to cross the river. There are four feet of water and masses of floating ice in the streets of the unfortunate city, and the thermometer has been down to twelve degrees above zero for the past twenty-four hours To night the river is still thirty feet above low water mark and no signs of its giving way.

Mayor George Peoples, with a skiff and crew, rescued five men from the ice in the bottoms below the town to-day One man, named Pategerser, was on a piece of floating ice and was unable to speak. Mr. Peoples walked over two miles on the gorged ice to get him. The river is four miles wide here. The railroad and government warehouses at the levee have been damaged considerably, and the end is not yet it is feared. There is still another gorge above. Over two hundred head of cattle in the bottoms in this vicinity have perished. Bismarck is twenty-five feet above the present rise and is therefore safe, as the river would have to be over twenty miles wide before the city level could be reached.

A Nebraska Town Swept Away.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, March 31.—There are indications of a gorge in the Missouri River, reaching from a point fifteen miles above this city at least as far as Springfield, Dakota, seventy miles as the crow flies. Most of the bottom land, from five to fifteen miles wide, is flooded by gorges The town of Green Island, Neb., opposite Yankton, has been swept away. The inhabitants could be seen from Franklin clinging to their houses as they floated off A large amount of stock is supposed to have been drowned. All the bottom lands which are well settled, are flooded.

RAILROAD WAR IN ILLINOIS.

Fight for the Possession of a Road that May Yet Result in Bloodshed.

CHICAGO, March 31.—A little railroad fight which may end in bloodshed began yesterday at Rockford, Ill., in the attempted seizure of the Chicago, Rockford and Northern Railroad, by employees of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St Paul Railroad. The latter company claim the right to take possession of the disputed road under an operative contract made yesterday Hitherto the Chicago and St. Paul people ran their engines on the disputed road and forcibly took possession of the depot and offices. The officials of the Chicago and Iowa roads swore out warrants and had five of the principal intruders arrested, and forcibly recovered possession of the depot last night. They attempted to pull a locomotive of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul road out of the yard, but failed, when the men of the latter company at 1½ A. M. ran their own engine off and chained her. This was the signal for a fight, and about twelve men of each crowd jumped on the track between the engines and fought furiously. Three lanterns were smashed over heads, and the howling, swearing mob tore and clinched each other like fiends. After fighting about ten minutes peace was restored, but there were indications that slight cause would precipitate further hostilities.

The Chicago and Iowa Company destroyed a large amount of property this morning by tearing up culverts and chopping away about three rods of trestlework near the glucose factory. Soon after this a large gang of men went to work on the bridge across Rock River until stopped by the Mayor. No trains can possibly run over the road although the Milwaukee company has got one within about two miles of the city.

THE MURDERER OF THE ACTOR PORTER.

James C. Currie Shot Dead by a Bartender in Self-Defense.

PHILADELPHIA, March 30.—United States Marshal Kerns received information this afternoon from Las Vegas, New Mexico, to the effect that James Currie, who murdered Benjamin C. Porter, the New York actor, in March, 1879, was shot and killed at that place on March 24 Currie, it appears, was on a drunken spree and threatened to kill several people, among whom was a bartender who in self-defense shot the Texan murderer. The ball entered his forehead and came out at the back of his head. A party of railroad hands friends of the dead man, attempted to lynch the bartender, but the sheriff succeeded in getting him to jail. A coroner's inquest was held, and the jury at once returned a verdict of shooting in self-defense. The assailant was held, as further trouble was expected.

The murder of Benjamin C. Porter which has thus been unintentionally avenged occurred at Marshall, Tex., Mar 20 1879, a little more than two years ago. Mr. Porter was the stage manager of the "Diplomacy" combination, which had been formed after the death of Harry Montague in California, and was known as the Warde-Barrymore Combination The principal members were Messrs Frederick B. Warde and his wife, whose stage name was Annie Edmondson, and Maurice Barrymore and his wife, known on the stage as Georgiana Drew The whole company were in the railroad depot on the day named, when Currie, who was intoxicated, made some slighting remarks about one of the ladies present, Miss Cummings * Both Porter and Barrymore resented this, upon which Currie drew a pistol and shot Porter, killing him instantly and severely wounding Barrymore. Currie was rescued from a number of citizens who were about lynching him and confined in jail. The affair created great feeling in this city, and funds were collected to defray the expenses of the funeral and to assist the widow. It was shown on the trial that Currie was a desperado, who previously to this had killed two men and one woman; but notwithstanding this, after many delays, he was finally acquitted in June of last year.

—Candidates for office can run far better if they wear a suit of clothes bought at the famous Philad. Branch clothing hall. It will show they are in favor of economy by wearing cheap, but good clothing.

A beacon in distress is "Dr. Sellers' Cough Syrup," the most efficacious remedy for coughs, colds, and whooping cough. Price 25 cents.

NOTHING SHORT OF UNMISTAKABLE BENEFITS.

Conferred upon tens of thousands of sufferers could originate and maintain the reputation which AYER'S SARSAPARILLA enjoys. It is a compound of the best vegetable alteratives, with the Iodides of Potassium and Iron, and is the most effectual of all remedies for scrofulous, mercurial, or blood disorders. Uniformly successful and certain in its remedial effects, it produces rapid and complete cures of Scrofula, Sores, Boils, Humors Pimples, Eruptions, Skin Diseases and all disorders rising from impurity of the blood. By its invigorating effects it always relieves and often cures Liver Complaints, Female Weakness and irregularities and is a potent renewer of vitality. For purifying the blood it has no equal. It tones up the system, restores and preserves the health, and imparts vigor and energy. For forty years it has been in extensive use, and is to-day the most available medicine for the suffering sick, anywhere

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS. 2

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 disturbed sleep, constant or periodical sick headaches, 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.

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 Marden, 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 Thomson, 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 Harris 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 township 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., executor 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 Moyer, 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, 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, Register.

March 28, 1881.

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